

# North



# State.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868.

Single Copies Five Cents  
[WHOLE NO. 318]

By HANES & BRUNER,  
VOL. III. NO. 29

## BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Issue 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 or 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.

OFFICE NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. M. COLE, Secretary.  
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCH, 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&twly Salisbury, N. C.

## 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,  
**\$1,393,481.17.58.**

LOSSES PAID IN 1867,  
**\$1,268,758.16**  
DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1867.  
**\$,843,005.00**

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

## Notice

PARENTS wishing to educate their daughters in a good School, would do well to examine the plan on which Elder J. B. Jackson now lives. This place three miles west of Thomasville, containing  
905 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.

## 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.

OFFICERS:  
PRESIDENT,  
JOHN E. EDWARDS,  
VICE PRESIDENT, W. M. ISAACS, SECRETARY, D. J. HARTSOOK,  
MEDICAL EXAMINER,  
CHARLES H. SMITH, M. D.  
LEGAL ADVISER, H. C. CABELL, GENERAL AGENT, JNO. H. CLATBOURNE.

DIRECTORS:  
John Enders, Henry K. Elyson,  
William F. Taylor, Asa Snyder,  
Samuel S. Cottrell, H. E. W. Baskerville,  
John Downey, George Jacobs,  
Charles T. Wortham, J. W. Allison,  
William Willis Jr., George S. Palmer,  
Ed. A. Smith, A. D. Chockley,  
Thos. J. Evans, H. C. CabelL,  
James A. Scott, D. J. Hartsook,  
B. M. Quarles, Wm. B. Isaacs,  
W. H. Tyler, J. E. Edwards,  
J. E. Edwards, A. P. Abell,  
R. H. Morton, Wm. B. Isaacs,  
H. H. Dibrell, Samuel M. Price,  
William H. Palmer, LEXINGTON.

## For Life Insurance Only. REAL ESTATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL  
**ONE MILLION DOLLARS.**  
OFFICERS:  
W. C. CARRINGTON, President,  
J. J. HOPKINS, Secretary,  
C. H. PERROW, M. D., Med. Advisor.

This liberal and solvent Southern Company pays to its policy holders annually  
**87 Per Cent. of its Profits.**  
It proposes to aid its patrons by taking notes for one half of the premiums.  
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 country; 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.

Geo. S. STEVENS, Clerk Circuit Court,  
JOHN F. HIX, Sheriff,  
W. A. HILL, Surveyor,  
S. H. LOVINS, 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&twly

## Bankruptcy.

WE have just received a complete assortment of approved blanks in Bankruptcy, and are prepared to attend to cases of bankruptcy before the Registers, and the District Court United States.  
BOYDEN & BAILEY,  
Solicitors in Bankruptcy.  
March 3, 1868.

**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 moulded serpentine base, fret lyre harp pedal, and Louis XIV style. Apply at the Register's office.  
April 16, 1868.

## THE OLD NORTH STATE. (TRI-WEEKLY)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION - IN ADVANCE.  
Tri-Weekly, One Year, \$5.00  
Six Months, \$3.00  
WEEKLY WATCHMAN AND NORTH STATE  
One Copy One Year, \$2.00  
Six Months, \$1.00  
A year of our paper indicates the capabilities of the subscription.

### Advertising Rates.

For all periods less than one month	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	4 mo.	5 mo.	6 mo.
One Square, First insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$4.75
Each subsequent insertion	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
Contract rates for periods of one to five months						
1 SQUARE, 1 mo.	\$5.00	\$8.50	\$12.00	\$15.50	\$20.00	\$24.50
2 SQUARES, 1 mo.	7.50	13.00	17.00	21.00	26.00	31.00
3 SQUARES, 1 mo.	10.00	16.00	21.00	26.00	32.00	37.00
4 SQUARES, 1 mo.	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	42.00
5 SQUARES, 1 mo.	14.00	20.00	27.00	34.00	41.00	48.00
6 SQUARES, 1 mo.	16.00	22.00	30.00	37.00	45.00	53.00
7 SQUARES, 1 mo.	18.00	24.00	32.00	40.00	48.00	56.00
8 SQUARES, 1 mo.	20.00	26.00	34.00	42.00	50.00	58.00
9 SQUARES, 1 mo.	22.00	28.00	36.00	44.00	52.00	60.00
10 SQUARES, 1 mo.	24.00	30.00	38.00	46.00	54.00	62.00

## Fresh Garden Seeds, Landreth, Buis, & Thorburn.

Clover, Blue-Grass, Herds-Grass, Timothy, Lucerne, and other seeds, and the celebrated Michigan White Sprout, Goodrich and Harrison Potatoes, superior to any others known.

