

W. M. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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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 fifty 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 R. 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. They cost only the stamps both for postage and registry, and in the money sent, 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.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months may have the STAR mailed regularly to their address by leaving orders at this office. Price, 75 cents for one month, or \$2.00 for three months.

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

THE QUESTION OF A CONVENTION.

An immediate product of the recent decisive Conservative victory in North Carolina is the discussion of the propriety of a State Convention for purposes of Constitutional reform. We do not deprecate the discussion of this question, conducted as it has been with great moderation and decorum by the Conservative press, nor do we think that it is likely to seriously embarrass our victorious party in the great work that is already upon its hands, unless it shall be unseasonably pressed.

The very caution with which our contemporaries approach the subject, reveals their impression of its extreme delicacy at the present time and under present circumstances. As yet the discussion has assumed the shape of mere general suggestion, and since it has developed no inharmonious spirit we do not regret it.

As to the general outline of reformatory measures suggested thus far, we believe there will be no considerable differences among our party friends, and there is no doubt that a large segment of the Republican party recognizes the necessity of material change in our organic law. Nevertheless we shall greatly err in undertaking to do too much. The Conservatives of North Carolina are in a condition demanding courage and ardor, but requiring also moderation and deliberate counsel. Our victory was a victory of Peace; a triumph over the policy of Passion. Our banners were emblazoned with the symbols of Peace, and our slogans were invocations of social order and domestic quiet. The people do not misinterpret the triumph achieved by their zeal and devotion. They do not desire that their work shall be jeopardized by undue haste and excessive order. They do not ask for the inauguration of a policy of vengeance, and they do not believe that the wicked work of years of misrule is to be remedied by sudden and violent changes; abundant in zeal but most likely sadly deficient in wisdom.

The demand for a Convention presupposes a necessity for certain organic changes not properly within the purview of Legislative action. And it is in this view that we concur in a desire for a Convention at some future day, not very distant, but certainly not immediately at hand. If we desire perpetual unrest and never-ending partisan animosity, individual contentions and local jealousies, we cannot better serve our purpose than by keeping the question of Constitutional amendment and revision as a constant element in the party politics of the State.

And that will inevitably be the result, if the Legislature shall be delegated to do that which is properly the province of the sovereign people in Convention. Yet the Legislature has an ample staff quite sufficient to employ all its talent and industry, and to engage the wisest counsel of the ablest and best men of the State. Until the Legislature shall have performed the mission now before it, and performed it thoroughly and wisely, the Conservative party has its hands full. Let us not be too eager in this matter of a Convention. Festina lente is an excellent maxim under certain circumstances. Let us not embarrass and perplex the popular mind with issues which it is not now prepared to entertain. The people are thoroughly abreast of the moment; they have shown that they can be trusted, and at the right moment they will be found ready. We control the situation absolutely. Our possible errors are now the sole hope of a vanquished and disheartened adversary.

As an evidence that the women folk of North are determined to adopt any of the occupations pursued by males, which they may fancy, it is mentioned that fifty ladies will be present for admission into the medical department of the Michigan University at its opening.

THE TOURGEE LETTER.

The blameless Abbott is laughed at by the press of the whole country for his explanation of the Tourgee letter. It is voted the lamest effort at an "explanation" of an unhappy predicament that ever a Senatorial brain spent two months in hatching.

Here is the passage of the Senator's explanation which has most provoked the mirthful sallies of the wicked newspapers: "It is evident that the mistake was made by Mr. James Fitzpatrick, a copying clerk of the Senate. He made both copies that sent to Gov. Holden and that sent to Mr. Cobb. I did not believe when I sent you the first copy that Fitzpatrick had made a mistake of that kind, but the copy itself is conclusive."

Is there no limit to newspaper license? Can a Senator's solemn assertions be made a subject of ridicule and railery?

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

The captures made by the Prussian army since the commencement of the war, exclusive of those at Strasburg, are: One Emperor, one Marshal, 29 Generals, 3,359 officers, 104,950 privates, 10,280 officers, at least 56 eagles, 102 mitrailleuses, 887 field and fortress guns, over 400 wagons and trains, several pontoon trains, magazines, railway trains, with an incalculable quantity of supplies in arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, forage and provisions. The surrender at Strasburg included 451 officers and 17,000 men, besides a large quantity of guns, munitions of war, etc., etc.

THE PRODIGAL RETURNED.

Young Forney, who was supposed to be lost, has of course "turned up" safe and sound. Believing Forney to be quite worthy of his sire, we never gave ourselves any apprehensions as to his safety. Such fellows are like bad shillings, and never fail to "turn up," most frequently, too, when they can be well spared.

Forney, Jr. was sent to New York on some business for his father's "two papers, both daily," and went to visit a friend on Governor's Island, where he remained five days, during which time his loving papa was ignorant of his whereabouts. The stock of whiskey on Governor's Island was materially diminished during the visit.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY GEN. ABBOTT'S LAST LETTER CONCERNING THE TOURGEE MATTER.

