be paid, how can we justify the Legislature in bringing in new subjects of taxation, or increasing tax taxes on the old, before the public debt is paid? And if that principle were adopted generally by the statesmen of North Carolina, we should have but little use for another General Assembly; for if our laws are to be unchangeable like those of the Medes and Persians, we have quite enough to last us for all time to come. It is I think the objection was better adapted to the views of the Medes and Persians than to the enlightened freemen of North Carolina in the nineteenth century.

I might ask, Mr. Speaker, if a partial immunity from taxation for twenty-five years, by that class of property-holders who have derived the chief benefit from the public debt, was not quite long enough to satisfy liberal men? But I could hardly hope for a satisfactory answer from one who would raise so flimsy an objection to a change in a revenue system which is admitted to be unfair, unequal and unjust.

The fourth objection to the passage of the bill under consideration is, that if the constitution should be altered, negroes as well as other property, will be taxed *ad valorem*.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I have met with no member of the Legislature or other person, who does not admit the correctness of the principle of taxation *ad valorem*, upon every other species of property. Now if the principle be correct in its application to other property, why not in its application to slave property? Are not slaves property? This is a question of vast importance not only to North Carolina, but to the whole South. And as it is not improper to ascertain the opinions of others in reference to a matter in which we are so vitally interested, I hope the Senate will pardon me for reading a portion of a speech recently delivered in the city of New Orleans by one of the ablest statesmen not only in this country, but of the world, upon this subject.—Senator Douglas, in addressing the citizens of New Orleans, upon the question of slavery in the territories of the United States, says: "The democratic party says that Congress has no right to establish or to prohibit slavery. We say that the territories should be open to the citizens of the United States to go there with their property, and subject alike to the laws, when they arrive there. But an objection is raised by some of our southern friends, and I have been asked here and at home, what I meant by the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories, and whether we abide by the Dred Scott decision. In a discussion with my opponent, Mr. Lincoln, at Freeport, Illinois, the question was put to me whether, in the event that the people or Legislature of a territory were hostile to slavery, there was any lawful means by which slavery could be excluded. I said yes, and proceeded to state the means. I will state them here to you. The Democracy of Illinois, in the first place, accepts the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, as an authoritative interpretation of the constitution. In accordance with that decision, we hold that *slaves are property*, and hence on an *equality with all other kinds of property*, and the owner of a slave has the same right to move into a territory, and carry his slave property with him, as the owner of any other property has to go there and carry his property. All citizens of the United States, no matter whether they come from the North or the South, from a free State or a slave State, can enter a territory with their property on an equal footing. But I suppose, when you arrive there with your property, you are subject to the local law of the territory. How can your slave property be protected without local law? The constitution gives you a right to go in to a territory and carry your slave property with you; but it does not punish any man for stealing your slave when you get there. It does not punish a man for stealing any other property when you get there. Congress never yet passed a law to punish crime or protect property in any organized territory. Congress never yet passed a criminal code for any organized territory. It has simply organized the territory and established a legislature, that legislature being vested with legislative power over all rightful subjects of legislation, subject only to the constitution of the United States.—Hence, whatever jurisdiction the Legislature possesses over other property, it has over slave property, no more, no less. Let me ask you, as southern men, can you hold slaves anywhere unless protected by the local law? Would not the insertion of the local Legislature, its refusal to provide a slave code, or to punish offences against that species of property, exclude slavery just as effectually as a constitutional prohibition? Would it not have that effect in Louisiana and in every other State? No one will deny it. Then let me ask you if the people of a territory refuse to pass a slave code, how are you going to make them do it? When you give them power to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation, it becomes a question for them to decide, and not for me. If the local Legislature imposes a tax on horses, or on any other kind of property, you may think it a hardship, but how are you going to help it? Just so it is with regard to traffic in liquors. If you are dealing in liquors, you have the same right to take your liquors into the territory that everybody else has to take any other species of property. You may pass through and take your liquors to *transitu*, and you will be protected in your right of property under the constitution of the United States; but if you open the packages, they become subject to the local law, and should the Maine law happen to prevail in the territory, you had better travel with your liquors. Hence if the local Legislature has the same right over slave property as over every other species of property, what right have you to complain of that equality? But if you do complain, how are you going to help it? And let me say to you that if you oppose this just doctrine, if you attempt to exempt slaves from the same rules that apply to every other kind of property, you will abandon your strongest ground of defence against the assaults of the Black Republicans and Abolitionists."

