

A Good Speech.

While there is a great deal of fanaticism in the U. S. Senate, there are some of the Republican Senators who seem to be superior to party-feeling and low party malice.

Senator Ferry of Connecticut, a Republican, but he made a noble speech, the other day against test oaths and in favor of removing the political disabilities of every man in the country. Below is a synopsis of the speech:

"The bill to enforce the 15th amendment was taken up. The question being on the motion of Mr. Ferry to strike out that part of Mr. Stewart's amendment providing fines and imprisonment for persons holding office in violation of the 14th amendment, Mr. Ferry then defended his position from the strictures of Mr. Morton, and claimed that he spoke for the Union men of the South in advocating a general removal of political disabilities. He alluded to the platforms of the Republicans in several of the States and the utterances of the Republican candidates in support of this. He said in reference to the State of Georgia, which the Senator (Morton) was constantly holding up as the model State of crime and disorder, 'Why was this? He was sure that if the destinies of Georgia had been in the hands of men of high patriotism and not men who had dragged the honor of the Republician party down to the dust, and whose only aim was their own pecuniary advancement, her affairs would have been very different; but he denied the stories these telegrams, manufactured to order and which were sent here to the press of this city. Mr. F. read from a letter of Thos. R. Jessup, who he said was a well known and eminent merchant of New York, to the effect that he had traveled all over Georgia and saw nothing but an earnest desire to accept the situation and to let bygones be bygones, and characterizing as entirely false the telegrams from Brunswick, turning to the North, Mr. F. claimed in that section also a majority of the Republican press were in favor of the two bills for this purpose which he had introduced, as also the great press of New York, which had exerted such a mighty influence and circulated from one end of this country to the other; and he now asserted that to continue longer these disabilities was in violation of all the great principles of the Republican party. He had been in favor of the rights of the black man, not because he was black, but because he was a man; and now that the rights of the black man had been secured he feared that the rights of man himself were in danger. Your fifteenth amendment is a delusion and snare while these disabilities remain on your statute book. The black man is not enfranchised when he is not permitted to vote for at least one half of his friends and neighbors. He wanted the disabilities removed, not only as a measure of conciliation but a measure of justice. He asserted that the 14th amendment and test oaths were not designed as measures of punishment but as measures of great public policy. Ireland tells the story to day of the effect of disabilities and test oaths. Has five hundred years of this system raised up a loyal generation in Ireland? No sir. What did Austria do with her disabilities and her test acts? In Hungary were fires of rebellion ever quenched? Now when she has given her a free constitution and the right to representation, peace everywhere prevails.

Mr. Morton, in reply, said Mr. Ferry's was a Democratic speech. He should take a seat on that side. He said Mr. Ferry's proposition was to sweep away all political disabilities and place the rebels in power, and give them an opportunity to renew their past misdeeds without affording any protection to loyal men.

Mr. Sawyer (Republican of S. C.) eulogized Mr. Ferry's speech as sound Republican doctrine, and he thought to read that Senator out of the Republican party would require more than mere assertion and denunciation. He added that under the political disability scheme two innocents suffered for one guilty. No more blundering scheme than the test oath could have been devised. In the South under its operation they were compelled to take incompetent persons or rascals as office bearers.

Township Meeting in Lincoln County.

A meeting of the Conservatives of Catawba Springs Township was held at Goodson & Payne's Store, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1870. The meeting was organized by calling William H. Howard to the Chair, and appointing Robert Nixon Secretary.

On motion of Thomas Thompson, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw up and submit resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: Col. D. A. Lowe, R. E. Burch, Esq., W. W. Munday and F. J. Jetton. The committee retired, when Dr. W. B. McLean and Capt. I. Lowe addressed the meeting. The committee then returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the people of North Carolina have given to the Republican party a full and fair trial, and it has failed in every department of the government, more for the want of integrity than ability.

Resolved, 2d. That the Revised Code, with County Courts is cheaper and better for the people than the New Code with County Commissioners in constant pay.

Resolved, 3d. That the cost and charges allowed to Clerks, Sheriffs, Magistrates and Constables, under the present system, will oppress and keep poor every people who will submit to it.

