



By HANES & BRUNER,

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

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VOL III. NO. 17.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

[WHOLE NO 306

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many other house keeping articles
too numerous to mention.

The advantage in buying from a regular Hardware store. To those who purchased hardware before the first of August and since.
Farmer what did you pay for shovel moles? 9 cts; what now? 8 cts; steel shovels? from 1.75 to 2.00; the price now 1.50; nails 10 cts; now 8 to 9; Carriage builder what did you pay for 5-4 muslin? answer, 65 cts; price now 50 cts.; what did you pay for 5-4 drilling? answer, 1.00 to 1.25, price now, 75 cts.; wagon and buggy tyre 10 cts; price now, 8 to 8 1/2.
We might go on and enumerate thousands of articles which have fallen equally in proportion. Then we ask what brought about this rapid and sudden decline in Hardware? Each answer the Hardware Store.
Now we appeal to you farmer, mechanic, harness maker, carriage maker and thousands of others who consume hardware in their vocations, to know if the Hardware Store does not deserve your patronage, that it may be built up and the country greatly benefited by procuring through this medium, the implements to develop the resources of your fertile region.
Strict attention paid to all orders. We will sell at small profit, and exclusively for cash or barter.
To one and all whether you want 10 cts, worth or one hundred dollars worth, come to the Hardware Store, where we can give you decided advantage in buying small or large bills.
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THE CONSERVATIVE STATE
CONVENTION.

REMARKS OF GOV. VANCE in the State Conservative Convention as reported for the Raleigh Sentinel.

He commenced by remarking that he would be more or less than man, if he could be insensible to the reception accorded him. He was profoundly grateful for it.

He had really little to say. The business of the Convention was about done, and perhaps as much discussion had been had as was necessary. However, he might do, as the old Minister once did, when, after dividing his discourse into firstly, second and thirdly, he said that, "finally, brethren, he would rousicate a little." The argument was exhausted. If there was any man in the State, outside of the Insane Asylum, who needed any argument to convince him that the white man must rule this country, life was too short for him to waste breath upon such a man. All were agreed as to that,—as to the importance of preserving the government and our ancient institutions in the hands of the intelligent, patriotic and virtuous people of the land. But we are still under peculiar circumstances. The military despotism is the least of our evils, because those who hold the bayonets are the men of our own color. When it is removed, it is proposed to place under another,—a despotism so mean and degrading, that he had a contempt for the English language on account of its inadequacy to express his detestation of it. That is the complexion of the despotism proposed for us, as may be seen by reference to the character of those are seeking to rule over us,—seventy thousand negroes, led by a few vile outcasts from the white race, whose slogan of warfare was opposition to decent houses, glass windows and clean shirts. Who, then, in view of such a state of things, could but see the danger?

What we need is to cheer and encourage each other. We have become so demoralized, that what we require now is courage, boldness, the determination, "knowing our rights," to maintain them. Our timidity, heretofore, has been most lamentable.—With 30,000 majority in the State, our white people have been so demoralized that they allowed the recent election to go by default, when ordinary spirit and exuberance would have secured them ascendancy and victory. How can you claim to be freemen, if you are willing, for fear of losing a little remnant of property, to submit to the control of 70,000 negroes, marshalled by the meanest white men whom God (for some inscrutable purpose) had ever made? If, with the power in your own hands, you cravenly yield to such control, how can you stand the comparison with the good and noble men of our illustrious North Carolina past? How can you stand the comparison with your own boys, who, taking their lives in their hands, bravely bared their bosoms, in the late war, to the shock of battle, for the land of their nativity and affections?

Did we submit, it would be lasting and eternal disgrace. Congress has allowed us, by our votes, an opportunity of defeating their work; and, if they expected that we would not strive to defeat it, they must have counted largely on our baseness. If we fail to defeat it, they will say, in the future, pointing to our 30,000 majority, you did it! What are you afraid of? Confiscation. Why half of us, now, can't begin to pay our debts.—Bayonets? Why we have been living among them for years. Military law? Why the sacred monument of *Habeas Corpus* has grown so rusty, that the best lawyers in the country have to "read up," to know what it means. There is something of which you may well be afraid. Better be afraid of what lies before you—of leaving a heritage of servitude to your children and children's children.

It will not do to ignore the odds against us. Seventy thousand negroes are sworn in secret leagues and will be marched up by a few contemptible scoundrels, and voted, like so many sheep. Wherever there is a mean white man, who is despised by his own color,—or a very timid man, who is afraid of confiscation,—or an ambitious man, who, having been already defeated for office by white men, seeks to obtain office by courting the favor and obsequy of the blacks,—they will herd together with these 70,000 negroes, and divide all the offices among themselves. Why the so-called Convention in the Capitol had already created offences enough to give one to every white Radical self-constituted leader who could read and write.

