

FOR GOVERNOR, JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

Remember that the election for Governor of the State and members of the Legislature takes place on the third Thursday, it being the 18th day of October.

THE "LOYAL" CONVENTION.

As we predicted, this Convention turned out to be a very small affair. Some twenty persons were present, hailing from some nine or ten Counties in the State. Yet they publish their proceedings as those of a "mass meeting" of the people of the State.

This "mass meeting" profoundly regrets the "defection" of Gov. Worth from the Union cause, and the influence which prominent instigators and actors in the rebellion are exerting over him in his official conduct.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

This Convention has been a complete success. There were present about four thousand soldiers who fought for the restoration of the Union.

The friends of Johnson and the Union have also had a grand popular demonstration in New York. Seventy-five thousand people are thought to have been present.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

We have received from General R. E. Colston the circular of this institution. This institution which has always enjoyed great popularity, was founded by Col. C. C. Tew—afterwards a gallant officer of the Confederate army, who was killed at the Battle of Sharpsburg.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Tuition \$75, Medical fee and Medicines 10, Board at \$15 per month 135, Fuel and lights, \$3 per month 27, Washing, \$2 per month 18, Uniforms, books and stationary 100, Total 365.

"STERLING'S SERIES OF SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS."

We learn from a circular received from Professor Sterling, that this popular series of school books will soon be ready for the market. The idea of preparing a series of Southern school books was first conceived by Messrs. Sterling and Albright during the war, when it was impossible to obtain them from abroad.

- As now arranged, the series embraces: Sterlings's Southern Primer, Pictorial Primer, Elementary Primer, High school speller, First Reader, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Orator.

A Word to the Johnson-Worth Men.

We have repeatedly and distinctly stated our position, first, that the great and most important issue before the people of North Carolina is the adjustment of the national difficulties of the government with the Southern States, as early as possible, upon the policy of President Johnson.

Secondly, We have said, that this is the great, all absorbing issue, in comparison with which all merely State issues should be held as subordinate. The early reconciliation of the late revolting States with the government, under the Constitution as it is, by the admission of our loyal Senators and Representatives into the National Congress, subject to the Constitutional right of both Houses to judge of the qualifications of its members.

The questions relating to our National relations cannot be put off or deferred longer, without hazard. The amendment will be submitted to our next Legislature for its adoption or rejection.

We can support no man who is not against the Howard amendment. State matters or issues may be safely left to the wisdom and intelligence of the next Legislature, if we are careful to select sound-minded and sound-hearted men to that body.

Not exactly, that is—but the Republican party are not for the President's policy—that is, we do not think it goes far enough to secure the loyal men of the South and to perpetuate the Union of the States. Nothing short of the plan proposed by the joint committee on reconstruction or something like it will satisfy the Republican party, or the great heart of the loyal masses of the Northern States.

My blood was beginning to warm up a little when this noble Union patriot remarked as he returned: "Well, sir, I see you are one of the lighted civility of the South and you find it hard to stoop to meet great emergencies of the crisis."

Now, Mr. Editor, humiliating though it may be, this is the olive branch held out to the true constitutional union men of the South. All the speeches, platforms, organs and conversations of these great leaders prove conclusively that the radical party now in power in Congress have little or no regard for any one whether he be a Union man or a secessionist or neutral if he has at any time been identified with slavery—and more especially if he has ever owned one.

There are other persons, sir, I continued, upon whom outrages were perpetrated, and by whom sufferings were endured, besides Andersonville and Salisbury, that might throw some light as to what some honest and honorable men have endured for the sake of perpetuating the Union as it is and the Constitution as it was.

"Why, sir, you tell a pathetic story," continued this noble Republican, "but before I reply to what you have said, will you be kind enough to tell me in what the property of these Union sufferers consisted, that the terms of the President's proclamation have with the contingencies of the war have so completely bankrupted.—Be candid, and tell me if it was not negroes and the rebel debt?"

"Yes sir," I replied with this explanation: "It was in negroes and bank notes, that they had honestly owned and taken in preference to Confederate money and laid by for their support and comfort in their old age and destitution. Is, or was there anything disloyal in holding or owning either of these species of property?"

