THE AMERICAN,

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.

STATESVILLE:

Monday, - - - - - March 21, 1870.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

The American,

AS A

CAMPAIGN PAPER!

Having determined to issue the AMERICAN as a Campaign paper in the approaching canvass, to redeem the State from misrule and dishonor, by electing honest men to office, and exposing incompetency and misrule, corruption and extravagance, the subscription price of the AMERICAN will [illegible] to $2.50, *and payable strictly in advance.*

We call upon all friends of Conservatism to aid in extending our circulation, which will be the best way that they can adopt to aid the cause of the State and Country. The newspaper, is the best advocate of principles and the rights of the people, that can be sent to each household.

No Third Party.

We think the subject of organizing a third party in this State, is entirely misunderstood by certain of the Democratic and Conservative press and people—no such theory, we are convinced, has had any serious consideration or desired. At present, and under existing circumstances, it is quite impossible that there can be more than *two* parties—one is the Radical party; the other party, comprehending all the honest men in the State, who feel that it is their duty to combine against the Radical party, and displace it from power.—This Anti-Radical party is now forming and will be composed of men from all former parties: Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, old Whigs, &c., who will stand upon one platform, in opposition to Radicalism, as it does now and has existed in the State—and been exemplified in the management of the State government, the Constitution of the State, and ruinous legislation of the Radical party. It will be a "union of the honest men of all parties," for the redemption of the State—fighting, for the time being, under one banner, bearing the following inscription: Honesty—Justice—Truth—Economy—Liberty, and Equal Rights before the Law, for men of all colors, without regard to previous condition.

Gov. Holden is the leader, head and front of the Radical party in this State, the *Standard* is their chief organ, and the rank and file of that party may be known by the company they keep.

Shall there be a Convention?

This subject appears at the present time to engage some attention of the Conservative and Democratic press and people of the State, for a better organization preparatory to the August election. It is not our opinion that a Convention will be at all necessary for this purpose. The people are already arrayed *en masse* against Radicalism, and only await an opportunity to show their opposition to it at the polls. The press of the State is doing its duty in exposing the dominant party, its rottenness and corruption, and the various candidates that will be in the field, will herald from the stump words of counsel to the people. The sheriffs in all parts of the State, are making the most potent appeals against Radicalism, when they draw from the people's pockets the money to pay taxes which has been levied to support an extravagant and corrupt State Government. Surely, the people will understand all this—especially the "pocket argument," and will go to the polls and vote accordingly.

Let Them Alone!

It is generally known, perhaps, that certain strong-minded women of the North, have for a length of time been making speeches, organizing associations, and urging what they call "Woman's Suffrage"—being a right to vote at all elections, become politicians, and unsex themselves generally. Recently, these agitators in the cause of Satan and subversion of female purity, have appeared in this State, and, doubtless, will endeavor to inculcate their unhallowed theories in the minds of as many as will listen to the harangues of these strolling fanatics from the land of isms, and be deceived.

It remains for Southern women, to estimate these strolling cattle of easy virtue, according to their merits, and maintain their own sense of propriety by having nothing to do with them. That these brazen creatures will make a strong effort to carry their point, is more than probable—but it will not be for any love of virtue in their own hearts, nor to redress any wrongs which Southern women suffer, in being refused the ballot—which is a mere bauble in the hands of most men; but it will be owing to that innate propensity for mischief in the hearts of these Northern agitators, which induced Harriet B. Stowe to write "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and assail the dead, hyena-like, in the Byron scandal. Such lecturers, are fit associates of the brothel—they can lay no claim to virtue—and are objects to shun by all Southern women.

The "Rural Carolinian."

The March number of this sterling monthly is, as usual, promptly before us, and fully sustains its reputation. It has several noteworthy papers. We are glad to see that the publishers have been fortunate enough to secure contributions from that able architect Alex. Y. Lee, of Columbia, one of whose excellent designs appears in the present number. Charleston, S. C., Walker, Evans & Cogswell and D. Wyatt Aiken. Two dollars a year.

