

certainly do not justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the Government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They have accepted the destruction of slavery and abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence, however, upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society; and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants.

They admit the invalidity of all the acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this convention, by all their public conduct in every way, and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance through all time to come to the constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow-countrymen, we call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous and ungrudging confidence this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to a jarring States.

The war just closed—with all its sorrows and disasters—has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved.—It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of agitation and strife, and has opened to our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action through all time to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity and aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise in the future, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world.

And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and completed on power, it has proved to us, beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation, by which the legislative power of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal government; impossible the character, indeed the very existence of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies and forbearances of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the constitution, but is at war with every principle of our government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free government in Mexico and the States of South America.

Party necessities assert themselves a superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless obedience to their behests. Stability, which is the exercise of power in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible, and the conditions of peace, which are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflicts of our arms, to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments, that our constitution was intended specially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of the government is made, by its provisions, to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred the legislative power of the national government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of these, "the House of Representatives"—say the constitution, article 1, section 2—"shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States, and by every State, without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every

State alike, without distinction or the authority to make distinction among them for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And, in the State—so careful is the constitution to secure to every State this right of representation—it is expressly provided that "No State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment of the constitution itself.

When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired and the validity of the government itself is brought in question. But Congress, at the present moment, thus excludes from representation in both branches of Congress ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by which those laws are to be enforced.

In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented, asserts the right to govern, absolutely, and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union; to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny? Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the government by the constitution find any warrant in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged:

(Concluded in our next.)

THE OLD NORTH STATE

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 16, 1865.

LEWIS HANES & J. S. HAMPTON.

PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Fire.

About 3 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday morning, a frame building, near the Court House, and immediately South of St. Luke's Church, belonging to John I. Shaver, Esq., but occupied by Mr. Aldrich as a dwelling house, was discovered to be on fire. The building, with a small out-house, was entirely consumed. Scarcely anything was saved from the building, and Mr. Aldrich and family were left with a very scanty supply of wearing apparel.

Venly Salisbury seems to be a doomed city. This is the third fire which has occurred here since our short residence in the place, and yet no steps have been taken to procure an engine or organize a fire company. Was such negligence ever heard of before? The most formidable opposition that can be offered to the fire is that water can be fetched with water carried by hand in a common bucket and drawn from a well with chain and windlass. It really seems as if our citizens have become so indifferent in regard to the protection of their lives and their property that they have determined to invite conflagrations. And if they invite them they may expect them to come. Was ever the people of any other city so demerited? Can nothing arouse them from their unaccountable lightheadedness? Will they procrastinate the day of preparation until the whole city is laid in ashes. Are they utterly regardless of their sacred duty to themselves and to one another?

We need not suggest to them what steps to take. If we can only succeed in arousing them to action, their own good sense will direct them aright. We would, however, suggest to the town commissioners the propriety of levying a tax on real estate sufficient to raise the necessary funds. The real estate owners are the class most to be benefited by the measures, and we doubt not they will cheerfully submit to the necessary tax.

The fire on Sunday morning is generally thought to have been the work of an incendiary. There happened to be a dead calm prevailing at the time, otherwise a large part of the city including the Court House and the Episcopal Church must have been destroyed.

Mr. Aldrich is one of our most esteemed and worthy citizens, and he and his unfortunate family have the sympathy of all in their distress.

Professor Kerr.

This distinguished Gentleman, who is the State's Geologist, delivered a most interesting lecture to a number of our Citizens at the City Hall last night on the subject of "Petroleum." Professor Kerr, who is a good lecturer, is now making a tour in Western Carolina, in the prosecution of his survey of the State, and will deliver a lecture here on his return, in which he will impart such information in relation to the Geology of the Mountain region as he may be able to obtain. We would advise all of our Citizens to hear him on that occasion.

GEN. DOCKERY.—The Standard is making efforts to bring out Gen. Alfred Dockery as a candidate for Governor. We believe Gen. Dockery was once a candidate for the office. If we remember rightly The Standard was published and edited at that time by its present senior editor. He no doubt considers himself a truthful man—and doubtless what he said during the campaign of Bragg and Dockery he considers reliable. This being the case, we

advise the editor of The Standard to revise his files, and see if, according to the statements they contain, Gen. Dockery is a fit and proper man to elevate to the office of Governor of the State.—Greensboro Patriot.

