C. TUESDAY.

### VOL I

PHILADELPHIA ADVER'TS. J. PUTHET SMITH, SAS. W. BIRDLE, Riddle Sherborne & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods. 438 MARKET STREET, (Below Fifth, & 433 Merchant Street Philadelphia.

Hess Roger & Chambers, HOBIERY, GLOVES Fancy Goods, etc., etc. No. 411 Market street, Philadelphia.

tw-6m N. D. HARRIS,

ALLEN & BROTHER. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,

Nos. 23 & 25 South Fourth Street, (Between Market and Chestout Sts.) Philadelphia. THEO, M. ALLEN. GRORGE W ALLEN.

The Parkage, at Manufacturers Prices. sept 20-3m. G. F. PRITCHARD.

PARHAMA WORK.

IMPOSTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Furs & Straw Goods, No. 51 North Third street,

(Hetween Market and Arch.) Phildelphia. WM. M. PARHAN.

M. J. MOORE, OF STOKES CO., N. C. WITH Mood, Boonbright & Co.

HOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, No. 529 Market street, (526 Commerce St.)

CHAS. E. MORGAN, CHARLES E. MORGAN & Co., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODs.

519 Market Street, below Sixth, Philadelphia. sept 20, 1866.

RENEY WHEELER. James Palmer & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, No. 439 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. cept 20, 1866

Blackburn & Holder, PUMP MAKERS. zens of Salisbury and the surrounding country. They have had much experience in the business, and will promptly execute all orders sent to them in the most satisfactory manner. Give

them a trial. Address,
BLACKBURN & HOLDER,

## N. G. DANIEL. WORTH & DANIEL, SHIPPING

And Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C. BEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE. Iron Ties, Lilme, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine
Peruvian Gueno direct from Government agents.
Balt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.
Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phomphete of

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steam-ship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York all packets. Feb. 16.67.

# NOTICE!

The PLEASANT GROVE ASSO-CIATION of the colored Baptist Church, which was organized in December last, will meet again on the third Thursday in April next at Bethel Church, Halifax County Virginia, twelve miles from South Boston Depot on the Richmond and Danville Bailroad. All ordained and local Baptist preachers in North Carolina are invited to attend. BEV. R. P. MARTIN. Roxboro, N. C.

Jan. 26, 1867. t-1st-ap-pd

WM. M. ROBBINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. SALISBURY, N. C.

Attends the Courts of Rowan and the adoin

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY,

Joseph O. White, Original Attachment The National Exlevied on Personal Property. press and Transportation Comp'y.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defeudants in this case reside beyond the limits of the State, it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in The Old North State," for six consecutive weeks, notifying said absent defendants to be and ap-

pear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in alisbury, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them. and the property levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiffs judgment and costs.

Witness, Obadiah Woodsou, clerk of our

said court at Office in Salisbury, the 1st Mouday in February, A. D., 1867, and in the uine ty first year of our Independence. OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk. [Pr fee \$10]

#### March 1, 1867. State of Worth Carolina, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY-C.-J. Cochran and others, vs Heirs at Law of Toney Mouroe-Petition for sale of land for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs at law of Terry Monroe and A. J. Cochrane, are non-resident defendents; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Old North State," notifying them of the filing of this petition and commanding them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the facts set forth in the petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso rendered against them

G. W. MO TGOMERY, C. M. E. (pr fee 10) w6w STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

Robert Murphy,

Levied on Personal The National Ex-Property. press and Transpor-

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in The Old North State, for six consecutive weeks, no-tifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the co .rt-house in Salisbury on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied on to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment and costs.
Witness, Obadiah Woodson, clerk of our

said court at office in Salisbury, the first Monday in February. A. D., 1867, and in the ninety-first year of our Independence.
OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk.

