

FIELD AND PIRESIDE.

about Horses. I that, while not absolutely I have a fly "below par." He has sick, is Obligations of stringhalt; acts incipient though he was founded; his a little soft and peel off on scamping ho and look very much as though they affected by a species of dry rot. I not think he is broken winded, but he oughts worse than any horse I ever heard. He has a swelling on the windpipe close under the jaw, known as bronchocoele. It has just occurred to me that perhaps he has got a stick in his throat, and has had for months.

I got the idea from Mr. John Johnston. He says that several years ago a friend of his had a horse that was sick, and after doctoring him a long time without improvement, the veterinary surgeon told the owner he had better take him to Mr. Johnston. He did so, and Mr. J. gave him a ball, but the horse could not swallow it, and he put his hand into his mouth to see what was the matter, and found a short piece of stick in his throat, which he pulled out, and the horse soon got well. Since then he has known of five similar cases in his own experience. Once he drove a favorite mare from his farm near Geneva to the State Fair at Auburn, and noticed that she did not seem very well. When he started to come home, three days afterwards, the mare looked very gaunt, and was not as lively as usual. Coming to a watering trough on the side of the road, he drove up to it, and the mare tried to drink, but seemed to swallow with difficulty, and let some of the water run out of her mouth. "That's the matter, is it?" said Mr. J. to himself, and immediately jumped out of the buggy, took off his coat, rolled up the sleeve of his right arm, took hold of the mare's tongue with his left hand held it firm between her jaws, put his right hand down her throat, and took out the stick.

Some time afterwards a farmer asked him to go to his house and look at a horse that was sick. Mr. J. asked him what was the matter. "Does he eat well?" "He seems to want to eat," he replied, "as much as ever, but when he takes his oats into his mouth he lets them fall out again." "Well," said Mr. J., "I am not very well or I would go with you, but do you go home and take hold of the horse's tongue with your left hand, and thrust your right hand down her throat, and just at the beginning of his throat you will find a stick." The man stared at him as though he was crazy. But he went home, did as Mr. J. told him, and sure enough, there was a stick!

Stringhalt in Horses. This ailment in horses has been defined to be "a nervous affection for which there is no cure." Until recently this definition would have been accepted as genuine. A more thorough knowledge of the veterinary art, in connection with a closer anatomical knowledge of the horse, has rendered that version obsolete. This affection is now shown to be not one originating in nervous debility, but one arising from the strain and consequent inflammation of an elastic cord, extending from the back to the hoof joint. This cord lies immediately under the main middle vein, and in case of strain, the inflammation which ensues may affect the nerves and other parts in sympathy, calling off the mucous secretions, rendering this cord elastic, and thus causing a hitch or halt. If the skin is slit by a skillful and steady hand four inches above the hoof of the affected leg, and this cord be carefully drawn with an awl and severed, it will relieve the horse of all lameness as soon as the wound is healed, and experience has shown that no injury results from the operation. The incision should be washed often with warm castile soap-suds, and anointed with sweet oil, or some healing ointment, and the horse kept quiet till the cure is effected.

The Farmers Motto. THE CAROLINA FARMER, an excellent agricultural journal, which we urge our readers in the South to subscribe for, has for its motto the old familiar words: "He who by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive." It is a good motto for farmers in all sections of the country, and we rejoice to see it put at the head of a Southern paper. There is all the difference in the world between saying, "come, boys," and "go boys," if you want work done. Why here at the North there is no class of men who find it so hard to make both ends of the year meet, as those who try to keep a farm and attend to some other business. If they do not personally engage in the work on the farm, everything is apt to get at loose end, and the loss exceeds the profit. Southern farmers will find it pays to take hold of the plow.

To Make Good Vinegar. Take ten gallons of apple juice fresh from the press, and suffer it to ferment fully, which may be in about two weeks, or sooner if the weather is warm; then add eight gallons like juice, now, for producing a second fermentation; in two weeks more add another like new quantity, for producing a third fermentation. This third fermentation is material. Now stop the bung-hole with an empty bottle, with the neck downwards, and expose it to the sun for some time. When the vinegar is come, draw off one half into a vinegar cask, and set it in a cool place above ground, for use when clear. With the other half in the first cask, proceed to make more vinegar in the same way. Thus one cask is to make

in, the other to use from. When making the vinegar, let there be a moderate degree of heat, and free access of external air.

MORNING STAR.

W. M. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor. The MORNING STAR is delivered to ONLY SUBSCRIBERS at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. Subscribers North of the centre of Market Street will be supplied by Mr. W. L. HARLOW; and those South of that line by Mr. JOHN B. BURCH. Only these Agents are authorized, in their respective Divisions, to collect their subscriptions.

Registered Letters, under the new system, which went into effect June 1st, are a very safe means of securing 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 advance at the office where the letter is mailed, or it will be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Buy and use the money and seal the letter in the presence of the post-man 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 "RING" AND THE STATE BONDS.

The "Ring," including the Governor and Treasurer, are now in New York, manipulating the State Bonds. They are there, says the Sentinel, and while they are there, and we doubt not, under their manipulation, the bonds of the State went down, Wednesday, as the telegraph informs us, to forty cents in greenbacks on the dollar. Now, we understand this game, and we tell the people how it is played: The "Ring" men combine to put the bonds down as low as possible; then they put the State bonds in the market, while the bonds are low down, and the "Ring" buy them. As soon as they buy, then the price of the bonds is put as high as they can get it by combination, promise of paying the interest, &c., and then they sell out the bonds which they bought at a mere song. For example, they buy the bonds at 40 cents in the dollar, to-day; tomorrow or next day, they manage to run the bonds up, and sell out at 50 or 52 cents in the dollar. This margin in the sales of hundreds of thousands of dollars, makes fortunes for the "Ring." The Governor and Treasurer are in New York! The telegraph informs us of the sudden fluctuations in these bonds while they are there; do the people see!

We ask, who will believe the hypocritical and false declarations of the Standard, that the Sentinel and the "croakers" put down the price of State bonds, in the face of such villainies as are practiced in New York by the "Ring." And, let it be remembered, too, that the "King" master, Gen. Littlefield, is in New York, helping to do the "Ring" work, and the Standard is under the control of Littlefield and Governor Holden. Away with such hypocrisy! The people scoff at such stuff; they see the point.

We predict that the bonds will go up in a few days, so that there will be a "margin." We told the people a few days ago, that the bonds would go down and then up!

HOW THEY SETTLE. The settling of the balances due on the gold transactions last week, in New York, it is stated, is creating great attention in that city, and the members of the Committee of the Gold Board, to whom that task has been assigned, are hard at work trying to ascertain the amounts due to and from each dealer. The duty of the committee is very simple, but the difficulty lies in the large number of statements that have to be examined, and in the fact that several of the largest operators have refused to furnish statements. The committee examines and compares the statements, strikes the balances and makes the accounts ready for clearance at the Bank of New York. The mode of procedure in arranging the balances is very simple. Each broker who sells gold makes an order on the clearing house, printed in black letters, directing the delivery of the amount sold at the price agreed upon to the broker who purchases. Each broker who buys gold makes an order on the clearing house, printed in red let-

ters, directing it to receive the amount purchased at the price agreed upon. The brokers having sent in statements of their transactions accompanied by the "tickets," as these printed orders are termed, for each purchase and sale, the committee compare the statements and the tickets, and strike the balance of gold due, which, as agreed upon by the operators, is settled for on the basis of the premium of 135.

"Our Norfolk friends must 'dry up' on the water question. We see it stated in one of the papers of that city that five cents per bucket is the market price for water. Evidently, Norfolk is no harbor at all. It is too near the sea, brother Star! for its harbor to afford the best kind of drinking water. There is rather too much of the brine of the old ocean mixed with it; and although the keels of our largest frigates have ten or fifteen feet of water between them and the bed of our harbor, still we 'live' sent up the cry of water! water!—Norfolk Herald.

