

THE OLD NORTH STATE. (TRI-WEEKLY.)

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Headquarters and Mill District. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18, 1867. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 101. By the terms of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and of the Acts of March 23d, and July 19th, 1867, supplementary thereto...

the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States. Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the Convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any County or District which he seeks to represent. Eighth. The sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order.

Ninth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering, or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars and judges of elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth. All bar rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 18th of November, until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited.

Eleventh. Military interference with elections "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls" is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25th, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and their only for the purpose of voting; but the Commanders of Posts, will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration through the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth. The number of delegates to the convention is determined by law and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and this number, one hundred and twenty, is apportioned to the representative Districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters as follows: Counties of Burke and McDowell together two (2) delegates.

of Cleveland one (1) delegate. of Catawba one (1) delegate. of Lincoln one (1) delegate. of Gaston one (1) delegate. of Mecklenburg two (2) delegates. of Union one (1) delegate. of Cabarrus one (1) delegate. of Stanly one (1) delegate. of Anson one (1) delegate. of Stokes one (1) delegate. of Forsyth one (1) delegate. of Davidson two (2) delegates. of Randolph two (2) delegates. of Guilford three (3) delegates. of Rockingham two (2) delegates. of Caswell two (2) delegates. of Alamance one (1) delegate. of Person one (1) delegate. of Orange two (2) delegates. of Chatham two (2) delegates. of Wake four (4) delegates. of Granville three (3) delegates.

of Warren two (2) delegates. of Franklin two (2) delegates. of Cumberland two (2) delegates. of Harnett one (1) delegate. of Moore one (1) delegate. of Montgomery one (1) delegate. of Richmond one (1) delegate. of Wayne two (2) delegates. of Johnson two (2) delegates. of Greene one (1) delegate. of Wilson one (1) delegate. of Nash one (1) delegate. of Halifax three (3) delegates. of Northampton two (2) delegates. of Edgecombe three (3) delegates. of Lenoir one (1) delegate. of Brunswick one (1) delegate. of Columbus one (1) delegate. of Bladen two (2) delegates. of New Hanover three delegates. of Duplin two (2) delegates. of Sampson two (2) delegates. of Tyrrell and Washington together two (2) delegates. of Martin one (1) delegate. of Bertie two (2) delegates. of Hertford one (1) delegate. of Gates one (1) delegate. of Chowan one (1) delegate. of Perquimans one (1) delegate. of Pasquotank and Camden together two (2) delegates. of Currituck one (1) delegate. of Craven three (3) delegates. of Onslow one (1) delegate. of Carteret one (1) delegate. of Jones one (1) delegate. of Beaufort two (2) delegates. of Pitt two (2) delegates. of Hyde one (1) delegate.

By Command of Bvt. Major-General ED. R. S. ANBY. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp, A. A. G.

OFFICIAL: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp, A. A. G.

FROM THE RALEIGH SENTINEL. Letter from Col. D. M. Carter WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1, 1867. Hon. John Pate: My Dear Sir—You and I have long acted harmoniously in politics. You had my sympathy and active aid in your canvass of the State as the Union candidate for Governor in 1860.

In August, 1864, I was re-elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, and at its first session we renewed our political co-operation. The military situation of the Confederacy was at that time very grave, and indeed, I considered it utterly hopeless. While in the military service I could not, consistently with duty, make known my well-grounded apprehensions; but when I became a legislator, it was imperative on me to dissolve them. Such was then, and is now, my view of the respective obligations of the two positions.

The failure of the peace party to accomplish the desirable object for which it labored, and the causes of that failure, are too well known to need recapitulation. The purpose of that party was to secure an honorable peace, upon the basis of a restoration of the Union of equal States, an abolition of political offenses of individuals, and the acknowledgement of the abolition of slavery, as a result of the war undertaken in the interest of that institution. We did not think it too late, even then, by prompt submission to the rightful authority of the general government, to revive Mr. Lincoln's favorite scheme of compensated emancipation.