Resolved, 4th. That we disapprove of all lawlessness and mob law.

Resolved, 5th. That we shall endeavor to cultivate kindly relations between the black and white races.

Resolved, 6th. That in our opinion there can be no material or moral improvement in the State, under the present incompetent and corrupt administration, and we are determined to use all proper and lawful means to rid ourselves of it.

Resolved, 7th. That we believe it to be to the interest of the State to call a Constitutional Convention at an early day for the purpose of remodeling the Constitution.

On motion of George Little, the Chairman was requested to appoint delegates to the County Convention to be held in Lincoln on some future day.

The Chair appointed Messrs. J. M. Smith, R. E. Burch, W. W. Munday, D. A. Lowe, Thomas Thompson, Sherrod Little, J. H. McIntosh, Thomas Caldwell, John Asbury, F. J. Jetton, J. W. Lowe, David Lockman, N. A. Wingate, Wm. J. Nantz and J. F. Goodson.

On motion of J. H. McIntosh, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

On motion of John Little, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished for publication in the Southern Home and Western Democrat.

On motion of L. A. Kalar, the meeting then adjourned.

WM. H. HOWARD, Chm'n. ROBERT NIXON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The State has gone Democratic by 75,000 majority. The 8th ward, where the greatest proportion of negroes live, gave nearly 8,000 Democratic majority.

North Carolina News.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—The following discharges in Bankruptcy were made on the 14th inst.:

Cabarrus—Jacob House. Iredell—Richard W. Miller. Davie—Arthur Neely. Rowan—T. Scott Wood and J. Martin Jones. Wake—John W. Williams, John Devereaux. Franklin—Thos Speed, Paul Jenkins and James R. Bell.

Granville—John L. Hunt, Hartwell Height, H. H. Height and Weldon E. Bullock. Warren—John A. Williams, jr.

INCENDIARISM IN CASWELL COUNTY.—A correspondent writes from Yanceyville, Caswell county, to the Hillsboro Recorder as follows: "There has recently been considerable excitement in Dan River Township caused by the property of old and indigent citizens being burned by some scoundrels instigated by men who are as mean and devilish as the devil would have them be. On Sunday night before last two Tobacco barns containing tobacco belonging to Mr. Samuel Hinton, aged about 70 years, living in the aforementioned township were set on fire; fortunately the light was seen early enough by Mr. Hinton's hands to enable them to reach the scene in time to save one of the barns; the other, however, with its contents was consumed. Mr. Hinton is a quiet, peaceable citizen and we can imagine no reason why his property should have been thus ruthlessly destroyed. On Monday night after the above mentioned burning, 3 Tobacco Barns (under one roof) containing four thousand pounds fine tobacco, the property of Gen. Wm. Lea (same Township) was set on fire and entirely consumed; loss estimated between three and four thousand dollars. Gen. Wm. Lea (well known to the Senior Editor) is probably seventy years of age; is one of the most estimable citizens of the county; he is particularly courteous and kind to white and black. No one supposed he had an enemy so mean, so cowardly, as to perpetrate such a fiendish act. It is reported that some weeks since some unknown persons went to the house of James M. Jones, Esq., living in Dan River Township, and we understand, he says they took him out, used him roughly, and gave him notice that his conduct as magistrate was such that he had better quit the business. Jones resigned as magistrate some two weeks since and left the county two or three days before the first fire occurred in the Township. It is supposed the barn burning is in retaliation for the interviews held with Jones by unknown persons. What's to be the result of all this remains to be seen."

THE EXODUS.—We learn that about two thousand colored men, employed on the Western N. C. Railroad, have gone South. There is a scarcity of labor in that region of this State. No more laborers should leave North Carolina. We need all that we have here among us.—Raleigh Standard.

FIRE IN HENDERSON, N. C.—A destructive fire occurred in Henderson, Granville county, on Tuesday morning last. An old store house on Main street was discovered to be on fire, and before any means could be employed to suppress the flames, it had gained such headway as to be beyond control. Both sides of the street were consumed with other buildings and private residences in the immediate neighborhood. The loss is roughly estimated at about \$100,000; about one-third insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Every place of business in the village, except the Railroad Warehouse, is in ashes.

UNITED STATES CENSUS TAKERS.—We again call to the attention of our friends that Col. Carrow, U. S. Marshall, has already made appointments to collect the census for this State, and the list for publication is now being prepared and will be published as soon as possible. He requests us to say that while he wishes to treat all with proper courtesy, it is simply impossible to answer all letters, and hopes his friends will not feel offended.—Raleigh Standard.

The Commencement Exercises of Kirtrells Springs Female College will take place on Tuesday the 17th of June. The address will be delivered by Seaton Gales, Esq.

The Commencement Exercises of Trinity College will take place June 16th.

Yesterday-morning, Capt. Geo. Wait, one of the most efficient Railroad conductors in the State, met with an accident of being shot through his right hand. The particulars, as far as we were able to learn them, are as follows: Capt. Wait was in charge of the down train from the West. Arriving at Boon Hill he was accosted by a negro man who said he worked on Maj. Wm. A. Smith's plantation and that he wanted passage on the train, but had neither a pass nor money to pay his way. "It was told that he could not ride on the train without one or the other and would certainly be put off were he to attempt it. Boasting that the train was 'Mass. Billy Smith's' the negro got on board the cars but was soon discovered by Capt. Wait, who then stopped the train to eject him. In this the negro showed fight, flourished a pistol and fired several shots, one of them taking effect in Capt. Wait's hand, inflicting a very painful wound. He was put off the train after having received a ball from the pistol of Mr. Smith, the baggage master.—Goldstar Messenger, 17h.

Major Stephen A. Douglas has been appointed Brigadier General of the 17th brigade of the North Carolina Militia, comprising the counties of Forsythe, Guilford and Rockingham.—Raleigh Standard.

SUDDEN DEATH.—It is with a sad heart we record the sudden death of our young friend, Mr. Alvin C. Hunt, which occurred on Monday last. Up to a late hour on Sunday evening, he appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, but after retiring he complained of an unusual throbbing in the region of the heart, and during the greater portion of the night he was restless and uneasy. Toward morning, however, he grew calm and fell into a gentle slumber. About 7 o'clock we went to his place of business and found him in bed. He arose upon our entrance, put on his clothes and started to breakfast, and when near the store of Mr. E. J. Aston, he was observed to place his hand to his head and exclaiming, "Oh, Lord!" pitched forward a few paces and fell upon his face dead. Mr. Hunt was born at Chapel Hill, in this State, and was about 21 years of age.—Asheville Pioneer.

The Conductors on the North Carolina Railroad will be required to wear uniforms while on duty after the first of next month.

THE CROPS.—Everything looks well. God certainly promises to bless us in this section from the present appearance. The wheat is as tall as a walking cane and rich and waxy-free of smut. As for fruit the trees are heavily laden; you never saw the like of plums and there are peaches in profusion.—Hillsboro Recorder.

Congressional and Washington Items.

The Banking and Currency Committee have agreed to report a bill providing for \$95,000,000 additional National Bank circulation and for the cancellation of \$45,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds and \$40,000,000 of greenbacks; and providing for a free banking system on a gold basis.

Among the petitions presented was one by Senator Abbott, from a North Carolina lady who after a careful reading of the oath cannot qualify as a P. M. She wants the Postmaster General to modify the oath or Congress to relieve her from political disabilities.

The House bill abolishing the Congressional franking privilege has evidently been given an over dose of paregoric in the Senate, and will probably "sleep on" to the end of the session.

It is now believed by those engaged in Congress upon the Utah bill that the summary abolition of polygamy and the consequent breaking up of all the state society founded upon that horrible institution would cause much suffering to "innocent parties." The innocent parties are the children first, and next, no doubt, the wives that will be left without support or social position when every man is restricted to a single spouse. It would be strange if consideration for the innocent victims of polygamy should prolong its life. Congress must not be over nice here with the men it finds in a flagrant wrong. It must provide for the support of these women and these children by devoting to that special purpose so much of the property of the Saints as may be necessary. The whole Mormon society and capital is before the world responsible for the support of these widows and orphans.

Senator Morton of Indiana, is a permanent invalid. He walks with a cane in each hand, addresses the Senate while seated in his chair. Although a paralytic there is no lack of energy in his manner, and his voice reaches every portion of the spacious chamber and galleries.

The reconstruction committee has agreed upon a bill re-admitting Georgia on the terms applied to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with a clause authorizing the States named to organize an arm of the service of their respective militia forces.

The army bill, as it passed the Senate, provides for the reduction of our military forces to 30,000 in the course of the present year. The proposals to keep it up to its present limit, over 40,000, was rejected by a vote of 31 to 21. The bill prohibits any army officer, either on the active or retired list, from holding a civil office. This will bring Sickles home from Spain, eject Col. Eli Parker from the Indian Bureau, discharge President Grant's private Secretaries, and oust all the military officers who are acting as Indian agents on the frontiers.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference, South

This body, which is now in session at Memphis, Tenn., appointed a committee to whom was referred the papers relating to the proposal for reunion made by the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, which committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we gratefully recognize the Providence which has guided us, multiplied us, strengthened our homes and preserved our integrity as a Church of Jesus Christ, under the trying conditions of both war and peace. We earnestly desire to cultivate true Christian fellowship with every other branch of the Church and especially our brethren of the several branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this country and of Europe.

Resolved, 2d. That the action of our Bishops at the last annual meeting at St. Louis, in response to the message from the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has the full endorsement of this General Conference, and accurately defines our position in reference to any overtures which may proceed from that Church, having in them the official recognition of this body; and the distinguished commission now present of the General Conference which met in Chicago, May, 1868, appointed by it for the specific purpose expressed in the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, 3d. That the commission ordered by the General Conference to confer with a like commission of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, to arrange a union of that body with our own, be empowered to treat with a commission from any other Methodist Episcopal Church that may desire a like union, cannot, in our judgment, without great violence in construing the language of said resolution, be regarded as having been constituted by the General Conference a commission to make proposals of union to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Resolved, 4th. Moreover, if this distinguished Commission were fully clothed with authority to treat with us for union, it is the judgment of this Conference that the true interest of the Church of Christ requires and demands the maintenance of a separate and distinct organization.

Resolved, 5th. That we tender the Rev. Bishop E. S. James and Rev. W. L. Harris, members of the Commission present, our regards as brethren beloved in the Lord, and express our sincere desire that the day may soon come when proper Christian sentiments and fraternal relations of the two great branches of the Northern and Southern Methodist Episcopal Church shall be permanently established.

The resolutions were adopted.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, has indefinitely postponed the question of Licensure, thus leaving the law as heretofore.

THE COLORED VOTERS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Trenton (Miss.) Gazette in an editorial article on this subject avers that it does not see how any party, contending for the control of the government, can ignore the colored vote South, and adds:—

"The interests of both races in the South are identical, and wisdom and sound policy alike demand that we should make them our friends and thus subserve their interest, and consequently the interest of the entire South."

This is a sensible view to take of this question, and the sooner our Southern friends, "native and to the manner born," realize its importance the better for the South and all who dwell upon its luxuriant soil—white and black.

Hildebrand, the Missouri outlaw, is on his way to the Red River country to join the forces of Riel. When he passed through Sioux City last week he exhibited four hundred and seventy-six notches on his rifle, each, he says, representing a life which he has taken.

A man in Rhode Island has been sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman who put him to sleep.

Burning of the Richmond Theatre.