Now, Mr. Speaker, while I introduce Senator Douglas's speech to sustain the position which I have taken that slaves are property and ought to be taxed as property, it must not be inferred that I endorse his opinion that a territorial Legislature can legally exclude slaves or any other kind of property, in the possession and enjoyment of which the constitution protects me, from the common territory of the United States. Congress cannot confer upon the territorial Legislature a power which it does not itself possess. To assume, therefore, that a territorial Legislature, the creature of Congress, can legally exercise a power which it is adjudged Congress cannot exercise under the constitution, is a monstrous absurdity; for it is conceding to the territories, while they are dependent upon and under the control of the general government, a power which can only be exercised by them under the constitution of the United States, after they have been admitted into the Union as sovereign States. If the Legislature were to pass a law excluding slavery from a territory, would not the Supreme Court of the United States declare it unconstitutional? And would not the general government protect me in the enjoyment of my property, in defiance of the law of the Legislature? Has not Congress the power to abolish a territorial government? If so, and it exercises it, what becomes of the law, the Legislature and the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories? But to return to the discussion of the subject under consideration. It will be seen, Mr. Speaker, by the admirers of Senator Douglas, that he sustains my position that slaves are property, and ought therefore to be taxed as property. And he admonishes the South that whenever you "attempt to exempt slaves from the same rules that apply to every other kind of property, you will abandon your strongest ground of defence against the assaults of the Black Republicans and Abolitionists." Therefore, Mr. Speaker, those who attempt to exempt slaves from the same rules that apply to every other kind of property, have, if Senator Douglas's views are correct, yielded their strongest ground of defence against the assaults of the Black Republicans and Abolitionists, and are, to that extent, giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the institution of slavery and the South. But, Mr. Speaker, I am not only sustained by the high authority of Senator Douglas, in the position that slaves are property, but by authorities entitled to more confidence and respect than even Senator Douglas. I am sustained in my position, Mr. Speaker, by the constitution of the United States, by the fugitive slave law, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, and the constitutions and laws of all the southern States: under all of which slaves are recognized and treated as property. If it be admitted, and I presume no Senator will deny it, that slaves are property, why not tax them as property? If they are property, why should they be taxed only as persons? The Black Republicans and Abolitionists say that slaves are persons only and not property, and those who insist that they shall be taxed only as persons, and "attempt to exempt them from the same rules" of taxation "that apply to every other kind of property," tacitly admit the truth of what they say. But if slaves are property, are they, as property, entitled to any exemption from taxation, more than any other species of property? Upon what reasonable pretext can the owners of one species of property claim an advantage over the owners of every other kind of property, in paying the taxes necessary to support a government which affords equal protection to all kinds of property?

