The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, '69.

☞ Those Editors with whom we exchange will please address their papers to the *Old North State* as the *Watchman* has been entirely suspended.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

We surrender a large part of our first page this week to an important opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. From this opinion it appears that where notes given prior to the passage of the legal tender act, were, in express terms, made payable in gold and silver coin, they cannot be discharged by a tender of legal tender notes. The constitutionality of the legal tender act, not being necessarily involved in the case, was not decided.

If the opinion should not prove to be of general interest to a large number of our readers we trust they will pardon us in consideration of the large number of subscribers which we have among the bench and the bar, and remember that it is our duty to serve all classes of our readers as far as we may be able to do so. But we imagine that this opinion will be found interesting to all as a history of coinage in this country.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Supreme Court of the State has decided that the stay law is unconstitutional and, therefore void—Mr. Justice Reade delivering the opinion. That the Court has decided correctly in this case we have no doubt, the dissenting of Judge Rodman to the contrary notwithstanding. But while the decision rendered in the case presented has doubtless been according to law, the opinion as delivered, containing the reasons which influenced the Court in arriving at its conclusion, seems to us to be liable, *as a judicial opinion*, to severe criticism. The reason for such decisions, it seems to us, should ever be based upon the law governing the case, and not upon the practical workings of the acts of Assembly, the Constitutionality of which may be questioned. Would it not have been sufficient, after showing that the stay law "impaired the obligation of contracts," to have shown that such laws by the States were prohibited by the Constitution of the U. States, which the Judges of the Court were sworn to observe? We think it would. But an argument is made that the existence of such a law for eight years has been productive of no good to the people of the State—that "the attempted interference in favor of one class against the other has held out false, not to say unjust hopes, and has prevented the private adjustments which would have been made." This may all be true, and if so would have been a good reason for the repeal of the stay law by the legislature, even if its constitutionality had not been questioned, but certainly not to base a judicial decision upon.

This is not the only reason given by the Court, independent of the law, to justify its opinion to the public. It has traveled out of the record to intimate—if not to express—an opinion upon the question of the Constitutionality of the Homestead provision of the State constitution. And none can read the opinion without concluding that the court has determined, whenever a case shall arise, to sustain the constitutionality of the Homestead, both in its application to new, *and* old debts. A Homestead having been provided for *all*, as the court more than intimates is case, "every man," it concludes, "will be saved from oppression" even without a stay law for their protection.

The validity of a retrospective homestead may ultimately be sustained by the Federal Judiciary—we are not going to recapitulate our oft expressed opinion to the contrary—but certainly that august tribunal will not be governed by the reasons which seem to have influenced our Supreme court. The Supreme court or the United States will scarcely allow that the provisions of a State constitution have any validity where they conflict with the Federal Constitution, nor that Congress—the body which snatched a case from the hands of the court to prevent a decision upon the constitutionality of one of its own acts—is "the guardian of the United States Constitution," any more than the other departments the government. Nor is it to be supposed that it will be driven from the law even by "an enlightened public sentiment which is founded upon justice."

In the case just decided, the court seems to have blended the functions of the judiciary with those of the legislature and to have endeavored to decide and legislate the law into such a shape as, in its opinion, would be most beneficial to the people of State. It has labored in its argument to show that such will be the effect of its action, and such may really be the case. The people will generally acquiesce in the decision and good may result from it—we cannot tell. But there are cases, where debts have been contracted since the war, where injustice must ensue unless the debtors are governed by a very high sense of honr. For our part we are willing to do what a friend of ours said he would do if the people would elect him to an office—"submit-acquiesce."

We may possibly publish the opinion next week.

SUFFRAGE.

A Radical contemporary speaking of the fifteenth, or suffrage, amendment to the Constitution says:

"It followed most faithfully in the footsteps of the patriot fathers whose memorable maxim *that there should be no taxation without representation* was the fundamental principle upon which the foundation of the Republic was laid."

