

North



State.

By HANES & BR...

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston

Single Copies Five Cents

VOL III. NO. 27

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

[WHOLE NO 316

Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Conn.
STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1867.

ACCUMULATED ASSETS
\$17,670,288.88.

INCOME FOR 1867.
\$7,726,516.53.

FOR PREMIUMS
\$6,332,804.95,

FOR INTEREST,
\$1,393,711.58

LOSSES PAID IN 1867,
\$1,268,758.18

DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1867.
\$643,005.00

Interest received more than pays losses. Dividends average over 50 per cent. All policies non-forfeitable for as stated amount. Assurance can be effected in all forms desired.
SAML. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
A. Phillips, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
mar 3-w&twf

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Issues Policies of all Kinds.
LIFE AND ENDOWMENT.

Absolutely no Restriction upon
Travel or Residence.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY IN CASH

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY
NON-FORFEITABLE.

Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien on claim on the policy in case of death after the second year.

This Company offers peculiar advantages to the Southern people. It is the most

Liberal Company in the United States.

Its rates being lower than those of other companies.

OFFICE, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished in detail, by

A. W. LAWRENCE, of Raleigh,
Gen'l Agt. for the State of N. Carolina.
W. C. COUGHENOUR, Agent,
mar 3-w&twf Salisbury, N. C.

Notice.

PARENTS wishing to educate their daughters in a good School, would do well to examine the place on which Elder J. B. Jackson now lives. This place three miles west of Thomasville, containing 205 Acres Land, within three miles of the Thomasville Female College, will be sold to the highest bidder on the 10th of March if not sold before.
Feb. 25, 1868. tds
Raleigh Sentinel copy.

The Arlington Mutual Life Insurance Company OF VIRGINIA.

A Virginia and Southern Institution

Its Funds are kept in the South.

It has met with unprecedented success.

Its fortunes are established beyond any contingency.

The Company has capital and assets, against its liability that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility. Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity. It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

JOHN E. EDWARDS,

VICE PRESIDENT,

W. M. B. ISAACS,

SECRETARY,

D. J. HARTSOOK,

MEDICAL EXAMINER,

CHARLES H. SMITH, M. D.

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GENERAL AGENT,

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DIRECTORS:

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LEWIS C. HANES, AGT.

jan 17-tw&twf LEXINGTON, N. C.

For Life Insurance Only.

PIEDMONT

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

OFFICERS.

W. C. CARRINGTON, President.
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C. H. PERROW, M. D., Med. Advisor.

This liberal and solvent Southern Company pays to its policy holders annually

8 1/2 Per Cent. of its Profits.

It proposes to aid its patrons by taking notes for one half of the premium.

It allows its patrons to pay all cash if desired.

It invites its patrons to attend its annual settlements and see their rights protected.

It allows its patrons to change their policies from one place to another.

Its Policy holders are not restricted as to travel or residence.

It offers the following certificate as to its solvency:

NELSON COURT HOUSE, Va.,
March 25, 1867.

The undersigned, officers of the county of Nelson, and State of Virginia, take pleasure in recommending as a solvent and reliable company, "The Piedmont Real Estate Insurance Company," of this county; and besides the merit of its solvency, its rates and terms for Life Insurance are such as to commend it to public patronage.

Its Stockholders, Directors and Officers are men of high integrity, and patrons can rely on an honorable, efficient management of its affairs.

None of us have stock or personal interest in this company, and simply give this as disinterested testimony to the merits of a good institution.

G. S. STEVENS, Clerk Circuit Court,
JOHN F. HIX, Sheriff,
WM. A. HILL, Surveyor,
S. H. LOVING, Clerk County Court,
G. A. Bingham & Co., Agents, Salisbury.
We also have the agency for good Fire Companies.

Traveling agents wanted. Apply to
CAPT. JAMES F. JOHNSON,
Special Agent, Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 7, 1868. w&twf

Sewing Done.

