

Miscellaneous News.

The following from a speech of a "Republican" member of the New York State Convention, shows with what apprehensions he regards the future:

Can it do any harm to remember that our national debt is twenty seven thousand millions of dollars? Of this, at least one sixth, or four hundred and fifty millions, must be paid by this State. The State is now paying to the national government not less than seventy or eighty millions of dollars a year in direct taxes. The State debt is over fifty-one millions of dollars, and the town and county debts seventy five millions more. In view of our share of the national debt, the State debt fails to impress us as it ought. Years ago, a State debt of forty millions startled the people; and the watchword went forth, stop and pay. On this very day New York is bound for five hundred and seventy six millions of dollars of debt; more than one third of the whole assessed valuation. Our people must pay the interest on this amount, and must provide for the redemption of the principal. The interest comes out of their earnings and their savings, and the principal must one day increase their labor or diminish their comforts. This is a constant danger. The fact stares us in the face that we have entered upon the era of reduction of values. The gold dollar is worth \$1.35 in paper, or rather the paper dollar is worth seventy four cents in gold. That margin of difference—twenty six per cent.—is oozing away out of every pore, out of values generally. It may be in a few months, it may be in a couple of years, but sooner or later, a share of the valves in this State estimated in money, not far from that margin, is to

Fill it out like the Arab, And as silently steal away.

I am no alarmist. My picture includes no dark forebodings of the ruin to be caused by contraction. Count every man solvent. Believe that every mechanic and laborer shall have steady employment. Omit from the calculation all considerations of the stringency of the market—forget, if you can, how, in 1837 and 1837, many works commenced were forced to stop, from failure to obtain money on the securities. Pronounce, if possible, that with State aid these projects will be fitted into the white light of success, above the clouds of financial storms above the refractions which effect all commerce and all business. Yet we cannot shut our eyes to the contingency. To destroy bridges and burn boats to prevent retreat, is soldierly courage; it is business prudence. The chance, I will not call it the danger, that a panic may overtake us on the way to the resumption of specie payments, ought to render all men wary, and ought to compel those who have a voice in adjusting taxation to make it as light as possible, and beyond all, exactly equal. The lesson is apt, that we should temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

Albert Pike, editor of the Memphis Appeal, finding a statement in the papers that the attention of General Grant had been called to some of his incendiary articles, and the question whether he (Pike) had not "violated his parole," says: "We do not happen to have given any parole to General Grant. We were in neither the military nor civil service of the Confederate Government after November, 1863, and General Grant has as little to do with us as a corporal of a company of regulars has."

Raphael Semmes' Reply to Gen. Sherman's "Greeting."

SIR:—In former times, when a person who had the honor of signing U. S. A. after his name, felt aggrieved, he addressed a private note to the party whom he supposed meant to offend him. Such a note from you would have found a ready response at my hands. This was a rule in the old service, where the uniform was a guarantee that the wearer of it was a gentleman. What changes the birth of the "New Nation" may have brought about among those who now wear alouder straps, I am unable to say. As you have departed from this rule, I am constrained to regard you as one of those new men of the army, whose education has been defective, though I know nothing of your antecedents, never having heard of your name or fame until I read the incendiary speech delivered by you to the blacks at Lexington, Ky., the other day. Having voluntarily placed yourselves without the pale of a gentleman, by assaulting me, personally, through the newspapers, there is no other recourse left me—unless you should hear after charge your minds—but to reply to you through the same channel. I do not, I hope, by the grace of God, but by the mercy of the government, which you speak, since I purchased my personal safety with a consideration, which has long since been paid to and enjoyed by the other contracting party in writing the laying down of my arms and the disbandment of my troops. There are no doubt, plenty of such creatures as yourself, who would be glad of the opportunity to disgrace the government under which they live, by committing to dishonor, but I have the satisfaction of believing there are other members of the United States army, besides the scum of the British order who had a contract to furnish horses to the freedmen's bureau, affiliate to the Government; that he had so far with progress for sinister purposes and wickedness, but that he had so arranged that existing general instructions with the place and time of their delivery as which an honorable Providence has secured their capture by John Morgan, seized them. But I am wasting words, who as then on a raid in Kentucky

