

# North



# State.

By HANES & BRUNER,

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### 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 shew 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 Eady vs. Jacob Eady.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jacob Eady, 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, 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. 23:6t:88

### State of North Carolina,

CATAWBA COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1868.

Moses M. Huit 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 courthouse in Newton, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, 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. w25:6:88

### State of North Carolina,

WATAUGA COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions April Term 1868.

Wm. Horton, Guardian 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 by the Court 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 second Monday in July next, and there shew 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,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1868.

A. Speer vs. W. H. Rodwell.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, It is ordered, therefore, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Watchman and Old North State," notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Yadkin, at the court-house in Yadkinville, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or the same will be heard ex parte, the judgment confirmed, the land levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, J. G. Marler, clerk of our said Court at office in Yadkinville, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1868. J. G. MARLER, C.C.C. 23:6:88

### B. R. MOORE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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### REMARKS OF

Senator Robbins, of Rowan.

Upon the resolutions offered by himself, proposing that North Carolina make a solemn declaration that she does not regard, as binding upon her, the "Fundamental Condition of the Omnibus bill, which seeks to impose restrictions upon her right hereafter to regulate the Elective Franchise, within her own borders.

In support of these resolutions, Mr. Robbins said:

When I remind Senators that there is yet such a thing as "State Rights," I imagine that an involuntary shudder thrills the nerves of many here, as they think that, perhaps, I am about to advocate the doctrine of secession. Banish your apprehensions, gentlemen, for I propose nothing of the sort. That doctrine was recently debated for four years, not in Senate chambers nor by legislators, but on tented field and by the mouths of cannon. By that dread arbitrament it has been practically settled, doubtless forever, and now, also, for the first time.

It is no violation of the truth of history to say that our fathers, when they framed the Federal Constitution, evaded this question. When they met in the Convention of '87, such were the differences of opinion among themselves as to whether the sovereignty of the Federal Government, or of the States, should be declared paramount, and whether the Federal Government should have the right to coerce refractory States, that they avoided explicit provision upon that subject. This was a great misfortune, but not their fault; for those wise and patriotic statesmen, doubtless, foresaw that any provisions they might make of that sort, and, especially, if those provisions favored the right of coercion, would endanger the ratification of the Constitution by the States. And I have no doubt that if they had inserted, in that instrument, an express prohibition against the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, the Constitution would not have been ratified, nor the present government formed. They, therefore, passed these troublesome questions by, perhaps hoping they might never be of practical importance, and, if they should become so, leaving them to be settled by others.

From that day down to 1865, the people of this country were divided into two great parties holding diverse views on this subject, both equally honest and patriotic, and equally convinced that the triumph of their respective theories was essential to the preservation of liberty and good government.

This grand conflict of opinion grew into a conflict of arms. And I beg to remind those who are so ready to apply the terms "rebel" and "traitor" to their opponents, that the gallant sons of the South, who took up arms in vindication of the views of the South, were as conscientious in their motives, and as fervent in their devotion to American liberty, as the heroic champions of the Union. Oh! that those who are rejoicing in victory, could rise to a magnanimity which would enable them to take

this enlarged, liberal and just view of the spirit which actuated their foes. Then should we, indeed, shake hands, with tears of reconciliation, over the graves of our common slain, honoring them all as thunderbolts of war and unselfish children of liberty, and only lamenting that the frailty of human judgment would not permit them to think alike. I venture to predict, that while deploring the cruel contest, America will yet be proud of the deeds of both. Truly they were foemen worthy of each others' steel. Their battles were battles of giants. Such foes ought to know how to be friends. Why then cannot mutual revivings forever cease?

Amid oceans of fraternal blood the great question has been practically settled, and the authority of the Union is admitted to be paramount, and perpetually binding upon the States. But these States are still co-equal, and, under the Constitution, each of them has many reserved rights, which it is incumbent on you, Senators, no less than myself, to guard and maintain. The right to secede has now been decided not to be one of the reserved rights of the State; but there can be no question that the right to regulate suffrage within its own borders, is one which belongs to each and every State of the Union.

By the "fundamental condition" of the Omnibus Bill this right is sought to be restricted in a portion of the States. What right has Congress to attempt this?—Where is the provision of the Constitution which authorizes it? But I am told, by the Senator from Craven, that whether constitutional or not, this is the supreme law of the land and we are bound by it. I am astonished to hear such a doctrine advanced in this land of written Constitutions. If Congress can at pleasure overstep the bounds of the organic law, where is the value of a Constitution? No! Mr. President, such as Congress is worshipped by a party in this country, the Congress itself, and the general government of which it constitutes one department, are but the creatures of the Constitution, and with limited powers; and by the terms of that instrument whatever powers are not therein delegated, are reserved to the States and the people. Sir, the great ground of complaint against the course of the predominant party in this country, under the guidance of its leaders in Congress, is its proneness to transgress the organic law to accomplish special purposes. It is educating the people to disregard law. I appeal to you, Senators, to aid in arresting this ruinous tendency—as Americans, I appeal to you, without respect of party, to assist in piloting the ship of State back again to her old and safe anchorage hard by the Constitution.