The fathers did, indeed, lay it down as a maxim that taxation and representation should go together, but, we imagine, they did not intend thereby to favor universal suffrage. Indeed when we consider the circumstances under which they uttered it, and the application they made of it to the British Government, we are driven to the conclusion that they did not mean to be so understood. We believe that almost everyone would now be willing to settle the question upon that maxim liberally construed—that taxation and representation should be reciprocal. They would be willing to allow the elective franchise to all male citizens who *pay* their taxes, provided it was withheld from all able bodied men who *refuse* to pay their taxes.—This is but a fair construction of the language of the fathers and embodies the sound principle.

SALISBURY ROAD.

What has become of this enterprise?—Can *The Old North State* enlighten us on this subject? It is true the President of the Company, who ought to be the better informed about it than almost any one else, is nearer to us, yet we do not hear anything about it. It would seem that there is much that will have to be done at some time and policy suggests prompt action.

Cheraw and Salisbury are interested, as are the people in the intermediate country, in having this road completed at an early day, and it would be well to keep the subject in agitation. This, nor any other great work can be accomplished without a zealous attention, while the way is open and the minds of the people inclined towards it. Let it go forward.—*Cheraw Democrat.*

We are as ignorant as our Cheraw contemporary on this subject—we have scarcely heard it mentioned for a month past. We were not even apprised of the fact before that the company had been organized. We hope our people will soon wake up to the importance of the enterprise.

We think that the road will be built sooner or later. Trade, though it may be temporarily diverted to other channels, will, at last, seek its natural highways. The first rail road ever projected in North Carolina was a road from Salisbury to Charleston.—Between the latter city and Augusta had just then been completed the first railroad in the United States. For many years the merchants of Salisbury had been in the habit of waggoning their goods from Charleston, and it was natural that a road to connect the two points should have been thus early projected.

But, owing to various causes, the road then projected was never built. One was the idea, growing out of the State sovereignty views of that day, that a great North Carolina port should be built up and that our schemes of internal improvement should all be projected with that end in view. A counter project of a road to Fayetteville for the purpose of building up the port at Wilmington was agitated. But a road in that direction would have had to cross many of the largest streams in the State and could only have been built at a heavy expense, while the proposed road to Cheraw which, we have said, will ultimately be built, runs parallel with the Yadkin and Pee Dee Rivers and will only have to cross some insignificant streams which flow into them. The advantages of such a route must be apparent to all.

There is already a road from Charleston to Cheraw and when this road is built the idea of the projectors of the first road in North Carolina will be carried out. And when the W. N. C. road is finally completed so as to connect with the railroad system of the Great West a tremendous trade must be concentrated at Salisbury and Charleston, and our sister town of Cheraw must also reap great advantages from it. Charleston will then be nearer to the Great West than New York now is. We shall take occasion soon to recur to this subject.

THE CHATHAM R. R. BONDS.

The injunction granted by Judge Watts some time since, restraining the Treasurer from issuing the Chatham R. R. Bonds, has been confirmed and made perpetual by the Supreme Court.

This decision carries with it about $12,000,000 of the recent appropriations, and will diminish the debt of the State to that amount. The appropriations made for the W. N. C. R. R., the W. C. & R. R. R., and the N. W. N. C. R. R. are not affected by this decision, as those roads had been chartered at the time the new Constitution was ratified.

EARTHQUAKES AND THE GULF STREAM.

A friend informed us of a curious fact the other day, which we think of interest enough to make public, as we have seen no mention of it elsewhere.

Since the late earthquakes in California, the Pilots on the coast testify that the Gulf Stream is twenty miles nearer the North Carolina coast than before, and that it is forty miles further from the Florida coast.

Does not this account for the remark-weather we are having and have have had the past and present season? While in North Carolina the weather has been unusually pleasant and mild, in Florida it has been unusually bad and cold—freezing oranges and killing the trees, an occurrence that never happened before within the memory of man.

