The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, APR. 30, '69.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Many imagine that they see a speck of war in the political sky. We are not troubled with apprehensions of that sort, though constitutionally a peace man. It is true that the Senate has refused by almost a unanimous vote to ratify the Johnson-Clarendon treaty for a settlement of the Alabama claims. It is true that several beligerent speeches have been made in the Senate by Mr. Sumner, Mr. Chandler and other Radical Senators. It is also true that the administration will probably take very high grounds in relation to the English difficulties, and in its dealings with foreign powers generally.—But, with all that, we apprehend no danger of a foreign war at present. The Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, is undoubtedly a statesman of the most pacific views. He is also, probably, the ablest man in the Cabinet, and while he directs the foreign relations of the country there will be no danger. He is far too wise a statesman to involve the country in a foreign war until peace has been restored at home, and so, we think, is Gen. Grant.

The radical organ in this State is for avoiding war—because the people of the South cannot be trusted by the government. It says that the rebellion is crushed, but it is not killed. Well, if such is the fact—if the rebellion is not killed it is because the party in power since the war would not let it die, but have been constantly feeding it to keep it alive. If a proper policy had been pursued at the close of the war the people of the Southern States would to-day be the most loyal of any in the Union, if they are not so. If the counsels of the true Union men at the South had prevailed the Southern people could easily have been conciliated by a magnanimous policy. The Republican party had it in its power to make itself the predominant party in every State in the South without enfranchising the colored population. But it repelled the respectable men of the South, including nearly all the respectable Unionists, for the sake of a few men of broken fortunes and tainted reputations who would be a disgrace to any government, and who were actuated, as a class, by no motives beyond the acquisition of power for the gratification of their private malice and revenge.

Gen. Grant evidently desires to repair the errors which have been committed, as far as it may be in his power to do so. We are now assured, upon unquestionable authority that he will submit to the people of Virginia separately *all* the more obnoxious features of the recently formed Constitution for that State, so as to enable them to get rid of them without defeating reconstruction under the reconstruction laws. In short he will do all that was asked by the concervative committee of nine, which movement was denounced by the radical organ aforesaid as one that would be sternly rebuked by Gen. Grant.—But in one thing he has been unfortunate—in his appointments to office. He has been entirely too proscriptive, and many of his appointments, both in the South and elsewhere, are such as to bring the government which they represent into reproach. But we are not without hope that he will yet correct this error.

THE CHERAW AND SALISBURY RAILROAD.

We cheerfully give place to the communication on this subject from Maj. Robbins.—We have before intimated that we regard this as the route designated by nature for a railroad from Salisbury to an Atlantic port. Instead of running straight across the principal streams, and some of the mountain ranges of the State, it runs parallel with such streams and mountain ranges and presents as few obstacles to the construction of a railroad as are to be found on any route of the same length. It will give us a connection with Wilmington many miles shorter than the one we now have. We see from the *Democrat* and the *Argus* that the citizens of Cheraw and Wadesboro feel a deep interest in this route, as do the citizens of Charleston; and it is natural that they should. We hope the meeting called in the communication of Maj Robbins will be well attended, and that appropriate action will be taken. We do not wish to be understood as opposing the Fayetteville road, but of the two we think this altogether the most feasible and much the most likely to be built—at least to this point. The natural route for the Fayetteville road is the one parallel with the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, and the mountain ranges of Uwharrie, to connect with the North Carolina, and N. W. N. C. roads at High Point and Salem, or at Greensboro', and such is likely to be the route finally taken. Yet, even if the Fayetteville road should be built to this place, there is no reason why we should not also do everything in our power for the Cheraw road. We hope the men of means among us will give this subject the attention which it deserves. Salisbury unquestionably possesses advantages over every other place in the State for a great inland city and sooner or later, if its citizens exhibit the requisite enterprise and public spirit, it *will* become by far the most important and thriving place of business in North Carolina, Newbern and Wilmington alone excepted.

PROSCRIPTION.

