

Gen. Dix, present Governor of N. Y., has been re-nominated by the Rads.

FAYETTEVILLE FAIR.

This Fair begins on the 10th of November and lasts four days. The people of Cumberland have generally had good Fairs, but this year they expect a better success than usual, as great efforts are made to secure it. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket.

We learn from our Raleigh exchanges that George M. Daniels, col. representative elect to the House from Halifax county, was shot dead in the road by Joseph Branch on Saturday night last. The crime is said to have been unprovoked. If so, it was a most dastardly act and the perpetrator should be brought to condign punishment. The reports, however, are altogether one-sided, coming from a carpet-bag negro coroner.

Company.

We are more than glad to be able to state that a cotton manufacturing company has at last been organized in Charlotte. The matter has been under consideration for a long while, and during the past two months a number of our enterprising citizens have been actively and energetically at work on the matter. Their efforts have at last been crowned with success, and yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the incorporators was held and the company was regularly organized. The factory is to be built on the co-operative plan. The books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at once, and so soon as the necessary amount of stock shall be subscribed, the payment of weekly installments will begin.—Charlotte Observer.

We hope to see ere long a similar move in every town and hamlet throughout the South. Why is it that the citizens of Salisbury can not organize such a company at once? We have enough men of capital here. Have they the necessary energy and enterprise. If so, we shall have a cotton factory company organized here in less than a month.

We ought also to have a Boot and Shoe Factory, a Handle Factory, a half dozen more Tobacco Factories, a Hat Factory and a Tying Establishment.

If we had them, we would command some trade and keep our money at home.

A NEW SORT OF "STRIKE."—The manufacturers of New England have had a meeting in Boston and resolved to reduce the production of cotton goods one-third, until the proper relation between the cost of production and the market value of the goods shall be re-established.

What would be thought and said if the farmers of the country should enter into such a combination as this—to reduce their products or withhold them from market until a satisfactory price could be got?—Richmond Whig.

This sort of maneuvering is not new among the yanks for whom our people throughout the South labor with as much diligence as if they were indeed slaves of the Northern people. Last Fall the capitalists of yankeedom, by combining together, managed to keep the price of cotton down all the Winter and Spring, thereby making large profits by getting the cotton which the large majority of the Southern people was compelled to sell, for a mere song. Now, they have combined to get two prices for the cloth made out of this same cotton, by refusing to manufacture the usual amount until they have succeeded in their purpose and sold off all on hand. Not only so, but by reducing the quantity of cotton manufactured, they will reduce the demand for that article, and in this way keep the price of that article down all the coming Winter and Spring. This is what we call sharp practice. But, is it any better than our people deserve? Is it any better than we have a right to expect, so long as we are willing to work for the North and depend upon the people there for all we wear and use. Year after year our people quietly labor, dig and delve, and strain themselves to raise money to send North for some article of wearing apparel, some agricultural implement, some trashy book or filthy newspaper, wooden nut-meat, patent physic, and the like—articles that they could, if they would, have prepared at home. All the fruits of Southern labor go in this way to build up and enrich the North. In the mean time our own mechanics are starving, our vast resources lie undeveloped, our mighty water power is kept idle, and poverty and business stagnation reign supreme. What then are we to do? Some one will ask.—Establish Factories and Machine shops and convert our own cotton into cloth at home, our own wool into wools and plows, do our casting, iron work, shoe-making, harness making, and all other work. In short, make whatever we need, whatever of iron or wood, leather or tin, cotton or wool; and thus labor to build up our own section and keep our money at home. If we will do this we may soon look for prosperity. But as long as we are content to labor for the North, we may expect hard times, business stagnation, poverty. We trust the farmers of the South will take some steps to prevent the Yankees from getting their cotton this year for nothing. Let them go to work as once and erect cotton factories and turn the raw material into cloth. Let them cease to work for the North,

The Convention Question.

It is gratifying to see that two of the ablest papers in the State, the Wilmington Journal and the Hillsboro Recorder, are most earnest advocates of a Convention. We do not wish to be considered invidious, since there are other papers of marked ability that favor the measure, but those named are not only among the ablest State papers, but their wise and wholesome counsels have had a most telling influence for good on the Conservative cause and in the promotion of the general welfare of the State. The arguments of such papers are entitled to weight and consideration.

