The Evangelical Alliance.

We subjoin from some of our religious exchanges various articles concerning this great assemblage which we doubt not will prove interesting to many of our readers.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

This was undoubtedly one of the most noted Assemblies of the age, and decidedly the most remarkable that ever convened on American shores.—The Papal Council which a few years since distinguished itself by its un-Catholic dogmas, and, in the Papal-Infallibility decree, threw into its own camp a fire-brand that is destined to consume its substance, pales into insignificance before this Catholic Conference assembled in honor of our Lord Jesus Christ, whose every utterance breathes loyalty to Him alone, and a determination to spare no efforts which Christian zeal, fidelity and self-sacrifice can put forth to build up for its glorious Christ a pure and undefiled religion. These six hundred delegates compose comparatively but a small body; but their mission was sublime, their utterances of Truth grand, and the results will, we trust and believe, be glorious. "Unity of the Spirit" among the various corps and companies of the Lord's hosts was most signally illustrated, showing that denominational diversities are not inconsistent with that *oneness* of feeling which is so possible among those who differ only in expression and form, and not in the *essentials* of our common faith. Let Popery with its superstitious vagaries and idolatrous rites, and Infidelity with its blasphemous utterances and insidious efforts for the undermining of Christian Truth, look to themselves. A champion has arisen armed with the strength of the God of Truth, and shouting the battle-cry "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." This champion is the united Church of the living Redeemer in all lands and climes, who will work valiantly for her King.

It was natural that among men born and bred so far apart and so differently, some papers should be read and sentiments uttered that embodied views that could not meet the general concurrence of the Body. Such for instance as the doctrine that "the Church and State are identical, and that judges and magistrates are the Elders of Scripture." In the main, however, the papers and addresses enunciated truths which all could heartily endorse.

We could wish the PRESBYTERIAN expanded to four times its present dimensions, that we might lay in full before our readers the admirable Papers that engaged the attention of the Alliance. For the present we will have to content ourselves with simply mentioning some of them, giving copious extracts from time to time as our space will permit.

Five days were devoted to the consideration of Christian Union, the Antagonisms of Christianity, Christian Life, Romanism and Civil Government.

The following were some of the Papers presented:

On the Best Methods of Counteracting Modern Infidelity. On Faith and Reason. Gospel History and Modern Criticism. Religious Aspect of the Doctrine of Development. Recent Discoveries with reference to Primeval Man as compared with Revelation.—Theology and Philosophy. The Pulpit of the Age. Sunday Schools. The Church and the Nation. The Sabbath made for Man; his Consequent Right to Legislation for Securing its Ends. The Influence of Christianity on Civil and Religious Liberty. The Support of the Christian Ministry. Geology and the Bible. Personal Religion, Its Aids and Hindrances. Family Religion. Right use of Wealth. The Dogma of Infallibility as promulgated by the Vatican Council. The German Empire and Modern Ultramontism. Papal Infallibility and Old Catholicism. The Duty of the Church in Relation to Missions. The Obligations of Science, Literature and Commerce to Christian Missions. Christianity among the Hindoos. The Working Power of the Church—How best to Utilize it. The Labor Question. Intemperance and its Suppression. Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, read an elaborate Paper upon the Mission Field of the South—referring to our colored people, which was received with profound interest. All the Papers read were able and well received; but that of Prof. Christlieb, of the University of Bonn, Prussia, on the Best Modes of Counteracting Modern Infidelity appeared to create the greatest sensation.

We would much rather give the various Papers and Addresses in full than their bare titles. They will, we suppose, be preserved in more substantial form than mere newspaper reports, so that all who wish may have a full exhibit of the discussions which engaged the Alliance.

The Conference closed on Sunday evening, the 12th inst. The farewell exercises were held in the Academy of Music which was crowded to excess. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Crosby, of New York, Dr. Cook of Quebec, Prof. Astir of Switzerland, Dr. Cooke of Paris, Dr. Arnot of Scotland, Prof. Christlieb of Prussia, Dr. Berkeley of Ireland, the Dean of Canterbury, and others.