The great blemish upon the present administration thus far is the spirit of proscription which has characterized it. The rule seems to be that all of the appointees of the late administration must be displaced for no other reason than they were its appointees. In many instances true and tried Republicans, whose connection with the party is commensurate with its existence, have been turned out to make room for men whose Republicanism dates back but a few months, and whose character is such that no decent man of either party will countenance them in society. In other cases one-armed union soldiers have been displaced from positions for which they were well fitted, and the duties of which they had discharged faithfully, simply because they were not Radicals. We have a case of that kind in this place, Mr. C. H. Proudfit, who lost an arm in the war for the preservation of the Union, has been Superintendent of the Federal Cemetery here since the office was established. That he has discharged his duties faithfully will not be denied by any person who has the slightest regard for truth. But, though taking no active part in politics, he was not a Radical.—This was sufficient to cause his decapitation. The place has been given to an able-bodied man who is abundantly able to earn his living at some other vocation. It is not believed that Gen. Grant will sanction these things when he comes to understand how they have been brought about. He has thus far left these matters to others, but he will probably assert his prerogatives sooner or later when we may expect a second cleaning out.

Mr. Proudfit leaves here with the good wishes of our citizens, whose good opinion he has won by his conduct while here.

IMPERIALISM.

This word is assuming some importance in our political nomenclature. The first number of a large and able paper, called the *Imperialist*, has just been issued at New York, this being quite a run—Another, to be called the *Empire*, is expected to make its appearance in Philadelphia soon. The object of these journals, and those who support them, is to revolutionize our government and change its form from that of a representative democracy to a monarchy. We say from a democracy to a monarchy, for if our government was what the wisest statesmen of the Revolution would have made it—a well balanced republic—no advocate of such a change as is now proposed could be found in all the length and breadth of the land. "When ever you run too far into a democracy," said the greatest and wisest statesman of the Convention of 1787, "you will certainly shoot off into a monarchy." These words might be regarded as prophetic if they had not been fully justified by the history of the past. The appearance of an imperial party in our midst is plainly traceable to the teachings of American radicalism. The earliest and the ablest of the radical teachers in America was Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party in the United States. The Republican party of the present day, which claims, and with perfect truth, to be the true Jeffersonian Democracy, has pushed the theories and ideas of that great apostle of Democracy to their legitimate consequences in every thing but State rights. From the "extreme of democracy" into which they have pushed the country we are almost certain, sooner or later, to "shoot off into a monarchy." The present movement may be premature—we believe it is—but we are certainly traveling the same road which all the democracies have travelled before us. Witness Rome, for instance, where the great leader of the democracy, Julius Cæsar, vaulted to the seat of empire, while the great leaders of the aristocracy, Pompey and Cato, died martyrs to the cause of republican liberty. So it will be in this country after awhile—the change will be delayed for a time by physical causes. For our part, while no democrat, we are opposed to the revolution, peaceable or otherwise. We are for giving our democratic institutions a longer trial and never abandoning them until their failure becomes so palpable that the dullest comprehension cannot fail to see it. When the failure is made manifest, as it will be in the course of time, an empire is the only remedy that presents itself. It will be simply impossible to travel back from a democracy to a balanced republic, as every one can see who will take the trouble to look.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHERAW AND SALISBURY R. R.

Mr. Editor: I desire to call the special attention of the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to the importance of their taking immediate steps to encourage the construction of the above Road, for which a charter was granted at the recent session of the Legislature. Its route will be up the western side of the Pedee and Yadkin rivers, through Anson and Stanly counties, and crossing the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad near Wadesboro. At Cheraw, as is well known, the railroad from Charleston called the *North Eastern Road*, now terminates; so that this new road of which I am writing will place us in direct communication with Charleston, besides also with Wilmington by the Wilmington and Charlotte road.—It is only eighty miles to Cheraw; and as the road can be located on a very easily graded route, certainly it offers to us a connection among the most feasible and advantageous that can be found. An inspection of the map will at once show this.

The North Eastern Railroad Company, and the people of Charleston and Cheraw, are extremely anxious to aid in making this connection; because it affords them the most favorable line to the Mississippi valley, by way of our Western N. C. road. The Charlestonians as well the North Eastern Railroad Company have a considerable amount of available funds which they are ready to devote to the building of this connection; and the route is already graded to the S. C. State line, ten miles this side of Cheraw. A meeting of the Stockholders of this company will take place at Cheraw, on Wednesday the 12th of May. This I learn by letter from Col. B. D. Townsend, the President of the Company, who says the meeting is to be held at Cheraw for the special convenience of the North Carolina friends of the road; and he urges us to send down a strong delegation from this region, with a view to co-operate in this important project. He also says it is designed by the Company that at least one director shall be chosen from each of the counties in North Carolina through which the road is to pass.

