

the one great, and increased in the other. The manifest design of this provision is to bring about, by indirect means, the adoption of universal suffrage, irrespective of race or color. And thus a premium is offered for the prostitution of the franchise. Nothing could be more threatening to the stability of our republican institutions. There can scarcely be a doubt that if the question of negro suffrage could be calmly considered purely on its own merits, and aside from the prejudices of the times, all thoughtful and well informed men would unite in condemning it as in the highest degree impolitic and unwise.

A leading feature of the second section, is that virtually it makes the basis of representation consist of the voters only, which is manifestly inconsistent with the theory of our political system. The voters are merely the appointing power, whose function is to select the representative, but his true constituency is the whole population. It is a great fallacy to maintain that an officer represents only those who vote for him. Senators are chosen by the State Legislature, but they represent not the Legislature merely, but all classes of the State population with their varied interests. But it is urged by the advocates of the policy of losing representation on the voters only, that this is necessary in order to give equal weight to a voter in different States, and yet there is neither justice on the one hand, nor any practical importance on the other in this idea. Say the States have equal population, equal voting strength, and equal representation; and suppose one of them should choose to restrict the franchise so that its quota of representatives would be selected by half its former number of voters; this, indeed, would be a matter of interest to its own citizens, but of what possible concern could it be to the citizens of the other States? A complaint that the weight of voters was not equal, would come with bad grace from a State, which, by extending widely the franchise had thereby diminished the relative importance of its individual voters. If two States had equal population, but one of them should allow twice as many voters as the other, then according to the pending amendment one would be entitled to twice as many representatives as the other. This might be giving equal weight to voters, but would certainly be giving very unequal weight to the respective non-voting population; so that no consideration is given to the non-voters who must always constitute the great majority of the people, and bear a large share of the public burdens. And while the negroes, who form so large an element in the population of this Commonwealth cannot wisely exercise the right of suffrage, and should not, therefore, be allowed to do so; yet, if there ever was a time when that race should be counted in the basis of representation it is now, for they are thrown, an immense burden on a few States, and will for many years demand the utmost exercise of every agency for their advancement in the scale of being.

The third section of the amendment is designed solely to affect the South. It virtually disfranchises a large portion of the people of North Carolina. It is well known that most of our able-bodied men were Confederate soldiers, during some part of the late war; and of those of our people who were not in the army, scarcely an individual can truthfully say that he rendered "no aid or comfort" to the Southern cause; and all who thus gave "aid and comfort," and besides this large class all who had ever previously taken an oath to support the Federal Constitution, either as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of a State Legislature, or executive or judicial officer of any State are excluded from forever holding any office, either in the State or Federal Government, unless the disability is removed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

Very few, indeed, of the men of this State, of mature years and capable of filling such positions, have not at some time held one or more of the aforesaid offices and taken the oath specified. The immediate practical effect, therefore, of the amendment, if ratified, will be to destroy the whole machinery of our State Government and reduce all our affairs to complete chaos, by throwing out nearly every public officer, even to Justices of the Peace and Constables; and it would be hardly possible to find enough of new men qualified to fill these various offices and reorganize our State Government. And besides this, all experience proves that men rising to power on the ruin of their fellows, and expecting success only by the oppression of the popular will, are generally the worst of all the enemies of their own people; and the great mass of the people of this Commonwealth would, in the opinion of the committee, greatly prefer to commit themselves, their honor and their interests to Congress as now composed, rather than to those whose only hope of ruling lies in the disfranchisement and oppression of more loyal and better men. The impolicy of imposing this general disability upon those who, in any way, took part in the late conflict, is shown also by the habitable fact that most of these men now conservative, as loyal and well-affected towards the General Government as any class of citizens. Those who personally participated in the great trial of arms, perhaps, more thoroughly convinced than any others of the futility of the decision and the utter folly of any future appeal to the arbitrament of war; and hence have, with few exceptions, readily acquiesced in the settlement which has been made of the questions in dispute. Many of those who would be disabled from holding office are among the most prominent and excellent citizens of the State, who always opposed secession; and their services and cooperation would be greatly needed in the important work of restoring her prosperity.