Bribery and Corruption.

The Statesville *American* is certainly mistaken in its statement "that Gen. Littlefield refused to swear, and that the 'hands' refused to make him," because it is well known that he was examined in Committee of the Whole and answered the questions put to him. When will such misrepresentations cease?—*Ral. Standard.*

We can assure the *Standard* that it is not the desire of the AMERICAN to "misrepresent" Gen. Littlefield, the Legislature, or any body. On reading the proceedings it appeared plain to our mind that Gen. Littlefield did not "tell all he knew," and that the House backed down from the position it had previously taken—that the members were very glad to dismiss the job, from some cause or other.

In an article upon this subject, the Charlotte *Democrat* says:

"The action of the House of Representatives, last week, in regard to the bribery and corruption investigation, was disgraceful to that body and humiliating to the State. While Gen. Littlefield was being examined all kinds of tricks were resorted to by certain members to prevent an exposure of those who had been bribed into the support of Railroad appropriations last year; and Gen. Littlefield was smart enough to take advantage of every little incident to keep from revealing all the facts and exposing those who have disgraced and nearly ruined the State.

Mr. Swepson did not remain in Raleigh and attend the investigation. We learn that he had made up his mind to do so, but was induced to leave by those who pretend to be his friends, but who really feared the revelations he might make. It is said that he has a written Report of all the transactions and operations about Raleigh, in Railroad matters, from the beginning of the present Legislature to the present time, and we do hope that he will publish it and let all who have acted dishonestly or unfairly be exposed, whether they are State officers or private individuals, republicans, democrats, radicals or conservatives. Let him state who has received benefit from him in pecuniary matters within the past few years. Let the truth come out no matter who it hurts."

The AMERICAN has never charged "bribery and corruption" against any particular member of the Legislature, nor upon any Railroad official—all, so far as we know, may be entirely innocent and suffer great wrong by false imputations. We have not done so, because, if a few were guilty of wrong-doing, and their names were not known, it would be doing great injustice to cast suspicion upon all.

But only a few weeks ago, the *Standard*, that ought to know the *status* of its party in the Legislature, denounced that body as the blackest and most unprincipled parcel of corrupt and villainous scoundrels that ever assembled as legislators! Shall we take the *Standard* at its word? No Democratic or Conservative journal in the State, perhaps, has said so much; and even Mr. Turner, of the *Sentinel*, probably, felt like entering a defence for the accused. The *Standard* has since changed editors, but professes not to have changed its politics and party, and is still a member of the "Happy Family."

Statesville in 1802

In the journal of Lorenzo Dow we find that his horse got disabled in Cumb[illegible] county, Va.; he came on to [illegible] fell in with a man leading a lame [illegible] which he was permitted to ride 60 miles: and he says, "So I came to Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. My money being nearly all gone I wanted to sell my watch; I got the watch low at $18, and wanted to sell it for $9, if I could get supper and lodging, and breakfast. A watchmaker came in and said it was a good one; so the innkeeper offered me $9 for it, or $8.50 with supper, &c. I took the latter, and while I was asleep, the mistress of the house was so good or bad as to send all around the neighborhood, as I was informed, to notify the people that a horse thief was at her house, and if they did not lock up their horses must expect one to be gone before morning. Next day * * * I got a few together in the Court-House, and spoke—likewise at a Methodist house, where I was thought an imposter. Having a letter I went to where it was directed, and the man of the house happened not to be at home, which was well for me; so I got a meeting, and the people were so well satisfied, that I got liberty and an invitation to speak again.

"About the same time, Philip Bruce, an old preacher, and presiding elder came home from Virginia— * * * he heard of me and charged his friends to be aware of me; but on hearing of my having related some of my past experience, he recollected of having heard of me before, and retracted his first charge and wished them to receive me if I came to their house, which was a means of opening my way. A day or two after I fell in with him and he treated me as I would wish to be received. * Here lived some who were called Presbyterians, which I called Presbyterian Methodist, or Methodist Presbyterians. *They had the life and power of religion.* They gave me $33 of their own accord, and eleven more were subscribed. James Sharpe took the money, and let me have a horse, and trusted me for the remainder, though he had no written obligation, and some said he would lose it. An opportunity presenting by a traveller, I sent on a chain of appointments towards Georgia. After holding several other meetings in Iredell, I set off, and had meeting at Major McClaray's, Spartanburg, Enore, Abbeville C. H., so to Petersburg in Georgia, where I arrived on the 2nd of February, 1803."

This erratic man came through here again from the east, by Raleigh where he says he spoke twice in the State House, about the 1st of Februray, 1804, "and proceeded to Iredell county to the house of the man of whom I bought a horse when on my way from New England to Georgia.—Some people mocked him for giving me credit: saying 'you have lost your horse'; but now their mouths were shut, as I paid him his demand, although he had only my word."

The family to which Philip Bruce belonged to a family that came from Virginia about 1790 and settled above Liberty Hill on the Cove Gap road to Wilkesboro, near where Thomas M. Hill lives; the Claywell family came about the same time. This Philip Bruce was the first Methodist minister in this part of the country, and the first circuit preacher was a Mr. Fletcher. In 1802 Rev. L. F. Wilson was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Statesville—there was a great [illegible], and in February [illegible] held about three miles from Statesville near the present Railroad to Salisbury, at a place called the "Matthews' Camp Ground," at which 5,000 people were present.

James Sharpe who trusted Mr. Dow for the horse, was the son of lawyer William Sharpe, and uncle of the late Hon. J. P. Caldwell; he lived in the house afterwards owned by the late Theophilus Falls; and stood on a part of the ground now occupied by the Simonton House.

It appears from Mr. Dow's preaching at the Court House, and at a Methodist house, that that denomination had no church here at that time.

——Dr. John W. Page, Conservative, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the Raleigh District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. T. Deweese. John A. Hyman, colored, of Warren county, has also announced himself a candidate for Congress in that District.

——Having published the article from the *Standard* to which the following refers, it is but doing an act of justice to publish the reply of the *Citizen* also:

"A correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard* writing from Asheville, charges us with having "*sneakingly approached*" and "*brutally assaulted*" one Col. Lusk with a "*heavy stick.*" Of course the people of Asheville know this statement to be false in every particular. This scurrilous scoundrel signs himself "Republican." Fit and suggestive *nome de plume* to conceal a writer who is evidently lost to all sense of truth and fairness."

Old Debts.

An exchange paper, speaking of the uncertainty of the Homestead exemption applying against old debts, very properly says:

"We would advise those who are in debt to go to their creditors and *compromise.*—In ninety-nine out of every hundred cases this could be done, and upon most liberal terms. Creditors do not wish the delay of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in their favor, but if they are compelled to wait, and the decision should be adverse to the debtor, he will have little reason to hope for terms then. Hence we urge the speedy adjustment of these old matters."

——Hon. Jos. W. Holden, has resigned his position as Speaker of the House to assume editorial control of the *Standard* newspaper.

——The Revenue Bill has been been completed in the House, engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The Senate has adopted the House resolution to adjourn on the 28th instant.

Written for the Statesville American.

The A., T. & O R R.

Every farmer in North Carolina ought to have, that he may read, mark and inwardly digest, the pamphlet containing the able and deeply interesting address of Prof. Kerr, our State Geologist, before our State Fair in Raleigh, last fall. It contains criticisms and suggestions that may not be palatable to all of its readers, but they will be healthful. They concern the vast and all important subject, viz: the welfare of [illegible] the farmers of North Carolina. Why, when so near markets which continually cry for more, which can satisfy their demands only by sending for corn to Illinois, for flour to Indiana, for bacon to Ohio, and for beef to New York, why are the rewards for farming so small and so uncertain at home? One reason that the intelligent and shrewdly observant professor assigns is, that so few of our farmers know what they are about. They keep no accounts. They do not know how much they are worth. They know not how much that which they sell has cost them; and so they know not, from year to year, whether they are prosperous or no, nor can they tell why they are in their present condition. A farmer, for instance, is in Statesville with 2,500 pounds of flour in a wagon drawn by four horses and attended by two men. If one tries to hire this wagon with these horses and men for a day, or for several days, he will have to pay five dollars a day. Now it will take this wagon five days to deliver that flour in Charlotte and be back in Statesville.—In the general condition of the road, with its deep mud-holes during the most of the hauling season, a wagoner will have to keep stirring—to whip, and kick and be tempted to use "*cuss words,*" and that very actively—in order to go to Charlotte and get back to Statesville in five days.—Now if, as is most frequently the case, there is no back loading, that flour ought to bring its owner one dollar a hundred more in Charlotte than it will in Statesville; else according to the usual standard of prices in the country, that wagon will lose money. "Time and tide wait for no man," says an old proverb. He that does not use his time aright and he that does not take the tide when it is offered, must not expect to have them offered to him again. When men around us make money by saving time we cannot expect to make money by throwing it away. When an opportunity to save time is offered and we do not seize it, we ought not to expect another. Such an opportunity is now offered to the farmers of Iredell county and all along the road between Statesville and Charlotte.

It will require about $175,000 at present to put the cheapest superstructure on the road-bed between Charlotte and Statesville after that bed has been properly prepared. The superstructure alluded to is one of cross-ties with wooden sills, on which is nailed strap-iron—such a superstructure as was, and perhaps is still, used between Charlotte and Columbia to repair the damages of the war. Such a superstructure, although not the best or the most durable, will serve our purpose for many years, until we make money enough to put on heavy T iron rails. Now whatever be the money required to put this Railroad in operation between Charlotte and Statesville, and whatever be the mode, or the modes, in which it shall be raised, it ought to be raised *at once.* Because, in the first place less will never be asked for, viz: $200,000, and in the second place, the offer of what is needed to supplement this $200,000, will not be continued to us long. The stockholders of the A., T. & O. R. R. have some funds on hand which they offer to the farmers and other citizens of Iredell and Mecklenburg counties. But they cannot afford to let these funds lie idle. If their present offer is not accepted, they will divide the assets they have among themselves and surrender their charter. Then how long will it be before we can organize another company? and when it is organized in how much greater dilapidation will the road-bed, bridges and station-houses be? If the assets of the present company are divided among the stockholders, those who need and those who ought to have this "Farmers' and their Market Rail-Road" will have to raise twice $200,000 instead of once, and lose besides, all that they might be gaining while raising this money, by using a Railroad instead of the mud-holes in Menteith's lane and the rocks at Barnett's hill. This Railroad once more at Statesville will surely bore its way farther north, towards Southwest Virginia, and so, by accommodating a wider scope of country, offer these accommodations more cheaply. The ridge along which this Railroad will be, offers peculiar facilities for its construction, and the vallies on each side of it, needs its help to pour forth the abundance of their products into the markets at Davidson College, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, &c., &c.

Then, whatever can be done, by any county, town, corporation or individual, should be done energetically and promptly. The work will never be done so quickly or so cheaply as now; nor will it ever do so much good as now.

Therefore, I say to every re[illegible] the AMERICAN, "Get Prof. Kerr's ad[illegible] read it, and you will be [illegible] and do all you can for the [illegible] R., or you will feel justified in [illegible] all you have done by vote or by subscription, and wish that you could do ten times as much."

X.

Shall We Have an Election?

On Friday last a motion was made in the House to take up the bill providing for an election in August next, and it failed. A similar motion having been voted down previously, the impression on the public mind is very natural, that this Legislature intends, while not openly and boldly declaring that they will hold over, to effect the same purpose by failing to provide for an election. Such a conclusion, we say, is perfectly natural, especially when we remember that the rules are suspended daily for the purpose of taking up and considering bills of much less importance or interest to the people of the State.

In further support of such a conclusion, it will be remembered that it was charged in the Senate, a few days ago that a *miserable faction* of the Republican party in the House intended to *defeat*, if possible, the election bill.—The Senate refuses to fix a day of adjournment until the House passes the bill, and the House refuses to suspend the rules to take up the bill, although it will suspend to take up almost anything else.

The people are looking at these things; let those members who still feel that there is any connection between themselves and those whom they claim to represent beware how they allow themselves to be hoodwinked and led by men who have no hope beyond their present tenure.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Income Tax Law Repealed.

There is a serious misapprehension in the public mind at the present time in relation to the income tax. Petitions are being sent to Washington for the repeal of the law. It should be distinctly understood that the Income Tax law was repealed by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1869. The tax now being assessed is for the year 1869. After it is paid no other income tax can be collected or assessed without the enactment of an entirely new law, which is not likely to be brought about. The repeal of the old law is final and unconditional. It takes effect as soon as the tax for 1869 is paid. A bill passed the House under the previous question gag rule a few days ago, providing for the assessment and collection of an income tax for one year only (1870), but it met with disastrous defeat in the Senate. It is not at all likely that Congress will put such a needless burden upon the people again in face of the unanimous protest of the entire press of the country. The occasion that called for it has passed away forever. Let us have no more income tax laws.—*New York Herald.*

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court has lately rendered a decision that will be found of interest to many. At the sale of Peter E. Knight, during the war it was announced that Confederate money would not be taken, and if the administrator was compelled to collect, payment would be demanded in gold and silver. At last Edgecombe Court the issue was brought up, in the case of W. R. Cherry, administrator, *versus* L. L. Savage, with judgment for administrator, involving about $800 for *Pork, at $1.10 per pound in specie.* The case was taken up to the Supreme Court, which has sustained the judgment of the Court below, and requires all purchases at said sale to be paid for in specie. There are many other similar suits arising from this sale, and this decision decides for all.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

RALEIGH, Saturday, March 12.

The Legislature having exhausted the general fund that was in the State Treasury, is now using the money which was so unjustly collected from the people as a special Railroad tax; there is nothing else with which to pay the members their daily wages. And yet they still hang together at $7 a day each.

A great deal of time is wasted in foolish debate. In the Senate, to-day, a long discussion took place as to whether Gov. Vance's name should be retained in a Bill chartering an Insurance Company. A motion was made by Mr. Moore, of Yancey, to strike Vance's name out, and after considerable quarrelling the motion was withdrawn.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, is dead against dancing, and only made one revolution in fifty years.

A Royal Duel in Spain.

MADRID, March 13, 1870.

The duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henri de Bourbon, which was fought near this city on Saturday, as reported, with its fatal result in the death of the Prince, has produced an immense amount of excitement.

The immediate cause of the hostile meeting was the production of insulting letters from Prince Henri, branding Montpensier as a "Jesuit conspirator" against the peace and happiness of the country and the Spanish people, and as being a "bloated French pastry cook."

They fought with pistols.

The Duke de Montpensier was seconded by Generals Alaminor and Cordova and Colonel Soler. Prince Henri de Bourbon was seconded by three republican deputies, members of the Cortes.

Upon arriving at the place of meeting Prince Henri won the chances for the choice of weapons and the ground.

It was then arranged that they should fire the first shot at ten paces, firing subsequently two shots, each alternately, with revolvers and advancing.

Prince Hen[illegible] Bourbon's first and second sh[illegible] his man. His third shot gra[illegible] de Montpensier's cheek inflicting a slight wound.

The Duke de Montpensier's first shot missed. His second shot wounded the Prince in the side. His third shot took effect in Prince Henri's forehead, killing the Bourbon instantly.

On seeing him fall the Duke de Montpensier exclaimed;—"My God, what have I done!" and swore that he would protect the Prince's children.

After the Duke de Montpensier had fired his second shot, the seconds on both sides endeavored to effect a reconciliation between them, but the Prince refused the offer with furious vehemence.

It is rumored here that French intrigue occasioned the quarrel and duel between the two distinguished personages.

The Duke, with his seconds, is still in Madrid, and at liberty.

The duel will, it is said, injure the Duke's chances for the throne of Spain.

Martial Law in the Southern States

General Butler, in a conversation concerning the proposed reconstruction of Tennessee, states that Governor Senter has no militia, and it is the duty of the President to call on the militia of adjoining States to aid in preserving order there, but that he cannot use the regular forces for that purpose. And, as the adjoining States need all their militia at home, he thinks Congress may come in and secure a republican form of government for Tennessee, or one wherein the laws are maintained, by enactment. While General Butler is making this statement a delegation is present in Washington with a petition from Governor Holden, of North Carolina, asking that United States troops be sent there to help maintain the peace and quell insurrection in six or seven counties of the State, over which the Governor has declared martial law. If General Butler is correct, the President cannot send troops to North Carolina for the purpose required, any more than he can to Tennessee, and if he does not find the militia of the adjoining States—South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia—available, which, obviously, they are not, then a Congressional enactment is necessary to secure a republican form of government for North Carolina. As North Carolina is strongly radical and Tennessee is strongly democratic Mr. Butler's proposition cuts both ways. Troops have already been ordered to two garrisons in Tennessee, for what purpose is not stated, but certainly if they are needed to preserve the peace they can serve in that capacity without any necessity for upsetting the State government.—We have no doubt Mr. Butler will think so in the case of North Carolina.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Washington, March 15th.—The Iron clad oath was exacted of Justice Strong as preliminary to his being seated. Georgia question will occupy another week. The House is contesting as to the reference of the funding bill. House resolution giving Stanton's widow one year's salary has passed the Senate. Senator Thurman objected to a resolution inquiring if the 15th Amendment conferred suffrage on the Indians, because the ratification is unproclaimed. The Committee on Foreign Relations has reported against the San Domingo treaty—5 to 2.

An Indian Cadet at West Point.

Not to be outdone in magnanimity, and as an offset to Gen. Butler's appointment of a colored boy to a cadetship, and Mr. Prosser's proposed appointment of another colored boy, to be selected by the negroes of Nashville, the Hon. Richard C. McCormick, a delegate from Arizona, has signified his determination to appoint an Indian boy to be a cadet at West Point, and he is now searching for a lively papoose to place in the Academy, and whose lot it may be to lead our armies against the troublesome men of his own race.

A Novel Remedy for Swearing.

A California paper, commenting upon the great temptations to the sin of profanity in that country says: "An intelligent lady of our acquaintance, whose little boy was beginning this strange talk, anxious to express to her child her horror of profanity, hit upon the novel process of washing out his mouth with soapsuds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the corruption of an oath, and the taste of suds, which together, produced the desired result.

A Wonderful Southern Discovery.

In the South where Liver complaint and bilious diseases prevail to so great an extent, there has long been felt a need of a medicine that would act *specifically and promptly on the Liver*, restoring it to its normal functions, and at the same time be safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by any one. It is claimed that DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS supplies this want. They act directly on the Liver; their constant use will not injure in the slightest degree the most delicate constitution. Females at any period may use them with great benefit, and realize great relief from the distressing sickness which they experience at certain times. These pills are not recommended as a universal cure-all, but simply for diseased Liver, and those maladies which follow a derangement of that important organ, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Ladies Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Foul Breath, Restlessness at night, and Flatulency. These invaluable pills may be found in every living Store of any note in the South and West.

