

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS AGAIN.

Two weeks ago we had an article on this subject on the occasion of Superintendent Ashley's visit to this place. We stated that Mr. Ashley had informed us that for the present he could not establish one school in each county in the State. In this we misunderstood Mr. Ashley—he intended to say that he could only establish one school in each township in the State for the present. This is being done as rapidly as possible.

We had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Ashley again on Saturday last, at Lexington. He informed us that he had just received a letter from Dr. Sears, Treasurer of the Peabody fund, in which Dr. Sears acceded to the proposition to appropriate \$300 of that fund to the school in this place, if one hundred pupils can be secured. These can be secured without the slightest difficulty, and more so. Of course the school commissioners will do their duty, and we shall very soon have the school in operation.

Mr. Ashley further informed us that if the city and Salisbury Township would raise by taxation, or by contribution, the sum of \$1,500, the sum of \$1,000 would be appropriated by the trustees of the Peabody fund. With this fund, in addition to what we would receive from the State educational fund we could have one or more excellent schools for several years continuously. And surely no town or township in North Carolina needs such schools more than ours. Can not the money be raised? We do not see why. We call the attention of all concerned to this matter. The cause of education is so intimately connected with that of morality and religion that we think the ministers of our several churches should lend their assistance in such manner as they may think proper. We believe that Mr. Ashley is honestly disposed to a faithful discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that he is anxious to render our people every assistance in his power. We hope that his laudable efforts will everywhere be seconded as they should be. The question of education is in no sense a political one, and so far as we have been informed, Mr. Ashley abstains from all interference in the party politics of the day.

THE N. W. N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY.

We have advocated a repeal of the several acts, passed by the legislature at its last session, appropriating bonds for the completion of certain unfinished railroads. We at first had some doubts about the constitutional power of the legislature to repeal said acts, as our readers will remember. As these acts were mere amendments to the charters of said roads, which had to be accepted by the several companies, they were of the nature of contracts, which could not be impaired by subsequent legislation, provided the Railroad companies themselves acted in good faith. But in most instances they have not so acted. In most instances they have themselves removed all the difficulties in the way of a repeal by first violating the contract themselves, and thus forfeiting their rights under it. But there is one honorable exception. We allude to the company whose name heads this article. That company has strictly complied with the provisions of its charter. It did all the work required of it before it received any portion of the bonds appropriated to it. The grading of the whole line has nearly been completed from Greensboro to Salem. And all of this by individual and county subscription. Not a dollar of the bonds appropriated by the State has been expended upon the work. Not a dollar of them have been sold, or even offered in the market. This speaks volumes in favor of the honesty and competency of the officers of the road. They are, indeed, men of a different type from most of those entrusted with the management of the other unfinished roads in this State. If all of our works of internal improvement were under the control and management of men like Mr. Belo and Mr. Patterson we should hear no clamor for investigating committees. We would hear no talk of reprobation. We would not be compelled to hang our heads in shame at the recital of the acts of our Railroad Presidents in the stock markets of New York—"Bulling" them up when they want to sell, and "Bearing" them down when they want to buy.

VIEWS OF A NEW YORK POLITICIAN.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald has recently "interviewed" Hon. Peter B. Sweeney, a prominent Democratic politician of that State. Among the reasons given by Mr. Sweeney why the Democracy was unsuccessful in the late Presidential election, is that "a false and unnecessary financial issue was sprung upon the party." This, he says, is no doubt true. The party in New York, at the recent State election, repudiated the issue and went for preserving the faith and credit of the nation unimpaired. The result was a Democratic victory in that State. The fact is that the issue of national repudiation will sink any party that adopts it, and any party that adopts it ought to be sunk.

THE CONVENTION BILL.

We make the following extract from a letter just received from our Senator, Major Robbins, who is himself the Chairman of the committee: "It is understood that the special committee has concluded to delay its report on the Convention Bill until after the recess. The report will be presented soon after the re-assembling of the Legislature in January."

GEORGIA.