LATEST NEWS.

The Soldier's Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. The Soldier's Convention at Chicago will be exclusively of Union soldiers, who endorse the President. It is proposed, however, at another day, to have a convention composed of soldiers of both armies.

Great Fire in Jersey City—Caclera.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. The loss by the fire in Jersey City, yesterday, reached nearly \$2,000,000. Ten or twelve lives were lost. Fourteen vessels, 20,000 bbls. oil, and a large amount of cotton and tobacco were destroyed. Most of the cotton belonged to the Italian government.

Fourteen new cases of cholera yesterday in N. York and 14 in Brooklyn.

Cholera.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29. There were 100 deaths from cholera here last week, exclusive of the deaths at quarantine.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.

Sixty-nine deaths from cholera on Saturday and 54 yesterday.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 17. Final negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia, Austria and Italy are in progress, and peace is regarded as certain.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17. The sales of cotton for the week reached 86,000 bales. The improvement of prices on the week's transactions was 4d. middling uplands 13 3/4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Postponement of Sale.

The Sale of the Gold Hill Mining Property and interest, advertised for to day, is postponed until Friday next, the 24th of August.—The Sale will then take place at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, upon the terms heretofore published. LUKE BLACKMER, C. M. E. Aug. 18th, 1865.

Collector's Office.

U. S. Internal Revenue, 6th DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA, SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 13, '65.

All persons against whom Assessments have been made and whose taxes remain unpaid, will meet me prepared to pay their taxes at the places and on the days as follows: Salisbury, 3rd and 4th September, Concord, 5th and 6th September, Monroe, 7th and 8th September, Charlotte, 10th and 11th September, Dallas, 12th and 13th September, Lenoirton, 14th and 15th September, Wakesboro', 14th and 15th September, Mocksville, 17th and 18th September, Newbern, 19th and 20th September, Newton, 21st and 22nd September, Taylorville, 23rd September.

SAMUEL H. WILEY Collector.

TO AND FROM THE NORTH!

Through Freight Air Line!

VIA N. C. Rail Road,

And its Connecting Lines.

BY THROUGH FREIGHT arrangements, through receipts are given from Charlotte and all points on the North Carolina Rail Road, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Petersburg, and City Point, at exceedingly low rates. Lower, with more despatch and with less insurance than any other line.

See Agents and slip your goods by the following lines, and no other care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point. From New York—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., agents; office No. 55 Liberty-street, Shipping Point, Pier No. 36 North River, N. Y.

From Boston—Boston and Norfolk Steamship Company, A. SAMSON, agent, end of Central Wharf Boston. From Philadelphia—Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Company, W. P. CLYDE & Co., agents, No. 14 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. From Baltimore—Baltimore Steam Packet Company, (old Bay Line) L. B. PARKS, agent, foot of Union Dock, and by Brandt's Line.

This Line gives more despatch than any Express Company, and at about one-fourth the cost.

E. WILKES, Eng. & Sup't, twlm Aug. 16 1865.

Carriage for Sale.

A FINE CITY CARRIAGE BUILT ON this office, or to M. A. BRINGLE, Salisbury, N. C., June 30, 1865.

\$1,500 Per Year! We want agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds.—Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson Grocer & Baker, Singer & Co., and Buchelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call on Shaw & Clark at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. may 28-d&w 6m

Turner's Almanac for 1867

WILL BE READY ABOUT THE 1ST OF September. Those wanting advertising pages should send in at once. The Almanac will be enlarged and improved. Send in your orders at once if you want them filled early, as I shall fill orders by turn. Send orders to the care of Brainson & Farrar, at the N. C. Bookstore, Aug. 19-2w. H. D. TURNER. P. S.—Each paper in the State will please copy to the amount of \$2.00, and forward bills to the Enterprise Office, Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVTs.

MYERS & BROTHER,

(LATE OF SALISBURY, N. C.) Successors to Bridgford & Myers, AUCTIONEERS, GENERAL Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS, Dock and Seventeenth Streets, RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Yarns, and all kinds of Country Produce. Also personal attention given to the purchase of all kinds of Goods for Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers and others. We respectfully solicit your consignments and orders. July 26 '65. tw-2m.