We should have had the aid of a friendly public opinion in the Northern States to solve the perplexing questions resulting from the war, and have kept the settlement of them in our own hands. With considerable armies yet in the field, and a record of military achievements of which any nation might well be proud, we could have closed a long and fierce war upon terms consistent with our own self-respect, and honorable to our adversaries. I do not recall these matters now, to taunt those in authority then, with their neglect of this golden opportunity of statesmanship; nor for the purpose of vindicating the action of the peace party in North Carolina. Time has exposed the wisdom of this movement, by revealing the consequences of prosecuting a hopeless war to the point of subjugation. At any time from the commencement of the session of the Legislature in November, 1864, till the capture of Petersburg in April 1865, the voice of N. Carolina would have commanded peace. Her geographical position, which had compelled her to accede in 1861, or be ground to powder between Virginia and her Southern neighbors, gave her in 1864 a potential voice in the Confederacy—because the State had more troops in the war than any other Southern State, and because a transit through her territory was indispensable. As this geographical position had been used to force the State against her will out of the Union, I thought it ought to be employed to secure her return, when by a turn in the condition of affairs, it became a source of strength and influence instead of weakness. But the excitement of war suppressed all the suggestions of prudence, and the contest of arms was continued until every soldier in the Confederacy was a prisoner of war, its government dispersed, its cities in flames, and at least seventy five per cent. of the value of all the property of the South forever annihilated!

It is idle to recount all these mistakes and calamities, unless we can learn some useful lesson from them, for guidance through the thickening disasters which threaten to overwhelm us. I think the moral from them is easy to be drawn, if we are candid and truthful. But let me recapitulate briefly a few other facts in our history, subsequent to the termination of the great rebellion. Our position was that of a subjugated people, entirely at the mercy of our conquerors. We had surrendered without terms, and there were no precedents in our history to indicate our treatment. That was, under the circumstances, solely a question of policy with our conquerors, in the consideration of which they would naturally look more to their own interests than to ours. Three several plans have been proposed for the settlement of the status of the rebel States, (I suppose history will give us that designation.) The first, known as the President's plan, is placed upon the theory that the States are indivisible, and the connection with the Federal Government not separable by their own will, and that attempted secession was void ab initio in law. I firmly believe that this plan would have been acceptable to the North, as it was to the South, if our people had displayed the proper spirit of submission to the Government. If they had elected Unionists and Submissionists to Congress instead of rampant Secessionists—if they had not proclaimed their intention to repudiate the public debt so loudly—if they had shown a more social and friendly disposition to Northern people settling among us—if there had been none of those bloody riots, excited by political animosities, which have disgraced some of our Southern Cities, this plan would have met a happier fate. North Carolina and Virginia sent delegates to Congress who were not obnoxious, but this was not the case with many of the other Southern States. The President's plan failed, because the Northern people believed that the Southern people were still disloyal in sentiment and purpose to the government—that they sought admission into the Union, with a hostile intent, and with the expectation of renewing the scenes of 1860-'61. It was this belief, more than any objection to the theory of the President's plan which caused its rejection by those vast majorities which displayed the earnestness of the North. Next followed the first plan submitted by Congress—known as the Howard Amendment to the Constitution, or as Article Fourteen. This was submitted to the Legislatures of these Southern States, and rejected by them all, by votes approaching unanimity. It ought to have been accepted by an unanimous vote as refused it. Its rejection was that kind of political blunder which Talleyrand denounced. We are now to consider and decide the third of the series, known as Congressional Plan. This will be voted on by a portion of the people of North and South Carolina, within a few days. It is a matter of the highest possible interest to the people of these States, that their decision of this momentous question should be expedient and wise. I feel bound to say that the practical effect of our subjugation was to divest us of all control over the settlement of our future relations with the Union. Whatever voice we have in the matter was bestowed by the United States Government, and is not a matter of right under the Constitution or laws of Nations. But by the action of the government it is referred to us to decide whether we will call a Convention under the present plan of Congress, or not. Let us now examine with all candor "the situation." No man can consistently vote for a Convention unless he is prepared to go further and support the Congressional plan of reconstruction. That plan embraces universal negro suffrage, and limited white suffrage. It clothes with the highest rights and privileges of citizenship every negro in the State, and it puts under ban for life the most intelligent and capable of the whites. This discrimination is obliged to be incorporated in the State Constitution virtually. There are half a dozen conditions precedent to the admission of a State under this plan. By it, half the Southern States are placed forever under the absolute sway of emancipated slaves; and an interminable vista of strife and