We see it stated in several of our exchanges that President Grant, in his late message, recommends that when the Georgia legislature is convened by an act of Congress, the "Iron-clad" test oath shall be applied to all the members. This is a mistake. He only recommends that they be required to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction laws—the same oath that was taken by the members of the North Carolina Convention—and no other. As the legislature of that State did all that was required of it by the Reconstruction laws before the colored members were inserted except elect Senators, that is the only part of its work that will have to be done over. The Senate, will, doubtless, refuse to seat the present Senators elect from Georgia and require her legislature, after the colored members have been restored, to elect others. This is all that will result from carrying out President Grant's recommendation, and that is vastly better for Georgia than running her to a military government would have been. The President's suggestion was one of compromise, made in the spirit of mediation and peace, to save Georgia from such a calamity as seems to be pretty certain. It may, and no doubt will, result in the election of Senators who will be very unacceptable to the intelligent people of Georgia. But still it will be vastly preferable to a year or two of military government with all the incidents of another reconstruction of the State Government, under another act of Congress more prescriptive, perhaps, than the former.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Contrary to the expectations of many, the Radical ticket has been elected by a very large majority in this State, while the objectionable clauses of the Constitution, which were submitted separately, have been voted out. This excites the more surprise because at a former election the State was carried by the Conservatives, and the Constitution defeated. But we need not go far to seek an explanation of the cause. The people of that State, as in Virginia, were tired of the existing condition of things, and were determined that it should change. Seeing that the Constitution, with the prescriptive clauses stricken out, was the best they could have any hope of obtaining, they decided to accept of it. They not only determined to accept of it, but they also determined to do no act which could afford Congress any pretext to delay the admission of the State longer. Acting upon this idea the Conservatives nominated Judge Dent, the brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, for Governor, in the hope of satisfying the President, and the Republicans in Congress. But when they saw that this would not prove satisfactory when Gen. Grant threw his influence in favor of the radical candidate—many of them determined either to let the election go by default, or vote for Allerton. This they did; and Congress might not have the slightest pretext for keeping them out any longer. That this is the true explanation hardly admits of a doubt. If Gen. Grant had thrown the influence of his administration, as well as his personal influence, in favor of Judge Dent, he can scarcely be doubted that he would have been elected by a large majority. Thousands of the Conservatives of Mississippi, doubtless, took no other than a practical view of the situation, and acted accordingly. Of course that class of politicians who are for "dying in the last ditch" sooner than surrender a principle, but who seldom die there, will curse them. Calm and reflecting men will at least be silent in relation to their conduct under the circumstances.

THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

The Rutherford Star still keeps up a heavy and well directed fire upon Governor Holden, and all those Radical leaders who adhere to him as their chief, or in any way follow his fortunes. It holds him responsible for most of the fraud, extravagance and corruption which have so greatly damaged the character of the State and brought her to the verge of financial ruin within an astonishingly brief period of time. It says that His Excellency "is a good worker and does well enough when his course is marked out, and he follows, instead of trying to lead." It says that "in about five months he destroyed the provisional government established by Andrew Johnson," and that "in less than eighteen months he has well nigh ruined the Republican party in this State." Much of this is true. No man can be a greater failure than Holden as the acknowledged leader of a party in power. He will trust and employ no man of talents and elevated character. He always selects men of tainted reputations and without public confidence. The result is, as stated by the Star, that he has, to a great extent, broken down the Radical party in this State. He has failed utterly as its leader, and he will see by the leader of another party.

MAIL FACILITIES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

We have received a letter from Hon. John T. Devereux, in which he says: "I have just seen the 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Gen. G. A. Smith, who informs me that any of the old routes of the State can be opened by a petition of the citizens, sent on to me, with the name of some one, who will take the office of postmaster; either male or female; who can take the oath of office. Now if this only this, no more complaint can be made. This only applies to the old routes. Let the people know this."

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

The scrap buggers appear to have got possession of these securities; for we hear of them in every out of the way nook and corner. A large quantity, it is said, has been gathered away by one of the railway Presidents of the unfortunate State of North Carolina. These bonds were issued in aid of existing roads and to build new ones; but instead of being delivered as was required by the exigencies of the work, were handed by the bushel basket to officers of the companies, who seem to be having a good time with them. They have sold them down to twenty-seven, and where they will stop remains to be seen. Had not the State better "stop" before it is too late? Where is the committee of investigation which was coming North to inquire about them?

