

THE CAUSES OF OUR DEFEAT.

We observe that some of our contemporaries are speculating upon the causes of our defeat in the late election. Such speculations can do but little good, and afford but little consolation. "The die is cast." Yet it is but natural that men should indulge in them.

We do not believe that there are five thousand native white men in North Carolina who approved of the Constitution in all its parts, and who would not have voted against it under any circumstances. The causes which impelled them to vote as they did, were, perhaps, most of those which voted for it, were "stuck with hope deferred." They were looking for a settlement of our present troubles—for the restoration of the State to her proper relations with the Federal Government. Not satisfied with the settlement proposed, they yet accepted of it as better than no settlement at all. Many others were misled through their fears. They were led to believe that if we rejected this Constitution something much worse would be forced upon us. Through the representations of artful demagogues, the ghost of secession was perpetually haunting their imaginations, thus appealing as well to their credulity as their fears. That thousands should have voted for a Constitution which they disliked under such influences is not much to be wondered at, especially when we remember that they hope to amend it hereafter, and thus get rid of its most objectionable features. This is almost a necessity of the demoralization of the times, and the longing of the masses for repose, which they vainly hope to find through this measure. Yet it presents a deplorable evidence of the loss of the spirit of freedom on the part of some of our people.

Of those who voted for the Constitution, happily there were two classes, each governed by equally unworthy motives. First, there was the large number of those who were governed by the desire of filling one of the numerous offices, both State, County and Township, created by the new Constitution, and were willing to subordinate every thing in order to obtain them.

Second, there was a large class who were governed by nothing but their passions—the worst passions that control human actions—the desire of revenge. To this class it was only necessary to say that the Conservative ticket was "the safe ticket" in order to secure their votes against it. They never once stopped to calculate the consequences. They were willing to do anything which they supposed would discount and punish their former opponents, not reflecting that the same which they might cause would be done to the edifice to punish themselves, with their dependents, in the fall. Alas! for poor human nature.

SHOCKING ELOPEMENT.—This community was greatly shocked on Sunday morning that a young and good-looking white woman, or girl, for she was only thirteen years of age, had eloped from her parents with a negro man by the name of Wash Smith, formerly of Anson County. Up to this writing nothing has been heard from them. Their object is needless to go to some other county or State and get married. In this, we suppose, they will have no difficulty, as their list to do so has been held by some of our military commanders, under the Civil Rights Act. The parents of the girl, we learn, are respectable, and this occurrence must be a sad blow to them. The father has offered a reward for the apprehension of "the thief," but we scarcely know what advantage his arrest will give him, further than the recovery of his ruined daughter, and even this he may be unable to effect.

It is scarcely necessary to speculate upon the consequences. The moral is plain, and it is much to be feared that such occurrences will, sooner or later, become frequent, as one of the consequences of the teachings now prevalent in the country among certain classes.

Our readers have been regaled with nothing but politics so long that we suppose they are becoming quite tired of that sort of reading. We therefore change the programme somewhat by publishing in this issue the first part of a well-written contribution to the "Southern States" by a North Carolinian, devoted mainly to the celebrated Flora McDonald, the well-known heroine of Scottish and American song. We will give the second and concluding part in our next.

WASHING TOWN.—The Conservative party and boys of our Town recently voted two thirds the election, that would honor of the Conservative party in Rowan, Davis and the 6th Congressional District, repeat, with a few additional, their previous fantastic play. The time fixed was Saturday

afternoon last, and so ran the bill. But the election was not held on good all the time and from every where, as at first; and more so, and gentleman suggested that it would look like fun at a funeral to have a justification over a defeat—a bad defeat at that, and they'd better drop it. But the answer was, "No—We have inscribed upon our banners the name of Rowan, Davis, Iredell, Catawba, and the 6th Congressional district as worthy of our celebration, and we're going to do it!" and true to their promise, they were, at the time appointed out on the street in all their glory. Everybody was drawn out by the grand procession to witness it, and we have observed that it draws every one out of himself. The stiff and formal are away like willow twigs in the wind. The demur and hardy laughed as heartily as the little boys and girls. The old and infirm, forgot their pains and aches, and there were none indifferent to the scene, but on the contrary seem to enjoy it as a rare episode in the life of the Town.

PROMPT.—We learn that G. B. Poulson & Co., whose warehouse was burned in this place on the night of the 23d of April, had the same insured in the Georgia Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ga. E. N. Hutchison & Co., agents at this place.