And another subject for pleasant contemplation is the belief on the part of some scientific men that in this State we will never again experience long cold spells of weather as heretofore, and but very little bad weather of any sort.

We have always contended that North Carolina was the best place in the world. Those who have moved off had better hurry back while there is room.—*Char. Democrat.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Old North State.

Mr. Editor: As you invite communications from every quarter, I respond, and send you a few "jottings by the wayside."

The town of Fayetteville is quite an affair of antiquity, and claims interest on that, as on some other accounts, *id est*, the pretty ladies, *id est*, the fine looking ladies, of which there are a goodly number; nor are the married ladies a whit behind the "mincing lassies" in beauty, grace or interest. I was so fortunate as to get a good look at the fascinating Mrs. ——, who is quite a celebrity, and justly so; her beauty would distinguish her were it not counter-balanced, and thrown quite into the shade, by her brilliant intellect and numerous distinguished accomplishments. This remarkable lady has lately passed unscathed through an ordeal that would have tried the nerves of a veteran hero.

There are few very fine or new houses here, though there are many comfortable ones. Things want painting up badly.—A fair though not brisk business is done here, I am told by some of the merchants. A good many boats are plying between here and Wilmington, conspicuous among which is the new boat, Robert E. Lee, owned by that energetic, enterprising and successful merchant, Thomas S. Lutterloh, ex-member of the Legislature from this county. Travelers would do well to engage passage on this fine boat; good clean berths, excellent fare and polite attendants. Capt. Green is a model captain. I especially recommend him to all timid travelers; no friend or brother could be more polite, kind or considerate than he is at all times. It is truly refreshing to meet with one who has the comfort of others so much at heart in these degenerate and selfish times.

I visited the site of the *quondam* United States Arsenal. It is all in ruins now; the citizens deplore its loss very much as it constituted one of the chief features of interest in the town. I learn that several handsome private houses were consumed during its destruction.

The Cemetery is beautifully located at the eastern extremety of the city, it is handsomely laid off and looks quite summer-like with a large number of evergreens of various kinds. There is also a space consecrated to the use of the Confederate soldiers who died in the struggle for Southern independence. It is handsomely enclosed with an iron railing and contains an elegant monument dedicated to the "Confederate dead," erected by some of the ladies of the town. It does great credit to their industry, taste, and ingenuity.

One Cotton Factory escaped the destructive tornado of the invasion of 1865, that of Mr. George S. Brandt, it is the sole survivor of a good many that were in successful operation.

If this communication meets with a favorable reception you will probably hear from me again from some other point of the compass.

Yours truly,

TRAVELER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 16, 1869.

For the Old North Carolina.

THE CULTIVATION OF HOPS IN WESTERN N. CAROLINA.

Mr. Editor: In the present depressed condition of the people of the South, especially those engaged in agricultural pursuits, it might not be unprofitable for them to cast about for some new product, for the climate and soil being adapted, might prove more highly remunerative, than any thing they can now produce.

Although cotton is now bearing a good price, and many are about engaging in its culture, yet there is no guarantee that it will continue to maintain the present price after the next crop is made; for, if the seasons are propitious, the crop will be the largest ever made. This fact alone will be calculated to depress the price.

Having met a gentleman in Baltimore, a few weeks since, from one of the North-Western States, he informed me that he was then and there, selling a lot of Hops, the joint property of himself and a few neighbors. He was intelligent and communicative, and spoke of the mode of cultivating them—the prices—the present and probable future demand, and the profits, &c., from all which there can be no reasonable doubt that the Hop would be well worth the attention of those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The fact that the labor required in the cultivation of, and preparing the Hops for market, is of a very light kind, and can be easily done by women and children, is a strong inducement for a trial; for after the crop is set, they may do nearly all the remaining part of the work.

The Hop is a native plant; the root being perennial; it may be seen in the spring sending up numerous annual flexible stems, which twine around neighboring trees, and often climb to a great height.