Above Suspicion.

A number of the most prominent and influential [illegible] wealth[illegible] together to fo[illegible] large to [illegible] Scheme [illegible] that the indu[illegible] so great, and the security for the faithful performance of all promises so strong, that it places the whole thing entirely above suspicion. We will be happy to furnish any of our friends information on the subject or to aid them in securing tickets.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED [illegible] LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT [illegible] SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN. This is a most graphic and thrilling description of the personal adventures of this commander and his comrades written by Sherman himself and therefore authority in every particular. The sale of this book has been most opulent and still the demand is unabated. Sold only by subscription, and exclusive territory given to good agents. Address F. J. DIBBLE & CO., Publishers, 208 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

YOUR ATTENTION is CORDIALLY INVITED to the Henderson County, Kentucky Land Sale

Grand Prize Scheme

Enterprise, CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky, and endorsed and recommended by every leading official in the State, and upwards of 300 of her most prominent citizens.

511 Prizes, $311,320!

Comprising the richest river bottom tobacco farms in the wealthy county of Henderson, Kentucky, with all their appurtenances.

Capital Prize, $150,000!

Smallest Prize, $80!

Also about $20,000 in GREENBACKS, being the entire rent money of the property for the years 1869 and 1870, which will be distributed to the winners of the first seven prizes respectively. Rent of the farms for 1869 was $12 per acre, and it is confidently expected that they will equal or surpass this figure for 1870.

TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS

Final drawing JUNE 9th, [illegible] MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. Hun[illegible] of the best citizens have given unqualified certific[illegible] endorsements of this *magnificent enterprise.*

Every dollar invested by ticket holders is held in trust by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, until the drawing takes place and prizes are delivered.

In order to have your tickets properly registered buy AT ONCE of your nearest club agent, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. Money Order, or registered letter, to either of the following *Answered agents* who will furnish full descriptive circulars:

L. H. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers Bank, Henderson, Ky.
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JOHN C. LATHAM, Fire Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Cash. Ofc. and Repr. Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Cashier Deposit Bk., Owensboro, Ky.

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Say where you saw this Advertisement.

To Those Afflicted with Asthma or Phthisic

The undersigned wishes to open correspondence with all who are afflicted with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, or a TROUBLESOME COUGH. All communications addressed to

W. T. COPELAND,
Box 300, Fran[illegible] Ky.

Simple circular, giving full particulars of my treatment and directions for procuring the medicine, calling attention to this notice, and enclosing orders or patients, shall receive my best attention, if they will give me their post office address. Warranted to give relief in ten minutes.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,
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I have this day appointed Messrs. TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., SOLE AGENTS for the sale of my Pistols in the City of New York. Dealers can obtain them of Messrs. Tomes, Melvain & Co. at my lowest wholesale rates, and my full guaranty accompanies every Pistol of my manufacture sold by them.

HENRY DERINGER.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1867

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CASSVILLE, GA., JUNE 1st, 1870.
Property Valued at $44,000 *Raffled at* $25,000
ONLY $1 PER CHANCE!

This property consists in part of a general assortment of merchandise, valued at $8,000; store-house, 60x24 (new) $1,500; 2 dwelling houses and improvements, all new, $1,500 each; lot of furniture $1,000; 400 bushels of corn, 100 sacks flour, 6,000 pounds bacon, 21 town lots in center of town, horses, cows &c., &c.

This property, and other property not included, is valued at Forty four Thousand Dollars. Every chance, or ticket, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, is to be raffled for at and guaranteed a prize valued from One Dollar upwards to One Hundred, to Two Hundred, to Eight Thousand Dollars. *No blanks.* Twelve disinterested men will conduct the Raffle, and see that each and every one, whether present or not will have an equal and fair showing.—Each agent will be informed of the result of the Raffle next day after it comes off. Refer to Officers of Bartow county, and citizens of Cassville. Liberal per cent. offered agents. Agents wanted in every County and State.—Enclose Stamp. Orders for all Tickets and all communications must be addressed to L. Q. SMITH & CO., Cassville, Bartow County, Georgia, Ga.