In our opinion there is no question before the people of North Carolina at this time of such gravity, or that involves such important interests, as is paramount to all others. To resolve to have a Convention is to determine to inaugurate a new era in North Carolina, to begin the work of reform in earnest, and in such a way as to promise success. A Convention is necessary to fulfill the promises of our party and to establish harmony in our State polity and in the execution of the laws. A Convention is necessary to settle that all absorbing question, the State debt, and to undo and dispend with the extravagant and complex system of Government fixed upon us by Radical thieves and interlopers. A Convention is necessary to put in motion the wheels of genuine reform by effectually overthrowing all that corrupt system which has had precedence since the war, and to more fully equalize the burdens of government among those who enjoy its privileges by remodeling our suffrage laws. A Convention is necessary to give us a constitution that our people can respect and which will prove a reliable guide in every emergency. Let us then have a Convention, or let us give in our adhesion at once and forever to one of the most bungling, unscrupulous and incongruous Constitutions ever imposed upon any people, and applaud the ingenuity of penitentiary convicts, interlopers and thieves who devised it for us. Let us have a Convention, or place ourselves upon record as a vile set of traitors, columnists, and ignoramuses for having denounced the framers of our present constitution, found fault with its provisions or grown restless because of the burdens it has seemed to entail. We must do one of two things; we must acquiesce gracefully and turn to praising the most iniquitous, unjust and absurd public document the world has ever known to be cleft, a constitution; or we must call a Convention of the people and have a constitution framed better adapted to our wants and more worthy of our respect. Let us cease to upbraid such characters as Turgeese, Dewees, Swenson, Littlefield, and id genus omne, while we agree to sit down quietly and to be governed by the rogues' constitution. Let us rather turn to praising the distinguished authors of this new code; for we only have been wrong, not they, according to the policy men. Oh, Consistency!

STATE DEBT.

The Raleigh Sentinel of the 26th ult., has a funny article on the State Debt. It says that a tax has never been levied to pay even the interest on the debt, for the reason that that much extra tax added to the tax necessary to carry on the government would be more than the people could or would bear; that they would not pay the interest were the debt reduced to 33 cents in the dollar. The Sentinel further says, let no member of the Legislature come with resolutions declaring for repudiation; for the Constitution of the United States declares no State shall repudiate. Now, that paper admits that the new debt is a fraud and a swindle, and that the people could and would not pay even the interest on it if it were reduced to 33 cents in the dollar. What then? We are told that the people can not and will not pay even the interest; that the Constitution of the United States will not allow them to repudiate; that it would not do to repudiate if there was no constitutional obstacle, for the reason that we would forever after be regarded as little better than swindlers; &c., &c. Well, after this the Sentinel ought to have told us what we should do—ought to have suggested how the State is to get out of the difficulty; but it has not done so, and we are still in the dark on this all absorbing question. It says one thing about which we are agreed, and that is, "that it is folly for the legislature to repudiate or rather pretend to do it; that the debt will be as binding after as before such repudiation." This is exactly our position and has been all the time. We have given this debt question a good deal of attention and we are yet unable to see how it is possible for the Legislature to repudiate or otherwise dispose of this debt in such a way as is likely to prove satisfactory or lasting. The method of non-interference adopted by previous Legislatures is about the most certain way to bring repudiation eventually that that body can devise. If it persists in refusing to levy a tax to pay the interest or the principal, there is the end of it. But the people are not satisfied with this policy. The delay, uncertainty, and doubt that attach to it make the people restless and anxious, and produce a depressing effect upon the progress of the best interests of the State. We believe it is a sacred duty the people owe to themselves, to their children,

their State and to posterity to repudiate all the new debt created since the war by force and fraud. If they choose to call a convention and it shall repudiate the debt there is no power on earth that can or will make them pay it if they resolve to stand by the action of their Convention. This matter has been demonstrated in several instances. If they can not and will not pay it, as the Sentinel says, then it is clearly to their interest to have the matter disposed of as early as possible, that the incubus it imposes may be removed; that immigrants may flow in, business revive and real estate advance.

