The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1869.

MORGANTON—U. S. COURT—SPRINGS.

We paid a visit to Morganton on Thursday last, reaching there about 1½ o'clock, P. M. We remained until 4 P. M. on Friday, when we left for the Warm Springs. Morganton is certainly one of the most dilapidated places we have seen of late times. It is beautifully situated and yet at one time a very pretty place. It has long been noted for the refinement and intelligence of its citizens and the beauty of its women. But it received a shock from the War from which it, as yet, show no signs of recovery. We hope, however, that it will soon rise, Phœnix like, from the ashes in which it now seems to be buried. This it certainly will do with the return of prosperity, and soon we may expect to see old Morganton rise as of the standard of her former self and become a place of general resort.—Our stay in the place was very pleasant in more respects than one. We found the market supplied with a little poultry, a luxury we have met with no where else. The crops, though pretty the roughly handed up for the greater part of the way, look tolerably well in Burke County.

We attended but little upon the proceedings of the U. S. District Court in session at the time. We therefore clip the following account of it from the *Sentinel*, whose editor was there for two days before our arrival:

"There were fifty-seven cases on the Docket, mostly indictments for violations of the Revenue laws; many more were added to the number as the Grand Jury proceeded in their work of presentments, finding true bills against those who disregarded the Revenue laws. Abbey Smith, was indicted for stilling without a license; he came into Court and stated he was not able to employ counsel; he had made four small runs and would submit. The Judge assigned Col. Bynum and Major Malone as his counsel.

Dr. J. B. Weaver, who is said to have been one of Kirk's men, was the only witness. He testified that Smith had acknowledged to him that he had stilled without a license. A few searching questions were put to the carpet-bag doctor—on his cross examination. He was asked, how much are you to receive for convicting the defendant? He declined to answer, and looked pitifully at the Judge, as much as to say your Honor belongs to the League and so do I. The Judge decided the question was proper and must be answered. The witness spit, changed from one foot to the other, broke into a profuse perspiration, and said he was to get three hundred dollars, which was to be divided between himself and another detective. Have you employed council to prosecute the defendant?—Was the next question. This made the Doctor spit cotton and shift his feet, again perspiration broke out afresh, and he declined to answer, looking sorrowfully at the Judge for relief.

The Judge said he must answer. The Doctor said he had employed counsel to prosecute.

The counsel for the Defendant assailed the witness and said that he was not to be believed. The Jury in their verdict said they would not believe him, and Smith was acquitted, and a carpet-bagger thus discredited, exposed, and disgraced.

Judge Brooks, the day after Smith was acquitted, took occasion to say from the Bench, of the Court upon him; but he might have paid the cost and have gone without punishment.—Starbuck intimated that those who attempted a defence should have the benefit of the law.

For this Col. Bynum gave him a severe castigation, with which everybody was pleased except the Judge, the Doctor, witnesses and the detectives.

David Sittlemire was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine one thousand dollars. Dave gave leg bail and made his escape from the Marshall. Carrow, the Marshall, did not appear much distressed by the escape."

On our return we stopped one night at the White Sulphur Springs. We found quite a large number of persons sojourning there in pursuit of health or pleasure, or both. They were mostly from the eastern part of the State, and comprised as much beauty, refinement and intelligence as you are ever likely to meet with in the same number, North or South. We regret that it was not in our power to remain longer. We intended to return this week, but the paramount duties which we owe to others that are far dearer to us will prevent our doing so. We purpose paying them a short visit next week if permitted.

Among the invalids whom we met there were Honorables J. R. McLean and Thomas Ruffin, Jr., of Greensboro. We are glad to be able to say that the health of both these gentlemen has improved during their visit to the place.

Col. Wyatt is a prince of hotel keepers, and provides abundantly for the refreshment of the inner man. His success this season far surpasses that of any former season, but it is still far from being what it should be.

From Salisbury we saw nobody there except the family of Col. C. S. Brown, of the Boyden House. On our return we met Hon. F. E. Shober on his way there with his family.

GEN. GRANT AND THE LIBERALS.

We pledged ourself at the outset to give Gen. Grant's administration a fair and impartial trial. We furthermore expressed the hope that his administration would be both liberal and magnanimous towards the Southern people, and our determination to support it if it was so. In this we were perfectly sincere. In common with every man who loves his country we long for peace, and we were as willing to accept of it from the administration of Gen. Grant as from any other source, and we still are. But candor compels us to say that, though we have not been wholly disappointed, Gen. Grant's administration promises to be a disastrous failure. He seems to be utterly destitute of all the higher attributes of statesmanship. He has not even displayed that force of will which every one believed him to possess. He has given some evidence of good intentions, especially in reference to the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. His feelings and sympathies are certainly with the liberals. But he is unable to stem the torrent of radical opposition to his views, and seems finally to have yielded to it.—He let it be understood that he favored the success of the Walker party in Virginia, but he allowed Boutwell and Creswell to commit the administration to Stokes in Tennessee. And now it is announced, that he has openly expressed himself as being with the Radicals and against the Liberals in Mississippi and Texas.

