

Who Feels, Who Presents and the Future.

Just two years have elapsed since the virtual termination of the war by the surrender of the army of General Joseph E. Johnson at Greensboro' in April 1865. The four years immediately preceding that event were for the most part years of gloom and anxiety. Especially may this be said of the years 1863-64. All were anxious for the termination of the contest, whatever that termination might be. When the conflict of arms ceased, it was hoped, the angry passions incident to war, and which possessed both belligerents, would cease, and a peaceful solution of our political troubles speedily follow. In this hope the Southern people were prepared to surrender, and did surrender all the issues of the war. They had staked the doctrine of paramount State sovereignty and the institution of slavery upon the wager of battle and lost them, and they submitted without a murmur to the decree of the God of Battles. They abandoned forever the claimed right of secession, and abolished Slavery by amendments to their own State Constitutions. They made the colored man equal with the white man before the law with respect to his civil rights—altered their laws so as to make them conform exactly to the civil rights bill of Congress. When they had done all of this they confidently expected their Senators and Representatives would be admitted to their places in the Congress of the Nation and the work completed. In this they were disappointed.

If this had been done a far better feeling would now prevail towards the Government of the United States and the Northern people. Every other change rendered necessary by the great social and political revolution, which had been brought about by the war, would have followed in the course of time without any violent shock to the preconceived opinions of the Southern people. But this was not to be, and perhaps we ought not to be much surprised. After such a mighty storm had swept over the political Ocean it may have been too much to expect that the rolling billows would at once subside. History should have taught us that they disappear gradually, and that some time must elapse before the surface would again become serene and placid. We need not refer to the various revolutions which, at different periods of their history, have convulsed England and various countries of Continental Europe—they are probably familiar to our readers. In those instances it was often years before the governments rent by them resumed tranquility and permanence. The intense partisan bitterness excited by the various revolutions that occurred in England between the years 1645 and 1688, did not entirely subside, nor were the cherished claims of the "Pretender" entirely abandoned, until George the III ascended the throne—a period of more than half a century. In some of the Countries of the Continent the waves did not entirely subside until great changes were made in the structure of their Governments, but they finally subsided.

As it has been in other Countries so it may be in ours. All the nations of the Old world have been scourged with Civil wars—have been literally baptized in blood. Whatever excellence they may have attained to in Government, in Science, in Literature, in Art, in Morality and Religion—in all that constitutes the greatness of any people, has been through civil commotions, slaughter and bloodshed. And Young America could scarcely have hoped to escape the common lot of Nations. We, therefore, ought not to be too much discouraged by our present condition. Bad as it apparently is it is to be envied in comparison with that of the people of Germany after the "thirty years war," or even after the "seven years war"—that of the French people at the restoration of the Bourbons, or that of the English people at the accession of the House of Orange. Nay it is even far better than that of the American people at the close of the revolution which made them a self-governing people—better than that of their own grandfathers. What is now wanting is energy, public spirit and the diffusion of education and general intelligence, added to a proper moral and religious training. Whatever changes may be made in the government, our destiny as a people depends upon our own exertions.

A Washington dispatch says: Enormous quantities of shad and herring are being caught in the Potomac. Over a hundred thousand shad were sold on Tuesday for about six dollars per thousand, and twenty thousand shad for about ten dollars per hundred.

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1. Until otherwise directed, the Board will hold its sessions in the Capitol, and will be ready, each day after the 6th of May, to receive, hear and consider claims, after 9 o'clock, A. M.

An Effective Speech.

"A speech from Wilton!" cried the thoughtful fellows. "He can't make a speech on cold water. I defy him," said one of their number.

"My friends," began Wilton "Hear, hear! he's really in for it now, cried a young man, whose flushed cheeks gave pitiful signs of his devotion to the bottle. 'Wilton on his feet!'

The comrade they called Wilton was a young man, some twenty-three years of age. Upon his face, within his eyes, a settled melancholy rested. His manners were as grave as those of an old man. He was often called 'Wilton the steady,' on account of his quiet adherence to principle.