In connection with the late awful accident in Richmond, the following account of the burning of the Theatre of that city, in December 1811, will, we trust, prove of interest to our readers:

"It is not often that a domestic calamity is so mortal in its character, and so wide spread in its influence, as to merit a place in general history; but one now presents itself which has formed an era in the life of Virginia, never to be forgotten. (1811.) During the winter of this year, unnoted quietly prevailed in Richmond; brilliant assemblages followed each other in quick succession; the theatre was opened and sustained by uncommon histrionic talent; the fascinations of the season had drawn together, from every part of the State, the young, the beautiful, the gay. On Thursday night, the 26th of December, the theatre was crowded to excess. Six hundred persons had assembled in it, embracing the fashion, the wealth and the honor of the State. A new drama was to be presented, for the benefit of Placida, a favorite actor; and it was to be followed by the pantomime of 'The Bleeding Nun.'" The wild legend on which the spectacle was founded, had lost none of its power under the pen of Monk Lewis, and, even in pantomime, it had awakened great interest. The regular piece had been played; the pantomime had commenced; already the curtain had risen upon its second act, when sparks of fire were seen to fall from the scenery, on the back part of the stage. A moment after, Mr. Robertson, one of the actors, ran forward, and waving his hand toward the ceiling, calling aloud, "The house is on fire!" His voice carried a thrill of horror through the assembly. All arose and pressed for the doors of the building.

"The spectators in the pit escaped without difficulty; the passage leading from it to the outer exit was broad, and had those in the boxes descended by the pillars, many would have been saved. Some, who were thrown down by violence, were thus preserved. But the crowd from the boxes pressed into the lobby, and it was here, among the refined and the lovely, that the scene became most appalling. The building was soon wrapped in flames; volumes of thick, black vapor penetrated every part, and produced suffocation; the fire approached, caught those nearest to it; piercing shrieks rose above the sound of a mass of human beings struggling for life. The weak were trampled under foot, and strong men frantic with fear, passed over the heads of all before them, in their way towards the doors or windows of the theatre. The windows even of the upper lobby were sought; many who sprang from them perished by the fall; many were seen with garments on fire, as they descended, and died soon afterwards from their wounds; few who were saved by this means escaped entirely unhurt.

"But, in the midst of terrors which roused the selfishness of human nature to its utmost strength, there were displays of love in death, which make the heart bleed with pity. Fathers were seen rushing back into the flames to save their children; mothers were calling in frenzied tones for their daughters, and were with difficulty dragged from the building; husbands and wives refused to leave each other, and met death together; even friends lost life in endeavoring to save those under their care. George Smith, the Governor of Virginia, had brought with him to the theatre a young lady under his protection. Separated from her in the crowd, he had reached a place of safety; but instantly turning back, himself and his young ward both became victims of the fire. Benjamin Watts, a lawyer of great distinction, and father of John M. Watts, had gained the door; but his wife was left behind. He hastened back to save her and both perished.

"Seventy persons were the martyrs of this horrible night. Besides these already named, there perished Abrani Venable, the President of the Bank of Virginia, and Lieutenant Gibbon, who was destroyed in attempting to save Miss Conyers. Richmond was shrouded in mourning; hardly a family had escaped the visit of the destroyer, and many had lost several loved ones. And the stroke was not felt only at home. It fell upon hearts far removed from the immediate scene of disaster.

"On the 30th December, intelligence of this calamity was communicated to the Senate of the United States; and, on motion of Mr. Bradley, a resolution was adopted that the Senators would wear crepe on the left arm for a month. On the same day a similar resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives, having been introduced in a short and feeling address by Mr. Dawson of Virginia.

Many years passed before the impression of this event was erased in the State where it occurred. It will never be forgotten. Some who escaped, yet survive to tell of the scene. The day after the fire, the Common Council of Richmond passed an ordinance forbidding any public show or spectacle, or any open dancing assembly, for four months. A monumental church has risen on the very spot where the ill-fated theatre once stood and its monument, bearing the names of many victims of the night, will recall to the visitor thoughts of death and the life beyond."

STARVING ISRAELITES.—Nine or ten thousand Jews in the city of Jerusalem are perishing from famine. In London an association has been formed for the purpose of relieving present distress and for establishing permanent industrial institutions among them. Perhaps among no class of people are the poor and disabled of their own kind better cared for than by the Hebrews. From this country, therefore, we do not doubt that a large sum will be sent to Jerusalem, and that measures will be taken to cooperate with the London society.

