



By HANES & BRUNER,

VOL. III. NO. 68

SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

[WHOLE NO 359

## ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE,

London Quarterly, Revue des Deux Mondes, British Quarterly, London Society, North Brit Review, St. Paul's, Popular Science Review, Fraser's Magazine, Saturday Review, Leisure Hour, Westminster Review, Temple Bar, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, Christian Society, All the Year Round, Dublin University, Macmillan's Magazine, Belgravia.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the Eclectic to add to the variety and value of the work.

Splendid Premiums for 1868. Every new subscriber to the Eclectic 1868, paying \$5 in advance, will receive either of the following beautiful chromo oil paintings

BASKET OF PEACHES, Size 9 X 11; PIPER AND NUT CRACKERS, Size 7 X 8.

The above are exact copies of original oil paintings, and are executed by Prang & Co., in the highest style of the art, or in place of them we will send either of our Fine Steel Engravings, W. Washington at Valley Forge, Return from Market, Sunday Morning.

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, one Volume of 1,640 pages, containing over 600 pictorial illustrations, price \$6.00; or a copy of Rosa Bonheur's Celebrated piece, Shetland Ponies—Size 8 1/2 X 13 1/2.

Terms of the Eclectic: Single copies 45 cts.; one copy, one year, \$5.00; two copies one year \$9.00; five copies one year \$20.00. Address W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman St., New York.

## British Periodicals.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative); The Edinburgh Review, (Whig); The Westminster Review, (Radical); The North British Review, (Free Church); AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, ( Tory).

The periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion and General Literature, and stand unrivaled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to every reader and the professional man, and to every reader as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1868. For any one of the Reviews, \$4.00 per annum. For any two of the Reviews, \$7.00 " For any three of the Reviews, \$10.00 " For all four of the Reviews, \$13.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, \$4.00 " For Blackwood and one Review, \$7.00 " For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews, \$10.00 " For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, \$13.00 " For Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$16.00 "

CLUBS. A discount of twenty percent, will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.00. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48.00, and so on.

POSTAGE. Subscribers should prepare by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The postage is a part of the rate of the United States. Two Cents a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

Premiums to New Subscribers. New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the four Reviews for 1867. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the four Reviews for 1867.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz: The North British from January, 1868, to December, 1867, inclusive; Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive; and the London Quarterly for the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each or any Review; also, Blackwood for 1868 and 1867, for \$2.50 a year, or the two years together for \$4.00.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs. The Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 140 Fulton, St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO., also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HANES & BRUNER, of Edinburgh, and is the latest of F. NORRIS, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings. Price \$7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, \$8.00.

Milo A. J. Roseman, M. D. OFFERS his professional services to the public. He may be found, when not absent, at his father's, where he has been practicing 16 years. A list of those indebted to him, would consult their interest by paying up and save cost. Office at Roseman's Store. May 19, 1868.

40 Years Before the Public.



## THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, That old, long known and well tried remedy for all Bilious diseases, caused by a DISEASED LIVER.

They are 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, excellence and comfort. They contain one article which has probably never before been used as a medicine, and which is a powerful agent in cleansing the Liver. (which gives them an advantage over every other Pill heretofore offered to the public.) The concoction 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 from their peculiar combination are highly strengthening, mild 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 cleansed 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, which have given them a reputation that has brought them into great demand. They therefore are destined to be, at no distant day, the only remedy recognized and used by the people where bilious diseases are so prevalent. 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.

They can be sent to any point in the United States by Mail or Express. Price, \$2.50—Half Gross, \$10—One Gross, \$18—Three Gross, \$50—Five Gross, \$75. The cash must either accompany the order for the medicine or it will be sent C. O. D. Orders should be addressed to G. W. DEEMS, No. 25, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE Md., where they will be promptly attended to.

For these Medicines call on all respectable Druggists everywhere, and on all the Druggists in Salisbury. JOHN H. ENNISS, Druggist, Special Agent.

## REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR, Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair. It causes the Hair to curl beautifully. It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy. It invigorates the Roots of the Hair. It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly. It immediately stops Hair Falling Out. It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from age. It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color. It brings out the Hair on Heads that has been bald for years. It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pint bottles, (the name blown in the glass,) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere at 25¢ per bottle. Wholesale by Dennis, Barnes & Co., P. C. Wells & Co., Schiefelin & Co., New York. march 21/67

## State of North Carolina, WATAUCA COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions April Term, 1868.

Wm. Horton, Guardian vs. Thomas & R. E. Browne.

Attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas & R. E. Browne reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Watchman & Old North State, notifying said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Watauca at the court-house in Boone, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there show cause why the land levied on shall not be condemned to the use of the plaintiff.