The garbling seems to have been saddled on a clerk at Washington.

PALMETTO LEAVES.

Charleston is surfeited with amusements.

A company of U. S. troops is to be quartered in Edgefield.

Thomas Dodd, an old citizen of Coconee, died on the 23rd ult.

The Reformists of Charleston are accused by the News with being apathetic.

Business men in Charleston are grumbling over the tightness of the money market.

Judge Carpenter spoke at Chester on Wednesday, with great force and much effect.

Mr. Adolphus A. Caldwell, of Columbia, died at Macon, Ga., on the 6th of consumption.

A colored man by the name of Moses Grant was killed by the falling of an old house in Charleston on Friday. Two or three other persons were badly wounded.

At the recent sitting of the Court of Sessions for Greenville county, Andrew Hill, colored, was convicted of the crime of murdering Captain Thomas Holtsclaw, of that county, some time ago. Judge Orr sentenced Hill to be hung on the 28th of October.

At Antioch church, Edgefield county, seven miles north of the Court House, a difficulty occurred on Sunday between Robert D. Brunson and James M. Holson and others, in which several of the parties were wounded, one of them seriously. Mr. Brunson has since died.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.

Over Three Thousand People Killed.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from India:

"The Roman Catholic Bishop of Batavia, of the confines of Thibet, China and Burma, sends to India a terrible account of an earthquake in that region, affecting an area of one hundred and eighty by ninety miles. The event occurred on the 11th of April, and his last letter is dated the 20th of May. Considering that the missionaries there can communicate only by Shanghai, the transit of the letters has been rapid. Last year, it may be remembered, there was a very destructive earthquake in the, in one sense, adjoining British district of Cachar. A shock at five in the morning, and a stronger shock at noon were followed at sunset by an earthquake which leveled the whole town and killed or brused half the population. The missionaries escaped to their garden, and only one of their servants perished. The large and splendid Lamaserai, inhabited by three thousand Lamas, fell with a crash."

"The Chinese official reports, which Dr. Chabreau tells us are a little exaggerated, estimate the loss of human life at 473 Lamas, 57 soldiers and 2,313 common people. A series of earthquake shocks were felt as far as Phug-montang, where Mr. T. Cooper met Seer Suggung, the Nepalese Ambassador, in 1868. The village and many others are destroyed, and so many of the authorities and the soldiers have been buried under the ruins of their houses that robbers, like wild beasts, run everywhere. To conclude, in the bishop's own words, the imperial highway from Pekin to (Y) has been, and is said to be now, totally impracticable near Kong-dze-tin by the fall of a mountain and the sudden upheaving of a new one."

ON SATURDAY LAST, PRESIDENT GRANT STOPPING AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL IN THIS CITY, ACCEPTED AN INVITATION FROM MR. F. A. GILES, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, TO VISIT THEIR WORKS AT MARION, N. J.

The carriage was provided, and the President party started for Marion, distant only two miles on the New Jersey Railroad. The party consisted of the President, his private secretary, General Porter, Mr. Giles, William C. Ribbe, Judge Ogden, of Jersey City, Mr. E. B. Mason, of New York, and a crowd of gentlemen. They reached their destination in due time, and were received by Mr. L. H. Wright, in the main office of the works. The arched carriage entrance leading into the grounds surrounding the factory, was gallily decked with flags, and a crowd was collected in the street, having heard of the intended visit.

In keeping with or in advance of the progress of the age, perhaps, the manufacture of watches by machinery in this country, which is about now commencing, is a mechanical feat or turn of mind, would be a thousand times repaid for their time and trouble, in making a visit to the large and extensive manufactory erected and owned by the United States Watch Company, at Marion, N. J. The President party on a visit to their premises at Marion, two miles west of Jersey City.

Immediately on the arrival of the party, accompanied by Mr. Giles and the gentlemanly superintendent, we were shown through the works, commencing with the engine room, from which power is derived for driving many hundreds of different machines, and the room where the rough metal is forged by heavy machinery, both of which occupy the basement, then to the machine shop on the first floor. In this room there were some thirty machinists employed in manufacturing machines to be used on the premises in preparing the different parts of the watch, of which there are two hundred and eighty pieces, many of which those persons have the community of mechanical arts, and are performed and ready to occupy their place and perform their peculiar functions in the watch. From the machine shop we passed from room to room until we reached the top or story where the watch plates are prepared, and after this to a Springfield musket, and put together, after which they are set in operation and regulated in the atmosphere of the factory, these subjected to the heat with the temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and after this to the refrigerator with the temperature of 40 degrees. And, if there is any variance in either of the above tests, they are subjected to an examination to detect the cause of the variance, and an expert experience enables the artisan to discover and correct. During the examination of this extensive manufactory, where there were between 400 and 500 hands operating many hundreds of machines, the President frequently and in a most interesting way, and with great delight at the skill displayed in the getting up of these wonderfully intricate machines, and the facility with which, under the hands of the skilled operator, those complicated double and treble motioned little wonders would perform the parts assigned to them, and the neatness of the work, and the precision of the thread or set, or the head of a screw so small as to be scarcely discernible to any but the clearest natural sight, the parts of which, when subjected to a magnifying glass, were absolutely perfect. He complimented Mr. Giles and his co-operators upon the completeness of these watches and the vast amount of wealth that such enterprises added to the country, and cheerfully referred to his personal pleasure and interest in the success of such efforts.