When you go home, do not simply tell the people that we have had a glorious convention and a good time,—that we met here some of the most distinguished men in the State and passed a series of patriotic resolutions,—but urge them to register, to vote, and to work! If, after having put forth every honorable exertion; we fail, the fault will not be with us,—the blood will not be upon our heads. He hoped that we had heart, and hope, and courage enough left to make one grand effort for the honor and salvation of the State.
He knew no party. If ever there had been, in the past, a warm and devoted Whig, he was that man. But he should not despise himself, if he could entertain the faintest, lingering prejudice against any of his former opponents.—Here are no Whigs,—no Democrats,—no Know-Nothings,—but simply "an abundance" of patriotic, "white men."
He understood that it had been impudently threatened, by those who claimed the power to "kill and make alive," that all who came here and participated in this Convention should not "have their disabilities removed." One thing is certain, "Congress will remove mine," said Gov. V., "whenever I ask them to do so. I am assured that Congress will remove them on the very day that I ask for the boon,—and that will be on the day before Gabriel blows his horn!" The idea!—That because patriotic gentlemen come together to consult for the good of the country and of their race, they shall be stigmatized and ostracized. Let me tell you, sirs; I am no prophet; I cannot "kill and make alive," but the man who supposes that, even if this State Constitution is adopted, the white men will go to the bottom and the dogs and scum will stay on top, knows but little of History.
[Gov. Vance here indulged in a strain of unmerciful satire and humor at the expense of the seceder, who were thus affecting such ridiculous and impertinent airs. It was impossible for us,—it would have been impossible for any one,—to report him. The enthusiastic delight of the audience knew no bounds,—on the floor and in the galleries,—among all sexes,—which vented itself in unrestrained applause.—Everybody concurred in the sentiment that it was "Vance's greatest speech."] Col. W. J. Green, of Warren, next addressed the Convention, in a finished and excellent speech. But our limits prevent any report of his or the subsequent speeches of the Convention.
Messrs. Plato Durham, John W. Graham, Geo. V. Strong, W. L. Steele, Jno. Hughes, P. C. Cameron and Russ, and the Hon. Chas. Manly, D. G. Fowle, M. E. Manly and J. R. McLean were all successively called out, and made, respectively, brief, pertinent and appropriate remarks.
Valedictory remarks of Gov. Graham upon adjourning the convention.
Gov. Graham, the President, returned acknowledgements, in behalf of himself and associates, for the complimentary vote of the convention. He had no remarks to make, except to re-iterate the expression of his delight at the distinguished and patriotic character of the convention. There had been assembled together aged citizens,—middle-aged men,—and the gallant youth of the State, fresh from deeds of fame on battle-fields that would be historic. He was especially proud to see the latter. McCauley, the English Historian, has said that, after the war of the Protectorate, if one wanted to find the best artisans of any kind, and the most useful citizens, he might look for them among those who served in Cromwell's armies.—There was never a war, from which a soldier had come out so uncontaminated, as from the gigantic struggle from which we had just emerged. It is to those young men that we look for the present preservation of our rights and liberties in the future. They have laid down their arms and gone quietly to work,—only asking to be admitted to their constitutional privileges. If this was not done to-day, he had a thorough conviction that it would yet be done. All that the country now needs is a little true statesmanship and a spirit of magnanimity.
Weatherford, one of the greatest of the Creek braves, had waged a terrible war against the whites, conducted with all the atrocities of the savage nature. After the battle of the Horse shoe, he surrendered to Jackson, who, fixing upon him that stern brow and eye, whose severity so few could withstand, asked him how he dared to appear in his presence after such deeds of enormity and outrage. Weatherford returned his defiant look with one of equal pride. "True," said he, "I fought you, with all my power, as long as I could.—Having failed, I came and surrendered.—I deny or excuse nothing that I have done. I am in your hands. Do with me as you please!" What did Jackson do? Did he order a guard to take him into custody to be punished and perhaps executed? No—his brow relaxed, and he said, with ardor: "You and I are friends. So brave a man can be false to no promise that he makes." Weatherford never again raised his hand against the white man.—That is the way—by magnanimity and forbearance,—in which peace is made.
Wishing the delegates a safe return

home, and expressing the hope that they might find their families and friends in health and safety, he declared the great Conservative Convention of 1868 adjourned sine die.

BANKRUPTCY.
In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject (says the Raleigh Standard) we would state, for the information of correspondents and others, that the following exemption is made for the benefit of the bankrupt, viz:
"Provided however, That there shall be excepted from operation of the provisions of this section—
The necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value in any case, the sum of five hundred dollars:
And also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children:
And the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States:
And such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States:
And such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process, or order of any court by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four."
Under the exemption of the State laws, the bankrupt is entitled to the benefit of the homestead act, ratified February 16th, 1859, which establishes a freehold homestead, not to exceed in value five hundred dollars.—And in addition to this he is also entitled to the usual exemptions provided for in the Revised code. All these taken together, will amount to about twelve hundred dollars.