But if this and other degrading disabilities must be imposed upon so many of her citizens, how can North Carolina herself, whose representative system of honor

self-dependence, assist in imposing it? How can those not controlling the destinies of the Union ask or expect her to do so, and thus set the seal to her own degradation? How can they expect, or even desire, that her representatives, either now or hereafter, shall assist in the work of her own degradation?

What her people have done, they have done in obedience to her own behests. Must she now punish them for obeying her own commands? If penalties have been incurred and punishments must be inflicted, is it magnanimous, is it reasonable, nay, is it honorable, to require us to become our own executioners? Must we, or a State, be regarded as guilty for fraternal association with our fellow-citizens of other States, and after we shall have sacrificed our own heads and crushed our own brains? Surely not. North Carolina feels that she is still one of the daughters of the great American family. Wayward and wild, perhaps, she has been; but honor and virtue still are hers. If her errors have been great, her sufferings have been greater. Like a stricken reed, she now stands leaning in silent grief over the bloody graves of her slain children. The memories of former glory lie hushed around her. The majesty of sorrow sits enthroned on her brow. Fond of her sons, who have died for her, she cherishes in her heart of hearts the living children who were ready to die for her, and she loves them with a mother's warm affection. Can she be expected to repudiate them? No! It would be the act of an unmanly mother. She can never consent to it. Never!

It is said, however, that Congress can easily remove the disabilities which this section of the Amendment imposes; but is it likely that Congress will do so? If they are to be readily removed, why impose them at all? And it should not be forgotten that Congress could, through this dispensing power, manage to fill the State offices, of every grade, almost entirely according to its own choice and discretion, by relieving from disabilities only such as might serve its purposes; and thus the freedom of elections would be virtually destroyed, the State Governments might become the willing and subservient tools of grasping ambition and usurping tyranny.

All that need be said of the fourth section of the proposed Amendment, is that it is useless. The Federal debt is already sufficiently secured by the honest intention of the people to pay it. And a noticeable fact is, with what cheerfulness the people of this Commonwealth—taxed without representation and depressed and impoverished by the war—pay their Internal Revenue taxes. By seeking to bind the people of the whole country further to the payment of the public debt, by means of a constitutional provision, the Government betrays a lack of confidence, not perhaps more in the people of the South than those of the North. The Confederate debt is equally certain to remain unpaid. Indeed most of it can never fall due by the terms on which it was contracted, and the impoverishment of the whole South, and the acts of repudiation which have already been passed will, doubtless, secure the non-payment of the remainder.

The refusal to pay for our slaves emancipated is, doubtless, a great injustice, especially to those citizens who did not favor secession; but the committee entertain the opinion that the people have never hoped seriously for its reparation.

In the final section power is given to Congress "to enforce by appropriate legislation all the provisions of this article." How wide a door is hereby opened for the interference of Congress with subjects hitherto regarded as beyond its range, it is impossible adequately to conceive, until experience shall have tested the matter. As the committee have already argued, and submitted, one of the most serious evils to be apprehended from this Amendment consists in the vast addition, it makes, in so many ways, to the powers of the General Government. No enlightened patriot who has studied carefully our system of government, and has realized how much of its excellence lies in the due division of its powers between the Federal and State authorities, can have failed to witness, with the profoundest alarm, the encroachments, centralization and consolidation, which has in late years been developed. The exercise of the mighty energies and the assumption of new and unusual prerogatives, required to prosecute successfully the recent war in the nature of things, gave to the General Government an overshadowing influence and a prestige beyond what it had ever before possessed. And this result was increased by the overwhelming defeat of those States which had always stood forth as the peculiar advocates of State Rights. Every one must perceive, therefore, that even without new constitutional grants of authority, the Federal Government is no longer what it once was, but that has expanded into a mighty giant, threatening to swallow up the States and to concentrate all power and dignity in itself. In the interests of liberty, it appears to the committee that this controlling tendency, instead of being fostered, needs to be checked. The American people ought not, by new grants of power, to give to Congress the continued exercise of extraordinary prerogatives, undreamed of in the more and happier days of the Republic. The Constitution, as it stands, was good enough for our fathers; if altered in its true spirit it will also be good enough for ourselves and our posterity.

