

North



State.

By HANES & BRUNER,

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

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ELECTIC MAGAZINE

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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.

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, Cowan's Brick Row, Salisbury, Aug. 28, 51w

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, Tatam & 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, Davie Co., N. C.
RICHARD T. NUTT, Sep. 10, 1868, 41w-36

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The Proprietor in returning his sincere thanks to the traveling public for the liberal patronage extended to him 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. 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.
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A. C. WHARTON, Clemmonsville, N. C. Sept. 1, 1868, 1w-11m

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THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, That old, long known and well tried remedy for all Bilious diseases, caused by a DISEASED LIVER.
Read the following Certificates from persons of the highest respectability.
LIVER COMPLAINT.
Rev. Dr. G. P. DEXTER, (Aug. 20th, 1867.) says: "I have derived great benefit from these Pills, and have known many families and individuals who have found them very beneficial, and I have also known physicians in excellent standing to recommend them to their patients. For all diseases arising from disorders of the liver, I believe they are the best medicine offered to the public."
Rev. JOHN W. POTTER, Snow Hill, N. C. (January 5, 1863.) says: "For twelve years I was a great sufferer. My liver was diseased. I lost my flesh and strength, and my skin seemed changed in its color by the bile with which my system was overcharged. I became subject to frequent and violent attacks of bilious colic, every attack leaving me weaker than its predecessor. The physicians had been unable to catch me up a little, but my health was in a deplorable state. I had taken patent medicines until I was tired of them. Without energy or comfort, I was barely able to go about a little. At length I yielded to the earnest persuasion of a friend and commenced taking the HEPATIC PILLS, with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use, until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man, who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from \$100 to \$200, but I have had no use for a physician since. I can confidently recommend them as a superior family medicine."
DYSPEPSIA.
S. D. WALLACE, Esq., President of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, (Aug. 30, 1862) says: "It has been said that Dyspepsia is our national disease. However this may be, it caused me long and severe suffering. I procured a friend to furnish me with a few boxes of the 'Hepatic Pills,' and the use of them has effected a cure. In my family they have been used frequently with eminent success. Among my acquaintances many cases originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them an invaluable medicine, and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute.
A. W. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Petersburg, Va. (Jan. 12, 1869.) says: "In the Spring of 1858, I was attacked with Dyspepsia to such an extent that all my food of every description disagreed with me. I was swollen so I had to loosen my clothes, and night after night I could get no sleep. I tried one or two physicians, and took a good deal of medicine but found no relief. I purchased one box of the Southern Hepatic Pills, and the first dose I took felt relieved, and continued until I took the whole box. I am now entirely well, and pat heartily, and never have been attacked since. I can safely recommend these Pills to the Dyspeptic all the community at large.
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.—Gross \$18.—Three Gross, \$50.—Five Gross, \$75. The cash must accompany the order for the Medicine or it will be sent C. O. D. Orders should be addressed to
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For the Medicines call on all respectable Druggists everywhere, and on all the Druggists in Salisbury.
JOHN H. ENNISS, Druggist, Special Agent.

THE SUN A BALL OF ICE—WHERE DO LIGHT AND HEAT COME FROM!