POLITICS.

Surely the time has come when peace should be restored to our beloved Old State. The issues growing out of the war and reconstruction have all been settled. It is the part of patriotism to accept of the situation in good faith and labor for the inauguration of an era of good feeling. The past should be forgotten. The broad mantle of charity—charity toward all and malice toward none—should be thrown over the errors and failings of all for all have erred. Passion should be buried and reason should be permitted to resume her sway. Moderation should rule in the councils of the State. But this will never be while the extremists of either party exercise a controlling influence in the politics of the State. The radicalism of one party is as much to be dreaded in the future as the radicalism of the other. The honest and truly conservative men of all parties should unite and form a new party for the government of the State. On this subject we submit the following judicious, sensible and patriotic remarks from that old and influential journal, the Milton Chronicle: "We can't see that we have had any political war broke up the old Whig and Democratic parties. In fact we were not allowed to express political sentiments for several years after the war closed, and the U. S. Army was stationed here to prevent us opening our mouths, unless we opened to glorify the big General and the extreme radical party. Having, however, been thoroughly reconquered

THE HOLD-EN OVER QUESTION.

We invite attention to the article below from the Winston Sentinel. We have no doubt the statements contained in it are true. Some months ago a gentleman, in whom we have full confidence, informed us that one of the other members of the Convention, Mr. J. M. Tompkins, gave him substantially the same history of the section in controversy. When it is remembered that Tompkins, Sweet and Heaton are all adventurers, we need not be surprised at the prejudice which an over-zealous "carpet-bagger" is as a class.

LEGISLATIVE USURPATION FRENDEMITTED.

W. H. S. Sweet, the Senator from the 10th District, who was also a member of the Convention, offered a resolution in the Senate, proposing to refer the matter of the tenured-offices of the present Legislature to the Supreme Court for their sitting on the 1st day of January, next. The resolution, that when issuing that section he thought it intended only for the Legislature to hold over from April, the time they were elected, until April 1868, at which time their regular session would commence.

This was all very pretty talk, but Judge Tompkins, who was Chairman of the Committee which framed the Legislative article, stated on the train as he was going from Raleigh to Greensboro, on Thursday evening, Nov. 26th, that Sweet had thought it intended only for the Legislature to hold over from April, the time they were elected, until April 1868, at which time their regular session would commence. This was all very pretty talk, but Judge Tompkins, who was Chairman of the Committee which framed the Legislative article, stated on the train as he was going from Raleigh to Greensboro, on Thursday evening, Nov. 26th, that Sweet had thought it intended only for the Legislature to hold over from April, the time they were elected, until April 1868, at which time their regular session would commence.

FRANK BLAIR ON THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Frank P. Blair has been making a speech in New York on President Grant. He still thinks, as he did during the last Presidential canvass "that he is a capable and courageous man, but ambitious and unscrupulous," that his aim is to fix himself on the country and make his dictatorship perpetual." He also thinks he sees, in the President's recommendations in reference to Georgia, "something which, if acted on by Congress, is the forerunner of other measures of the same character in perfect consonance with his character and aims, and a good deal more of the same sort."

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Our North Carolina aspirants, Chief Justice Pearson and Jus. E. Rodman, have not been appointed United States Justice of the Circuit comprising the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, North and South Carolina. The President has recommended George A. Pearce, of Maryland, for the position. Judge Pearce is about fifty years of age, and is represented as having a Union record without flaw. He was president of a Union convention at Cumberland at the beginning of the war, which denounced secession as treason, and exerted all his influence in favor of the government, denounced those engaged in the secession movement in the most severe terms. He represented Alleghany county in the convention of Unionists held at Baltimore in January, 1861, and made an able speech in favor of upholding the government of the United States.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Revenue to-day \$362,000. The Senate Judiciary had another meeting yesterday on Georgia; and a bill agreed upon for carrying out the suggestions of the President's message. Bullock was before the committee and made statements relative to the condition of affairs in that State, which he represents to be little better than it was during the war, that is, so far as Union men were concerned. The bill will be reported next week.