Col. Townsend also tells me that Greensboro' is taking active measures to secure a road from that place to Cheraw; and while the South Carolinians much prefer to make the connection here, if we repulse or neglect their offers of co-operation, they will be compelled to make Greensboro' their objective point, as the best they can do. From frequent conferences at Raleigh with Col. Townsend, who is a gentleman of great ability and enterprise, I know how anxious his company is to have the road built to this point; but they are also of the opinion that we must and should lend a helping hand if we would see this project succeed.

I have now given a few of the points in relation to this extremely important matter; and I call upon our men of influence and substance and enterprise to arouse themselves at once to the work.

Are we to sit still and hoard our means and let the rest of the world outstrip us, and neighboring towns and communities absorb our business and prosperity? I say to our property holders that it will be wise in them to contribute largely to this Cheraw road and also to the Fayetteville road. By so doing they can double the value of their estates. By neglecting it, they will see their present possessions soon dwindle to a trifling figure.

These two grand enterprises constitute a tide in the affairs of this section of country and of this town. If we are wise to take it at the flood it will lead us on to fortune. Our destiny as a town of importance unquestionably depends on this matter.

At the suggestion of many citizens, notice is hereby given that A MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY next, the first day of May, at 5 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending a delegation to Cheraw, and taking such other steps as may be thought useful. Let there be a general rally from town and country.

Very Respectfully,
W. M. ROBBINS.

April 26, 1869.

For the Old North State.

Mr. Editor: I ask a brief space in your paper for the purpose of calling the attention of the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity to a subject of much importance to all. It is well known that our town has, in some way, become to be regarded as unhealthy of late years, when in former years it was noted for its health—having been at one time a favorite summer resort. Nor can it be denied that it is to some extent subject to malarial diseases, such as chills and fever, the ravages of which are more or less violent every summer. The remedy lies in the removal of the cause which produces the malaria. The cause is to be ascribed in part in the vast amount of decaying timber that is to found in the tortous streams immediately North of the city. Steps should be taken at once by the city authorities, or by the citizens, to have the obstructions removed from said streams and the channels straightened, so that they may lose their present sluggish and malarial character and become brisk, flowing and healthy streams. If this was done there can be no doubt that its beneficial effects would be felt at once. The old time chills would be heard of no more in our midst and Salisbury would soon become one of the most pleasant and inviting towns in the State. Emigrants would flock here from all parts of the North and ours would soon become the great city which nature intended her to be. It is hoped that our citizens will not be indifferent to a subject in which they are all so deeply interested in more ways than one.

A CITIZEN.

☞ We find the following letter, giving an account of the Stockholder's meeting of the W. N. C. R. R., at Morganton, on the 7th inst, in the last number of the Asheville *News*. It was evidently written by one who was present, and who is familiar with the proceedings had at that meeting:

SALISBURY, N. C., April 16, 1869.

Messrs Editors: As the "official" report of the proceedings of the recent Stockholders' Meeting of the W. N. C. R., R., will probably be a very unfair, one sided document, repressing facts and suggesting incorrect ideas, I have concluded to write you a true statement of what occurred, so that the people of your section may not be misled by the equivocations of the ringmasters, and their adherents.

The meeting assembled, pursuant to announcement, on April 7th, Jacob W. Bowman, of Mitchell, being called to the chair *pro tem* on motion of Gen. Henry. Immediately after this an uproar began, many talking at once, and the chairman explaining all around, when Gov. Vance started to his feet, and demanded to know what the meeting was to be composed of?—Whether of the Eastern Division, or the Western Division, or of the Western N. C. R. R. Gen. Henry replied that it was "a meeting of the Western Division;" whereupon Gov. Vance promptly said that if such was the case the Eastern Division had no business in it, and called apon the Stockholders of that Division to meet at the Hotel, whither a large number followed him. The Eastern Division then organized a meeting, and on counting the stock vote, it was supposed the meeting at the Court House was without a quorum. A resolution was then drawn up, proposing to vote with the Western Division for the amendment, provided the latter would unite with them in applying to the Legislature to strike out the objectionable feature of the amendment which robbed the private Stockholders of the Eastern Division of the control of their own interests, and put it into the hands of Gov. Holden's appointees. This was the only objection of the Stockholders of the Eastern Division to the amendment. They were perfectly willing to vote for the additional appropriation of $3,000,000, to the Western Division, but demanded that no discrimination should be made in the laws governing the two Divisions. This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Hotel meeting, and a gentleman requested to convey it to the meeting at the Court House, but he met the members of that meeting in the street, who informed him they had adjourned, so that it was not acted upon.