"Five years ago I had a brother, a bright, beautiful lad in whom the hopes of a large family circle centred. He was called a genius, and he was one. Sensitive, gentle-hearted, and generous to a fault, he also gave promise of extraordinary vigor of mind. One night several boys in the village where I was born resolved to have a frolic. The party was to be a secret one, and we were each to carry from our homes, if we could, provisions and wine. It came off with success. There was good cheer, there were bright and flowing liquors; we were all young and buoyant. My brother had never tasted wine. Whether it was a disinclination caused by natural dislike, or whether his intuitions led him to avoid it as dangerous to him, I do not know. I only know—and the recollection is at this moment burning in my brain—that we all thought that if we could get Herbert drunk, it would be fine fun. Friends could not have set themselves more ingeniously at work to compass this object than we did—I was foremost in the attempt. I will not excuse myself, nor in aught palliate my conduct. I knew he had a manuscript poem at home, that had been pronounced remarkable by competent critics; I knew he could improvise almost without mental effort, and expected that, under the stimulus of the fiery serpent—whose sting I dread more than I dread death—his brain would be quickened, and we should be charmed, perhaps amazed, at the exhibitions of his rare gifts.

"At last we prevailed, but instead of quickening, the wine stupefied his faculties. A few glasses reduced him to a state of utter inebriety. 'The party broke up. We were all wild with drunk and excitement; he alone was immovable and quite insensible. There was no rousing him from the state of deathly sleep into which he had fallen. I dared not take him home that night, fearing that our frolic might be found out in consequence of the trouble we should have in getting him to his room. So we left him there, lying as comfortable as we could place him—his handsome face flushed and almost purple, his active brain, for once, completely stupefied.

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There was a deep silence. Not one in all the company seemed inclined to drink again. —Watchman and Reflector.

Abyssinia.

In exquisite scenery few countries can rival Abyssinia. There hills rise above hills "clothed in most luxuriant and vigorous vegetation. There are "villages and hamlets embosomed in dark groves of evergreens and grouped in Arcadian repose." These mountain peaks tower to the height of Mount Blanc, and cast their giant shadows over "rich fields of every hue chequering the deep blue valleys." Innumerable streams furrow the soil, and, not to speak of lesser lakes, that of Tsana, near the capital, (Gondar), is 200 miles in circumference. Healthy and beautiful, Abyssinia is also rich in those resources of which nature is lavish where great nations are to dwell. Enough wheat to support a man for whole year may be bought there for a crown, and coal and iron abound, the iron being found in so pure a state as to require little more than rolling out; while at fifty miles from Gondar for a league along the right bank of the River Gwang "six seams of coal crop out, each having a uniform thickness of from ten to fifteen feet, the quality of the coal being very good, and fit for ordinary steam and other purposes." Near to the sea, too, there are the coal fields of Galeila, and in many other parts of Abyssinia coal exists. But besides coal and iron, Abyssinia possesses a source of inexhaustible wealth in the cotton tree, and 't' in the dominions of Theodore "there are tracts of land more extensive than the whole of the cotton grounds of Egypt, and far more fitted than the latter for the growth of the cotton plant not only as being its native country, but also as lying within the limits of the tropical rains, and thus rendering unnecessary the great trouble and expense of artificial irrigation."

Value of Time.

One fine summer morning, when Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a stranger stepped into the store and spent an hour or more in looking over the books, etc., and finally taking one in his hand, asked the shop boy its price. "One dollar," was the answer. "One dollar!" said the stranger: "can't you take less than that?" "No, indeed—one dollar is the price!" "Another hour nearly passed, when the stranger said: "Is Mr. Franklin at home?" "Yes, he is in the printing office." "I want to see him," said the stranger. The shop boy then immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the stranger, with book in hand, addressed him thus: "Mr. Franklin, what the lowest you can take for this book?" "One dollar and a quarter," was the quick answer. "One dollar and a quarter! Why, your young man asked me only a dollar." "True," said Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than than to have been taken out of the office."

The stranger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said: "Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it?" "One dollar and a half." "One dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter." "Yes," answered Franklin, "and I had better have taken that price than than a dollar and a half now."

A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by a clergyman who was to marry them.—The lady's father gave chase, and overtook the party when the lady called out to her clerical friend, "Can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual, and just as the bride father clutched her bridle rein, the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

In the early part of the war an old Tennessee gentleman, who had one son in the Federal, and another in the rebel army, was taken ill, and wishing to divide his property equally between his two sons, bequeathed to Henry (the Federal soldier) all his slave property, embracing about fifty negroes, and to Thomas (the boy in gray) his entire landed-estate. He died, and thus the will stands. Both brothers lived to return from the war; and slavery being among the things that were, Thomas generously divided the land with his brother.—National Republican.

Another crevasse has occurred in the Mississippi, at West Baton Rouge. The greater part of Louisiana is overflowed, and there is much suffering in consequence.

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Among others he related a fact that has been widely published; that a man in his vicinity was engaged in blasting rocks; that the charge accidentally exploded, driving the chisel up under and through his chin and head, coming out at the top of skull, and yet the man got well.

