FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

The Study of Old Fields.

BY DANIEL LEE.

All our fields, not less than our children and ourselves, grow old with increasing years. They differ, however, widely from persons and all organized beings, in the facility with which they may be rejuvenated. The life of man, when consumed, can no more be restored to him than light may be obtained from a candle that is burnt out. Human life is handed down indefinitely, from one generation to another, by the force of natural law, which appears to ordain the perpetual increase of our species on a limited area of ground, for the production of human food and raiment.—Hence, it is only a question of time, when population shall press severely on all arable land for the means of subsistence.—America presents so many advantages for the rapid multiplication of mankind, that the growth of the genus *Homo* in Europe, Asia and Africa, is no just rule by which to calculate our future expansion on this Continent.

We are educating young farmers, whose business it will be to raise from a long-cultivated soil, a plenty to feed and clothe one hundred million people. How shall they do this on land that their fathers and grand-fathers have depleted and impoverished? Now, we can rest our worn-out fields, and let nature slowly recuperate them as there is fresh land sufficient to meet the wants of some forty of fifty million souls. But double the present consumption in twenty-five years, and steadily augment the annual drain on all land in cultivation, and what will be the condition of American agriculture, and of the grand Republic, at the close of this century?

In place of resting old fields, *restitution* of the essential elements of crops will be the general practice. To this system of tillage and husbandry all must come at no distant day. But what elements of crops is it essential to restore to old fields? Their careful study must precede a wise answer.

Salts of lime, such as land plaster and bone-earth, have long been used to increase crops grown on poor land. It is, therefore, fair to presume that they supply elements essential to fertility, which are lacking in soils cultivated with defective or no manure. Some fields, however, are so poor in other essential elements of crops, that no amount of lime salts will impart fruitfulness. Potash and magnesia, in an available condition, are really abundant in soils long cultivated, and being found in all crops, they must be applied artificially, or eliminated from clay or sand that contains them in an insoluble form. Where soda or chlorine is deficient, common salt is the proper fertilizer. How is the owner of land that lacks some one or more elements of plant food, to know which are absent and which present? Certainly he cannot know this by intuition, nor by any possible manual labor. It is that kind of knowledge which the careful study of facts applicable to the subject will alone impart. Subsoils, for many feet in depth, sometimes so abound in the mineral elements of plants that they serve as good manures, when spread over a poor top soil.

Mr. Geddes stated before the New York Farmers' Club, that earth dug out of a cellar on the drift formation on his farm in Onondaga county, produced a fair crop of oats, without any vegetable mold. Mr. Williams of Ithaca, in the same State, has raised good wheat on naked subsoil, where the top-soil, for two feet or more, had been removed in grading near his dwelling.—Genesee shales, dug from deep wells, have disintegrated and yielded excellent wheat and clover, with less than a half per cent. of organic matter. To recuperate old fields that have rocks and subsoils of this character, is a simple and easy operation. But suppose the subsoil is poorer in agricultural salts than it is possible to make the surface soil, as sometimes happens? Such land invites experiment with any fertilizers one may have at his command. Bone dust and gypsum, used with clover, may, or may not, give a fair stand of this renovating plant. If they do, then the improvement of the field is cheaply attainable. If they fail, wood ashes and salt, or the nitrate of soda should be used in addition to bone earth and land plaster.

To plow deep, and subsoil for lime, potash, phosphoric acid, and other known fertilizing substances, where they exist in too small quantities to pay twenty cents a day for the labor expended, is nearly the point reached by our common knowledge of deeply impoverished fields. Some time such fields with results that discourage the repetition of the practice in the same communities. It is not a part of the mineral constituents of plants that naturally poor soils require when long cultivated, but the whole of them, usually, with the exception of iron; and in white pipe clay, as found near the cities of Augusta, Ga., and Hamburg S. C., even iron is wanting. The presence of pure clay and silicious sand gives little more than a place for the deposit of plant food.

As one may have a deep well, both cool in summer and warm in winter, and so water, so he may have land by the thousand acres with much of the raw material for making grain, grass and cotton left out. These natural defects are not so easily remedied as those inflicted by the plow, and the removal of crops from naturally fertile soils. This distinction as to the origin of the cause of infertility is important; for where the subsoil is good, an old field may be made highly productive by plaster and rest in clover, as the writer has practiced with success. But where the surface soil is washed off and the subsoil is quite barren, the case requires other remedies. Hot lime from the kiln, mixed with salts from the ocean, and moistened to slake the lime, is likely to prepare the ground for grass, white or red clover, by cultivating the subsoil. Any herbage, even moss that grows on a rock, is better than perfect nakedness. Grass and all clovers accumulate plant food at and near the surface, to form in time a fair top-soil on the most denuded land. It is for this reason that the writer has so long urged American farmers to have less land in annual tillage crops, and more in the best perennial grasses and clovers.

