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WHO WANTS A PIANO?

SEVERAL Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing GOOD PIANOS for their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the manufacturers, which enable me to furnish instruments of the first class, at reduced prices. I save each purchaser from \$40 to \$100. Price of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections. When selections shall have been made the money can be sent to me, at my expense, by the Southern Express, and a Piano will be shipped to the Depot the purchaser may designate. Each Piano sold will be warranted. Address me at Stateville, N. C. J. M. M. CALDWELL, 23:ly

OSBORNE & BARRINGER, Attorneys at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. WILL practice in the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Lincoln and Gaston; also in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Office in the Brick Building near the Court-House, up stairs. April 23, 1866. 17:2mpd

Important Information.

ON the receipt of fifty cents, will be mailed to any person, any one of the following "RECIPTS FOR THE CURE OF HORSES," viz.—cure for Botts, Stiffle, Spavin, Gravelled Lameness, Bruised or Sore Backs, Windgalls, Hives or Thumps, cure for Founder, to take Film from the Eye, Scratches, to prevent Botts, a certain remedy for Fustio, to relieve Colic, Hide Bound, Broken Wind, Lameness in Hoof, Shoulder Slip, to prevent Foundering on the road, Diabetes and Grips. Many valuable horses have been saved from an untimely death by these remedies, and if given as advised, will not fail to cure. No person who has a horse should be without these receipts. Address L. A. CLOUSE, Smith Grove, Davidson County, N. C. April 3d, 1866. 12-mo-w

CARRIAGE MAKING.

W. H. SMITH & CO. ARE still carrying on the Carriage Making business at their old stand, opposite the Lutheran Church, in all its branches. They generally keep on hand a number of completed jobs—Buggies, Sulkeys, Rockaways, &c., which they will sell cheap. All work put up to order in their line of business shall be executed according to specifications, and in a superior style. All kind of repairing done at short notice. Country produce and lumber taken in exchange for work. SMITH & CO.

HATTING.

The undersigned also carries on the Hattng business, and in a separate apartment, may always be found superior "home-made Hats." Call and see them, and bring all the furs you can to exchange for good, durable Hats. W. H. SMITH, March 20, 1866. tf-w-12



T. E. BROWN & CO.

HAVING largely extended their facilities for all kind of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work, are fully prepared to fill all orders in their line of business in superior style, and cheap. House-roofing, Gutters, &c., per contract. Stills, and all other Copper work done in the very best manner and on accommodating terms. Old pewter, copper, and country produce taken in exchange for work. Wholesale buyers advised to call and hear prices before purchasing elsewhere. March 28, 1866. 3mo-w

DEROSSET & CO.

Formerly Derosset & Brown, Established 1839) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 6 North Water Street, (up stairs,) WILMINGTON, N. C. WILL give personal attention to the purchase and sale of produce of every description, and to receiving all forwarding goods. March 13, 1866. 10-cash

HORRIBLE CRIME.

One of the most horrible crimes on record—a whipping of his child to death by a minister—is reported by the Rochester, N. Y., Union. That journal says: "The account of the whipping to death of a child three years old by its father, a clergyman, because it would not say its prayers, near Medina, New York, awakened the greatest indignation of our citizens against the inhuman father. The report was hardly credited, so an natural and monstrous was the crime committed. We blush to say that the most sickening and dreadful part of the unparalleled horror was not published. Lindley's (that's the monster's name) statement before the coroner's jury was corroborated by other witnesses. The body of the child told more plainly and

pathetically than words could of the terrible punishment it had undergone.—Several of its fingers were broken and the blood had oozed from every pore. "To console the crime the father tied the little one's hands behind its back and placed it in its coffin." While physicians were making a post-mortem examination of the body, he sat by coolly looking at the proceedings. After a while he spoke and asked them if they had not carried "this thing far enough." The physicians discovered no disease about the child—it died solely from excessive and cruel punishment.—The little one would have been three years old next August—whipped to death because it would not say its prayers.

Max has imported a thousand night-gales into Mexico. They will sing his requiem.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Congress professes, says the Baltimore Transcript, that security for the future is the great subject which is uppermost in its mind, as it undoubtedly is and ought to be in the minds of the people. But whether it means security for the party, must be decided by its acts.

The first and most absolute necessity after civil wars is pacification. Resentments and passions must be soothed.—Mutual harmony and co-operation must be restored. We must not seek peace with the temper and feelings of war, with plans of action inspired by an angry, distrustful and hostile spirit. There can be no practical solution of pending problems, without the utmost candor, toleration and forbearance on the part of Congress and of the people.

No one can appreciate more highly than ourselves the importance of security for the future. It involves everything that is precious to Americans,—Peace, Union, Constitutional Liberty. What would not North and South give to be back where they were before the late horrid war! Other convulsions would sink the land still lower in the abyss of misery and debt, and end in depriving us of the very forms and semblance of free government. The people would look for repose from perpetual strife in despotism. Property would purchase its own safety in the surrender of freedom. The mischief of Robespierre handed over the liberties of France to the first Napoleon. The present Emperor succeeded in mounting the throne because the people were taught to believe that all they had was in danger of destruction by the descendants of the Jacobins. "I am President, make me Emperor," said Napoleon. "You shall vote. All who vote ye shall have Bonapart, and order; all who vote nay, leave France to chaos." So it would be here; some military chieftain would arise, and compel the same alternative.

Therefore we want security for the future. But not one of the schemes for that purpose proposed by Congress has any solid practical foundation. It seems to be conceded that there is no feasible way to exact direct security for the future behavior of those lately engaged in resistance to the general government.—Beyond the parole of the soldiers, the recognition of others to keep the peace and the arrest of a few leaders, we cannot exact individual guarantees from the late Southern combatants. For can they be reached in their collective capacity as members of States, except by an amendment to the Constitution, which is not likely to be ratified. Although some of their functions as States are suspended by the peculiarity of their situation, they are yet proclaimed to be within the Union under the Constitution.

The indirect radical mode of obtaining security tends, in our minds, to the very reverse. Their plan is to exclude the Southern people from representation in Congress until after the next Presidential election, and to exclude the entire Southern vote for President and Vice President. Supposing the Southern and Northern Democrats together should elect a President, they will resist that election. It is evident that the Southern States consider themselves within the Union, and claim that they have complied with all the terms originally offered them and all which Congress had the right to impose. If, then, they are represented in the National Democratic nominating Convention, and choose electors for President and Vice President, and the electoral votes of this Northern and Southern Democratic ticket elect a President and Vice President, will not the refusal to recognize that election be likely to produce formidable troubles? Can any man contemplate such a contingency without the most profound solicitude?

If our public men would reach a beneficent solution of the perplexing complications of the day, let them cultivate the faculty of looking at things as they are, instead of as they would like to have them.—The hatreds and hostilities incident to war, must no longer be permitted to prompt legislative action in peace.—The security of the country must be looked to, and not the permanence of party, especially when the latter can only be maintained at the expense of the first. The best guarantee of the future behavior of the Southern States is the policy of justice and conciliation recommended by the President. They have neither the ability nor the intention to resist the Government, but if we would make them an element of power, instead of weakness, and a source of prosperity instead of taxation and debt, we must bind them to our hearts by cords of love and gratitude, and not drag them as reluctant captives at our chariot wheels.

INDIANA POLITICS.

NEW ALBANY, IND., June 28.—The Democratic Congressional Convention which assembled here to-day was large and enthusiastic. Major Sherrerd presided. A series of resolutions were passed acknowledging the justice of the late war for the preservation of the Union; declaring uncompromising hostility to suffrage for negroes; endorsing the President's vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills; opposing an increase of the rates of duties upon imports; warmly approving of the restoration policy of the President; opposing any amendment to the Constitution at the present time; declaring that none of the States were ever out of the Union during the late rebellion; opposing the exemption of three thousand millions of the wealth of the country from taxation; denouncing the legislation of the radical Congress, and demanding of the National Legislature that every species of wealth shall bear its equal share of taxation.

Hon. M. C. Kerr was nominated for re-election by acclamation.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

New Orleans, June 28.—Judge Durcell, a member of the Convention of 1864, says it was composed of non-residents who were elected by the army and officers and men about the gumbots, that it is without legal existence, and that any attempt to re-convene it is revolutionary.

