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Carolina Watchman.

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J. J. BRUNER,

Editor and Proprietor.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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Or anything else required in the

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Carolina Watchman

AS A NEWSPAPER,

is a candidate for public favor. Its circulation is good, and its standing and patronage improving. It is one of the best advertising mediums in the State, and offers its facilities on as liberal terms as any.

Save your Wheat & Oats.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

An important discovery to prevent RUST in Wheat and Oats. If the directions are carefully followed and the crop is injured by rust, the money will be cheerfully refunded. All I ask is a trial. Prepared and for sale onl at

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July 7—tf

Constitutional Amendments,

Passed in the House of Representatives January 17, 1872.

AN ACT to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring.)

That the Constitution of this State be altered as follows, to wit:

Amend section six, of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section five of the second article, by striking out all that precedes the words, "the said Senate districts," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid or" in said section; the parts so stricken out having reference to the State census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section 30," and to read as follows:—"The members of the general Assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," where they occur first in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article, by striking out the word "annually" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provisions respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the Code Commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme court, Superior courts, such inferior courts as may be established by law, and courts of Justices of the Peace."

Alter section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The Supreme court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices; *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the justices during their present term of office, unless by death, resignation, or otherwise, the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two."

Alter section twelve of the fourth article so that said section shall read as follows: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and in each district a Superior court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said nine judges may be chosen and begin their official term at the first general election for members of the General Assembly which shall occur after the ratification of this section." The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of Districts to take effect at the end of each judicial term.

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article which fixes the present judicial districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting, in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following: "The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coordinate department; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers. All the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution."

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with, and follows the word "but" in said section, and, in lieu of the part so stricken out, inserting the following:—

"The judicial officers and the clerks of any courts which may be established by law, shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors, and for such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "township" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "precincts;" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

Amend sections one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof inserting the words, "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

Amend section six of the fifth article by inserting after the word "instrument" in said section the words "or any other personal property."

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the 7th article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The General Assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State."

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking out the word "commissioners" and in lieu thereof inserting the words county authorities established and authorized by law;" and in the same section strike out the words, "the Register of Deeds shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The county authorities established and authorized by law shall see that the respective counties are divided into a suitable number of sub-divisions, as compact and convenient in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said sub-divisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same which heretofore defined the townships until they shall be altered."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article, which relate to the township system.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article, by striking out the words "or townships" where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction."

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof, insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any wise granted to, or conferred upon, the Board of Trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient, for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out section thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina. Amend section ten of the eleventh article by striking out the words "at the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof, insert the words "by the State; and those who do not own property exemption prescribed in this Constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, Justice of the Peace, Commissioners for Special Purposes."

Add another section to the fourteenth article to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows: "County officers, justices of the peace and other officers whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provisions necessary to be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Re number the sections in those articles from which an section has been stricken without the insertion of another in its stead; and give to any new section that number which by this method would have been given to the section for which it is substited, and the alteration shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

From the New York Observer.

CHRISTIANIZING THE CONSTITUTION.

The National Association which has been formed for the purpose of securing an amendment to the Constitution to indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions and usages in our Government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the nation, invites all American citizens who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in Thoms' Hall, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

If the people were now framing a new Constitution, we would earnestly hope that Almighty God, from whom human government primarily derives its authority, would be distinctly acknowledged as its source. But we are not convinced of the duty or expediency of agitating the subject now, on a basis that would practically exclude from participation in the Government, of Jews, Unitarians and all those of foreign religions who may become naturalized or native citizens. No man could, with a good conscience, swear to uphold a Constitution which affirms what he from his soul rejects and denies.

The fundamental principle of this movement is defined by Mr. Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the President of the Association, in these words publised over his own name:

"In constituting and administering its government, a nation is under obligations to acknowledge God as the author of its existence and the source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws and the supreme rule of its conduct."