FASHION'S LAST EDICT.—Fashion this season decrees that hotel life at the watering places has gone out of vogue, and that everybody who is anybody must have a cottage at the seaside or springs. This is perhaps but a natural result of the high prices charged at the hotels during the past few summers. Whether cottage life will reduce expenses is a question.

A FUNNY AFFAIR.—Two young women in Chattanooga fought a duel with case knives about a lover. One of them received a painful wound in the water fall, while the other got a slash across the pannier which will disable her until she gets a new dress. The lover sat on a fence and laughed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK CASHIERS.—At the time of the "State-street irregularities" in Boston, the Cashier of the State National Bank of that city certified a check of \$125,000 for Pitt-Coke. Afterward the Bank discovered that the drawer did not have sufficient deposits to balance any such check, and contested its liability for the payment. Judge Brady decides that the act of the agent is the act of the principal, that the Cashier of the Bank is virtually the Bank, and that consequently the latter is responsible for the certification of the former.—N. Y. Commercial.

The Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A select group of kind-hearted citizens assembled last evening in the lecture room of Association Hall, to listen to the annual report of the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. President Bergh delivered the opening address, and referred in eloquent terms to the work accomplished by the society in the prevention of cruelty to fishes, birds and four-footed beasts in the past year. At times during the delivery of the address the speaker's emotion well nigh overcame his physical power and his tones died away in low broken sounds. He said that during the year the transportation of cattle had occupied much of the society's time, but with little result. The bleeding of calves he described as an act of wanton barbarity, but they met with much opposition in endeavoring to suppress this wrong. He was rejoiced that cock and dog fighting had been nearly stopped, although some important contests had lately occurred in Brooklyn. He complained in feeling language of the savage practices of cutting dog's ears and squaring horses' tails. Some hard hearted young men present appeared amused with many of the incidents told by the philanthropic president, although they were eloquent of fellow feeling; but to a man of right mind it was really pitiful to listen to his accounts of the sufferings of noble horses confined on third and fourth stories of buildings throughout the city and of the self sacrifice of an officer of the society, who at the risk of his life, rescued a sick cat that was driven to seek shelter on the top of a tenement house in Walker street. Mr. Bergh stated that branches of the society had been established in twelve of the States, and that although insidious efforts were made to cramp their action by legislation, nothing had been effected to that end, as they had fought the ground with the enemy inch by inch.

Mr. John B. Murray, the treasurer, read his report for the year ending May 1, 1870, which showed that during the year they had received from memberships, fines, donations, and other sources, the sum of \$5,628. During the same period they paid out for salaries, rewards, printing, travelling and office expenses, counsel fees, &c., the sum of \$5,437. The society's balance in the Union Trust Company on May 1 was \$3,113.92. Since then they have been notified of legacies bequeathed to them amounting to \$7,000, and they have also received the sum of \$8,000 towards the purchase of a building for the purposes of the society.

CHEERFULNESS.—There is no question that habitual cheerfulness is a great blessing. But when cheerful people are lured, led, it is remembered as a general thing that they are no more to be commended for it than a person for the possession of a pair of beautiful eyes. Cheerfulness is a matter of health and constitution. An invalid or a nervous person—a very sensitive person, easily affected by atmospheric and other influences—cannot be uniformly cheerful. He may do much toward endeavoring to be so, it is true, but it must be a thing of effort. Many people are cheerful because they are apathetic. The sorrows of others, not being their own, are easy to bear. We do not wish to decry this social sunshine; but let us not forget that there are very sweet flowers that flourish and give out perfume in the shade, and at intervals.

A Cincinnati druggist declares that there are no less than a thousand arsenic eaters in that city and immediate vicinity, mostly young women, who take the poison for the complexion.

At a trial in an Alabama town not long since, one of the witnesses, an old lady of some eighty years, was close questioned by the opposing counsel relative to her eyesight. "Can you see me?" said he. "Yes," was answered. "How well can you see me?" "Well enough," responded the lady, "to see that you're neither a negro, an Indian, nor a gentleman." The answer brought down the house and silenced the counsel. More troops should be sent to Alabama.

