

The Old North State

SALISBURY, N. C., OCT. 6, 1868



FOR PRESIDENT: HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS: FRANCIS E. SHOBER, OF ROWAN.

ELECTORAL TICKET: FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: HON. JAMES W. OSBORNE, OF MECKLENBURG; JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

DISTRICTS: 1st—THOMAS J. JARVIS, of Tyrrel; 2nd—JNO. HUGHES, of Craven; 3rd—J. C. DOBBIN, of Cumberland; 4th—WHAR. J. GREEN, of Warren; 5th—M. S. ROBINS, of Randolph; 6th—W. M. ROBBINS, of Rowan; 7th—L. M. McAFEE, of Cleveland.

IT IS NOT A MERE PARTY TRIUMPH WE SEEK. WE ARE TRYING TO SAVE OUR COUNTRY FROM THE DANGERS WHICH OVERHANG IT.

THE ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE AND A MAJORITY OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WOULD NOT GIVE TO THAT PARTY ORGANIZATION THE POWER TO MAKE SUDDEN OR VIOLENT CHANGES; BUT IT WOULD SERVE TO CHECK THOSE EXTREME MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN DEPLORED BY THE BEST MEN OF BOTH POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

COME TO THE GRAND RALLY!

Two days more will bring us to the appointed time for the Grand Rally and Barbecue in Rowan—Thursday, the 8th. See programme in another column. The preparations have all been made, nothing now to do but to come. Turn out! turn out!! Come to spend the day—in hearing, in seeing, in shaking hands, in discussing, in meeting friends, in talking over our public affairs, and in encouraging each other in our efforts to restore the ancient liberties of the people. Come one and all, male and female, old and young.

The Democratic-Conservative party of Mecklenburg will have a grand mass meeting and barbecue at Charlotte on the 30th of October.

The Democratic Mass Meeting at Beattie's Ford will be held on the 10th of October (instead of the 8th, as heretofore advertised). Gov. Vance and Judge Osborne will attend and address the people.

There will be a Democratic Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Concord on the 15th and 16th of October.

STILL COMING OUT.

The white men in the Western counties are still withdrawing from the oath-bound Leagues. All the efforts of Holden, Littlefield & Co. to keep this organization up to the old standard of invincibility have signally failed. Just as soon as an honest white man discovers the real object of these infamous organizations, he is bound to cut loose from the rotten concern. It is more than he can stand; and from now until the day of election Grant and Colfax will lose one hundred votes per day by withdrawal from the Leagues alone. And what the Radicals base their hopes of carrying North Carolina upon we are at a loss to determine. We learn that they have a scheme on foot to import several thousand negroes from Virginia, and note them in the border counties; and it may be this that is keeping their spirits up. But this desperate expedient will come to grief. Evans, of the Milton Chronicle is watching them.—Wil. Star. This refreshes our memory of a fact worthy of a few remarks. It is currently reported in this county and by some seriously believed, that every member of the league who withdraws will have his name reported at the Head Quarters of the organization at Raleigh, and thence to Head Quarters in Washington, and that he will be hereafter in some manner punished for such withdrawal. The hard-bound, selfish and scheming members of the leagues are the authors of this lie, and frequently remind such members that they have taken an oath. "Ah! yes," say

they, "but you have taken an oath to stand by the league and to vote for the men the party brings out, and you dare not break your oath." Now, all we have to say to those persons wishing to leave the unrighteous leagues that they are free to do so whenever they please. They are free men in a free country, and any man or set of men who may attempt to restrain them of their liberty in the matter of voting, will lay themselves liable to indictment therefor, and to fines and penalties upon conviction thereof. And as to the oath entering the league: it was unlawfully administered, and is of no legal binding force, and should certainly bind no man's conscience to do a wrong thing. The only danger of punishment to be incurred by withdrawal, therefore, must come from the unlawful violence of the members of the league from which the member withdraws; and if any of them should be foolish enough to attempt the infliction of such punishment, they will very soon find out that they are living in a country of laws which will speedily take hold of and bring them to justice. Snap your fingers in their faces, therefore, all you who want to withdraw, walk boldly out from the foul den—and tell the growing members that you defy and scorn their threats, and that you mean to live the free and independent man God intended you should be.

THE ENIGMA—GRANT.

