

MERCHANDISE

The whole system of trade Reconstructed!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE honor to inform his customers and the public generally that he is now daily receiving a complete and carefully selected stock of

New Goods!

Having purchased his goods at very low figures by knowing when and where to buy, he is prepared to offer them at prices eminently adapted to the times.

Here is a list of leading articles with current minimum prices annexed:

- Calicoes from 12 1/2 to 25 per Yd. Bleached Domestic, 15 to 25 cts. per yard. Unbleached " 15 to 25. Men's Shirts, \$1.00 to \$3.50. Ladies' " 1.00 to 4.00. Coffee, 30 cts per lb. Sugar, 15 to 18. Bacon, 15 to 18.

DRY GOODS:

- Calicoes, Gingham, Lawns, Cassimeres, Apron Checks, Linen, Linen Drill, DeLain, Handkerchiefs, Bleached Domestic, Unbleached Domestic, Cambric, Ladies' Hosiery, Flannel, Red Tickings, Men's " Shirts, Hoop Skirts, and Tilters, Shawls.

Hats & Caps,

LADIES' HATS, BOYS' HATS, SHAKERS, CAPS, MEN'S HATS, MEN'S

NOTIONS,

- Combs and Brushes, Pins, Buttons, Thread, Needles, Thimbles, Snuff Boxes, Pocket-Books, Pencils, Tape, Pipes, Cologne, Fans, Hair-Oil, Suspenders, Tooth Brushes, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Ladies' Nettles, Neck Ties, Playing Cards, Ladies' Elastic, Envelopes, Carpet Bags, Perfumery, Footslop and Letter Paper, Paper, all kinds of Perfumery

SHOES,

FOR Ladies, all kinds; Children, all kinds; Mens, all kinds.

CROCKERY,

Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Chambers, Stair Dishes, Cream Pitchers, Soap Stands, Sugar Dishes, Maltose Cans, Bowls, Salt Stands, Pickle Dishes, Goblets, Tumblers, Jugs, Jars & Milk Crock.

WOODEN WARE,

Painted Water Buckets, Cedar Water Buckets, (Iron hoops) Wash Tubs, Trays, Brooms, Kettles, Brushes, Half bushel Measures, Peck Measures, Matches, Cloth Pins, Brushes, all kinds, Wash Boards.

HARDWARE,

Nails, axes, long-handled shovels, spades, bay forks, German scythe blades, trace chains, hoes, locks of all kinds, knives and forks, scissors, horse brushes, shoe brushes, butts, hinges (all numbers), screws (all sizes) coffee pots of all kinds.

TIN WARE,

blacking, bed cords, plow lines, wire fish covers, coffee mills, rat traps, files of all kinds, all kinds of shoe tools, wash basins, cotton cards, curly combs and tobacco cutters.

GROCERIES

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, syrup, best sugar for use, tea, spices, soda, pepper, candies (specially candies (admirable) soap, suet, tobacco, G. D. caps, sugar, mackerel, bacon, flour, starch, indigo, apple vinegar, lard, concentrated lye, rice, cheese.

WINES,

(all kinds.) Whiskey, Brandy,

CONFECTIONERIES,

Rainier, anti-pyretic, cooling (scented) oranges lemon, figs, citron, preserved ginger, peaches and pine apples, oysters, lemon syrup, jelly (scented), saucers of all kinds, catnip of all kinds.

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER THINGS TOO TEDIOUS TO MENTION.

Come and examine my Stock of Goods—it will cost you nothing.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods. Highest market price allowed for Specie and Bank Notes. Try me before purchasing elsewhere as I feel confident of my ability to please in goods and figures.

W. H. Howerton, April 13, 1867.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, and various oils.

Special Notices.

WISKERS and MUSTACHE ES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE.

BEAUTY.---AUGURN, Golden, Flaxen, and Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. De BREUX'S FRISER LE CHEVEUX.

