

The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina.

W. M. A. HEARNE & CO., Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims...

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS

New Advertisements.—Ten Cents Reward.—G. G. Mason. Worth for Sale.—George H. Gheen. Lumber & Wood.—Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

Stockholders Meeting.—F. A. Stagg, Secretary. Valuable Law Books for Sale.—W. R. Montgomery. Public Sale.—John M. Hobson.

Ground Spice and Yeast Powders.—Dr. Hill. Auctioneers must take out a license under the provisions of sec. 30 of the U. S. Revenue Act of July 20th, 1868, or they will be liable for the payment of a special tax.

The Winston Sentinel will find the answer to the question which it propounded in its issue of the 21st, in our subsequent articles on population.

New Paper.—We have received the first number of a new paper just started at Rutherfordton called the Christian Union. It is a religious but not a sectarian paper. It is well edited and handsomely printed.

Thanksgiving.—His Excellency, Gov. Holden, has issued his proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 18th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God. This is the same day set apart by His Excellency, the President of the United States.

We learn from the Goldsboro' Messenger that quite a serious altercation took place in that town last Saturday night, between colored men and some of the soldiers encamped at Goldsboro. Several shots were exchanged—

one colored man and one soldier wounded.—Great consternation prevailed. The Messenger says it has heard but one side of the story, and that places the soldiers in the attitude of the aggressors.

Fine Specimens of Tobacco.—Albert Sheek, Esq., of South Grove, Davie County, N. C., has left in our office the finest specimen of tobacco we have seen in a long time, if indeed it is not the finest we have ever seen. The quality is very fine and is cured of the most beautiful golden color. The leaf left with us, Mr. Sheek assures us, is but a fair sample of an entire barn full. This specimen shows what can be done by way of raising fine tobacco in this part of North Carolina. Mr. Sheek deserves the thanks of the community for the demonstrative proof which he has given of the adaptability of our climate and soil to the production of this plant in its greatest perfection.

W. Char. & Rad., Railroad.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Road was held in this City on Wednesday last—W. L. Steele, Esq., presiding. Besides the election of officers, but little business was transacted.

Mr. Harris, the Superintendent of Public Works, claimed the right to appoint the State Directors. A decree of the Superior Court of Wake was read restraining him from exercising such power, whereupon the question was dropped, and the Governor's appointees announced.

The stockholders elected the following Directors: R. H. Cowan, B. H. Sumner, W. L. Steele, S. J. Person, H. W. Guish and A. R. Homesley. And the State appointed the following: Wm. Sloan, J. L. Brown, James McDonald, J. F. Aylett, R. C. Badger, J. S. Cantan and S. P. Sherrill.

The Board is the same as heretofore, except that R. C. Badger takes the place of W. A. Smith, resigned.

Dr. Wm Sloan, was re-elected President, and the other officers continued.

The next annual meeting is to be held in Wilmington.

We are gratified that Dr. Sloan announced to the meeting his determination not to sell the Bonds of the State, as he has previously done, but to hold them until the price advances. It is maintained that determination he will certainly deserve praise; if not, ceases. It would better for work on the Road to stop than to sacrifice the Bonds.

Charlotte Democrat.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

There seems to be a chance that the Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad Company will select Salisbury as the terminus of the road. It will undoubtedly be the part of wisdom to do so. Should the Company select Greensboro, it will merely open a channel by which to drain the products and wealth of Montgomery, Moore, and part of Randolph counties, to Richmond and other points North, and seriously damage Fayetteville, whereas, to connect with Salisbury, it will not only secure the trade of the above named counties, but open a line of railroad communication directly with the western part of the State, and ultimately with East Tennessee and the Valley of the Mississippi river. It really does appear to us, that a child even in the infancy of its wisdom, would see the advantages of building the road to Salisbury. That should be the trunk line—and the line that would benefit the public—the stockholders in the road—and Fayetteville, most. It would enable people of several counties in this section—large shippers of products usually to new trade once more with Fayetteville, which is equal to export, and a way was one of the best markets in the State.—Stateville American.