HAVING just received a new sewing machine, of the best patent, I am prepared to do all kinds of sewing for ladies and gentlemen, promptly and cheaply.

SALLIE BEARD.

Salisbury, March 3, 1868.

Bankruptcy.

WE have just received a complete assortment of approved blanks in Bankruptcy, and are prepared to attend to cases in bankruptcy before the Registers, and the District Court United States.

BOYDEN & BAILEY,
Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

March 3, 1868.

THE OLD NORTH STATE. [TRI-WEEKLY]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE.

Tri-Weekly, One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, 3.00

WEEKLY WATCHMAN AND NORTH STATE

One Copy One Year, \$3.00
Six Months, 1.50
A cross on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

The type on which the "OLD NORTH STATE" is printed is entirely new. No pains will be spared to make it a welcome visitor to every family. In order to do this we have engaged the services of able and accomplished literary contributors.

Advertising Rates.

TRANSIENT RATES					
For all periods less than one month					
One Square, First insertion	\$1.00				
Each subsequent insertion	.50				
Contract rates for periods of one to four months.					
1 MO.	2 MO.	3 MO.	4 MO.	1 MO.	
1 SQUARE.	\$5.00	\$8.50	\$12.00	\$15.00	\$20.00
2 SQUARES.	7.50	13.00	17.00	21.00	27.00
3 SQUARES.	10.00	16.00	21.00	26.00	34.00
4 SQUARES.	12.00	18.00	23.00	28.00	37.00
QUAR. COL.	13.00	19.00	24.00	29.00	38.50
HALF COL.	20.00	27.00	33.00	38.00	44.00
3 QUAR. COL.	25.00	33.00	40.00	45.00	50.00
ONE COL.	30.00	42.00	52.00	60.00	70.00

SUFFRAGE IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

We are indebted to that sterling paper the *New York World*, for the following correct synopsis from the Constitutions of the several Northern States upon the subject of suffrage.

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage on account of color.

Maine gives the right of suffrage to every male citizen in the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

New Hampshire admits as electors "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

Vermont gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old who has resided one year in the State.

Massachusetts admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the constitution in the English language and write his name.

Rhode Island gives the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth \$134, or renting \$7 per year; and to every native male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid \$1 tax or done militia service within the year.

Connecticut gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men—(if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 may vote.—The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote 60,706; majority against, 6,272—in a State that in April of the same year gave a Radical majority of 11,035.

New York—every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth \$250 over incumbrances, and on which he has paid a tax.

New Jersey—"every white male citizen" of full age, resident one year in the State, and five months in the county, excepting paupers, idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of crimes excluding them from being witnesses.

Pennsylvania—every white freeman resident one year in the State and ten days in the district.

Ohio—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State. Negro suffrage was submitted to the people in 1867 with the following result; for, 216,987; against, 255,340; majority against, 38,353.

Wisconsin admits every white citizen of full age; persons of Indian blood declared citizens by act of Congress and civilized persons of Indian descent; but the amendment to State Constitution to strike out the word "white" was rejected in November, 1865, by 8,059 majority.

Minnesota—the same as Wisconsin with regard to white citizens, and admits Indians certified by District to be fit for citizenship. In November, 1865, the State rejected negro suffrage by 2,000 majority, and again in 1867 by 1,298 majority.

Oregon—every white citizen of full age, six months resident in the State, and every alien of full age, resident one year in the United States, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

Indiana—every white male citizen of the United States, resident one year in

the State, but "no negro, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

Michigan—every white male citizen of full age, and to every civilized male Indian not belonging to any tribe.

Missouri—the constitution of 1865 excludes blacks from voting.

Illinois—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State.

Kansas—every white male citizen adult, resident six months in the State.—The question of negro suffrage was presented in 1867, and in a total vote of 29,904, was rejected by a majority of 8,938.