The subject is one of much interest, and surely some of our numerous intelligent farmers might take the initiative on a subject which may lead to valuable results.

There is a steady and increasing demand for them, and they bring very remunerative prices.

Hops in quantity, now sell at from 30 to 40 cts. Before the war, at from 10 to 15 cts. per lb.

Seen.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

The attention of all U. S. Internal Revenue tax payers of the Sixth District is respectfully called to the following provisions of the law:

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time an assistant assessor shall call to receive the annual list or return, it shall be the duty of such assistant assessor to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post office, a note or memorandum, addressed to such person, requiring him or her to present to such assessor the list or return required by law within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath or affirmation. And if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or return within the time required as aforesaid, or if any person shall not deliver a monthly or other list or return without notice at the time required by law, or if any person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor or assistant assessor any list, statement, or return which, in the opinion of the assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement or undervaluation, it shall be lawful for the assessor to summon such person, his agent, or other person having possession, custody, or care of books of account containing entries relating to the trade or business of such person, or any other persons as he may deem proper, to appear before such assessor and produce such book, at a time and place therein named, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories under oath or affirmation respecting any objects liable to duty or tax as aforesaid, or the lists, statements, or returns thereof, or any trade, business, or profession liable to any tax or license as aforesaid. Such summons may be served by any assistant assessor of the district. In case any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to obey such summons according to its exigency, or to give testimony, or to answer interrogatories as required, it shall be lawful for the assessor upon affidavit proving the facts, to apply to the judge of the district court, or a commissioner authorized to perform the duties of such judge at chambers, for an attachment against such person as for a contempt. It shall be the duty of such judge or commissioner to hear such application, and, if satisfactory proof be made, to issue an attachment directed to some proper officer for the arrest of such person, and upon his being brought before him to proceed to a hearing of the case, and upon such hearing the judge or commissioner shall have power to make such order as he shall deem proper to enforce obedience to the requirements of the summons and punish such person for his default or disobedience. It shall be the duty of the assessor or assistant assessor of the district within which such person shall have taxable property to enter into and upon the premises, if it be necessary, of such person so refusing or neglecting, or rendering a false or fraudulent list or return, and to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the assessor, and on his own view and information, such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, and all articles or objects liable to duty or tax, owned or possessed or under the care or management of such person, and assess the duty thereon, including the amount, if any, due for license and income; and in case of the return of a false or fraudulent list of valuation, he shall add one hundred per centum to such duty; and in case of a refusal or neglect, in cases of sickness or absence, to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add twenty-five per centum to such duty; and in case of neglect occasioned by sickness or absence as aforesaid, the assessor may allow such further time for making and delivering such list or return as he may judge necessary, not exceeding thirty days; and the amount so added to the duty shall, in all cases, be collected by the collector at the same time and in the same manner with the duties; and the lists or returns so made and subscribed by such assessors or assistant assessors shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists or returns for all legal purposes.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor or assistant assessor appointed in pursuance of law or any false or fraudulent list, return, account, or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation, enumeration, or assessment intended to be made, or if any person who being duly summoned to appear to testify or to appear and produce such books as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear or to produce said books, he shall, upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, with costs of prosecution.

ITS AN ILL WIND THAT BLWS NO ONE ANY GOOD.

From a careful examination by the U. S. Coast Survey, and from the Pilots of our own waters, extending from New Berne via Hatteras Inlet, we learn that since the late earthquakes in California the course of the Gulf Stream has been very materilly changed, being now much farther from the Florida Coast and some ten to to twenty miles nearer the coast of North Carolina than formerly. While the damage to our cities in California was very severe, the benefits to this section of our coast will be correspondingly large form the fact that the bed of the ocean, inlets and harbors of our coast have been changed and improved, thereby making them less dangerous. The channels are deeper, and the inner bar (commonly called the Swash) at Hteras, where our sail vessels and steamers have experienced so much trouble in years past in consequence of the shallow water, they are now ennabled to pass without difficulty. The benefits to be derived by the commercial interests of North Carolina can hardly be over estimated,—*Newbern Times.*

Father John F. Hickey, a well known and venerable Catholic priest, died at St Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, on Monday afternon, at the age of 77 years. He had been engaged in the ministry fifty four years, and at the time of his death was believed to be the oldest Catholic priest in the United States. He was a native of Georgetown, D. C.

