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WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.
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"EVERY OF THEM."
Ever of them, I'm fondly dreaming,
The gentle voice my spirit can cheer;
Thou art the star that mildly beams,
Whose light my heart, when all was dark
and dim.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.,
June 30, 1868.

MEASURES EDITORS: As your office is not
in "Barn" I hope this will find you
of course, notwithstanding the fact that
the barn of Rowan was the barn of
Orange have recently been, there would
not be much loss in the way of contents,
no matter how many were consumed.—
Everywhere that I have heard from or
visited, there has been a serious struggle
with the people to "make out" till the
wheat and oats could be harvested. The
crops are coming in at last—though the
wheat comes with its usual disappointment.
There is quite a short crop where-
ver I have heard from—much shorter
than was anticipated. The heavy and
frequent rains did great damage and the
frosts of the past were very evident al-
though it did not attack the stalk. All
who know the part that leaves act in the
economy of a plant, very well know that
rust on the leaves damages the grain—
the opinion of some farmers to the contrary
notwithstanding.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE
DEAD.

A number of physicians, surgeons and
medical students gathered yesterday after-
noon in the lecture room of the Bellevue
Medical College, to witness the results of
a new and what bids fair to prove a won-
derful discovery in the way of a process
for preserving the human body after death.
Two subjects were on exhibition embalmed
by this process, in which death had occur-
ed respectively on the 17th of February,
and the 30th of April last, both of which
manifested to the casual spectator no signs
of either slight touch or smell, of the long
period which elapsed since death.

From political sources, you know we look
only for more destructive wantonness—
more rapacious cruelty until Radicalism
is buried in the lava which its own ven-
geful fury engenders in the bosom of the
nation. God grant that the eruption,
when it comes, may not make a Pompeii
of the entire Union.

Here I am reminded of a remark or two
by Hon. Mr. M., of North Carolina, when
he was travelling North as a member of
the noted White-washing Committee.—
While in Massachusetts he received mark-
ed kindness and attention from Mr. Web-
ster. One day they together attended an
election, perhaps at, or not far from Bos-
ton. There was great violence and law-
lessness around the polls. After viewing
it with astonishment a while, Mr. M. said:
"Mr. Webster, you may do all you can
to uphold the South, for if the govern-
ment ever passes into the hands of the
North alone, the fate of the country is
sealed." I may also state that riding in a
carriage with Mr. Webster, once, they
passed by a settlement of negroes in a
state of extreme wretchedness; when Mr.
M., pointing to the miserable picture, ex-
claimed, "Mr. Webster, you never see that
in the South." Alas! if Mr. Web-
ster were living, he might see the like in
the South now; for I presume there has
been more suffering among the negroes
for the last two years—yes, for the last
two months that the same number endured
for many years before the war.

I have recently been much concerned
at the evident depression and almost
hopelessness of the people. They have
endured in hope that ever turns with them
to disappointment, till they, I fear, are
losing heart. They only struggle on be-
cause they do not know what else to do.

A recent Eastern trip revealed this gen-
eral depression to a more fearful extent
than I had any idea that it had reached.
Even a radical, below Raleigh, got on the
train in a state of mingled vengeance and
mortification because two of his colored
party brethren had burned a store and
run away with a white woman. So we
go; but I think there may be more to
fear from loss of integrity—than from loss
of anything else in one day of trial. I
fear that many men who have been es-
teemed upright, are frequently giving way
to pressure and sacrificing their better
principles. If I understand honesty, it
requires that a deliberate "promise to pay"
is binding until the debt is either paid or
the debtor is released voluntarily by the
creditor—Bankrupt Laws, Statutes of
Limitation, &c., notwithstanding. I sym-
pathize with all debtors but do not feel
willing that they should sell character and
honor at any price. An honest man con-
sider his debt binding till they are paid,
and will pay them as soon as he can.

If we can only maintain our integrity
through the long fierce ordeal, we can at
least have the consolation of knowing that
after all we can look down upon our op-
pressors, and bear our troubles with the
comforting reflection that they are not
poisoned and intensified with guilt.

Mr. Turner said he did not understand
the Senate to be organized. When he
was ruled to silence, he arose and was
heard, it would not be denied.
The President stated that by consent,
Mr. T. could be heard. The vote being
taken, it was unanimous for Mr. T. to
speak.

undergo some slight structural changes
as to their atomic formation, which, how-
ever, were favorable to the preservation of
the tissue.

The spectators seemed perfectly satis-
fied with the result of the experiment and
autopsy. The body, which had been pre-
served in its naturalness, was the object of
particular interest.