We have no sympathy with the sickly sentimentalism that whines about the sacredness of our debt and the so-called binding obligation upon our people to pay it. They are no more morally bound to pay it than they would be to reimburse a bank that had been robbed by a set of thieves. So far as the effect repudiation would have on our credit, that amounts to nothing. Our credit can not be wasted, indeed, we want no credit. If we should ever need it, let the State rely on the liberality of her own citizens. While we have a Federal currency repudiation can bring no embarrassment, but relief. This debt question is a big thing and ought to be settled without delay. A Convention of the people is the body to do it.

As an indication of the growing appreciation by the people of the North of the true condition of affairs in the South, we republish here for prominence the following editorial from the New York Tribune, under the heading of "President and the South." The Tribune says:

The President sat late at dinner on Monday night, and the next day was far advanced when "the situation of affairs in Louisiana was brought to his attention." We are told that at first he could hardly realize that the news was true, and when he did comprehend what had taken place he was "passionately aroused." "He said he had done everything in his power to assist the South, and especially Louisiana," and this was the grateful return. He should put down this insolent rising in the most summary manner, and teach the rebels a lesson which they would not soon forget. We presume he was angry that he could not visit the seat of government even for a little festive gathering of the Aztec Club without being pestered by these dissatisfied Southerners, and he vowed in the irritation of the morning that he would do nothing more to help them. He feels the revolt against Kellogg as a personal affront to himself. A rebellion against the authorities whom he has constituted, against the Government of his selection, the Marshal in whom he is specially confided, the Collector who is actually his brother-in-law, is a crime nothing short of lese majesty, and it must be met with swift and unrelenting punishment. If Mr. Penn and his comrades had studied the President's character, they would have foreseen a violent outbreak of temper at the White House as the inevitable consequence of their proceedings. Gen. Grant has always resented a remonstrance against his policy at the South, and chosen to regard every complaint against his Southern favorites as a scurrilous attack upon his own character. When the tax-payers of South Carolina asked leave respectfully to lay their grievances before him, he turned the delegates out of his presence with every mark of rudeness and irritation. When the citizens of Louisiana begged for a hearing at the outset of the Kellogg usurpation, he sent word that they might spare themselves the trouble of the journey, for nothing they could say would move him. He has no manner of doubt that he is the best possible judge of what is good for the South. To oppose his judgment is insubordination; to criticize it is ingratitude.

He has done "everything in his power to assist the South." He has given it Spencer, Casey, Brooks, Baxter, Kellogg, Darell, Moses, Patterson, Packard, Pinchbeck, and Poker Jack. He has filled his Legislatures with thieves, adventurers, barbers, boot-blacks, bar-tenders, and confidence men. He has put up his offices to the highest bidder, confiscated its lands, impaired the value of its real property generally, ruined its credit, and brought its business to such a pass that in some of the richest regions of the South nothing can be bought and sold except votes. The highways are scourged by gangs of masked marauders. The bush is filled with armed negroes in ambush. South Carolina and Louisiana are relapsing into barbarism, and nine years after the close of the war the South is not yet at peace.

"Everything in his power to assist the South—especially Louisiana." He has taken away from Louisiana the right of choosing its own officers, and sent his soldiers down there to put into power the persons whom he deems most fit to rule. He has sustained them while they have plundered the State and overturned even the semblance of popular government, and for all the wrongs and sore distress which have attracted for Louisiana the commiseration of mankind, his only remedy is "more troops." And ungrateful Louisiana, after all this kindness, will not be quiet. "The attention, Sir," said Mr. Squeers, "that was bestowed upon that boy in his illness—dry toast and warm tea offered him every night and morning when he could not swallow anything—a candle in his bedroom on the very night he died—the best dictionary sent up for him to lean upon—I don't regret it though. It is a pleasant thing to reflect that one did one's duty by him."

But it is no time now to change his policy. He cannot help sustaining the administration which he set up in Louisiana, and he must overturn the new machinery which Lieutenant-Governor Penn is so rapidly putting in motion, and bring back the old set. How much confusion and trouble will result from the double revolution and the conflicting orders of rival courts, our dispatches this morning may enable us to estimate. It will be fortunate for Louisiana if the restoration of her oppressors is accomplished without further waste of life and damage of her good name.