MARRIED.

In Charlotte, N. C., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Captain Armistead Burwell and Miss Elm Mad Jenkins, daughter of the late J. D. Jenkins, of Salisbury.

DIED.

At Riverdale in this county, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Mary C. Nelson, wife of Philip M. Nelson, and second daughter of the late W. N. Whiting, of Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Sale of Corn and Rail Road Stock. On Wednesday, the 8th day of January, A. S. 1870, I will expose to public sale, at the court house in Salisbury, at 12 o'clock, M., about sixty barrels of corn in the ear.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

WILL COMMENCE THE NEXT TERM January 3d, 1870, and continue six months. Board and Tuition the same as formerly. Address, KEY E. P. ROCKWELL, 60-21 Stateville, Dec. 9, 1869.

50,000 Fruit Trees.

J. LINDLEY & SON, proprietors, Greensboro, N. C. offer for sale 50,000 fruit trees, consisting of Apples, Standard and Dwarf, Peach, Standard and Dwarf, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Grape Vines, Strawberries, &c. Mr. Lindley has received premiums for the superior excellence of his fruits at all the State Fairs ever held in North Carolina. Orders solicited by W. H. HOWERTON, Agent, Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 17-18-69.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, THE BARBER.

RETURNS HIS THANKS to his OLD FRIENDS and the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him. He now informs them that he has fitted up a new and commodious Shop, in Dr. Henderson's Brick Building, Room No. 2, where he will be pleased to see them. He guarantees to give satisfaction in every case. He has in his employ of the best Hair Dressers in Western North Carolina. He requests a call from Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 17, 1869.

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!

THE LADIES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for much needed repairs of the church edifice, propose Two Entertainments FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, TO-WIT: ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 24th A SUMPTUOUS FEAST, prepared by the Ladies, will be spread in M'NEELY'S HALL.

TABLEAUX & CHARADES.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, McNeely's Hall will again be opened for Tableaux and Charades. A very choice selection of pieces have been made. Those who wish to spend an evening pleasantly should not fail to attend. Admission free 50 cents. Children half price.

THE EXCITEMENT AT MOCK & BROWN'S STORE Still Continues!

CROWDS ARE POURING IN FROM all parts of the country to see their large and elegant store, and their large and splendid

STOCK OF GOODS.

which is larger and more complete than ever, and to get their supplies where they can find all descriptions of Goods at the Lowest prices. They are receiving additions to their stock almost daily.

WINTER DRESS GOODS.

will be sold at cost and carriage, to close out the balance of that class of Goods.

MOCK & BROWN keep one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in the State.

RANDOLPH SHIRTINGS, and COTTON YARNS, at Factory prices.

5,000 yds. 4-4 RANDOLPH SHEETING, IN STORE.

600 PIECES PRINTS, ASSORTED, 2,000 yds. PANT JEANS, at all prices

A full line of Cashmere Cloths, Ready Made Clothing.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, SOLE LEATHER, BOLTING CLOTHS, COTTON BAGGING AND TIES; a large stock of

SUGAR, COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE, TEAS, SODA, &c., always on hand, AT LOW PRICES.

MERCHANTS will find it greatly to their interest to examine our stock before making purchases in this market.

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, BALE and LOOSE COTTON, BEESWAX, TALLOW, RAGS, DRIED FRUIT, &c., bought at highest market prices for

CASH and BARTER.

We cannot close this notice without expressing our kindest regards to the citizens of Salisbury and County generally for the very large and liberal patronage extended to us. Our intentions are to deal liberally and fairly with every body, and to sell Goods as low as any house in the State. MOCK & BROWN, WHOLESALE and RETAIL MERCHANTS, dec17-2m Salisbury, N. C.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES!

THE FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY 1870, will be opened a School for Young Ladies, on the corner of Main and Bank Streets, Salisbury, under the general supervision of Prof. J. R. Wharton.

The services of experienced and competent Teachers will be secured for the several departments. A limited number of beneficiaries will be admitted.