On Monday the foreign delegates took a special train for Philadelphia, where, arriving about 4 p. m., they were escorted to Independence Hall, and welcomed in addresses made by various distinguished gentlemen. The grand reception took place at Horticultural Hall. Meetings were also held in five of the churches, at which delegates made addresses. On Tuesday the party left for Washington. Of their reception here we have received no intelligence.

Thus ended this famous Assembly of Christians. Doubtless most of them are now on their way to their distant homes; and we pray that the blessing of God may so abundantly attend them that a marked progress in Christian interest, life, doctrine and development may spring up all over the world, to the glory of God and the advancement of His blood-bought church.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

WHAT IS TO BE THE EFFECT?

This question is on the lips of all who have enjoyed the wonderful meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. It is confessed on all hands that the Conference was attended with signal evidence of divine power, and that those who were present enjoyed a revival of religion extraordinary in its character and unprecedented in its immediate usefulness. So far as we have knowledge from tradition and history, no religious convention in any period of time, in any country, ever commanded such attention, or so powerfully and instantaneously affected the public mind. It was manifested in the Conference, in all its sections and popular meetings, that the people were not running after novelties or seeking sensations. They desired religious instructions. The ablest essays developing strong religious sentiment and feeding the soul with the profoundest religious truth, were heard with the highest satisfaction; while the unpremeditated exhortation, however warm and brilliant, was regarded as a waste of precious time. The people came to learn the way of God more perfectly, and in hearing they fround great reward.

On those who enjoyed the rare privilege of attending the meetings, the effect was mighty for good. And the effect, also, on the interests of evangelical religion in the city and in the whole country, has been powerful and happy. It has exhibited an intellectual strength and an amount of learning and zeal *on that side*, which the free religionists and other enemies of the gospel had not imagined that truth could command. The sermons and newspapers of the Romanists are witnesses to the amazement with which they, too, have looked on while these meetings have been in progress.

And what is to be done about it now? It should be followed by such results as will make it felt in all the cities and villages and rural districts of this whole country. It should mark an era in the history of Christian union, united religious effort, closer relationship and more ardent love among all the followers of Christ of whatever name. All over the land Christians ought to associate themselves into Alliances, irrespective of denominations, and auxiliary to the great Alliance of the United States, thus constituting themselves members of it, and increasing its power. In all these places such Unions will bring Christians of many religious names into harmonious action for the promotion of good works, while by the principles of the Alliance the denominational peculiarities and relations of all are left undisturbed. Such unity of effort and prayer, in all places, will not fail to give fresh impulse to evangelical religion. It would be in the best sense of the word a REVIVAL. That God would take pleasure in such a result there can be no doubt, and it is equally certain that the best spiritual interests of the people would be promoted.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE "COMMUNION" QUESTION.

Those who criticised the Alliance in advance, because it was not to administer the sacrament during its sessions, must now be convinced that its course was not merely conformed to its basis, but was also in the highest degree wise and expedient. Being a voluntary society with a well defined system of doctrine, its power for good is maintained by its adherence thereto, in good faith, one with another. It believes in the two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper, but it does not define the qualifications of those who are to receive or administer them. Hence believers in infant and adult baptism, those who are free and they who are close communionists, those who hold only to Episcopal ordination, and those who reject it, may and do associate themselves on the broad platform of the Alliance, with the utmost harmony.

The Alliance is not a new church, not a new denomination, but an assembly of professed Christians, of all names, who agree on a certain basis; and when the Lord's day came, and it was known that the Lord's supper would be celebrated in some of the churches of the city, the spirit of the Alliance was revealed in the instant communion of the various sects and names, all merged in the common name and fellowship of Christ.

This was far more powerful for moral effect than if the Conference had imposed the sacrament upon its members. That might have seemed to be the act of a majority, but when the world saw that the Church of England, and Baptists, and American Episcopalians, and Presbyterians, and Methodists, with one consent, in one place, of their own will, united in this ordinance, the unity of the Church was confessed.

Three questions long disputed in this country were settled by the acts of distinguished members of the Evangelical Alliance. We emphasize them because we regard them of great value in guiding public sentiment in this country.

