

# North



# State.

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## ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

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That old, long known and well tried remedy for all Bilious diseases, caused by a DISEASED LIVER.

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They can be sent to any point in the United States by Mail or Express. Price—For one box, 25 cents. Doz. \$2.50—Half Gross \$10.00—One Gross, \$18.00—Three Gross, \$50.00—Five Gross, \$75.00. The post must either accompany the order for the medicine or it will be sent C. O. D. Orders should be addressed to JOHN H. ENNIS, Druggist, Special Agent, No. 28, South-Carolina 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 Baltimore.

YARBROUGH HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

The Proprietor in returning his sincere thanks to the traveling public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel, taken 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. He 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, 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!

WYATT'S OLD STAND May 7, Salisbury, N. C.

WANTED. A FIRST CLASS MILLER wanted, to take charge of a First Glass Mill, situated in Davidson county. Address A. C. WHARTON, Clemmonsville, N. C.

Sept. 1, 1868. w-14-1m

## 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, relative 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 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 150 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, RALEIGH, 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 400 pages, will be published as soon as the final report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Code has been adopted 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, Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1868. Publishers.

## Emigrants Coming

LANDS WANTED, in Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Iredell, Catawba, Stanly, Mecklenburg, Forsyth, &c. No title to be given till money is paid. Five per cent commission charged on all sales. Sell half your lands and the remainder will be worth double, and these thirty Jersey farmers will develop our country. Send us descriptions of property, with prices, &c. Inquiries promptly answered.

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LANDHOLDERS who wish to Sell Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property. For information, address JNO. B. GREYTER, General Agent, Greensboro, N. C. Dec. 2, 1867.

## 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, Adm'r. Oct. 1st, 1868. w30-6t

## 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., 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. It 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, Tatam & Co's Mill on South Yadkin River.

I have been in the Mill wright 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, Davie Co., N. C.

RICHARD T. NUTT, Sept. 10, 1868. 4w-36

## Lost or Misaid. NOTE OF HAND payable to the undersigned, one day after date, made on the 8th of January, 1867, for the sum of eighty-four dollars, or thereabout, signed by J. M. Coffin and J. D., or John D. Brown. These parties are hereby notified not to pay the said note to any other holder than myself, as I shall apply for a renewal of it.

J. J. BRUNER. Sept. 2, 1868. -3t.

## THE OLD NORTH STATE.

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LETTER FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. John Quincy Adams has addressed the following letter to the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina in response to an invitation received from them to visit that State:

QUINCY, September 28. Messrs. Wade Hampton, Jas. Daniel Pope, F. W. McMaster, John P. Thomas, and W. B. Stanley:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of September 22d reached me on the 26th, and I found it to require such careful consideration that I have withheld my answer until now. My first impulse was to accept your invitation at once, and hasten to respond to your appeal upon the instant; but a moment's reflection and a review of your letter restrained me. I am as anxious as you can be to see kindly relations and fraternal feelings replace the sore and angry suspicion which prevails upon both sides of our land, nor would any labor daunt me in such a cause; but I am more powerless than you are to promote such a result.

You greatly exaggerate any influence of mine, misled doubtless by the accident of an historic name. I represent nothing in Massachusetts but a comparatively small and very unpopular minority, and am regarded as hardly less objectionable, though far more insignificant, than yourselves by the majority. Nothing that I could do or say, if I visited you, would be likely to receive a fair or candid construction. My action would be attributed to unworthy or partisan motives, and yours to the inveterate animosity which is still believed to animate the South. In spite of any protests of ours it will be insisted that we had some "disloyal" influence in our meeting. I do not urge these apprehensions as reasons for an absolute refusal, for I should try to face my share of the obloquy with such fortitude as I could muster, if I saw a fair chance of aiding, be it ever so little, a better understanding between the sections. But as you seem to anticipate an important effect on the North from the reception which you might offer to me, I think it right to dis-avow you of the error. Nor do I think that I can say those things to your people which would be delightful to them to hear, or pleasant for me to speak.