"Sensationalism in Science" continues to form a series of interesting papers in the *Belgravia Magazine*. The latest one is upon daylight, and it advances the following curious theories:
The established doctrine is that heat and light are propelled from the solar orb out equally into all parts of the surrounding space, and fall upon the earth and the other planets just as (and no more than) they do upon any waste part of the sky. And these rays of heat and light, we are told, decrease rapidly alike in number and in power, diminishing with the square of the distance from their source, the sun.—But is it so!
Ascend in a balloon, and what do we find? Do heat and light increase in intensity as we rise in the air nearer to the sun? By no means. Six miles up all heat is gone. The thermometer is at zero, and hoarfrost gathers on every cord of the rigging of the air ship. How can this be, if heat comes down to us in diminishing force from the sun? If that were true, heat ought to increase rapidly as we ascend nearer to the sun, the source of it. Even light though exceedingly pure—the air being there free from aqueous element—is less intense in those airy altitudes. Look up from the car of the balloon into the abyss of the sky above, and what do we see? A bright dazzle comes from the spot in the heavens where the sun is; but he is shorn of his rays.—All around the sky overhead is of a deep azure, like the color of Prussian blue, a well-known sign of light imperfectly developed; just as we see in the flame of a candle or gas jet, at the part of imperfect combustion; or, to take a better example, just as the blue flash of the electric machine is increased.
There is little light in the air at those altitudes; the moment the prism by the gyrations of the car is inclined away from the direct rays of the sun, there is no spectrum at all. Manifestly, then, neither heat nor light come to us from the sun in the manner supposed, namely, traveling down to us through the empty waste of space, and decreasing with the square of the distance. For if this were the fact, both light and heat would increase rapidly with the lessening distance as we ascend—whereas light diminishes and heat wholly disappears!
Calmly considered, these facts of themselves not only upset the common theory, but suggest the true one. Heat and light are generated, spring into existence, within the sphere of our own planet.—Heat, or light in the wastes of space.—Heat, there can be none, seeing that the thermometer falls to zero only six miles above the earth's surface. And light, too, evidently fades away into a thin blue luminosity in those upper regions where the terrestrial gases, the exhalations of the solid earth, become attenuated—where probably they gradually merge into pure hydrogen, and into that most subtle sublimation of matter which we call ether, which is present even in a vacuum of an air pump.
The daylight, I say, is the offspring of our own planet impregnated (so to speak) by the solar orb. Our heat and light are generated within the domain of earth itself. A cometary force, which we call gravitation or attraction—and which is more or less inherent in all matter—comes from the sun; and that force or influence becomes light and heat when it enters and acts upon the atmosphere, the gaseous and ethereal envelope which surrounds the planets.

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Morrisville to Pittsboro'. Leave Morrisville for Pittsboro' Monday, Wednesday and Friday, return next days.
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DR. R. P. BESSENT, D. D. S.

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PRINTS ON APPLES AND PEARS.

A friend, who has lately been on a visit to the "Hub of the Universe," writes us thus: "I have just seen a very pretty and fanciful idea developed on pears and apples in the orchard of a friend at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. As you ramble among the trees you are ever and anon saluted by an inscription upon the fruit, done as it were by the hands of nature herself. On some you find the names of Seymour and Blair, for our friend is a staunch democrat of the conservative or States rights school. Here you meet with the familiar name of Mary or Alice, or a date (1868)—in brief, everything that may suggest itself to your taste or fancy, and all done in the skin of the fruit, without abrasion or any foreign impression. The discovery was made by the Hon. Arthur W. Austin, of West Roxbury in 1851 '52. He observed during the former year that apples did not redden in that part of the fruit where a leaf happened to lie upon it. In 1851, he cut out letters from newspapers, and when the apples were yet green, he pasted them upon them with paste, such as the apothecaries use, made of Gum Tragacanth. The apples would redden in all parts not covered by the pasted letters. When the fruit had reddened to perfection the letters were removed, and they would appear permanently outlined in green. So, again, when he pasted on the apple a paper in which the letters were cut out, the parts covered by the paper would be green and the letters would appear, distinctly turned in red, the green ground surrounding them. The experiment is a very pretty one, and produces a happy effect. Let our fruit growers try it. How much sweeter must be the relish of an apple or pear if the name of a favorite should thus appear on it, as if written by the hand of nature. What a superior price such fruit so inscribed would command in market, and what a pretty present it would be to any lady at a feast."
Charleston Courier.

CORRECT STYLE IN WRITING AND SPEAKING.

We quote from John Stuart Mills' account of the style of the ancient writers:
"The secret of the style of the great Greek and Roman authors is that it is the perfection of good sense. They never use a word without a meaning, or a word which adds nothing to the meaning. It never entered into their thoughts to conceive a piece of writing as beautiful in itself, abstractedly from what it had to express; its beauty must be subservient to the most perfect expression of the sense. The perfection of workmanship is only visible in the absence of everything which distracts the mind from the main purpose. It was only in the decline of ancient literature that ornament began to be cultivated merely as ornament. Even descriptive epithets were one of the corruptions of style which abound in Lucretius, for instance. The word had no business there unless it brought out some feature relating to the matter in hand. Ornament for the sake of ornament defeats the very purpose of the speaker by calling off attention from the main object. This is the first grand lesson in composition to be learned from the classical authors."

CONTESTING STATE ELECTIONS.