on such nice fellows as yourself, and so, if you will permit me, I will close our correspondence by telling you that in my judgment, no officer of the United States army, who entertained the sentiments of honor which should characterize a noble profession, could have written on the course and slanderous attack upon my character which you have had the distinction of producing for the gratification of a certain class of blackguards with whom, probably you associate.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Nashville paper content themselves with a brief notice of the election. The Union says: A dead calm seemed to settle upon the city—a calm that appeared to have something terrible in it. Great crowds were upon the streets; but they spoke in low tones as they gathered about the polls, and comparatively little electioneering was done by either party. No Sabbath day was ever more quiet, and the clanking sabres of the cavalry broke ominously upon the still air as they moved up and down the echoing pavement.

Notwithstanding the manifest injustice with which the election was being carried on, it was evident that there was no remedy that would not bring on bloodshed if undertaken, and everything was passed over without remonstrance. The Louisville Journal remarks as follows:

The magnitude of the Brownlow majorities may surprise some, but certainly it has not surprised us. Our surprise is rather, that, in the wretched condition of affairs in Tennessee, the conservatives had the ability and the nerve to cast even so large a vote as they did cast. It might reasonably have been supposed that the amount of their vote would be the next thing to nothing.

Not a tenth part as much freedom of suffrage existed in Tennessee on Thursday, as was permitted by Louis Napoleon in 1852, when he got himself voted Emperor of France.

Removal of Sheridan.—The National Intelligence, of yesterday, says: "Sneers of the Radical press in reference to the delay in the removal of Gen. Sheridan are quite out of place. It seems, that so far from the delay being the result of any change of determination as to him, it is referable solely to the caution proper to be observed in designating his successor. In this connection we may say that telegraphic dispatches from this city announcing the probable appointment of General Rousseau are incorrect. They doubtless grew out of the fact that his presence has been requested at Washington. He comes here on other and altogether different business."

Afraid he Might be Dead.—Scene at the counting room of a morning newspaper. Enter a man of Teutonic tendencies, considerable the worse for last night's spree.

Teuton.—(To the man at the desk)—"If you please, sir, I want de paper mit dis mornings. One vot hash de names of de beebles vot kills cholera all de vile."

He was handed a paper, and after looking it over in a confused way, he said: "Will you pe so good as to read de names vot don't have de cholery any more too soon shuts now, and see if Carl Geisenköpenoffen hash got em?"

The clerk very obligingly read the list, the Teuton listening with trembling attention, wiping the perspiration from his brow mean while, in great excitement. When the list was completed, the name of Carl Geisen—, well no matter about the whole name, it wasn't there.—The Teuton's face brightened up, and he exclaimed: "You don't find 'em?"

Teuton.—"No such name there, sir." Clerk.—"Seizing him warmly by the hand"—This ish nice—this is some fun; that is my names. I pin drunk as never was, and, py dam, I wash traid I vas gone ded mit cholery, and—didn't know it.—Mine Cot! I vas scart.

How a Man's Hair Is Brushed by Machinery.

There are a number of establishments throughout London, however, for brushing the hair by machinery. This is an invention far superior to anything of the kind in vogue in America. Enter one of these rooms, and you will notice a revolving shaft extending along the ceiling with pulleys upon it at regular intervals. Beneath each pulley is a barber's chair, with a flexible band of india rubber extending down from above. You are placed in the chair, sitting upright, and the operator takes his position behind you with his brush, which is of a cylindrical shape, about six inches in diameter, the bristles extending from an axis outward. A spindle goes through it with a handle at each end. This spindle, which is held by the barber with both hands, is stationary, while the brush revolves about it with lightning velocity, when the band which hangs down from the shaft above it is placed around a pulley on the brush. The elasticity of the india rubber band is such that the operator can hold the brush, turning all the time, a foot above your head, two feet behind you just touch your hair or sweep through it with a velocity of a hundred revolutions a minute, while a cloud of dust and dandruff falls down in front of you, leaving your head perfectly free and clean from all impurities, more than any shampoo process could accomplish. The whole thing is done in an instant almost. They have hard brushes and soft brushes, and the sensation as they whirl around your head and through your hair is electrical. A morning headache disappears almost immediately; and any one who has experienced the luxury of having his hair brushed by machinery finds it a pleasure which, in future, he will not willingly forego. There are hundreds of these establishments in England, and their number is constantly increasing.