In addition to the above remarks of the Standard, we will state, on the authority of a prominent lawyer, that Judgments obtained in our Courts previous to the filing of a petition for bankruptcy, must be satisfied in full out of the bankrupt. Therefore the necessity of persons filing their petitions before a judgment is obtained against them.
I order for a bankrupt to obtain the benefit of the provisions of the State Homestead law of 1858-'9, he must have first applied to the County Court, and had the homestead set apart by order of the Court, and due notice given.—The Homestead Act of 1858-'9 provides that the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions shall, upon the petition of the owner of real estate, cause to be laid off and allotted to the petitioner, by metes and bounds, a homestead not exceeding five hundred dollars in value; and it further provides "that the homestead or house and lot so laid off shall not be subject to execution for any debts contracted or cause of action arising after the same is registered, except for State and County taxes."
So, those who have not complied with the State Homestead Act in this respect, cannot now get the benefit of it in taking advantage of the Bankrupt Law.—Charlotte Democrat.

Alleged Insanity of Mrs. Lincoln.
Private letters received from Chicago state that Mrs. Lincoln is insane beyond all doubt.—She recently sold all the furniture in her house and has two old men as body-guard, believing she will be robbed and murdered. Her mania is for selling, and a dread lest she come to want. All her friends are said to be conscious of her mental condition, but think, so long as she is harmless her removal to a lunatic asylum would increase her derangement.
Boston Herald.

Life in Montana Territory.
Montana Territory has become demoralized. Murders are of alarming frequency, and yet the courts fail to convict the guilty. A correspondent of the Saint Paul "Press" writes as follows:
I am sorry to say that crimes runs rampant in many portions of our young territory, and I fear the Vigilantes will be again compelled to take the law in their own hands, as in the winters of 1863 and 1864. Scarcely a week passes by now, but we hear of some one being shot or stabbed. Without going further back than the months of November or December, I can enumerate some six or seven killed and as many more wounded. And in the murders brought to justice? No. In the many murder trials which have come before the United States courts within the past twelve months, not one has been convicted.

Spirit of the Republican Press.
The Rump Congress Radicals are driving their machine altogether too fast for even their own party. Thus, the Albany Evening Journal asks:
"Do the Republican leaders in Congress wish to justify the charge of the Democracy that they are bent upon usurpation and revolution? Have they become so indifferent to popular opinion that they are prepared to remove any obstacle which may be presented to their policy, regardless of every constitutional provision? We are not ready to believe this; yet we shall be compelled to do so if the purposes now announced are really carried into effect."
The Springfield Republican (sarcastically) says:

"The new Supreme Court bill is too narrow in its scope, and we suggest that it be amended so as to prohibit that court, from meddling in any way with any act which this Congress may pass. In this way it will provide for all possible contingencies, and establish a precedent which will be of inestimable value to any party that may control Congress hereafter, and want to pass measures of unquestionable unconstitutionality. Each Congress can then take care of itself.
The Nation is perfectly satisfied by the declarations of the perfectly sane members of the publican party, that they will "stand no step backward"; but it fears their action will bring men into power who will take several "steps backwards," which will amount to about the same thing, so far as the welfare of the country is concerned."

The Strange Story—Powell—Burnham.
Some of our exchanges doubt the truth of the strange story we published not long since in regard to the wonderful change of sex of Mrs. Ellen Powell, of Broadhead, Wis., from a woman to a man, she being a few years since a wife now a husband—then a woman, now a man! We cannot blame people for being credulous, but the story is a true one. It is too wonderful for belief—it starts even the medical world. We published the article, knowing it sounded too strange to be true—knowing it would be deemed a hoax; but the story is a true one, stranger than fiction, and those who deem it otherwise are the only ones sold. We repeat,—on our honor as a journalist, on the honor of a man—the story is true, the former woman is now a man, the former wife is now a husband, etc.—La Crosse Democrat.

We know nothing about the children spoken of by the 'Democrat,' and we are not surprised that the Press knowing "Brick" Pomeroy should doubt the statement, but we are personally knowing to the fact that the above person, was a wife and is now a husband. We were well acquainted with the parties while engaged in journalism in Wisconsin in 1860.
WV. Post.

CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
" George Howard, Tarboro.
" Daniel G. Fowle, Raleigh.
" Thomas Bragg, " "
" A. S. Merrimon, " "
" J. R. McLean, Greensboro.
" Lewis Hanes, Salisbury.
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SEVENTH DISTRICT.
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Col. Jas. R. Love, Webster.
Plato Durham, Esq., Shelby.
The New York Evening 'Post' is trying hard to reconcile its free trade, hard money doctrines with Republicanism.

State of North Carolina,
ALEXANDER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1867.
Aaron Barnes, & Sarah Barnes, vs. Solomon Burns and others.
Petition for Partition of Land.
[N] In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Barnes, Joshua Barnes, Solomon Barnes, Nathan Austin and wife Mary, Burton Brown and wife Ruth, and Benton Payne, defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six successive weeks in the Watchman and Old North State, a newspaper published in Salisbury, North Carolina, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that they appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Alexander at the Court-House in Taylorsville on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to show cause if any they have why the petition shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, R. P. Martin, clerk of our said Court at office, in Taylorsville, the 1st Monday in December, 1867.
R. P. MATHESON, Clerk.
1:30 p. r. \$8.

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