ON ACCOUNT of the great number of wonderful cures of obstinate and incurable cases of SCURF, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER DISEASE, KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, GENERAL BILIOUSNESS, &c., made by the celebrated "KOSKOO," it has won the entire reputation of being the best and most popular medicine ever discovered. It is daily prescribed by physicians, and recommended by many thousands of our best citizens. For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

There is much truth and force in the following observations of the Richmond Dispatch in relation to the transition of political parties now going on in our midst:

THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION. "The period of political transition which commenced immediately after the war is progressing not as rapidly as the people (least of the South) could wish, but probable with as much speed as is safe in matters of such magnitude as are those involved."

It is impossible that the policy of a war party, and the measures engaged by, can be suited to a condition of peace. The Republican party, on the guidance of the spirit of the war, has pursued a policy utterly inconsistent with true Republicanism. Instead of the liberality of Republicanism and its justice, which claims that just government derives its power from the consent of the governed, we have had arbitrary power exerted over a large part of the Union through military straps. To adjust itself to peace, and its name, the Republican party must abandon its measures, recognize the supremacy of the popular will, secure the freedom of the citizen, and leave the people to choose their own rulers.

Either this change must come over the Republican party, or that party must, as war parties generally have done, give place to a new basis. The northern Democratic party, the antagonist of the Republican, is embarrassed, in a great degree, by the war issues and its conduct during and since the war. It has made a great many blunders. Its prominent men are entangled with inconsistencies that seriously damage their party. Many of them uttered opinions and sentiments before the war that made their participation in it a great inconsistency. And while the Democratic party furnished not only its greatest commanders but its main strength in men, they have been betrayed into assaults upon the management of the war and the Government that enabled the Republican party to usurp all credit of the victory over the South, while the South, so far as the war is concerned, is considered to have done nothing more than to furnish the means for bearing the brunt of the war.

The Democrats have made us sufferers by endeavoring to make reconstruction odious, and joining the ultra radicals with that view, while they have bitterly opposed universal suffrage at the North, which was the only way to give them a fair chance. Thus they are involved in every turn by inconsistencies that with all their strength of voters, have continually subjected them to defeat since the war.

It is evident that both the great parties at the North must undergo great changes. The Republicans must abandon their policy, their war measures and malignities, and adapt themselves to the name they bear, or be annihilated by public opinion in due time. The Democrats must cut loose from their old issues, and repudiate their old leaders, who are involved in gross inconsistencies and desperate follies, or they can never again triumph. They must become practical, bring forward new and strong men, fit for the theatre in these times and entirely free from the prejudices and passions of the past.

It is plain that circumstances are now coërcing changes in the political world which will entirely remodel parties. Old issues and policies are dead, and parties will not be properly organized until the old political hacks are set aside along with those issues. The South is a looker-on, ready to take that side which is most just, practical, and whose policy is best calculated to promote the local prosperity and contentment of the country, and in that way the peace, harmony, and power the nation.

Should General Grant take a proper survey of the field, and inaugurate, in accordance with the liberal opinions he has expressed, a policy calculated to do justice to all parties, and to all sections—to promote equality and justice to all sections—to promote industry and restore confidence everywhere—if he does this, and firmly holds the reins of Government in his own hands, he will place his Administration upon a rock, and speedily solve the present political complications. He will thus secure to himself expressed a policy calculated to do justice to all parties, and to all sections—to promote equality and justice to all sections—to promote industry and restore confidence everywhere—if he does this, and firmly holds the reins of Government in his own hands, he will place his Administration upon a rock, and speedily solve the present political complications.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. LEASE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