The loss was promptly paid upon the presentation of the claim, properly authenticated and the parties subjected to no other trouble.

Such promptness on the part of the Company should commend it to our citizens who cannot be ignorant of the great advantages of insuring their town property in some Company.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.—Can any of our brethren of the Press give us the status of the agency that sent out the advertisement of "Reverend Ambron for the Hair?" We are making arrangements to publish a list (and to keep it standing) of those agencies and individuals who are now swindling Southern publishers. Has any body received any pay for the advertisement referred to? Or, do they ever expect to receive any?—*Wilmington Star.*

We can only say that the agency referred to, that of H. Seymour Schell, 43 Pine Street, New York, has thus far promptly fulfilled its engagement with us, by remitting to us, upon the receipt of our bill, and paper containing the advertisement, a draft at ninety days for one-half the amount.

HOPE MADE BROOMS.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. T. J. Meroney has made arrangements for establishing in this place, a corn broom factory. We are not informed as to what is to be the extent or capacity of the factory, but trust that it may be sufficiently large to attract the attention of farmers and induce them to raise the corn in quantities to supply the demand. Mr. Meroney offers to pay five cents per pound for the brush, clear of seed, and properly cured, and we respectfully suggest to our farmer friends, who may desire to try a small experiment in this line, to call on Mr. Meroney in advance, and consult with him as to the curing, price, &c.

COUNTY COURT.—This august tribunal is in session this week—Justices Davis, Price and Fleming presiding. We have been unable to attend any portion of the time, and whether there is any case or business of importance before it or not we are not apprised. If there should be we will notice them in our next.

This is probably the last County Court that will be held in Rowan County.

The editor of the *Wilmington Star* had a new hat given him the other day, and he says for 24 hours after he put it on the countenance didn't know him; and that during the time he made a clear gain of three pounds avoirdupois.

WHITE BARRERS.—We learn from our Wilmington contemporaries that two white men from the North have just opened a barber shop in that city. They may soon be expected in all the principle cities of the South.

FOUND DEAD.

On Sunday night last two men from this place or vicinity, one white and one colored, saw a negro man lying on the Railroad track about our miles east of this place whom they believed to be dead. They were somewhat frightened at the spectacle, and did not remove the body—believing they had no right to do so. Shortly afterwards the train from the east passed over this portion of the road. On the next morning the same men returning from Hallsboro, when they were going the night before, found the body still on the track, but horribly mangled by the passage of the cars over it.

A coroner's jury was summoned, and after hearing all the evidence and making a thorough investigation, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being run over by the train.

The probability is that the negro,

when first seen on the track, was deeply intoxicated, and had unconsciously laid himself down, or had fallen there. His name was Lewis, and he was formerly the slave of Maj. James E. Kerr of this place. He was a harmless inoffensive man of good character generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement (White emigrants wanted) of Dr. J. B. Johnson formerly of Staunton, which appears in our paper today—who refers to J. D. McNeely, L. M. Davis, R. M. Scarborough, T. L. Bell and others, who have seen the country for the following facts.

The Guadalupe Valley in Western Texas is one of the richest and most beautiful regions of Texas—a delightful and healthy climate with a Rail Road from the coast running only as far as Victoria, placing it within a few hours run of direct communication with New Orleans and New York.

Not being exclusively cotton and sugar farms, like some regions of the Brazos, the white population predominates greatly over the black—society is good—liberal ideas and general intelligence prevail—freedom of thought and of speech on all matters, characterizes the community.

Taxation in Texas with its vast territory and resources is comparatively very light, and is not likely ever to become burdensome—the liberal provisions of its Constitution for heads of families, homestead exemptions, &c., ever protecting them against sudden pecuniary distress and ruin, render Texas the Southern Paradise.

While we would like to see all our white population remain in the State, and more immigrate to it, we think those wishing to emigrate can not do better in the Southern States than to go to the Guadalupe valley in Texas.

MR. LINCOLN ON CABINET BAGGERS.

When it was proposed to reconstruct Louisiana during the war, and fill the offices of that State and its representation in Congress with foreign adventurers, "Old Abe" wrote the following letter, which is applicable to those times. Under date of November 21, 1863, Mr. Lincoln wrote as follows:

Dear Sir—Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view, there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from those States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress, and to swear to support the Constitution; and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them, and send them to a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so), at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

Rich. W. Hig.

EXECUTION OF THOS. C. DULA—HE MAKES A CONFESSSION.