PICKLING SEED WHEAT.—A Farmer of the Canada Farmer, writing on the subject of wheat growing, offers the following:—"An important operation in the process of wheat sowing is too often neglected. I allude to the picking of the seed. First, it points out to us the bad grains, which may thus be removed, reducing the per centage of lost seed; and secondly, it strikes at the root of smut and other fungi; for it is these very imperfectly formed grains that are chiefly attacked by such parasites. Now smut is the imperfect grains, and in such small quantities (as botanists tell us) that it is absorbed in the root of the young plant, bursting out a short time after the earing, throws upon it fungi, in the dark rusty form with which we are but too familiar. If we simply steep our wheat in water, the light grains which, though too heavy to be blown out by the fanning mill, are imperfect, will rise to the surface and may be removed. If to this water we add lime, we shall kill all traces of smut, &c., &c., which may have clung to the otherwise sound seed by contagion with the infected grains. But let us remember, above all, that the most certain prescription for the securing of good crops, is a change of seed; get your seed from a different variety of soil."

A Darkey's wife undertook to run away with another chap yesterday, but was caught in the act and licked by her husband, after which he said to her: "Now den, take dat and git wid dat nigga, an' if you eber cum back to me I'll gib you wuss an more ob it. Run off, will you? Larn't dat from the poor white folks. Git!" She get.—Lou. Dem.

"My dear boy," said a young lady to a precocious youth of eighteen summers, "does your father design that you should tread the thorny and intricate path of a profession, the strait and narrow way of the ministry, or revel in the flowery fields of literature? No marm; dad says he's gwine to set me to work in the tater patch."

Josh Billings is speculating on floods. He arrives at this conclusion: "Thar ain't no doubt in my mind but that the flood was a perfect success, and I have thought that another just such a one would pay well now in some sektion of the country."

DISEASE PRODUCED BY SLEEPING TOGETHER.—During the night, says a writer on hygienics, there is considerable exhalation from our bodies, and at the same time we absorb a large quantity of the vapors of the surrounding air. Two healthy young children, sleeping together, will give and receive healthy exhalations; but an old, weak person near a child will, in exchange for health, only return weakness. A sick mother, near her daughter, communicates sickly emanations to her; if the mother has a cough of long duration, the daughter will at some time also cough and suffer by it; if the mother has pulmonary consumption, it will be ultimately communicated to her child. It is known that the bed of a consumptive is a powerful and sure source of contagion, as well for men as for women, and the more so for young persons. Parents and friends ought to oppose, as much as in their power, the sleeping together of old and young persons, and the sick of the healthy.

A lawyer, neither young nor handsome, when examining a young lady witness in court, desiring to perplex her, said—"Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty." The young lady replied—"I would return the compliment, sir, were I not under oath."

Table with 2 columns: Description of bank notes and their values. Includes items like 'At the National Bank Raleigh N. C.', 'Gold', 'Silver', 'Old Coupons', etc.

Table titled 'Scale of Depreciation' showing the depreciation of Confederate currency from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865, for various months.

Table titled 'Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Currency' showing the value of gold dollars in Confederate currency from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. THE proprietors of this celebrated Watering Place, having gone to great expense since the last season, in changing the position of and repairing the Cottages, grading the walks and erecting new Buildings, together with many other improvements, will open the SPRINGS for the reception of visitors on

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1867. Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a country remarkable for its beauty and healthfulness, these together with the virtues of the waters, make it one of the most desirable watering places in the country.