General Items.

The Virginia oyster crop is said to be worth $10,000,000 a year.

The snow is only six feet deep on the Rocky Mountains.

There are said to be numerous failures among the New York dry goods houses.

Parson Brownlow is said to be so great an invalid that he has to be carried about in a chair.

The Kentucky "Blue Grass region" this winter imported $2,000,000 worth of mules to the South.

A Cincinnati lady recently had a spasm at the breakfast table, fell into the fire and was burned.

The small pox is said to prevail alarming at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukie and Chicago.

Flour is is said to be exported from the United States to Glasgow, made into biscuits, and in that shape sent back.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, an octogenarian and blind, recently argued a case for two hours before a Kentucky Court.

The Irish girls of St. Louis sent nearly $10,000 during Christmas week to their friends in the old country.

The House sergeant-at-arms at Washington, who is paid a salary of $9,592, is making at least $10,000 a year by fees.

Man is fearfully and wonderfully made. Reader, if you weigh 140 pounds, 70 of them are water, and if you squeeze yourself in a hydraulick press about six buckets full will run out.

A little daughter of Mr. Moses Coward, living near Eminence, Md., came to her death a few days since by having a pot of boiling soup poured down her throat by a negro woman.

Capt. Kidd's treasure has at last been found—in the caves of Salisbury Conn. An explorer, "reports" the discovery of human equine skeleton, guns, pistols, swords, utensils of various kinds, gold silver coin, rings, charts and manuscripts.

Brigham Young is said to pooh-pooh at the effect which is predicted upon his religion from the railroad, and is reported to have exclaimed, when spoken to upon the subject, "Mine must be a d—— poor religion if it won't stand one railroad."

Let no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idleness.

A man danced a jig in a Memphis bar-room with such vigor as to jar a pistol off a shelf behind the bar and explode it. Nobody appeared to be hurt, until a colored girl, sitting upright in a chair, was stone dead, the bullet having gone through her brain, killing her instantly.

The recent stage cases of hydrophobia in the vicinity of New York have been investigated by prominent physicians, and they have come to the conclusion that the bite of a dog enraged is as poisoonous as that of one that is rabid, and dogs are just as likely to go mad in the winter months as during the heated term.

Forney in his "Occasional letter says "Gen. Grant, reticent as he is on most other subjects, allows no one to doubt his intentions to constitute his Cabinet of representative Republicans, and to conduct his Administration in spite of the Republican platform. He is the equally pronounced supporter of the fifteenth amendment, incorporating universal suffrage."

The President on Tuesday accepted the report of the Government Commissioners on an additional section of twenty miles of the Central Pacific railroad, extending to the 510th mile-post east from Sacramento, and directed that the Government bonds be issued thereon.

The Okalona Miss., *News* says that Mr. Hares of that place has knocked velocipedes, wagons, and locomotives out of existence by the invention of a self-propellor that runs fifteen miles an hour over ordinary roads.

Want of Respect.—"When a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a philosophic poor man, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself he slights, but my old and shabby coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim to admiration. So, if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them; but it is nothing to me."

Three million bales of cotton this year, if the season be favorabley, yielding at present prices over four hundred millions of dollars, will be the contribution of the Southern States to the material wealth of the Union.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The Winter is over and gone."

FRESH AND CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS!