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River street, Troy, N. Y., Sole agents for the U. S. States. April 4th, '67.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assessor's Office, U. S. Internal Revenue, 6th Dist. North Carolina, SALISBURY, April 18, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of section 19th of Act of June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that I, H. H. HELPER, Assessor Sixth District of N. Carolina, will sit at my office, on the corner of Long and Innis streets, in the city of Salisbury, on the 1st day of May next; at the Court House in Mocksville, Davie county, on the 2nd; at the court house in Statesville; Iredell county, on the 3rd; at the court-house in Taylorsville, Alexander county, on the 4th; at the court-house in Newton, Catawba county, on the 6th; at the court-house in Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 7th; at the office of Assistant Assessor, F. W. Adams, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on the 1st; at the court house in Moore, Union county, on the 2nd; at the court house in Dallas, Gaston county, on the 6th; at the court house in Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on the 8th; at the court house in Yadkinville, Yadkin county, on the 4th, and at Wilkesboro', Wilkes county, on the 6th, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M., of the several days of May named above, to hear and determine any appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations in the annual list. Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of the District.

All appeals to said assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of. H. H. HELPER, Assessor Sixth District N. C. April 18, 1867. tw-tf

NEW Jewelry Store!

L. M. DAVIS TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new Jewelry Store in the building opposite Crawford & Bros., on Main St. (FORMERLY SHOBER'S LAW OFFICE.)

He has in his store a new Clock never before introduced in the South, known as the Cuckoo Clock.

Call and see it, as it is impossible to describe it in advertisement. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the firm of L. M. Davis & Co., and hopes by strict integrity and unremitting attention to business to merit a continuance of the same to himself. Salisbury, April 12th, 1867. wats 2m.

LABORERS WANTED--TO WORK on a farm 4 miles from Salisbury. Comfortable quarters and rations furnished, and good wages paid. Apply to Jas. H. Evans, or to J. F. Shiloh, at Crawford & Bros. Store, Salisbury, March 30. wats 1w

X. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts, known as actions ex contractu, bail as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the suitor, nor taken by the Sheriff or other officer serving the process. In suits for trespass, libel, wrongful conversion of property, and other cases known as actions ex delicto, bail as heretofore authorized may be demanded, and taken.

XI. In criminal proceedings the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same; Provided, That upon complaint being made by any magistrate or other persons authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace, or criminal offence, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant upon the recognizance of the complainant to prosecute, without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

XII. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offence. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by Military Commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapons, a proof that the parties carried or concealed a deadly weapon, shall be deemed evidence of a felonious intent to take the life of the injured person.

XIII. The orders heretofore issued in this Military Department, prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offences by whipping, maiming, branding, stocks, pillory or other corporal punishment, are in force and will be obeyed by all persons.

XIV. The punishment of death of certain cases of burglary and larceny, imposed by the existing laws of the Provisional Government in this Military District, is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary; of larceny when the property stolen is of the value of twenty five dollars; of assault and battery with intent to kill; or of any assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value of the property stolen is less than twenty-five dollars, shall be imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the Court.

XV. The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority, within their jurisdictions respectively, to revoke or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil court, and to remit fines and penalties.

XVI. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy, in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided, nor with the collection of any tax, impost, excise, or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the Provisional Governments of North and South Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed. Nor shall this order or any law of the Provisional Governments of North or South Carolina operate to deny to minor children, or children coming of age, or their legal representatives, not to suspend as to them, any right of action, remedy, or proceeding, against Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, Masters or Clerks of Equity Courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties or the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

XVII. Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this General Order, is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

By command of Major General D. E. Sickles. J. W. CLOUS, Official: J. W. CLOUS, Aide-de-Camp.

Table titled 'NORTH CAROLINA MONEY MARKET' listing various banks and their exchange rates for gold and silver.

Dissolution.--The firm of BRADSHAW & Co., being Dissolved by mutual consent, the business will be carried on by the Subscriber, who takes this occasion to return his thanks to his old customers, for past favors and hopes by diligence and low prices to merit a continuance of the same. He is still offering his present Stock at greatly reduced prices. JNO. A. BRADSHAW. April 6, 1867. no194-w1t-1w2t.