heres rivalry opened before our eyes in our own State, ending in barbarism, or in the overthrow of republican government. Many persons think they can vote for a Convention, and at the same time for delegates, who will not carry out the Congressional programme, and that thereby a reconstruction, consistent with their views, could be consummated. This is a palpable mistake. If this Convention should be called by the people and they should then refuse to effectuate the Congressional plan, but undertake to substitute a State Constitution of their own, such action would be regarded by Congress as more contumacious than a refusal to call a Convention at all. The collision with Congress would be direct, and an issue made in the most irritating manner. But by refusing to call the Convention we postpone this strife, and allow time for peaceful councils to prevail. We avoid the enormous expense of a useless, injurious Convention. We avoid the disgrace of assembling a body to form our organic law, whose hands are tied—whose work is done for them in advance—who have no free will of their own, and who do not represent a free constituency. We thereby show no disloyal feeling to the government of our country, or to the public sentiment of the people of the North. On the contrary, we put ourselves in accord with that sentiment. We obey its teachings, and we point to Connecticut, California, to Ohio, to Pennsylvania, as proofs of it. Every breeze wafted from the North brings to our ears the joyful whispirings of peace and reconciliation.

Many persons fear confiscation as a consequence of a refusal to reconstruct under the Congressional plan. I do not share their terrors. The result of the rebellion was a practical confiscation of more than half the property of the South. If this has not produced loyalty, the robbery of the other half will not create that sentiment. If it has not inflicted punishment enough to satisfy justice, further plunderings will not mitigate ferocity. In truth, confiscation would fall more heavily on the victim himself, in most cases. The bankrupt law will confiscate unfortunate thousands. I repeat that what the North demands of the South is not a plan or the other, but loyalty. If our people will demonstrate their wish to identify themselves with their government in feeling and sentiment—and defend it, and support it, as their ancestors did,—the expectant North will throw this plan to the winds, and receive us with open arms. Without loyalty, a reconstruction of governmental authority will be made over us by force; with loyalty, we can have the restoration of a parental government by peaceful means. Let the people rise up and reject this Congressional plan; because it is penal in its operation, because it confounds the guilty and the innocent, because it discriminates against intelligence in favor of ignorance, because it foments hostility between the whites and blacks, because it engenders disloyalty now, and fosters that feeling in the breasts of the next generation.

The kindly and forgiving spirit of Abraham Lincoln does not pervade a line of it. Every message addressed by him to Congress—every proclamation published to the people, and both his inaugural, rebuke it. The solemn pledge and pledged faith of the American Congress is violated by it. Again, the Convention is to be elected, and called together by military orders, under the terrorism of martial law. Men fear to discuss its demerits, with bayonets at their backs and military arrests in prospect. Such an election will not be free, in any sense of the word; and this is a fatal objection to such a Convention. Since the rejection of the Howard amendment, many important events have occurred to produce great changes in the mind and temper of the South. Time is cooling the feverish excitement of the war, under which that measure was rejected. Our people have been brought, face to face, with possible calamities, greater than any which have yet befallen us. Confiscation, negro domination, and the probable loss of the most profitable and magnificent monopoly in the world—that of cotton—have brought the most hot headed and inconsiderate among us to reflect upon the ruinous consequences of further conflict with their rightful government. Now is the auspicious time for that government to renew its offers of clemency, and its invitation to participate in the heritage of a glorious ancestry. What will be the result, if the people decline calling a Convention? I cannot tell certainly; but my belief is, that if the Northern people ascribed its rejection to the right motives, and to a certain deference to their latest elections, which they undoubtedly will, then such rejection will be followed by no evil consequences. Let the South display the nerve which the situation requires, and all will yet be well. That nerve does not consist in lull, which attempts to delay a government, and which has conquered us in fair fight, and which has the power to exterminate us— which consists in a manly and dignified refusal to consent to a government by an unprovisional of our government by an unreserved allegiance. Disloyalty will never open the gates of the Union to us; and