Witness, J. B. Todd, clerk, of our said court at office, the 21st Monday in April, A. D. 1868. J. B. TODD, Clerk.

pr 24 \$3 00-19

## IF YOU WANT ROSADALIS,

WILSON'S REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Ague Cure, Sandford's Liver Invigorator,

Hall's Hair Renewer, Hostetter's Bitters, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Ready Relief,

Or any other Patent Medicine,

CALL AT G. B. POULSON & CO'S. DRUG STORE,

WYATT'S OLD STAND, SALISBURY, N. C.

March 17, '68. tw7:14t

## Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY

OF Hartford, Conn. STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1867.

ACCUMULATED ASSETS \$17,670,288.88.

INCOME FOR 1867. \$7,726,516.53.

FOR PREMIUMS \$6,332,804.95,

FOR INTEREST, 1 \$1,393,711.58

LOSSES PAID IN 1867, \$1,268,758.18,

DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1867. \$643,005.90

Interest received more than pays losses. Dividends average over 50 per cent. All policies non-forfeitable for a stated amount. Assurance can be effected in all forms desired. SAML. DOUGLAS WAIT, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C. J. A. Bradshaw, Agent, Salisbury, N. C. mar 3-wctw7

## NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. COMPANY STOPS, N. C., April 1, 1868.

On and after this date the following will be the Schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road: Leave Charlotte, daily 11.36 P. M. Salisbury, 2.07 A. M. Greensboro, 5.05 " Raleigh, 9.41 " Arrive at Goldsboro, 12.25 P. M. Leave Goldsboro, 12.30 P. M. Raleigh, 3.20 " Greensboro, 7.17 " Salisbury, 9.36 " Arrive at Charlotte, 11.35 "

Through passengers by this line have choice of routes via Greensboro and Danville to Richmond or via Raleigh and Weldon to Richmond or Portsmouth, arriving at all points north of Richmond at the same time by either route. Connection is made at Goldsboro with Passenger trains on W. & W. Road to and from Wilmington and by Freight trains to Weldon.

JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendent. Office N. C. Rail Road, April 1, 1868. if

Just Received.—A LARGE QUANTITY of Spirits, Turpentine, Linseed Oil, White Lead, and Paint of all colors, at G. B. POULSON & CO'S. Drug Store, Wyatt's Old Stand, Salisbury, N. C. mar 28 -152: w21.

## THE OLD NORTH STATE. [TRI-WEEKLY] RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Tri-Weekly, One Year, \$5.00 Six Months, 2.00 WEEKLY WATCHMAN AND NORTH STATE

One Copy One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, 1.00 A cross on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

## Advertising Rates.

TRANSIENT RATES For all periods less than one month \$1.00 One Square, First insertion .50 Each subsequent insertion .25

CONTRACT RATES FOR PERIODS OF ONE TO FOUR MONTHS.	1 MO.	2 MO.	3 MO.	4 MO.	16 MO.
1 SQUARE	\$5.00	\$8.50	\$12.00	\$15.00	\$20.00
2 SQUARES	7.50	13.00	17.00	21.00	27.00
3 SQUARES	10.00	16.00	21.00	26.00	34.00
4 SQUARES	12.00	18.00	24.00	29.00	37.00
QUART. COL.	13.00	19.00	24.00	29.00	37.00
HALF COL.	20.00	27.00	33.00	38.00	44.00
QUART. COL.	25.00	33.00	40.00	46.00	50.00
ONE COL.	30.00	42.00	52.00	60.00	70.00

Written for the Watchman & Old North State. THE TWIN SISTERS—NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 8, 1868.

North and South Carolina, they are of English ancestry, born to positions of healthy, athletic parentage. North Carolina, possessed an Herculean constitution with an iron will, commenced her political life, assumed important responsibilities and declared her intention on the 20th of May, 1775. It was a bold and daring enterprise; but she had made up her mind unmoved by opposition, with a will of her own, she soon distinguished herself for her capacity to master all difficulties and eschew no responsibilities. In character she was generous and brave, and at the same time stern, prompt and dignified in the discharge of her duties, always maintaining her self-respect, slow to act but unalterable in her resolves. Her efforts were crowned with success; for integrity and virtue she became renowned. After a lapse of fourteen months her dividends were such as stimulated Massachusetts to engage in a similar enterprise on the joint stock basis. As a preliminary she gave a "tea party" at her residence in Boston. Very soon after which, on the 4th July, 1776, invitations were extended to all friends to the measure, to meet at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania residence, for conference with North Carolina. To this responded eleven others and the entire stock was taken, consisting of thirteen partners, including North Carolina, conditioned according to the terms set forth by her Hooper, under the firm of Independence and Liberty, to which they subscribed their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, reserving to themselves certain individual rights and privileges to be regarded equally binding.