FRANK SMITH, COOPER, offers his services to make or mend anything in the COOPERING LINE. Shop on Mr. Bailey's lot. Salisbury, N. C. feb.26, '67.-1f

The Whig pays a high compliment to Gov. Pierpont whom it has defended on more occasions than one--says that he has in many respects made one of the best Governors which the Commonwealth has had for years--that it was upon his recommendation that many of the most prominent citizens of Virginia were pardoned for their participation in the war--that it was mainly owing to his efforts that the people of that State were re-enfranchised after they had been disfranchised by the Alexandria Constitution, concludes that one good turn deserves another and favors a fair division of the offices with the conservative Union men, and then adds:

"A word more in regard to the claims of the original Union men. Those original Union men who refuse to ally themselves with the frantic and proscriptionist faction that is seeking to gain ascendancy in this Commonwealth; who evince a willingness to act with us, and to make our people their people, and our destiny their destiny, have claims upon our kindness and gratitude--claims that should be not only recognized, but generously recognized."

This is all very generous and very just in the Whig, and if the liberality of feeling and the Catholicity of spirit manifested in its several articles to which we have referred had been manifested by the Southern Press generally since the close of the war we would have far less extreme radicalism, and far less bitterness among us than we now have. Of this we have all along been convinced, and consequently we have had frequent occasion to deprecate and reprove the spirit of illiberality which characterized many of our contemporaries with whom we have been acting, and with whom we expect to continue to act. The suggestions of the Whig apply as well to North Carolina as to Virginia, and we hope they will be heeded by our people. We have generally refrained from giving such counsel for the reason that, from our position as a Union man, we might have been suspected of a selfish motive. But the time has come when every man, however humble, should use all his influence to promote at once the cause of reconstruction, and to effect harmony among all classes of our people who are opposed to the destructive measures of the extreme radicals to which we have adverted, and who desire to preserve and perpetuate the Constitution and the Union in their integrity. And, besides, we feel less delicacy in doing so now for the reason that by the law, as we understand it, we are disfranchised, though we know some men who rendered far more service to the cause of the Confederacy, and far less to the cause of the Union than we did who claim not to be disfranchised, and who may possibly vote and hold office. We do not say this in censure of those men--we hope that their construction of the law will be sustained, as we are opposed to the disfranchisement of any man not clearly disfranchised by the law, and we were opposed to the passage of any such law, as our readers well know.

We hope for the future, to see a more liberal and Catholic spirit manifested between all classes of our people. We have a common Country--a common Government--a common destiny and all should act together in harmony without regard to former political opinions, color or condition. We hope that the people of North Carolina will elect their wisest, best and most prudent men to represent them in the coming Convention--that none of any party will be elected whose election would give just cause of complaint to the Federal authorities. We should remember that we are not just now in a position to do in all things as we please.

Important Order from Gen. Sickles. The following order which explains itself, in an effectual stoppage to all litigation for debts contracted between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865. We suppose all debts made prior to the State seceding will still be as before the issuing of this Order. United States Currency is declared to be a legal tender in every instance.

H'D'S, SECOND MILITARY DIST., Charleston, S. C., April 11, '67. General Orders No. 10. The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter; many more need food and clothing; a edful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threat-

ened by the gravity of the situation in consequence of the general destitution shown by evidence to enforce, upon an impoverished peasantry, the immediate collection of all claims. To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected; but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced. They will continue in force with such modifications as the occasion may require, until the civil governments of the respective States shall be established, in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States.

The Commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations, and execution of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still existing to them, will mitigate the distress now existing; and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened, will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people. I. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand. And the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina, respectively, for the trial of and determination of such questions may be adopted.

II. Judgments or decrees, for the payment of money, on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action, now pending, shall be stayed; and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced, for any such causes of action. III. Sheriffs, Coroners, and Constables, are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property, upon execution or process, on liabilities contracted prior to the 19th of December 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege and prove that the defendant is removing, or intends fraudulently to remove, his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Court. The sale of real or personal property, by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for 12 calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money, accruing since the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day of sale.