Country Merchants supplied at a liberal discount.  
Call or send and get a descriptive almanac or catalogue.  
JOHN H. BUNNIS,  
Druggist and Seed Dealer, Salisbury.

## Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Tailors of Salisbury, that he still carries on branches at his stand in  
Brown's Building, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Store of McCubbins, Foster & Co.

He is in constant receipt of the Latest Fashion Plates - is completely up to the times, and feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He hopes from his long experience, and by an unremitting attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. His charges will be moderate - as low as those of any other workman of equal skill.

## To CONSUMPTIVES.

It is authentically stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies.  
Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the Sides and Back, Emaciation, and general negative condition of the whole system.  
Persons suffering with this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in procuring themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health.  
Rev. E. A. WILSON'S  
Prepared Prescriptions for the Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Colds, and  
All Throat and Lung Affections,  
by the use of which he was restored to health in a few weeks, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.  
This Remedy is prepared from the original Recipe chemically pure, by the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South 2d Street, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.  
A Pamphlet containing the Original Prescription with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case with symptoms, experience and cure, can be obtained (free of charge) of Mr. Wilson, as above, or by calling on or addressing,  
G. B. POULSON & CO.  
Druggists,  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
49.3mo.

## STORE HOUSE For Rent

A LARGELY NEW STORE HOUSE, containing a pile throughout, with cellar, at Third Street Station on Western N. C. Railroad, for Rent. No other store within 8 miles, and an excellent stand for business.  
G. A. ALLISON,  
Feb 12, 1868.

## SPEECH OF Hon. William A. Graham.

On being called on to preside over the Conservative Convention of North Carolina, Feb. 5th, 1868.  
(Concluded)

This fourteenth article proposed to be appended to the constitution, let it be remembered, embraces five sections and has relation, not to the protection of persons in equal rights; 2d, the apportionment of representation, by which the number of representatives from a State should be reduced, if it failed to allow suffrage to negroes; 3rd, disfranchisement of white voters for participation in rebellion; 4th, securing the public debt, &c. But none of these things attract the attention of the Chronicle in this standing and oft-repeated argument for its adoption, except the question of representation, and that is placed solely on the ground of sectional power. There is not a word said on the points of enquiry directed to the Committee, "the condition of these States or their being entitled to representation." It assumes that they are entitled to representation - nay, more, that they will not confer on negroes the right of suffrage; and that their number of representatives must, by the adoption of the amendment, be kept down, and thereby the sectional majority of the North will rise from sixty-three, its present number, to ninety-three; whereas, unless the change be made, it will fall to forty-three. All other matters provided for in the article are sunk in this "great issue" of sectional power. - It had been hoped and predicted, that after the extinction of slavery, and thereby establishing a supposed homogeneity of interests and sentiment between the people of those different sections, we should have heard no more of the North and South, as adverse interests, but that each would embrace the other as a common brotherhood. But far otherwise was the argument and persuasion for passing this amendment through a Congress, in which the South had not a solitary member. Is the South had not a solitary member of the Southern States should, as they did reject it; and it may be asked, was it expected that, supported as it was, on such grounds, in the organs of Congress, it would not be rejected? Was there any unreasonable contumacy manifested in its rejection? And if the theory of Congress be true, that all civil government in these States was destroyed by the war, and that the President's provisions for its revival were nugatory, by reason of which there is no lawful Legislature in the State, would even the assent of the Legislature, which rejected it, have rendered it valid? Surely it is not reasonable to impute the rejection of this amendment as an offence, and make it the ground of more stringent measures, as is said has been done by Congress, if, according to their own allegations, the Legislature itself was unauthorized and could do no binding act. - When, therefore, you hear some good man say, in his eager desire for quietude, that we should have adopted the 14th amendment, and been spared the re-construction acts, inquire of him, how we could have ratified it, if it be true, as Congress asserts, that we have no valid Legislature? - Congress met again in December 1866. In the last days of the session, and of the Congress, there was passed the first of the series called "Reconstruction Acts." It was approved March 2, 1867, but was found so defective, that, in the succeeding Congress, which was convened, in extra session, immediately upon the expiration of the old one, it was amended by an act on the 17th of March, and by another act in July, and since the commencement of the present regular session, there are pending, I know not how many bills for still further changes. During all this time and up to the present, there has been no representation allowed from any State of the South, to set forth their grievances, or to correct the misrepresentations which have constantly abounded, of the transactions occurring amongst us.