SALISBURY, Oct. 22, 1869. Mr. Editor: It is proposed that the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad sanction the lease to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. This proposition, so far as one-half of the Stockholders are concerned, amounts to a sale of the Road, for in less time than twenty (20) years the whole of the present Stockholders of the Road will have passed from the stage of action. Now, what will the Stockholders get under this proposed lease? Instead of their getting six per cent, they will only get about two per cent on their stock. Here are the figures:

The R. & G. R. R. proposes to pay \$240,000 per year for the use of the Road. The stockholders of the R. & G. R. R. are in round numbers about 600,000. It will require to pay the interest on this amount, at 8 per cent, \$48,000. The mortgage requires that there be deposited with the Trustee, to pay off the bonds at maturity, annually, about \$40,000. The State must get 6 per cent on the stock, before the Stockholders can receive any dividend, \$60,000.

The salaries of the necessary officers to keep up the proper organization of the Company will be about \$3,000. Expense of law suits, Attorneys' fees, &c., about \$10,000 \$169,000.

Leaving for the Stockholders only \$74,000. This amount of (\$74,000) is all that is left out of what to make a dividend on three millions (\$3,000,000) of stock; which is less than two and a half dollars (\$2.50) to the share.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, the Treasurer, Mr. Smith was repeatedly, and on all occasions, assured the Stockholders that they should have 6 per cent on their stock next year. Now in the face of this assurance, and the very heavy and increased freight and travel on the Road, how can he and the Board of Directors ask the Stockholders to take 24 per cent on their stock? This is all they can get for the figures show, at least for half the time of the lease. Can any Stockholder in his senses agree to any such proposition as this? To put his property entirely out of his control for twenty years for 24 per cent a year. At the end of that time the Road will be delivered back to the Stockholders, if delivered at all, in a worn out condition; for, say what you please, about keeping the Road in order, nobody expects it, if they do they will surely be disappointed. No stockholder's property was ever returned to the owner in as good condition as when it was received. Then, the Stockholders cannot vote for the lease unless they wish to give their property away. The acceptance of the proposition is an acknowledgment of their incapacity to manage their own property. The stockholders built this Road with their own money, and are more capable of managing their property than Dr. Hawkins is.

If he can pay \$240,000 per year, and make money out of the Road, surely the Stockholders can make as much and save his profits. As a Stockholder in the Road, I can never acknowledge that I am a fool, and that Dr. Hawkins has all the railroad sense in the country. Let Mr. Smith give us the 6 per cent dividend he has promised us; we don't want any thing to do with Dr. Hawkins and his Ring, or the R & G. R. Road—he certainly is not going to let our hands for twenty years, for the contemptible sum of 24 per cent per year.

The very proposition of the R & G R Road is a reflection upon the Stockholders. What is the R & G R Road? It is a small one horse concern that did not cost one fourth of what the N C R R did. It is dependent on the N C R R for its very existence, for without it, it would go down in a few years. The proposition to lease, is somewhat like leasing a horse to his tail. You might cut off the R & G R Road, and it would not affect the N C R R all over his body.

By the time the 20 years is out there will be so many combinations made, and new roads built, that the road will be useless. The N C Railroad will lose its identity the moment it is leased, and you will be left with the R & G Railroad as far back as Charlotte, before two years have passed. The Stockholders, leaving their hands tied for 20 years, will be powerless to control Legislation or rival roads or opposition lines; and numerous schemes will be set in motion to bleed the N C Railroad and build up rival lines, until at the end of 20 years the road will not be worth returning to the stockholders. Every stockholder ought to go to the meeting in person, and vote against this iniquitous and ridiculous lease, or they will regret it the balance of their lives.

ROWAN. PUBLICATIONS. The New York Tribune for November is on our table, and is a number of at least usual excellence. It is embellished with a very handsome steel engraving of M. Eugene Rouher, the distinguished French statesman. It contains eighteen selected articles from nearly the same number of the leading Magazines of the world, besides Poetry, Literary Notices, Art, Science and Varieties. Address E. P. Colton, Publisher, 108 Fulton Street, New York.