This "fundamental condition" also strikes at the very vitals of the Union, by introducing inequality of rights among the States composing it. Does any one suppose that the Union could long be maintained prosperously and harmoniously, with certain States superior to others in dignity? Or does any one wish such a Union? It was not for such a Union the gallant supporters of the old flag fought and fell in the recent contest.—They fought for a Union of co-equal States; and, though myself one of their foemen, I raise my voice, in their name, in vigorous protest against any attempt to rob them of the fruits of their splendid victory, by inaugurating a Union of superiors and inferiors.

I do not propose to discuss now the merits of any special suffrage system.—Whether we, as North Carolinians, shall maintain our present system, or change it, nevertheless we shall always be the best judges of the matter. It is presuming too much to suppose that the highest attainable excellence has yet been reached on this great subject anywhere. Why not leave the matter open for further improvements? The Radical party professes to be a party of progress, and yet we have it here inconsistently seeking to render our present experimental, and not over-promising, system of suffrage, absolutely changeless. Massachusetts and New York have their educational and property qualifications of the right of suffrage. I do not put myself forward as an advocate of either idea; but I do hold that to seek, by such an act as this, to prohibit this State from doing, if she chooses, what those her equals may do, is an outrage not to be borne in silence; and I conjure you, Senators, as guardians of the honor, rights and dignities of the great State of North Carolina, not to allow it to be perpetrated.

and though we have gone back (as it is termed.) into the Union, it appears as if these Southern States were to be forever twitted with what is held to have been their great error. If we are ever to have real peace again, this ought to end.—Love is power. So called rebels need to feel the magic touches of kindness and magnanimity, more than they need to be punished. They are no cringing cowards, that can be reduced to obedience by slavish fear; they are heroes, who might be bound in indissoluble allegiance to the government by the silken cords of generosity. If there is a man here who thinks they have not yet been punished enough, I wish that he might have stood with me, on the 9th of April 1865, and beheld the bronzed veterans of a hundred fights weeping like children around their beloved chief, overpowered and hopelessly beaten.

After rushing proudly over so many memorable fields, waging a heroic, zealous and conscientious contest, often snatching victory from a gallant and more numerous enemy;—after countless toils and sacrifices for four long, terrible years;—to be compelled at last to lay down our arms! To hear the wild spirits of the air shrieking that night, through the trees of Appomattox, "all for naught!" "Widows' tears, orphans' cries, brothers slain, all for naught!" Ah! that alone was punishment enough for brave men. God pity the paltry soul who could wish for more! Senators, Americans, cease to think of punishing. It is time to forgive!

Let us, therefore, make this our solemn declaration against the specified "condition" of the recent act of Congress. That "condition" is only an appendage of the great system of penalties. It also assaults the Constitution, and degrades North Carolina. Senators, give your voices against it, and vindicate the dignity of the State.

### GOOD FOR "COUNTRY."

We were standing in the door of Bell's book store yesterday, when the circus procession passed up Main street, and had our attention attracted by two dashing ladies, promenading the sidewalk. Just as they got opposite us they met two fresh and rosy checked girls, evidently by their dress and bearing, from the country. The city ladies (1) as the country girls passed them, turned up their nasal appendages to an angle of 90 degrees, and one of them remarked in a low tone to her companion: "There goes a country tackey. I know her by her walk." The country girls overheard the sneer, and one of them quickly turning, exclaimed: "And there goes a town fool I know her by her talk." The city belle lowered her smelling apparatus considerably, and kept on her way, without retort, satisfied that she had met more than her match, albeit in a despised "country tackey."

### THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The New York Tribune announces that these twins have determined to dissolve their physical partnership by severing the ligament that has bound them together for so long a period—about sixty years. Chang and Eng—these are their names—it is said, will go to Paris to have the operation performed. The ligament which unites them is fixed to the breast of each, is some ten inches in circumference, is endowed with sensation, and to such a degree that the highest medical authorities have differed as to the possibility of severing it without death to the twins. They came to this country in 1827, and were exhibited for some years, after which they retired to a valuable farm in North Carolina, where they married to two sisters, natives of that State, and each has nine children.

DRESSING FOR CHURCH.—Mrs. Stowe has said the following about dressing for church in a way that applies particularly to the Episcopal service, but it ought to be equally impressive in reference to any other:—"Very estimable, and, we trust, very religious young woman, sometimes enter the house of God in a costume which makes the acts of devotion in the service seem almost a burlesque. When a brisk little creature comes into a pew with hair frizzed till it stands on end in a most startling manner, rattling strings of beads and bits of tinsel, she may look exceedingly pretty and piquante; and, if she came there for a game of croquet or a tableau party, would be all in good taste but as she comes to confess that she is a miserable sinner, that she has done the things she ought not to have done, and left undone the things she ought to have done—as she takes upon her lips most solemn and tremulous words, whose meaning runs far beyond life into a sublime eternity—there is a discrepancy which would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy."