

talked for the Union, voted for the Union, acted for the Union, and made the cry of the Union, to encourage patriotic firebrands and Gilmer who have begged, and prayed the North to give us pledges that their hand would be stayed from further effort to sacrifice them, but they prayed to deaf ears, though they had humbled themselves to the position of supplicants, having long been denied the rights of equals by the Union.

When the North has pitched an overboard, and jerked every rope out of our hands by which we could hang to the old ship, can we be expected to swim after it until drowned in our effort, or killed by the malicious shots of our enemies? The South think it safer to go ashore, stand on another craft and pick up as many of their struggling comrades as they can recover from the deep. Humanity prompts to this course as well as regard for their unfortunate friends; and they will continue in their efforts until all are saved from their peril, if possible, disregarding the fraternal assurances of the North that they will all be elevated above the level of common mortals by the work, if they fall into their power.

As a speedy death is preferable to a lingering one of tortures and to a cowardly one, they could not do otherwise even if not well assured of their ability to maintain their independence. They believe strong influences always work with those who have justice upon their side, and it is their disposition to maintain that position with temperance, but unwavering firmness. If driven from one point, they will maintain to the last all that remain, until their rights are conceded or they exterminated. If the North do not love them, they are not only willing but desirous to relieve them from further association. They have offered to partition all property in which the North have any interest in common with them, and to settle peacefully and honorably all partnership accounts upon the dissolution of the firm; but they cannot and will not continue in business with those who use their capital and names as partners, while they deny their rights as members, refuse them their share of the gains, and make the common place of business as well as their private decisions, scenes of such hatred toward them. No man of ordinary intelligence and self respect would continue such an association, but disclose probably if they can, forcibly if they must.

THE URGENCY OF THE STRUGGLE.

In all human probability this present week will witness some important military movement at Manassas Junction. As noticed elsewhere, the more advanced phalanx of the two armies has almost half each other as they walk their rounds or stand on guard. Their scouting parties have just met near the county seat of Fairfax county, some 15 miles from Alexandria and 13 miles from the Junction. Who may eventually be at the head of the Lincolnite troops on this line might be difficult to say. They may have some good fighters, but taking out South, they have no General, no battle to compare with Lee, or Beauregard, or Bonham, or Johnson, the latter being in command at Harper's Ferry.

Upon the result of this conflict great moral effects may depend, and these will soon assume the form of physical demonstrations. What happens for a moment that the fire of resistance in Maryland is dead, although the same be smothered for a time. Who doubts that a rout at Manassas Junction would be followed by a pursuit on some line into Maryland, and that by an uprising of a desperate, betrayed and limited people.

When the fight does come, we think it will be a desperate hand to hand contest. We know how the Southern troops have chafed at their forced inaction, and we know the desperate spirit by which they are animated. They will not give an inch—they would not stop the work of slaughter to, share in the plunder of an imperial treasury.

There are no more deadly enemies than brave men who have been forced to dissemble their feelings for a time, or at least to what they could neither prevent nor resent. The people of Maryland, thousands of them, are thus enemies to the Lincoln despotism, and are thus ready at the first opportunity to start forward in the line of resistance and independence.

Neither Jefferson Davis nor Abe Lincoln can be supposed to be ignorant of this state of things or insensible to the importance to be attached to it, and thus it is that with all the confidence expressed by the peaceful bulwark of the New York Tribune and Courier and Enquirer, there is really a good deal of solicitude expressed and felt in well informed official quarters connected with the Washington Government.

The Tribune calls for the imposition of a fine upon the city of Alexandria, for what it calls the "murder of Ellsworth." It seems that the verdict of an Alexandria Jury of Inquiry was that Jackson came to his death at the hands of United States soldiers, "while defending his own property in his own home." Therefore does the Tribune, assume the killing of Ellsworth to have been murder, also assume the complicity of the whole community in that "murder." The Tribune says "Let the barbarians [as of the South] be taught that we [the Lincolnites] are in earnest," and so forth, and so on. Has it truly you found out whether the South is in earnest?—*Wid. Journal.*

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury at Alexandria in Relation to the Death of Mr. Jackson.—Some of the witnesses of Alexandria evidently regard the death of Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Marshall House, in a very different light from what it is looked upon at the North. There the Republican Journals denounce him as an assassin, and speak of Ellsworth as a Martyr; but the coroner's jury empaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of Jackson, with a biasness which not even the presence of hostile troops in their midst could deter, emphatically declared it to be their verdict, "that the deceased came to his death at the hands of the troops of the United States, while in defence of his private property, in his own house."

Does not this verdict afford matter for profound reflection?—*Balt. Exchange.*

See your Seed.—Planters and gardeners must not rely, as heretofore, on getting their garden seeds from the Northern States. We advise them to be careful in saving a good supply of all kinds, as they will soon be ripe. Plant a large crop of Irish potatoes; they will make good potatoes, if nothing more. Look to your interest in time.

Georgia Man Drowns.—Mr. H. Drummiller, of Atlanta, Georgia, is manufacturing bass and kettle drums, which he guarantees will be found more durable and serviceable than any in use in the South.

New York, June 1.
A portion of the Garibaldi Guards threw down their muskets to-day; and said they would have rifles. Two were shot on the spot, when the balance took up the muskets.

The New York Seventh Regiment departed for home to-day.

Legation of Kentucky.
A new military district, to be called the department of Kentucky, has been formed, the command of which is assigned to Col. Anderson.

Col. Anderson's department embraces Kentucky within one hundred miles of the river. His headquarters for the present will be Louisville.

THE FOLLOWING are some of the anonymous letters constantly receiving for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters:
CANANDAUA, July 15, 1859.
Major, Hostetter of Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.—Gents:—As we are strangers, I honestly assure you twenty-eight dollars for four dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which please forward via Michigan Southern Railroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago Station. I have purchased several dozen bottles at Toledo this summer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade with you. I was induced to try your Bitters by my physician, for the Liver Complaint, and received such material aid that I have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation. Yours respectfully,
PHILO WILSON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
There is a Union Prayer Meeting at the Methodist Church every morning at 8 o'clock. The object of these meetings is to intercede with God for our soldiers and our Country. The services are very brief, and all who can come are most earnestly requested to do so.

WANTED.
Rowan Artillery.
20 MORE able-bodied Men wanted for this Company by order of Capt. J. A. RANNEY, June 6, 1861. 10

INFANTRY SERVICE.
75 Active Men Wanted to Enlist FOR THE WAR!
THE undersigned having been appointed in the North Carolina State Troops, invite all soldiers to move their company, to enlist under them. Fifteen Dollars Bounty paid to all as soon as mustered; regular pay from \$11 to \$21, per month, counting from day of enlistment. Uniform, board and medical attendance, free.
Apply to the undersigned at Salisbury.
W. C. LORR, Captain.
G. C. MCCONNELL, Lieutenant.
G. A. BROWN, Lieutenant.
Salisbury, June 6, 1861. 10

BANK OF WILMINGTON HAS DECLARED a Dividend of 4 per cent, payable 10th inst.
June 6, 1861. 10

NOTICE.
THE firm of R. DEEVER & CO., is dissolved by limitation. All those having claims against the above will present them for payment.
June 6, 1861. 10

Head-Quarters 63rd Regiment N. C. MILITIA.
THE OFFICERS of the Regiment, as per order of Court Martial, May 30th, are hereby notified to appear in front of the Adjutant's office in Salisbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the last Friday in June, armed with fire-arms, and accoutred as common militia men, for instruction.
R. P. BESSENT, Adjutant.
June 2d, 1861.—10

Volunteers Wanted for the Salisbury Greys.
ACTIVE and vigorous men, anxious to serve their Country, are invited to join the new Rifle Company—Salisbury Greys.
Farm, Rifleman Form.
May 9, 1861. 10

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, SALISBURY, May 25, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, for the delivery of good merchantable Flour, at any Mill Road Depot within the State, in quantities not less than Twenty-five Barrels, until the 15th July 1861.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Flour" and addressed to the Commissary General.
WM. JOHNSTON, Commissary General.
May 30th, 1861. 47

Salisbury Female Seminary.
THE exercises of this institution will be continued as heretofore, under the direction of the subscriber. In consequence of the disturbed state of our public affairs he has changed his purpose to remove, and hopes to make himself as useful to the community during these troublous times as possible. Believing that his labors have been generally satisfactory, he solicits extended patronage, and would ask his friends to aid him in increasing the number of his pupils.
A. D. WILKINSON.
May 16, 1861. 63

THE NORTH CAROLINA White Sulphur Springs.
SITUATED near the Western N. C. R. R. in the County of Catawba.
THIS popular Summer resort, with additional buildings since last season, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of June.
Ample arrangements made for comfort and amusement of Guests. A fine Band of Music engaged for the season. New Bowling Alley and Bathing Saloon erected.
Every effort will be made to make this a pleasant and safe retreat for the families of those who may be at this crisis called from home—indeed simple arrangements made to insure this.
MRS. E. J. ROBARDS, Sub.
May 13, 1861. 52

WE HAVE IN STORE
35 bbls. Coffee Sugars.
10 bbls. Molasses.
6 bbls. N. Orleans Syrup.
800 lbs. Sole Leather.
50 kegs Nails.
25 bags Rio Coffee.
2 casks Rice.
All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.
R. A. MURPHY.
April 5. 347

I. W. JONES, M. D.
Has permanently located in the town of Salisbury, and offers his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
Office on Water Street, first door above Bul's Confectionery.
Jan. 15, 1861. 6m35

Attention! Military Companies.
THE subscriber is prepared to furnish to Companies the Military Fatigue Cap of Home Manufacture and material, well made, and of latest military style at low price. Address,
JAS. H. EXNER, Salisbury, N. C.
May 17, 1861

Notice to Sheriff.
TAX RECEIPTS, neatly printed to order and put in books if desired, at short notice and on moderate terms, for cash. Send in your orders.

To the Public!
THE patriotic citizens of Rowan County are called upon to contribute to the defense of the soil of North Carolina. The contest has commenced, and troops have been sent to Forts Caswell and Macon.
Troops from Rowan have gone and are still going, and depend upon their fellow-citizens at home to sustain them.
There is a Store-Room opened in Salisbury for the reception of anything that may be contributed. No freight for transportation on any of the railroads will be charged, and Messrs McCUBBIN & FOSTER will receive the freight and anything else that may be contributed.
Bacon, Meal, Flour, Corn, Peas, Beans, &c. in any quantities will be taken, and thankfully received. A list of every man's name who contributes will be preserved.
J. E. MOORE, Col. Commandant 6th Regiment.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED, NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
WHICH are pronounced by all to be the best Machine made. We are selling them, delivered in this place, at Manufacturers' prices, which have been recently reduced from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. We can furnish Machines at any price from \$40 to \$125. Ladies who have a great deal of sewing to do, should certainly have one, as it will substantially prolong their lives ten to twenty years. We have sold a good many of these Machines all of which have and will continue to give entire satisfaction.
Send for a Pamphlet.
R. A. MURPHY, Salisbury, April 29th, 1861. 3m47

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1861.
ORDERED by the Court that D. A. Davis, John L. Shaver and A. Henderson act as a Committee to raise on the faith and credit of the County of Rowan either by means of county bonds or by any other means in their power, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be applied under their direction to the raising, equipping and supporting volunteers of the County of Rowan and for the support and support of the families of volunteers which are left in need; that any bond given under this authority shall be signed by the Clerk of this court under the seal of said court for such a sum and on such terms as the said committee may think proper, with coupons attached, signed by the clerk, and that said committee be authorized to sell bonds approved under this authority for the best price they will bring.
It is further ordered and declared that coupons attached to the bonds above authorized, be receivable in discharge of all county taxes and other county dues, and that this order be published in both the Salisbury Banner and Carolina Watchman.
JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.
May 16, 1861. 10

NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIE COUNTY.
In Equity: Spring Term, 1861.
Arthur Nealey against Joseph W. Hall and Burton Crige, Executors of Solomon Hall, dec'd, and Bennet Austin, and wife Margaret.
It is made known to the parties of the Court, that Bennet Austin and his wife Margaret are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Carolina Watchman, for the said defendants to be and appear at the Court of the County of Davie, at the Court House in Mountville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the same set for hearing ex parte, as to them.
Witness, L. Bingham, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said County, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1861.
L. BINGHAM, C. N. E.
May 16, 1861. 6m3 perals. 65 25