I will also state that threats were made by a prominent member of the Western Division that no contractor who voted against the amendment should have a contract on the Western line. It is also said that threats were made to stop the work on the Eastern Division if the amendment was not accepted. Whiskey was freely poured out, and was one of the allies relied upon by the designing men who tried to choke off the people.

So much for the Eastern Division. In the other meeting Bowman was chosen Permanent chairman, with H. C. Cowles and G. M. Roberts as Secretaries. Upon counting the stock it was found that forty two thousand and several hundred shares were represented, only a few over six thousand of these shares representing the Eastern Division. These votes being in the hands of fortwo persons, while the law requires sixty, holding a majority of the stock, to constitute a legal meeting, it was deemed expedient by the managers of the concern to put the amendment by a *viva voce* vote *and not by calling the Stock.*—Everybody voted, of course; men, boys, stockholders, and non-stockholders, whites and negroes, and so the amendment was declared adopted, and the farce was postponed till next morning when the meeting again assembled for some trivial purposes, and finally adjourned *sine die.*

It is the general belief that this amendment was not legally adopted, and there is some talk of an injunction being applied for by the Stockholders of the Eastern Division. At all events there is considerable anxiety in the camp of those who pressed matters to a conclusion in such haste, and another meeting is called for the 4th of May, proximo, to review the situation. The earnest desire of the Bank men to get the amendment through speedily, so that they could obtain possession of the State bonds, may yet be found to have "o'er-leaped itself." ARGUS.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

By the means, says the Baltimore *Sun*, of tacking on of the requirement of the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas reconstruction act, that those States shall adopt the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, it is calculated that that amendment will become an article of the fundamental law by the spring of 1870. Counting these three States, without Ohio, Indiana and Georgia, twenty-nine States, it is believed will ratify that article, one more than is necessary. So far, twenty-one States have adopted the amendment, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Arkansas, Louisiana and Kansas. The ratifications of Kansas and Missouri, however, are known to be informal. Four States, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire, it is believed, will ratify the amendment during the present year. Georgia and Indiana are both doubtful—it having been defeated once in the former State; in part by Republican votes, and the Democrats, in the Legislature of the latter, refusing to remain in their seats whenever it is called up, thus preventing the presence of a constitutional quorum.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina. It is my duty to publish the following act, passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its recent session.

No person in this State can be "in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land." Every man's house is his castle, into which no man can enter to molest or disturb him unless by authority of law. The humblest and the poorest are entitled to this protection equal with the wealthiest and most exalted. The Courts will extend this protection, and the Executive is prepared to sustain the Courts and to do everything within the sphere of his powers and duties to preserve peace and good order in society. Bands of men who go masked and armed at night, causing alarm and terror in neighborhoods, and committing acts of violence on the inoffensive and defenceless, will be followed and brought to justice; and depredators and robbers, who live on the honest earnings of others, will be made to feel the penalty due to their crimes.

It is hoped the evils complained of, and which are confined to a few localities, will speedily cease. The great body of the people of the State are submitting quietly and peaceably to established authority, and laboring assiduously to retrieve their fortunes and improve their condition. I appeal to this great body of the people to unite with me in discountenancing and repressing the evils referred to. Public opinion properly embodied and expressed will be more effectual in repressing these evils, and in promoting the general good that will result from the complete establishment of peace and order in every neighborhood in the State, than the execution of the law itself against offenders in a few individual cases. I respectfully and earnestly invoke this public opinion By the regard which we all have for the peace of society and the good name of the State, I call upon every citizen to unite with me in discountenancing disorders and violence of all kinds, and in fostering and promoting confidence, peace and good will among the whole people of the State.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this the 16th day of April, one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the year of the independence of the United States the 93d.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
W. R. RICHARDSON,
Acting Private Secretary.