President Johnson, in his late Message to Congress objecting to the proposed radical amendment to the Constitution, uses this significant language: "That of the thirty six States which constitute the Union eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all the functions as States in conformity with the organic law of the land."

This is plain language; and if the States have been entirely restored to all the functions as States, why is it that military commanders and Bureau officers are permitted to interfere with the civil affairs of a State arraigning and trying citizens and imposing penalties? According to the President's own declaration they have no right to arraign and try citizens, and we advise all who are thus dealt with to appeal to the President, and lay the matter before him.—He will give it attention.—Char. Democrat.

Ice as A Medicine.—Quite marvelous results have lately been noted from the use of ice applied to the spinal nerves. Its frequent application in some severe cases of apoplexy has relieved the patient. It is applied to the lumbar plexus of the nerves over the spine, alternated with hot water to the feet. A case of undoubted hydrophobia has been cured by following that treatment. The patient was bound to the bed, face downwards, and a thorough wet cupping from the head down the whole length of the spine followed with ice applications for two or three days uninterrupted. Pulse and breathing became quiet, pain gradually left him, and complete recovery was the result. In the French hospitals the ice treatment in cases of nervous debility paralysis of the motor nerves, prostrations, uteri, convulsions, from teething and pueral convulsions, has been successful without a drop of medicine. The great secret of the mode of treatment consists in using the ice long enough to get its tonic effects only, which is a nice point, and requires great care from the medical attendant, as short applications of ice are powerfully neurotic while its too lengthy application debilitates the patient.

DAVIS' PRISON LIFE.—In speaking of this work the Philadelphia Age says: "Doctor Craigh was a volunteer in the Federal army, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Happily for the cause of truth, he was a volunteer, for his term of service being at an end, he is a free man and can speak the truth. He certainly had no sympathy with the Southern cause or its leaders, least of all with Mr. Davis. He is therefore an unsuspected and dispassionate witness."

Telegraphic News.

From Europe. New York, July 2.

The Bremen has arrived with dates to the 20th. Cotton has advanced from a quarter to a half. Prussia and Italy had formally declared war against Austria.

On the 19th, the Prussians entered Dresden—the King of Saxony withdrawing into Bohemia. His army had effected a junction with the Austrians.

The Prussians occupy Hanover and threaten Frankfurt. An engagement took place between the Prussians and Hessians near Frankfurt, and a regiment of the latter were almost annihilated.

The Austrians are hourly expected in Saxony. A battle is expected near Frankfurt, before which there are assembled from 30,000 to 50,000 Federal troops.

The Austrians commenced hostilities on the 18th, by crossing the Silesian frontier and firing on the Prussians. The latter have not crossed the Austrian frontier, but are said to be pushing on towards Berlin.

Latest Market Reports.

New York, July 2.—Cotton quiet at noon, at 36a39. Gold 154 1/2.

Washington, July 1.

A letter from a source to be credited dated Tampico, Mexico, June 10th, says that the people of Huajucla, with other principal towns in Huasteca District, have risen again in favor of Juarez. Victoria is also in the hands of the Juaristas. The writer says that the latter will take Tampico from the Imperialists—its capture being entirely feasible, as it is guarded by Mexicans impressed into the service, and they will not fight against their own people.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to all Collectors of Customs, directing them to show the amount of money received, and the disposition made thereof, under the act of March 3d, 1865. The 14th section of this act provides that ten dollars shall be paid to Collectors by the master or captain or owner of any vessel coming from foreign ports, for every passenger other than cabin passengers above the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage by natural causes.

The Land offices in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas are to be consolidated at Montgomery, Tallahassee, New Orleans, Little Rock and Jackson.

The report in the Russian Grimal case will be made in the early part of the week. It is now believed that Romanoff will be expelled, as he explicitly declared that he administered the flogging for words spoken in debate.

New York, July 1.

The Joint Committee of the City, State and Federal authorities have agreed to take the new part of the City Hall as the site for a new Post Office—the U. S. Government paying the City \$500,000.