No President since the foundation of the Government ever possessed so fine an opportunity of distinguishing himself. With proper abilities he could easily have transmitted his name to posterity as "THE GREAT PACIFICATOR" of his country. He could have inaugurated an era of peace and good feeling, such as has never been experienced in the history of this country. All true lovers of their country would have rallied around and sustained his administration. He would have become the leader of the great liberal movement, and would have been re-elected by acclamation. But he seems to be wholly wanting in the abilities necessary to enable him to take such a course and become such a character. He does not appear to have any policy or will of his own. He gave some evidences of determination to think for himself at the outset, and to be guided by the counsels of the liberal men of his party. But in an evil hour he admitted Boutwell and Creswell into his cabinet, and they have obtained the control of his policy. And there is little or no hope that he will change his course.

As Gen. Grant has denied the liberals the privilege of rallying around him as their leader, they must, of necessity, seek another. Who that other will be can easily be guessed. The liberals will almost certainly rally around Chief Justice Chase, and nominate him as their candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The Democrats, those who continue to adhere to that organization, will bring out no opposing candidate, but will support the Chief Justice. It is, therefore, almost certain that he will be the next President.

A KILKENNY CAT FIGHT.

There is just now a great commotion in the Radical camp which belies fair for the lookers on. The *Standard*, claiming to be the organ of the party in North Carolina, is engaged in a war with the Western Radicals and the Eastern Republicans. The organ of the former is the Rutherford *Star*, that of the latter the Newbern *Times*. The *Star* represents Judge Logan, C. L. Harris and their followers in the West. Logan and Harris have heretofore belonged to the same wing of the Radical party with Gov. Holden, and have sustained him in all his wicked schemes for the acquisition of power. This power they expected to share with him, and they were rewarded accordingly—one by being made a Judge, the other by being made Superintendent of Public Works. But it seems that they are not satisfied with what they already have and are striving for more. Gov. Holden and the *Standard*, on the other hand, think they already have much more than their share. Col. Harris, it is said, desired by means of the power which, as Superintendent of Public Works, he claims is devolved upon him by the Constitution and Acts of the General Assembly, to make Logan President of the consolidated N. C. Railroad Company, and to confer other favors upon his particular friends. The power claimed has been disputed with him by the Governor, and each party has enjoined the other. Each has presented to our people the most disgraceful spectacle ever witnessed in our State—by carrying with him to several railroad meetings *his* judge, to have him ready for any emergency that would require the services of a judicial officer. As to the merits of the legal question involved we have nothing to say, but, whatever they may be, the course of neither can be defended. And the conduct of their respective Judges—Watts and Logan—is *still* less defensible.

As to the war between these combatants the present condition of things leaves the end not materially the same motives—desire of office and hatred of the larger portion of the people of the State. Each, through their respective organs, charge the other with treachery—with having gone over to the Democracy. Let the fight progress until, like the Kilkenny Cats, nothing shall be left of either party, not even their caudal appendages.

On some points the Newbern *Times* seems to sympathize with Logan and Harris. But it really belongs to the liberal wing of the Republican party. It was regarded as the organ of Senator Sweet at the time the *Standard* was engaged in its effort to crush that honest man and independent patriot. It has never bowed to the dictation of the *Standard*, which seems to think that it still possesses the power to "kill and make alive." Nor does it betray any fear of the central organ now. We have always admired the liberal tone of the *Times* and have taken several occasions to say so. And while we are perfectly indifferent to the struggle between the *Star* and the *Standard* we cannot deny that our sympathies are with the *Times*. Not that we pretend to agree with the *Times* in all its views by any means, but that we admire honesty and independence wherever we see it.

And rumor says that these are not all the troubles now at work in the Radical party in this State. We see it stated in the papers that the Dockerys, Col. Sinclair and others are disaffected, and that they are ready to abandon the fortunes of Gov. Holden at almost any moment. We know not that there is any truth in these rumors, but they are certainly nothing more than we were prepared to hear. It is simply impossible for independent men to act for any length of time with the Governor as a leader. The touchstone with him is not loyalty to the party but loyalty to Holden. If they will not follow the fortunes of their chief and submit to his dictation they will be "killed." If they should afterwards relent and become subservient they will be "made alive."