Curiously enough the progress of the
age was exhibited in the presence of sev-
eral ladies who, from the deep interest
which they manifested in the proceedings,
were evidently prospective female "aw-
bones" (as Sam Weller would have called
them) of the "strong minded persuasion."
N. Y. Herald, May 31.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION.
SENATE.
RALEIGH, N. C., July 1st, 1868.

Pursuant to a proclamation of W. W.
Holden, Governor elect of North Caroli-
na, the Senators elect convened in the
Senate Chamber in this city this day.

The Senate having been called to order,
Hon. R. P. Dick, Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court, administered the oath
prescribed in the new Constitution to the
Lieut. Gov. elect, Tod B. Caldwell, Esq.,
who thereupon assumed the chair as Pres-
ident of the Senate.

Senator did; on the contrary the permis-
sion had been refused to certain Senators,
to qualify. It was now a question of
brute force. What right had the people
of Orange, you shall not be heard on this
floor without my permission, when all are
elected under the same law and authority?

He could submit to the despotism of
military power, because there was no help
for it—but he could not, he would not,
submit in silence to the despotism of civ-
ilians professing to act under constitutional
and laws. He had the same right to for-
bid him—and no Senator had or could of-
fer a reason why one Senator should qual-
ify and another should not.

The unknown Senator kept quiet and
made no motion, as Mr. Turner had re-
quested.

A. H. Galloway, negro, from New Han-
over, said, for his part, he could see no
reason or authority for one Senator to
question the certificate of another. The
right of one Senator to qualify was quite
as good as another, until the Howard
Amendment was adopted and it became a
part of the Constitution. No test oath
could be required now. He was not will-
ing, nor did he think he had any author-
ity, to require oaths of others, except the
oath required of all.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, said when he was
elected he had doubted whether he would
be able to take his seat, but his disabili-
ties had been removed, and as this was a
serious question, he moved the Senate ad-
journ until to-morrow, to consider the
question.

It then being one o'clock, the Senate
adjourned.

pluris, Hawkins, Jarvis, Moore, Math-
eson, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Allegan-
y, Shaver, Thompson, Whitely and Wil-
liams—23.

Mr. J. W. Holden's election was an-
nounced. The Chairman appointed Mes-
srs. Candler and Latta to conduct him to
the chair; and, on assuming the Chair,
he said that no Legislature that had as-
sembled in this State, since that of 1776,
had more anxious duties awaiting its ac-
tion, &c., and tendered his grateful ac-
knowledgments, &c., for the honor done him.

Mr. Estes, of New Hanover, moved the
House go into the election of a Clerk—
Carried.

Mr. E. then nominated Mr. Bower, of
Forsythe, for that position.
Mr. Durham, of Cleveland, nominated
Seaton Gales, Esq., of Wake.
The vote being taken, Mr. Bower re-
ceived 72 and Mr. Gales 24.
Mr. B. was then declared elected and
at once installed in his office.

On motion, the House went into the
election of an Assistant Clerk.
Mr. Bowman nominated Mr. Candler,
from Buncombe.
Cawthorn, negro, of Warren, nomi-
nated J. O'Hara, negro, of Wayne.
Messrs. Ebecko and Charlotte were al-
so put in nomination.

Mr. Ashworth, of Randolph, and James
H. Harris, negro, of Wake, advocated the
claims of O'Hara at some length.
The ballot, being taken, resulted in the
election of Mr. Candler—he having re-
ceived a majority of the votes cast.
Mr. Bowman offered a resolution, send-
ing a message to the Senate, informing
them of the organization of this body.—
Carried.

recent, and this one will be a sensible
one, and inevitably resulting from our
speedy experience of the present system.

Why then should North Carolina assist
in so amending the Federal Constitution
that she cannot make this inevitably ear-
ly change in her own organic law, without
losing a portion of her representation in
Congress? Is it to her interest? Nay,
verily, she has much to lose by it, and
nothing to gain.