* * * * * *

This movement has seemed to us to be urged under a conception of the nature and office of civil government not in harmony with the American idea, nor the Scriptural idea. When the Apostle said, "The powers that be are ordained of God," the civil government was very far from acknowledging God and his Son and the Bible. But it was ordained of God, nevertheless. The absolute despotism of Cæsar or the Czar may be as truly ordained of God as Grecian democracy or American Republicanism. The American idea and the Scriptural idea of civil government is, that it shall protect all men in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, leaving their relations to God to be determined by the light which each man reason and conscience possesses. The right of the civil government to make Sabbath laws, laws against blasphemy, to require oaths, to punish perjury, and to promote education, is to be maintained (as toward men) by the necessity of such laws to make good citizens, while it is fair to put it upon the conscience of every legislator that God requires him to make laws conformable to his will, and to put it upon the conscience of the people that it is their duty to obey laws because divine as well as human government requires it.

From all this we infer that civil government is not "under obligations" in making a Constitution to set forth in that instrument a profession of its religious belief, and emphatically it is not to go into such particulars as to discriminate between religious truths equally solemn and important; but, at the same time, we hold that it is the duty of all governments to make such laws only as are in conformity to the divine will, and which may be sustained by the sanctions of divine authority.

Instead, therefore, of expending herculean strength and agitating the country in a fruitless effort to amend the Constitution in this relation, we would make still greater exertions, and deeper and wider agitation, and summon the whole moral force of the nation to secure the enactment of wholesome laws and to create a public sentiment, a popular virtue, that will sustain and enforce them.

We make these observations with a profound conciousness that we differ from wiser and better men, and we are quite willing to be instructed in the right, if in this we are wrong.

THE PRESBYTERY AND GEN. WASHINGTON ON THIS SUBJECT.

The following correspondence between the "Presbytery of the Eastward" and George Washington, is dated shortly after the adoption of the Constitution. It was taken from the *Massachusetts Sentinel* of December 5, 1789.

"The Presbytery of the Eastward, convened at Newburyport, in their address to the President of the United States in his late tour says: 'Among the objections to the federal Constitution we never considered the want of a religious test—that grand engine of persecution in every tyrant's hand. But we should not have been alone in rejoicing to have seen some explicit acknowledgement of the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom he has sent, inserted somewhere in the Magna Charta of our country. We are happy to find, however, that this defect has been amply remedied in the face of all the world by the piety and devotion in which your first public act of office was performed, by the religious observance of the Sabbath, and of the public worship of God, of which you have set so eminent an example, and by the warm strains of Christian and devout affections which run through your late proclamation for a general Thanksgiving.'

"*To the Ministers and Ruling Elders delegated to represent the Churches in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which compose the first Presbytery of the Eastward.*

"Gentlemen: The affectionate welcome which you are pleased to give me to the eastern parts of the Union would leave me without excuse, did I fail to acknowledge the sensibility which it awakens and to express the most sincere return that a grateful sense of your goodness can suggest.

"To be approved by the praiseworthy is a wish as natural to becoming ambition, as its consequence is flattering to our self-love.

"I am, indeed, much indebted to the favorable sentiments which you entertain toward me, and it will be my duty to study to deserve them.

"The tribute of thanksgiving, which you offer the gracious Father of Lights, for His inspiration of our public counsels with wisdom and firmness to complete the national Constitution, worthy of men who, devoted to the pious purposes of religion, desire their accomplishment by such means as advance the temporal happiness of their fellow-men.

"And here, I am persuaded you will permit me to observe that the path of true piety is so plain as to require but little political direction.

"To this consideration we ought to ascribe the absence of any regulations respecting religion from the Magna Charta of our country. To the guidance of the ministers of the Gospel this important object is perhaps more properly committed. It will be your care to instruct the ignorant and to reclaim the devious. And in the progress of morality and science, to which our government will give every furtherance, we may confidently expect the advancement of true religion and the completion of our happiness.

"I pray the munificent Rewarder of virtue that your agency in this work may receive its compensation here and hereafter

"GEORGE WASIGGTON."

DR. HODGE'S THEOLOGY.