If Radicalism is not forever dead in North Carolina it is because it will be impossible to get all its enemies to act harmoniously against it. In this there will be no difficulty. The days of those now in power are nearly numbered. And when they cease the people will rejoice greatly. For "when the wicked bear rule the people mourn."

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

This movement, as we predicted would be the case, is carrying all before it. Old enemies are rapidly uniting and old friends separating. An era of good feeling and toleration is beginning to dawn. Honest men of all parties are beginning to rally under the banner of Liberalism for the redemption of the State from the control of the corrupt creatures who are engaged in crushing out her very existence. Success will certainly crown their efforts if the movement is judiciously conducted. The next election will place honest and upright men, men who love their country more than themselves, in power, amidst general rejoicing. Nearly every Democratic and Conservative paper in the State has already fallen into line, and those who have not will speedily follow. We make the following extract from the Henderson *Index*, a paper which has for some time abandoned the dead past and patriotically devoted itself to the living present:

"Let us all be liberal; doubtless we have all made some mistakes. If any have erred out of blindness or want of understanding, or if any have been too stubborn to see, let them be forgiven. We want all men of moderate views, all men who love their country, to harmonize and join heart and soul in the grand crusade against the extremists who are rapaciously filling their pockets out of the hard earned money of the people; who are destroying the remnant left of popular liberty, and foul cormorants that feed on what they have ruthlessly slain. What are old names what are old principles, and what are old prejudices? Why should there be any passion when our cause is one with the life of the nation and the individual welfare of every citizen? Let us fight the enemy of us all unitedly as Liberals. If a name is wanted that will do. Liberals, under this denomination, whigs, democrats, conservatives, republicans, all, can unite. Then let the Liberal phalanx be thrown in solid energy against the hated column of the foe, and God defend the right."

PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York, the *Westminster Review*, for July. This is unquestionably one of the ablest of the British Quarterlies, and, notwithstanding its radicalism, both in politics and religion, one of the most interesting. The present number contains six very able and interesting essays, among them one on Labor and Capital, and one on Mr. Mill's Analysis of the Mind, besides notes on contemporaneous Literature.

From the same company we have also been favored with the Edinburg Review for the same month. This Review has always been a great favorite with us since the days when McCauley was one of its chief contributors. The number before us seems to be worthy of the name which it bears.

To JAS. H. ENNISS, bookseller of this place, we are indebted for the XIX Century for August. Every previous effort to establish a literary magazine at the South has failed, and the wish of all is that this may prove an exception to the rule. It is gotten up with great neatness, edited with clever ability and deserves the patronage of the Southern people. For sale at Enniss' bookstore.

The *Manufacturer and Builder* for August is also on our table. Its early promise is more than justified by this number. Address Western & Co., 37, Park Row, New York.

PROSCRIPTION.

The day of political proscription has passed and the days of the party of proscription are indeed numbered. It has been weighed in the balances and been found wanting. It could hardly be expected that a government founded upon religious and political toleration could long be under the control of those who ignored the latter entirely and were making gigantic strides towards usurping the former.

Since the close of the war the history of the Radical party has been the repetition of proscriptions of the most intolerant character. Political victories have been heralded as endorsements of their course, and political defeats have been robbed of their significance by a refusal of recognition and by the imposition of new and more degrading proscriptions. For upwards of four years their lips have deceitfully uttered peace, while their hearts concealed the deepest hatred and their actions have kept alive the spirit of warfare. During this time the Southern people have been patient, but not uninterested, sufferers. Their utter helplessness was as ineffectual as the honesty of their acquiescence in the results of the war, to appease the cowardly malignity which rankled in the breasts of the dominant politicians. We knew this bitter and relentless spirit of hatred and proscription would run its course and react upon its authors.

And now, we believe, it has culminated, and the adherents of proscription in those two States, where its blighting power is still felt. With the results in Virginia and Tennessee it may well be claimed that the day of white disfranchisement and test-oath proscriptions are gone. No party can refuse to acknowledge the significance of these verdicts. No power can resist such a torrent. Whatever be the name of the party which triumphs in the future politics of the country, be it Democrat or Republican, or a new organization, its success will be accomplished through the toleration and liberality of its principles.

The good effects of these late elections are already apparent. In Missouri a party is forming under the leadership of Senator Henderson, who has been proscribed because he refused to vote for the conviction of President Johnson under the partisan articles of impeachment, the watchword of which is political toleration. The proscribed whites of that oppressed State, as was the case in Tennessee, look on with anxious interest, while the sympathies of the civilized world will cheer them in their work. Even West Virginia, where proscription has been most unrelenting, begins to awaken under the generous impulses which have taken hold of other States. Almost every Republican paper in the State is now opposed to the future enforcement of test oaths, and we have no doubt political toleration will whiten the escutcheon of West Virginia at the next ensuing election.