Thomas C. Dula, suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging near this place, at 17 minutes past 2 o'clock P. M. on May 1st, having been a second time convicted of the murder of Laura Foster, of Wilkes county, more than a year ago. Under the gallows, he made a long address to several thousand persons who were present to witness his execution, in a general way, and avowed his preparation to appear in another world. On the night previous to the execution, he made confession of his guilt, which we copy from his own hand:

"Statement of Thomas C. Dula: I declare that I am the only person that had any hand in the murder of Laura Foster, April 30th, 1868." Dula was twice convicted, entirely upon circumstantial evidence, and had all along avowed his innocence of the crime, until the night of his confession, as above stated. His confession, will relieve the minds of the Jurors that found him guilty and a satisfaction for the public, to know that an innocent man has not suffered death.

Ann Melton, charged as an accomplice to the murder, is still in prison, at Wilkesboro, and will have her trial at the next term of Wilkes Superior Court, to which her trial was again removed.

This tragedy has been involved in great mystery, and there is a popular and strong belief that, notwithstanding Dula's confession, he did have one or two accomplices. The N. Y. Herald had a Reporter present who will, doubtless, supply the public with a description of all that transpired on the occasion in the columns of that journal.—*Amoyee.*

From Washington.

Washington, April 30, M.—The House did nothing.

In the Court, Sumner's resolution, regarding Mr. Nelson, was tabled—35 to 10. A motion for night sessions, amended so as to pre-empt the day session, was rejected—27 to 22.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Thursday, April 30th—The Honor. Geo. W. Brooks, Judge. The Court met at the usual hour. Judge Moore, who was convicted on Tuesday of fraudulently obtaining letters containing money from the Post Office, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison at Clinton, State of New York.

The case of Meyer Hahn, who has been confined in this Court for one year, was called up for decision. Mr. Hahn was charged by James Ferrell, who had formerly been employed by him in his Bakery, with defrauding the U. S. Government out of twenty-four barrels of flour, when Mr. Hahn was baking bread for the 25th Michigan Regiment.

The trial excited an unusual degree of interest. The District Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, M. E. Mauls, John N. Washington and John H. Baughman, Esq., appeared for the Government, and Judge George Green, and Lehman and Seymour for the defendant.

The great number of talented gentlemen engaged and the highly able manner in which the trial was conducted, kept the large assemblage of spectators entertained with the most breathless attention.

The deposition of James Ferrell, who had left the city was read in the Court, and several of our most respectable citizens testified that Ferrell was a bad character, and could not be believed on oath; they also swore that they had known Mr. Hahn for a number of years, and had never known him to have a dishonest character, or heard one word uttered against him.

The jury after being out a short time, acquitted Mr. Hahn.

There is no doubt but there was a conspiracy most fully laid to break him down in his business.

On yesterday no cases of material interest were decided. The Court has adjourned for the term.

Newbern Republican.

A HEAVY "SELL."

Some of the boys at Goldsboro made Gen. Brodgen the victim of a mammoth "sell," a few days after the election. He held in hand eight hundred pair of shoes to Gen. Brodgen, to be distributed gratis among the newly-enfranchised. The result was that the old General's store was soon filled with the eager and expectant freedmen, each one full impressed with the generosity of the great benefactor of the Union League. When they asked for the shoes, the ex-Congressman was dumfounded. He had no shoes, and wanted to know "who in the devil said he had any?" The freedmen were sold; and the General was the "maddest man" that ever deserted his race for a mess of black postage.—*W. Star.*

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

The following is a probable explanation of the spate tree story:

"A real valley of death exists in Java; it is termed the 'Valley of Poison,' and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man, or any animal enters it, he cannot return and he is not sensible of his danger until he finds himself sinking under the poisonous influence of the atmosphere which surrounds him. The Carbonic acid of which it chiefly consists, rising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop dead, and a living fowl thrown into it dies before it reaches the bottom, which is strewn with carcasses of various animals that have perished in the deleterious gas."

Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, April 30, P. M.—House—Mr. Brooks gave notice of a resolution, enquiring regarding the Managers' connection with Alta Vista.

Court—Just before the resolution of censure was tabled, an reported at noon, Mr. Nelson said that, although not a duelist, and never having fought one, but did mean to convey the intimation, that he was responsible in any manner, for what he had said, and would claim no exemption of any kind, no account of his age.

The ten Senators voting against tabled the resolution enquiring the chief of the war were: Cameron, Howard, Morgan, Marshall, of Vermont, Pomerooy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson and Yates.