GOOD FOR THE GRANGE.—The Augusta (Va.) county grange has determined on erecting a banking house with a meeting hall over it, in Staunton. About \$5,000 have been subscribed. The bank is to do business at 6 per cent, and the hall is to be for county meetings.

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.—The doctors have found gargles and specifics unavailing in cases of diphtheria. Dr. Geo. E. Cragin after frequent use of it, declares ice the great cure for this disease. Eat as much ice as you can and hold small pieces in your mouth continuously, day and night, and a cure is almost certain.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn that this thoroughly equipped school of literature and science has opened with a large number of new students. If the College were as well known in other States as in North Carolina, it would have 500 students. The Faculty give thorough instruction and we are glad to notice that the three great schools of North Carolina are likely to be united, which will send the first honor men to the College. There is quite active competition between Hillsboro, Mebaneville and Lenoir, for the distinction of sending forward the best prepared boys to the seat of learning.—Charlotte Home.

Col. W. L. Saunders.

This gentleman, associate Editor of the Wilmington Journal, paid Hillsboro a visit last week on his way home from the Buffalo Springs. His health is very considerably improved. Few gentlemen in the State deserve more favorable consideration than he. Heathed his blood freely during the war for the maintenance of the Southern cause, and now, in less bloody content, his energy and talents are no less conspicuous in his assaults of corruption and his defense of the remaining rights of his fellow citizens.

He wish him continued health and vigor for the battle.—Recorder.

JUDICIAL CONFUSION.—It is said that all the sheriffs in the 2nd Judicial District regard Hillard as the rightful claimant of the judgeship except the Sheriff of Beaufort, at which court it is expected that Judge Moore will preside. On account of difference of opinion amongst the sheriffs of the 8th Judicial District Judge Cloud will also hold court in one or more counties. Judge Wilson presiding in all the other counties in the district.—Plandemic.

And yet there are some editors who after calling eight years for a Convention, now declare they can live without it and tolerate a double-headed judiciary.

Dr. Hayes declares his conviction that the Open Polar Sea can be reached by steam vessels via Smith's Sound and announces his readiness to start when the means are forthcoming.

Fire arms were freely used in the recent meeting of the strikers and Italians at Laurel mines, Pittsburg. Several shafts were burned.

Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, has made a requisition for troops. The details are inaccessible.

On Saturday last, a gentleman of this community exhibited on a street a two-headed morocain snake, which created quite a sensation for a short time. The snake was about eight inches in length, with two as prettily formed heads and necks as if they belonged to two distinct bodies.—Surry Visitor.

Important to Guardians and Orphans.

Judge Henry (who is holding the Courts in the Raleigh District) has issued the following order to the Judges of Probate of the several counties composing the 6th Judicial District:

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1874. Attention of Judges of Probate is called to page 452, section 46, Battle's Revision. A strict compliance with the statute will be enforced, and the reports there required must be made on Monday of the first week of the term. J. L. HENRY, Judge.

The following is the section of the Code referred to: "The grand jury of every county is charged with, and shall present to the Superior Court the names of all orphan children that have no guardians, or are not bound out to some trade or employment. They shall further enquire of all abuses, mismanagement and neglect of such guardians as are appointed by the Court of Probate. The Judge of Probate shall, at each regular term of the Superior Court, lay before the grand jury a list of all the guardians acting in his county or precincts appointed by him."

The Source of Many Ills.