But I am told that by voting for this
measure we shall at length "get home"
again; and men grow strangely enthusias-
tic, talking of getting back to the old home-
stead, forgetting that the tree of liberty
which we need to stand there, and under
which we, children of a happy land, once
sporting, has been hewn by the remorse-
less axe of fanaticism, and the weather-
beaten mansion looks, alas! but little like
the glorious fabric we venerated of yore! I
am told that by voting for this amend-
ment we shall get back into the Union.—
When did we get out of the Union! Did
those men who voted here, seven years
ago, for the ordinance of secession, really
take us out of the Union? They may be
pardoned for thinking so; for they are
Disunionists. But I, as a good Union
man, utterly deny it. We fought to get
out of the Union, and the United States
fought to keep us in. If we are out, we
whipped the United States; it was Wash-
ington, not Richmond, that fell; and Grant
surrendered to Lee, under the apple tree.
But history tells us such flattering tales to
me. No, Senators, we were never out of
the Union; and the pretence that we were
a subterfuge, invented since the war,
for obvious political and partisan pur-
poses.

To show its absurdity it is only neces-
sary to ask ourselves how comes it that
we vote to-day upon an amendment to the
Federal Constitution? Were North
Carolina not a State in the Union, she
would have no more rights to vote on such
a question than the republic of Liberia,
which she is beginning so much to resem-
ble. This position is too obvious to ad-
mit of argument.

I oppose this amendment because its
adoption involves a dishonorable act on
the part of North Carolina, in that she
will aid in imposing political disabilities
upon thousands of her sons merely for
obeying her own commands. Seven
years ago, speaking through the voices
and votes of many gentlemen now sitting
in high places here, including her present
distinguished Executive Chief, North Car-
olina called her children to the field.—
"Thither they rushed by thousands to
fight and die for her. A battle scarred
remnant only survives, and now, upon
this poor remnant of survivors, she is ask-
ed to affix the stigma of political dis-
franchisement! Is it honorable! But I for-
bear to enlarge upon this point, for in
these days of "great moral ideas," to in-
sist upon the claims of honor, is in danger
of being deemed mere "Old Fogysm."

But in vindication of our dear old mother
let me say, that when she shall seem this
day to pronounce that hard sentence upon
her children, it is not North Carolina that
speaks; it is only a horrid apparition
which personates her. She is prostrate
with the heel of the tyrant in her mouth,
and is voiceless; but her great heart is
bursting with blessings on her gallant
sons.

and sentiment; it is one of vital impor-
tance to the safety of the Constitution.—
By the Constitution, Congress is empow-
ered to propose amendments to that in-
strument. But if Congress can dictate
how States shall vote upon amendments,
by placing them under disability as
States, until they are forced into compli-
ance, is not Congress become all power-
ful, and can it not mould the organic law
to its will? May it not, by this means,
devoid an amendment subordinating the
sovereign power, and make itself
sole ruler? What sacred and revolution-
ary strides it has already taken towards
absolute power, in the present posture of
public affairs speak.

Senators, the dangers I have depicted
do not seem to me imaginary. They are
dread realities, and we are here to do
as we see fit, and help, by our votes,
to drive the ship of State upon the breakers!
We are making History this day. By
an affirmative vote we shall give our sanc-
tion to a precedent fraught with untold
perils to constitutional liberty. I speak
not as a partisan. I speak not now even
as a North Carolinian. I speak as an
American citizen, and, in the course I
pursue this day, I deem myself the cham-
pion of the liberties of New York and Ohio
as of my own ever loved native State.—
And here in this venerated chamber, hal-
lowed by the memories of great and good
men gone before, I raise my solitary voice
in solemn warning of the deadly perils
which lie in the path you are urged to
pursue.

Senators, we are in the midst of a sea
of troubles. Our people are impoverished,
debauched, humiliated, miserable. Our
homes are desolate; our kinsmen slaver.
But in all our misfortunes let us never for-
get our dignity, nor dare, by our action
this day, to bring a stain on the un-
tarnished name of North Carolina.

Mr. Blythe, of Henderson, and Mr.
Walker, of Guilford, addressed the Senate
in support of the joint resolution.
Mr. Cook, of Johnston, at this point in-
troduced an amendment, which was un-
derstood to be an excuse for calling the
previous question to cut off debate, and
called for the vote.

Mr. Robbins called for the yeas and
nays, and the vote being taken, the entire
vote of the majority was cast against it
and none in favor.

Mr. Cook then called for the previous
question on the joint resolution.
Mr. Blythe called for the yeas and nays
which resulted as follows.
Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bolla-
n, Broyden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove,
Cook, Davis, Eaves, Eberhage, Eggs,
Fargo, Forkner, Galloway, negro, Hayes,
Harrington, Hall, Hyman, negro, Jones,
of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long,
Marindale, Moore, Mason, Rich, Bos-
pass, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, White,
Winstead and Walker—34.
Nays—Messrs. Melcher and Robbins.
On motion the Senate adjourned to to-
morrow morning, 11 o'clock.