That was only a joke of ours, Colonel! We knew our Norfolk friends never used drinking water. They had that brine mixed with the water of Elizabeth river purposely, just so they couldn't get in the habit of drinking water. That "Tip Top" store, you lie!—know—hie!—Colonel—hie! By Jove, it—hie!—unsteady—oh—hie!—to—hie!—hie!—about it.

The income tax, it is asserted, bears very unequally upon the different States, when the entire sum paid is divided among the respective populations. Thus, the official returns for the income tax for 1868 give the following rates per capita of the States: Massachusetts, \$4.12; Nevada, \$17.77; California, \$5.31; New York, \$3.07; New Jersey, \$3.07; Oregon, \$3; Rhode Island, \$2.88; Connecticut, \$2.07; Maryland, \$1.75; Illinois, \$1.49; Delaware, \$1.15; Nebraska, 98 cents; Pennsylvania, \$1.10; Michigan, 92; Kentucky, 62; Missouri, 58; Minnesota, 58; Kansas, 57; Wisconsin, 48; Vermont, 37; Indiana, 43; Iowa, 41; Maine, 39; West Virginia, 30; Tennessee, 23. The trading and manufacturing States bear a tax very much greater than that paid by the agricultural States, and it is complained that while clerks, persons receiving fixed salaries, professional and business men, are rigidly pursued for the income tax, the planters, farmers and agriculturists generally have many ways of evading the law.

Palmetto Leaves.

Columbia is to have a new church, Lutheran, a neat and substantial brick edifice.

Frost in Spartanburg on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

The Camden Journal says: A negro man named North, who was slain in the leg by Mr. Arlo Niles above Camden on Monday last. Immediately after the act, Mr. N. came to Camden, surrendered himself to the authorities and was released on bail. The negro has since died, and Mr. Niles was arrested and put in jail.

During the past four weeks there have been one hundred and fifteen deaths in the city of Charleston—twenty nine whites.

A letter from Long Cane, Abbeville, says there will not be more than half a crop of cotton made in that county. Of corn there will be something over a half crop.

A warrant has been issued against Sumter police officer because he knocked down a boy who refused to be arrested and showed fight.

Mr. Robert Pitts, of Sumter, accidentally broke his arm a few days ago.

Mr. James Breman, a prominent legislator, has become associated in the editorial and business management of the Charleston Gazette.

The "Rural Carolinian" is the name of a new agricultural magazine, the first number of which was issued in Charleston on the 1st instant, by Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, with D. H. Jacques as editor. Price of subscription, \$2 a year.

The Mills House in Charleston will be re-opened in November.

The Abbeville Banner has been discontinued.

The three prisoners who escaped from the South Carolina Penitentiary, on Sunday night last, have been arrested, and lodged in the Winstonsboro jail.

The Steedman Revenue Charges. The alleged defalcation of General Steedman, collector of internal revenue, of some \$500,000, is declared by his friends to be set on a charge. They assert that the suits grow out of the destruction of bonded warehouses by fire during the administration of his predecessor, and that civil suits have been instituted in order to clear the government records of the debts against Collector Steedman, which can be done in no other way.

THE FASHIONS.

Fall Fashions in New York. A reporter of the New York Herald, who has examined the fall styles at A. T. Stewart's. The military department is crowded with novelties. Among others the Marquis De Loral round hat, a natty and pretty affair of plush, trimmed with ostrich tips, and long green velvet topped with a Donna Maria. Another of the same of black plush, slightly sloping crown, trimmed with Scotch plaid and feathers. Figures are trimmed with ostrich tips, vines and flowers. Seraphine, white belt, half-caps and trimmed, with scarlet velvet Gabrielle, of blue felt, jet ornaments, and blue tips over the crown. Bonnets, as diminutive as ever, or indeed, more so, very pretty; composed of three bands of yellow velvet, trimmed with buffes of thread lace, with a bandeau of lace leaves edged with jet. A bonnet set up on top of the delicate yet rich Humboldt blue, with insertions of white satin piping, trimmed with handsome velvet flowers and autumn leaves. Another bonnet of gray innuendo, diadem front, trimmed with all blown roses of crimson velvet and black thread lace. A unique cap styled Charles IX., tuquet of black velvet, with jet balls around on the vizer, a jet ornament in front, on the body of the hat, and an ostrich tip of black at one side. A bonnet of purple velvet, with black sigratte at the side and a jet butterfly of a delicate spot of color, trimmed with gros d'Athenes in a new style, and one likely to become popular, and a ruching of black thread lace in front. The Massanello, a sort of turban, of black velvet with jet soiled at the side, from which the velvet was laid in folds across the top, drooping to the other side, and caught together under a bunch of ostrich tips over the top and drooping veil at the side. The Pifferand tuquet, a pointed brigandish-looking article of head-gear, with black plume de cocque at one side rising from a cord and tassel of silk cord and jet. In this department also are numbers of old ladies' hats—that is, bonnets made of sober-colored fillets and velvets for ladies who do not keep up with the fashion in the way of mounting chignons, and who prefer comfort to fashionable display. Bridal wreaths and children's hats, handsomely trimmed, with unfinished goods in the bonnet-making line, as well as the old ladies' hats, are specialties with this establishment.

The income tax, it is asserted, bears very unequally upon the different States, when the entire sum paid is divided among the respective populations. Thus, the official returns for the income tax for 1868 give the following rates per capita of the States: Massachusetts, \$4.12; Nevada, \$17.77; California, \$5.31; New York, \$3.07; New Jersey, \$3.07; Oregon, \$3; Rhode Island, \$2.88; Connecticut, \$2.07; Maryland, \$1.75; Illinois, \$1.49; Delaware, \$1.15; Nebraska, 98 cents; Pennsylvania, \$1.10; Michigan, 92; Kentucky, 62; Missouri, 58; Minnesota, 58; Kansas, 57; Wisconsin, 48; Vermont, 37; Indiana, 43; Iowa, 41; Maine, 39; West Virginia, 30; Tennessee, 23. The trading and manufacturing States bear a tax very much greater than that paid by the agricultural States, and it is complained that while clerks, persons receiving fixed salaries, professional and business men, are rigidly pursued for the income tax, the planters, farmers and agriculturists generally have many ways of evading the law.

The Gold Gambling Conspiracy. A legal document growing out of the gold gambling of last week, which will be found in another place—the application for injunction to Judge Cardozo against the Gold Exchange—makes the extraordinary confession that forty millions of gold were bought and sold for the account of the plaintiffs, Gould and Smith, in a single day! Aside from the appalling total of this gambling transaction which these plaintiffs themselves confess could not have been completed by actual delivery by all the gold in New York, outside the Treasury, it is also an admission, under oath, that they, Gould and Smith, in parties to and principals in the sale of gold, and in the operations of Friday last, and no such sum as forty millions is believed to have been bought or sold on that day without the agency of certain brokers, acting under the joint or clique orders of Fisk, Jr., given in the presence and with the sanction of Gould and Smith, whose contracts the latter now attempt to repudiate. These facts require no extended notice. Indeed, the whole disgusting conspiracy, as developed from day to day, and its attendant consequence, carry their own commentary.

The public have reason to be shocked at the repeated abuses of the process of injunction by the Courts of New York City, and in the present case, for the worst possible objects; but as the matter is left, by our present laws, within the discretion of the Judges, we have to say of Judge Cardozo, in the case under notice of restraining the Gold Exchange from enforcing its own rules, that he has only furnished another illustration of the wicked purpose to which our judicial system may be perverted.—N. Y. Times.

Municipal Election in Nashville.

The municipal election in Nashville, last week, resulted in the success of the entire conservative ticket. K. J. Morris, conservative, for mayor, received 2,388 majority in a total of 4,281. All the wards were carried by the conservatives. The colored voters, for the first time, voted in large numbers for the conservative ticket.

A Curious Letter.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, a few days ago, the Chairman exhibited a letter which was certainly a curiosity. The letter, and on the subject of sheet iron, and yet weighed less than the regular letter rate, one-half ounce. The envelope measures four and seven-eighths, by two and three-fourths inches, and the letter is eight by five inches. Careful measurement with a micrometer gave one five hundredths of an inch as the thickness of the sheet. Letters have been written on paper before and after iron, but regular letters, one-half ounce, which was shown at the World's Fair, the book was printed with classic type, made especially for that purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PAIN KILLER.—The highest number of the joints, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Middle, and the Posterior. The anterior consists of the tibia and femur, as a deposit for the oil of the joints, and the posterior consists of the femur and tibia, terminating in the tibia. The middle consists of the femur and tibia, terminating in the tibia. The joints are connected with the bladder.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel causes from nature or from the action of the water in the bladder, and is expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain in the bladder, it becomes a sediment. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel causes pain in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the nature of the sediment. It is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax; when of the head, Hydrocephalus; when of the brain, Hydrocephalus; when of the eye, Hydrophthalmia; when of the ear, Hydrophonia; when of the nose, Hydrophonia; when of the throat, Hydrophonia; when of the larynx, Hydrophonia; when of the trachea, Hydrophonia; when of the bronchi, Hydrophonia; when of the lungs, Hydrophonia; when of the stomach, Hydrophonia; when of the intestines, Hydrophonia; when of the bladder, Hydrophonia; when of the uterus, Hydrophonia; when of the vagina, Hydrophonia; when of the rectum, Hydrophonia; when of the anus, Hydrophonia; when of the skin, Hydrophonia; when of the hair, Hydrophonia; when of the nails, Hydrophonia; when of the teeth, Hydrophonia; when of the bones, Hydrophonia; when of the muscles, Hydrophonia; when of the nerves, Hydrophonia; when of the blood, Hydrophonia; when of the lymphatics, Hydrophonia; when of the glands, Hydrophonia; when of the vessels, Hydrophonia; when of the organs, Hydrophonia; when of the system, Hydrophonia; when of the whole, Hydrophonia.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel causes from nature or from the action of the water in the bladder, and is expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain in the bladder, it becomes a sediment. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel causes pain in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the nature of the sediment. It is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax; when of the head, Hydrocephalus; when of the brain, Hydrocephalus; when of the eye, Hydrophthalmia; when of the ear, Hydrophonia; when of the nose, Hydrophonia; when of the throat, Hydrophonia; when of the larynx, Hydrophonia; when of the trachea, Hydrophonia; when of the bronchi, Hydrophonia; when of the lungs, Hydrophonia; when of the stomach, Hydrophonia; when of the intestines, Hydrophonia; when of the bladder, Hydrophonia; when of the uterus, Hydrophonia; when of the vagina, Hydrophonia; when of the rectum, Hydrophonia; when of the anus, Hydrophonia; when of the skin, Hydrophonia; when of the hair, Hydrophonia; when of the nails, Hydrophonia; when of the teeth, Hydrophonia; when of the bones, Hydrophonia; when of the muscles, Hydrophonia; when of the nerves, Hydrophonia; when of the blood, Hydrophonia; when of the lymphatics, Hydrophonia; when of the glands, Hydrophonia; when of the vessels, Hydrophonia; when of the organs, Hydrophonia; when of the system, Hydrophonia; when of the whole, Hydrophonia.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel causes from nature or from the action of the water in the bladder, and is expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain in the bladder, it becomes a sediment. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel causes pain in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the nature of the sediment. It is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax; when of the head, Hydrocephalus; when of the brain, Hydrocephalus; when of the eye, Hydrophthalmia; when of the ear, Hydrophonia; when of the nose, Hydrophonia; when of the throat, Hydrophonia; when of the larynx, Hydrophonia; when of the trachea, Hydrophonia; when of the bronchi, Hydrophonia; when of the lungs, Hydrophonia; when of the stomach, Hydrophonia; when of the intestines, Hydrophonia; when of the bladder, Hydrophonia; when of the uterus, Hydrophonia; when of the vagina, Hydrophonia; when of the rectum, Hydrophonia; when of the anus, Hydrophonia; when of the skin, Hydrophonia; when of the hair, Hydrophonia; when of the nails, Hydrophonia; when of the teeth, Hydrophonia; when of the bones, Hydrophonia; when of the muscles, Hydrophonia; when of the nerves, Hydrophonia; when of the blood, Hydrophonia; when of the lymphatics, Hydrophonia; when of the glands, Hydrophonia; when of the vessels, Hydrophonia; when of the organs, Hydrophonia; when of the system, Hydrophonia; when of the whole, Hydrophonia.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel causes from nature or from the action of the water in the bladder, and is expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain in the bladder, it becomes a sediment. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel causes pain in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the nature of the sediment. It is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax; when of the head, Hydrocephalus; when of the brain, Hydrocephalus; when of the eye, Hydrophthalmia; when of the ear, Hydrophonia; when of the nose, Hydrophonia; when of the throat, Hydrophonia; when of the larynx, Hydrophonia; when of the trachea, Hydrophonia; when of the bronchi, Hydrophonia; when of the lungs, Hydrophonia; when of the stomach, Hydrophonia; when of the intestines, Hydrophonia; when of the bladder, Hydrophonia; when of the uterus, Hydrophonia; when of the vagina, Hydrophonia; when of the rectum, Hydrophonia; when of the anus, Hydrophonia; when of the skin, Hydrophonia; when of the hair, Hydrophonia; when of the nails, Hydrophonia; when of the teeth, Hydrophonia; when of the bones, Hydrophonia; when of the muscles, Hydrophonia; when of the nerves, Hydrophonia; when of the blood, Hydrophonia; when of the lymphatics, Hydrophonia; when of the glands, Hydrophonia; when of the vessels, Hydrophonia; when of the organs, Hydrophonia; when of the system, Hydrophonia; when of the whole, Hydrophonia.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel causes from nature or from the action of the water in the bladder, and is expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain in the bladder, it becomes a sediment. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel causes pain in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the nature of the sediment. It is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax; when of the head, Hydrocephalus; when of the brain, Hydrocephalus; when of the eye, Hydrophthalmia; when of the ear, Hydrophonia; when of the nose, Hydrophonia; when of the throat, Hydrophonia; when of the larynx, Hydrophonia; when of the trachea, Hydrophonia; when of the bronchi, Hydrophonia; when of the lungs, Hydrophonia; when of the stomach, Hydrophonia; when of the intestines, Hydrophonia; when of the bladder, Hydrophonia; when of the uterus, Hydrophonia; when of the vagina, Hydrophonia; when of the rectum, Hydrophonia; when of the anus, Hydrophonia; when of the skin, Hydrophonia; when of the hair, Hydrophonia; when of the nails, Hydrophonia; when of the teeth, Hydrophonia; when of the bones, Hydrophonia; when of the muscles, Hydrophonia; when of the nerves, Hydrophonia; when of the blood, Hydrophonia; when of the lymphatics, Hydrophonia; when of the glands, Hydrophonia; when of the vessels, Hydrophonia; when of the organs, Hydrophonia; when of the system, Hydrophonia; when of the whole, Hydrophonia.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel causes from nature or from the action of the water in the bladder, and is expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain in the bladder, it becomes a sediment. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel causes pain in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the nature of the sediment. It is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax; when of the head, Hydrocephalus; when of the brain, Hydrocephalus; when of the eye, Hydrophthalmia; when of the ear, Hydrophonia; when of the nose, Hydrophonia; when of the throat, Hydrophonia; when of the larynx, Hydrophonia; when of the trachea, Hydrophonia; when of the bronchi, Hydrophonia; when of the lungs, Hydrophonia; when of the stomach, Hydrophonia; when of the intestines, Hydrophonia; when of the bladder, Hydrophonia; when of the uterus, Hydrophonia; when of the vagina, Hydrophonia; when of the rectum, Hydrophonia; when of the anus, Hydrophonia; when of the skin, Hydrophonia; when of the hair, Hydrophonia; when of the nails, Hydrophonia; when of the teeth, Hydrophonia; when of the bones, Hydrophonia; when of the muscles, Hydrophonia; when of the nerves, Hydrophonia; when of the blood, Hydrophonia; when of the lymphatics, Hydrophonia; when of the glands, Hydrophonia; when of the vessels, Hydrophonia; when of the organs, Hydrophonia; when of the system, Hydrophonia; when of the whole, Hydrophonia.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel causes from nature or from the action of the water in the bladder, and is expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain in the bladder, it becomes a sediment. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel causes pain in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the nature of the sediment. It is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax; when of the head, Hydrocephalus; when of the brain, Hydrocephalus; when of the eye, Hydrophthalmia; when of the ear, Hydrophonia; when of the nose, Hydrophonia; when of the throat, Hydrophonia; when of the larynx, Hydrophonia; when of the trachea, Hydrophonia; when of the bronchi, Hydrophonia; when of the lungs, Hydrophonia; when of the stomach, Hydrophonia; when of the intestines, Hydrophonia; when of the bladder, Hydrophonia; when of the uterus, Hydrophonia; when of the vagina, Hydrophonia; when of the rectum, Hydrophonia; when of the anus, Hydrophonia; when of the skin, Hydrophonia; when of the hair, Hydrophonia; when of the nails, Hydrophonia; when of the teeth, Hydrophonia; when of the bones, Hydrophonia; when of the muscles, Hydrophonia; when of the nerves, Hydrophonia; when of the blood, Hydrophonia; when of the lymphatics, Hydrophonia; when of the glands, Hydrophonia; when of the vessels, Hydrophonia; when of the organs, Hydrophonia; when of the system, Hydrophonia; when of the whole, Hydrophonia.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel causes from nature or from the action of the water in the bladder, and is expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain in the bladder, it becomes a sediment. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel causes pain in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the nature of the sediment. It is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax; when of the head, Hydrocephalus; when of the brain, Hydrocephalus; when of the eye, Hydrophthalmia; when of the ear, Hydrophonia; when of the nose, Hydrophonia; when of the throat, Hydrophonia; when of the larynx, Hydrophonia; when of the trachea, Hydrophonia; when of the bronchi, Hydrophonia; when of the lungs, Hydrophonia; when of the stomach, Hydrophonia; when of the intestines, Hydrophonia; when of the bladder, Hydrophonia; when of the uterus, Hydrophonia; when of the vagina, Hydrophonia; when of the rectum, Hydrophonia; when of the anus, Hydrophonia; when of the skin, Hydrophonia; when of the hair, Hydrophonia; when of the nails, Hydrophonia; when of the teeth, Hydrophonia; when of the bones, Hydrophonia; when of the muscles, Hydrophonia; when of the nerves, Hydrophonia; when of the blood, Hydrophonia; when of the lymphatics, Hydrophonia; when of the glands, Hydrophonia; when of the vessels, Hydrophonia; when of the organs, Hydrophonia; when of the system, Hydrophonia; when of the whole, Hydrophonia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. The Great Lung Remedy. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S). Sold by all Druggists. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) is the most successful remedy for Consumption EVERYBODY SUFFERING FROM Pulmonary Complaints, Should use Allen's Lung Balsam.