It is not to be supposed that this movement will stop here. The party lines in Pennsylvania and Ohio are as closely drawn upon this issue as they were in Virginia and Tennessee. The adherents of Geary in Pennsylvania, and Hays in Ohio, the Radical candidates for Governor in those States, looked upon the success of Wells and Stokes as significant of their own: Their defeat has been denounced as the result of "rebel" support, intimidation and fraud, and in their behalf have the elections in Mississippi and Texas been delayed until their own States have voted. But the favor of the administration in these instances will be as signally rebuked as it was in the case of Tennessee. Committed to the support of Stokes by the letters of Boutwell and Creswell, and by the undenied assurance of the latter, President Grant has seen his majority of more than thirty thousand swept away, and nearly seventy thousand rolled up on the other side. Tens of thousands of white men will be enfranchised by the result, and political proscription will never be heard of more in Tennessee.

We have never observed the political horoscope with more anxiety or with more hope than we do now. The immediate future is pregnant with important developements in our civil history. A reactionary movement has begun, and if properly appreciated and taken advantage of will lead to important and glorious results.

Wil. Journal.

An archeological investigation of the country around Gettysburg, conducted by a learned antiquarian, has proved the truth of a belief long entertained by residents that the battlefield of Gettysburg had, in the distant past, been the scene of a bloody struggle between the Indians or some unknown or long extinct race. This fact is attested by the exhumation of the military implements of the combatants, and the remains of the dead in what is known as the Indian Field, about a mile south west of Round Top and the National Cemetery. These relics are found thickly imbedded in the soil over the whole area of territory which was the scene of the Confederate defeat in 1863.—They consist of stone arrow-heads, battle axes, been disinterred from their tomb of centuries and placed on exhibition in the college for the present, but they will soon be placed in a case at the Springs hotel.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* speaking of the detective system, in the revenue service, says the public records will sustain the assertion that, for every dollar of revenue collected through the agency of detectives, ten dollars have been diverted to other hands by fraud; that, for every case of fraud detected and punished, a score have been compounded or protected through bribes and blackmail; and that, from the beginning to the end, the detective system of the government has been a mere establishment through which the brokers in crime have transacted their business at the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the United States.

THE CHASE PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT.

The Baltimore *American*, a Radical paper, says:

That there is a movement on foot throughout the Southern States, and some of the Middle States, to get up a Chase party within the ranks of the Republican organization, is too apparent to leave any room for doubt. What is called the Conservative movement in the Southern States, which has just resulted in the election of Walker in Virginia, and has produced the nomination of Senter in Tennessee and Hamilton in Texas, is but the forerunner of the nomination of Chief Justice Chase as a "Conservative" candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The Democratic party will not attempt to put up another candidate for the Presidency, but will support Judge Chase if nominated by a Conservative Convention. An intelligent Washington correspondent in the Cincinnati Gazette, speaking of the result in Virginia says:

"From first to last Chief Justice Chase was consulted, and for much of the time he was on the ground in person. His preferences for Walker did more than anything else to divert the negro vote from Wells, and it was the division of their vote that elected Walker. The election may be regarded as the first success of the Chase movement for the next Presidential campaign, which has already much wider ramification than many believe. In Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Maryland, New York, it has already actively manifested itself."

"The means in use are not at all open to the eye of the public. A year previous to the Chicago Convention the military authorities in Virginia discovered that the negro population of that State was being organized into secret political leagues by persons travelling over the South at Government expense, ostensibly as inspectors of schools, but really to organize these leagues in the interest of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. The same organization, formed in the same way, was traced by the military authorities, in other parts of the South. It still exists in Virginia."

"Within a short time it has made its appearance in Maryland. There it is a regular organization, with oaths, signs, and a constitution. The same agents of the government who helped to organize the blacks in Virginia and other parts of the South are active in Maryland now, and the present aim is to unite the blacks of that State to the Road Republicans expecting when the fifteenth amendment is ratified to carry that State for Chase."

"In New York city the movement has been both vigorious and effective. There its object has been to secure the primaries, and to be able to designate the next Central Republican Committee, which holds on for two years; and if it could be constituted as these men desire, it would have two of the most important years of the campaign in which to work. Well-informed Republicans of New York city, who are earnestly opposed to Mr. Chase, agree that this movement will carry the city and enough of the State to secure the Central Committee."

EATING FRUIT.