Tillage consumes vegetable mold; while rest from the plow, with a carpet of green herbage, produces a valuable crop of organic matter in the ground which acts as an invaluable chemical force, to develop potash, soda, lime and magnesia from their insoluble combinations. Carbonic acid and ammonia evolved from stable manure have a similar force where such alkaline combinations exist. The grand difficulty in regard to improving large fields by stable manure is the great expense of making and hauling an article so bulky and weak in power. A more concentrated fertilizer must be used on large farms or plantations to produce manure precisely where it is needed. On ninety nine farms in one hundred, clover will do this cheaper than to buy and haul stable manure, were the supply ever so abundant. A few bushels of the best agricultural salts and a little clover seed, will manure a ten acre field better than one hundred, or even two hundred, loads of common yard-manure. Compound salts for the poorest old fields should be prepared by competent manufacturers. Human excreta and sea salts will form such a fertilizer.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Turnip Fly.

In one of our late English exchanges there was given the results of a most extended series of experiments made with various washes and substances; for the purpose of preparing turnip seed in such a manner as to resist the attack of the fly. All (some thirty or forty in number and extending half over the catalogue of substances within reach of the farmer) proved to be worthless, except the soaking of the turnip seed for from five to six hours in train oil, or linseed oil, the seed being afterwards dried in powdered dry earth, so as to enable it to be easily sown.

The effect of the oil was to render the growth of the plant far more vigorous than it was in either a natural or an otherwise prepared state; the seed leaf was darker, larger and fatter, than other seed leaves; the plant appeared to be nearly if not quite unmolested by the fly, it turned into rough leaf much sooner, the rough leaves being also in a great measure exempt from attacks of the fly, and the general growth continued afterwards to be superior. A long soaking in oil did not appear to be more beneficial than the six hours; it is a thing well worth trying, and is within the reach of all.—*Canada Farmer.*

Selah.

The translators of the Bible have left the word Selah, which occurs so often the in Psalms, as they found it; and of course it is not uncommon for an English reader to ask his minister or some learned friend what it means; but the minister or learned friend has very frequently been obliged to confess ignorance, because it is a matter in regard to which the learned have been by no means of one mind.

The Targums and most of the Jewish commentators give to the word the meaning of "eternally for ever." Kimchi regards it a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint translation regarded it as a musical tone, equivalent to the word "repeat." According to Luther, it means "silence." Gesenius explains it to mean, "Let the insruments play, and the singers stop." Wocher regards it as equivalent to "Up, my soul!" Sommer, after examiinng all the seventy-four passages in which the word occurs, recognizes in every case "an actual appeal to Jehovah." They are calls for aid and prayers to be heard, if not in the imperative, as, "Here, Jehovah!" or, "Awake, Jehovah!" yet earnest addresses to God that He would remember and hear.—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

☞ In Holland, that country of canals and high farming, fences are rarely seen, and the value of the manure is too great to allow of its being wasted by pasturing cattle and horses in summer.

Instead of pasturing the stock, they are kept in the stables all the year round, and fed on the soiling system during the summer. In this way a very much larger number of cows can be kept on a limited area. When they are turned into a good crop of clover they will trample down and destroy a vastly greater proportion than they eat, which destruction and loss are entirely saved by adopting the soiling plan.—*Canada Farmer.*

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Mechanics' Building Association.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF the Mechanics' Building Association will be ready for signatures, at the Banking House of J. G. Burr & Co., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Members are requested to call and sign the same, pay their initiation fees and first monthly instalments, in order that they may participate in the election at office which takes place Wednesday evening, September 8th.

J. G. BURR,
J. H. ANDERSON, } Comm'rs.
P. MURPHY,
sept 5-2t

MORNING STAR.

Tuesday, September 7, 1869.

WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor.

☞ **The STAR is delivered in the city to subscribers in all parts of the city at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable only to Mr. JAS. H. FOYLES. Orders may be left either with him or at this office.**

☞ **Post Office Money Orders may be** obtained in all the cities and in many of the large towns. We consider them perfectly safe, and the best means of remitting any dollars or less.

☞ **Registered Letters, under the new** system, which went into effect June 1st, are a very safe means of sending small sums of money where P. O. Money Orders cannot be easily obtained. *Observe*, the *Registry fee*, as well as postage, *must be paid in stamps* at the office where the letter is mailed, or it will be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. *Buy and affix the stamps both for postage and registry, put on the money and seal the letter in the presence of the post-master and take his receipt for it.* Letters sent in this way to us are at our risk.

