

THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. 1. SALISBURY, N. C. FRIDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1865. NO. 138

The Plot to Tax the People to Pay the War Debt—Jonathan Worth leading this Plot.

President Johnson and the people of the U. States are opposed to the Rebellious States paying the debt they have made in aid of the Rebellion, because the National Government means to let her enemies at home and in foreign countries, clearly and distinctly understand, that whoever aids a State in rebellion to make war against the United States shall lose every dollar loaned to the rebellious States for the purpose of aiding her to destroy the National Government. For the purpose of her own preservation, the U. States Government means this shall be understood now and for all time to come. Therefore for her own protection, the National Government forbids this War debt to be paid. In addition to this the National Government is bound to protect the loyal citizens of every State, hence that Government will not allow the loyal people of any State to be taxed for a debt made without their consent and in defiance of their will; the loyal people of North Carolina, who have been dragged into the war, are entitled to this protection. The citizens of other States who wish to move to North Carolina, are entitled to such protection.

Mississippi, Alabama and S. Carolina saw and acknowledged the force of these principles. The war debt in these States was small and their Conventions declared all debts contracted in aid of the rebellion to be null and void. No opposition to these just and unanswerable principles was offered in either of those States. The war debt was small.

But in North Carolina, the war debt was enormous—much larger than all the other debts the State had contracted since the Revolution of 1776. It was owned by many wealthy and influential men, in all parts of the State—the banks were largely interested in it. And such combination of influence was brought to bear upon the Convention of North Carolina, that this war debt was debated day after day and night after night, and no definite action or decision was had—it was continued from time for decision.

In the mean time the debates in the Convention on the war debt, and reached many of the Northern newspapers, and the northern and western citizens of the United States, had become much excited upon the course the matter had taken in our Convention, especially that portion of the people of the North who are opposed to President Johnson, and who are doing all in their power to keep the Southern States out of the Union, and under military rule until the negro is made our equal at the ballot box, on the witness stand, and in the jury box.

President Johnson seeing and feeling this fanatical excitement and pressure that was gathering against us and him, telegraphed his views to Gov. Holden, which telegram the Governor laid before the Convention. President Johnson has been our friend, he has been our only friend he has kept the fanatics from grinding us with hard and unbearable terms; he has kept them from making the negro our equal, at the ballot box, on the witness stand and in the jury box, and before we remain a year or two longer under military rule, it will be because Andrew Johnson has been our friend—has boldly stood between us and Northern fanatics, when we were without power and without friends. Even today if he were to die or to forsake us, we should be without hope—the negro would be our equal and the Northern fanatic would rule over us.—Cannot President Johnson then suggest to N. Carolina what is best for her and for him, to enable her speedily to return to her rights in the Union? Who that is a friend to North Carolina will say that the President ought not to give her the benefit of his opinions? Most assuredly he is our best friend and knows best what is required for North Carolina to do.

The opinions of the national government were so distinctly expressed by the President, that those persons in the Convention who favored the payment of the debt, could make no further resistance then, but passed the ordinance and resound to submit it to the vote of the people, because, if the people vote the debt down, it could never be revived.

The present plot of Mr. Worth's supporters is to pass the debt by until next session of the Convention, when we shall be already in the Union and the national government, they think, will have no further say in the matter. Then, at that session of the Convention, they will repeal the ordinance then passed under the pressure from President Johnson, and pass an ordinance to pay the debt and to tax the people of the State to pay it.

The plot has been deliberately and cunningly made, and the holders of the bonds and many of the banks are exerting all their influence to have it carried out by electing Mr. Worth, and

as many members of the Legislature as possible in favor of him, so that he and they may combine their influence to have the Convention repeal the ordinance they have passed.

It is a shrewd and cunning plot, and the amount of the war debt is so large that great influences will be exerted all over the State to bring it to completion. The people of North Carolina ought to be wide awake to this plot, and to its influences and its effects. If it is carried out as well as it has been plotted, the loyal people of the State will yet be taxed to pay this debt. It behooves them to be wide awake and see for whom they vote.

It may be that Mr. Worth has more interest in this plot than most people are aware of. It is said he caused a large amount of old North Carolina bonds belonging to the Sinking Fund of the State to be sold, and the war debt bonds substituted in their place. So if this ordinance is not repealed the State has lost a large amount of money in her old bonds, under the influence and advice of Mr. Worth, in his position as Treasurer of the State. The people should not be unmindful of this fact in the plot, that Mr. Worth, by his advice and influence as Treasurer, has sunk the State a very large amount of the old bonds, and will thus ruin his financial reputation unless he can have the war debt assumed and paid.

The editor of the *Sentinel* also has particular and special interest in carrying out this plot to its completion. During a part of the war that editor was a member of the Literary Board, and under his direction the old North Carolina bonds belonging to the free schools of the State, were put into the market and sold and the war debt bonds bought and put in their place. Thus it is under his mismanagement the free school children of the State are deprived of their only hope of education. The provision made for them by law has been squandered by him. Thus it may be seen why Mr. Worth and the editor of the *Sentinel* are the fit men to execute and carry out this cunning and ingenious plot. The Greensboro *Patriot* is rampant for Jonathan Worth. He wants this war debt paid and means to do it.