No cases of Cholera reported on yesterday. Speedy dispatches state that the disbursement of the Treasury Department for the week just ended were: War Department \$6,304,764; Navy \$1,791,023; Interior \$17,141. The total amount for the first year ending June 30th, of the three Departments was \$395,925,634. One million, three hundred and twenty thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars of National Bank currency was issued last week, making the total amount issued thus far \$282,355,440.

Vermont State Convention.

Montpelier, Vt., June 29.

The Democratic State Convention nominated Chas. A. Davenport for Governor, and reaffirmed the trust and confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, and endorsed President Johnson's restoration policy and demanded the taxation of the United States bonds.

Washington, June 30.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Martin F. Conway of Richmond, Va., ex member of Congress from Kansas, as Consul at Marseilles, France, and Charles Davis of Nashville, Tennessee, and Joel Grissard of Windsor, N. C., as collectors of customs. Thos. L. Culbert, Naval officer at Charleston, S. C.

Maj. Gen. John Pope succeeds Gen. Hooker at New York, relieved in consequence of continued ill-health.

Gen. Hancock takes Pope's place in the West.

The special Committee of the Senate have agreed to report a bill appropriating four millions for temporary repairs of the Mississippi levees. The bill will pass the Senate, and several of the most prominent members of the House indicate an intention to vote for it.

The total receipts from Internal Revenue, customs and from miscellaneous sources, and sales of public lands for direct tax and from sales of public lands for direct tax for the fiscal year ending, will, it is estimated at the Treasury Department, foot up over five hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Receipts from Internal Revenue, as estimated, will be three hundred and fifty million dollars; of direct tax, about two million; from miscellaneous sources, about one million; and from sales of public lands, about six hundred thousand dollars.

Three persons were pardoned to day by the President: Mrs. Mary Coll, Mrs. Mary W. Anderson, and O. P. N. Snel, of Green county, G. S., all of these applicants came under the \$20,000 clause of the Amnesty proclamation.

The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to enquire into the propriety of purchasing grounds not less than one hundred acres for the public park and site for the Presidential mansion.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the Freedmen's Bill, and was agreed to by the committee of conference. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed at length. The House was engaged all day in consider-

ing the tariff bill. Mr. Poland offered a resolution reciting that Albert Elmore, recently nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate as collector of customs at Mobile, held office at one time under the late Confederate government and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of the official oath filed by said Elmore. Adopted.

ONE OF THE WITNESSES—A STARTLING EXPOSURE.—The Clerfield (Penn.) Republican copies the following from one of its exchanges:

It will be remembered that at the trial of the accomplices of Booth before a military commission at Washington, on the charge of complicity with the assassination of President Lincoln, a certain James B. Merritt was the principal witness for the Government. On his testimony Mrs. Surratt was convicted and hanged, and on his testimony it was shown that Jefferson Davis, C. C. Clay and George N. Saunders were directly implicated in the assassination. To out-siders the testimony of this man Merritt read strangely at the time of the trials. His statements did not appear reasonable. Mrs. Surratt's daughter, after the execution of her mother, pronounced them utterly false from beginning to end, and so indignant was Clay when he heard that this witness had said that he voluntarily surrendered himself to the Government authorities, and asked for a trial. Davis and Sanders too pronounced his testimony perjury. Indeed, his entire stock before the illegal military court had the appearance of manufactured testimony.

It now appears that this villain's evidence was perjured from beginning to end. He has recently been before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and his examination there showed that his testimony in the trial of the conspirators was totally void of truth; that he really knew nothing connecting any persons with transactions not recognized by the usages of war; that this attempt to connect Davis, Clay, Sanders and others with the assassination of Lincoln was a pure fabrication. One very remarkable fact was elicited in this examination, where-in he admitted that the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, had paid him between five and six thousand dollars for his services as a Witness before the Military Commission which tried the conspirators. Out of the mouth of this man who sold his soul to the Devil for five thousand dollars, a Republican committee are trying to establish the complicity of Jefferson Davis with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

The Right Spirit.—At a meeting of the citizens of Augusta Co., Va., held last week, the following admirable resolution, among others, was reported by the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart:

"That the people of Augusta can never authorize their Senators and delegates in the General Assembly to vote for the article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed, as before stated, by the two Houses of Congress; and that, in their opinion, it is far better for Virginia to maintain her position, as a State out of the Union, and at the same time discharge the duties of a State in the Union, than to enter the halls of Congress with brand of self imposed degradation upon her brow, and the object of the just scorn of mankind; and that, therefore, it is the fixed purpose of the people, without passion or excitement, and with no view to disturb the order or harmony of the country, to decline even to consider any proposed amendments of the Constitution, until, to use the words of President Johnson in his recent message to Congress, 'after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.'