Your fate has been for the present involved by the inexorable logic of events, in a most bitter political struggle. The interest, and I doubt not the convictions, of the dominant party will prevent any dispassionate consideration of your case until after the election. It is declared, and I fear, it is widely believed, that the spirit of secession still fires the Southern heart and works through the Democratic party. A mass of honest men are taught and believe that the success of that party means the political re-establishment of the genius of revolt and the elevation to power of the Southern leaders in the late war.

Now, while I do not believe that if the wide spread suspicion of this intent could be discharged from the minds of our people here there would be a great difficulty in obtaining a

fair hearing, it is too potent a weapon of party warfare to be relinquished during this contest for the Presidency. If the Democratic party is defeated in their canvass, it is because the people fear its success would jeopardize the substantial results of the war.

Now, upon this point the Northern mind is absolutely determined, and no party could maintain itself which should repudiate the war or surrender its acquisitions. For my own part, I think it would be very difficult to get rid of any of the logical and legitimate results of the war if we tried ever so hard, but still our people are very sensitive on that point. I cannot see, for instance, of what value your pet dogma of the constitutional right to secede would be to you, even if we granted you a dispensation to proclaim it on the house-tops. Constitutional or not, it will never again be practicable, except in the form of revolution, and that is an extra constitutional right which cannot be taken away from any people.

Slavery I take to be stone dead, for the reasons you very clearly and ably state in your letter to me. It would never again be of any value to you if you had it back, and the ghost of it, which is so much dreaded at the North, the phantom of involuntary servitude for poverty and color, as a punishment for vagrancy, which haunts so many well-meaning men among us, would speedily become a burden so odious and so intolerably expensive that, if for no better reason, you would be glad to drop it. But at the same time you must yourselves be well aware that the hasty and inconsiderate legislation upon this subject in two or three of your "States lately in rebellion" did more to fasten universal suffrage upon you than any other one thing. The North is well aware that there is a wide distinction between civil rights and political privileges, nor were our wisest and most practical statesmen of the Republican party at first inclined to adopt the dangerous experiment of placing political power in the hands of your poor, ignorant field hands upon a mere fanciful theory of the natural equality of man. Doubtless a citizen of Massachusetts who is utterly illiterate may be superior in all manly qualities, but unless he can read the Constitution in the English language he is not my equal politically.

The principle is here admitted that we may and must temper theoretical equality with practical tests of fitness for public duty. Now this was ignored in your case, because it was urged and believed that thus alone could the blacks protect themselves, and it was said that any admitted qualifications would be abused by you to their total exclusion from the franchise and consequent helplessness. The Northern people, having freed the slaves and left them still mingled with their former masters, could not, with decency or humanity, abandon them naked to the savagery which they were taught to believe you felt to them, nor could they calmly look on to see those oppressed of whose comfort and happiness they had become the guardians. The Northern States pardoned the palpable usurpation of a power never granted to Congress upon the plea of necessity. Universal suffrage was no necessary corollary of the war; it was exorted by distrust, offspring of the long slavery agitation. That gave enormous power to the class of politicians who preach the perfect and complete wickedness of the Southern whites.

These same men urge and they persuade many that you still cherish a devotion to the "Lost Cause," which does not content itself with the hopeless tenderness which we feel for the dead, but is ready to take arms again at the least engagement. These fears mingle largely in the canvass, and will exert a strong influence in the result. I think that distrust and fear have dictated your terms more than malice or revenge. It was not cherishing that the North sacrificed the Constitution for which it fought so long. For my own part, I have never felt any apprehension of losing any of the proper results of the war. I have always believed that you must from necessity yield them as frankly as we claimed them. I have never doubted that it was possible to treat you after your surrender in such a way as to enlist your aid and engage your sympathies in a constitutional restoration of the Union, and yet secure freedom and fairness to the blacks, and tranquility and happiness to the whites. As you very forcibly say, there is no policy possible for you but peace. War now would be your utter destruction. The Union is of more value to you than to us, and to the Constitution alone can you fly for protection. A general and cordial confidence in your attitude, feelings and protests is essential to your peace and prosperity. We must renew the old spirit with us, or the new Union will be