March 1, 1867. [Pr fee \$10.] w6w

Worth Carolina, | Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb Term, 1867

Hamilton J. McGuire. Hamilton J. McGuire.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hamilton J. McGuire—the detendant in this case is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Old North State," notifying the said Hamilton J. McGuire, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him and the land levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff a judgment and costs. judgment and costs. Witness-I. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court at Of-

fice fn Lexington, the second Monday in Feb. A D. 1857. I. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk. (Pr fee \$10)

# VALUABLE PLANTATION FLOURING MILL to Rent

AS AGENT OF COL. GEO. T. BARNES. I wish to rent For Cash, the planta-tion and mill owned by the late Dr. Saml. Herr. The plantation has about

1000 Acres of open land, in a high state of cultivation and is well adapt ed to the raising of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat and Corn, and is one of the most desirable places for cultivation in the county. The dwelling house is large and commodious, surrounded by one of the most beautiful and or-

namental gardens in the country

The mill has three sets of stones and is superior mill in every respect, having a large sustom and pleniy of water. Parties wishing to obtain further information can do so by caling on me in Salisbury, or on Lieut. Warden

on the premises. Sept. 20, 1866. tw-tf

New Tailoring Establishment.
THE SUBSCRIEER HAS JUST OPENED a new tailoring establishment, in the building of Thomas E. Brown, un stairs, in the room former-Thomas E, Brown, up stairs, in the room formerly occupied by Wm. R. Wilson as a jewelry store, opposite Murphy's Granite Row. He has had a long experience in the business and feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He believes that his work cannot be surpassed by that of any tailor in the State. He is prepared to deall kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice. His punctuality may be implicitly dependtice His punctuality may be implicitly depended upon. He solicits work, which, will be don as cheap as the sheapest.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange

for work at the market price. WILLIAM HOWARD. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 12, 1866.

ENNISS' DRUG STORE

#### THE OLD NORTH STATE TRI-WEEKLY.

SALISBURY, N.

IF RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. 41 TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY ] Wee kly paper, One Year,

the subscription.

The type on which the "OLD North Sprinted is entirely new. No pains will be the red to make it a welcome visitor to every family. In order to do this we have engaged the services of able and accomplished literary contributors.

# ADVERTISING RATE

TRANSIENT RATES For all periods less than one I One Square. First insertion Each subsequent insertion Each subsequent insertion Contract rates for periods o \$5.00 7.50 13.00 10.00 16.00 12.00 18.00 21.00 23.00 4 SQUARES. 27.00 HALF COL.

Ten lines of solid minion type, or about inch lengthwise of the column, constitute square.
Special Notices, in leaded minion, will be con

tracted for at the office, at not less than double the rate of ordinary advertisements Inserted as reading matter, with approval the editors, fifty cents per line. Advertisements inserted irregularly, or at inte

vals, 25 per cent. additional. The rates above wrinted are for

One or two squares, changeable 10 per ceut additional.

More than two squares, changeable at tion, per square of ten lines, for every twenty-five cents Original Attachment

Pive squares estin and ten squares as a half column. Bills for adrertising, whether by the day or year, will be considered due and collectable on presentation

# Confiscation.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL SPEECH BY THADDEUS STEVENS.

The following is taken from the report of the proceedings of Congress on Tuesday. The report of Stevens' speech is from the Baltimore Garette :

Mr. Stevens called up the bill introduc-

the property of rebels.

The bill contains a preamble in the folowing words: Whereas, it is due to justice, and as example to future times, that some proper punishment should be inflicting republican liberty and permanently laws of civilized warfare, and also to com- it shall be given than three years. pel them to make some compensation for

Section I enacts that all public lands belonging to ten States that formed the Government of the Confederate States shall be forfeited and become the property of the United States

Section 2 requires the President to p ceed forthwith to cause the seizure of all property belonging to the belligerent ene-my deemed forfeited by the act of July 17,

Section 3 enacts that in lieu of the proeceding to condemn the property thus seized as enemy's property, as is provided by the act of July 17, 1862, the President shall appoint two or more commissions for, each of said Confederate States, to consist of three persons, each one of whom shall be an officer of the late or present army, and two shall be civilians, neither of whom shall be a citizen of the State for which he shall be appointed, and said commissions shall proceed to adjudicate and condemn the property aforesaid, under such forms and proceedings as shall be prescribed by the Attorney General of the United States, become vested in the United States.

have been liberated by the operation of the war and the amendment to the Constitution or otherwise, who resided in said Con-tion. federate States on March 4th, 1861, or since, shall have distributed to them as follows, viz: 40 acres to each adult male who is the head of a family; 40 acres to each adult male, whether the head of a family given such vote I shall be satisfied, whator not, and 40 acres to each widow who is the head of a family, to be held by them. This bill, it seems to me, can be cona large assortment of Grass Seeds, at in fee simple, but inalienable for the next demned only by the criminals and their ten years after they become seized thereof. immediate friends, and by that unmanily

three members each, two of whom at least shall not be citizens of the State for which they are appointed. Each commissioner shall receive a salary of \$2,000 annually, and his necessary expenses, and each com-mission shall have one clerk, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum The title to the home-stand aforesaid shall be vested in trustees for the use of the liberated persons afore-tails trustees shall be appointed by the

Secretary of War, and shall receive sala-gies of not more than \$3,000 per annum. At the end of ten years the absolute title to said homestead shall be conveyed to the owners, or to the heirs of such as are then

Section 5 enacts that out of the bal nee of the property thus seized there shall be raised a sum equal to \$50 for each homestead, to be applied towards the erection of buildings for the use of said former slaves; and the farther sum of \$500,000, 000, of which \$200,000,000 shall be invested in the United States 6 per cent. securities, and the interest shall be semi-annually added to the pensions allowed by law to pensioners who have become so by reason of the late war, and \$300,000,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall loyal citizeus by the civil or military onerations of the government lately called the

Confederate States of America." S ction 6 enacts that in order that just discrimination may be made, the property of none shall be seized whose whole estate on March 4th, 1865, was not worth more than \$5,000, to be valued by the said commission, unless he shall have become an officer or employee in the military or civil service of the Confederate States, or in the service of some one of said States, and in ble exile. He taught no forgiveness for enforcing all confiscations the sum of \$5,- such sins. He prated of no "fatted end or personal property shall be calves."
left or assigned to the delinquent.

Section 7 enacts that the commissions shall put a just and impartial valuation upon all the property thus seized and forfeitshall give notice of such assessment and apportionment by publication for sixty days in two daily newspapers of Washington and in two daily newspapers in the capitals of each of the said Confederate

States. Sec. 8. Provides that the owners of said seized and forfeited estates may have ed by him some days ago, to confiscate them restored to them if, within ninety days after the first of the above publications, they pay into the Treasury of the United States, the sum assumed upon their estates, respectively.

Sec. 9. Enacts that all the land estates ed on the people who constituted the "Confederate States of America," both because they declared an unjust war against the lays, shall be sold and converted into mo-United States for the purpose of destroy- ney in such time and manner as may be deemed by the commissoners most advanlishing slavery, as well as for the tageous to the United States; provided cruel and barbarous manner in which they that no arable land shall be sold in larger conducted said war, in violation of all the truets than 500 acres, and no longer cred-

After the bill had been read, Mr. Boyer the damages and expenditures caused by of Pennsylvania, asked if a motion to lay by the war, therefore, &c. The speaker said that it would, after Mr. Stevens had completed his remarks.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded to address the House, but had uttered only a few sentenece, when he became exhausted, and his speech was read by the clerk, Mr. Mc-

The following is a synopsis of the speech :
MR. SPEAKER:—I am about to discuss 1862, and hold and appropriate the same as enamy's property, and to proceed to the ent traitors by enforcing the confiscation condemnation of that already seized. of their property to a certain extent, both as a punishment for their crimes and to pay the loyal men who have been robbed by the Rebels and to increase the pensions of our wounded soldiers. The punishment of traitors has been wholly ignored by a treacherous Executive and a sluggish Congress. I wish to make an issue before the American people and see whether they will sanction the perfect impunity of the loyal men of this nation, who have Rebel property or the property of the na-

whereupon the title to said property shall To this issue I desire to devote the Section 4 provides that out of the lands the issue before the people of my own thus seized and confiscated, the slaves who State, and should be glad if the issue were to extend to the other States. I desire the verdict of the people upon this great ques-

What I ask of this House is to give a

MARCH 26, 1867. is untempered with a single grain of jus-tice, and to those religionist who mistake neanness for Christianity, and who forget and with repentant steps returned to his father's house. Well might his aged parent rejoice; well might he kill the fatted ous rebellion!

When the great ancestor of this bloody race had slain his brother, and tremblingly manors and the masses are landless. Small met his judge and sought for pardon, what independent landholders are the support be appropriated to pay damages done to was the answer? "The voice of thy broth- and guardians of republican liberty. er's blood crieth anto me from the ground. And now art thou cursed from the earth, which has opened her mouth to receive thy brother's blood from thy hand. When I must take the liberty to deny that any thou tillest the ground it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be on the earth."-When Cain cried that his "punishment was more than he could bear," the Judge who administered justice in mercy drove him forth into stern, inexora-

In discussing the different sections of the bill, he said

The fourth section provides that out of the lands thus confiscated each liberated ed, and when such valuation shall be com- slave who is a male adult, or the head of pleted in the several States, all the com- a family, shall have assigned to him a homestead of forty acres of land, (with missioners shall meet in Washington and homestead of forty acres of land, (with assess the \$500,000,000 aforesaid, as well \$100 to build a dwelling,) which shall be om by trustees during their pu-

Whatever may be the fate of the rest of the bill, I must earnestly pray that this or to make a title-deed to the purchaser on the payment of the purchase money, remy judgment, depends not only the hap- quires a five cent stamp as an agreement piness and respectability of the colored race, but their very existence. Homesteads to them are far more valuable than the immediate right of suffrage, though both are their due.

He then advocated this provision at great length, citing the recent action of the Czar of Russia in liberating the serfs and taxing their former owners to provide for

them .- He then said : The remaining part of the sum levied, to wit: \$200,000,000, is to remunerate

loyal men in both sections who in conseuence of their loyalty have been plundered and had their property destroyed by the invading armies and raiders of the enemy, or by the unjust seizure and confiscation of the property of loyal men in the read and write New York showed an rebel States. Who objects to this I Whoever does, let him put his name on record for members of a Convention to frame a that the country may fairly judge on which side his sympathies lie. By the usages of nations, the property of the citizens of the Jersey (where the belligerent power taken or destroyed as a jority,) has just rejected the report of a military necessity is paid by the Govern-committee in favor of amending the State ment. But property taken or destroyed by the enemy is not paid by the Govern-ment. Strictly speaking, the property of citizens of the hostile Government, though friendly to the conqueror, cannot be charged to the victor. But in civil war, it seems to me, that a distinction should be made, and those who had suffered for their adherence to the parent Government should be taken care of in adjusting the conditions of peace.—We know these are loyal men in the South who are large sufferers. There are still a larger number in the North who are made larger sufferers, seither of whom have any chance of being remunerated except through this Congressional legislation. Neither of them can a murderous belligerent and consent that ever receive a dollar out of the Treasury of the United States. I know not whether warrants to very young ladies the tiniest and most graceful from by means of the been despoiled of their property, shall remain without remuneration either by the would be a great relief. I need not conmerate the sort of damages to which I refer. Southern loyalists who have suffered are everywhere to be seen. The Valley small remnant of my life. I desire to make of Virginia and the course of Sheridan's operations are full of them. The smoking ruins of Lawrence and Chambersburg, almost every county of Missouri and Mary. are reported to have sold more diamonds land, and the frontier portions of Ohio, are and dexpensive jawelry since Christmas samples of the latter. If the war had been between two regu- years.

lar governments, both of which survived the war, the victor in the treaty of peace would require the vanquished to pay all such damages as well as the expenses of the war. If neither had conquered the other they would probably be silent, and each bear his own loss. Congress is dietating the terms of peace. If she does not in the Green Isle.

