

WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE.

NEW SERIES.]

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 24, 1868.

[VOL. I. NO. 29]

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.
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"MAGGIE'S BY MY SIDE."
The lady of my home is sitting, sitting from my view,
A girl in the hall is sitting, tells the merry crew.

Then let my home be on the waters wild,
I roam with a proud heart, Maggie's by my side.
Chorus—My own loved Maggie dear, sitting by my side,
Maggie dear, my own love, sitting by my side.

The winds howling o'er the billow from the distant sea,
Storms raging round my pillow, bring no care to me.

But oh ye dark waves o'er the troubled tide,
I heed not your anger, Maggie's by my side.
Chorus—My own loved Maggie dear, sitting by my side,
Maggie dear, my own love, sitting by my side.

Summ' can appal me never, while her brow is clear,
Fair weather lingers ever, when her smiles appear.

When sorrow's breakers o'er my heart shall tide,
Still may I find her sitting by my side.
Chorus—My own loved Maggie dear, sitting by my side,
Maggie dear, my own love, sitting by my side.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SENATE.
RALEIGH, N. C., July 15, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, Senator from Davidson.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
Mr. Rich, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to extend the Chatham Railroad, reported favorably.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably on a bill for the relief of Willis S. Grundy.

Mr. Winstead, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill appointing Judges of the Superior Court, Clerk of Superior Court and Chairmen of the Boards of County Commissioners, to take the privy examination of fees correct, in the conveyance of real estate.

Mr. Sweet, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for filling vacancies, which may occur in the county offices.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.
By Mr. Winstead: A bill authorizing the Air Line Railroad Company, in South Carolina, to extend and construct their Road into this State. Order read to be printed and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Cook: A bill to encourage the manufacture of cotton, woolen, and linen goods. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Drayton: A bill extending the time for registering grants, deeds of sale, deeds of gift, deeds of trust, powers of attorney and marriage settlements; which passed its second reading, under a suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned in a body, preceded by the Speaker, to the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of comparing the vote for U. S. Senators, which, being accomplished, the Senate returned and took up the

SPECIAL ORDER.
An act to provide for the qualification of certain officers, recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Numerous amendments were adopted. An amendment to the 8th section, proposed by Mr. Sweet, caused considerable debate. [This amendment disqualifies officers elect who are barred by the Howard amendment.]

Mr. Robbins opposed it with great ability, and Messrs. Sweet, Cook, Walker and Lively urged its adoption.

The amendment was made, and the bill, as amended, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Love, having been a member of the committee, was opposed to the bill as presented by a majority of the committee, and read an able minority report, which was entered upon the Journal.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to execute the joint order, viz: the election of a State Printer.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Welker and Barnes to superintend the election. Mr. Moore nominated N. Paige, and Mr. Robbins nominated Messrs. Pell & Gales. The ballot resulted as follows: Mr. Paige received 31 votes and Messrs. Pell & Gales received 5.

A message was received from the House concurring in the action of the Senate on the bill to provide for the representation of stock owned by the State and the counties of Carteret, Craven and Lenoir in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. [This bill is a law, and will be published as soon as practicable.]

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a bill empowering the city of Wilmington to appoint inspectors for the city of Wilmington. Ordered to be printed.

Also a bill providing for the registration of voters in the city of Wilmington. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

bodies, which he introduced yesterday, be taken from the Calendar and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. No objection being made, the reference was ordered.

By Mr. Stille: A resolution calling upon the Code Commissioners to frame a bill to sustain the Governor in removing various officers. This was immediately adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Poe gave notice that, in thirty days from this date, he would introduce a bill to relieve Monie & Dusham, of Johnston county, whose effects were recently destroyed by fire.

James Harris, of Wake, negro, called up his "Radway Road Relief" bill. [This bill is only, in fact, a provision for lazy and idle negroes, to keep them well up in the Radical ranks in the coming election.]

Mr. Wayne, moved to strike out, in section 1, the word "five" and insert "one." Adopted.

Mr. Ferbee said the House had better pass a vagrant law, instead of consuming time in endeavoring to pass such a measure. Only look at those galleries and see the crowds of lazy negroes, who lounge away their time instead of working and then go to the Bureau for rations.

Mr. Downing moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr. Ellis called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and the bill was tabled by a vote of yeas 62, nays 34.

Mr. Poe moved a reconsideration of the vote.

James was delighted, and, in advocacy of the motion, proceeded to "spread himself." He made his usual speech. It seemed that the Governor had been too busy of late to cram him.

Pending the further discussion of the matter, the Speaker announced that the hour had arrived when the Senate would visit the House, to compare the Senatorial vote.