Blackwood's Magazine, for October is also at hand with its usual attractions. "A Year and a Day" is concluded in this number. Among the other articles are The Old Monk in the Belfry, Inventum Mundi, The War in Paraguay, A Great Whig Journalist and Charles Reed's Novels. Address the Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 140 Fulton Street, New York.

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. H. Battle for a full report of the proceedings in the matter of the Bench and the Bar, with a review of the opinion of the court in that case. The imperfect reading which we have been enabled to give convinces us that the action of the court cannot be sustained for an instant. Indeed the reviewer of the opinion proceeds conclusively, to our mind, that so far as the law is concerned, the Court has not an inch of ground to stand upon. The review is an able, masterly and dignified paper, worthy of the important matter of which it treats. It is understood, we believe, to be from the pen of Hon. B. F. Moore.

THE RESULT of an experiment made during the past season, by R. A. Gilpin, at his farm in Westown, on the wide planting and cultivation of wheat, appears to be quite remarkable. In giving an account of the experiment, Mr. Gilpin says: "The ground measured an acre within a fraction; it was not selected on account of any inferiority, but was much the same as the rest of the field, and was manured and prepared just the same. The seed was the red Mediterranean, and not very good, being taken from the wheat grown on the place the previous season, which was injured by the weevil. It was drilled in at the rate of three quarters of a bushel to the acre, on the 25th of September, at the same time as the rest of the field. The peculiarity in the treatment, was that every other pipe of the drill was stopped, so that the rows of wheat were twenty inches apart, or double the usual distance. In the spring, when the ground had become sufficiently dry to work, a small grain hoe harrow was run between the rows, working the ground to the depth of about three inches; this was done only once. The effect of this working was very apparent; the wheat took a rapid start and outgrew the rest of the field.

As the season advanced it grew tall and strong, and no amount of wind or rain had any effect to lay it down; when the heads formed, their greater length was very apparent. It was reaped in ripening, and the rest of the field was cut and hauled in a week before this was ready. Now for the result: the experimental wheat yielded twenty-three bushels to the acre, and the rest yielded only nine bushels to the acre; the quality of each was about the same. Whether from defect in the seed, or the wet season, or the late planting, or the whole of my wheat was injured both by rust and weevil, and the experimental part did not escape—it was affected just as the rest was.

This experiment cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory; the season was exceptional, the seed used was inferior, and the yield of the experimental part of the field was not absolutely great, but only by comparison with the rest of the crop which was a poor one, from the effects of the rust and the weevil; but the result is, under any circumstances, sufficiently reasonable to attract the attention of farmers and induce a further trial.—Farm Journal.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Reviewing the result of the late elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania and the causes which led to the defeat of Pendleton and Packer, the New York Herald says:

Chief Justice Chase is the man, and the only man, for the Democracy in the next battle. His name as the Democratic candidate will at once extinguish all those obnoxious copperhead ideas so repulsive to the great Union party of the war. The lines which have thus divided the two parties since the war will be wiped out. The Democracy will become a new party on new men, new ideas, and new issues. In the nomination of Chase it will advance from the graveyard of dead politicians and parties in the rear to the front line of the marching column of event. The name and the record of Chase, too, on the nigger, on reconstruction, on our foreign relations and on the money question, will be Democratic as the platform of this new Democratic party. His name will attract thousands of Union men in the North who would shrink from anything tainted with copperhead antecedents or repudiation, and it will rally to the Democratic standard thousands of Republican niggers in the South. No man will be afraid of any attempt to put the government on the back track, or the nigger or the public credit, under the rallying cry of Chase. All such fears, which have hung as dead weights upon the Democracy so long, will be removed, and with Chase as their standard-bearer they will be strong as a giant refreshed with new wine.