loyalty will not have to knock long for admission. The only problem in our situation, difficult of solution, is the future status and relation of the colored race. They are citizens of the country, and as such, have an interest in its welfare. They are entitled to sufficient weight and participation in the government to insure their protection. The most liberal and enlightened states in the North have bestowed a qualified suffrage upon them. Massachusetts requires educational, and New York property qualifications. Can we do better than apply similar tests here? Note the fact that such qualifications are powerful stimulants to the acquisition of knowledge and property, that the class excluded by such tests is always diminishing, and the ballot will be within easy reach of every frugal and intelligent colored man. This settlement of the subject has been satisfactory at the North to both races, and is no crude and dangerous experiment with a grave matter. In the present stage of this question, I believe the method of qualified suffrage to be the safest, speediest, and most satisfactory compromise and solution of it, for the best interests of both races. In all the discussions of colored citizens' interest I have sought to be their friend, but not their champion. I strove in the Legislature, in 1866, for their right to testify in all cases, in all the courts of justice. In March last I sat in a political Convention with them at Raleigh. Believing the bestowment of suffrage upon them, either qualified or universal, to be a foregone conclusion, it seemed to be the narrowest prejudice to exclude them from assemblies where they could best learn, in friendly discussion, their rights and duties. You will first see this letter in the newspapers, and while I would be glad that you approve my views of what the crisis demands, yet I am constrained by the pressure of time to publish it without delay. I will close this too long communication with a suggestion disconnected with politics. The cotton crop of North Carolina, and perhaps of the whole South, will not pay the cost of its production, shipment and taxes, at the present prices. The people ought to petition Congress for relief from the onerous tax imposed on this staple. Let the people avail themselves of the occasion of the approaching elections to circulate respectful memorials to Congress, for signature, asking a remission of the tax on the present crop, and forward these memorials to influential members of Congress. Perhaps one-third of the present crop has been produced by partnership between the planters and laborers, and thus both classes have a deep interest in the removal of the tax. Instead of employing a corrupt lobby to achieve this result, let the people appeal directly to Congress for relief. I am, Sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant, D. M. CARTER.

A PROCLAMATION, By His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina. WHEREAS, An Act of an Assembly, "The Governor is directed to set apart day in every year, and by Proclamation give notice thereof as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of supplication for his continued kindness over us, as a State and as a Nation." Now, therefore, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor, as aforesaid, do issue this my Proclamation, appointing and setting apart Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, instant, as such day, and do most earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of the State. In testimony whereof, His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, our Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, has hereto set his hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this Fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven, and in the Ninety-Second year of American Independence. JONATHAN WORTH, By the Governor, WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

NOTICE. BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county of Rowan at November term, 1867, I will expose to public sale on the premises, 13 miles west of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, 650 ACRES OF LAND, being the property of the late R. W. Griffith, deceased. This tract of land lies on the waters of Third Creek, and adjoins the lands of Rev. Wm. Wood, John Irvin and others. This is one of the very best tracts of land in the county of Rowan, with good improvements and well adapted to the growth of all the various grains, cotton and tobacco. Persons wishing a good farm would do well to attend this sale. A credit of twelve months will be given, with interest after six months. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four fine MULES, one four horse Wagon and gear, one WHEAT FAN, one of Thompson's straw Cutters, one and a half Blacksmith To 1, farming tools of various kinds, Corn, Oats, Hay and cotton, one fine Gold Watch and chain, with household and kitchen furniture, with other articles not necessary to mention. A credit of six months will be given. Z. GRIFFITH, Am'r. November 5th, 1867.

ALMANAC FOR 1868. We shall have North Carolina Almanac ready for our customers in due time for the fall and winter trade. The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheap to suit the times. BRANSON, FARRAR & CO. Raleigh, N. C.