1. The regular Baptists, and the most learned and able of their members, represented by Dr. Angus commune in the Lord's supper with other denominations.

2. Episcopacy, represented by the Dean of Canterbury, Bishop Cummins, and others, recognizes the ministerial rights and character of the clergy of other denominations.

3. Presbyterian ministers, like Drs. Paxton, Hall, and Adams, receive Episcopal clergymen into their pulpits, and to assist in the administration of sacraments in their congregations.

When anybody asks for any tangible evidence of results from the Conference, we may point to these three signs of the times.—*Ib.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY OCT. 30.

☞ The subjoined which was kindly and ably reported for this paper, will be read with much interest.

The gentlemen named therein as defendants are now under a cloud; but we feel confident that men who have heretofore borne themselves so well before their fellow citizens will be able to vindicate their good name and character from the very damaging charges preferred against them. They and many others in our good old State are laboring under very grave charges; and we hope for their own sakes, as well as for the honor and good name of North Carolina, that all the allegations may be cleared up. Let the guilty be punished and only the guilty, is the wish and prayer of every honest citizen of the State.

UNITED STATES
against
WM. A. HOUCK.

On the 20th October, instant, a Warrant was issued by U. S. Commissioner, Wm. S. Ball, upon the affidavit of one W. W. Applegate, against the defendant, Wm. A. Houch, upon the following charge:

"That the said Wm. A. Houck did feloniously pass, utter, and have in possession, with intent to pass, gold and silver coins of the similitude of gold and silver coins of the United States, of the value and denomination of half eagles, quarter eagles, half dollars and quarter dollars; and did utter, pass, and have in possession, with intent to pass and counterfeit, National Bank notes, and fifty cents fractional currency of the United States, contrary to the form of the statutes in such cases made and provided."

The Warrant was returned before the U. S. Commissioner, Lewis Hanes, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., when the defendant, by his counsel, Messrs. McCorkle and Bailey, announced himself ready for trial. The Govment was represented by United States District Attorney, Mr. Lusk, who at this stage, made a motion to remove the case from this place to Greensboro', to have it tried before U. S. Commissioner, Ball. In support of his motion, the District Attorney said that the affidavit upon which the Warrant had issued was now in the hands of Mr. Ball, who was in possession of all the facts connected therewith; and further, that it was out of the power of Commissioner, Hanes, to compel the attendance of all the witnesses for the prosecution; that one of said witnesses was confined in jail at Greensboro', and could only be procured by an order from the District Judge.

The counsel for the defendant resisted the motion, stating that all the U. S. Commissioners had equal authority, and as committing magistrates, equal power with the District Judge; that the Circuit Judge had appointed Commissioners in different portions of the District for the protection, as well as for the convenience of defendants; and that it would be as easy for the Judge to have the witnesses for the Government produced before Mr. Hanes, at Salisbury, as before Mr. Ball at Greensboro'; that the affidavit referred to by the District Attorney, could not be read on the trial, as every citizen had the constitutional right to be confronted by living witnesses, his accusers, and that the Government had had ample time to prepare the case and procure witnesses. They further stated in opposition to the motion, that it would be an outrage to drag the defendant fifty miles from his home, so that he might not be able to obtain witnesses for his defence, nor to give bail in case it was required. They thought it LOOKED as if Mr. Ball's Court at Greensboro', like a Military Commission, "was detailed to try and organized to convict."

The Dist. Attorney replied, that all he desired was, that justice might be done to the Government as well as to the defendant: that the case should be tried before the Commissioner who issued the Warrant, and who was in possession of all the facts connected with the case; otherwise, the guilty party might be discharged. He further stated, that about seventy persons had been arrested in the District of North Carolina upon the same charge, and that the agent of the U. States Secret Service was an important and material witness in nearly every case; and that it would be impossible for him to be present at each trial if the cases were tried before different Commissioners; and for this reason the Department of Justice had appointed Greensboro' and Asheville as the places of trial of all such cases.

Commissioner Hanes refused to grant the motion to transfer the case, but, in order that Government might procure witnesses, continued the further hearing until the 18th of November next. The defendant was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, Mr. M. L. Holmes going his security.