Under a government where there should be a perfect political equality, and where A has as much right to invest his money in land, as B has to invest his in bank stock or C his in slaves, there certainly can be no good reason why A and B should pay more tax for the support of the government than C where the investments have been equal in amount, and where all the investments are equally protected by the government. It will not be denied that all of our citizens have the right to invest their means, and as a general rule do invest them, in that kind of property which they believe to be most remunerative. Now if A thinks $1000 invested in land, will pay him a larger profit than the same amount invested in bank stock or slaves, and B thinks $1000 invested in bank stock will pay him a larger profit than the same amount invested in land or slaves, and C thinks $1000 invested in slave property will pay him a larger profit than the same amount invested in land or bank stock, does that furnish a satisfactory reason why A should be taxed $4 30 on his investment, B $2 40 on his, and C only $1 20 on his? This is the practical operation of our present system of revenue; fully illustrate the inexpediency, inequality and injustice of the system; and furnishes a conclusive argument in favor of the change proposed by the introduction of the bill before the Senate. But this is not all, Mr. Speaker, slave property requires and receives not only as much but more protection, under the government of North Carolina, than any other species of property. They are protected, both as property and as persons.—This is as it should be, but while they are, and ought to be *protected* as persons and property, they should be taxed only as property. If my neighbor inflicts an injury upon my slave, I may seek redress in the courts of justice and recover damages for the injury done to my property, but I can recover nothing for the pain and suffering inflicted upon my slave as a person; that is a debt for which he must be indicted, convicted and punished as an offence against the peace "and dignity of the State." If, therefore, slaves require and receive more protection under the laws of the State than any other kind of property, their owners certainly ought to be willing to pay as much tax in proportion to value as the owners of other property have to pay for the support of the government.—But there is another fact which should not be overlooked. Slave property is not only as well protected as any other kind of property, but is equally as *profitable*, if not more so, than any other kind of property in the State. And that is not all, it is not only as well protected and as profitable to its owners as any other kind of property, but is much more easily convertible into money than any other species of property in this State.

If then, Mr. Speaker, the principle of taxation *ad valorem* is correct; if it be correct in its application to every other species of property; if slaves are property; if one species of property as such is not entitled to superior advantages over another; if slaves are acquired and disposed of like other property; if the owners of one species of property are not entitled to greater privileges than the owners of every other species of property; if we have a right to invest our money in whatever kind of property we choose, and choose to invest it in other property than slaves, because we may think it will pay us better; if slave property requires, and receives more protection under the laws of the State than any other kind of property, and if it is more easily convertible as any other kind of property, can any good and sufficient reason be given why slaves should not be taxed *ad valorem* as well as any other kind of property?

The fifth objection to altering the constitution is, that young negroes ought not to be taxed because they cannot make a support, and are unprofitable.

Well, Mr. Speaker, if this objection furnishes an argument against the passage of this bill, it furnishes a much stronger argument against the present system of revenue, for it involves the principle of taxation on profits alone; and if no property ought to be taxed which does not yield an annual profit to its owner, it must be conceded that our present revenue law is based upon an erroneous and unjust principle, and the sooner we abandon it the better. But if young negroes ought not to be taxed because they cannot make a support, and are unprofitable, will not the same objection apply with equal force to forest, waste, old fields and worn out lands, untenanted houses, and all other unprofitable property? If, therefore, young negroes ought not to be taxed because they yield no annual profit in cash to their owners, why do you tax uncultivated lands, untenanted houses, vehicles, silver plate, jewelry and various other kinds of property which yield no annual profit to their owners? If we should adopt the principle of taxing no property which does not yield an annual profit in cash, and tax all property in proportion to its annual profits, the result would be that industry, energy and enterprise would have to support a government affording equal protection and benefits to indolence, ignorance and sloth. But no Senator will defend a principle so palpably erroneous and unjust.—The property of the State is the only legitimate subject of taxation, upon which the

CONTINUED ON 2ND PAGE.


## YES YOU MAY
USE OR RECOMMEND
## Heimstreet's Inimitable
### HAIR COLORING!
AND FIND IT TO BE
### A PERFECT HAIR RESTORATIVE,
promoting the strength and growth of the Hair, and giving it all the beauty of youth. *Do you doubt it?*

**Read! Read! Read!**

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX CO., N. Y., *February 6, 1858.*

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.—*Dear Sir:*

Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and being much pleased with it, I take pleasure in making the following statement: From the effects of a very severe fit of sickness, when about 18 years of age, my hair commenced turning grey, and so continued to grow until it *became perfectly white*, being very harsh and coarse. Last Summer I had reached my fifty-third year, when I was induced by a friend to purchase two bottles of Heimstreet's Hair Restorative prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions, and in a few days was surprised to find that my hair from the roots outward was turning back to its original color. It so continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as it was in my youthful days, *and is now fully restored to its original color.*

MYLA SEAMAN.