The committee having, at some length, gone into an analysis of the different sections of the proposed Article of the Amendment, ought perhaps, in closing, to say a word in regard to the intimations thrown out, that if the Southern States refuse to ratify the pending Amendment, harder terms and deeper humiliation will be imposed upon them. These are deemed only as the intemperate declarations of heated individual partisans. No responsible body of our countrymen has dishonored itself, or us, by asking such things. It would

indeed be a mockery to submit a question so grave and important to this Commonwealth, and then place her under duress to compel her to vote in affirmative. No humiliation could be deeper—no degradation more profound than that which she would impose upon herself by yielding to intimidation and ratifying, under the influence of base fear, a measure which she disapproved. The committee are sure that this honorable Legislature will not do an act so inconsistent with its own dignity and the dignity of the State. A question of vital concern to the entire Union and to the cause of liberty itself, will surely be calmly and seriously considered, with the impartiality and wisdom that should characterize the conduct of statesmen; and with the manly independence of freemen; and it is therefore confidently believed that the action this body shall take upon this grave question will be worthy of the State of North Carolina.

For the reasons submitted in this Report, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following Resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina do not ratify the Amendment proposed as the fourth Article of the Constitution of the U. S.

J. M. LEACH, Chairman,  
The undersigned, a member of the Joint Select Committee on the "Howard Amendment," dissents from the report of the majority of the committee, believing it would be to the interest of the State of North Carolina, considering all the circumstances, to ratify the Amendment proposed as the fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States.

P. A. WILSON,  
of Forsyth.

**THE OLD NORTH STATE.**  
LEWIS HANES, D. & Pro.  
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 11, 1866.

The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Howard Amendment.—We surrender most of our space to-day to make room for this document. It is not only a very able, but a very well written paper.

THE AMENDMENT IN ALABAMA.—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, recently sent a message to the Legislature advising the adoption of the Howard Amendment, but it was, nevertheless, rejected by an overwhelming majority.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.—It is said that Gov. Holden, accompanied by James Fannin Taylor, has gone to Washington, to urge upon Congress, in connection with Mr. Pool, the reorganization of the Governments of the Southern States.

The Legislature.  
Our space will not permit us to publish the proceedings of the legislature in full, but we will attempt to give such as are of general interest. We publish, to-day a part of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Friday last.

We deeply regret the "scene" that occurred upon the offering of Mr. Blair's amendment. However distasteful and obnoxious that amendment may have been to many members of the House, they could not have taken any step better calculated to bring about the state of things which he desires than to have hissed his amendment. As the representative of the people of Randolph he was entitled to a respectful hearing.—There was not the remotest danger that the House would adopt his resolution.

If there ever was a time for moderation—when it was indispensable—that time is now. Yet it seems that our people have not been able to learn wisdom from experience—are not disposed to deal with things as they are, but as they would have them. We should remember that we are not yet "masters of the situation."

The Liberty vs. the Licentiousness of the Press.  
The liberty of the press is one of the great bulwarks of civil and religious liberty, and should never be restrained. Tyrants alone undertake to restrain it because their aims and their deeds being evil they dread exposure. A cultivated and enlightened people can never be permanently enslaved, and information can only be disseminated among them by means of a free press. We are, therefore, for the largest liberty of the press. Let it discuss with boundless freedom all the various theories and opinions in religion, in morals and in politics. Let it watch, and make whatever strictures it may think proper upon the acts of our Government—State and National. Let it hold our officials to a just accountability for their public acts. Let it, if deemed necessary, assail with freedom, and even with severity all propositions emanating from public men, affecting in any degree the happiness and welfare of the people. This is all legitimate, proper, and necessary for the preservation of free institutions. If erroneous opinions are advanced in the midst of such discussions they will be combated and corrected.—"Error is never dangerous while truth is left free to combat it." But the press should also be, in some degree, the guardian of public decency and public morality. So long as it keeps itself within these limits, it acts legitimately and is of benefit