We received last week the following letter from a gentleman in the country:

Editor of the Whig: Please tell us what Grant is, or, at least, give us your opinion of him. Is he a really great man, or a dull, stupid sensualist? Or, is he neither one nor the other, but a plain, common-place character? Yours

Bearing in mind the fate of those who formerly made unsuccessful attempts to solve the riddle of the Theban Sphinx, we forbore to make any answer. But, being in company with some half dozen gentlemen a few days since, we submitted the interrogatories to them. We give their deulatory and contradictory responses for what they are worth:

Mr. P. Grant is a great man—he is an improvement on Cromwell. No, that is not exactly the idea. He is Pompey without any Caesar to contest his supremacy. That is, a Conservative chief leading the Plebeian, or Radical forces. This makes his position unique in history. That he is Conservative, his education, his habits, all see of him, his little talking and much thinking, the power he has wielded—for there is nothing more conservative than power, not even money—convince me. I cannot doubt he has sufficient capacity to see the utter failure of universal suffrage, and that, if elected, he will dispense with that pest forever; the next election will probably be the last we shall ever see. The first act of Caesar, the Radical, was to deprive his Radical supporters of the right of suffrage; would not the conservative Pompey be much more likely to do that thing? The Radicals, who expect to make a tool of him, will be the worst disappointed men ever seen. There is nothing about him that seems to fit him for the role of a tool. His own habits, the necessities of the country, and the peculiarity of his position, will constrain him to throw himself with those now opposed to him, and in less than six months, as sure as he is elected, he will have subjected the New England Radicals to such a drubbing as will rejoice every heart in the country.

Mr. E. Mr. P. has gone more into what General Grant will do than what he is. On this latter point, I know so little, I speak with great hesitation. I had supposed at first, from his apparent aversion to politics, that he was a man of little thought, preferred the indulgence of the senses to the exercise of the intellect, and was a hero by accident. But his willingness to surrender the best paid and best office in the Government, a life-office, too, to become President, argued great ambition, and we very rarely find ambition—that last infirmity of noble minds—unconnected with considerable abilities. His rise from the gutter to the command of the Federal armies, too, evinced great will and determination of character, which, if it be not genius, is a very good substitute for it. It may be that he is a patriot, and mediates radical reforms in our system of Government from those devised by Radical politicians; and I have no idea that he would, for a moment, endure the trammels imposed upon the Presidential office by the Rump; he would scatter them as Samsou did the wisps of straw. You observe that, in his letter of acceptance, he speaks of the will of the people, but makes no mention of the Constitution; he is probably as indifferent to, as ignorant of, the provisions of that instrument. Mr. C. I should like to know whether Grant's silence be constitutional or assumed; whether he was a babbler before he was great, and is now taciturn from policy and conscientiousness that he cannot shine in conversation. GRACE GREENWOOD, the Yankee poetess, in an eulogy on him, seems to intimate that he adopts "golden silence" in preference to "silver speech" by policy. The same authority says of his personal appearance, that he is a small man, who never swells or struts, or stretches himself up; and if a stranger were seeking for him in a group of distinguished men, I should say, "fix on the most silent plain (not ugly) undemonstrative man present." This is not necessarily indicative of greatness, nor is it incompatible with it. But I think it conclusive, he is not a vain man. Mr. B. I do not consider General G. a very high-toned man. I infer this from the readiness with which he receives honors, money, goods and chattels of all sorts from all comers. He had not the excuse for this of having lost by the war, as was the case with our chief, who, though he was stripped of everything, and his family had to live from hand to mouth, and get shelter where they could during the war, sternly refused to receive a gratuity from any quarter. This difference, it may be alleged, sprang from the different manners of the people among whom they were bred; and, does not affect character. Be it so; but the different traits will be very differently viewed by posterity. I take General Grant to be a man who believes, above all things, in brute force. This was demonstrated by his military campaigns; strategy was nothing, superior force everything. A rough, determined soldier, who looks upon superior force as the supreme law, little disposed to trouble his head about constitutional questions, and with a fair average of common sense; that's my estimate of him. I do not consider him a cruel man, notwithstanding his refusal to exchange prisoners, and his sacrificing three of his men, for one Confederate, to gain a point. It is probable his benevolent feelings are rather of a negative character, and could never be stirred enough to overcome his judgment or even betray him into a really generous action. We have an illustration of what I mean in his conduct to the South after the war.—Then, he bore us no ill-will; he made a favorable report of our bearing under defeat, and approved of Mr. JOHNSON'S policy; but when the Radical Congress proposed that we should voluntarily (by compulsion, as CHARLES II. took the covenant,) disfranchise our trusted leaders and separate our fortunes from theirs, he gave up his own views, and, rather than risk the loss of any popularity, urged the acceptance of the degrading terms. I expect no act of kindness to the South at his hands, as a kindness; but his peculiar position, as suggested by Mr. P. or his desire to balk hated Radicals like BEN WADE, or contemptible Puritans like SCHEMEN, or to found a Dynasty, may induce him to deliver the Southern States from African domination—the only real and substantial good he could render us. I repeat the belief that he would never do this from any kind feeling for us, but purely from considerations of policy. Mr. A. I argue very much in the opinions expressed by Mr. P. I regard General G. as a man of great abilities and of ambition, and I incline to believe, as I hope, that he will make quick work of the Rump and all their works, and give us the calm and prosperity of the Augustan era. I have heard it hinted, and think it likely, there does exist an understanding among the three military chiefs (Grant, Sherman and Sheridan)—a triumvirate, in fact—to do this very thing. But are the Northern people prepared for it?—Will they not resist and revive a new civil war?