CALIFORNIA—every white male United States citizen (or of Mexico, who elected to become a citizen under the treaty of Queretora), of all ages; no Chinaman, negro, or mulatto can vote.

NEVADA—law similar to that of Oregon.

"The thirty-four counties designated as West Virginia" do not permit negroes to vote. Congress passed bill enfranchising negroes in District of Columbia, December 14, 1866, in Senate, 32 yeas, 13 nays; in House, 126 yeas, 46 nays; President Johnson vetoed bill January 7, 1867; same day Senate re-passed the bill, yeas 29, nays 10, and the House by 113 yeas to 38 nays, when the bill became a law. May 15, 1866, House passed a bill "that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law," to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico. The vote was 79 yeas to 43 nays. January 10, 1867, the Senate adopted a substitute that there should be no denial of the elective franchise "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" in any of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized. The bill was passed by 24 yeas to 6 nays, and in the House, same day, yeas 104 and nays 38. This bill became a law by failure of the President to sign the bill, or return it with veto, within ten days after its presentation.

SHAME! SHAME!

What a shame and disgrace it is that the U. S. Senate has caused the recent difficulties at Washington, and excitement in the country, by persistently refusing to permit the President to select his private advisers and counsellors—his Cabinet officers.

We are no great admirer of Andrew Johnson (he is far from being innocent of bringing trouble on our section since the war ended,) but we think every man ought to condemn the Senate forcing Mr. Stanton back on the President as one of his advisers. Stanton is both personally and politically objectionable to the President—he has deceived and insulted the President—he long ago tried to involve the President in a disreputable private affair for the purpose of disgracing him—and now for him to persist in remaining as a member of the Cabinet (for party purposes merely) is mean and contemptible.

We care not how many sins the President has been guilty of, he has been most shamefully treated by Stanton and Congress. But it will all come right after a while—fairness and justice will prevail sooner or later.

The President's refusal to recognize Stanton as Secretary of War is made cause for impeaching him. Shameful!

But it will take some months to get the President out of office, if at all. Though if he is removed, nothing extraordinary will happen in consequence.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE TIMES.

On Saturday last one of our county officers was called upon to execute a search warrant for clothing, which the party getting the warrant, (a colored woman), alleged had been stolen from her and were concealed in the house of another woman, about a mile from this town. Complainant went with the officer to point out her articles. Arrived at the house the officer noticed a woman sitting by the fire, told her of his business, and proceeded to a search. Passing into another room he left the woman who had accompanied him behind in the room with the other woman, and pretty soon he heard signs of fighting. Going back he found the two fighting, the one who had accompanied him being pretty roughly handled by the woman of the house. He interfered, and took the woman of the house into custody, and was proceeding to bring her to town for trial, when she appealed strongly to be let off, saying that she had given birth to a child only the day before, and that the child lay dead on the bed in the corner. He looked towards the bed and saw enough to convince him that the woman's statement was true.

This little incident needs no comment. It is only one of the thousands that are daily occurring among the race that a mis-

taken policy and philanthropy has thrown on its own resources, and which, left to itself without any restraints and checks, is fast sinking to its original condition—that of the savage and the brute.

Wadesboro Argus.

For the Watchman & Old North State. Thoughts on Current Literature.

Germany, France and England, are the Literary trio of trans-atlantic nations. The intelligent enterprise of American publishers regularly furnishes us those of their books and periodicals which constitute a reliable exponent of popular taste and principle.

Germany is transcendental; France is licentious; England is conservative, but growing impatient and slowly assuming a menacing attitude towards those sacred truths which form the basis of individual and national excellence.

The evil in Germany lies in the wanton independence of Science. Her scholars have a facile way of wringing loose from all recognized and established truths in religion. They enter the realms of philosophy in a spirit of bold expectancy like men in a hopeful search for a religion and a God. Many of them having virtually ignored the Bible, both as to history and doctrines, acknowledge no standard of their discoveries and theories. As there is no great central moral truth or idea to hold them within a legitimate sphere by moral gravitation, their course is erratic and dangerous. They naturally wander into such systems of belief as the unguided and uninspired intellect of man can concoct out of the imperfect materials which are left when divine Revelation withdraws its lights and treasures. Hence their several grades of Pantheism—hence their sublimated and mythical theories.