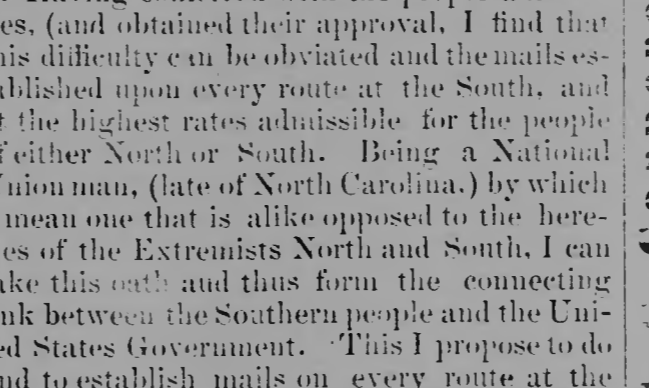
A PLAN TO RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE SOUTH.

To the People of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, and Texas. Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconvenience to which the Southern people are subjected on account of lack of mail facilities. This is, to a very great extent owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men in the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, (and obtained their approval, I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either North or South. Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the Extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route to and from the South now destitute of them, as follows: Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which, of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 24 per cent. on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes: This arrangement will secure the route to the sub-contractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be obtained in the usual way where there is so much competition. My percentage or mileage as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter. The first applicant for a route or routes, judging by the post-mark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal. Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors. The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record. Applicants send, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2d Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired. As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can, however give the parties drafts on the sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarter for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were bona fide contractors. In this case the expenses (two and half per cent) should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would however prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their hands. It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath in order that they may obtain these routes at the highest rates admissible. Persons confiding in my care may rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post Office Department, where they will be open for inspection. All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and addressed to BRYAN TYSON, Box 1099, Washington, D. C. REFERENCES, [by permission]—G. W. Sanborn, D. D., L. L. D., President Columbia College; Hon. Chas. Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

WARRANTED GOLD & SILVER,

the highest cash price paid for old Silver and Gold Bullion. L. M. DAVIS & CO. July 10 '66. No. 75 Union St.

MILLINERY



AND FANCY STORE Mrs. J. C. CARRICORN. And Fancy Store, IN HIS BUILDING, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, No. 153 & 155 N. 2nd St.

Mrs. J. C. CARRICORN,

Has removed to Buis' building nearly opposite the Market, on Main Street, where she is constantly receiving from the Northern Cities the newest and handsomest styles of fancy Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and examine her fine assortment. Salisbury, May 18, '65. dtf no43

JAMES W. OSBORNE, RUFUS BARRINGER, OSBORNE & BARRINGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Lincoln and Gaston; also in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Office, in the Brick Building near the Court House, no stairs. may 9, '66-tf.

THOMASVILLE Female College.

THE Buildings and lands of "Glenn Anna Female Seminary," have been purchased, and the school has been reorganized with a Board of Trustees and a competent corps of Teachers, under the name and style of— Thomasville Female College. No town in the State affords better advantages in every particular for a college of high grade than Thomasville, situated as it is on the North Carolina Rail Road, in a region of country unsurpassed in health, good morals, and good society. It is the place for a college for Central and Western North Carolina, and it is our set purpose to make it equal to the demands of this portion of the State, both as to chartered privileges and buildings. TERMS: BOARD—including all but lights, \$15, per month. TUITION—in Preparatory Department, \$10, to \$12.50 per session; TUITION—in College Department \$15, to \$17.50. Music on Piano, or Guitar \$22.50; Oil Painting \$29; Drawing \$10; French, Latin and German \$5 each. Incidental expenses \$1. The First Session will open the 7th August, 1865, and continue 20 weeks. Payment to be made in currency—one half in advance, and the balance at the close of the session. For further particulars address, REV. D. R. BRITTON, President, or Rev. N. F. REID, D. D. Visitor, Thomasville, N. C. July 25 '65. tw3t.