Mr. P. Not a bit if it; not a finger will be lifted. True it is, the Northern people are not prepared for it, and do not expect it. But the masses there are intoxicated with victory and spoils; they have lost all sense of free institutions; if they ever had any, and are now fit subjects for despotism, and nothing else. The masses are the ruling power there. The men of worth, of cultivation, of character, have as completely disappeared from the scene there as the same class had here in the South, before the war. A gentleman, who is a very close observer, told me that being in Washington during the impeachment trial, he took his stand in the rotunda and saw the members of the House pass two and two to the Senate. He scanned them closely, and was struck by the coarse and unmistakably vulgar air which distinguished nineteen out of twenty of them. No, the cocked-hat gentry and their descendants, who once illustrated the North, have vanished forever, and the vulgarians, whose rule ever heralds the advent of despotism, now bear sway. I may be mistaken, but I do not believe a man who has once commanded armies will ever submit to be ruled by such a mob. He may tolerate their existence, but he will never brook their domination. Mr. G. It may not be unlikely, as suggested by Mr. B., that his benevolent emotions are negative, but that does not signify that he might not be a wise and just ruler. Augustus, as a beardless boy, was a monster of cold-blooded cruelty, and yet, when he attained uncooled and absolute power, he became eminent for his clemency and moderation. We do not know that his nature had changed; it was only his situation that had changed; but mankind profited by it, whatever the cause. It has occurred to me, that if his benevolence is passive, his thinking apparatus is also sluggish. His physique has rather a sluggish appearance, and his intellect may partake of the same character. Still, his thinking may be just and clear and comprehensive.—His being silent from a sense of deficient conversational powers implies the habit of self-examination, which is always a good sign. There is ever hope of a man who

scrutinizes himself, and is not afraid to look his own faults in the face. But, however sluggish his mind may be, if he be really ambitious, he cannot fail to discover the strong point of his situation, which is, by boldly ridding the South of negro domination, as he thereby binds that whole region to him by hook or by crook, and does more at the same time for the country than any other act he could perform. I believe we have all now given our opinions, founded on the best lights we have. Will Mr. P. add up the sum total? Mr. P. That's easier said than done, where there is so much contrariety. But, let's see: Great abilities—moderate—rather sluggish; that compounded makes a medium, at least, and saves him from the category of unlicensed fools. He is ambitious, but a patriot; he is not cruel by nature, but indifferent to human suffering, and not of a disposition to peril either purse or person in the performance of a purely disinterested act. Just and honest, for anything known to the contrary; conservative, averse to Partisanship, conscious of his own defects, which he goes so far to conceal as to disgust Squator Wade with "horse-talk," rather than talk of matters he does not understand. But, after all, perhaps, it would be as well for you to come upon his trail, and all to profit by the coral HORACE? Si quid non visit relictis. Candidates imperit, si non, hinc uter mecum.

DREAM REMARKABLY FILLED.

Rev. L. W. Lewis, in his "Reminiscences of the War," now being published in the Texas Christian Advocate, relates the annexed remarkable instance as literally true. The battle referred to was that of Prairie Grove, in Northwest Arkansas, fought December 7th, 1862:

A curious fulfillment of a dream occurred at this battle, under my own eye. A man by the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to many of his fellow-soldiers some of whom had related it to me, months previous to the occurrence, which I now relate: He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain, and camped near a church located in a wood, near which a terrible battle ensued, and he was shot in the breast. On the evermemorable 7th of December, '62, as we moved at double-quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove church, a small frame building, belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding on the flank of the command, and opposite Williams, as we came in view of the house. "This is the church, colonel, I saw in my dream," said he. I made no reply and never thought of the matter again until in the evening—we had broken the enemy's line, and were in full pursuit, when we came upon a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said: "Just on the other side of the hollow I was shot in my dream, and I will stick my hat under my shirt." Snatching the action to the word as he ran along, he doubled it up and crammed it in his bosom—scarcely had he adjusted it before a Minie ball knocked him out of the line. Jumping up quickly, he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head, and shouted, "I'm all right!" The ball had gone through four thicknesses of his hat, raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand just over his heart, and dropped into his shoe.