"Not exactly," he replied, "but as slavery was the ostensible cause of the war, and the war debt was contracted to overturn the government and dissolve the Union, slavery must be abolished and the war debt must be repudiated, every cent of it, and all who have invested or hold either species of the contraband chattels, human or not human, be he man or woman, old or young, born or unborn, union or rebel sympathizer—must at once renounce them and forever give them up, be it hard or easy, just or unjust, without compensation now, or hereafter. These results were definitely decided the day that Lee and Johnston surrendered, and permit me to say sir, as you profess to have been a Union man, I think it ill becomes you at this juncture to impugn our national history, and statement, you must take to your own men who were poor and poverty you so rightly deplore, have been so deeply concerned in upholding the great unnatural, inhuman and barbarous slave system. A still more heinous and murderous to peace and prosperity and deluged the land with blood—sin of such hideous character, that it has been aptly termed the "sun of all villainies." And if some so-called Union men have suffered loss and should thereafter have to retire from the front rank of society and public affairs, it should be considered the righteous judgment of God for the long continued injustice to the black race, who have ever been as loyal and true to the Union as yourself, or any one else. And, my dear sir, we have the highest authority for saying that it may once be declared from home that where the father had been some grapes that the teeth of the children should be put on an edge to the fourth generation."

"Well, sir, permit me to say in all candor, if this be your creed and the purposes of the Republican party, to put all the Union ex-slaveholders who have taken the amnesty oath and sworn to support the constitution and Lincoln's proclamation in the back ranks with the secessionists and all other who have been heretofore identified with the institution of slavery, as owners of that species of property in our midst, and that their children to the fourth generation are to feel the effects of your righteous indignation and holy abhorrence, I have no scruples in pronouncing you and all that may entertain any such diabolical and unchristian sentiments, run-mad fanatical fools—and disunionist per se of the worst type and most hideous die."

"Well, sir, I see you are one of the lighted civility of the South and you find it hard to stoop to meet great emergencies of the crisis," but a little more unseemingly coaxing force well in the course of a few years bring all right, I hope, and bring the North and South to see eye to eye and fraternize on the firm basis of an elevated humanity."

Now, Mr. Editor, humiliating though it may be, this is the olive branch held out to the true constitutional union men of the South. All the speeches, platforms, organs and conversations of these great leaders prove conclusively that the radical party now in power in Congress have little or no regard for any one whether he be a Union man or a secessionist or neutral if he has at any time been identified with slavery—and more especially if he has ever owned one.

Take the above simple statement as a key and you will find no difficulty in unlocking the Howard Amendment and the Philadelphia platform. You will find it so framed and adjusted in every respect and particular as to enable them, if the party is continued in power to carry out to the farthest extreme those diabolical purposes of revenge. I repeat, that it is not the restoration of the Union that they desire. Their great object is to punish the former slaveholders irrespective of their party affiliations or antecedents. And to secure this end, they denounce the secessionist and declare great respect for the loyal men of the South, when they are clearly devising ways and means to persecute the new to fourth generation. This is the banquet to which we are invited, when we are asked to support the Howard Amendment and nothing less. The poor ignorant and illiterate whites of the South—so called and classified by the radicals themselves—are to be placed at once on a dead level and equality with the negroes, and they with such others of their poor white brothers as have never taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the Confederate States, with such incoming Yankees and such of our own citizens as the radical sectional Congress may see fit to pardon by a three-fourths vote of Congress, will be permitted to hold offices in the States and under the Federal Government and none others.

This is a brilliant programme. Oh, how wonderful magnanimous, and just to such men as yourself and thousands of others true and patriotic men in the South. The blood in the veins of the most meek, patient and forbearing Union men in the South cannot fail to boil when they hear such men as I have described above, and the fanatical radicals in Congress and elsewhere talk of respect and sympathy for the loyal Union men of the South, when it is notorious that they and their principles and policy that they advocate have rendered them odious and hateful.

It is humiliating, Mr. Editor, to be thus fustigated and mocked in our poverty and humiliation. It is still more humiliating to the true constitutional Union men of the South to see all their fond hopes and predictions as to the treatment that would be meted out to us when peace was restored blasted. But thanks be to God, they all have the consolation of knowing that they have not led to any one, nor have any of them ever acted in such a manner as to deserve or receive such brutal and unjust words, at the hands of the North. But compelled to witness the heinous efforts that have and are still being made to arouse the non-slaveholding portion of the race to unite and fraternize with the negroes to put down the ex-slaveholders and their children to the fourth generation, more especially in this a bolder draught when all who have an eye can see at a glance the ultimatum that the radicals are aiming at, by securing the Howard Amendment and continuing the test oath, is to give all the offices in the South to such Unionist as the Hon. Mr. Maynard, who have emigrated from the North to floutize over the South, by the aid of the voters of the non-slaveholders and the negroes, who he has declared shall in a very short time be placed on an equality in court and camp and everywhere with his former masters.