Her twin sister, South Carolina, was comparatively a dwarf, but proud and justly vain, possessing a high sense of honor, she plumed herself upon her dignity, and adhering to the customs of her mother country, she always pointed to her coat of arms, the Palmetto. She is of a nervous, excitable and sanguine temperament, pantheistic to a fault, but like most little folks very sensitive and often took exceptions when nothing was intended. This led to frequent discord, which involved her friends most seriously. Having, however, located in a malarious latitude, she was subjected to political "chill and fever"; this introduced a free use of Mercury, which resulted in severe salivation that sufficed to effect her equanimity. In her disordered health she accused her Federal partners of "pocketing more of the dividends than rightfully belonged to them. For this charge there may be some foundation. When vexed she would utter unpleasant things especially to her sister N. to bring her to her aid; with epithets she pre-occupied, to which she in all good nature with a meaning smile upon her face replied, "little sister S., I would sooner sleep forever than wake up to treason." Family dissensions are to be deplored—"a house divided against itself cannot stand."

From the incessant flow of salivation she nevertheless determined to withdraw from the concern, and open a retail business on her own account, and to this effect notified the Washington partners. In advance, however, she laid in a full cargo of sugar and coffee, to commence the enterprise and called her children up to pray. While they were engaged in the act of family worship, invoking aid from on high, the front door bell was heard to ring. The servant being in attendance a card was handed. He gave it to the

preacher who pronounced it General Jackson, the general agent of the firm. To his surprise it brought them quickly from their knees. He told them he had a ship load of sulphur and a battery close at hand which he thought would restore her.—It was an antidote to Mercury. He knew it could not fail to stop her from departing. A writ of *Ne Exeat* he also served upon her, and took in charge the sugar and coffee and marked upon it "Family Stores."

At this juncture a diplomatic physician, "Virginia," of the first family, arrived in time and administered an opiate which quieted her nerves, from which she rested comparatively well until 1852, when she was again seized with an attack of "cessation" fever. Her family physician renewed the dose of her accustomed medicine, salivation, soon followed, and the effects of her former illness not having passed away, it fastened itself upon her debilitated form until 1860, when it assumed a chronic character, with high nervous irritability, followed the St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia of the heart and spinal affection until 1865, when a Federal physician passing by, applied the galvanic battery, morphine and a blister. The Mercury then fell below zero. The disease now assumed a new form known as palpitation of the heart, for which the Federal doctor administered black drop in 1867. This resulted in paralysis of the brain and other complicated ailments from the over use of blue pill. In 1868 her heirs became alarmed and despatched three of her diplomatic sons to Washington, to consult with that faculty and protest against the further use of black drop. "On Stanly on," they proceeded, but like a distinguished General of ancient times, "marched up the hill and then marched down again." They however made known their mission, described the complaint of their mother, satisfactorily to themselves, that a core of corruption was forming around their mother's lungs; but Dr. Stevens, however, thought it was but the working out of the core that yielded to truth and virtue.

scope and pronounced her case a hopeless one—her lungs were nearly gone. This sad intelligence was followed by a depression of spirits, which produced a torpor of the liver, followed by a violent constipation. In this state of exhausting the pulse the use of Mercury was forbidden; however in extreme cases desperate remedies are often resorted to with magical results. Croton oil might be taken but the chances are that she may pass from its effects.—But, indeed her present condition—should she survive—would leave her person in such a deformed shape, that death would be a welcome visitant. Besides her medical bill has bankrupted and divested all of her earthly interest. Her diplomatic sons, however, (three in one) were highly gratified with their efforts to restore their dying mother, but not satisfied with this *tert* reply and challenged to extremes that sometimes meet, the apostle of this trio turned loose his tornado of eloquence, which unroofed the Babylonian halls of Congress; his logic lightning struck down their strongest mental structure demolishing the walls of Sodom and Gomorrah, whilst his colleagues thundered K. Klux K.; amidst the terrific storm, a stampee followed, a Kansas man crying out, "a Bull Run No. 2." This in part purified the political atmosphere, and breathed fresh life in their dying mother and saved the President too, and lived to chronicle their own glory upon the pages of immortal fame—the Horatios of the age. "I have wounded them that they are not able to rise. They are fallen under my feet." COLUMBIA.