EMBRACING every desirable variety, of all of the most approved vegetables for this climate; amongst them are,

Extra Early Pea, Genuine Tom Thumb, Eugenia, Champion of England, Dwarf Imperial, " " Marrowfat, &c. Beans—Snap or bush, Early Valentine, Six Weeks, China Pink-Eye, Large Lima-Pole, Sewee do do, Extra Early Corn, Pepper, large sweet, do for Pickling, Squash, early and late, Celery, large and early.

Cabbage—Mountain, Large late Drumhead, do early do, do late Flat Dutch, do early do do, Ox Heart, early, Sugar Loaf & Early York, Radishes, a fewvery variety, Cucumbers, early & later, Large Purple Egg Plant, Tomatoes of several sorts, remarkable for size, and very fine quality, Lettuces, early and late, Nutmeg, Pine Apple, &c.

These seeds are all fresh, having arrived here within the last week, and will be warranted.

At E. SILLS, Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 26—8tf

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINAL Solid and Fluid Extracts;

Sarsaparilla, Comp. and Iodide, Wild Cherry, Colocynth, Comp. Jalapin, Colchicum, Comp. Lactucin, do pulv. Rhubarb, Leptandrin, Cathartic, Comp. Sanguinaria, With many other Belladonna, Ergota, &c.

Sarsaparilla, Comp. and Iodide, Wild Cherry, Colocynth, Comp. Jalapin, Colchicum, Comp. Lactucin, do pulv. Rhubarb, Leptandrin, Cathartic, Comp. Sanguinaria, With many other Belladonna, Ergota, &c.

There is no class of medicines with which the physician is so liable to be disappointed: from the fact there is none so liable to deterioration from age and careless keeping. A single glance will satisfy any observant physician of their superiority.

They will be sold at prices far below those heretofore ruling here.

At E. SILLS Drug Store,
Feb. 26—8:3t Salisbury, N. C.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF GREAT VALUE.

In the matter of Jesse Hargrave, Bankrupt

ON TUESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1869, I will offer for sale for Cash, at the residence of Jesse Hargrave, in Davidson county, said Bankrupt's interest in, or undivided moiety of, two valuable Tracts of Land (of which he is tenant in common with E. O. Foxhall and wife Mary, of Edgecombe county,) lying on the waters of the Yadkin river and Abbott's creek, in the county of Davidson, ten miles from the N. C. Railroad, adjoining each other and the lands of David Smith, Henry Owen and others—one Tract containing

One Thousand and fifteen ACRES,

and the other THREE HUNDRED AND TWELVE acres. This well known landed estate, contains 500 acres of *River Low Lands* of rare quality. The purchaser of the said Hargrave's moiety, can, no doubt, purchase the other moiety upon reasonable terms. The said Hargrave has a good, fee simple title to the above land. I will also sell at the same time and place and on the same terms, his undivided interest as tenant in common in the lands belonging to the estate of Samuel Hargrave, deceased. Also, about one hundred bushels of good Corn. M. H. PINNIX, Assignee.

(feb 29-8-3t-pf$6) P. O. Lexington, N. C.

NEW YORK and North Carolina STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM

New York to Wilmington,

This Line will comprise the following steamers:

FAIRBANKS, *Capt. A. Hunter*,
WM. P. CLYDE, " *D. P. Morgan*,
REBECCA CLYDE, *O. Chichester*.
MARY SANFORD, *John Moore*.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the demands of the trade.—Sailing from New York every *WEDNESDAY* and *SATURDAY* at 4 P. M., from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall street.

☞ The attention of Shippers is called to the LOW RATES and FACILITIES offered by this Line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections via Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.

WORTH & DANIEL, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
feb29—8tf 119 Wall Street, N. Y.

JOHN S. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SALISBURY, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to the Collection of Claims. feb26—1y

FALL & WINTER IMPORTATIONS, 1869.

MILLINERY GOODS

Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
FANCY BONNET MATERIALS,
BLONDS, CRAPES, NETTS,
French Flowers, Plumes and Ornaments, Bonnets, and Ladies' Hats in Straw, Silk, Velvet and Felt.

We offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the United States, comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.