☞ Obituary notices, tributes of respect, &c., are charged half advertising rates when paid for in advance of publication. In all other cases full advertising rates will be charged.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE MORNING STAR IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE STAR AND THE JOURNAL—A PROPOSITION.

As there seems to exist a difference of opinion between our worthy cotemporaries of the *Journal* and ourself concerning our respective circulations, and with an earnest desire that no injustice may be done to either party, we propose to settle the question by a test we consider fair and decisive, and the only one we have ever known made in such cases by publishers.

We propose that the proprietors of the *Journal* and STAR, respectively, prepare affidavits for their pressmen and mailing clerks, the affidavit of the pressman to show the average number of papers printed daily during the month of August, on the daily edition of his paper, and that the edition is regular and *bona fide*. And the affidavit of each mailing clerk to show that the entire edition is distributed each day under his supervision, and that the whole of it (with the exception of a few copies retained in every office) has been mailed to regular subscribers, and about the usual number of "exchanges," sold to newsdealers, and furnished to carriers for delivery to subscribers in the city. These affidavits to be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, or other authorized officer.

If our proposition is accepted the following conditions are to be complied with:

1. We are to be notfied of its acceptance by 11 o'clock A. M. to day.

2. The affidavits must state distinctly the facts set forth above.

3. The affidavits to be exchanged by 5 o'clock P. M. to day.

4. The paper shown to have the smaller circulation by the above test to announce the same clearly and distinctly in its editorial column to-morrow, and to state the percentage of excess in favor of its competitor, without comment.

The test we propose is practical and fair, and the one usually made in such cases. And we make the proposition respectfully, courteously, and in good faith.

THE STANDARD AND THE NEW PARTY.

Commenting on one of our editorials in which we took the ground that the real platform of those who favored the "new movement" in this State was opposition to almost the entire policy of the present State government, and in which we charged the *Standard* with joining in the cry against that movement, that paper says:

The STAR is mistaken. The Standard does not "cry out" against the new party movement. On the contrary the Standard regards the call for a new party with supreme indifference. The call for a new movement amounts to nothing.

If the *Standard* "regards the call for a new party with supreme indifference," and feels that it "amounts to nothing", why does it devote so much of its time and space to a discussion of the question?

The "indifference" of the *Standard* is affected. It is a mere piece of strategy. The editor of that paper sees danger to his party's hopes in the success of the "new movement." He knows it will demand reform and a general reorganization of the State government.

We are a little surprised to find some of our Democratic cotemporaries as zealous as the *Standard* in their opposition to the Liberal movement. But we think they will soon discover that they have misconceived the objects and intentions of those who favor that movement.

So far as this paper is concerned, it will neither advocate nor co-operate with any movement or party that looks to the perpetuation or continuance of Radical power in North Carolina.

☞ The editor of the *Eagle* says that "by devoting a month to the work of polishing up" one of his puns we "might hammer it into shape" for our columns "under the head of Twinklings." You are very, very much mistaken, "Long Grabs!" We couldn't hammer one of *your* puns into shape for our columns in forty years. 'Pon honor we couldn't.

☞ Forty-three dealers in kerosene oil, in New York, were reported in one day, last week, by the Board of Health, as selling a burning fluid more dangerous and inflammable than gunpowder. They will, of course, be prosecuted; and we are not sure it would not be sound policy to hang some of them.

☞ "Long Grabs" says he did not intend to make us mad by his allusions to the STAR. Well, who said we were mad? We are not mad; we are nearly killing ourself laughing at the *Eagle's* attempt to be pun-gent.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Eagle* says it is "casting pearls before swine" to waste thought and reason on us. Well, he ought to know. When he casts the pearls, there they are—right before him.

☞ The Fayetteville *Eagle* has no *talon(t)s*. It can't hurt anybody.

Palmetto Leaves.

.. The Detective office at Charleston will soon have a rogues' gallery.

.. A new Masonic Hall is to be built at New Prospect, Spartanburg County, S. C.

.. The new Methodist church at Manning is nearly finished.

.. Beef is selling in Conwayboro at from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

.. The Columbia *Phœnix* says: It is said that about the first of October Senator Sprague will commence work on the Columbia Canal and proceed to erect a cotton factory.

.. The Orangeburg *News* says: This is the first year in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, that forty bales of new cotton has been brought to this market this early in the season.

.. A colored man, named John Glenn, was committed to jail last Tuesday, says the Newberry *Herald*, charged with the killing of David Siboane, upon the plantation of General Koon.