The Doorkeeper then announced the Senate.

They were received with the usual honors. The Journals of both Houses, in reference to the election, were read by their respective Clerks. The Lieutenant-Governor then said as John Pool and Joseph C. Abbott had received a majority of the votes cast, they were elected. No one offering any objection, the worthies aforesaid were declared duly elected, and the Senate retired.

By Mr. Poe: A resolution defining the power of the County Commissioners to levy taxes for the poor. Lies over.

By Seymour: A resolution to allow members elect, who were disqualified by the 14th Article, mileage and per diem, while awaiting the action of the House upon their cases.

Mr. Stille wanted to amend by allowing mileage only.

Seymour then removed the reference of the whole matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to be reported upon by to-morrow. Carried.

James Harris' bill was again resumed, when

Some individual, taxed beyond endurance, moved its postponement until to-morrow. Carried.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.
The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution relative to Public Schools, and a proposition to go into the election of a State Printer; which last was concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
An Act to provide for the qualification of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Numerous amendments were adopted. An amendment to the 8th section, proposed by Mr. Sweet, caused considerable debate. [This amendment disqualifies officers elect who are barred by the Howard amendment.]

Mr. Robbins opposed it with great ability, and Messrs. Sweet, Cook, Walker and Lively urged its adoption.

The amendment was made, and the bill, as amended, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Love, having been a member of the committee, was opposed to the bill as presented by a majority of the committee, and read an able minority report, which was entered upon the Journal.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to execute the joint order, viz: the election of a State Printer.

Investigation, to whom was referred the certificates of Messrs. Osborne, Allen and Turner, reported that they were banned by the Howard Amendment, and, therefore, are not entitled to take their seats.

Mr. Robbins offered a lengthy and able minority report, and moved that it be substituted for that of the majority.

The motion was lost, and Mr. Love moved, that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow, so as to allow those Senators a hearing on this floor or by Counsel; which was adopted. The following Senators voted in the negative, viz:

Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Colgrave, Davis, Ethridge, Legg, Long, Moore, of Carteret, Rich and Smith.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.
By Mr. Lindsey: A resolution praying Congress to take some action for the relief of the loyal people of this State, who sustained loss by the destruction of their property by the Federal Government, during the war.

By Mr. Blythe: A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill prohibiting the practice of carrying concealed weapons.

By Mr. Robbins: The following resolutions; which lie over:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do resolve—1st, That we recognize the radical distinctions of color, blood, physical form, and peculiarities of intellect, between the white and negro races, and all efforts to destroy or abridge those distinctions are crimes not only against society and civilization, but against God himself.

2d. That the common rule, as well as the experience of mankind, prove that the white race is superior to the negro, in physical and intellectual endowment, and that civilization and its future successful progress are safe only in the hands of the white race.

3d. That the governments of the United States and of the several States were instituted by white men, have been administered by white men, and ought to be administered by white men, forever hereafter.

4th. That it is the duty of this and all future General Assemblies of North Carolina to shape their legislation as to secure the rights of life, property and liberty to all men residing in the State, without regard to race, former condition or color, but at the same time to recognize the natural distinctions of race.

5th. That in carrying out their purposes, it is the duty of this General Assembly, in providing for the establishment of a system of Common Schools for public instruction, to provide especially for the education of white children in schools separate from those provided for negro children.

6th. That in forming a militia system, special provision shall be made for organizing the white militia from the negro militia.

7th. That stringent provisions shall be made, by appropriate legislation, to prevent the inter-marriage of the white and negro races in this State, and to punish the crime of miscegenation.

8th. That these resolutions embody principles and a course of policy vital to the interests of the people of this State and of the whole Union, as well as to the interests of enlightened civilization and good and stable government, and all efforts to avoid or prevent a free, fair and candid expression of opinion touching these principles ought to be, and will be, regarded as unfriendly to the well being of society.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until the regular hour to-morrow.

THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.
Prayer by one Rev. Mr. Smith, of Martin.

A petition from N. S. Stewart, Esq., of Harnett, claiming the right of a seat upon the floor. Referred.

Mr. Darham read a dispatch from the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, stating that the disabilities of Messrs. Davidson and Nicholson, members elect from Iredell, had been removed by Congress.

Messrs. Davidson and Nicholson, being present, were, on motion of Mr. Darham, allowed to qualify and take their seats.

Mr. Poe, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the House bill in relation to political disabilities, reported that the following gentlemen, being banned by the 14th article, were ineligible to the seats on the floor, to which they had been elected, viz: Messrs. Brown, Keener, Kelly, of Duplin, Long, of Caswell, Harper and Grier. Messrs. Davidson and Nicholson had been included in the number.