to the community. But when it transgresses these bounds—when it descends to low personal abuse—when it becomes scurrilous and libelous—when it panders to a vitiated taste it becomes an engine of mischief and depraves the public morals. When, having characterized with severity the public acts of public men, it proceeds to attack their private character and taunt them with their misfortunes in the language of billingsgate, it passes beyond the just limits of a free press, and assumes a licentiousness which all good men must deplore, and which public opinion should not countenance.

Resolving States Into Territories.  
On Tuesday the House of Representatives, by a nearly strict party vote, passed a resolution favorable to the establishment of territorial governments in the lately rebel States. The resolution in question speaks of the said States as "the several districts of country within the jurisdiction of the United States formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina," etc. The resolution, therefore, declares that the districts which rebelled are not States at the present time. It also proves, if the vote upon it be a fair index, that the Radical party in the House are in favor of abolishing the State Governments now existing in the several excluded States, and of converting those States into Territories. A few days ago we alluded to this plan as one of three that the Radicals would be likely to adopt.—We then disapproved it, on the ground that it was not only impolitic, but unconstitutional; and we adhere to that position still. The plan is impolitic; because it would have an injurious effect upon the industrial interests of the South; because it would have a bad moral effect in stimulating the ill feeling of that section toward the North, and because it would establish a precedent that would be dangerous to the Union in the future. But in the first place what constitutional right has Congress to destroy the Government of a State, and resolve its political machinery back into chaos? The Constitution says that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress." According to the resolution referred to, the Radicals propose not only to metamorphose old States into new ones, but to entirely blot out old States leaving their transformation into stateship to the indefinite future. The only ground upon which the said resolution can be based is that the rebel States, by the act of rebellion, ceased to be States of the Union. But there are two very important difficulties in the way of asserting such a position at the present time. All through the war and since its termination, the Radical party had the whole North, in fact, have held the doctrine that secession is an impossibility because the States are permanent fixtures in the Union and cannot be dissolved. If it now be admitted that the rebel States are not members of the Union, then it follows that the rebels gained the principle for which they fought, and that they succeeded in destroying the unity of the States. Are the Northern people willing to admit that point? Again, how can Congress consistently take that ground at the present time? One of the Acts of the last session was to admit the State of Tennessee to representation in Congress. The members from that State are now taking part in the deliberations of Congress, and hence Tennessee could not have lost its stateship by the act of rebellion. The other States which seceded are precisely on the same footing with Tennessee as far as secession and rebellion are concerned, and any principle that will apply to the latter, in that respect, must necessarily apply to all the rest. It is evident, therefore, that if the Radicals are determined to insist upon the territorial programme as a solution of the reconstruction question, they will have to accomplish what they have been for some time approaching a repudiation of the Federal Constitution.—N. Y. Sun.

The following proceedings were had in the House of Commons on Friday last.

Mr. Russ, by leave, introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This General Assembly has unmistakable evidence that there are persons in the State who consider themselves interested in misrepresenting the condition of things and the state of sentiment here with reference to the Federal Government; and whereas it is understood that these misrepresentations are used in Washington city, where the voice of North Carolina cannot be heard; and whereas, the whole of this Assembly, representing the whole people of the State, and familiar with their views, may be used to the disparagement of the community, therefore

Be it Resolved, That the charges of disloyalty, of persecution towards those styling themselves the original Union men and of the partial administration of justice are false, and known by those in our midst, who make them, to be without the shadow of foundation.