ARMSTRONG, OATOR & CO.,
237 *and* 239 *Baltimore Street*,
[8—4t] BALTIMORE.

Notice to Debtors.

THE NOTES given to me as administrator of E. W. Griffith, Jonathan Vogler and Jacob Hanes, dec'd., have been placed in the hands of Thomas J. Wilson, Esq., for collection and settlement. Parties interested would do well to call upon him at once, as they might thereby save cost.

LEWIS HANES.

Feb. 26, 1869. 8—tf

JAMES ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS

UNDER THE MANAGERIAL DIRECTION OF MR. JAS. E. NIXON, will exhibit at

Salisbury, Wednesday, Mar. 3,

TWO PERFORMANCES

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

The Management takes special pleasure in announcing the coming of the great rider in the world,

"JIMMY" ROBINSON,

CHAMPION HORSEMAN OF THE UNIVERSE! Leading Bare-Back Equestrian! Unsurpassable in all Roles of this School of Art! "An Actor without a Peer!" "The Sensation in Europe!" The Pride and Boast of America!

Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, in re-visiting the South with a Circus of his own, would state that he does so in accordance with a long cherished desire to appear before the friends of his childhood, in the hope of receiving the same marks of approbation that he was so oft-times the recipient of at the outset of his professional career. Wearer of golden gifts from all the Crowned Heads of Europe, possessor of the *Diamond Studded Belt*, and with the conceded and universally admitted title of "*Champion*," he desires in his manhood to receive the full endorsement of approval from those who sustained and encouraged him in his infancy.

ROBINSON will ride, as he alone can, at each entertainment, his

RAPID BARE-BACK ACT!

Throwing his *Fore and Back Somersaults* over high Barriers and Balloons, and carrying his infant son, Clarence, on his head!

Master Clarence!

The youngest, smallest and prettiest child who has ever appeared in the arena, and who, by the New York press, has been christened the *Mite of Beauty*, will be introduced in *Miniature Manage Act*, in which he will, on his Elfin White Pony, give a series of exercises illustrative of the *Parisian Haut Ecole!*

The following Ladies and Gentlemen constitute the leading members of

Robinson's Champion Circus!

Miss Lucille Watson, Principal Equestrienne.
Messrs. Shappy & Whitney, Extraordinary Gymnasts.
Peter Conklin, Clown of Merit.
Julian Kent, Clever Comedian and Jester.
Mr. Wm. Sparks, Herculean and Athlete.
The Lowande Brothers, Spanish Acrobats, of marked abilities.
Mr. Jean Johnson, Histrionic Equestrian.
Mr. R. Billingham, The Accomplished Ring Master.
Mr. Thomas Kerr, Eccentric Vaulter.
Sig. Ferranta, Contortionist.

And a *Powerful Auxiliary Corps*, who, together with a fine stock of elegantly trained, blooded, and marked Horses and Ponies, constitute the

BEST CIRCUS EVER BROUGHT SOUTH!

SPECIAL NOTICE!

There are "NO SIDE SHOWS," nor other vulgar surroundings, such as *Jewelry Cases, Lotteries, or Other Games of Chance*, Permitted on or near the premises of Jas. Robinson's Champion Circus.

The People of the South will also bear in mind, that the Management does not *RESORT TO OUTSIDE DISPLAY*, to draw a crowd.

The merit of this show is made manifest by the style in which the *Performances are Given.*

No useless outlay for Showy Placards, to catch the eye, and mislead the public. The simple, plain announcement, The Original Robinson, "Jimmy," Pet Boy of the South, Only Rider in the World, is Coming! Sould be sufficient to insure for the Champion, the support of the People.

Tickets, admitting the holders to the Circus, before the opening of the ticket-wagon, can be obtained at the Boyden House.

Will also exhibit at Morganton, Thursday, March 4; Statesville, Friday, March 5th.

C. C. PELL,
(feb 29—1t) General Business Agent.