THE MINERAL WATERS. OF THE SPRINGS are the White and Blue Sulphur, and Chalybeate, and they possess all the finest qualities of these waters, and are sovereign remedies for all diseases of the liver, bowels, stomach and kidneys. THE SPRINGS are accessible by any of the roads leading to Salisbury, N. C., and at that point the Western North Carolina Railroad will convey visitors to Hickory Station, at which place conveyances are always in attendance to take them to the SPRINGS.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable plantation adjoining that on which he resides, known as The Johnston place. It comprises 170 acres, embracing an excellent piece of bottom land, good meadow and 50 acres woodland. The farm is in good order. There is on the place a handsome 1 1/2 story Dwelling, neatly finished; a well of good water in the yard, which is a beautiful grove of native trees; all necessary out-houses, including a splendid Barn. The locality is healthy, and the community strictly moral. It is situated on the Lincoln road, six miles west of Salisbury. For further information address me at Salisbury, or call and examine the premises. RICH'D. H. COWAN. 411

D. T. WILLIAMS & CO. Commission Merchants. FOR THE SALE OF Tobacco, leaf & manufactured, Wheat, Flour, CORN, COTTON, and all articles of COUNTRY PRODUCE. OFFICE No. 1, TOBACCO EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, VA.

THE SILVER SKIRT. More Durable, More Elastic, More Graceful, And will keep its Shape and retain its Place better than any other Skirt.

SILVER MEDAL! THE Highest Premium ever given for a Hoop Skirt. THE Best Springs are wound with a fine plated wire (in place of a cotton covering) which will not wear off or become soiled, and the whole Skirt may be washed without injury or fear of fading, and will be as good as new.

GROVSTEEN & CO., Piano Forte Manufacturers, 449 Broadway, New York. THESE PIANOS received the highest award of merit at the World's Fair over the best makers from London, Paris, Vienna, the City of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and the GOLD MEDAL at the American Institute, for Fifth Successive Year.

FOR SALE. AT No. 499, Broadway, N. Y., a splendid Piano Forte, cost \$350 may be had for \$275 in current funds. The Piano is of splendid Rosewood, Seven Octaves, extra mouldings, serpentine base, fret lyre harp pedal, and Louis XIV style. Apply at the Watchman office. April 15, no 15 if

DR. BASON, DENTIST. OFFICE on the corner of Innis and Church, Salisbury, N. C. CHILDREN'S TEETH, carefully regulated. Artificial TEETH, on short notice and by any process preferred. Teeth extracted or their Nerves destroyed without pain, (if requested and thought best). Neuralgia of the Face and Head treated successfully. W. F. BASON, M. D., D. D. S. N. B. Charges as reasonable as any regularly educated Dentist.

LITERARY. THE firm of BRANSON & FARRAR having sold their stock to the Methodist Book Store, (N. C. Publishing Co.) are now opening a select New Stock of SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Blank Books, Law Books, Sabbath School Publications, Sheet Music, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. The publication of the North Carolina Business Directory will be continued as a specialty. The business of the firm will rest as it has for the past five years, strictly on its own merits. To their old customers who have stood faithfully by them during all the hard times of the last few years, they make grateful acknowledgments, and solicit continued favors. They are now located on Front street, next door to the old Hall, where they will be pleased to see their new list of customers.

THE OLD SPORTING Literary Emporium, 302 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. WE have recently added to our stock a very choice selection of Book and Rare Books, Pamphlets, Song, Cards, & Votive, Photographs, &c. Sent for a Circular. Address, No. 302 South Fifth St., Philadelphia. J. J. SUMMERELL, M. D. Office at his residence, West Ward, SALISBURY. New Farm Marriage License here.