Dr. Snow, of Providence, a well-known collector of vital statistics, who has given much attention to the causes of health, in a paper to the Providence Journal, says that we are in the habit of the use of fruits and vegetables and are called upon to believe that the increase of mortality which always occurs during the hot weather is almost wholly caused by eating them. It is quite likely that eating unripe and wilted fruit and vegetables causes disturbance in the stomach and sickness, but it is of a temporary character and would generally cure itself if no other cause was present. It is well to use caution in the selection of fruit and vegetables, avoiding those that are wilted and decayed, but it is not well to be unnecessarily troubled and frightened about them, and it is still worse to avoid them altogether.

The slightest examination of the cause of death given shows that fruit and vegetables had almost no influence whatever reported from summer complaints. Nearly all decedents from these causes were very young children who do not eat fruit and vegetables at all. All but five of the decedents from summer complaints, in Aug., were under two years of age, and only two of the whole number were over four years of age.

"In certain seasons, when epidemic cholera may be present, and when the systems of the people may be prepared for disease by the poisoned air they breathe, it is possible that wilted fruit and vegetables may be the exciting causes of fatal sickness; but even then the air that is breathed is more truly the cause of death than the food that is eaten. In ordinary seasons, when no epidemic is present, impure air causes a thousand fold more mortality than fruit and vegetables. In fact, it is probable that total abstinence from fruit and vegetables by the whole community would produce more fatal sickness than the most unlimited indulgence in them.—The safest rule is, however, temperance in all things."

Sickles, it appears, is to be confronted, when he comes up for confirmation, by as many Republican Senators as have not "personal esteem, respect, and friendship" for a murderer, pimp, liar, thief, defaulter and mutineer. It will be interesting to note who will be decent enough to withstand the party pressure and recall this man, whose presence abroad is a greater disgrace than it would be to send an army of women from Mercer Street to welcome the Empress Eugenie in the name of the wives and mothers of America. A few righteous Radicals, however, are reported by the Washington correspondent of the Herald as having prepared charges against Sickles, based upon the facts of his life as published in the *World*. At the proper time, the vote on his confirmation will show to what extent the Radical party is committed to the infamy of this man's career. It is well known that Secretary Fish, who protested against his apointment, will be glad to hear of his rejection.—Mr. Sumner, however, has written a letter pledging his efforts to secure his confirmation.—*N. Y. World.*

The New York *Journal of Commerce* editorially says:

"Flushed with their grand success, and fiercely indignant for the interference against them, there is a possibility that the new conservative Legislature will send Mr. Andrew Johnson to the Senate; not by any means because they like Mr. Johnson much but they want to plant a thorn in the President's side. Mr. Johnson's talents as a nettle are well known. If returned to the Senate, we may expect him to devote his time, for the rest of Grant's term, to thrusting the sharpest of spikes into him and his policy. He will be to the President what Brownlow has been to himself, or Stokes to Senter, a personal, malignant and implacable persecutor. All of which, if it happens, will be a disgraceful exhibition to the country, but, politically speaking, will be but a fair return for the President's meddlesome conduct in the Tennessee election. By taking sides unnecessarially in the contest he has descended into that political arena where blows are given without mercy, and the cry for quarter is unheeded. The President never will hear the last of Tennessee till he has got out of office and settled down on his farm at Long Branch or elsewhere."

Masked highway robbers infest Pennsylvania.

For the Old North State.

AN AGRICULTURAL COURSE AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

"The time has come when our husbandmen must be educated. It is a State necessity. Immigration may help us. Foreign capital may be won to the development of our vast resources.—But our reliance, our only reliance under God, is in the cultivation of the men that till the soil.

It is too late to sneer at book farming. There is no calling in life in which intelligence is not serviceable. There is none in which it is of more value than in farming. It must be so.—There is as much room for genius in agriculture as in law or medicine. A few years since the potato was generally discussed and its culture became profitless. In England the loss of a single year, through the failure of the potato crop, was estimated at fifty millions of dollars. The Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich saved for us this valuable edible. For sixteen years, with a zeal like that of Morse and Field, he devoted himself to this one object. He propagated no less than fifteen thousand seedlings, and he at last achieved success. The Garnet Chili, Early Goodrich, Cusco, Calico, Gleason and Harrison varieties, all favorites with intelligent cultivators, are the results of his labors. Here are that clearness of vision, that comprehensiveness of plan, that energy, that persistence, which men term genius, and which characterize men like Franklin, and Goodyear and Field.