GRAND MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE IN SALISBURY.

The various Seymour and Blair Clubs of Rowan County have determined to have a Grand Mass Meeting and Barbecue in Salisbury, on the 8th day of October, to which they most cordially invite the citizens of the surrounding counties. There will also be a Grand Torch-Light Procession at night. Speeches will be delivered on the occasion by many of the most distinguished orators of this and other States, whose names will be announced before the day of meeting. Come one and all, and let us have such an outpouring of the people as has never before been witnessed in Salisbury.

SAMUEL REEVES, JR., W. J. MILLS, W. C. GOUENOUR, W. H. ORAWFORD, J. W. HALL, Com. of Arrangements.

SALISBURY MARKETS

Table listing market prices for various goods including Bacon, Coffee, Corn, Meat, Coppers, Candles, Tallow, Adamantine, Cotton, Yarn, Eggs, Feathers, Flour, Fish, Fruit, Leather, Nails, Molasses, Onions, Pork, Potatoes, Sugar, Syrup, and Tobacco.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, a valuable tract of Land, lying on Reedy Creek, in Davidson Co., containing 193 acres. Of this tract about 70 acres is in woods, 20 acres good bottom land, 10 acres in meadow. It is the tract of land owned by the late Joseph Perill, dec'd., and will be sold by the heirs for distribution. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. A. PARKS, Agent. Sept. 20, 1868.—w.t.

Miss Sarah Freese and Mrs. Pace.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the receipt of a small stock of new styles Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., in the Millinery department, and shall be pleased to have the orders of those desiring anything their line. Stock will be frequently replenished, and enlarged according to the demand.—Call at the late Mrs. Louise Brown's—old stand, near McCubbin's Store. Sept. 25, 1868. 1m-w-30

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO

AND all other kinds of GUANO, including the different PHOSPHATES, PLASTER and LIME, kept constantly on hand, at very low prices. Our farmers will do well to call on us at once and get their Fertilizers, before ordering and buying elsewhere. We will take Flour or Wheat at the market price, in exchange. SPRINGS, HUTCHISON & Co. No. 1, Coppen's Brick Row. Salisbury, Aug. 28. 5w

R. H. COWAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND

Shipping Merchants

Wholesale Grocers,

Agents for M. Davis & Son's (Liberty Va.) Celebrated Virginia Chewing Tobacco. Agents for Lister Bros' Superphosphate of Lime. Agents for Vulcan Iron Works, Richmond, Va. R. H. COWAN, J. W. CARROLL, J. M. BELL. No. 21 NORTH WATER ST. WILMINGTON, N. C. CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. SAML. A. BELL.

HAS located on Ennis street, between Main & Lee. Office formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Caldwell, and offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity of Salisbury. July 25, 1868. [w-tw.3m]

United States Sale.

UNITED STATES vs. JOSEPH GRAY.

I will expose to public sale, at 11 o'clock, on the 8th day of October 1868, in pursuance to the laws of the United States applicable to the case, at Wilkesborough, the following property belonging to Joseph Gray of Wilkes county, to wit:

- Six Stills, Sixty Stands, Six Kegs, Six Malt Tubs. Terms of Sale: Cash on delivery of property. D. R. GOODLOE, U. S. Marshal, By J. C. CUTRELL, Deputy U. S. Marshal. Sept. 18, 1868. 3t-w-37

NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from the North with his Fall and Winter Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., Consisting of LADIES DRESS GOODS, PRINTS.

Balmorals, Shawls, Ladies' Vests, Shirts and Shetlings, Dress Buttons, Men's Ready Made Clothing, Drawers and Shirts, Woolen Goods, Flannels, &c., &c.

LADIES KID & WALKING SHOES.

Gaiters, Misses and Children's Dress and Walking Shoes, Men's Fine and Coarse Shoes, Boots and Brogans, Heavy Boots, &c.

MEN & BOYS FUR & WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's Cloth Hats, a good assortment.