There have been intimations heretofore that the State election which took place in Indiana, in October, when the republican majority was only about 1,000, for Governor, would be contested; and now there are threats that the Governor's election in New York, which took place simultaneously with the presidential election, will be contested by the majorities. Hoffman's (democratic) majority for Governor in the latter State, however, is so large that it would seem possible that such a contest, on the ground of fraudulent voting, would amount to much. As to Indiana, it is stated that dispatches received in Washington announce that Hendricks will contest the election there by allowing Baker to be inaugurated Governor and then suing out a writ of quo warranto.

PLANT TREES.

The month of November is the best time in the whole year for planting trees. Early spring is certainly a good time also, but the earth settles during winter about the roots of the November-planted tree, and it is ready to take hold of the soil and begin its new life on the very first appearance of spring. For another reason, too, November is the best time. Before the end of that month all the crops of the year have been gathered and garnered, so there is more leisure at that season for attending to trees, whilst the press of business in the spring leaves but little disposable time. We would urge our country friends and all who have sufficient ground to plant trees, and a plenty of them. It is surprising to see how little attention has been paid heretofore to the cultivation of fruit by people generally.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON GENERAL GRANT'S ELECTION.

Wendell Phillips thus, in his *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week, notifies Gen. Grant what he must and must not do in order to "carry on the government":
Abolitionists, and all earnest Radicals, are now summoned to address themselves to the work which is yet to be accomplished. The negroes and the loyal whites of the South greatly need the means of self-defence. The question of confiscation, especially with reference to the large amount of lands fraudulently conveyed from the possession of the United States government to the hands of rebels, should be at once considered in the interest of the landless blacks, to whom, by virtue of their past unrequited toil, this soil rightfully belongs. The measure of primary importance now to be promptly initiated and adopted on the re-assembling of Congress is an additional amendment to the Constitution forbidding disfranchisement, or proscription from official trust, on account of race or color, in a State or territory of the Union. It is urgently demanded to guarantee the ballot to Southern colored men and to enfranchise many thousand in the Border and Northern States. This measure should not be postponed for the consideration of the Forty-first Congress, but should be promptly acted upon and adopted by the Fortieth.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

"Let us have peace" has been many times reiterated during the campaign just closed. One danger before us is the assumption that the fact of Grant's election in itself will insure "peace" at the South. With the triumphant re-election of Gen. Butler, and the well-known desire of most of the new Southern members for the revival of impeachment, we have strong hopes of the successful consummation of the impeachment and deposition of Johnson by the beginning of the new year.—With Wade even two months in the White House, and such tools of treason as Rousseau, Steedman and company, of New Orleans, replaced by Sheridan and other trustworthy, loyal men; with the reconstruction laws properly revised and amended, with suffrage and the right to hold office vouchsafed to the negro everywhere, the nation may be well on the way towards "peace," having secured its essential conditions before Grant is inaugurated. While deliberate and organized injustice to the negro perpetuated, the "irrepressible conflict" will continue, no matter who may be President.

OUR MANY TRIUMPHS IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN WON UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF ADVERSE OPPOSITION.

Our many triumphs in the past have been won under circumstances of adverse opposition much more formidable than anything we are likely to encounter in the near future. Opposition we are undoubtedly to have, but now, as hitherto, logic and right are on our side. We have but to press urgently and perseveringly our demand, and our past successes are a guarantee of ultimate complete triumph.

THE TIMES, THE POST, THE HAROLD, AND THE "CONSERVATIVES" FOR WHOM THEY SPEAK.

The *Times*, the *Post*, the *Harold*, and the "conservatives" for whom they speak already exultant at what they deem the eclipse of radicalism, reckon without their host in supposing it to be within the power of General Grant, if as they allege, it be his disposition to materially obstruct the progress of radical reformation in national politics. If the republican party consents to be the instrument of that beneficent reformation all will be well with both the party and the country. If it refuses, it will only be the worse for the party.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Dispatches to the *New York Tribune* state that, in Iowa and Minnesota, the amendments to the constitutions of those States, establishing "impartial suffrage," has been adopted in the late election. In Minnesota, according to the census of 1860, there were but 250 negroes, which would give about fifty colored voters. In Iowa there were 1,079 negroes, which would give 214 voters. The majority for the amendment in Iowa is reported at 20,000, and in Minnesota at 6,000.