The genius of the French is comparatively epicurean. They are at once impulsive and voluptuous. Their chief endeavor is to refine and magnify the enjoyments obtainable from the merely human and temporal means in their possession. As the true religion interdicts this unmoderated pursuit of pleasure, and imposes its salutary restraints upon an inconsistent affection for what is denominated vanity, it is either disregarded and scouted by them, or provokes a spirit of presumptuous and defiant antagonism.

Whatever of Voltaire's theories and pretended philosophy was compatible with this voluptuous taste, has been perpetuated, it may be feared, in its baleful influence on opinion and conduct. France yet inherits his rash and desperate designs against the Book of God—albeit she may not have among his successors one of such varied and extensive powers. Has she not now a talented *Renan* forming a fond alliance with the transcendentalism of her Teutonic neighbors and hurling the shafts of an insolent skepticism against the defences of Christianity? And what can be more fatal to morality and virtue than the notions which the pandering penny press daily pours out for the million.

Meanwhile conservative and orthodox England, though held to a hopeful moderation by that religious sentiment which is so deeply implanted in her subjects of every rank and sect, is showing signs of a tendency to tamper with venerable tenets and to innovate rashly upon beliefs which have been freely incorporated all her customs and institutions.

In England, as in Germany, the protracted term and extension caricature of studies together with the adoption of the university system in education, have a tendency to create theoretical rather than practical scholars; if we except those departments which are essentially practical.

When an enthusiastic student is once wedded to a great science, he accords it a loyal devotion that would be esteemed pious worship in a votary towards his religion.

Owing to the university system and the peculiar structure of English society, it is common there, as among the Germans and French, for scholars to confine their researches and application to a single branch of knowledge. This, *per se*, is the surest way to success and excellence as to attainments in their peculiar department; but is liable to occasion two evils: first, the disregard of those inestimable studies which are indispensable to the formation and maintenance of a well-balanced moral character; and secondly, that exclusive interest and dogmatic confidence in their favorite science that too often results in blinded pedantry and reckless proscription.

When a learned man, with the presumption which extensive literary and scientific culture inspires, is brought by circumstances to try the great pretensions of religion by the light of his own philosophy, it is clearly apparent that his investigation will be prejudicial and consequently unreliable. We do not wonder at discovering such men in a bold essay to unsettle faith that has been specifically prescribed and stereotyped by the unchanging oracles of God. Much unassisted learning has made them too mad for a just apprehension of the truth and a worthy reverence of the sacredness of the dogmas of the Christian Religion.

In the United States, the current literature cannot be charged with hostile designs towards morality and religion, whatever the actual influence of a large portion of it may be. Our greatest men defer, in all their productions, to the established principles of Christianity.—Though we must deny orthodoxy to the opinions of many journalists and authors, and though, in the frailty of human nature, they often betray a lamentable degree of actual wickedness, yet must it be granted that they are exemplary in their reverent regard for what they cherish as sacred. Perhaps the most palpable literary heresy of our countrymen is their unrestrained and almost universal admiration for fiction. Fact with us, is becoming subordinate to fiction. Romance is fast winning the palm from reality. The story, short or long, is the favorite vehicle for all kinds of thoughts and theories. We are a nation of story-writers and story-readers. The popular taste clamors for something amusing, animating, sensational, not seeming to be always mainly concerned about the intrinsic worth of a book or paper.

if it is only written in a pleasant style, and ministers to the appetite for novelty and excitement. First of all, books must be *enter-taining*, or we will not buy or read them.—Hence the multitudinous variety of novels and novelettes on all sorts of subjects in all departments of interest and enterprise. Now it is true that fiction has an important relation to general education and fills an essential sphere in the world of literature, even that does not justify its transcending its legitimate limits and usurping the rights and territory of more salutary and substantial composition? Certain it is, it is not the best means for developing the reasoning powers and training all the faculties of the mind to act in harmonious and effective concert.