G. B. POULSON, & CO. Druggists and Apothecaries. ARE Successors to W. C. ROBERTS & CO. And it is their intention to keep always on hand every thing in their line of business, and warrant it Pure, Fresh and Unadulterated, and will make the cheapest DRUG STORE to purchase Medicine for cash in this State. The business will be under the entire management of Dr. G. B. POULSON, Wyatt's old Stand, Main st., Salisbury, N. C. July 11th, 1867.

State of North Carolina. DAVIS COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1867.

H. K. Robertson, admr., vs. Heins at law of William Massey, dec'd. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Massey resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Salisbury Watchman, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Davis, at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 2d Monday in September, next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the petition heard or partly as to him.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE, At Statesville. THE next Session will commence on the first Monday of September, and will close on the 20th of December. Payments in advance will be required. Ninety dollars paid in advance will entitle the whole account for Board, Tuition, Washing and incidental fee for the session. Moderate extra charges will be made for Music, Latin, French, Drawing and Ornamental Penmanship. For Circulars address, J. M. M. CALDWELL. July 29th, 1867. 5tpd

State of North Carolina, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1867. Petition for partition of Land. Edwin C. Chambers, vs. Emma B. Chambers and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Emma B. Chambers, Cornie Chambers, Benjamin Chambers, Anna Jane Chambers and Robert C. Chambers, are non-residents of the State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, a paper published in Salisbury, for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to plead answer or demur to this petition, or judgment will be entered against them and this petition heard or partly as to them. Witness, C. C. Wade, clerk of said Court, at office, in the town of Troy, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1867. [30-57] C. C. WADE, c. c.

WILSON'S WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY STORE, IN COWAN'S BRICK ROW, SALISBURY, N. C. Now conducted under name of WILSON & FARRISS, By JOHN T. FARRISS, continues to fill all orders for Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., and to execute with skillfulness all Repairing and Cleaning in the Watch-Maker and Jeweler's line of business.—All work warranted. Old gold and silver bought at fair valuation. 15 WILSON & FARRISS.

THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines, on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail at the shortest notice.

In the preparation of these very superior and excellent Pills, no cost or trouble is spared to insure the greatest possible degree of perfection, in point of utility, efficacy and comfort. They contain one article which has probably never before been used as a medicine, and which is a powerful agent in cleaning the Liver, (which gives them an advantage over every other Pill heretofore offered to the public.) The composition used in these Pills is carefully prepared by the hand of the discoverer, and may be used by the most feeble patient in the most delicate situation, either male or female, and upon their peculiar constitution, as highly nourishing, will in their action on the bowels, and indeed, in a climate like ours where colds and coughs are almost an unending consequence of the sudden changes to which all are subject, every one at all liable to suffer from the influence of these causes, will find the greatest security in having his liver and bowels well cleaned by these invaluable Pills.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are so well known by their results. Price 25 Cents a Box; \$2 50 a Dozen. (It will also keep on hand a supply of Deems' Sovereign Remedy, for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other Chills and Fevers. We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we prepare, in cure, Fever and Ague IN ALL THE FORMS, by operating on the cause and not the effect at the same time. It is now universally admitted, and taught by the Profession, that Fever and Ague, under every form and modification, is caused by a torpid state of the Liver, rendering the patient liable for the introduction into the system of a certain malarial or poisonous agent called Malaria, or Marsh Miasm.—For one Dollar, we furnish a package containing two boxes of Pills, one to act upon the Liver, cleansing and purifying and putting it in a healthy, active condition. In the other we claim to have discovered a medicine, which when taken into the stomach, passes into the circulation, and, by coming into contact with the cause of the disease, viz: Malaria, neutralizes or destroys it, and is emphatically, an antidote to the poison. The advantage in this treatment, therefore, is, that a cure must be radical and complete without the necessity of breaking down the system in one part to remove a disease in another. All the above medicines can be furnished at 50 per cent. discount, by the gross.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States.—The cash must accompany the order of G. W. DEEMS. We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given to heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. DEEMS, No. 28, South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. For these Medicines call on all respectable Druggists everywhere, and on all Dispensaries in Salisbury, N. C. 5tp