The Divorce Case.—Some surprise has been expressed that the Convention should have acted on a petition for divorce and granted it. We learn that the case was a peculiar one, not cognizable by the Courts nor even the Legislature, and therefore if relief was obtained by the injured party the Convention must grant it. The petition came from Mrs. Jane F. Havens, praying to be divorced from her husband on the ground that he had deserted her for seven years, during which time she had not heard from him and did not know where he was, &c. &c. We learn that the lawyers in the Convention admitted that it was a case not within the jurisdiction of the Courts. If that is true, the Convention did right to afford the woman relief and separation from a worthless man.—Charlotte Democrat.

The post mortem examination of a little girl, aged seven years, who died in Bethlehem, Conn., revealed the fact that her death was caused by particles which had been bitten from her finger nails. They were swallowed, and, sticking into the sides of her stomach, caused ulceration, and death ensued.

Prentice says of an editor who "smelt a rat," that if he did, and the rat smelt him, the poor rat had the worst of it.

MARKET REPORTS.

Salisbury, July 4, 1866

COLLECTED DAILY BY SPRAGUE BROS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Bacon, Coffee, Corn, Coppers, Caudles, Cotton, Eggs, Feathers, Flour, Fish, Fruit, Iron, Leather, Milk, Molasses, Onions, Potatoes, Sugar, Salt, Soap, Tobacco, Gold, and Silver.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We publish in another column a call for a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August.—This call is signed by Senators Doolittle, Cowan, Dixon, Hendricks, Nesmith and Norton; by Assistant Postmaster General Randall, and by ex-Senator Browning, of Illinois. The plan proposed is to assemble delegates from all the thirty-six States and nine Territories. The object is to hold counsel together, as friends and brothers, upon the present condition of our national affairs, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the country.

The principles which the delegates are to indorse are explicitly stated. They affirm the perpetuity of the Union, the equality of the States and the abolition of slavery, and insist upon the constitutional rights of the South to immediate representation in Congress. When the platform is summed up its total is Southern representation in Congress. The delegates are to subscribe to this platform, and to be chosen by electors of the same faith. The intention of the framers of the call is to effect a union between the conservative elements, North and South, in support of President Johnson and against the Radicals. Such a union is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. If it had been secured in Congress at the opening of the session the Radicals would have been comparatively powerless and harmless. We do not know whether President Johnson is interested in this scheme. The fact that it is started by his political and personal friends convinces us, however, that he cannot disapprove of it.—Richmond Examiner.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Twenty-three students graduated on Thursday, at the commencement of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College—three in the school of mines, five in mechanical engineering, and thirteen in civil engineering.

Falling in cholera Asiatic, the Albany and New York journals have now gone to work to report what they never thought of reporting before—cases of cholera morbus.

The financial panic in England has affected Rio Janeiro, and several failures have occurred in that city. A man was arrested in Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, for passing counterfeit fractional currency, of which he had a large quantity.

The Senate has confirmed Duff Green as United States Marshal for Southern Mississippi.

The Mayor of Montgomery, Alabama, fines the hackman \$5 for swearing in the streets of that city.

Mr. Eli Walker, a gunsmith of Hartford, Ct., has just inherited an estate in England valued at thirty-five millions of dollars.

It is stated that the Hon. O. G. Browning, of Illinois, will succeed Secretary Harlan in the Interior Department.

A fire occurred in Natchez, Mississippi, on Wednesday morning, completely destroying four stores. The loss amounted to \$100,000.

A new line of steamers has been established between Boston and Charleston.

A Democratic Soldiers' Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the 1st August.

Mason L. Wiggin, Esq., has yielded to the many solicitations he has received, and announces himself a candidate to represent Halifax county, in the Senate of the next State legislature.