The case of the United States against Mr. Flynn L. Bradshaw was then taken up—Messrs. McCorkle & Bailey and Luke Blackmer appearing for the defendant. The District Attorney read the Warrant, which had been issued by Commissioner Ball at Greensboro', the charge being the same as that against Wm. A. Houck.

Tobias Spears, a witness for the Government, from the examination in chief stated: That he had seen counterfeit National Currency in the possession of the defendant, Bradshaw, of the denomination of tens and twenties;—the tens, on the "Bank of Poughkeepsie," N. Y.; and the twenties, on the "Shoe & Leather," of N. Y. That the defendant had admitted to him, on one occasion, that he (the defendant) and Col. Houck, had given his brother-in-law one hundred and twenty dollars counterfeit money, to go to the mountains to buy Brandy; that his brother-in-law went a short distance above Statesville and passed off the money; that the money was afterwards brought back, and that he (the defendant) and Col. Houck lifted the money and paid good money for it; that he had received counterfeit money from the defendant of the denomination of tens and twenties.

Upon the cross examination the witness stated: that he had been confined in Asheville jail in July last, having been arrested in Ashe county upon the charge of counterfeiting the currency; that previous to his arrest he had lived in Ashe county for fifteen months; that he had fled from Texas to this State, having been arrested there upon a similar charge, and having escaped from the officers of the law; is a brother of Manlias Spears, and had resided all his life in Cabarrus county before he went to Texas. He further stated that he first met the defendant, Bradshaw, in Bryan, Brazos county Texas, in February, 1871; and was introduced to him by a man by the name of Deaton; that in a day or two after this introduction, the defendant sold him one hundred and twenty dollars counterfeit currency, for which he paid the defendant sixty dollars in gold; that the bargain for the one hundred and twenty dollars was made with the defendant, but that the money was delivered to him by Col. Houck, in the presence of the defendant. He stated that he bought the said one hundred and twenty dollars for counterfeit, and that the purchase from defendant (he thinks) was made at the Bowen House, kept at that time by a widow lady, whose name he had forgotten; that he was asked by the Marshal, when arrested, to confess and make disclosures; but that no inducements were held out to him to do so, still he had reason to hope that his conduct in testifying against the defendant would be to his advantage in some way. He stated further that defendant had let him have twenty dollars counterfeit money in December, 1871, at his own house in Rowan co.

Col. Anchisee, a witness for the Government was next introduced. He stated that he was an officer of the *Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department;* that he had offered no inducement to the witness, Spears, to make confession; that he had been in Bryan, Brazos county, Texas, in July, August and Sept., 1872; that there was a counterfeit on the "Shoe and Leather" Bank of N. York, of the denomination of twenty dollars, first issued in the latter part of the year 1869. Also, that there was a counterfeit on the "Bank of Poughkeepsie," of N. Y., first issued in 1868. That the Hotel at which he stopped in Bryan, Texas, was kept by a widow lady whose name he could not remember; and that he had derived none of his information from the witness, Spears.

Wilson Daniel, a witness for the prosecution was then introduced, who testified that a man had passed one hundred and twenty dollars counterfeit money on him about three years ago; that when he discovered that it was counterfeit, he went in search of the man, and found him in Rowan county; that the man (name not recollected) took back the counterfeit money and gave him good money for it. Witness lives a short distance above Statesville, and had sold this man Brandy for the counterfeit money.

The defendant then introduced a number of witnesses who testified to the bad character of the witness Spears; and also, a number of his friends and neighbors, all of whom swore that the defendant, Bradshaw, bore a good character.

Col. Anchisee having been recalled, testified that when he was in Texas he had reports from his assistants in the Secret Service, that Jos. Baker, Tobias Spears, Flynn Bradshaw, and Wm. A. Houck, were counterfeiters from North Carolina, and that they had passed counterfeit money along the line of rail road from Austin to Galveston; that he had traced them to Galveston, where he lost sight of them. Witness declined to answer how he traced them in North Carolina: that these men, Spears, Houck, Bradshaw and Baker, had the reputation among the Government detectives of being wholesale dealers in counterfeit money.