An Act making the act of going Masked, Disguised or Painted, a Felony.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: SEC. 1. Any person who shall disguise himself by painting his face, or by wearing any mask or any other device for the concealment of the face or person with intent to terrify or frighten any citizen or the community, or part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine or imprisonment in the county jail, at the discretion of the Court

Sec. 2. Any person or persons either singly or in association with each other, who being disguised or masked or otherwise concealed in the manner described in the preceding section, shall commit any trespass or act by force or violence, which is now a misdemeanor by any statute of this State, or at common law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one year or more than ten years.

Sec. 3. This act shall go into effect on its ratification, and the Governor shall cause the same to be published immediately.

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office Secretary of State,
Raleigh, April 16, 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

F. MENNINGER, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

New York pays more for tobacco than it does for bread.

The New Orleans Crescent has been merged in the Times.

Three hundred English sparrows have been let loose in Syracuse.

Thin gauze veils are coming in fashion again.

California has nearly a million and a half dollars lying idle in its treasury.

Great activity is reported at all the American Navy Yards.

The New York Sun says Gen. McClellan is soon to appear as public lecturer.

Mr. Motley intends to sail for England in the Caba, from New York, May 19th.

Queen Victoria will again visit Switzerland this summer, extending her visit to Italy.

There are 30,000 gas burners in the streets of Paris to keep which alight last year cost the city 4,400,000 francs.

Spain lately got rid of one Queen—Queen Isabella—and is likely soon to get rid of another—'the Queen of the Antiles.'—*Prentice.*

Roman Catholic cathedrals are in course of erection at Pekin and Canton, China. The estimated cost of each is $3,000,000.

A sugar and corn plantation of one hundred and seventy acres in Louisiana, nearly equally divided between the two crops, returned a profit last year of $25,-669.

Nepnset, Mass., has the oldest house in America, retaining its original form. It was built by John Minot, about the year 1640. It is still in good repair.

Four beech nuts, sound and sweet, were lately found near the heart of an oak in Indiana, with two hundred and fifty years growth of wood over them.

Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, of wisconsin, is now in Chicago, and it is rumored that he is about to establish himself in the practice of law in that city.

New Jersey farmers want six million baskets to put their tomatoes in this season.

One hundred and thirty clerks will be removed from the Interior Department on the 1st proximo, a large number of them in the Pension Bureau.

A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, sold to Mr. Alexander Patterson, of New York, his trottling Tattler, 5 years old, for $17,000.

The President has sent to the Senate since the 4th of March over eleven hundred nominations.

A cave in Lookout Mountain, Georgia, has lately been explored for a distance of eight miles, and it is said to far surpass Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in variety and splendor. It was partially occupied during the war by a rebel manufactory of saltpetre.

The Washington correspondent of a Boston paper says that the Bourbon Princess who were lately married in New York ran away from the National Hotel without paying their board.

Dr. Cumings says our tribulation is coming which was foretold by the Prophet Haggai: "Yet a little while, and I will shake the earth and the sea and the dry land." We are in the seventh vial, and "one shock, startling, terrific, and of huge and unprecedented proportions," is yet to come for the purpose of shaking up the scoffers.

President Grant has made a rule to receive no calls on Sunday, and has forbidden his secretaries to bring him any letters or telegrams on that day, with the exception of those referring to important public business.

An old Indian burying-ground has been broken in upon by some workmen in St Louis, while removing a mound in the outskirts of the city. A large number of bones and relics were found.

The Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, is to be married on the 27th of July next to the Prince Royal of Denmark. This will leave the Queen only one unmarried daughter, the Princess Beatrice.

A number of Democratic papers in Texas have hoisted the name of A. J Hamilton for Governor, and are urging with all their might and main his election, and that of the other conservative Republican candidates.

MARRIED:

On the 22d of September last, at the residence of the bride's father, by T. L Triplet, P. A. Watt, Esq., and Miss Camelia Clodfelter, all of this county.

In this county on the 25th of March, by J Thomason Esq, Mr A M Webb and Mis Elizabeth Bain.

In this county on the 22nd inst, by J Thomason Esq, Mr George H Earnheart and Miss Elizabeth Wilhelm.

At the bride's father's, on the 4th of March, by Elder A B Alderman, Mr C G Cain to Miss Eliza J Pate daughter of Mr Joseph and Mrs Ellen Pate, all of cumberland county.

In Moore County, on the 5th ult., at the residence of the bride's father by by Col David S Barrett, Esq, Mr C C McLean, to Miss Anna, daughter of Iver P. Patterson, Esq.