NOTICE, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Cures when other remedies fail. SHOULD YOU BE TROUBLED WITH Lung difficulty, use Allen's Lung Balsam. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) Has given universal satisfaction. USE ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM For all Pulmonary Affections, NEVER DESPAIR OF A CURE. If you have tried other Remedies, use Allen's Lung Balsam. GREAT SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED THE Introduction of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Is constantly recommended as a cure. ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH ASTHMA? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Will relieve you. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) Contains no Opium in any of its forms. STOP THAT Cough! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Will do it. ALLEN'S Lung Balsam Directions accompanying each Bottle. MOTHERS SHOULD KEEP ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM At hand to use in case of Croup. For Consumption, and all Pulmonary Complaints, this Balsam is the most desirable remedy ever offered to the public. Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus, changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heats the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of consumption. It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths from Consumption, when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it, if taken in time. We would recommend physicians having Consumptive patients, and who have failed to cure them with their own medicines, to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Atrial Physicians of Cincinnati are now using it in their practice with the happiest effects. It cures when other remedies fail. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., General Agents. For sale by J. W. Lippitt & Co., Wilmington, N. C. For sale by all Druggists. sept 15-1m

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. The Great Lung Remedy. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S). Sold by all Druggists. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) is the most successful remedy for Consumption EVERYBODY SUFFERING FROM Pulmonary Complaints, Should use Allen's Lung Balsam.