Some of the students of the Indiana State University were suspected of being in the habit of drinking brandy. Where they obtained it was a mystery. Dr. Daily determined to ferret out the secret. Calling into a drug store, the proprietor asked him "how that student, Mr. Carter, came in?" Smelling a rat, the doctor answered in an evasive manner, and soon drew out of the apothecary that the student under suspicion had been in the habit of purchasing brandy for the use, as they said of a Mr. Carter; that they said he was quite low and was kept alive by stimulants; that the young men seemed very devoted to him. Now the secret was out.—The Carter was a fictitious character and the doctor had the secret. However he kept his own counsel. The next time the students were assembled in the chapel for prayers, he cast his eyes over the crowd and satisfied himself that Carter's nurse were all present. Devotions were duly conducted, and then he lugubriously remarked to them that he had a mournful task to perform; as the president of the university it became his duty to announce the death of their fellow student Mr. Carter. After a lingering illness of several weeks, a portion of which time he was kept alive by stimulants, he had breathed his last. He had no doubt that this announcement would fall sadly on the ears of those who had so faithfully attended to his wants, but he hoped they would bear it with resignation—he hoped they would reflect on the oft repeated words, "Memento mori,"—that he would detain them no longer, but leave them to their own reflections!

The result was the professors and but few of the students had heard of this man Carter. "Who is he?" was whispered. Some knew but the kind friends who attended him, and they would not tell; and the president seemed so deeply affected that they did not like to ask him.

THE GOLD RING.—The New York Times publishes what "purports" to be an expose of the great plot to raise the price of gold, and how and by whom it was worked up. It bears on its face many "official marks." The narrative shows how persistent Messrs. Jay Gould and Fisk were to entrap President Grant, and how he evaded the snares of the wily manipulators. How they endeavored to draw General Porter, the President's Private Secretary, into their game, by informing the General on the 16th September that they had purchased half a million of gold on his account, and how the General on the 19th wrote to them that he had not authorized the purchase of any gold on his account and did not desire any. They tried to honeycomb Secretary Boutwell and how the Secretary put them off. The statement made by the Times exaggerates Gen. Butterfield from all complicity in the movements of Gould, Fisk & Co., and shows how Mr. Corbin was drawn into their schemes. From the showing made by the author of the exposition, Mr. Corbin was the "victim of a conspiracy!"

AN EASTERN TALE.—A certain Rabbi had two sons, whom both he and his wife tenderly loved. Duty obliged the Rabbi to take a journey to a distant country; during his absence his two promising boys sickened and died. The grief-stricken mother laid them out on their bed, drew the curtain, and awaited anxiously for her husband. He came. It was night.

"How are your boys?" was his first question. "Let me see them." "Stay awhile," said his wife; "I am in great trouble and want your advice.—Some years ago a friend lent me some jewels. I took great care of them, and at last began to prize them as my own. Since your departure my friend has called for them, but I did not like to part with them. Shall I give them up?" "Give them up, and that instantly, this very night. Show me the jewels." She took the Rabbi to their bed, drew aside the curtain, and said: "Husband, these are the jewels!" The Rabbi bowed his head and wept.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES, 92 Broadway, New York.

THIS COMPANY has capital and assets equal to liabilities that will compare with any Life Insurance Company on the Continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Cash Assets \$2,000,000 Annual Premium Income \$400,000 Increase over 1867 \$800,000 The Undivided is agent for the above company. A. A. HARRIS, Agent. Mocksville, March 19, 1869.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

KOSKOO,

The great Health Restorer! Not a Secret Quack, Medicine. Formula around the Bottle.

PREPARED SOLELY BY DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, ORGANIC CHEMIST, NORFOLK, VA.

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WALTER A. WOOD'S

PRIZE Mowers and Reapers, THE BEST IN USE!

Used in all countries, and universally commended as THE BEST IN USE! Awarded more first premiums than any other Machine manufactured, both in this and foreign countries.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE! Two Grand Gold Medals and Cross of the Legion of Honor, At Paris Exposition, 1867

More than 120,000 now in Use! 20,000 manufactured and sold in 1868 and the demand unsupplied.