If all the ailments, bodily and mental, which torment the human family could be traced to their primary sources, it would probably be found that three-fourths of them originated in the failure of the stomach and the other organs by which the food is converted into nutriment and applied to the purposes of life, to perform the tasks allotted to them by nature, vigorously and regularly. This being the case the vast importance of a medicine which compels these organs to do their whole duty, thoroughly and efficiently, becomes at once apparent. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly characterized as a preparation of this kind, indeed as the only one which can be implicitly relied on as combining the properties of a stomachic, an alterative and an aperient in such proportions as to produce simultaneously the desired effect upon the disordered stomach, liver and intestines. This conclusion is warranted by the celerity and certainty with which the Bitters afford relief in chronic cases of dyspepsia, torpidity of the liver and constipation. The false idea that these complaints and others that grow out of them, could be cured by fierce cathartics, has at last, it is hoped, been thoroughly exploded. The sick, during the last hundred years have swallowed thousands of tons of mercury, scammony, gamboge, iron oil, jalap, &c., and tens of thousands of groves have been prematurely filled thereby. But every since the principle of revolution, as embodied in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was arrayed against the principle of prostration, as represented by mineral salivants and furious purgatives, the latter has steadily and surely fallen into deserved contempt. The outcry against stimulation by which concoctors of depleting drenches hoped to give credit to their disgusting and dangerous compounds has only served to increase the demand for the wholesome stimulant, tonic and alterative which for twenty-five years triumphed over all opposition and is now the most popular medicine in the Western Hemisphere.

THIS BAR-BROOM REMEDY for all ailments in Hum. Bitters, surcharged with Food Oil, a deadly element, renders more active by the pungent strigula with which it is combined. If your stomach is weak and liver or bowels disordered, strengthen & regulate them with WINGBAR BITTERS, a purely VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE AND APERIENT, free from alcohol & capable of infusing new vitality into your exhausted system. 4c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pinck C. Ennis, T. C. Harris, DESIGNER ENGRAVER.

DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD ENNIS & HARRIS. RALEIGH, N. C.

REBEL DEVIL.

I will sell my Stallion, Rebel Devil, without reserve at auction on Thursday, October 29th, on the Salisbury Fair grounds, being the week of the Fair. This is a chance rarely offered to get the best Stallion. I can refer any parties wanting description and pedigree to Col. Jno. A. Holt of Salisbury.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

The exercises of this institution, under the direction of Miss Jennie Caldwell, will open on the 1st of October. The building has been thoroughly repaired, and such additions and changes made as were deemed necessary to the comfort and best interest of pupils.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnerships heretofore existing under the style of McNeely & Walton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. We are thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended to us, by our many friends and bespeak for our successors Messrs. Walton & Ross a continuance of the same.

Call and see us. L. W. WALTON, J. F. ROSS, SALISBURY SEPT. 18, 1873.—Sept 24, 1874.—1mo.

NEW FIRM.

We have this day succeeded Messrs McNeely & Walton in a general Merchandise business, at the stand of the old firm. We assure the friends and patrons of the old firm that we shall spare no effort, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

A CARD.

It is with much regret, that I retire from the mercantile life but I trust ere long to be able to serve my friends and customers in a most substantial way.

J. D. McNEELY, Salisbury 18, Sept. 1873. Sept. 24, 1874. 1mo.

Announcement Extraordinary.

BELL & BRO., Salisbury N. C.