These are the issues now pending and to be decided by next elections. The destiny of the Southern States seems to hang over the brittle thread of fate. It is not likely to be any more harmonious, peace or fraternity for years to come, if ever. And that the Union men will be humiliated, if not condemned by all, and these results will be produced by the acts of the radicals North and South.

These parties accept as indications and omens of triumph, that which is no prophetic sign at all. Nothing in the world, one way or the other, can be inferred from an election in Vermont or Maine, so far as the general result is concerned. Students of political statistics know this very well. In 1856, in the memorable contest between Buchanan and Fremont, Maine and Vermont both gave increased Republican majorities in September, and the Fremont party yelled itself hoarse with shouts of triumph over the result, just as the radicals are doing now. But the elections in October and November in 1856 upset all their calculations, and disappointed their hopes based on the Vermont and Maine vote, the great Central States rolling up their votes for Buchanan, and overwhelming Fremont with defeat. In 1862, we similar spectacle. It was generally believed that a revolution in public sentiment had changed the relations of parties, and that the fall elections would bring the ascendant. The election came off in Vermont, and the result exhibited the tide of sentiment still running in the old channel. The radicals carried the State, and their party, from Boston to San Francisco, was crazy with delight. But in October and November the Democracy achieved an overwhelming victory from New York to Missouri. It will be so again in this year 1866. The radicals have really no foundation for hope, and the conservatives none for discouragement, in the elections in the two New England States named, since they are no indications whatever of popular sentiment elsewhere.

THE RECENT NEW ENGLAND ELECTIONS.

In view of the ridiculous hullabaloo which has been made by the radicals over the result of the recent local contest in Maine and Vermont, we submit to our readers the following very sensible comment on those elections from the St. Louis Republican:

"The elections in Vermont and Maine have resulted in favor of the radicals. The radicals throughout the country are jubilant and hopeful, accepting the result in these States as indication of the 'way the cat will jump' in all the States in October and November.

No one is surprised by the result. It was fully expected, just as it is fully expected and conceded that Massachusetts will be carried by a large radical majority. There has always been in the two States, Vermont and Maine, a singular isolation from the influences producing revolutions in opinion in other States. They steadily adhere to old creeds, uninfluenced by the strong tides sweeping away the foundations of parties elsewhere. Every radical politician knows this, and when we see the radicals elated to the skies by the victories in those States, reading in them a promise of general triumph, it is a proof of their willingness to catch at straws like a drowning man."

ATTACK ON THE CAPITOL.—About two hours before day, yesterday morning, Mr. Thos. Bushford, watchman at the Capitol, was startled by a noise that sounded like the sudden slamming of a door, or the firing of a gun or pistol. On rushing out at the South door, he discovered a man standing a few yards off, who immediately turned and fled. Mr. Bushford fired on him, but does not think he hit him. On examination it was found that one of the upper window glass had been broken as if by a stone thrown through it. It is likely the person threw the stone at the window in order to try whether any one was in, with the intention of trying to affect an entrance into the Treasurer's office, in case the noise raised no alarm. A little more care on the part of Mr. Bushford, in pointing his "shooting iron," might have changed the result of the experiment considerably.

The watchman has now armed himself with a good musket, and charged it with proper pellets, so as to be ready to welcome his nocturnal guest, on his next visit, in a more appropriate style.—Index.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Sept. 20, P. M.—Secretary Seward has much improved and is pronounced out of danger. Attorney General Stansbery has given a written opinion that President Johnson has a power to fill vacancies in the recess of the Senate, without any limitation as to the time when they first occurred.

GREAT FRESHET.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20, P. M.—The Ohio river has risen ten feet in the last 48 hours. With the exception of the little Miami, the Miami and Cincinnati, all the railroads are interrupted by the destruction of bridges. Corn fields along the Big Miami are all overflowed, the water being higher than the corn tops. The Scioto overflowed the Valley of Columbus.