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS,

&c., &c., &c., Leather, Crockery, Salt, Hollow Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, and many other articles, comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., all of which will be sold low for

CASH OR BARTER.

M. W. JARVIS, Agt. Jenkins' Corner. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 20, 1868. w-t-w-t

Know and Believe

THAT G. B. POULSON & CO'S. DRUG STORE is the cheapest place to buy Drugs and Medicines in this section of North Carolina. Try them first.—WYATT'S OLD STAND May 7. If Salisbury, N. C.

Important To

Majistrates, Clerks, Sheriffs, and others.

THE undersigned have in press, and will soon issue, a complete and full

ANALYSIS OF THE LAWS,

under the Code of Civil Procedure, as passed by the General Assembly, relating to the duties of

Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of Court, and other County Officers.

together with the Constitution of the State, a list of the Counties as divided into Judicial Districts, the time of holding Courts in the several Counties, the names of the Judges and Solicitors of each Circuit; the names of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Commissioners, Treasurer and Coroner for each County. This pamphlet will also contain the Fees allowed by the new law to the several officers, with some of the most necessary

Forms of Civil and Criminal Process.

The work will contain about 100 pages, and will be a most valuable book of reference for county officers.

Sent by mail to any post office in the State, postage paid, for \$1 per copy. Address, NICHOLS & GORMAN, Book and Job Printers, RALPH, N. C.

The undersigned are also preparing, under the direction of a member of the Raleigh Bar, a Digest of all the Laws concerning County Officers, with a Complete Set of Forms, adapted to the new order of things. This book, of some 300 pages, will be published as soon as the final report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Code has been spotted by the General Assembly. The plan and scope of the proposed book, will be further laid before the public at an early day. NICHOLS & GORMAN, Publishers. Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1868.

FALL WINTER IMPORTATIONS 1868.

MILLENNARY GOODS!

Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS. FANCY BONNET MATERIALS—BLOUSES, CAPS, NETS, French Flowers, Plumes and Ornaments. BONNETS & LADIES' HATS

In Straw, Silk, Velvet and Felt. WE offer the largest and best assorted Stock in the U. States, comprising all the latest Fashionable Novelties, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & Co. 237 and 239 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE. T w 389.5t

YARBROUGH HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

The Proprietor in returning his sincere thanks to the traveling public for the liberal patronage extended during his connection with this Hotel, takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.

He is happy to announce that the fall in the price of supplies enables him to reduce the price to

Three Dollars per Day.

To citizens coming in to spend a week or more, he will still make a greater reduction, as is prepared to furnish Board without rooms at very low rates.

He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the Yarbrough House his old customers and many new friends. J. M. BLAIR.

Haag & Smith's Patent WATER WHEEL.

THE undersigned having accepted the agency for the above named wheel, would call the attention of the proprietors of Mills, Factories, &c. &c., to the many advantages they would derive from using it. It is well adapted to all purposes for which a water wheel is used. The small space it occupies, and the velocity of its motion, are attractive features. It requires but a small amount of gearing. Ice does not affect it. Works as well on horizontal as vertical shaft. Suitable to any locality. Not affected by back water. It is simple, cheap and durable. One of the wheels can be seen in operation at Ford, Tatum & Co's Mill on South Yadkin River.

I have been in the millwright business for 25 years, and consider this by far the best wheel I have ever yet met with. This wheel costs from \$15 to \$275, according to size. For further particulars address me at Jerusalem, Davis Co., N. C. RICHARD T. NUTT. Sep. 10, 1868. 3t-w-37

LOOK OUT.

The Ku-Klux-Klan is About!

I AM READY to exchange Leather for good Hides, Kip and Calf Skins, Bark, Tallow, Lard, Hops, Barley, Corn, Rye, Oats, and country produce generally. I will also take good Hides, Kip and other Skins, for one-half.

I return my sincere thanks to a generous public for their liberal patronage in my different businesses, in this county, for the last twenty years. Moses L. Brown's old stand, corner of Lee and Liberty Street. MARTIN RICHWINE. Salisbury, N. C., May 19, 1868. wly

The Griffith Lands

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Rowan county, will be sold at the court-house door in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, five hundred and ninety-five acres of land belonging to the estate of R. W. Griffith, dec'd. Said lands are situated in the Western part of the county, within two miles of the depot at Rowan Mills, and are very valuable. A further description of them is thought to be unnecessary as they have been advertised before.—Terms made known on the day of sale. Z. GRIFFITH, Admr. Oct. 1st, 1868. w30-0t