On the 20th instant, at the residence of Council Best, Esq, by the Rev A J Finlayson, Mr Geo W Best to Mrs Bettie Wooten, all of Wayne county.

In Cleveland county, on the 6th inst., Mr M H Randall to Miss S E Runnions.

In Iredell county, on the 4th inst, by the Rev David Brown, Mr Geo L Rankin to Miss Margaret Mills. Also, Mr Marshall Mills to Miss L A Rankin.

DIED:

In Fayetteville, N C, April 3d. 1869 Archibald McLaughlin, in the 79th year of his age.

In Lincolnton, on, the 13th inst, Mrs Harriet Alexander, wife of the late Capt J M Alexander, in the 75th year of her age.

In Lincolnton, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Barbara Glen Henderson, wife of Mr. C. C. Henderson, dec'd., in the 67th year of her age.

In Concord, on the 16th inst, Miss Mary Henrietta, daughter of J B and Mary Sherwood, aged 11 years and 7 months.

In Charlottee, on the 20th inst., Rufus M Johnson Esq. aged 42 years.

SALISBURY MARKETS

APRIL 30, 1869.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAUGHEY, GROCER.

Bacon,	per pound,	17 to 20
Lard,	per pound,	22 to 28
Corn, per bush, of 56 lbs.,		80 to 85
" Meal, bush. 46 "		85 to 90
Copperas,	per pound,	10 to 08
Candles, Tallow,	"	20 to 20
" Adamantine,		25 to 00
Cotton,	per pound,	25 to 27
" Yarn, per bunch,		2 00 to 2.25
Eggs, per dozen,		12 to 15
Feathers,	per pound,	45 to 45
Flour,	per sack,	4.75 to 5.25
Fish, Mackeral, No. 1,		$21.00
" " 2,		20 to 22
" " 3,		to
Fruit, dried, apples pealed,		7 to 8
" " " unp'ld,		00 to 00
" " Peaches, pealed,		15 to 16
" " " unpealed,		9 to 10
Leather, upper, per pound,		62 to 75
" sole, "		33 to 35
Iron, bar, "		6 to 8
" castings, "		8 to 10
Nails, cut, "		6 to 7
Molasses, sorghum, per ga		50
" West India, "		60 to 70
" Syrup, "		1.00 to 1.20
Onions,	per bushel,	50 to 60
Pork,	per pound,	10 to 12
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,		60 to 75
" Sweet, "		1 00 to 00
Sugar, Brown, per pound,		14 to 16
" Clarified, "		18 to 20
" Crushed Pulverized		20 to 20
Salt, coast,	per sack,	2.75 to 2.75
" Liverpool,	"	0.00 to 2.00
" Table,		5.50 to 6.00
Tobacco, Leaf, per pound,		00 to 00
" Manufactured,		30 to 1.50
" Smoking,		40 to 1.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mr. Chas. H. Klunefelter's connection with our House as Traveling Agent, and his authority to collect money due us, ceases from this date DARBY & CO.,
Wholesale Fruiterers and Confectioners.
Baltimore, April 21st, 1869. 17—2t

A Few Practical Questions.

Would you be perfectly cured of the *Itch* in a day or two? Get the *Infallible Itch Ointment*—price 25 cents.

Would you have your *Corns* and *Bunions* removed in a few days? Buy the *Corn Eradicator*—price 25 cents.

Would you relieve yourself of that most distressing of all affection, in a few moments, *Neuralgia* of the Head and Face? Use the Neuralgic Remedy—price only 50 cents.

Would you relieve your children of Worms,—that fruitful cause of many other diseases? Use the *Vermifuge* prepared by E. S.—price 25 cents

Would you rid your Houses and Furniture of that loathsome pest of the season *Bed Bugs?*—Use the *Bed Bug Exterminator*—price 25 cents.

Would you exterminate from your Barns and Meat houses, those nauseous and destructive enemies of civilization—*Rats?* Use the *Rat Poison*, prepared by E. S.—price 25 cents

All the above are prepared and to be had only

At E. SILL'S Drug Store.
Salisbury, N. C. [1t-17]

STATE of North Carolina,
IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court, Spring Term, 1869.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Civil business of this Court requires a Special Term thereof; It is therefore ordered that a Special term of the Superior Court, for the trial of Civil causes only, be held for the County of Iredell at the Court House in Statesville, commencing on Monday the 19th day of July next, at which time and place, all parties to Civil causes are hereby notified to be present with their witnesses, to the end that the Civil business of said Court may be disposed of as required by Law.