NEW TAILORING Establishment.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of SALISBURY and vicinity, that he has opened a TAILOR SHOP in Cowan's BRICK ROW, Main Street, opposite Sprague Bros' store, where he will be found at all times, ready to wait on all who may favor him with their patronage, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of the PUBLIC PATRONAGE. All work done by the subscriber warranted to be put up in the LATEST STYLE, and in a good and workmanlike manner and warranted to fit. J. D. WILLIAMS. Aug. 9, '66. dtf

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

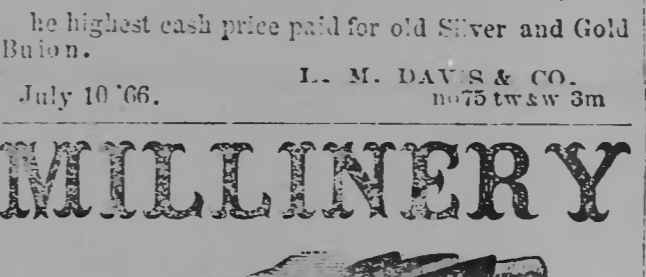
WARRANTED GOLD & SILVER,



L. M. DAVIS & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO LATE W. R. WILSON) WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, 75 WATER STREET, SALISBURY, N. C.

FOR 15 MONTHS. We respectfully solicit your consignments and orders.

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JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

New Arrival.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected Stock of STAPLE & FANCY

GOODS,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF Ladies' & Gentlemen's Wear.

CONSISTING OF Fancy and Mourning Prints, Bleached, and Brown Muslins, Gingham, and Jackonets, Silk Bousque, Lace Mittens, and Prints, Summer Shirts, do, Mosembiques, Lenos, Black Silks.

Hoop Skirts, Boots, Shoes, &c.

A LARGE AND EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF Ready-Made Clothing, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE, We also have on hand many Goods that we wish to sell off in order to make room for our Fall Stock, and will do so at greatly reduced prices. BRADSHAW, BROWN & CO. June 9, 1866. 60-dtf

Just Received

At the Store of A. J. Mock & Co.

2500 YARDS of beautiful new style Prints, also a few beautiful patterns of ladies' dress goods.

We have on hand a handsome selection of most every description of Ladies' Dress Goods, White Goods, Linens, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c. For Gentlemen's wear, we have a large assortment of Cassimeres, Linen Goods and Ready Made Clothing.

Ready Made Clothing.

Full assortment of Shoes, of every description, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery. All of which we offer at as reasonable advances as any house can sell them. A. J. Mock & Co. Salisbury, N. C., May 18, '65. dtf no43

PATENT MEDICINES.

A BOON TO THE SICK AND The Light of the World.

DR. MAGGIEL'S Pills and Salve.

These Life-giving remedies are now given publicly of the world. For over a quarter of a century of practice the ingredients in these LIFE-GIVING PILLS, Have been used with the greatest success. Their missioners not only to prevent disease but to cure. They search out the various maladies by which the patient is suffering, and reinvigorate the failing system. To the aged and infirm a few doses of these valuable pills will prove to be— A VERY FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH. For in every case they add new life and vitality, and restore the waning energies to their pristine state. To the young and middle-aged, they will prove most invaluable, as a ready, specific, and sterling medicine. Here is a benefit realized, that Ponce-de-Leon sought for three hundred years ago, and never found. He looked for a fountain that would restore the old to the vigor and make youth ever AN ETERNAL SPRING! It was left for this day and hour to realize the dream and show in our glorious fact, the magic that made it all. THESE FAMOUS REMEDIES cannot stay the flight of years, but they can force back and hold aloof, diseases that might triumph over the aged and young. Let none hesitate then but seize the favorable opportunity that offers. When taken as prescribed— FOR BILLIOUS DISORDERS Nothing can be more productive of cure than these pills. The most magic influence is felt at once, and the usual concomitants of this most distressing disease are removed. These remedies are made from the purest— VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS. They will not harm the most delicate female, and can be given with good effect in described doses to the youngest babe. FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS not all eruptions of the skin, the same is most irritable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil. DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS Invariably cure the following Disorders— Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Debility, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Headache, Indigestion, Influenza, Inflammation, Inward weakness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Spirit, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Skin Diseases, &c. NOTICE.—None genuine without the engraved trade-mark around each pot or box, signed by Dr. J. Maggell, 43 Fulton-street, New York, to counterfeit which is felony. Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 ct per box or pot. For sale at J. H. Emiss' Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C. ap2-4ly