Evarts spoke the entire day; will conclude to-morrow: His endurance is astounding. His form indicates frailty, but hours after, without water, with scarcely a note his speech rolls on—pathos, following and referring each other, without repetition either in matter or manner.

One of his sentences concludes: "If you drive the President forth, he will be a victim of Congress, a martyr to the Constitution."

The Georgia Election.

Augusta, April 30, P. M.—One hundred and nine counties give Bullock 7,684 majority.

The Republicans also claim the Sea and a Iron Bradley, of Boston, is one of the negroes elected to the Senate from Savannah. He was expelled from the convention for being an unexpired convict of Sing Sing, and it is believed that he will not be allowed to take his seat in the Legislature.

Brownstown.

Cincinnati, April 30, M.—A special to the *Commercial* of this city, says that Brownlow, without legislative authority, but urged by letters from certain parties, has determined to call out the Militia to suppress violence. [This is a pretext for murder and pillage.]

Markets.

New York, April 30, P. M.—Cotton dull—a shade lower. Sales of 800 bales at 23. Some sales reported as low as 22.

Gold 139 1/2. Sterling dull at 10.

Baltimore, April 30, P. M.—Cotton dull at 32.

Flour firm.

Impediment Eloquent And Patriotic Address of Mr. Stanbery in Defense of the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 2—P. M.

Impeachment Court continued.—Mr. Stanbery concluded as follows: "Now listen for a moment, to one who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, for his opportunities have been greater. When nearly two years ago he called me from the pursuits of my professional life, to take a seat in his Cabinet, I answered the call, under a sense of public duty. I came here almost a stranger to him, and to every member of the Cabinet, except Mr. Stanton. We had been friends for many years. Senators, need I tell you that all my tendencies are Conservative? You, Mr. Chief Justice, who have known me for a third of a century, can bear me witness that law, not politics, is my profession. From the moment I was honored with a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson, not a step was taken that did not come under my observation; not a word was said that escaped my attention.

I have observed him closely in Cabinet and still more in private and confidential conversation. I saw him often tempted with bad advice. I knew that evil counselors were more than once around him. I observed him with the most intense anxiety, but never, in words, in deed, in thought, or in action, did I discover in that man anything but loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. He stood as firm as a rock against temptations to abuse his own powers or to exercise those which were not conferred upon him. Steadfast and self-reliant in the midst of all difficulty. When dangers threatened, when temptations were strong, he looked only to the Constitution of his country and to the people. Yes, Senators, I have seen that man, tried as he has been, tried, day after day, privations as few men have never been called upon to meet. No man could have met them with more sublime patience. Sooner or later, however, I knew the explosion must come, and when it did come my only wonder was that it had been so long delayed.

Yes, Senators, with all his faults, the President has been more sinless against than sinning. Fear not, then, to acquit him. The Constitution of the country is as safe in his hands from violence as it was in the hands of Washington. But if, Senators, you condemn him; if you strip him of the robes of office; if you degrade him to the utmost stretch of your power, mark the prophecy—the strong arm of the people will be about him; they will find a way to raise him from any depths to which you may consign him, and we shall live to see him redeemed, and to hear the majestic voice of the people, "well done, faithful servant; you shall have your reward." But, if, Senators, as I cannot believe, but it has been boldly said, with almost official sanction, your votes have been canvassed and the doom of the President sealed, then let not that judgment be pronounced in this Senate Chamber—just here, where our Camillus, in the hour of our greatest peril, single-handed, met and laddled the enemies of the republic; not here, where he stood faithful amidst the failures; not here, where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution; not in this Chamber, whose walls echo with that clarion voice that in the days of our greatest danger carried hope and comfort to many a deponding heart—strong as an army, with banners. No, not here. Seek out rather the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the labyrinthine recesses of the Capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters; there meet the altar and immolate the victim.

House.—After the return of the House, Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, made a personal explanation.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, wrote a letter to Mr. Donnelly's constituents, denouncing him.

Mr. Donnelly said the letter contained twenty-four false statements. Mr. Donnelly proceeded for an hour and a half in most bitter invective.

The Speaker called him to order a half dozen times, but Mr. Washburn said, "let party go on," and the House not objecting he "went on." Mr. Donnelly had read letters going to show that Mr. Washburn had outrageously slandered him.