I need not state, that the scope and intent of these acts is to admit all negroes, of the male sex, inhabitants of the State, twenty-one years of age and upwards, without other qualification, to the exercise of the elective franchise by a provision in the State Constitution, while a considerable part of the white men, and those of the most capable and intelligent classes, are to be excluded indefinitely, until Congress shall have tried each man, not, of course, by bringing him before his accusers, in the presence of witnesses, but upon the information of partisans and sycophants, who will swarm about the seats of power and patronage, and restore him to his birthright, by a majority vote of two-thirds in each house. I say this is the design, and, in effect, command of these acts of Congress. For, although it is supposed to provide the regulation to this end, through the agency of a State Convention, yet Congress has determined to secure the result by setting aside the requirements

of the present Constitution on this head, ignoring the old constitutional electors, and itself establishing the very qualification for electors of the members of the Convention; which it intends shall be imposed on the people of the State, in its future government. In other words Congress provides for clothing the negro with the rights of an elector, and taking it away from a large part of the white men, and furnishes the pattern in its direction for the election of members of a Convention. This is the first occasion on which Congress has ever undertaken to interfere in the domestic government of a State. The Federal Constitution being provided almost wholly to give attention to our external relations, foreign affairs, war, commerce, the relation of the States to each other, and the like kindred topics, Congress never before essayed to invade the province of a State government in its internal affairs. It is true that during the war the President by proclamation pronounced slavery abolished, and General Schofield, as soon as he was in a situation to give effect to the principle, repeated the announcement by a General Order at Raleigh. These were military proceedings merely. But Congress approached slavery with an amendment of the constitution, and the convention elected by order of the President deemed it expedient to signalize the earnestness of the people of the State in their longing for quietude, to extinguish it by an ordinance of its own. The inhibition of slavery, however, was but an act of negation. It but prescribed what shall not be, in the future existence of the State; but, by the acts of "reconstruction," Congress reaches its arm far beyond its sphere of jurisdiction, into the very vitals of the commonwealth, and prescribes what SHALL BE as to the very foundation stone of the internal polity. And all the forfeitures and penalties, all the dreadful chastisements of war, already suffered, are to avail nothing; impending uncertainty, impoverishment and ruin are threatened to be continued, unless this shall be assented to by the people, through the ceremony of an election on the basis of the constituency sought to be established. - "The safety and happiness, for our domestic peace, safety and happiness, might be assumed to control the relations of marriage and divorce, parent and child, guardian and ward. To order the qualifications or want of qualifications of the electors or the authors of constitutions and framers of laws, is infinitely more important than to dictate the terms of the law on any particular topic. It is ascending to the fountain, and giving composition and complexion to the headsprings from which pure and clear, or turbid and bitter, waters are to flow. The Constitution of the United States, in express terms, declares "the electors in each State, [in all elections under this Constitution,] shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." A clear recognition of the fact that each State of the Union had prescribed, and had a right to prescribe, the qualifications of its own electors. It might have been otherwise, but not more clearly, expressed thus: "Whereas the States of the Union have prescribed, and have of the right to prescribe, the qualifications of the electors for both houses of their State Legislatures, the electors in Federal elections, in each State, shall have the same qualifications that the State requires in voters for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." And instead of Congress undertaking to prescribe, or to require a Convention to prescribe, who shall vote in a State election, the State shall vote in a State election, the State shall have the right, and has always heretofore enjoyed it, to fix the qualifications of electors for Congress, and for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by requiring their regulation on this subject to be adopted and followed.