The lower part of Dayton is overflowed, and McPhersonville, opposite, is ten feet under water. Families are forced to abandon their homes. Three men were drowned at Piqua. LATEST FROM EUROPE. London, Sept. 19, M.—Consols for money 89 1/2; American securities firmer; five-twenties, higher, 72 1/2. The Daily News, in its editorial to-day,

Gen. Vialto to Vienna led to the belief that the difficulty about the Venetian debt is at an end and that a compromise will be effected resulting in a lasting peace.

Trieste, Sept. 19, M.—A great battle has been fought in the Island of Canada between the Turks and insurrectionists. The Turks were the victors.

Liverpool, Sept. 19, M.—Cotton unchanged. Estimated sales 13,000 bales. Middlings 13 1/2 d.

LATEST MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

New York, Sept. 20, M.—Gold \$1.45 1/2. Coupons of '68, \$130. do of '81, \$111 1/2. do of '62 \$111 1/2. Treasuries \$106. Sterling, 6 1/2.

Cotton stronger and unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bales.

Flour and Wheat drooping. Mobile, Sept. 20.—Sales of cotton today, 1000 bales. Middling 31 3/4. Active demand, but little offering at quotations.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—News from the cotton regions continue to report serious and wide-spread injury to crops.

Cotton stiffer—sales of 1900 bales low middling 33 a 34.

To All Whom It May Concern—Greeting.

Whereas, At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, on the 15th inst. it was ordained that the Intendant of Police for said Town do make proclamation to the inhabitants of said town, that on and after the first day of October, A. D., 1866, all persons found within the corporate limits of the town, who being able to labor and having no apparent means of subsistence neglect to apply themselves to some honest occupation for the support of themselves and families if they have any, and all persons found spending their time in dissipation, or gaming, or sauntering about without employment or endeavoring to maintain themselves by any undue or unlawful means shall be arrested and upon conviction, the said Intendant shall recognize them to appear at the first court to be held for the county of to answer for a misdemeanor, and upon failure to give such recognizance to be imprisoned until the next session of the Court aforesaid, or leave the town.

Now, therefore, I, James H. Enniss, Intendant of Police for the Town of Salisbury, do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after the first day of October, A. D., 1866, I will cause to be arrested, all persons offending against the above Ordinance of the Commissioners, or the Statute of the State and upon conviction shall recognize all such persons to the first court to be held for the county and failing to give such recognizance shall commit them to the jail of the County until the first court unless they leave the Town. Done in office this 19th day of September 1866. JAMES H. ENNISS, Inten. Police.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, United States Internal Revenue.

6th DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA, SALISBURY, Sept. 22d, 1866. IN COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I hereby designate the following places in this district, where an Assessor or an Assistant Assessor, and a Collector or a Deputy Collector will be located on the days respectively named, for the purpose of weighing and appropriately marking under the Internal Revenue laws, (Act approved July 13, 1866,) any cotton which may be brought to those several places from the places where the same was produced, in the same district, viz: Salisbury, Statesville—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Concord, Charlotte—Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. China Grove, Harrisburg—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Lincolnton—Tuesday and Friday. H. H. HELPER, Assessor.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND FLOURING MILL to Rent.

AS AGENT OF COL. GEO. T. BARNES. I wish to rent For Cash, the plantation and mill owned by the late Dr. Saml. Kerr. The plantation has about 1000 Acres of open land, in a high state of cultivation and is well adapted to the raising of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, and is one of the most desirable places for cultivation in the county. The dwelling house is large and commodious; surrounded by one of the most beautiful and ornamental gardens in the country. The mill has three sets of stones and is a superior mill in every respect, having a large custom and plenty of water. Parties wishing to obtain further information can do so by calling on me in Salisbury, or on Lieut. Warden on the premises. LUKE BLACKMER, Agent.

THE SALISBURY BOOK STORE.

THE Subscribers are constantly adding to the Stock of BOOKS now on hand, all of the latest and best publications to be had. All kinds and grades of SCHOOL BOOKS—Religious, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous works. Blank Books, Note Books, Writing papers, Wall paper, Shades, &c. Stationery and Fancy Articles, For sale as low as possible. BURKE & HARRISON, Booksellers, &c. Salisbury, N. C., July 12, '66. 76 6m.