But information is no more wasted in agricultural pursuits than is genius. How should it be? Chemistry underlies a knowledge of soils and manures; botany is akin to the order of Florist, and vine grower, and orchadist; the treatment of farm animals calls for aid from the comparative anatomist and the veterinary surgeon; the selection of a plow may turn on a knowledge of the strength of materials, the laws of motion, the composition of steel and the principles of conic sections. Nor to say that even the transmission of the merest routine of farming, the most commonplace and empirical of practical processes, the handling of a hoe or the insertion of a graft, may be more certain and clearer by a knowledge of one's mother tongue. Not to say that agriculture constitutes the body of the men who do the voting, and that on their intelligence depends the happiness of the community and the perpetuity of the State.

If North Carolina ever gets out of debt, it will be through the education of her farmers. Even the education of teachers is chiefly valuable because of its tendency to educate the masses.—How directly all this bears on the health of the treasury may readily be seen. The average yield of wheat in our neighborhood is from seven to ten bushels per acre. But Mr. Tomlinson, near High Point, with no better land, gets an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. That is, to educate our farmers is to double our wheat crop. Mr. Sampson in the same neighborhood has fine corn, sweet potatoes, clover, and a well set orchard, growing on an old field, whose former owner thought it incapable of returning the seed sown on it. It pays to educate farmers.—The value of the hay crop of the United States is equal to the entire internal revenue. That crop could easily be doubled, if farmers were educated. That is, the ignorance of our farmers costs the country annually four hundred millions of dollars in the hay crop alone. The average yield of Vermont is greater than in Illinois.—Vermont educates her farmers. It pays.

An appreciation of these things has induced the Trustees of the State University, with that largeness of view which has characterized all their action, to invite the farmers of the State to give a liberal education to their sons. Not to do this indeed would be to leave North Carolina behind her sister States. It is understood, that the University is now open to students in Agriculture, Military Tactics, and the Mechanic Arts. M.

THE CAROLINA FARMER was established in November 1868, as the organ of the farmers and planters of North and South Carolina. That it has thus far fulfilled the expectations of its friends is abundantly evidenced by the general and increasing favor with which it has been received. But the success already attained, though gratifying, is not all that they hope for and confidently anticipate. It is especially desirable to make the *Carolina Farmer* the medium for such which the views of the most intelligent practical farmers of the two Carolinas may be exchanged. The advantages of such a medium are so obvious that it is not necessary to enlarge on them. Your own intelligence will suggest all that should be said on this point.

You must concede that our section of country needs an organ of this kind. We have already suffered so much from ignorance and unskillfulness in the cultivation of the soil, that it has become a duty on the part of our enlightened agriculturists to make a general and united effort for the correction of the evil. Poverty and bankruptcy have invaded the homes of our people to a sad extent, and these evils can only be averted by improving our system of Agriculture. All wealth originates in the soil, and the growth of towns and cities without a corresponding increase in agriculture, is fictitious and unprofitable.—We want a healthy and flourishing agriculture as the basis of our industrial system. When we obtain this, commerce will flourish, capital be accumulated, manufactures established, railroads built wherever needed and prosperity and contentment prevail. As an intelligent and patriotic citizen ask yourself whether you cannot do something towards the accomplishment of an object so noble? You may possibly think that your individual efforts in this direction can accomplish nothing worthy of note, but remember how great is the power of a free press in spreading truth and correcting error! Moreover there is a common bond of sympathy connecting those of like pursuits, and a word fitly spoken will often touch many on the right cord, awaken in them thought, and stir up others to give publicity to thoughts valuable and instructive.

The subscribers therefore appeal to you as a patriot and an intelligent farmer to aid them with your pen in building up the agriculture of our section. Give to your brother agriculturists, through the columns of the *Carolina Farmer*, the benefits of your observations and reflections. So doing you will contribute to the elevation of the noble pursuit of agriculture, the prosperity of your country and the happiness of its people.

Farmers, write for your paper, and thus enable us to make the *Carolina Farmer* a journal suited to the agriculture of our section. Communications on all practical subjects pertaining to the farm are earnestly solicited. Any contributors may rely on the prompt publication of their articles, as the proprietor has determined on the first day of November next, to convert the *Farmer* into a Weekly Agricultural and Family Journal, and will thus be enabled to publish everything in season. No advance will be made in the present subscription price.

WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor Carolina Farmer.
ROBT. K. BRYAN,
Associate Editor.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 1869.

Triplets to a Youthful Mother.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Scriven county, Ga., gives the following:

"A good lady acquaintance of mine, Mrs. B. of this county, gave birth a few days since to three fine, health boys, which, up to this time are doing finely, and give every promise of being raised, and possibly growing into great men. The fact that the good lady of only some fifteen summers old, and this being the first time she has given birth, and that her mother gave birth at a like tender age, may be considered remarkable, and to the scientific man interesting. A waggish friend suggests that with this unusual arrival of rebels in Scriven, there is certainly something ahead, probably *squalls*.