*Essex Co., ss.*—Myla Seaman came before me and was duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true, this 6th day of February, 1858.

JOEL F. POTTER, *Justice of the Peace.*

FITZROYD, VT., *Aug. 1, 1857.*

I hereby certify, that my hair having become quite grey, I used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative, (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.) for four weeks, and my hair was in that time restored to its original color. I can fully recommend the article to be all it claims.

WM. KINGSLEY,
*Pastor of the Baptist Church, Fitzroyd, Vt.*

MR. W. E. HAGAN: I have used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative for three years, and have found it to be a most excellent article. It not only restored the color of my hair, giving it new life and strength, but it cured myself and wife of a most obstinate eruption on the scalp, which nothing *else seemed to benefit*. I fully believe it to be the best article in use. Yours Respectfully,

KNOWLTON HOWLAND.

These are but a few of the many letters of recommendation which have been tendered to the proprietors of Heimstreet's Hair Coloring or Restorative. It has been used by thousands of people, and it never fails to restore the color and growth of the hair. This singular effect is not produced as when dyes are used; for it acts upon the natural secretions of coloring matter at the roots, and thus effects the change. *The color produced is not a counterfeit, but the natural shade of youth.* It does not color the skin.

Price 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold in Charlotte by Dr. F. Sharr, and all Druggists in the United States, Van Schaick and Grierson, Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

*April 24, 1860.* 5—1 Y

## Important to Mill Owners,
*(CUT THIS OUT.)*
### JNO. A. McMANEN'S
### Celebrated Smut & Screening Machine

MANUFACTURED at South Lowell, N. C. and shipped to all parts of the United States.—Liberal reductions made to those who have used my Machine and wish them changed. The Public are cautioned against *Imitations* and *Impositions*. None genuine unless accompanied by my bills and seal, and sold by my legally authorized agents.—Address

JNO. A. McMANNEN,
South Lowell, N. C.

*March 20, 1860.* 12t8

## S. T. WRISTON

KEEPS constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

### PLAIN AND JAPANNED
## TIN-WARE,

which will be sold *LOW*.

COUNTER SCALES, Enameled Sauce and Stew Pans, Glue Pots, Waffle Irons, &c., for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

TOILET SETS, a superior article, for sale at

S. T. WRISTON'S.

CASH, Dead, Spice and Dressing BOXES for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

### FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

A. STONE & Co.'s Screw Top GLASS JARS for preserving Fruits, Vegetables, &c., the best article now in use, for sale by

S. T. WRISTON.

### COOKING STOVES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of *COOKING* and other STOVES, will be constantly on hand, and sold as low as they can be offered in this market, by

S. T. WRISTON.

*Charlotte June 14, 1859.* 14tf

WITNESS TICKETS, for the County and Superior Court, for sale here.


### Counting-House Almanac.

| 1860. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Feb. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | | |
| Mar. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| April | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | | | | | |
| May | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| June | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

| 1860. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Aug. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| Sept. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Oct. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| Nov. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| Dec. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 31 | | | | | | |


ROBT. H. COWAN,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office, South Corner Market and Water Sts.—up stairs.

*October 11, 1859.* 31tf

### The Old North State, Forever.

LOOK HERE, FRIENDS, and fellow citizens, will you buy the noble STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA? If so, send to the subscribers, or subscribe to the County Agent, for this New,

### Large and Magnificent Map.

And you will get the whole State, with her Rivers, Railroads, Gold, Copper, Lead, Iron and Coal Mines, and all the Cities, Towns and Villages, her noble Mountains and Springs, and her Fields and Flowers.

If you want this GOLDEN PRIZE, now is the time. Map sent flat by free. Beaver views of the State House, Insane Asylum, Chapel Hill, Male and Female Colleges, &c., &c., one of the *cheapest* and *best* Maps ever published.

PEARCE & BEST, Hillsboro', N. C.

AGENTS WANTED for every county in the State. Terms liberal. Apply as above.