To Receipts.

The almost daily receipt of voluntary testimonials from every part of the country, from Physicians, Clergymen, old and young, male and female, is sufficient to convince the most sceptical that DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT is the most valuable LUNG BALSAM of the age; many wonderful cures have been performed by it, as may be seen by hundreds of certificates in the hands of the proprietor. Try it and you will doubt no longer.

Medical Society of the State of N. Carolina.

The 17th Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday the 26th of May, 1870.

According to the usual custom, delegates, members, and applicants for membership, will be passed over roads and rivers for one-half fare.

CHAS. JAS. O'HAGAN, M. D., Pres't. THOS. F. WOOD, M. D., Secretary.

Books, Stationery, Music, and FANCY ARTICLES.

Now opening at TIDDY'S BOOK STORE.

School Books.

Grammars, Geographies, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Speakers, Histories, Arithmetics, &c.

Miscellaneous Works.

Poetry, History, Biography, Tales, Dictionaries, Scientific and Religious Works. New Novels by Victor Hugo, Charles Reade, Mark Lemon, Annier Thomas, Amelia B. Edwards, Anthony Trollope and other popular writers.

New Music, &c.

A good assortment of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, in costly and cheap styles.

Stationery.

In good variety, a full line, from satin finish writing paper, down to paper of the old Confederate times. Pens, Ink, Pencils and Fancy Articles.

The latest and most popular Newspapers and Magazines.

Are daily received, and will be delivered at residences, offices, or mailed to order.

DAVIDSON MONTHLY (for April) and XIX CENTURY (for May) are now ready and for sale at TIDDY & BROS.

Charlotte, N. C., May 16, 1870.

5000 SECOND HAND CALIFORNIA Grain Stocks at R. M. MILLER & SONS.

Yarn and Domestic.

5 Bales Cotton Yarn, 4-4 and 3-4 Domestic, just in at R. M. MILLER & SONS.

Flour.

50 Barrels Extra Family Flour, just received at May 16, 1870. R. M. MILLER & SONS.

Half a dozen bottles of Dr. TUTT'S Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight will eradicate all impure and poisonous matter from the system.

April 23, 1870 1m

Magnetic Traveling Stones.

They have walking stones in Australia, and as we are informed they have traveling stones in Nevada. Here is a description: They are almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an iron nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling toward a common centre, and there huddle up in a bunch, like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that, although comparatively level, is nothing but barren rocks. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore.

\$814 Lost.

On Friday last, I lost in Charlotte, on College or Trade street, a roll of money wrapped up in a piece of brown paper, amounting to about \$314, in bills of various denominations. I will give a liberal reward for its recovery.

My Post Office is Wolfville, Union county, N. C. Any information may be left at the Democrat Office in Charlotte.

May 16, 1870. W. J. ADAMS.

D. M. RIGLER'S Ice Cream Saloon.

Will be opened on this day, and during the season, for Ladies and Gentlemen. The best Cream and Cake will be served to his patrons. Parties and families supplied at short notice.

May 9, 1870.

R. M. MILLER & SONS, Wholesale Grocers,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS AND Commission Merchants, College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 16, 1870.

Dress Goods.

Fresh arrival of Ladies' Dress Goods of all kinds, such as Silk Poplins, Colored Silks, &c. A large stock of Gents' Cassimeres, fine Cloths, Vestings, &c.

Ladies' Trunked Skirts, new style Hoop Skirts, and Hosiery, Gloves, &c. BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

Hardware.

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Blades of the best quality, Ames' Shovels, Ames' Steel Spades, and many other articles in the Hardware line.

May 16, 1870. BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

GASTON & MOORE,

Dealers in STOVES of all kinds, Zinc, Sheet-iron, Stove Pipes, Tinware, &c.

Repairing and all work in their line done at short notice.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere. Next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Dry Good Store.

May 16, 1870.

Scuppernon and other Wines.

A full stock of Scuppernon, Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines; Corn and Rye Whiskies, Brandy, Rum, Gins and Tobacco, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Lard and Molasses in large quantities.