Having occasion to comment on this clause of the Constitution, I am reminded of the claim not unfrequently made in Congress, and by the press, that authority is found for this extraordinary assumption, in that provision, declaring that "the United States shall guarantee to each State a Republican form of government, &c." on the supposition, that this clause authorizes Congress, (which, for this purpose, is the United States,) to examine the Constitutions of the several States, from time to time, to determine whether they are Republican in form, and, if found in its judgment not to be, to make or require them to be made such. As well might it be maintained that a corporation chartered for the purpose of insurance of buildings, of which models were furnished, should become a dictator of the architecture of the country. Of all the provisions of the Constitution, this would seem to have been the most insignificant in the discussions which preceded its adoption, or among the commentators since. The most extended treatise on it, to be found anywhere, is contained in about half a page of the 53d number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison, which he says it was intended to defend the system then existing against

aristocratic or monarchical innovation. It not needed for this," he says, "it will be a harmless superfluity;" and to another objection, which he states for the sake of answering it, that "it may become a pretext for alterations in the State governments, without the concurrence of the States themselves," he observes, "the authority extends no further than to a guaranty (the emphasis is his) of a Republican form of government, which supposes a pre-existing government of the form which is guaranteed." He goes on to say, "the terms then are not guaranteed, or any other expression, the States may substitute for them" - and that "the only restriction imposed is, that the States shall not exchange Republican for anti-Republican Constitutions." Gentlemen, North Carolina does not propose to make an "exchange" at all. Congress, at most, has only a negative voice in exchanges; and, therefore, is entitled to no dictation nor voice in interfering with her Constitution. Suppose that Patrick Henry, in his almost successful efforts to defeat the adoption of the Constitution in Virginia, and Willie Jones and his adherents in North Carolina, had had the argument now furnished, in the assertion of the power claimed under this clause, would it not have been rejected, and with indignation, in both of these great States of the South?

And does it not strike you, that men had ceased to be serious on so grave a topic, and had become jocose, when they presume, and assert, that our ancestors, who framed the Constitution of 1776, and that Macon, Gaston and their associates, who amended it in 1835, and the whole people of the State, since it became a State, were ignorant of what constituted a Republican form of government - had, in fact, always heretofore lived under one not Republican, and that Congress was performing a long neglected duty in ordering it to be destroyed and another to be adopted in its stead? Well may the course of Congress, in these proceedings, be said, by their chief mover, to be outside of the Constitution. They certainly are not within it, and ought not to be. If such requisitions can be made upon the States and obedience exacted by distraint and duress; if their old and established organism is liable to change and overthrow, and new governments to be instituted, without consulting the old constituent body of the State, not on such principles, or "with powers organized in such form, as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," but dictated by an assembly of representatives from distant States, from which their voices was not heard, "then is the pitcher broken at the fountain," and the dissolution of the Union formed by the Constitution already come; then is another illustration added to the sagacious remark of Charles James Fox, that "the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration." If this vast country, stretching from Ocean to Ocean, and numbering its inhabitants from thirty to forty millions, is to be subjected to, and ruled by, one central government only; if the principle of municipality, by which neighborhoods, districts and States, are allowed to govern themselves, so far as may be consistent with the general safety and convenience, is to be, as in those acts of Congress it is, ignored and negated, it will be of little consequence what form the government may assume. It will be but mockery to call it a Republic, with Constitutions forced on the States against the will of their own people, by a Congress in which they had no representation.

But the change proposed, of investing the negro with the right of suffrage, without any other qualification than as already stated, is equally mischievous and dangerous with the assumption of power, by which it is attempted to effect it. - Republics are but rare exceptions to governments in the history of the world. If we look back through time and over space, it has been in but few countries and at rare intervals in the six thousands years of which we have any account, that they have even been attempted. In all Asia and Africa none was ever known, unless the little colony of Liberia set up and still fostered from America may be called an exception. In Europe, in ten centuries out of sixty, there may have been governments bearing that name; by far the most conspicuous of them, the Roman, being a military empire, which flourished by plundering the world and rioting on the spoils, but with none of the securities for personal freedom and right which have been known in this country and under the British monarchy. The enlightened and refined nation of France has made three or four attempts to establish and maintain republican institutions since its King nobly contributed his aid in the establishment of American independence; but in every instance has relapsed and returned to monarchy; and that by the votes, perhaps forced votes, of the people. What is the lesson we derive from this great fact in human experience? It