The Season and its Dangers.

The human body is chiefly composed of fluids. Even as moisture is ever ready in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate thermometer, so the vital fluids are in a barometric state.

The stomach, the skin, the pores, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variabilities, and the best defence against their direful consequences is a good healthy digestive power. Keep the stomach in such or disordered condition the blood will be impure, the nerves irritable, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headaches, dyspepsia, constipation, costiveness, which are apt to result if the secreted and undigested matter is not expelled. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its exciting and invigorating operation.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach and digestive apparatus being invigorated, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system toned up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headaches, dyspepsia, constipation, costiveness, which are apt to result if the secreted and undigested matter is not expelled. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its exciting and invigorating operation.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar Street, New York.

New Advertisements.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Board of County Commissioners.

The Commissioners for the county of Iredell, met in Statesville, in their Office, this the 7th day of February, 1870. Present—John Davidson, Chairman: Col. T. A. Allison, John Young, A. P. Sharpe and J. H. Scroggs.

Upon motion, it was unanimously *Resolved* and agreed, that the county of Iredell take and subscribe stock to the amount of twelve hundred shares, at Fifty dollars per share, in the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road Company, to be paid at [illegible] Coupon Bonds of the county of Iredell, [illegible] shall bear eight per cent interest, and [illegible] office of the years. That the interest on said [illegible] City, and that be made payable annually [illegible] payable on the County Treasurer of Iredell, [illegible] the principal shall be [illegible] the year 1880, at the [illegible] day of [illegible]

[illegible] Ordered, That an election be held at the same place. [illegible]

And it is ordered, That an election be held on the [illegible] precincts of Iredell county, on the [illegible] of March, 1870, at which Election all qualified voters of the county may cast their ballots. Those voting in favor of the subscription of stock will vote a ballot with the words, "For Subscription"; and those voting against, will vote a ballot with the words "Against Subscription."

And it is ordered, That the Sheriff of Iredell county carry these resolutions into effect by causing Polls to be opened and held at each Election precinct on the day mentioned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

JOHN DAVIDSON, Chairman.

T. L. BELL, Clerk,
per W. D. Summers, Deputy Clerk.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES AND BOLTING CLOTHS.

I AM still Agent and authorized to warrant them to give satisfaction, or return the money. I will be pleased at any time to fill orders, and can be called upon in the Superior Court Clerk's Office.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Feb 28, 1870 2—4t

STATE of North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY.

E. M. Welburn VS. W. W. Carmichael.

It appearing that W. W. Carmichael is a non-resident and cannot after due diligence, be found in the State, and all the other necessary facts appearing to make this a proper case for advertising for the Defendant's appearance: It is therefore ordered by the Court that an advertisement be inserted for six weeks in the Statesville *American*, for the said defendant, W. W. Carmichael, to appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Wilkes county, N. C., at the Courthouse in Wilkesboro, on the 4th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, A. D., 1870, and answer the complaint of plaintiff, then and there to be filed, or otherwise judgment will be granted to plaintiff for the relief prayed for in said complaint.

GEO. H. BROWN,
Clerk S. Court of Wilkes County.

pr fee $10 4—6t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for Medical services, will call at once and settle by cash or note. If money cannot be had, the market price will be allowed for produce. Interest will be charged on all accounts after and over sixty days.

H. KELLY, M. D.

Sept 15, 1868 31tf

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will commence January 4th, 1870, and continue six months.—Rates of Board and Tuition as formerly.

Address E. F. ROCKWELL,
Dec 13, 1869 Statesville, N. C.