.. Over two hundred and fifty of the leading mercantile firms of Charleston have signed the petition praying the removal of the tax on sales of cotton and rice.

.. The receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant United States Treasury, at Charleston, for the year ending July, 1869, amounted to over $15,000,000.

.. The Horry *News* says: The corn and rice crops in Horry are generally very poor; now and then may be found flourishing patches, especially so in the immediate vicinity of Conwayboro. The Cotton (what little we have seen) is very good.

.. The Cheraw *Democrat* of Friday says: Early on Tuesday morning, Jim, a colored boy, about 14 years of age, was instantly killed, as it appears, by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Sam Marshall, another colored boy, about 16 years. The inquest which was held over the body elecited the following facts. Sam and Jim were examining a navy revolver, the former showing the latter how the cylinder turned and both looking closely at it, when it fired. The ball entered under Jim's eye-ball and went out at the back of his head. Sam acknowleged that he held the pistol when it was discharged, but protested it was accidental. * * * Yesterday a little negro boy of about 10 or 12 years of age, was brought here under arrest, from the neighborhood of Cash's Depot, for having killed a little girl, his cousin, only six years old. He deliberatly stripped himself to kill her and avoid getting the tell tale blood on his clothing, and then put the body in a pond of water to conceal.

Temperance Candidate.

Samuell Scott, of Dayton, has been selected as the temperance candidate for Governor of Ohio, in place of J. E. Ingersoll, declined. In accepting the nomination he says that for the last twenty years he has advocated the principles of prohibition, and that he believes the time has "fully come" when temperance men can and should vindicate this doctrine at the ballot-box.

Thomas Carlyle, the great Scotch growler, says: "America, because of its corruptions, is going as fast as it can travel to hell."

Wanted.

HIDES, WOOL, BEESWAX AND LEATHER IN THE ROUGH.

WE STILL CONTINUE TO PURCHASE any quantity of the above, and pay full market value for them. We keep neither Yankee notions, paper shoes nor wooden nutmegs, to give in exchange. We pay full prices in Greenbacks.

FALCONER & SON,
Hide and Leather Dealers,
No. 12 Dock street,
aug24-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **THE KIDNEYS.—The Kidneys** are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the exterior.

The anterior absorbent Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conducting apparatus terminating in a single tube, and filled with fibrous tissue. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucuous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must bear in mind, he must aware, that however slight may be the attack. It is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of these diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs bring weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

Dropsy is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and being different in each, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

THEREFORE, Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the Kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery, or calcareous, depositions, and all similar enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have tried various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu. I did this because I found all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought that my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Levis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor-General, Washinton, C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address Describe symptoms in all communications.

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None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

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DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAzine. Universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special department on Fashions), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly Engravings, useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Specimen copies 15 cents; mailed free. Yearly $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5 50; three copies, $7 85; five copies, $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. ☞ A new Bartram & Fanton Sewing Machine for 20 subscribers each.

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Saw and Shingle Mills, Wood-Working Machinery, and Mill Work of all Kinds.

Cotton Gins, Grist Mills, New and Second Hand Machinery of all Kinds, &c., &c.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHOLERA!!!

☞ **The following letter is from Mr.** Woodward, of St. Louis, to J. N. Harris, Esq., of New London, Conn. Mr. W. is a gentleman of high respectability, and during the prevalence of the cholera at St. Louis, watched the result of the application of the Pain Killer for this disease, and his testimony can be relied upon with the utmost confidence:

MY DEAR SIR:—You recollect when I saw you in January last, my expressing to you my most sanguine expectations that DAVIS' PAIN KILLER would have a tremendous sale in the west this season, and my anticipations have been more than realized, and the testimony of thousands who have used it has been that they would not be willing to go to bed at night without it in the house.

On the appearance of the cholera in this city, such was the confidence in the Pain Killer as a remedy, that many who purchased it remarked to me that they had no fears or dread of the cholera as long as they had the Pain Killer by them, and hundreds took it daily as a preventative, for no person can have a derangement of the bowels or diarrhea if they use this medicine. This was the security and confidence of hundreds acquainted with it, and when their friends were attacked with the Cholera they would administer the remedy in large quantities, and in every case when it has been taken in any of the first stages of this disease, it has proved successful.

I consider it an infallible remedy. I have not heard of any individual in any family who used the Pain Killer when attacked but speedily recovered.

The clerk informed me that he administered it to persons when cold or in the cramps, and it gave immediate relief, but still it should be given quickly, for when the discharge of "rice water" has begun, the hope of life has fled. Should this disease make its appearance among you, as in all probability it will, be not alarmed; you and all others there have the remedy, and I am confident if the Pain Killer is used, not a single death by Cholera will occur in your city.