The second volume of "Systematic Theology," by the venerable Dr. Charles Hodge, who is just closing the fiftieth year of his Professorship at Princeton Theological Seminary, has just been issued by Charles Scribner & Co. It comprises the two subjects, Anthropology and Soteriology; or the Origin, Nature, Original State and Fall of Man; together with the Plan of Salvation, the Person and Work of Christ, a full discussion of the subject of the Atonement, in all its bearings, and of the doctrine of Grace. From this brief mention, it will be seen that the scope of this volume is one of universal interest to all students of the Bible, and especially to all who are engaged in what is called Theological study. An examination of the volume shows that under the head of the Origin of Man, the distinguished Professor has taken up the most noteworthy theories of those who reject the Bible account; such as Spontaneous Generation, and the Development theories of modern sceptics. Another chapter discusses the subject of the Unity of the Human Race.—The chapter on Sin is a thorough discussion of the various theories adopted by the different schools.

The major part of the volume is devoted to the subject of Salvation through Christ, the Origin of the Plan, the Covenant of Grace, the Person of Christ, a branch of the subject which is made more important by the discussions of the present day; the Mediatorial work, the Prophetic, Priestly and Kingly offices.—No portion of the work will be read or studied with more interest than that which has been so much the study of the learned author's life, relating to the Atonement. The subject has not lost its interest while there is one sinner to be saved, nor while there is a ransomed soul in heaven to praise God for salvation.

* * * * * *

The Publishers announce the third volume, on the general subject of a Future State and the Future World, as soon to be published. This will complete the work. Its publication is a fitting memorial on the part of Dr. Hodge, to the completion of his half-century of teaching in Princeton Seminary. But it is not the only memorial by which this period will be celebrated. The readers of the *Observer* are aware that it is proposed by the graduates and friends of Princeton to raise the sum of $50,000 to endow the Professorship which Dr. Hodge now holds; not for his benefit, for he must ere long retire from his labors, but in commemoration of the distinguished services which he has rendered to the cause of Theological Education in the Presbyterian Church and throughout the Christian wold.—N. Y. *Observer.*

From the New York Sun.

COL. FORNEY'S POSITION.

The resignation of Col. Forney as Collector of this port, is deeply regretted by the business men of Philadelphia, and at the same time it is hailed as a good omen politically. It is no disguised fact that he is personally and politically opposed to the present status of the municipal legislative, and national Rings. Although he will lend his best energies for the Republican candidate for President, even if it is the unscrupulous man now in power, his ever ready pen and mind will hereafter advocate that policy which will unite every wing of the Republican party, and more especially will his energies be devoted to the uncertain political aspect of Pennsylvania.

Delegates to the National Convention.

The New York delegation has secured ample accommodations at the Cincinnati Hotel during the meeting of the Republican Convention. The spacious ladies' parlor of this hotel will be their headquarters. When the Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, who will head a portion of the delegation, was asked, "How many will be here?" he smilingly replied, "Oh, I don't know; there will be several delegations."

"How will the majority vote?" inquired our friend. Rather seriously the distinguished New Yorker replied, "I can't tell; things are awfully mixed."

Hon. J. B. Grinnell will lead a powerful force from Iowa. The headquarters of this delegation are also at the Cincinnati. They will be first for Wilson of Iowa, for President, and if he lacks support sufficient to nominate him, the majority will probably concentrate on Trumbull. "Any one but Grant," said a prominent politician from Lynn county of that Western State. H.

In Cincinnati a good deal of feeling has been excited in regard to the course pursued by the authorities in relation to the Rev. Stephen Morgan, a young Baptist clergyman who was convicted in the police court of stealing books from the Public Library. It appears that the friends of the accused brought a powerful influence to bear to save him from the consequences of his crime. The Trustees of the Library allege that the Prosecuting Attorney refused to summon the witnesses they wished to have examined, and it is certain that this official, instead of urging the prisoner's guilt, made his speech an earnest defence of the man he was supposed to be prosecuting. And the Judge, although he imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars on the clerical culprit, at the same time informed Mr. Morgan that he need not pay the penalty. The most unpleasant part of the affair is that Morgan stoutly protests his innocence, and says he merely borrowed the books, which were all of a theological character, and intended to return them; when he had not only carried them off stealthily in a carpet-bag but had carefully removed the Library labels, and erased every mark by which he supposed they could be identified.

It is said that while Prince Frederick Charles was in St Petersburg, lately, the German residents presented him with an address. The orator was in the midst of a florid compliment to the Prince as "having entered France with the resolution to conquer or die," when the Prince interrupted him with a quiet request to "name his authority for that statement, it being wholly untrue"—which so disturbed the patriotic speaker that he broke down altogether.