Mr. Darham, one of the committee, dissented from the report, giving the reasons for so doing that have been before enumerated.

(Three of the gentlemen named in the banned list never having appeared before the Committee, their cases were not acted upon.) The report as regards the others was adopted by yeas 62, nays 21. (Strict party vote.)

Mr. Poe, from the same Committee, reported in the case of one Taylor, contestant for the seat of Mr. Ferbee, of Carteret, that the Committee can take no action, as notice had not been given in due form.

The special order, Mr. Sinclair's resolution positioning Congress to remove the disabilities of members elect to seats on the floor, was then announced for this hour. (11 o'clock.)

Dejectedly and faintly.

By Morris (negro) A bill in regard to the election of municipal officers in Newbern. Lies over.

By Stille: A resolution declaring the seats of those banned by the 14th Article vacant. Lies over.

By Mr. Poe: A resolution positioning Congress to remove disabilities imposed by the 14th Article, from the following gentlemen: Messrs. Harper, Grier, Keener, Brown, and Long, of Caswell. Lies over.

By Mr. Sinclair: A bill granting to all Medical Colleges in the State the privilege of dissecting bodies.

Mr. S. asked a suspension of the rules to pass the bill, but the House refused and the bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Stille moved to suspend the rules and adopt his resolution declaring seats of certain members vacant.

Mr. Durham said he was informed that there was a prospect of the members' disabilities be removed, and, therefore, opposed to motion.

The motion was put to a vote and lost.

The Chair announced the special order, viz: The motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday laying on the table James Harris, (negro) Hilday Radical Relief bill. After some discussion the motion to reconsider was put to a vote and lost—Yeas 45, Nays 48.

A communication from the Code Commissioners, in reference to the "Governor's power to remove municipal officers, was read.

Mr. Seymour called up Senate bill, No. 25, entitled "an act to provide for the representation of stock owned by the State and the counties of Carteret, Craven and Lenoir, in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company."

Seymour moved to suspend the rules. The motion, being put, was carried, and the bill passed its several readings.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Matheson and Rhodes.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker announced that the election of a Public Printer was the special order.

Laflin, nominated N. Paige.

Mr. Moore placed the names of Pell & Gales in nomination. The roll being called resulted: Paige 69, Pell & Gales 23. The joint ballot of the two Houses was for Paige 101, Pell & Gales 28.

Then the Calendar was taken up, but nothing was done except to pass the joint resolution in relation to per diem and mileage of those members supposed to be banned by the Howards Amendment.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.
Proclamation of the President.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

Whereas by an act of Congress entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," passed on the 20th of June, 1868, it is declared that it is the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution known as article fourteen, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact;

And whereas the said act seems to be prospective;

And whereas, on the 6th day of July, 1868, a paper was received by the President, which paper, being addressed to the President, bearing date of the 4th of July, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of North Carolina, which paper certifies that the said proposed amendment, known as article fourteen, did pass the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina, on the 2d day of July instant, and is attested by the names of John H. Bower, or Bowers, as Secretary of the House of Representatives, and T. A. Byrnes as Secretary of the Senate, and its ratification on the 4th of July, 1868, is attested by Tod R. Caldwell as Lieutenant Governor, President of Senate, and J. W. Holden as Speaker of House of Representatives;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and in execution of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby issue this proclamation announcing the fact of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

It is testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From Missouri.
Jackson, July 20. Mr. Major Tyler, of Gen. Giles's Staff, left this morning for Washington, taking with him the official returns of the present Mississippi election.

GOOD BREEDING.
I believe this matter of good manners and good breeding to be chiefly in the hands of mothers. It is as easy to teach a child to say "Thank you for the bread" as "Give me some bread" as easy to accustom a family of children to bid their parents good morning upon ordinary, as upon extraordinary, occasions. Let there be no "company manners." Convinced children by example, no less than precept, that the best they have to offer in matter and manner should be laid before those they love most earnestly. A boy taught at ten to enter the parlor and bow to his mother's friend, will do it with ease and self-possession at twenty. For what, after all, is ease of manner but politeness long practiced and incorporated as an unconscious constituent of the individual? It may be well for us to remember the original significance of gentleman, gentleman—terms which I fear would never have grown out of the blistering carriage of a large class of modern gallants. "Gentle blood," and noble lineage" were synonyms in those old days. "Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re," was the Latin proverb, and it has often occurred to the writer that we, of the present generation, are more in danger of forgetting the mildness of manner than the strength in deed.—Springfield Republican.