*July 12* 18 6m

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
BY
### J. B. KERR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Proprietor of this Hotel is still at his post ready to fulfil the duties of "mine host" to the travelling public and others who may call on him, and he flatters himself that as comfortable quarters can be found with him as any where in this vicinity. Being situated nearly in the centre of Charlotte, Business Men will find this Hotel a most convenient and desirable location. He has been engaged in the business at this stand nearly eighteen years, and in that time he has made several additions to his former house, and it has been greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDA 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees on the side-walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The House has been thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the "inner man" is "refreshed" day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are Stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The Proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his desire to please, he is prepared to offer his friends and the "rest of mankind," as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

☞ At any rate try the Charlotte Hotel.

J. B. KERR

*October 19, 1858.* 32tf

## MOTHERS

In presenting you with DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, we desire to state its superiority over every nostrum that nurse or quack has heretofore offered you.

First—It is the preparation of a regular physician, who is well qualified, from much experience in infantile complaints, to prescribe for them. Secondly—It is entirely free from paregoric or opiate of any kind, and consequently relieves by removing the suffering of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities. Thirdly—It is put up with great care, as a comparison of it with any other article for infantile complaints will show; the very roots from which it is distilled being dug from the forests under the direction of Dr. Eaton, many of them by his own hands. Fourthly—It is perfectly harmless and cannot injure the most delicate infant, and is a certain cure and relief in all the following cases, which is the chief merit over every other preparation, viz:

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ATTENDING TEETHING; such as DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.; also, for softening the gums and relieving pain. For regulating the bowels it is unequalled. For Cold in the Head it is a sure relief. For CROUP, the most fatal and trying of diseases, it can be relied on with perfect confidence; and being a powerful anti-spasmodic in all cases of convulsions or fits, we earnestly recommend you to lose no time in procuring it. Lastly—It costs so much more than other preparations of the kind, that we cannot afford such long advertisements as men those whose whole expense is their advertising; for the same reason, it commends itself as the most reliable to all mothers. In all cases, the directions wrapped around each bottle, must be strictly followed. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 36, Maiden Lane, New York, and by E. Nye Hutchison & Co. and F. Sharr, Charlotte, N. C.

## BLOOD FOOD

Dr. Bronson, having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the use of which, Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, *Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, or pain in the Side*, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from *Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed or your Organs Relaxed*, you will find in this an uplifting remedy, by commencing with *two drops*. If your *Liver* is out of order or diseased in any manner whatever, *one or two bottles* will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthful action. In the most inveterate cases of *Dyspepsia*, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only *one bottle*. In *Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses*, the suffer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result. Gain the use of *two or three bottles*. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of *Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofulas* and other like complaints. *Pale and emaciated children and adults* are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body, and color and beauty to the skin. *Physicians of all schools* are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 36, Maiden Lane, New York, and sold by E. Nye Hutchison & Co. and F. Sharr, Charlotte, N. C. *Nov. 15—1y*

## WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)
BROAD STREET NEWBERN, N. C.,
JOHN F. JONES, Proprietor.

THE Undersigned respectfully announces to the travelling public, that he has taken charge of this old and popular establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate travelers and private families with board by the day or month, on the most accommodating terms.

His TABLE will always be furnished with the best provisions that home and foreign markets can afford.

The **Washington Hotel** has large rooms, is nearer the depot, the court-house, and the business streets than any other in the city.

An Omnibus will always be at the depot and landing, on the arrival of the cars and steamboat, to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

By stopping at this Hotel, passengers will have ample time to obtain meals.

Having also a large and commodious Stable, and an excellent Ostler, he is fully prepared to board horses by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN. F. JONES.

*March 1, 1859.* 51tf

## P. SAURS,
### Architect and Builder,

WILL furnish Designs, Plans and Drawing for Public Buildings, Private Residences and Villas. Particular attention will be paid to building Flouring Mills, Corn Mills, &c. Office in 3d story of Alexander's Building, front room, over China Hall.

*October 26, 1858* 32tf

### PROFESSIONAL CARD.
DR. B. M. COBB

WILL be pleased to receive Professional Calls in the departments of MEDICINE and SURGERY. Unless professionally absent, he may be found at his residence, Fort Mill Depot, York District S. C.