Dean Swift said: "It is useless to attempt to argue a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into."

Chamber of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative Party.

RALEIGH, Feb. 3d., 1872.

At a recent meeting of the Democratic Conservative members of the Legislature, the present State Executive committee of the Democratic-Conservative Party were, by resolution, continued until the meeting of the State Convention of that party, and Hon. D. M. Barringer was appointed in place of the late Gov. Bragg.

The State convention will be held in the town of Greensboro on Wednesday the first day of May next.

That convention will be charged with high duties in the selection of a candidate for Governoro, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education, Superintendent of Public Works, as well as in declaring the principles and policy, both State and Federal, of the party, and providing for efficient party organization.

It is, therefore, very desirable and important, that every county in the State shall be represented in that convention; and it is confidently hoped that our political friends will take immediate and efficient steps to secure such representation.

To that end, the Central Executive committee are instructed to suggest that county popular meetings, composed of all persons opposed to *Radicalism, misrule and Public Extravagance*, be called in each county of the State, as soon as practicable, to appoint delegates to the convention and devise ways and means to secure their attendance.

In order to avoid failure of representation, let each county meeting appoint one or more *proxies*, who will certainly attend the convention.

In the mean time every one opposed to Radical misrule, without regard to past political differences is expected and cordially invited to raise his voice and exert himself to inform the public mind and prepare the people to stand together in the noble and patriotic struggle to uphold, maintain and administer honestly and faithfully the principles of pure Constitutional Government.

The most effective means of informing the public mind is the *press*. How important therefore, that it shall be properly and thoroughly directed! We feel the strongest assurance that those who conduct the Democratic conservative *Press* will be active and faithful in placing before the people such arguments and information as may be at their command, and we respectfully urge our friends to be active in extending the circulation of our newspapers as a grand help to success.

The committee are instructed to submit and suggest the annexed plan of organization.

A copy of the proceedings of County meetings appointing delegates to the State Convention, should be sent to this Committee.

By order of the committee.

J. J. LITCHFORD, SECRETARY.

The following general rules are prescribed for the government of the DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY, *and all such persons as may co-operate with them in the State of North Carolina:*

State Executive Committe,

There shall be an Executive committee for the State at large, consisting of forty-one members. Of them, four shall reside in each congressional District, and nine, at or near the city of Raleigh, and the members residing at or near the city of Raleigh, shall be denominated, the Central Executive committee.

The Executive Committee for the State at large, shall have general control, supervision and direction of the organization and its practical working, under the convention.

The central Executive committee shall be charged at all times, with the exercise of the powers conferred on the Executive committee for the State at large unless in any respect restrained by the last mentioned committee.

A meeting of the Executive committee for the State at large, may be called by any four members thereof, as well as by the Central Executive committee.

The State convention shall designate a chairman for the Executive committee for the State at large, and he shall be chairman of the central Executive committee.

Congressional District Executive Committee.

The members of the Executive committee for the State at large in any congressional District shall constitute a Congressional Executive committee for such District in which they reside, and shall exercise the powers in such District, of the Executive committe for the State at large, subject to the control and direction of the latter and the central Executive committee, unless in such respects as the latter may be restricted.

County Executive Committee.

Each county shall have a county Executive committee, composed of members taken, two from each township in the county, and the committee shall appoint or elect a chairman, and exercise the powers, in their respective counties, conferred on the congressional District Executive committee for the State at large and Central Executive committee, unless in such respects as the latter may be restricted. The county Executive committee shall be designated by a county convention in the county for which the same shall be appointed.

Township Executive Committee.

There shall be a Township Executive committee in every Township in each county in the State, consisting of four or more members, to be appointed by a township convention. Said committee shall elect or appoint a chairman, and shall receive in the township for which the same shall be appointed, all the powers conferred on the Executive committee for the State at large, unless restrained in any respect by the county, congressional District, State Executive or central Executive committees respectively, according to their respective supervisory and controling powers.

☞ Top dressing old pastures with a compost made up of such vegetables or peaty matter with lime, to which is added as much bone dust as one can afford, thoroughly worked over and mixed, spread and harrowed in, will make a wonderful difference in the yield of grass.