

By HANES & BRUNER,

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

Single Copies Five Cents

VOL. III. NO. 76

SALISBURY, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

[WHOLE NO 367

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SELECTED FROM

London Quarterly, Revue des Deux Mondes,
English Quarterly, London Spectator,
North American Review, Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review, Fraser's Magazine,
Westminster Review, Leisure Hour,
Chamber's Journal, Temple Bar,
Art Journal, London Review,
Contemporary Review, Christian Review,
All the Year Round, Dublin University,
Aboulin's Magazine, Belgique.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the Eclectic to add to the variety and value of the work.
Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men, or illustrations of important historical events.

Splendid Premiums for 1868.

Every new subscriber to the Eclectic 1868, paying \$5 in advance, will receive either of the following beautiful chromo oil paintings

BASKET OF PEACHES, Size 9 X 11 ;

PIPER AND NUT CRACKERS, Size 7 X 8.

The above are exact copies of original oil paintings, and are executed by Prang & Co., in the highest style of the art, or in place of them we will send either of our Fine Steel Engravings, Washington at Valley Forge, Return from Market, Sunday Morning.

For Two subscribers and \$10.00, we will send the beautiful Chromo, Peacocks, Poultry, Size 5 1/2 x 8.
For Three subscribers and \$15.00, a copy of

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary,
one volume of 1,040 pages, containing over 600 pictorial illustrations, price \$6.00; or a copy of Rosa Wheeler's Celebrated piece, Shetland Ponies—Size 8 1/2 x 12 1/2.

Terms of the Eclectic :
Single copies 45 cts.; one copy, one year, \$5.00
Two copies one year \$9.00; five copies one year \$20.00
Address
W. H. BIDWELL,
5 Bushman St. New York.

British Periodicals.

- The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
- The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
- The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
- The North British Review, (Free Church.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

The periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1868.

- For any one of the Reviews, \$4.00 per annum.
- For any two of the Reviews, \$7.00 "
- For any three of the Reviews, \$10.00 "
- For any four of the Reviews, \$12.00 "
- For Blackwood's Magazine, 4.00 "
- For Blackwood and one Review, 7.00 "
- For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews, 10.00 "
- For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, 13.00 "
- For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 15.00 "

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48.00, and so on.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The postage on any part of the United States is Two CENTS a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

Premiums to New Subscribers.
New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the Four Reviews for 1867. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the Four Reviews for 1867.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz: :
The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each or any Review; also, Blackwood for 1866 and 1867, for \$2.50 a year, or the two years together for \$4.00.
Notice to Subscribers: Back numbers, not discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.
The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price \$7 for the two volumes—By Mail, post paid, \$9.00.

B. R. MOORE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

40 Years Before the Public.



THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, That old, long known and well tried remedy for all Bilious diseases, caused by a DISEASED LIVER.

They are made and sold by G. W. DEEMS the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines, on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

In the preparation of these very superior and excellent Pills, no cost or trouble is spared to insure the greatest possible degree of perfection, in point of utility, excellence and comfort.—They contain one article which has probably never before been used as a medicine, and which is a powerful agent in cleansing the Liver, (which gives them an advantage over every other Bill heretofore offered to the public.) The composition used in these Pills is carefully prepared by the hand of the discoverer, and may be used by the most feeble patient in the most delicate situation, either male or female; and from their peculiar combination are highly strengthening, mild in their action on the bowels, and indeed, in a climate like ours where colds and coughs are almost an unfailing consequence of the sudden changes to which all are subject, every one at all liable to suffer from the influence of these causes, will find the greatest security in having his liver and bowels well cleansed by these invaluable Pills.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are so well known by their results, which have given them a reputation that has brought them into great demand. They therefore are destined to be, at no distant day, the only remedy recognized and used by the people where bilious diseases are so prevalent. The advantage in this treatment therefore, is that a cure must be radical and complete without the necessity of breaking down the system in one part to remove a disease in another.

They can be sent to any point in the United States by Mail or Express.
PRICE—For one box, 25 cents.—Doz. \$2.50—Full Gross, \$10.—One Gross, \$35.—Three Gross, \$100.—Five Gross, \$165.—The cash must accompany the order for the Medicine or it will be sent C. O. D. Orders should be addressed to
G. W. DEEMS,
No. 25, SOUTH CALDWELL STREET,
BALTIMORE MD.,
where they will be promptly attended to.

For the Medicines call on all respectable Druggists everywhere, and on all the Druggists in Salisbury.