To put everything in the fashion of romance is as unwholesome and unreasonable as to convert our healthful and nutritious dainties into spiced and sweetened deserts. If those who cultivate fields of literature extend the flower garden over all their grounds, there will be a great deal more of beauty, perhaps, but certainly a great deal less of blessing.

If the public mind were educated wisely, fact would need the adornments of wayward fiction, little less than virtue needs the mesmeric attraction of fashionable vice.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The following is a list of the Senators who are to try Andrew Johnson upon the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. The politics of each Senator, and the State from which he is sent, are given. It will be seen that the Senate consists of fifty-three members. "Two-thirds of the members present," in the language of the constitution, are necessary to conviction, and should all the Senators sit during the trial, thirty-six will be the number required to convict:

H H Anthony, republican, of Rhode Island.

J A Bayard, opposition, of Delaware.
C R Buckalew, opposition, of Pennsylvania.

S Cameron, republican, of Pennsylvania.

A G Cattel, republican, of New Jersey.

Z Chandler, republican, of Michigan.
R Conkling, republican, of New York.
J Conness, republican, of California.
C Cole, republican, of California.
H W Corbett, republican, of Oregon.
A H Cragin, republican, New Hampshire.

G Davis, opposition, Kentucky.
G Dixon, opposition, Connecticut.
J R Doxittle, opposition, Wisconsin.
C D Drake, republican, Vermont.
O S Ferry, republican, Connecticut.
W P Fessenden, republican, Maine.
J S Fowler, republican, Tennessee.
F T Frerkinghuysen, republican, New Jersey.

J W Grimes, republican, Iowa.
J Harlan, republican, Iowa.
J B Henderson, republican, Missouri.
T A Hendricks, opposition, Indiana.
J M Howard, republican, Wisconsin.
T O Howe, republican, Wisconsin.
R Johnson, opposition, Maryland.
T C McCreery, opposition, Kentucky.
E D Morgan, republican, New York.
J S Morrill, republican, Vermont.
I M Morrill, republican, Maine.
O P Morton, republican, Indiana.
D S Norton, opposition, Minnesota.
J W Nye, republican, Nevada.
J W Patterson, republican, New Hampshire.

D T Patterson, opposition, Tennessee.
S C Pomeroy, republican, Kansas.
A Ramsey, republican, Minnesota.
E G Ross, republican, Kansas.
W Saulsbury, opposition, Delaware.
J Sherman, republican, Ohio.
W Sprague, republican, Rhode Island.
W M Stewart, republican, Nevada.
C Sumner, republican, Massachusetts.
J M Thayer, republican, Nebraska.
J W Tipton, republican, Nebraska.
L Trumbull, republican, Illinois.
P G Van Winkle, republican, West Virginia.

B F Wade, republican, Ohio.
W T Willey, republican, West Virginia.

G H Williams, republican, Oregon.
H Wilson, republican, Massachusetts.
R Yates, republican, Illinois.
Total number of republicans, 42.
Total number of opposition, 11.

Estray Notice!

A WHITE AND BROWN SPOTTED YEARLING BULL, marked with a slit in the left ear has been on my place for several months. The owner can have him on satisfying me of his right to the property and paying expenses. H. C. JONES, Sr. Como, Feb. 29, 1868. 3c—price of ad. 2c

FOR SALE.

AT No. 499, Broadway, N. Y., a splendid Piano Forte, cost \$350 may be had for \$275 in current funds. The Piano is of splendid Rosewood Seven Octaves, extra mouldings, serpentine base, fret lyre harp pedal, and Louis XIV style. Apply at the *Home* office. April 15. 2015 u