Mr. Washburn replied, reiterating the truth of his letter, and saying that he could make no answer to a man who had been false to his friends, his party, his country, his religion and his God. Pending the motion to censure Mr. Washburn, the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Star of this afternoon says that heavy bets were made yesterday, the odds being three to one in favor of conviction.

Twenty-four million dollars was drawn from the Treasury yesterday to pay the interest on five-twenties, reducing the coin on hand to sixty millions. No more coin will be required until July 1st, when a demand will be made for twenty-seven millions.

The Republican Congressional Committee have advised from Louisiana stating that they have but one majority in the Senate, which will prevent the adoption of the Fourteenth Article, (known as the Howard Amendment), thus delaying reconstruction.

ORIGIN OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN—LETTER FROM AN ORIGINAL MEMBER.

PULASKI, TENN., April 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the Enquirer and Expositor:

"Honor to whom honor is due" is an accepted maxim. Now, as there has been some curiosity, and, perhaps, more surmise as to the origin of the Ku-Klux Klan, as a solution of the question I give you the following facts, which, by the way, will show that a late article in one of your city papers giving assurance that the organization was a foreign one and introduced into the United States by Humphrey Marshall, is all hush.

Several young men of the place, "hungering and thirsting" after amusement, resolved upon masquerading, parading through the streets at night, visiting public assemblies, and occasionally appearing at agricultural fairs in the day time. Their attire was exceedingly grotesque, but not very alarming. The principal feature was the apparent great height of the character, made as by an enormous hat or cap rising loftily in the shape of a cone. Long and flowing robes of divers colors were mostly worn, but a few of the masquers might be seen clad in Spanish jackets and wide trousers, with cap and feathers. The watch call was a child's whistle, and the movements of the party were directed by a baton of wood furnished by the Grand Cyclops. Marching in single file, a few prevented the appearance of many. Their place of meeting was where they could most easily conceal themselves while dressing and preparing for the evening's entertainment. Their ludicrous aspect and burlesque antics for a while created a sensation, but the performances becoming stale the actors retired from the stage, and the Ku-Klux Klan gradually faded away.

The only incident occurring during the reign of the Ku-Klux which occasioned a suspicion of its being an organization— and political at that—arose from the natural fears of the freedmen, and fears of another kind on the part of the squad of Tennessee militia who were at that time stationed here. The "boys" one night marched in the direction of the place of meeting, approached some half a mile of a militia camp, and very foolishly fired a few pistol shots in the air. There was a call to arms, and in a few days an investigation was had by a military officer from Nashville, which resulted in nothing. The incident, however, was noised abroad, and public attention was arrested. Other boys, also wishing fun, masqueraded in various localities, until the Ku-Klux became an institution of amusement in almost every neighborhood, to the great dread of the aforesaid "persons of African descent" and militia-men. This is the true expose of the "rise and progress" of the Ku-Klux Klan.

A very near neighbor has the honor of being the first Grand Cyclops, and it affords him no little amusement in reading the papers of the day, in which the doings of his followers are so amply displayed. One thing is certain, its beginning was for fun. What it has become elsewhere this deponent further saith not.

A few more words: There are no such words as "Ku-Klux" to be found in any language. They mean nothing. They were used because they meant nothing; just as the originator has introduced another word—Gow-ee-Whillikins.

It is to be lamented that the simple object of the original Ku-Kluxes should be so perverted as to become political and pernicious in its demonstrations. The first departure in this section, from its purpose resulted in the death of a very worthy young man. If it has become a regular organization, with guerrilla and "lynch-law" attributes, then better the Ku-Klux had never been heard of, and the sooner such organization is dissolved the better for the country at large—especially for the South. All secret political orders, clubs, or associations are pernicious in their tendencies, and every good man and sensible patriot should perfectly express his disapprobation of them.

How forcible the exclamation, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

K. K.

MARRIED:

April 5, '68, at the residence of the bride's father, in Guilford county, by Rev. Saml. Roberts, Mr. William N. Wright, of Westworth, and Miss Helon, youngest daughter of L. W. Summers, Esq.

April 28, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Tillinghast, Mr. F. H. SPRAGUE, to Miss PAULINE E. KERR.

In this county on the 6th day of April, James P. BARNES, to Miss ANNA BARGER, daughter of John Barger, Esq.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Southern Shoe Factory!

Shelly Brothers & Co., THOMASVILLE, N. C.

AS SUCCESSORS of J. Shelly & Son—established in 1829—We are manufacturing Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses and Children's superior Shoes of the best quality and at prices to suit the times.