Resolved, That no better evidence of the law-abiding character of our people can be afforded than their honorable forbearance towards native citizens who utter, publicly, the grossest slanders on the land of their birth, and for their selfish ends, would invoke upon a people struggling with adversity, and assiduously devoting themselves to the arts of peace, the stringent measures justified only in cases of actual treason.

Resolved, That this Assembly deems it due to itself and to the people whom it represents to record, in this solemn form, its sense of the injustice attempted to be done by unscrupulous partisans, to a community devoted to peace and the cause of law and order, and to all their Constitutional obligations, State and Federal, as any in the United States.

Mr. Davis said he was gratified at the introduction of these resolutions. The condition of North Carolina was an unhappy one. She had emerged from the late struggle poor in all else but honor, an honor hitherto maintained unshaken. He adhered to slanders upon the State—accusations of disloyalty among her people, based in a measure upon their tender recollections of fathers, sons and brothers who had perished in the war. These accusations as well as those who wished to see the Southern States remanded to the condition of Territories. It was time that these calumniators should be rebuked and the character of our citizens vindicated before the aspersions.

Mr. Crawford of Rowan, arose and said that the gentlemen from Yadon did not know who the disloyal men in N. C. were, he would tell him. W. W. Holden and men of like political character, are the really disloyal men in the State. The men who were foremost to invade the State in this rebellion war, and first to desert her in her adversity and who now seek to enforce the yoke of degradation on their afflicted countrymen. He could not sufficiently express his abhorrence of such men, and if there was no hell for them he would willingly be taxed to build one.

Mr. Egan rose to a point of order. Such language he said was unbecoming any member of the house.

Mr. Crawford here observed, that he had said all he wished to say. Mr. Blair moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was not agreed to.—Yas 85, yeas 18.

Mr. Blair offered the following amendment.

Resolved further, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the persons who instigated the late war, the men who fired the Southern heart, are unworthy of the confidence of the people of North Carolina, and should never be allowed to hold office.

The reading of the amendment was received with hisses. The disorder was promptly checked by the Speaker.

Mr. Blair asked the yeas and nays on the amendment, but the call was not sustained.

The amendment was rejected.

The resolutions were amended, on motion of Mr. Lewis, by inserting in the last of the series, after the words "law and order," the words, "and union."

After some discussion in regard to the resolutions, as amended, they were adopted. Yeas 85, nays 14.

**Special Notices.**

Read This!!  
MADAMTAN, Kapsas, April 1866.  
Gentlemen:—I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice, I use it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1859, and with better success than any other medicine; I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good result.

Truly yours,  
A. HORTON, M. D.

SWATO, CHINA.  
I regret to say that the cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent.—For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day has been reported. I will add that the Pain Killer, sent recently from the Mission House, has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season is generally effective in checking the disease.

REV. CHAS. HARRING,  
Shanghai, CHINA.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN INDIA  
ALMOST EVERY CASE CURED WITH  
PAIN KILLER.  
SWATO, CHINA, Sept. 22, 1866.

Dear sirs:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain Killer you had the goodness to send to us last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved under God, by it. The cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the Pain Killer, using as directed for cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain Killer was given, and our native assistants assure us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed recovered. It has, too, been very useful in various other diseases. It has proved an incalculable blessing to multitudes of poor people throughout all this region. Our native preachers are never willing to go out on their excursions without a supply of the Pain Killer. It gives them favor in the eyes of the people, and access to families and localities by whom otherwise they would be indignantly received. Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully yours, etc.,

J. M. JOHNSON,  
Missionary in China.

From Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China, now visiting his home in Pennsylvania:  
WASHINGTON, Pa., June 25, 1866.  
Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Dear sirs: During a residence of some ten years, as a missionary, in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge, the cholera.

In administering the medicine, I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of the Pain-Killer, in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the with the Pain Killer clear, and rub the limbs heavily. Of those who had the cholera, and took the Medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of the ten recovered. Truly yours,  
B. TELFORD.

If attacked with diarrhoea, dysentery, or cramp colic, don't delay the use of the Pain Killer.

Beware of all imitations.