No SCOLDING OR FRETTING IN HEAVEN.—A little who had witnessed the perplexity of her mother on a certain occasion, when her fortune gave way under severe trial, said:—"Mother does God ever fret or scold?" The query was so abrupt and startling that it arrested the mother's attention with a shock. "Why, Lizzie, what makes you ask that question?" "Why, God is good; you know you used to call him the 'Good Man' when I was little; and I should like to know if he ever scolded." "No, child, no."

"Well, I'm glad he don't scold; always makes me feel so bad, even if it is not me in fault. I don't think that I could love God much if he scolded." The mother felt rebuked before her simple child. Never had she heard so forcible a lecture on the evils of scolding.—The words of Lizzie sank deep in her heart as she turned away from the innocent face of her little one to hide the tears that gathered in her eyes.

A FURIOUS FIGHT BETWEEN HORSES.
Southey, in his "History of the Peninsular War," relates the following:—"Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Fuenen were cavalry, mounted on fine, black, long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses—1,100 in number—and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off and they were turned loose upon the beach.

"A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed. They became aware that they were no longer under the restraint of any human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their forefeet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground at distance. They no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last had quit the beach, the few horses that remained were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction."

AN INSANE PROCEEDING.
A Raleigh (N. C.) dispatch of the 8th says it was understood that Governor Holden and his new board of supervisors of the State Lunatic Asylum, one of whom is a colored preacher from Canada, have removed Dr. E. C. Fisher, the able superintendent of the asylum, who has been in that position since its establishment, and appointed Dr. Griesom, a physician from Granville. It is almost impossible to conceive that political proscription can extend to offices of an asylum for the insane, and we do not believe that even the radical leaders of reconstruction in Washington ever contemplated that such outrages upon common humanity should grow out of the peculiar structures of government which they have established at the South. This subject occupied the attention of a convention of superintendents and officers of insane asylums in the United States, which was lately held in Boston.

ton, and it was their unanimous expression of opinion by the Northern and Southern gentlemen present that it was against the interests of society to make changes in the offices of insane asylums on account of political ideas and sympathies entertained by the incumbents throughout the war. On this occasion the venerable Dr. Stribling, superintendent of the Virginia Asylum for the Insane, at Staunton, who has introduced so many beneficent reforms in the treatment of the insane that he is entitled to be considered a public benefactor, made a speech, the liberal and humane sentiments of which elicited a universal response. All medical men know that the treatment of the insane is a speciality which demands not only long special study and training, but a peculiar combination of gentleness and strength of will, of moderation of character, evenness of temper, and great system and energy of action. Within the lifetime of the present generation there has been a great and beneficent change in the mode of treating the insane, who were once chained and lashed, and consigned to filth, rags and solitude. Under the present system, insanity is as readily cured as any other disease. Dr. Fisher, the superintendent of the Raleigh Asylum, who has been removed by Gov. Holden, was educated under the auspices of Dr. Stribling, of Staunton, and by his decided capacity, long experience and benevolent character has won universal confidence and respect. He is no politician, and never was, but a gentleman distinguished by his moderation in all things. We refer to this subject in no partisan view, but would earnestly say that if partisan proscription is to be extended to such institutions as these, the public will be compelled to establish private insane asylums; for the friends of this unfortunate class will never consent that they shall be deprived of the most enlightened and compassionate treatment that is available.—Baltimore Sun.

A SINGULAR STORY.
A Little Girl three years of age carried off by a Bear—Marvelous recovery of the Child after searching 36 hours.

[From the Mason County (Mich.) Record.]

We have to record a very singular deliverance of a girl about three years old, to her parents, after being carried off by a black bear, and a search of 36 hours through the forest by the excited parents. The facts, as near as we can gather them, are substantially as follows:

Mr. Henry Flynn lives 40 miles east of this place, at or near the logging camp of Mr. Ludington, and we believe has charge of one of the camps. He started one morning to take a horse to pasture, about two miles distant from the house, and as he was ready to start his little girl appeared and seemed very anxious to go with her father, who, in order to please the child, put her upon the horse's back and let her ride a short distance, perhaps 40 rods from the house, where he put her down and told her to run home. He noticed that the child was standing where he left her, and as he was looking back after going a little further saw her playing in the sand. He soon passed out of sight, and was gone about an hour, expecting of course that the child would return to the house after playing a few moments.

On returning home he made enquiry about the child of her mother, who said she had not seen the child, and supposed he had taken her along with him. On going to the spot where he left her, he saw huge bear tracks in the sand, and at once came to the conclusion that the child had been carried off by the bear.