*Feb. 12, 1858.* 1 tf

## Wanted,

1,000 CORDS OF TAN-BARK, for which the cash will be paid by

M. B. TAYLOR.

*May 31, 1858* 12tf

## Cash Paid for Hides,

BY S. M. HOWELL, 3 doors South of the Mansion House.

*Charlotte, April 6, 1858* 5tf

## Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

### AYER'S
## Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them, their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Function of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

**Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.**

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,
F. SCARR & CO., } *Charlotte,*
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
*Charleston, S. C.*

SUBPENAS for sale at this Office.

## WAIT FOR THE WAGGON.

WHY is it A. A. N. M. TAYLOR sells Stoves cheapest? Because he buyes his *STOVES* from the Manufacturers.

## A. A. N. M. TAYLOR

Would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of CHARLOTTE and vicinity, that he has removed from their Old Stand, to No. 1, Granite Row, where he has now on exhibition, just received from the North, one of the most extensive assortments of

## STOVES

ever offered in North Carolina, among which will be found the celebrated

### IRON WITCH AIR-TIGHT
## COOKING STOVE,

which has gained such a famous reputation in the Southern Country for the last eighteen months.—This Stove he warrants superior to any Cooking Stove now in use. It is simple in its arrangements, consumes less fuel, and does more work in a given time, than any other Stove now in use. He will put up one beside any other Stove of the same size in the United States, and if it does not do more work in a given time, he will forfeit the price of the Stove, and quit selling and go his death to the better one.

### ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
## PARLOR & BOX STOVES.

He has, and constantly keep on hand, an extensive and varied stock of

### TIN AND SHEET IRON,
### JAPAN AND BRITANNIA WARE,
*BRASS KETTLES, CAST IRON SEDSTEADS,*
### HAT RACKS, CRADLES, &c., &c.,

**All of which will be sold, Wholesale and Retail cheaper than has ever been offered in this Vicinity.**

I would return my thanks to my friends and customers for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and they may rest assured, that I shall endeavor, by close attention to business together with a determination to please, to try and merit a continuance of the same.

HIS MOTTO IS "QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS."

Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine his Stock

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

N. B.—I will tell you why I head my advertisement "WAIT FOR THE WAGGON,"—it is because we have three waggons constantly traveling through the country with Stoves.

☞ *All orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to.* ☜

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR.

*Charlotte, June 16, 1857.* 3tf

### IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY
SINCE ALL,
## OLD AND YOUNG,
ADMIT AND TESTIFY
APPROVE ITS TRUTH,
Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve infallibly the *growth* and *color* of the hair, if used twice or three times a week, to any considerable age. Perfectly, restore the grey, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it moreover and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen of the Learned of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge for yourselves.

HUMBOLDT LEADER, St. Charles Co., Mo., 12th 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it not duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

*One little son's* head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and none relief could heal. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his suffering, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can say that our boy has a healthy scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do heartily recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM.
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely grey, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the frequent application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to use all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS.

Cincinnati, O., Feb 10, 1857. 114 third st.

WRIGHTSTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who has been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers and in Charlotte by SCARR & CO.

March 27, 1860. 1 3m

### JAMES M EDNEY,
*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
147 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BUYS and forwards every kind of merchandize for 2½ *per cent* Commission. Refers to Gove. Swain and Moorehead, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Osborne, C. F. Mendenhall, A. M. Gorman, Esqs. and Rev. C. F. Deane, Hon. W. A. Graham, and others. *Dealer* in Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, Harps, Guitars, Music, Sewing Machines, Iron Safes, Pumps, Garden Engines, &c. A printed list of all the different makers, kinds and prices *sent free*. Publisher of an elegant lithograph of "*Hickory Nut Gap*," N. C. (9ft.) and the "*Cherokee Performer*; or, Indian Game to Header."—This inestimable *family adviser* should be in every house. It treats of all diseases, has a copious glossary and