Mr. McNeely, a witness for the defendant, was then introduced and testified that Col. Houck returned from Texas about the 15th of February, 1871; and that the defendant, Bradshaw, came home from Texas about a week before Col. Houck started. That defendant returned from Texas about the 1st February, 1871.

After hearing the argument of Counsel the Commissioner, Hon. Lewis Hanes, decided to bind the defendant over to the next term of the Federal Court to be held at Statesville, and required him to give bond for his appearance in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

THE CHARLOTTE FAIR.

We have been assured by gentlemen of Charlotte that neither money nor pains will be spared to make the Fair at that place this year a Grand succes.

The people of Charlotte have heretofore had great difficulties to contend with, and bad weather has been a principal one. It has invariable overtaken them just at the important time their Fair was to open and has been the main cause of their previous failures, if indeed, they could be called failures. There have been other minor difficulties, as we understand; but notwithstanding all these, the people of Charlotte have struggled manfully to make their Fair a success, and they will do it this fall. A people of such unremitting energy must triumph in the end in spite of every thing but destiny. We therefore predict that next Fair of the Carolinas will be the grandest success of the season.

Some of the most distinguished speakers in the country will deliver the annual addresses; and if he can be prevailed upon to go, Weston, the celebrated pedestrian, will be there to exhibit his wonderful feats of endurance. We have no doubt that this section of the State will be well represented.

☞ Last week Charlotte merchants sold to Salisbury merchants, and also to "the rest of mankind."

Charlotte Democrat

Why, my dear friend, it is no uncommon thing for Salisbury merchants to sell to those of Charlotte:—it is very common; wholesale bills too. What you talking about, neighbor? Some times our boys go to your town, and by accident or otherwise, lose a hat or some other article of dress and rather than return without it, they force themselves, up to the necessity a purchase; but they are never more extravagant when they can do so much better at home.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNTERFEITERS.

From the New York *Herald* of the 25th inst, we reproduce the following dispatch, dated Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 24th, in reference to arrests among the gang of "queersmen," which have infested the Western part of this State for some time past:

"Thanks for the indefatigable exertions of the corps of secret service men from New York most of the counterfeiters in this section of the State have been arrested, notwithstanding the tardiness and carelessness of the United States Marshal. Of the three who escaped from the deputy marshals on the 22d after arrest one has been recaptured by a secret service man. Four additional arrests have been made, leaving only three more, for whom warrants have been issued, besides the two escaped. The two expeditions sent from Asheville having to traverse an area of over 5000 square miles in extent, embracing ten counties, are yet unheard from.—These expeditions are compelled to travel entirely on horseback, and being remote from either railroads or telegraph lines, it may be several days yet before any definite information is received as to their failure or success. The most important prisoner brought in to-day was William R. Black, of Madison, Rockingham county and the leader of the gang known as Black's. He is about 35 years of age, and owns most of the town in which he lives, his estimated wealth being about $150,000. Black is reported to have had dealings in the "queer" his entire lifetime and it is supposed that it was by this means he accumulated his present wealth. It is related of him that he never failed to take back and redeem in genuine currency any counterfeit bill which might be brought back to him. One person who found himself in possession of a $50 counterfeit bill—he did not know by what means—went to Black and said, "Mr. Black, the $50 bill you gave me a few weeks since I find is a counterfeit." Black, putting on his spectacles, replied:

"Excuse me; my eyesight is bad; but here is the money for it," at the same time planking down five genuine ones. These the individual pocketed cheerfully, though he had not received a counterfeit from Black, knowing the person would easily dispose of it in his "queer" transactions. When arrested he expressed himself as entirely ignorant of the charges against him knew nothing about counterfeits—and accompanied the Deputy Marshal without a murmur.