Terms: Common English Branches—per session of five months, \$10.00. Higher English Branches, Latin, French, Vocal and Instrumental Music, 20.00. Use of Piano, (for practice), 2.50. Drawing, Painting, &c., extra. Continuation Fee, (as advised), 1.00.

TUITION PAYABLE MONTHLY. Those desiring to enter pupils will make early application to the Committee.

J. A. AYER, J. B. BRUNER, J. S. McCUBBINS, Cont Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 7th, 1869. 13-31

North Carolina, SEPTEMBER COURT, SPANLY COUNTY, Fall Term, 1869.

A. S. Moss, administrator of Thomas Moss, vs. Roland Forrest and wife Jane A. Forrest, A. A. Moss, M. A. E. Kendall, C. W. Moss, J. C. Moss, V. C. Moss, and W. H. Moss.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Thoroughbred and wife M. Thoroughbred, M. A. E. Kendall, C. W. Moss and J. C. Moss, defendants in this proceeding are non-residents of this State:

Therefore, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in "The Old North State" newspaper, notifying the said defendants to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Stanly at the Court House in Aberdeen, on the first Monday in January, 1870, then and there to answer the petition of the plaintiff, filed in this court, or judgment will be taken pro fesso and heard ex parte to them.

Witness, J. M. Redwine, Clerk of the Superior Court of Stanly County, at office in Aberdeen, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1869. J. M. REDWINE, C. C. C. 47-6 (pr fee \$10)

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER, A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED BY E. C. McLELL, & J. A. BRIDLEY, JR., AT CHESTER, S. C.

TERMS:—Invariably in advance. 60-60

Standard Periodicals for 1870.

Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. The Edinburgh Review. This is the oldest of the Reviews and one which it will follow in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. The London Quarterly Review, which commences its 25th volume with the January number, written on both as a rival to the Edinburgh, it resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. The Westminster Review has just closed its 92nd volume. In point of literary ability this Review is unrivalled in its level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. The North British Review, now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Going beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine was commenced 22 years ago. Equalling the Quarterly in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narrative and sketches which enliven its pages.

For any one of the above Reviews, \$1.00. For any two of the Reviews, 1.50. For any three " " " 2.00. For all four " " " 2.50. For Blackwood's Magazine, 4.00. For the Edinburgh Review, 7.00. For Blackwood and any two Reviews, 10.00. For Blackwood and any three Reviews, 13.00. For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 15.00. Single numbers of a Review, 25 cents. The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

CLUBS.—A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to one address.

POSTAGE.—The Postage on current subscriptions, on any part of the United States, is two cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

Premiums to new Subscribers.—New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870 will be entitled to receive one of the Four Reviews for 1869. New subscribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or two of the Reviews for 1870.

Back Numbers.—Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January 1865, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January 1865, to December, 1869, at half the current subscription price.

Neither premiums to Subscribers nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers. No premiums can be given to clubs.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUB. CO.

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The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish THE FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stebbins, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Practical Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo—1600 pages and numerous engravings. Price \$7. By mail, post-paid, \$8. 50-

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TERMS: Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, \$5; two copies, one year, \$9; five copies, one year, \$20. Clergymen and Teachers supplied by mail orders. Agents wanted in all places. Send for Specimen Copy, 5 cents up above. F. R. PELTON, Publisher, 60-103 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree, Shrub and Evergreen Seeds, with directions for culture, prepared by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 Cents of either for \$1.00; prepaid by mail. Also small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all the new Potatoes, &c., prepaid, by mail. A free Essay on Potatoes, prepaid, for \$1.00. Conover's Colonial Apples, \$3 per 100; \$3 per 1000; prepaid. New hardy fruit, &c. bearing Japan Honeycrisp, 50 cts. each, per bushel culture, \$1 per 100, prepaid, with directions. Priced Catalogue to any address, gratis; also trade list. Send on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Catalogue, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842. dec 3-4m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—HAY.

A. H. Ing takes on letters of Administration on the estate of John Gardner, dec'd. I hereby notify all persons owing claims against said estate to pay them to me on or before the 15th day of February, 1870, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make early settlement.

RICHARD H. COWAN, Adm'r of John Gardner.

WALKER'S CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

At E. S. HILL'S Drug Store Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1869. (24-4)