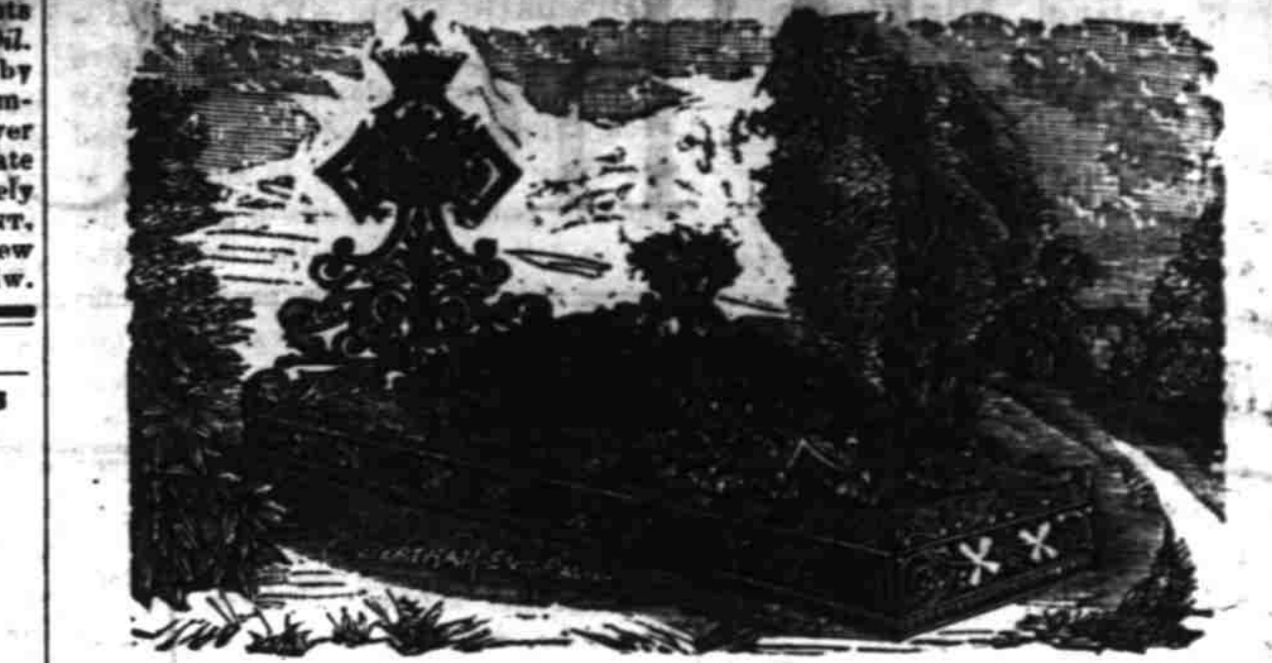
Offer the best selection of Jewelry to be found in Western North Carolina, consisting of LADIES' & GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, Gold Opera Vest Chains, FINE GOLD PLATED Jewelry, SILVER WARE, GOLD PENS, &c.

The Fourth Great Annual Fair of Western North Carolina will be HELD IN SALISBURY OCT. 27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 30TH, & 31ST, OCT. 1874.

New and Improved AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions and fine blooded Stock of all kinds will be on exhibition from every part of the country.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars in Premiums are offered in this department alone will insure some of the finest racing ever seen in this part of the country.

Having on the 8th day of May, 1874, qualified as Executor of the estate of M. E. Reese, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all indebted to make immediate payment; and all claims against the said estate, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.



A BEAUTIFUL METALIC GRAVE COVERING is now offered to every one interested in beautifying and protecting the graves of their departed relatives.

JAS. LEFFEL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE Turbin Water Wheel.

The most powerful Wheel in the market. And most economical in use of Water. Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free.

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubular Boilers, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

FOR TEXAS AND THE SOUTH WEST.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Sep. 3, 1874.—6mo.

WATER WHEEL The best in the market, and at less price than any other first-class wheel.

Spring Stock 1874. 125 Bags "Old Tick" Coffee, 75 Bbls Sugars, 35 Boxes Assorted Candy, 15,000 lbs Bacon, 2,000 lbs Best Sugar Cured Ham, 3,000 lbs Ribbed Lard, 600 lbs Sugar cured Beef, 200 Doz Brandy Peaches, 25 " Lemon Syrup, 50 Boxes Candles, 100 Kegs Soda, 100 Doz Oysters, 30,000 Cigars, 150 Reams Wrapping Paper, 30,000 painted Pails, 100 sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 " Deaken's Fine"

POSTPONEMENT SECOND AND LAST GRAND GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF THE Masonic Relief Association OF NORFOLK DAY POSITIVELY FIXED. THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER. LAST CHARGE.

50,000 Tickets—8,000 Cash Gifts. \$250,000 To be Given Away!

State of North Carolina. ROWAN COUNTY IS THE SUPERIOR COURT. THOMAS P. JOHNSON, Plaintiff, vs. The Georgia Home Insurance Company, Defendant.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Having on the 8th day of May, 1874, qualified as Executor of the estate of M. E. Reese, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all indebted to make immediate payment; and all claims against the said estate, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WANTED. MARRIED LADIES.—To call or send stamp for confidential circular. No medicine, no truce, and perfectly safe.

DR. GUSTAVUS FARR. No. 6 East Washington St. Indianapolis, Indiana. Sept. 17, 1874.—1y.