JOHN H. ENNISS,
Druggist, Special Agent.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR, Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It keeps the Hair to curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from age.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out the Hair on Heads that has been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles, (the name blown in the glass) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere at \$1 per bottle. Wholesale by Deans, Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., Schellfeld & Co., New York. march12wly

State of North Carolina, WATAUGA COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions April Term 1868.

Thos J. Coffey & Bro.,
vs
Thos D Foxworth, et al
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Thomas D. Foxworth resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Watchman & Old North State, notifying said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Watauga at the court-house in Boone, on the 2d Monday in July next, and then and there show cause if any he has, why the property levied on shall not be condemned to the use of the plaintiffs.
Witness, J. B. Todd, clerk of our said court at office, the 3d Monday in April, 1868.
J. B. TODD, Clerk
pr adv \$8 00—19

State of North Carolina,
STANLY COUNTY.
In Equity, September Term, 1868.
Adaline Eudy vs. Jacob Eudy.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Witness, James D. Hearne, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in March, 1868.
J. D. HEARNE, C.M.E.

State of North Carolina, WATAUGA COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions April Term, 1868.

Farthing & Co., vs. Thomas & R. E. Brown.
Attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas & R. E. Brown reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Watchman & Old North State notifying said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Watauga, at the court-house in Boone, on the 2d Monday in July next, and then and there show cause if any they have why the land levied on shall not be condemned to the use of the plaintiff.
Witness, J. B. Todd, clerk of our said court at office the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1868.
J. B. TODD, Clerk
pr adv \$8 00—19.

State of North Carolina, STANLY COUNTY.

In Equity, September Term, 1868.

Adaline Eudy vs. Jacob Eudy.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jacob Eudy, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Watchman & Old North State," notifying said defendant to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stanly, at the Court-House in Albemarle, on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise, the same will be heard and granted.
Witness, James D. Hearne, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in March, 1868.
J. D. HEARNE, C.M.E.

State of North Carolina, CATAWBA COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1868.

Moses M. Hait and wife Rhoda, et al,
vs
J. E. Fry and wife Anna, et al

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Noah Fry and wife, & F. W. Wing and wife Catharine, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Watchman and Old North State," notifying the defendants to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Catawba at the court-house in Newlon, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to plead to, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.
Witness, O. Campbell, clerk of our said Court at office, 2d Monday of February, 1868.
O. CAMPBELL, C.M.E.
w35c:88

State of North Carolina, ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1868.

Mr. W. L. MILSAPS:

You are hereby notified that I will take the depositions of James Burchen and others, on the 5th day of August next, at the court-house in Washington county, Indiana, touching a certain matter of controversy now pending in the said Superior Court, of said Alexander county, N. C., wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant, when and where you may be present and cross examine if you see proper. This, 10th June, A. D. 1868.

MARGARET E. MILSAPS.
23:6c:88

State of North Carolina, STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1868.

Thomas Biles and wife Elizabeth, et al,
vs
George M. Sides, et al.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, C. G. Melchior, Wm. H. Melchior, Green Melton and wife Caroline, Nelson Sides, Henry Marshall and wife Sallie, Caroline Hearne, Harris Crowell and wife Mary, and Anderson Porter and wife Polly, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Watchman & Old North State," notifying said defendants to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stanly, at the court-house in Albemarle, on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to show cause if any, why the lands mentioned in the Petition shall not be sold. Witness, Jas. D. Hearne, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in March, 1868.
J. D. HEARNE, C.M.E.
23:6c:88.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES.

Now landing Ex. Schooner "Alaska," direct from Cardenas,
220 Hogheads, } Sweet Cuba Molasses
30 Tierces, } in prime new pack-
40 Barrels, } ages.
Selected especially for summer trade. Orders will be promptly filled at lowest current market prices.
O. G. PARSLEY & Co.
Wilmington, N. C., June 10. tw67:0t

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	\$1.00			
One square, First insertion	60			
Each subsequent insertion	50			
Contract rates for periods of one to four months.				
1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	4 mo.	5 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

PROTEST OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS AGAINST THE AD- MISSION OF THE ARKANSAS REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is the protest which Mr. Brooks offered in the House against the admission of the Representatives of the State of Arkansas:

"The recognized presence of three persons on the floor of this House from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force, acting under a Brigadier General of the army, but nevertheless claiming to be members of this Congress, and to share with us, the Representatives from the free States, in the imposition of taxes and customs and other laws upon our people, makes it our imperative duty, in this the first case, to remonstrate most solemnly and to protest as solemnly against this perilous and destructive innovation upon the principles and practices of our hitherto constitutional self-government. The so-called reconstruction acts, which created the military government in Arkansas, and like governments in other Southern States to share with us in the legislative power of the Northern and Western free people, we have every reason to believe, have been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, the public declaration of which fact was avoided only by the extraordinary and strange device of this congress in snatching jurisdiction from the court in the McArdle case when such a public decision was about to be made. Of the three great branches of the Government, it seems, then, that after the Executive vetoed these acts as unconstitutional, the judiciary adjudicated them to be so, while a Congress, the creation of but twenty-seven of the thirty-seven States of the Union, overrides these equal and co-ordinate branches of that Government, first by voting down the vetoes, next by nullifying the judgment of the court. In an era of profound peace, when not an armed man rises against the Government from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, then, in ten States, our American historical way of creating the organic law has been utterly subverted by the bayonet. Ever since the Declaration of Independence—with scarcely an exception—and even amid the battles of the Revolution, Conventions have been convoked through, and Constitutions created by, the electors of the States, the only authorized depositories of the sovereign power of every State, without exterior dictation, as under the existing Federal Constitution. The hardest and harshest test oath required from 1776 to the peace of 1783, was an abjuration oath of allegiance to George the Third, while some of the so-called bayonet-made Constitutions from the South propose absurd and cruel tests—absurd, as in Arkansas, where is interwoven in the organic law a mere party test between the Radical Reconstructionists and the Democratic Conservatives, such as would exclude from voting, if living there, the thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the free States, (art. 8, sec. 4;) or cruel, as in Alabama, where no white man can vote who will not forever forewear his own race and color and perjure himself by swearing, in defiance of the law of God, that the negro is his equal and forever to be his equal at the ballot-box, in the jury-box, with the cartouch-box, in the school, in the college, in house and home, and by the fireside—in short, in every way, everywhere—(article 7 section 4.) Now, in these and the other Southern States, in the midst of war, President Lincoln, in his proclamation of December 8, 1863, offered amnesty and pardon to rebels then in arms, if they would lay down their arms and take an oath of fidelity, while now not a Union man in

Arkansas or Alabama can vote, unless in the first place he swears allegiance to the majesty of this Congress, and, in the next, swears off his Americanism and Africanizes himself.

Hitherto, Constitutions with us have been the outgrowth of popular life, springing from the exuberance of our enterprise and energy in the settlement of the forests and prairies of our country; but here before us now are nine Constitutions, with one, if not three, more to come from Texas, which have all been imposed upon the people by five military satraps or Pentarchs, in a manner never before known under our law, but borrowed at best from imperial Roman civilization, or from the worst precedents of the French revolution. France is there recorded to have had five Constitutions in three years; so frequently made and so frequently changed that they were ironically classed by the French people with the periodical literature of the day. Louisiana, a colony of that France, has had four Constitutions in four years, and a Constitution there has now become periodical literature, as in France in the agonies and throes of the great revolution. Laws even, statute laws, which can never be created by Constitutions, are appended, more or less, to all these Constitutions; and these bayonet-created, one-branch governments, with no Executive, no Senate, no House of Representatives, no Judiciary, have ordained irrepealable, irreversible laws in the very organization of the State—such as cannot be created by the Executive, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of legitimate government, when acting in unison and all combined. All this has been done without regard to preceding Constitutions or precedents, or to the common law of the States, or the law of nations. The military, which under legitimate institutions can only be used in times of peace to conserve or preserve the State, have here been used to destroy States. The General of the army, who represents the sword, and only the sword of the Republic, has been exalted by acts of Congress above the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in order to execute those military decrees, and, as the surer way to throw out every vestige left of constitutional law or liberty, the same General of the army, in order to prolong or perpetuate his military domination, North and West, as well as South, has been selected in party Convention at Chicago to head the electoral vote for the Presidency in ten of our States, which are as much under his foot as Turkey is under the Sultan, or Poland under the Czar of Russia. But, as if only to add insult to the injury of this military outrage upon the popular government of these ten States, either by act of Congress or by these Congress soldier made State Constitutions, at least 250,000 whites have been disfranchised, while 750,000 negroes, inexperienced in all law making, and more ignorant than our children, have been enfranchised in their stead, and have thus been created absolute masters and sovereigns over the whole white population of the South.

Because of all this, and in opposition to all this, we, Representatives of the people from the free States, in behalf of our constituents, and of thousands and tens of thousands of others who would be here represented if the popular power without could now constitutionally act here within, earnestly and solemnly protest against this violence upon the Constitution and upon our people, and do hereby counsel and advise all friends of popular government to submit to this force and fraud only until, at the ballot-box, operating through the elections, this great wrong can be put right. There is no law in the land over the constitutional law; there is no government but constitutional government; and hence all bayonet-made, all Congress-imposed Constitutions are of no weight, authority, or sanction, save that enforced by arms—an element of power unknown to Americans in peace, and never required but as it acts in and under the supreme civil law, the Constitution, and the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof.