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1861.
ORDERED by the Court, that the Patrol or Guard of the Town of Salisbury, have full power to visit any suspected places beyond the limits of the town, and to arrest and confine in town any disorderly or suspicious persons found beyond the limits of town in the same manner as they would arrest and confine disorderly or suspicious persons in town.
JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.
Salisbury, May 1861. 10

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1861.
ORDERED by the Court that all patrol companies in the county have leave to go any where they may please in the county and discharge the regular duty of patrol companies, when they see fit, fully out of their districts as they have heretofore discharged them within their respective districts.
JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.
May 16, 1861. 10

TOWN ORDER.
IT is hereby ordered that the Town Patrol of Salisbury have discretionary powers to arrest and lock up in the Jailhouse any person, white or black, who may be found in the streets of Salisbury after dark who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct, or be unable to give a satisfactory account of himself; and any person so committed to be brought before me for further proceedings on the following morning.
JOHN T. SHAYER, Intendant.
May 3, 1861.—131

BOOKS!
J. STEWART is prepared to furnish at short notice, Catalogues, Subscriptions and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted at lowest prices possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the time, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the sheet or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, &c., &c.
I. N. S.
Harrison's Ink, Haddock's Columbian Ink, Japan Ink all Blue, Black, Blue and Red; Higgins's Common Ink, Atwood's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap, for sale.

WALL PAPER.
To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest patterns, which for beauty, style and cheapness far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, &c., &c. Orders of anything he has on hand. Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 17, 1861. 100

March 25th, 1861.
NEW Spring and Summer GOODS!
THE subscriber has the pleasure to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his usual Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising a rich assortment of all the LATEST STYLES OF LADIES DRESS GOODS,

consisting of all the latest styles, Gown, Dress, Serge, Anglaise, Mammalines, Organza, Challis and a large Stock of EMBROIDERIES, in all of which he will be most reasonable.
A full assortment of Bleached Domestic, Linens, House-keeping Goods, &c., &c.
A. MYERS, No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C.

Farmers, Look Out!
Money, Time and Timber Saved!
I have the right in all Vandemark's Portable Pumps.
Made without posts, in the Counties of Albemarle, Randolph, Rockingham, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Rockwellburg. Cheap, convenient, durable, and unobtrusive in their advantages. We recommend the Pumps to all mill owners, farmers, and all who have business to make. We will sell Farm or County rights. A circular stating every plan of building, &c., may be had by address an application to
JNO. J. WHITE, Mechanicsville, N. C.
Mar. 19, 1861.—3m44

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!
Great Reduction in Prices!
Selling for Cash only, Come and See!
MCNEELY & YOUNG, will sell their entire stock of New Spring and Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices for cash only. We are enabled to do this by long credit facilities to accept the above plan. By the reduction in prices it will be greatly to the interest of all who have money deposited to cash to trade with us. Come and see!
NOTICE.—We now make our first call on all persons having open accounts with us, to come forward and settle, either by cash or note. We have waited too long already on a great many persons, and are now determined to close up our accounts.
MCNEELY & YOUNG, 412
April 23, 1861.

CASH SYSTEM.
OWING to the great pressure in business, and distressed state of the country, we are compelled to adopt the cash system. We have a good stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods that we are anxious to sell off for the cash, and will sell Fancy Goods in quantities of cost. We have also on hand, Cotton, Sugar and Salt, all for cash or better, at the market cash prices.
BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK, Salisbury, May 30, 1861. 414
P. S. We are very desirous that those owing by note or account will call and pay up, as we are very needy.
R. A. MURPHY.

NO CREDIT.
OUR TERMS after the 1st of May next will be exclusively Cash or Notes. We are compelled to adopt this plan for our safety, and we hope to our still take pleasure in it. Persons having accounts with us will please call and close the same by cash or note.
McCUBBIN & FOSTER, Salisbury, April 28, 1861. 100

THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED
WE are now selling our stock out at reduced prices for CASH. No goods sold on credit. All persons indebted to us are requested to call and pay up.
R. A. MURPHY, 1549
April 22, 1861.

To the Farmers of Rowan and adjoining Counties.
As our intercourse with the North is not as formerly broken up and our market must be supplied from the up country, the undersigned solicits consignments of Flour, Bacon, Lard, Hops, Rye, &c., &c., which shall have his personal attention.
JOHN F. FOARD, Newbern, May 7, 1861. 3m52