THE COTTON CROP.—The unfavorable weather of the past few days is having its effect upon the cotton crop of this and the neighboring District. Reports reach us from all quarters of the appearance of rust. The cotton in many localities, from the unfavorable spring is more backward than usual, and should the rust prevail to much extent the hopes of our planters for a large crop will be blasted.—*Camden (S. C.) Journal.*

MARRIED.

At Glenburnie, Cabarrus county, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. A. Penick, Sr., Prof. A. Ausmann of Charlotte, and Miss Mary F. Penick, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Rutherfordton, on the 3d inst., Mr. John R. Wells of Columbia, S. C., and Miss Julia McCanson.

In Rowan Co., Aug. 12, 1869, by Rev Saml. Rothrock, Mr. J. M. Cross and Miss Rachel C., daughter of the late John Earnheart.

On the 12th inst by Rev. S. Sherer, at Mr. John Wise's, Mr. David A. Hoffman and Miss Joicy E. Wise—all of Rowan.

DIED

In Dallas, Gaston county, on July 23d, Mrs. Mary S. Sawyer, consort of Dr. S. F. Sawyer, aged 41 years, 2 months and 19 days.

In Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 6th inst., Adda Lee, infant daughter of J. B. and Mary Sherwood, aged 21 months and 7 days.

In Statesville, on the 8th inst., Mrs. M. L. Carlton, aged sixty-two years.

SALISBURY MARKETS

AUG. 20, 1869.

REPORTED BY J. A. MCCONNAGHEY, GROCER.

Bacon,	per pound,	18 to 20
Coffee,	per pound,	22 to 28
Corn, per bush, of 56 lbs.,		1 60 to 1 62
" Meal, bush. 46 "		100 to 105
Copperas,	per pound,	10 to 00
Candles, Tallow,	"	20 to 20
" Adamantine,		25 to 40
Cotton,	per pound,	25 to 27
" Yarn, per bunch,		2 00 to 2.25
Eggs, per dozen,		12 to 15
Feathers,	per pound.	454 to 452
Flour,	per sack.	3.75 to 4.25
Fish, Mackeral,	No. 1.	$21.00
" "	2.	20 to 22
" "	3.	to
Fruit, dried, apples peeled,		7 to 8
" " " unpeeled		00 to 00
" " Peaches, peeled,		15 to 18
" " " unpeeled		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 gal		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,	"	2.00 to 3.00
" Table,		5.50 to 6.00
Tobacco, Leaf, per pound,		8 to 10
" Manufactured,		50 to 1.55
" Smoking,		40 to 1.50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. Internal Revenue,

Collector's Office, 6th Dist., N. C

SALISBURY, 18th Aug. 1869.

ON the 16th day of June, 1869, in the city of Charlotte, deputy collector J. R. Henderson at the house of Wm. F. Henderson, Assessor of this District, seized for forfeiture for violations of the Revenue Laws of the United States.

Two large Casks and one Keg Spirits, owned ostensibly by James D. Palmer, and on the 28th June 1869, in the same city, 1 Bbl of Whiskey, owned ostensibly by Wm. R. Cochran, and also 2 Bbls spirits, owned ostensibly by Geo. Cress.

There were no seizures at the same place, near Shepherd's crossing on the 1st July instant, on the 9th day of May, 1869, in the town of Salisbury, one Bbl spirits, owner unknown.

Any person or persons claiming the above named property or any part thereof, are hereby notified to appear at my office and make said claim within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.

S. H. WILEY,
Collector.

33-3t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I SHALL SELL at public sale on the premises on Thursday, 16th September next, a part of the *VALUABLE FARM OF LAND* known as the R. S. Kerr place, containing 110 Acres. A large part is wood land. It has on it a dwelling and out-houses. These lands are on the Stoneall's Ford road, adjoining the lands of N. Fulton and others, and only two miles west of Third Creek Station, on the Western North Carolina Railroad. They will be sold on a credit of twelve months, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

30-4t C. C. KRIDER, Adm'r.

University of North Carolina—Agricultural Course.

THE SPECIAL COURSE of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts will begin on the 6th day of September. Instruction in Military Tactics will not be given until later in the season.

33-3t S. D. POOL, President.

BAY RUM, of superior freshness and fragrance, incomparably superior to much that is sold, yet, it will be sold, as every thing else is, much below the prices hitherto ruling here. To be had at E. SILLS' Drug Store,

Aug. 20-1t Salisbury, N. C

BANKRUPT Sale of Land.—I WILL sell at the house of W. Porter Graham, near Rowan Mills, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, the VALUABLE LANDS belonging to said Graham.