Increasing Demand. Increased Facilities Additional Improvements for 1869.

Wood's Prize Mowers (Land & Horse). " Self Raking Reaper, with " New Mowing Attachment. " Hand Rake Reaper.

Haines' Illinois Harvester. Manufactured by the Walter A. Wood Mower and Reaper Machine Company. General Office and Manufacturing, Hoesick Falls, Rensselaer county, N. Y.

Branch Offices and Sales Rooms—44 Cortlandt street, New York City, P. O. Box, 5850, 206 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Alexandria, Va. Madison, Wis. 77 Upper Thames, St. London.

Send for New Descriptive Circular and Price List. Applications from the South, South of Virginia, should be addressed to the New York Branch Office, as above.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. Extra Inducements Offered! McCubbin, Sullivan & Co., are Agents for the above Reapers in Salisbury. April 23—16:10m

RIVES & PROCTOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, Fancy & Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, Imported & Domestic Window Glass, Putty, SPICES, &c. &c.

Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Physicians, Dentists, and others, to their extensive stock and superior inducements. 107 Sycamore St., Petersburg. N. F. RIVES, S. D. W. H. PROCTOR. April 23—16:10m

Pure Rye and Corn Whiskies, Distilled in Old Style, Pure and Unadulterated at the Old North State Distillery, GROOT, KUCK, & CO., Prop's. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ALSO, Want to purchase 500 or 1000 head of Cattle, and pay the highest Cash Prices for Corn and Rye. July 2—26:6m

MAGIC! THE ABOVE IS THE MOST APPROVED PAIN EXPELLER that could have been applied to this valuable and powerful Pain Expeller. Its influence over such painful cases is so great, that it is recommended to exist cannot be questioned only by those who have not tried it. There is claimed for it a reputation over all other preparations recommended for similar purposes—when they have failed. READ THE FOLLOWING: "I have used your MAGIC OIL for several years, and it has cured me of all my pains. I have used it for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Croup, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Dyspepsia, Sore Throat, Rheumatic Pains, Fever and Ague, Sprains and Bruises, Inflammation of Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Colic, Pains or Spasms, of an character."

Prepared and for sale by DR. G. R. POULSON, Druggist and Apothecary, Salisbury, N. C. June 30, 1869.

W. C. Map and Gazetteer. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING Purchased the entire Copyright Plates, &c., of the above Works and desiring to expedite their sale through the entire State, at an early day, offers to active buyers, commencing a good chance to offer three-fourths of a map, in shares of five or ten counties each. This new map will be about five feet by four; illustrated border, handsomely engraved, counties, railroads, post-offices, mines, mountains, &c., &c. A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, office and school in the State. Specimen copies ready about the 1st September, 1869. Terms accommodating, address with 2 stamps, Rev. SAMUEL PEARCE, August 13—3:3m Wilmington, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL. M. H. PINNIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEXINGTON, N. C.

WILL PRACTICE in the courts of Davidson, Forsythe, Guilford, Alamance and Randolph counties. REFERENCED: Hon. R. M. Pearson, C. J. of N. C. Raleigh. " E. G. Reade, Associate Justice, " Thomas Settle, " " R. P. Dick, " Bedford Brown, Yanceyville, N. C. " Hon. John Kerr, " R. McLean, Greensboro', N. C. " Thomas Heflin, Jr., " " J. M. Chas. Dobson, N. C. January 29, 1869.

Dr. I. W. JONES, Having located in Salisbury, offers his Professional services to the public. Office on Canal Street, opposite the Court House, and next door to the Law office of Hon. Horton C. Gage. May 28, 1869.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Dr. Lawrence's Women's Friend cures diseases peculiar to Females. For sale by DR. G. R. POULSON, Druggist and Apothecary, Salisbury, N. C. May 28, 1869.

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John A. Ramsay, Salisbury, N. C. June 18, 1869.

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