The party expressed their surprise, as some of them had never heard of it before when Mr. Clark observed that he had of a case much worse than that.

"Ah! what was that, indeed?" asked the man who had related the first story. "Why, a very respectable citizen of our town on the Fourth of July was firing a salute, when the cannon unfortunately burst, blew both his arms out at the shoulder-joints, mashed his legs to a jelly, and completely tore off the one-half of his head!"

"And didn't he die, sir?" exclaimed the astonished listener. "Yes, Sir, to be sure he did."

"Ah! but the man I spoke of recovered."

"And I told you," replied Mr. Clark, "I was innocently, that my case was much worse than that."

Mr. Clark's case was pronounced the best, as well as the worst, on all hands, and we have no more incredible stories for the rest of the ride.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with columns for various commodities like Bacon, Coffee, Corn, etc., and their prices per pound or bushel.

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY MARKET.

Table listing various banks and their exchange rates for different locations like Charlotte, Fayetteville, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE State of North Carolina.

The FOURTEENTH Annual Meeting of the State Medical Society will be held at Tarboro, N. C. at 12 O'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, 15th May, 1867.

EXCELSIOR EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S Hair Exterminator!

For Removing Superfluous Hair. To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty. It is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post-paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 285 River St., Troy, N. Y. April 6th.

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BEAUTY.—Aurora, Golden, Flaxen, and Silver CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DeBren's FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. April 4, '67.



Oh! she was beautiful and fair, With starry eyes, and radiant hair, Whose curling tendrils soft entwined, Enchained the very heart and mind.

Wonderful, But True!

MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychoscope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with the desired information. Address in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box, 297, West Troy, New York. March 28-1y

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT THE COURTHOUSE in Statesville, on Tuesday the 21st of May, —it being court week—one Tract of Land belonging to the estate of Milton Campbell, deceased, containing Four Hundred Acres, lying on the waters of fourth creek adjoining the lands of Levi Gibson and others, on a credit of Twelve Months—the bidding to commence at fourteen hundred and sixty-five dollars. The purchaser will be required to pay the cost as soon as the sale is confirmed. J. H. McLAUGHLIN, C. & M. E. April 23, 1867.

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 set 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 4th; at the office of Assistant Assessor, F. W. Ahrens, Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on the 1st; at the court house in Monroe, 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, the ear and determine any appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or computations by the assessor or assistant assessors returned 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.

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 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:

Table listing various goods like Calicoes, Bleached Domestic, Unbleached, Men's Shoes, Ladies', Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, etc., with prices.

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Gingham, Lawn, Cassimeres, Apron Checks, Linen, Linen Drill, DeLain, Handkerchiefs, Bleached Domestic, Unbleached Domestic, Cambric, Ladies' Hosiery, Flannel, Bed Ticking, Men's Hosiery, 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, Suspensives, Tooth Brushes, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Ladies' Neck Ties, Playing Cards, (union), Ladies' Elastics, Envelopes, Carpet Bags, Perfumery, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Paper, all kinds of Perfumery.

SHOES

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

CROCKERY,

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

WOODEN WARE,

Painted Water Buckets, Cedar Water Buckets, (burn hoops) Wash Tubs, Trays, Broom, Keelers, Brushes, Hair brush Measures, Peck Measures, Matchboxes, Cloth Pins, Brushes, all kinds, Wash Boards.

HARDWARE,

Nails, axes, long-handled shovels, spades, hay forks, German scythes, blades, trace chains, hoe, locks of all kinds, knives and forks, scissers, horse brushes, shoe brushes, boot, hinges (all numbers), screws (all sizes), coffee pots of all kinds.

TIN WARE,

blacking, bed cords, plow lines, wire dish covers, coffee mills, cat traps, files of all kinds, all kinds of shoe tools, Wash basins, cotton cards, curry combs and tobacco cutters.

GROCERIES

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, syrup, best sugar, home, tea, spices, soda, pepper, candies (assorted) cake, files (assorted) soap, eggs, tobacco, G. D. caps, snuff, mackerel, bacon, flour, starch, indigo, apple vinegar, lard, concentrated lye, rice, cheese.

WINES, (all kinds), Whiskey, Brandy,

CONFECTIONERIES,

Raisins, sardines, pickles, candies (assorted) oranges, lemons, figs, citron, preserved ginger, peaches and pine apples, oysters, lemon syrup, jelly (assorted) masses of all kinds, catnip of all kinds, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER THINGS TOO TEDIOUS TO MENTION.

Come and examine my Stock at G-ods-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. Frankford's Old Stand, Main St., nearly opposite Mansion House. W. H. Howerton, April 13, 1867.