We protest then, in behalf of the free people of the North and the West, against the right of this military oligarchy, established in Arkansas or elsewhere in the now re-enslaved States of the South, to impose upon us, through Congress, taxes, customs, or other laws, to maintain this oligarchy or its Freedmen's Bureau.
We protest against going into the now proposed copartnership of military dictators and negroes, in the administration of this Government. We demand, in the name of the fathers of the Constitution and for the sake of prosperity, not its reconstruction, but the restoration of that sacred instrument which has been to us all a pillar of fire from 1787 on to its present overthrow; and in all solemnity before God and man, under a full sense of the responsibility of all we utter, we do hereby affix our names to this protest against the admission of those three persons claiming to be members of Congress from Arkansas.

- James Brooks,
- James B. Beck,
- P. Van Trump,
- Chas. A. Eldridge,
- Sam. J. Randall,
- A. G. Glossbrenner,
- S. Archer,
- J. A. Nicholson,
- John Morrissey,
- Thos. L. Jones,
- W. E. Niblack,
- Julius Hotchkiss,
- Wm. H. Barnum,
- John W. Chanler,
- S. B. Axtell,
- S. S. Marshall,
- W. S. Holman,
- C. W. P. Haight,
- Chas. Sitgreaves,
- Lewis M. Ross,
- H. McCullough,
- J. P. Knott,
- J. S. Golladay,
- W. Mungen,
- Stephen Taber,
- Asa P. Grover,
- L. S. Trimble,
- Geo. M. Adams,
- J. W. Mumphrey,
- Fernande Wood,
- J. L. Getz,
- T. Stone,
- M. O. Kerr,
- John Fox,
- Jas. A. Johnson,
- J. V. L. Pruyn,
- W. E. Robinson,
- B. M. Boyer,
- Geo. W. Woodward,
- C. E. Phelps,
- A. G. Burr,
- D. M. Van Auken,
- J. R. McCormick,
- Demas Barnes,
- Jas. M. Cavanaugh,

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

Eighty miles northwest of the camp on the Mohave River, Cal., is the well known and much dreaded "Death Valley." It is said to be lower than the level of the sea, and wholly destitute of water. The valley is some fifty miles long by thirty in breadth, and save at two points, it is wholly encircled by mountains, up whose steep sides it is impossible for any but expert climbers to ascend.—It is devoid of vegetation, and the shadow of bird or wild beast never darkened its white glaring sand. In the early days, trains of emigrants bound for California, passed, under the directions of their guides, to the south of Death Valley, by what is now known as the "old Mormon road."

In the year 1850, a large train, with some 300 emigrants, mostly from Illinois and Missouri, came south from Salt Lake, guided by a Mormon. When near Death Valley, a dissent broke out in a part of the train, and twenty-one families came to the conclusion that the Mormon knew nothing about the country, so they appointed one of their number a leader, and broke off from the main party. This leader determined to turn due west, so with the people, and wagons, and flocks, he traveled for three days, and then descended into the broad valley, whose treacherous mirage promised water. They reached the centre, but only the white, glaring sand, bounded by the scorched peaks, met their gaze on every hand. Around the valley they wandered, and one by one the men died, and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the hot sun. Then the children, crying for water, died at their mothers' breasts, and with swollen tongues and burning vitals, the mothers followed.—Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men tottered and raved and died.

After week's wandering, a dozen survivors found some water in the hollow of a rock in the mountains. It lasted but a short time, then all perished but two, who, through some miraculous means, got out of the valley and followed the trail of their former companions. Eighty-seven persons, with hundreds of animals, perished in this fearful place, and since then the name of "Death Valley" has been applied to it. Mr. Spear says that when he visited it last winter, after a lapse of eighteen years, he found the wagons still complete, the iron work and tires bright, and the shriveled skeletons lying in many cases side by side.

CURIOS EXPERIMENT.

—Take a piece of pasteboard, about five inches square, roll it into a tube, with one end just large enough to fit around the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand (do not grasp it with the whole hand;) put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book against the side of the tube. Be sure and keep both eyes open, and there will appear to be a hole through the book, and objects seen as if through the hole instead of through the tube. The right eye sees through the tube, and the left eye sees the book, and the two appearances are so confounded together that they can not be separated. The left hand can be held against the tube instead of a book, and the hole will seem to be through the hand.