SOMETHING FOR THE SICK.—Frequently we find sick people whose stomachs reject all kinds of nourishments until conditions follow that in many instances terminate fatally. In twenty instances in which we have heard the popular sick-bed nourishments prescribed, and rejected by an invalid's enfeebled stomach we have never known the simple saucer of parched corn pudding or boiled gruel refused. The corn is roasted brown, precisely as we roast coffee, ground as fine as meal, in a coffee mill, and made either into mush, gruel, or thin cakes, baked lightly brown, and given either warm or cold, in clear water, or whatever dressing the stomach will receive or retain. Parched corn and meal boiled in skimmed milk and fed frequently to children suffering from summer diarrhoea, will almost always cure, as it will dysentery in adults, and we believe cholera in its earliest stages.

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlement of the accounts of the Spanish War.

The Ottawa authorities continue to receive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlement of the accounts of the Spanish War.

The Ottawa authorities continue to receive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlement of the accounts of the Spanish War.

The Ottawa authorities continue to receive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlement of the accounts of the Spanish War.

The Ottawa authorities continue to receive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlement of the accounts of the Spanish War.

The Ottawa authorities continue to receive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlement of the accounts of the Spanish War.

The Ottawa authorities continue to receive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

War is brewing between Peru and Chili, growing out of the settlement of the accounts of the Spanish War.

The Ottawa authorities continue to receive information of Fenian preparations along the frontier.

## ABOUT WEEDS.—NO. 2.

HARBORING PLACES.

The bye-places, of the farm wherein weeds harbor comparatively unnoticed and unharmed, are prolific sources whence they spread, and strongholds last taken by the aggressive farmer. To the easy, slothful farmer, they are impregnable, and from their commanding position, hold their passions forever under dominion. Prominent among these harboring-places are the fence corners, and they are especially favorable to the weeds when partly filled with rubbish or stone from the fields. There new varieties are often first introduced by means of birds, or from the fence opposing a barrier to those downy seeds that float in the air. There, too, the seed finds a congenial place to grow; there is shade, a rich soil, and they are undisturbed by machinery. Often the rubbish or stone piles are so dense as to protect the weeds against the farmer's efforts to uproot them. Consequently, they mature their seed, and it is scattered. A patch of couch grass may exist for years in a fence corner unnoticed; but when its creeping roots strike out far enough for the plough to tear them, they are distributed far and rapidly over the field, and every joint becomes a new plant wherever it permanently lodges. Eradication, then, is nearly impossible. The roadsides, which ought to be scrupulously kept clean, are too often safe harboring places for weeds. Manure heaps containing these seeds are frequently neglected until the vigorous growth induced has brought the plants to maturity; and many spots around farm buildings and yards are unsightly from a dense annual growth of weeds. In short, the farmer may set it down as an axiom, that wherever on his soil a useful plant does not grow, a weed will flourish and occupy the room. Nature abhors an unproductive soil. It is the farmer's business to see that all plants which grow on his premises are beneficial to his interests.

## HOW WEEDS WORK INJURY.

If farmers would more closely consider the detriment to their interests which arises from the presence and growth of weeds in the soil, they would be incited to greater and more united effort to accomplish their eradication. Fertility of the soil is diminished mainly by the crops grown on and removed from it. Weeds rob it of much plant food without returning any equivalent to the farmer, and in most soils available plant food is not so abundant but that the growth of weeds diminishes the yield of the cultivated crop exactly in proportion to the amount of the elements of that crop thus abstracted. Let any farmer observe his fields closely at harvest time, noting the great variety and mass of plants which the soil supports, besides the crop he cultivates, then estimate the increased yield which would have resulted had the elements which formed these been given to the crop, and he will feel in his pocket how detrimental to his interest are the weeds. The hood crops yield most abundantly, and to their comparative freedom from weeds this result may be chiefly ascribed. And here we will suggest that good farming demands that all grain crops be cultivated at different stages of their growth.

Besides the loss weeds occasion the cultivator by diminishing the yield of his crops, they impose on him a large amount of unremunerative labor. In fitting the ground for sowing the seed, in cultivating, harvesting and cleaning the grain, the presence of weeds in the soil and crops causes much extra work to be performed. Loss also occurs through the deterioration of crops in value when weeds or other seeds are mixed freely with them. Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

A party of twelve gentleman mostly lawyers, stepped aboard the cars at the Brooklyn court house. One of the number remarked: "How do we stand as to President?" A vote was taken, and they stood: Grant 9; Seymour 3. One of the number then spoke up: "Suppose Chase is nominated by the Democrats, how will the party stand then?" The vote was taken, and it stood 8 for Chase and 5 for Grant, the twelfth refusing to vote.—New York World.