Our Shoes are made of good materials and warranted to have no shabby in them.

Particular attention paid to orders. Send for price list. may 7 tws3m

White Emigrant Wanted!

TO CULTIVATE two of the richest and best farms on the Guadalupe River, Texas—where a working man can raise 10 bushels Cotton and 1000 bushels Corn in one season—at present prices worth \$2000. Timber, Water and Stock range abundant, and the country much healthier than Rowan or Iredell. Parties wishing to emigrate to the "White Settlements" to make something and to keep it. Apply to J. D. McNEELY, or by letter to Dr. J. E. JOHNSON, Salisbury, N. C. May 5, 1868. wdw2w

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Collector's Office, 6th District, N. C., Salisbury, April 20, 1868.

THE ANNUAL LIST for 1868 has been placed in my hands for collection and the Taxes assessed thereon have become due and payable. All persons having Taxes assessed against them on that list, or due and remaining unpaid on any other list, are hereby notified to meet me on my duties, at the times and places mentioned below and pay the said Taxes. A penalty of five percent, and interest at the rate of one per cent, per month, will be exacted from those who neglect to pay for ten days after the appointment for the County in which they reside.

Any person who shall exercise or carry on any business or profession, for the doing of which a Special Tax is imposed by law, without payment thereof as required, is subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

Salisbury, May 21st, 1868; Mocksville, May 21, 1868; Yadkinville, May 19, 1868; Wilkesboro, May 18, 1868; Concord, May 23, 1868; Charlotte, May 27 & 28, 1868; Dallas, May 25, 1868; Lincolnton, May 21, 1868; Stateville, May 20, 1868; Newton, May 22, 1868; Taylorsville, May 21, 1868; Monroe, May 24, 1868.

SAMUEL H. WILEY, Collector.

May 7, 1868—wtw1w

REAL PROPERTY FOR UNITED STATES TAXES.

WILL BE SOLD at the residence of J. J. Albright in Rowan County on the 30th day of May, 1868, the following property: 200 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, belonging to J. J. Albright, adjoining the lands of John Framer, Peter Albright and others.

The above named owner having neglected or refused to pay the Taxes (\$300.00) due by him to the United States, the property described has been distrained, and will be sold at the time and place mentioned above in pursuance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of the United States to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and for other purposes.

SAM. H. WILEY, Col. Int. Rev. 6th Dist. N. C.

JOHN BEARD, Deputy.

Salisbury, May 5, 1868—wtw

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 16th of June next, the valuable House and Lot known as the Julian place, now occupied by Mr. Kitz. It will be a full sale, including the widow's dower. The House is large, embracing a good store room on Main street, and seven rooms for family use.

TERMS: Notes with security; the first payable January 1st, 1869; the 2d, Jan. 1st, 1870; the 3d, Jan. 1st, 1871—interest from January 1st, 1868.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E. April 25th, 1868. [wtw-tdw]

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THIS SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW Stock of Goods, at the Store of

W. H. JARVIS, CORNER

embracing a general assortment of Fancy and High Quality Goods, as follows:

English Dress Goods, Prints, Ribbons and Shawls; Linen, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Walking and Dress Trunks, Kid and Gilt Shippers, Crockery, Hardware, Brass LongHandled Shovels, Axes, and much other articles, warranted as genuine Goods, Java and Rio Coffee, Whipped Cream, &c., &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES; Willow, Cobble, Buckets and Covers, Baskets, Brass Knives, Cutlery, Wash-Bowls, Water Tubs, Fire Stoves, Lamp Glasses, &c., &c. with much other articles, warranted as genuine stock, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

CASH OR BARTER.

M. W. JARVIS, AGENT

Salisbury, N. C., March 10, 1868. wdw2w

Western N. C. Rail Road.

STATESVILLE, March 16, 1868.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is called at Newtion, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April next, to accept or reject the action of the Convention in relation to the Road, and for the consideration of any other business which may be brought before them.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. F. SIMONSON, Secy.

Trains will leave Morganton, at 7:30 A. M., and Salisbury, at 6:30 A. M., returning after the adjournment. wdw2w

Valuable Horses for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale two very valuable Horses—one a beautiful bay pony, four years old, good gate and works well. The other a Sorrel Horse, four years old—a splendid buggy and sulky animal.

Address, LEWIS J. WILLIAMS, Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C. May 1, 1868. wdw

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS who wish to Sell Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Power, 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.

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