If this war debt had been assumed it would have added one million dollars more to our taxes every year. This, added to county, State and United States taxes, would have oppressed the people and have wrung from their hands all their scanty earnings. Our taxes would have been so burdensome as to have driven our own citizens from the State and have prevented others from moving in. No man would have moved to North Carolina under such onerous taxes.

If a few persons have lost money by this so called debt, remember what the great body of our people have lost by the war. Shall we pay this rebel debt and stuff the pockets of speculators with such gains, that they may flourish and prosper? Mr. Worth and his plotters say we shall. Who will restore to the poor widow her husband? Who will clothe and feed the thousands of orphan children of Confederate soldiers now but half clad, almost without bread, destined to grow up in poverty and ignorance, because secession handcuffed their fathers, and hurried them to die on the field of battle or in the cheerless hospital. Who will restore to them the dead who thus lost their lives, or be as a father to their poor helpless orphans and widows? No matter for that, say these speculators, pay us the war debt, and we are satisfied. No doubt they would be. The Convention refused to pay this debt and the people will refuse to pay it. They will pay every dollar of the old debt, but they will refuse to heed the wishes of Jonathan Worth and his planners and plotters to get this war debt paid.

We repeat to the people there still is danger. If the State should return to the Union at the time the Convention meets in May, the Convention will then be as untrammelled as a ship, body would be in New York, or Ohio. Capitalists, speculators, traders and corporation will then combine, and under the lead of such men as Turner, Winston, Starbuck and other who put Mr. Worth forward, will make a desperate effort to repeal the ordinance of the Convention and pay this war debt. This is the object of the present agitation, and this the great reason why Mr. Worth is a candidate for Governor. Let the people of North Carolina bear this in mind and keep a close watch on the movements of such men, then they will see for themselves and be convinced before it is too late.

Ral. Stand.

"Pete, how does your father imper his sheep to prevent them from jumping over fences?"

"Oh! that's easy enough; he cuts a hole through one hind leg a stick the other one through it, and he puts the fore legs through that for a bit."

ARIFIC EXPLOSION IN THE HARBOR OF NORFOLK.

From the Norfolk Post of Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon our city was startled by a most terrific explosion, which shook it like an earthquake, and caused all the world to rush to doors and windows. The concussion was too severe to be caused by the discharge of even the most powerful ordnance, and everybody felt that some terrible disaster had happened. We soon learned that the small tug-boat, *Colinck*, engaged in the business of towing mud-scoops out into the stream in the dock in front of Kimberly's wharf, had exploded her boiler, while in the middle of the pier, some two hundred yards from the landing, having the boats to atoms and killing all on board.

We reached our windows in time to see fragments of the boat in the air, and a large amount of steam, and, doubtless, the mutilated bodies of the victims were also lying in space at the same time. It was a grand but terrible spectacle. Some hundreds of people were rushing towards the wharf, and the remains of the wreck left in the water were seen to creep and sink to the bottom, leaving the mud-scoop unharmed, with the two colored laborers upon it, surrounded by the floating timbers and debris of the exploded boat. In less than five minutes the scene of the wreck was swarming with the small boats from the men-of-war lying in the vicinity of the explosion, filled with sailors and their officers, in search of survivors of the explosion of the bodies of the unfortunate victims. An anxious crowd, among whom were some relatives of those known to be aboard were assembled on Kimberly's wharf, awaiting impatiently the report of those who had rushed to the rescue. The boats beat around among the floating fragments for some fifteen minutes, when one of them approached the wharf, dragging in tow a body.

The multitude crowded to the landing and learned it was the mutilated remains of William Patten, Jr., an old and much esteemed citizen of Baltimore, but a resident of this city, an agent of the Boston steamship line. He did not belong to the boat, but unfortunately had gone aboard merely from curiosity to witness the operation of dumping the mud from the scow. The officer in command of the boat's crew which had found this body floating in the vicinity of the wreck, searched the pockets of the deceased, and finding his well-filled pocket-book, the key of his safe, and other articles of value, handed them over to his son, who arrived on the wharf awaiting, with tearful eyes, the father presented a horrible and ghastly spectacle; one of his legs was blown from the body, the bowels protruded and the head and face were mashed in such a manner as to render it difficult to recognize the features. All efforts to find the bodies of the other persons known to be on board failed; they had either blown to pieces or sunk to the bottom, and as the fragments floated off the searchers gave up the fruitless task and the boats left the scene of the disaster.

Three persons, besides Mr. Patten, were known to be on board the tug at the time of the disaster. Captain Patrick McCarrack, Jr., in command of the boat; William Foster, the engineer, and a colored man, name unknown. Capt. McCarrack, is a son of Capt. Patrick McCarrack, the well known commander of the *Aeolus*. He was a young man of much promise and greatly respected in this community. He was formerly in the Confederate service, and had only taken command of the *Colinck* on Thursday morning.