NOTICE, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Cures when other remedies fail. SHOULD YOU BE TROUBLED WITH Lung difficulty, use Allen's Lung Balsam. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) Has given universal satisfaction. USE ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM For all Pulmonary Affections, NEVER DESPAIR OF A CURE. If you have tried other Remedies, use Allen's Lung Balsam. GREAT SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED THE Introduction of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Is constantly recommended as a cure. ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH ASTHMA? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Will relieve you. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) Contains no Opium in any of its forms. STOP THAT Cough! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Will do it. ALLEN'S Lung Balsam Directions accompanying each Bottle. MOTHERS SHOULD KEEP ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM At hand to use in case of Croup. For Consumption, and all Pulmonary Complaints, this Balsam is the most desirable remedy ever offered to the public. Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus, changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heats the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of consumption. It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths from Consumption, when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it, if taken in time. We would recommend physicians having Consumptive patients, and who have failed to cure them with their own medicines, to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Atrial Physicians of Cincinnati are now using it in their practice with the happiest effects. It cures when other remedies fail. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., General Agents. For sale by J. W. Lippitt & Co., Wilmington, N. C. For sale by all Druggists. sept 15-1m

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. The Great Lung Remedy. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S). Sold by all Druggists. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) is the most successful remedy for Consumption EVERYBODY SUFFERING FROM Pulmonary Complaints, Should use Allen's Lung Balsam.

NOTICE, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Cures when other remedies fail. SHOULD YOU BE TROUBLED WITH Lung difficulty, use Allen's Lung Balsam. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) Has given universal satisfaction. USE ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM For all Pulmonary Affections, NEVER DESPAIR OF A CURE. If you have tried other Remedies, use Allen's Lung Balsam. GREAT SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED THE Introduction of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Is constantly recommended as a cure. ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH ASTHMA? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Will relieve you. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) Contains no Opium in any of its forms. STOP THAT Cough! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Will do it. ALLEN'S Lung Balsam Directions accompanying each Bottle. MOTHERS SHOULD KEEP ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM At hand to use in case of Croup. For Consumption, and all Pulmonary Complaints, this Balsam is the most desirable remedy ever offered to the public. Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus, changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heats the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of consumption. It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths from Consumption, when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it, if taken in time. We would recommend physicians having Consumptive patients, and who have failed to cure them with their own medicines, to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. Atrial Physicians of Cincinnati are now using it in their practice with the happiest effects. It cures when other remedies fail. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., General Agents. For sale by J. W. Lippitt & Co., Wilmington, N. C. For sale by all Druggists. sept 15-1m

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. The Great Lung Remedy. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S). Sold by all Druggists. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) is the most successful remedy for Consumption EVERYBODY SUFFERING FROM Pulmonary Complaints, Should use Allen's Lung Balsam.

NOTICE, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Cures when other remedies fail. SHOULD YOU BE TROUBLED WITH Lung difficulty, use Allen's Lung Balsam. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) Has given universal satisfaction. USE ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM For all Pulmonary Affections, NEVER DESPAIR OF A CURE. If you have tried other Remedies, use Allen's Lung Balsam. GREAT SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED THE Introduction of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Is constantly recommended as a cure. ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH ASTHMA? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Will relieve you. LUNG BALSAM (ALLEN'S) Contains no Opium in any of its forms. STOP THAT Cough! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Will do it. ALLEN'S Lung Balsam Directions accompanying each Bottle. MOTHERS SHOULD KEEP ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM At hand to use in case of Croup. For Consumption, and all Pulmonary Complaints, this Balsam is the most desirable remedy ever offered to the public. Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus, changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heats the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of consumption. It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case