For the purpose of allotting and distributing said land, the Secretary of War shall vigor has melted into a fluid weakness will be bound in honor to pay them out of which they mistake for mercy, and which the national treasury. If she does not into the shall deem necessary, to consist of is untempered with a single grain of justiciduals will be wronged and the national three mentions. ward a cruel, outlawed belligerent who, is that the essence of religion is to "do unto when their armies were dispersed, would others what others have a right to expect gladly have compromised if their lives were from you." It is offensive to certain pre-tentious doctors of divinity who are mawk-this bill will not exceed 70,000 out of a tentious doctors of divinity who are mawkishly prating about the "fatted calf, the
prodigal son of the forgiving father."—
They forget that there is no analogy between the cases. The thoughtless routh
having received a part of his father's eslaw of a proud nobility and a cringing poor
peasantry. Those seventy thousand persons own about three hundred and ninety tate, and probably taken a load of corn to millions acres of land out of the five hunmarket, fell into bad company and con- dred millions in the Confederate States. tracted the loathsome vice of drunkenness This, together with the town property, and spent the money in rioting and de- cannot be worth less than ten billions of bauchery, and like all drunkards, made his dollars, (\$10,000,000,000). This estimate bed with the swine and fed on husks; but includes no man's property who was worth like one case only in a thousand, he re- less than ten thousand dollars; nor does it formed, joined the total abstinence society, include any personal property, which may washed himself clean, brushed his clothes, perhaps swell it to twelve millions of dollars. The fine proposed would be but one-twentieth of their estates. Were ever such great malefactors so gently dealt with? calf at such a rescue. But how venial was It were well if all their large estates could such offence compared with this murder- be subdivided and sold in small tracts. No people will ever be republican in spirit and practice where a few own immense

> But it is said that very many of these men have been pardoned by the President.

pardon, or any other power vested in the President, can withdraw these forfeited estates from the confiscation decreed by Congress. Nothing less than an act of Congress can divest them from the United States and bestow them on the pardoned belligerents.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded with an elaborate eulogy on President Lincoln, whom, in the latter's lifetime, he was acenstomed to denounce.

STAMP ON BONDS TO MAKE TITLE TO LAND.—The following letter to a gentleman of this City will be of interest to our

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue.

Washington, March 16, 1867. SIR :- I reply to your letter of the 11th instant, that a contract for the sale of land, or to make a title-deed to the purchaser on for each sheet or piece of paper upon which it is written,

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner."

It appears from the above that a contract for the conveyance of real estate requires only a five cent stamp, no matter how large is the purchase money agreed to be paid.—Raleigh Sentinel.

### The Megroes and the Morthern State Governments.

Ohio refused to strike the word "white" out of its Constitution so as to give colored people equal rights. Kansas refused to let colored people vote unless they could

And the telegram informs us that New Jersey (where the Radicals are in a ma-Constitution so as to allow the colored people to vote.

In these States the colored people num-ber about one in a hundred of the popula-Colored people, these are your pretended friends.—Charlottesville Chronicle.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has received a supply of vegetable seeds and cereals from Europe, and is rapidly preparing them for distribution.

The Lowell (Mass ) manufacturing corporations have generally given notice of a reduction of ten or fifteen per cent. in the wages at the close of the present month.

A Pernvian surgeon in San Francisco The Homestead of Sam Houston, in

Houston, Texas, which he built himself some twenty-five years ago, has just been demolished. The lewelers in Brandway. New York.

than during any similar period for two-The city of Petersburg, Va., has built two dredging seems, and called one Gen.

Grant and the other tim. Lee. An Irish estate is to be bought for the