Witness: Charles L. Summers, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Statesville, this 10th day of April, A. D., 1869.

C. L. SUMMERS, C. S. C.

april 30—17td

Kerosene Oil and Lamps.

THE *OIL* is of perfect purity as well as colorless, and having been subjected to government inspection, is *warranted* free from all danger in its use—a consideration often disregarded, to the serious detriment of consumers.

The LAMPS are of various styles, of latest and most approved construction, combining neatness, durability and convenience; and last but not least, they are sold at prices so low, as to astonish both natives as well as foreigners.

Lamp Glasses and Wicks of various sizes.

The above just received at

E. SILL'S Drug Store,
April 30—1t Salisbury, N. C.

Magic Bleaching Liquid.

WILL in a few minutes, perfectly remove any stain or discoloration from any cause whatever, without the slightest damage to the fabric. Simple and easy of application.

A family in this town, only a few days ago, had several valuable articles shockingly stained—indeed literally ruined—yet having obtained this *Magic Bleaching Liquid*, they were not only perfectly restored, but are looking better than they ever had before. It costs a mere trifle. Prepared and sold only at

E. SILL'S Drug Store,
April 30—1t Salisbury, N. C.

Reward!—LOST, on last Saturday, in Salisbury, a Plain Circular Gold Breast Pin, about the size of an old fashioned shilling. On the face, and near the edge, there is a circle and in the centre a hand with a pen in it. On the reverse side there is a name which is forgotten. Between the circle and the edge are these letters: H. T. W. S. S. T. R. S. A liberal reward will be given for its delivery to the editor of the *Old North State.* —april 30—1t

DR. GODDIN'S
COMPOUND
GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

A UNIVERSAL TONIC.

A sure, safe, and reliable preventative and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by Dr. N. A. H. Goddin and for sale everywhere. JAMES T. WIGGINS, (Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk Va. 17—1y

Notice of Co Partnership.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15th, 1869.

WE, the undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the firm name and style of BANNISTER, COWAN & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of a REAL ESTATE and FINANCIAL AGENCY, with principal offices at Wilmington, N. C., and New York City.

We respectfully offer our services to the public.

LEMUEL BANNISTER,
D. S. COWAN,
J. C. KENYNN.

For further information, address
BANNISTER, COWAN & CO.,
april 30—1m Wilmington, N. C.

H. W. DIXON, S. DIXON,
T. C. DIXON. C. DIXON,

Snow Camp Foundry,

S. DIXON & CO.,

Iron-Founders, Mill-Wrights and Machinists,

SNOW CAMP P. O.
Alamance Co., N. C.,

ARE MANUFACTURING

Improved Horse-Powers and Threshers, Straw-Cutters, Corn-Shellers, Cane Mills, Saw and Grist Mill Irons of every Description, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearring, &c., &c.;

Also, are manufacturing an

Improved Turbine Water Wheel,

Which at no distant day, it is believed will supercede the Overshot-Wheel in most situations, where, economy, durability and efficiency are properly considered.

☞ Mill owners who use water for the propulsion of machinery, are particularly requested to give this Wheel an examination before sending their money North for one not so good.

This Company is an association of Practical Mechanics, who have been engaged in this particular business for more than *twenty five years*, and are qualified from long training, and practical experience, to make thorough work of any job entrusted to their care; together with the LOW PRICE at which work has been put under the ready-pay system, lately inaugurated in this country, will make it to the interest of those wanting any thing in our line to give us a call. april 30—17:4t

Solomon Einstine,

UPHOLSTERER

AND

MATTRASS MAKER.

In Buis' Building, opposite the Market House,

IS prepared to do every thing in his line at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of furniture renovated and repaired and made to look as well as new. Special attention given to the making and repairing of

SOFAS, SETTEES, LOUNGES,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Give him a call, examine his work, and you will go away pleased.

Salisbury, April 9th, 1869. 14:3m

FASHIONABLE
Dress Making!

(*Rooms opposite the Old North State, formerly occupied by Mrs. Brown.*)

MRS. RAINEY & HARRISON would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that they are now prepared, at the above named place, to execute with neatness and despatch, all kinds of Dress-making in the most fashionable styles.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order at short notice. Repairing of all kinds promptly done. April 9—14:1m