The Pain Killer is sold by all respectable drug stores throughout the United States and foreign countries. Prices—25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. oct 2—w4v4m

**Marriage Guide.**—YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, or Every one his own Doctor.—Being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to Marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any

Dr. Wm. Leach, No. 416 Spruce St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.  
June 16, 66 64w&wly.

**Wonderful, But True!**  
MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Spiritualistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the persons you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychoscope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with the desired information.

Address in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box, 297, West Troy, New York.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases!**

**THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is selling**

**Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases,**

at the following prices, to-wit:  
**For an Adult Person, \$100.**  
**Children's Sizes in Proportion.**

Their long and successful use and the approbation given them, renders unnecessary any extended notice of their many valuable advantages.

A full assortment of the above named Burial cases kept for sale at Lexington, N. C.

L. K. PERRYMAN.  
Dec. 6, 1866. tf—

**TRUST SALE.**

By virtue of a deed in trust, executed to me by Thomas J. Nash, I shall proceed to sell at the residence of said Nash, on Thursday, the 18th inst., the following property conveyed in said deed, viz:

**1 Horse, 1 One horse Wagon and Gear, A LOT OF CORN, FODDER AND OATS, A LOT OF FARMING TOOLS,**

and a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture and many other articles.

TERMS OF SALE  
Six months credit—bond and approved security to be given by the purchaser.

I. W. JONES, Trustee.  
December 11th, 1866. [vt tw 2.]

**ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,**  
MARION, N. C.

Right Rev. Theo. Atkins, D. D., Visitor.  
Rev. Albert Smedes, D. D., Rector.  
Rev. Bennett Smedes, A. M., Assistant.

The fiftieth year of this School will commence Jan. 15th, 1867, and continue to the 1st of June.

The expenses of a pupil for board, washing, &c., with tuition in English, French, and Music, per term, are, in currency, \$125.50.  
For a circular, apply to the Rector.  
Dec 11, —4

**Land for Sale.**

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF FORSYTH COUNTY COURT, made at December Term 1866, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday, the

**26th DAY OF DECEMBER, inst.,** subject to the Widow's Dower, the tract of land belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Hanes, dec'd., lying on Muddy Creek, in the counties of Forsyth and Davidson, about ten miles South-West from Salem, adjoining the lands of Thomas Hanes, Richard Ellis and others, and containing about

**125 Acres.**

This is a very valuable tract of land and in a very high state of cultivation. A considerable portion of it is excellent timbered land. There is also a large quantity of meadow land on the place, and one of the finest orchards to be met with anywhere.

Terms made known on day of sale, but a liberal credit may be expected.

LEWIS HANES, Adm'r.  
December 8, 1866. ts  
Salem Press copy 2 times.

**A Chance for Bargains!**

**J. A. BRADSHAW & CO.,**

**IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR** their New Stock, will, for the next 20 days sell their Goods at greatly reduced prices, and many articles at New York cost.

Good Prints, from 18¢ to 22¢ per yard.  
" Delaines, " 33"  
" Blea. Domestic, " 30"  
" Brown, " 18"  
Red and White Flannels, " 35"  
Cloth Gaiters, " \$1.50, \$3.00  
Women's Cotton Shoes, \$1.75, 1.50  
Hoop Skirts, " 75, 2.50  
Hats, (Men), " 90, 4.00  
Brown Sugar, " 12¢, 18"  
Crushed " " 22"  
Plates, " 75, \$1.25 per set.  
Cups and Saucers, " 60, 75"  
Black Cloth coat, " \$8.00

In fact we are offering our entire stock, for the next 20 days, at greatly reduced prices. Come and see for yourselves, now is your time to buy goods cheap for cash or produce.

J. A. BRADSHAW & CO.  
Drug Store,  
Salisbury, Nov 19, 1866. tw—1w

**CORN FOR SALE.**

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN KEPT constantly on hand for sale on commission.

E. NYE HUTCHINSON.  
Sept. 6th, 1866. tw—1w