The family immediately gave search through the forest, which was grown up to almost a jungle, rendering their search very slow. All day these anxious parents searched for some trace of their child, nor did they stop when darkness came on, but remained in the woods, calling the child by her name, and with aching hearts would listen with an almost breathless fear to catch some sound by which they could discover their lost darling. Morning came and their search was fruitless.

A couple of gentlemen, looking for land came to the house, and being informed of the circumstances, immediately set out to help find the child. They had wandered about, and as they were passing a swampy spot, where the undergrowth was very thick, they either called, or else were talking loud, when one of them heard the child's voice. He then called the child by name, and told her to come out of the bushes. She replied that the bear would not let her. The men then crept through the brush, and when near the spot where the child and bear were, they heard a splash in the water, which the child said was the bear. On going to her they found her standing upon a log, extending about half way across the river. The bear had undertaken to cross the river on the log, and, being closely pursued, left the child and swam away. She had received some scratches about her face, arms and legs, and her clothes were almost torn from her, but the bear had not bitten her, only the marks of his teeth being found on her back, where, in taking hold of her

clothes to carry her, he had taken the flesh also.

The little one says the bear would put her down occasionally to rest, and would put his nose up to her face, when she would slap him, and then the bear would hang his head by her side and purr and rub against her like a cat. The men asked her if she was cold in the night, and she told them the old bear lay down beside her and put his "arms" around her and kept her warm, though she did not like his long hair. She was taken home to her parents, who could hardly express their joy at her safety.

The bear has been seen lurking about in the vicinity, it is supposed for the purpose of yet carrying off the child. The supposition is that it is a female bear, and having lost her cub, came across the child and adopted it. Steps are being taken to capture the bear.

From the N. C. Presbyterian.
A DILEMMA.

We scarcely know what to do with a note just received from the Rev. Samuel Caldwell Alexander, of Black River Chapel, New Hanover county. It is very evident that that worthy brother is in a dilemma. He feels that he is aggrieved, and don't know how to relieve himself. A suggestion to change his name would be manifestly improper, as it would be giving up initials that have long been held in honor in North Carolina, to very questionable associations and connections. So we are inclined just to publish the note as it was received, hoping that the publication may be the means of doing something to relieve our brother of his perplexity, and set things right. Here it is *verbatim*.

THE TWO S. C. ALEXANDERS.
BROTHER SHERWOOD:

There has been not a little confusion, in the minds of brethren at a distance, to know who is who and which is which. I sometimes receive letters from men that I never heard of telling me about things I never did, and my name is paraded before the public, sometimes in strange company. Now S. Caldwell Alexander, is a native of Mecklenburg County, N. C., was licensed and ordained by Concord Presbytery, and in 1860 he moved to Black River Chapel, in Fayetteville Presbytery, and has been there ever since. That other S. C. Alexander was born somewhere else; certainly not in North Carolina; but moved to Concord Presbytery about the time I left. So it happens that I get credit for much that he does; and I am sorry to say there was not much credit in it all.

Sometimes things are called by the same name, while in reality there is an infinite difference—so it is with these two men. I want it distinctly understood, that S. C. Alexander, of Black River Chapel, is not that other S. C. Alexander, in the Western part of the State, that has been trying to turn the church upside down. Brother Sherwood, if you can throw any light on this confounded subject, I will cheerfully submit it to your disposal.

Your uncertain brother,
S. C. ALEXANDER.

WHEN SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?
The following bill passed the lower House of Congress on the 3rd inst. We publish it without comment, as none can fail to comprehend its true meaning. It is to be hoped that it may be defeated by the Senate:

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUE OF ARMS FOR THE USE OF THE MILITIA.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is, authorized and required to deliver to the Governor of each State and Territory represented in the Congress of the United States, at the seat of government of such State or Territory, for the use of the militia thereof, as many serviceable Springfield rifled muskets of calibre fifty-eight, with accoutrements and equipments, and serviceable field pieces, with carriages, caissons, equipments, and implements, as the Governor of such State or Territory shall require, not exceeding two thousand rifled muskets, with accoutrements and equipments, and two field pieces, with carriages, caissons, equipments and implements, for each Congressional district and Territory so represented, upon the certificate of the Governor of such State or Territory, showing to the satisfaction of the General of the Army, that the regiments and companies for which such ordnance and ordnance stores are required are duly organized of loyal citizens of such State or Territory, under the laws thereof, and such ordnance and ordnance stores shall thereafter remain the property of the United States, subject to the control of Congress.

The Reconstruction Committee have taken no action regarding Mississippi.