The next two prisoners are plethoric in person as well as in purse, their combined weight being about 557 pounds, and both are merchant farmers. John Moore, of Moorsville, has his residence in Iredell county. He is worth about $30,000. He is about sixty years of age, and weighs 282 pounds. Washington Broadley, of Sheppard's Cross roads, in the same county, is a younger man, scarcely less wealthy, weighing 275 pounds.—The charges against them both are for selling, issuing and passing counterfeit United States currency. They were both taken to Statesville to appear before a United States Commissioner at that place. Willard Bryant, teamster, of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, was arrested on the same charge and bailed in $5,000 to appear. Joseph Baker, who escaped on the 22d, was re-arrested, but while at large he passed a counterfeit $5 bill on a man named Burns. He admitted this charge and was committed in default of bail.—Black will have his preliminary examination here to-morrow with view to be allowed bail.

The arrests created a great deal of excitement throughout the State, but the people express the greatest gratification at the prospect of rooting out an extensive system of swindling of which they have so long been the victims.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Dept. U. S. M., ———, and Detective Bosier, took into their custody on last Tuesday Edd Lipe, Daniel Lipe, and Wm. R. Blackwelder, charged with dealing in counterfeit currency. They were taken to Greensboro closely guarded. What the proof is against them, we are not able to say, but think from former reports about some of the parties, and the small chance a poor man has in obtaining justice in any United States Court, South, renders their position somewhat precarious. Any man before United States Officials, away from home, without money and no friends is in a much worse condition then *the man* with *itch* and fingers lost in a patent feed cutter. We hope if the charges are groundless that they will be released and allowed to return to their family and friends.

P. S.—Since writting the above, all the parties were sent home, each standing security for the others' appearance in Greensboro, on next Wednesday.—*Concord Sun.*

The low price of cotton, and the scarcity of money does not prevent the farmers from bringing large quantities of cotton to market. Large numbers of bales have been sold here within the last two weeks, and present prospects show that much more will be sold hereafter, notwithstanding all the advice that has been given to the farmers to hold their produce until money becomes more plentiful.—*Fay. Eagle.*

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The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially along the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored vitiated matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

For Fever and Ague, Fever and Chills, Bilious Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid, Typhus, Yellow, Scarlet, and other Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and Comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief. A few drops in a glass of water will prevent sickness or pain from the effects of the change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Fever, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.
HEALTH & BEAUTY
STRONG AND PURE BLOOD, VIGOROUS HEALTH AND FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tender Corns in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the complete range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this battle of destruction and work of purification, and rebuilding and renovation has set in, strength will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative & Regulating Pills
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York, information worth thousands will be sent you.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORE NEW GOODS!
CHEAPER THAN EVER!
BOUGHT DURING THE PANIC,
WHEN PRICES WERE LOWEST.
We are now receiving and opening our Fall Stock of goods for 1873, consisting of
Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,
Clothing, Hats & Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Groceries, Bagging & Ties,
and all kinds of goods usually kept in a general Stock of Merchandise, which we are determined to sell on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be had at elsewhere for cash or barter. We embrace this opportunity of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on us heretofore "and trust by fair dealing and close attention to our business to merit a continuance of the same.
R. & A. MURPHY.
Oct. 16, 1873.—2mos.

FULTZ WHEAT.
A few bushels for sale at J. M. Kaor's store yeild 56 to one sowed.
Sept. 25, 1873.—1mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
Having secured from the Probate Court of Rowan County, a grant of administration on the estate of David Goodman, deceased, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on Tuesday the 11th day of November next the following personal property belonging to said estate, to wit:
5 Head of Horses, 1 Mule, 20 Head of Cattle, 35 Head of Hogs, 20 Head of Sheep, 1,000 Bushels Corn, 100 Bushels Wheat, 250 dozen Oats, a quantity of Hay, Fodder and Straw, 1 New 2 Horse Wagon and Harness, 1 Buggy & Harness, 1 Set Blacksmith tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming tools, &c., &c.
Also, about 8,000 Pounds Cotton in the Seed. [TERMS CASH.
TOBIAS GOODMAN,
Oct. 10th, 1873. Administrator.

All persons having claims against the estate of David Goodman deceased are notified to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 11th day of November 1874, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their collection, and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment.
TOBIAS GOODMAN
Oct. 10th, 1873.—tf. Administrator.

$72 CO EACH WEEK
Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address,
36 1y. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.