The vessel was built at Pudding Creek, in this city, for two purposes on the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal; was launched about three months since and belonged to Milton, Courtwright & Co. It was consequently quite new, and the machinery was, or ought to have been, in good condition.

TOWN ORDINANCES.

Ordered, That all persons owning or having possession of Houses and Lots, within the Corporation limits of the Town of Salisbury, shall be required to have the same in a cleanly condition, free from all rubbish or filth of any kind whatsoever within fifteen days from the publication of this ordinance, and in the event of a failure of compliance with this order, the legal authorities of the Town of Salisbury, shall have the same cleared of all filth and rubbish at the expense of the owner or person having possession of the said premises. A failure to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall subject each offender to a penalty of Ten Dollars.

Ordered, That all persons, owning or having in possession Houses and Lots, shall be required to have the same placed in a safe condition. The chimneys, fire places, stoves, or other place likely to endanger the public safety from fire, shall be repaired within fifteen days, from the publication of this Ordinance—at the expiration of which time the legal authorities shall have the power to inspect the same and if necessary shall have the same property repaired at the expense of the owner, or possessor, of the premises. A failure to comply with this Ordinance, shall subject each offender, to a penalty of Twenty Five Dollars.

Ordered, That the Chief of Police, in person, or by assistants, shall make an inspection for the purpose of carrying into effect the aforementioned Ordinances and report the result of the same within 20 days, from the date of this Ordinance, to the Board of Commissioners, of the Town.

Ordered, That all persons having, wood or chips, in the street shall be required to remove the same in 48 hours, from the publication of this Ordinance, or forfeit and pay the sum of Two Dollars, and the further sum of One Dollar, for every day the said wood or chips, is permitted to remain in the Street.

THOS. MCNEELY,
Clerk Board Commissioners.
Salisbury, Nov. 3rd, 1865. 1f-137.

A CARD

To the Voters of Rowan County.

The undersigned offers himself as an independent candidate to represent you in the House of Commons at the ensuing Legislature. I deem it unnecessary to review my antecedents in connection with the late war, as they are too well known by you to require comments. If elected, I pledge myself to give to the administration of President Johnson the support it demands, and will use every exertion consistent with honor, to procure a speedy withdrawal of U. States troops from the State, and to facilitate reconstruction by the admission of North Carolina to a full participation in all the rights and powers of a State, under the Federal Constitution.

As regards the election of other offices, the statement of any preference I may feel for candidates for any office, would seem like dictation on my part, and I shall refrain from doing so, as I think every man should vote according to the dictates of his judgment and conscience.

I am uncompromisingly opposed to negro suffrage, restricted or general, in any manner shape or form.

If elected, I shall vote for a Commissioner to recover property belonging to the State, improperly taken during the war, so as to lighten your taxes as much as possible. I shall also favor the election of Magistrates, Judges, and other officers, by the people—as I regard the people the best judges of those who would suit them. I shall also favor hard work, short speeches and short sessions of the Legislature to lessen our expenses. I am a plain man, sprung from the people—one of yourselves—my feelings and sympathies are with the people—I think I understand them, and if elected, believe I can reflect their wishes. Your obt. servant,

D. L. BRINGLE.

J. WOOD BELL.

WM. S. REED

BELL & REED

COMMISSION BROKERS.

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF VIRGINIA,

Governor Street, Richmond, Va.,

Buy and sell on Commission Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, and produce of all kinds.

General Forwarding Agents,

Attend to arranging the Internal Revenue Tax upon Manufactured Tobacco.

Refer to: J. M. Warren, J. C. Rogers, Adams & Co., Richmond; S. C. White, Liberty, Va.; Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.

BELL & REED.

RICHMOND, VA., Agents for

BUCON, CLARDY & CO.

Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, and General Commission Merchants.

No. 181, Pearl corner Cedar St. N. Y.

Oct. 17, '65. dlmo.



LIVERY STABLE.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the public at large that they have opened a Livery Stable, at Thomas E. Brown's old stand in Salisbury, where horses and buggies and other conveyances can be hired at any time, and where horses will be fed and well attended to.

JOHN A. SNIDER,

ROBERT UZZMAN.

October 31, 1865.

No 135dt

JAMES R. HERBERT,

Of Maryland.

PETER W. HAIRSTON,

Of N. Carolina.

HERBERT & HAIRSTON

TOBACCO, COTTON, And General COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No 158 West Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Liberal cash advance made on all consignments. Goods of all kinds bought at lowest CASH prices for orders.

REFERENCES:—JAMES ALLNUTT, Pres. Bank of Commerce, Balt; WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO., Baltimore; HOWARD, COLE & Co. Baltimore; WM. JOHNSON, Charlotte, N. C. JUDGE CADDWELL, Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 23. d3mo.

D. G. WORTH.

N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, T. C. and B. G. Worth's old stand South Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give strict personal attention to Sale or Shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores and General Produce. Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods. Agents for Cape Fear Line of River Steamers to Fayetteville, and Seal Lines to New York and Philadelphia.

Dealers in Cotton, Bagging, Rope, Lime, Plaster, Guano, Ford's Fertilizer, Salt, and Coal. November 1st, 1865. pd1md136