an empty form. Even if by a party success in a very close vote at the North, aided by your own efforts at the South, you obtain a temporary relief from your present state to-day, your condition will still be precarious, your path full of snares, and a true Union as distant as ever. So long as one-half the North is persuaded that you have the will and the power to jockey them out of what cost them so dear, we attempt to rebuild our Union on the sands. Time alone, and a patient and enduring persistence on your part in well doing, in the face of all discouragement, can effectually remove the cause of your ills; a palliative will but induce a reaction again. A cheerful concurrence in the essential principles of Democratic and constitutional government I regard as requisite for your peaceful progress in the future.

Inclining to these opinions, I should have excused myself from accepting your kind invitation had you not expressly disclaimed any political intent. I do not wish to make any political speeches to your people in the interest of any party, nor add new bitterness to your already dangerous position. But as I have felt the evil very much of late that of our own knowledge we were so little informed of the real needs, and wishes, and purposes of each other; as I cannot feel sure that I may not be of some use, and as I do pore with all my heart the distracted and disordered condition of our once united people, I will meet you as you request, as fellow citizens should meet in times of difficulty, to consult with you upon our duty at this time. I shall try to speak frankly rather than agreeably, and I shall hope for equal sincerity in return.

I need not assure you that what I have written has been dictated by the kindest feeling, I am not insensible to your trials and sufferings; the loss of friends, prosperity and power, and exclusion from all part or lot in voting away your last pitance is bitter indeed. But hollow as the ordinary platitudes sound in the sufferer's ear, may it not be in the good providence of God to prove to the uttermost the quality of your people, and lead them through these dark ways to a higher and nobler career beyond.

I at least am determined to hope so, and I doubt not may live to see the day when we shall all be once more a happy and united people, dwelling in peace under the protection of the Constitution and within the gentle clasp of our old Union. Then, indeed, South Carolina and Massachusetts may cordially embrace, and the fortunate spokesman of my State, that day, will represent the whole instead of a fraction of her people.

I shall leave home on Monday next, and proceed without delay to Columbia.

I am, gentlemen, Your friend and servant, JOHN Q. ADAMS.

## FACTS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE PEOPLE.

1. In the approaching election no man is disfranchised who ever was entitled to vote.

2. A new registration will begin on the 15th of October, and every voter, old and new, must register.

3. There are one hundred and forty thousand white voters in North Carolina, and seventy thousand colored voters, in round numbers, a majority of two to one.

4. Although the whole of the colored vote should be cast against the Conservatives, (which will not be the case), and thirty-five thousand white votes added, Seymour and Blair will still carry the State, if a full vote be polled.

5. Military Government has ceased. The election on the 3d of November is to be free, as in former times.

6. Any person who shall assemble armed men at any place of election, on election day, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000 according to the Revised Code, page 308.

W. A. GRAHAM, JOHN W. NORWOOD, HENRY K. NASH, JOSIAH TURNER, JR.

Joseph Billings says: "Most people decline to learn only by their own experience and I guess they are more than half right, for I don't pose a man could get a correct idea of molasses candy merely by letting another fellow taste it for him."

The new system in Stokes county has already cost \$216 more than a whole year under the old system.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Trimble, of this place, had her jaw severely fractured by a horse kicking her yesterday.

Greenboro Patriot.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional district of New York have nominated Horace Greeley for Congress.

General Stoneman has issued orders for the investigation of the accident on the Central Railroad, by which some of the 29th Infantry were killed and wounded.