The land has been divided into small tracts to suit purchasers.

Mr. Graham will be pleased to show the land to any one wishing to purchase.

Terms cash—sale positive.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Assignee of W. P. Graham.

july 30—tds

An Invaluable Acquisition to House Keepers.

A tasteless and Inodorous Preserving Powder.

FOR preserving Fruit and Tomatoes, and all preparations of Fruits, without using air-tight, and with whatever quantity sugar desired: be it much, little, or none at all. It is incomparably superior to any other preparation.

This Powder will preserve with a *certainty* that no one need fear the slightest doubt. One teaspoonful of the powder will preserve from eight to ten quarts of dressed Fruit or Tomatoes.

Any kind of Cans or jars will answer, and they need not be air tight, and can be used out of, at pleasure. In all Fruit Preserves, you can save half the Sugar. Full directions accompany it.

To be had only at E. Sills Drug Store, Salisbury.

July 15 tf-28

North Carolina, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Caldwell County. } Spring Term, 1869.

Sevug Webb,
against
James H. Collett. } Attachment.

In this case it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendant James H. Collett resides beyond the the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the *Old North State*, a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant that he be and appear at the next term of Superior Court, to be held for the county of Caldwell at the court house in Lenoir, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to to plead answer or demur or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness R. R. Wakefield, clerk of our said court at office the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday in March next.

R. R. WAKEFIELD, C. S. C.

31 6w (pr fee $8)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RELIEF FOR THE SORELY AFLICTED

It was the misfortune of the undersigned to have suffered, as few have every suffered before, for six long and gloomy years, from an affection of his feet and legs, superinduced by overwork, during the first year of the late war. During all that time he was compelled to drag his emaciated frame about, on crutches. In vain he invoked the best medical talent of the country; and visited the most celebrated medicinal Springs. Worn down and exhausted, he gave up all hope of recovery. At this stage of his case, having been governed by his medical friends from the beginning, he determined to adopt a method of treatment, the result of his own reflection. It is enough to say, that this method is not so much new, as it is, the more skillful application of what has been long known, and attempted by the Physicians.

After some weeks of the most unwearied and persevering efforts, he was rewarded with the most gratifying results. Indeed, his rapid improvement and recovery, was almost magical—so much so, that in looking back upon his condition a year ago, he can, even now, hardly realize the truly wonderful improvement.

Profoundly grateful for this extraordinary blessing, he is desirous of being the means of diffusing similar benefits to those who may be similarly afflicted. He therefore, proposes not only to treat, but CURE, all manner of diseases of the lower extremities, such as old and ill-conditioned Ulcers of the legs; Varicose Veins; weak and enlarged Joints, &c., no matter of how long standing.

It is one of the great advantages of his mode of treatment, that no restrictions are imposed on the patient as regards diet, exercise, &c., and for the most part, little or no medicine is used.

The charges shall be in accordance with the general depression of the times; and those really indigent, will be treated "without money and without price."

EDWARD SILL, M. D

Feb. 12—tf Salisbury, N. C.

TIME TABLE—N. C. RAILROAD.

TRAINS NORTH:

STATIONS.	MAIL ARRIVE.	MAIL LEAVE.	FREIGHT ARRIVE.	FREIGHT LEAVE.
Charlotte,		8 00 P. M.		6.10 A. M.
Salisbury,	10.12 P. M.	10.22 "	9.27 AM	9.34 "
Greensb'ro',	1 25 A. M.	1.40 A. M.	2.28 P. M.	2.38 P. M.
Co. Shops,	3.00 "	3.30 "	5.00 "	4.33 A. M.
Raleigh,	7.10 "	7.20 "	10.35 A. M.	12.00 M.
Goldsboro',	10.10 "		4.00 P. M.	

TRAINS SOUTH:

STATIONS.	MAIL ARRIVE.	MAIL LEAVE.	FREIGHT ARRIVE.	FREIGHT LEAVE.
Goldsboro'		8.00 P. M.		7.05 A. M.
Raleigh,	6.50 P. M.	6.20 "	10.20 AM	11.40 "
Co. Shops,	9.50 "	10.20 "	5.30 P. M.	6.00 "
Greensb'ro',	12.45 A. M.	12.55 A. M.	8.35 A. M.	8.30 "
Salisbury,	2.14 "	2.19 "	1.35 P. M.	1.40 P. M
Charlotte,	5.45 "		6.00 "	

This Schedule makes all the connections, East and West. FREIGHT TRAINS will not run to Goldsboro' only when there is necessity for it. Freight will be brought regularly by the passenger train.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
General Super