Respectfully yours,
A. T. WOODWARD.

☞ The Pain Killer is sold by all dealers in Family Medicines.

☞ Prices 25 Cents, 50 Cents and $1.00 per Bottle.

Sold by J. W. LIPPITT & CO.

RAIL ROAD LINES.

GENERAL SUP'TS OFFICE,
Wilmington and Manchester R R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1869.

ON and after APRIL 11th, PASSENGER TRAINS of this Road will run on the following Schedule:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington daily at	5:15 A. M.
Arrive at Florence	10:32 A. M.
Arrive at Kingsville	1:45 P. M.
Leave Kingsville	12:40 A. M.
Arrive at Florence	3:55 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	9:15 P. M.

Express Train connects closely at Florence with the North Eastern Railroad for Charleston, and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad for Cheraw, and at Kingsville with the South Carolina Railroad for Augusta, to which point the cars run through without change.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington daily (Sun. ex.) at	8:05 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2:40 A. M
Arrive at Kingsville	9:00 A. M
Leave Kingsville	4:00 P. M
Arrive at Florence	9:40 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	5:10 A. M

Accommodation Train connects closely at Florence with the North Eastern Railroad for Charleston, and at Kingsville with the South Carolina Railroad for Augusta.

Passengers for Columbia should take the Accommodation Train.

WM. MACRAE,
ap11-483-tf] Gen'l Sup't.

Wilmington, Charlotte and RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 9, 1867.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY Next, August 13th, the Passenger Train on this Road will leave Wilmington on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arrive at Sand Hill same days, at 3 P. M. Arrive at Wadesboro' (Stage), at 12 midnight. Leave Wadesboro' (Stage), on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M. Leave Rockingham (Stage), on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4:30 A. M. Leave Sand Hill (Cars) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arrive at Wilmington same days, at 3 P. M.

W. L. EVERITT,
sept23-1-tf Gen. Sup't.

Wilmington & Wel. R. R. Co.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN. SUP'T, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29, 1869.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, THE 11th inst., our PASSENGER TRAINS on this Road will leave Wilmington at 6:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M., and arrive at Weldon at 6:00 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Leave Weldon at 10:15 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington 4:20 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Will leave Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington same days at 9:45 P. M.

S. L. FREMONT,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Wilmington, May 29th, 1869. tf

Alta Vela Phosphate!

IT IS COMPOSED OF THE CELEBRATED Guano from

ALTA VELA,

Combined with other valuable fertilizing material, scientifically treated, making a

COMPLETE MANURE.

It produces a vigorous growth to the vegetation and permanently enriches the soil.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by ALEX JOHNSON & CO., at $60 per ton.,

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Corn, Corn.

8000 BUSHELS EXTRA PRIME CORN hourly expected.

For sale low from vessel by
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Ask any Druggist

OR MERCHANT FOR WALKER'S Ventilator and Protector from

SUN-STROKE.

Price, Fifty Cents. It may save your life!

J. B. WALKER,
Asst. Applied Chemistry, &c.,
Washington College, Lexington, Va.
may 7-tf

Durham Tobacco,

A LARGE LOT OF THE "GENUINE" just received, by
jy 16-tf NORTHROP & CUMMING.

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to calling on us and examining our Stock.
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REAL ESTATE AGENT,
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oct 1-8-tf

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Assets Gold $17,000,000
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VISITORS TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK are informed that they will find Divine Service every Sunday, in the Large Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening service in summer is at 8 o'clock. Waverly Place, immediately north of the New York Hotel, out of Broadway, runs west to Washington Square, on the east side of which is the University. The entrance to the church is the main door of the University. University Place cars run from the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to the door of the Church. From the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, take the cars corner of Broadway and Broome, leave at Waverly Place, and go west one block. At the Astor House take University Place cars, leave at Waverly Place, and go west one block. Strangers will find cordial welcome, and polite attention.

The Pastor is Rev. Dr. DEEMS, who devotes himself to the spiritual interests of strangers. If any be sick, let them address him a note by mail, as "Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York," and it will reach him. The ladies who compose the "Society of the Sisters of the Stranger," care Rev. Dr. DEEMS, N. Y.

If you are coming to New York soon, cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book.
feb12-441-tf

ESTABLISHED 1848.

The Marion Crescent,

MARION, S. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY S. E. McMILLAN, Proprietor.

THE CRESCENT, being the purchaser and successor of the Old District Paper, is the *Oldest Journal* in the Eastern part of the State.

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