A pleasant episode to an enjoyable and interesting visit, Mr. Giles, in a felicitous speech, in which he referred to the notable services rendered his country by the President, not only in the field, but particularly since he had guided the helm of state, presented him with a splendid silver watch of their own make, which the President accepted with his acknowledgments, accompanied by words of encouragement for the company, and his thanks for the pleasant visit he had enjoyed.

The party were then invited to the St. James Hotel, where they partook of champagne and a fine collation. The President and the rest of the party returned to this city in carriages, arriving at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 4 o'clock. — N. Y. Paper.

THE PRINCE OF LOCAL REPORTERS.

A contemporary contains the following remarkable local account of a "distressing accident": Last evening about 6 o'clock, as Mr. William Schuyler, an old and respectable citizen of South Park, was leaving his residence to go down town, as has been his usual custom for many years, with the exception only of a short interval in the Spring of 1850, during which he was confined to his bed by injuries received in attempting to stop a runaway horse by thoughtlessly placing himself directly in its wake and throwing up his hands and shouting, which, if he had done so even a single moment sooner, must inevitably have frightened the animal still more, instead of checking its speed, although disastrous enough to himself as it was, and rendered more melancholy and distressing by reason of the presence of his wife's mother, who was there and saw the occurrence, notwithstanding it is at least likely, though not necessarily so, that she should be recommissioning in another direction when incidents occur, not being vivacious and on the lookout, as a general thing, but even the reverse, as her own mother is said to have stated, who is no more, but died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection upwards of three years ago, aged 86, being a Christian woman and without guile, as it were, or property, in consequence of the fire of 1849, which destroyed every solitary thing she had in the world. But such is life. Let us all take warning by this solemn occurrence, and let us endeavor so to conduct ourselves that when we come to die we can do it. Let us place our hands upon our hearts, and say with earnestness and sincerity that from this day forth we will beware of the intoxicating bowl.

Gen. Abbott's Letter.

To the Editor of the Tribune: "Sir: You will pardon me for troubling you again about the garbled Tourgee letter. Yesterday I received from the Hon. Mr. Cobb, of N. C., from the Congressional District of this State, a copy of the Tourgee letter which I furnished him. In the place which speaks of the breaking open of houses it reads 35,000 or 5,000, and not '400 or 500,' as in the original letter. It is evident that the mistake was made by Mr. James Fitzpatrick, a copying clerk of the Senate. He made both copies that sent to Gov. Holden and that sent to Mr. Cobb. I did not believe when I sent you the first copy that Fitzpatrick had made a mistake of that kind, but the copy itself is conclusive."

I regret any injustice which may have been done by Mr. Holden in the matter, but I think it is better to have the matter cleared up than to have any hand in "garbling" the letter. I regret still more that I was at first misled as to the origin of the mistake. Very respectfully, J. C. ABBOTT, N. C., Sept. 25th, 1870.

Distillers' Guide.

10,000 LBS. PURE ARTICLE.

For sale by the undersigned at 100 N. 2nd St. N. C., Sept. 25th, 1870.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SYSTEMS RUN DOWN.

Persons often allow their systems to run down, or rather run them down by overwork, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY" in other words, a weak and partial collapse of the physical system, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the body and mental energies, it is pronounced by competent medical authority, "as restorative in use." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and overconfident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in indoor occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

Asiatic Cholera in China.

Almost Every Case Cured With PAIN KILLER.

[From Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China, now visiting his home in Penn.]

Dear Sir:—During a residence of some ten years as a missionary in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge, the Cholera. In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a teaspoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bath the stomach with the Pain Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight of ten recovered.

Truly yours, R. K. TELFORD.

If attacked with the Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramp, Colic, don't delay the use of the PAIN KILLER.

Dear Sir:—During a long residence in China I have used your invaluable Pain Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the summer of 1862-63, while residing in Shanghai, I found it almost a certain cure for Cholera. If used in time, indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and I have been obliged often to fall upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them, and opens a door of usefulness. In diarrhoea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, etc., your PAIN KILLER has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly, T. P. CRAWFORD.

Mrs. Ransom's Seminary.

THE FIFTH SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF MRS. RANSOM'S FEMALE SEMINARY will open on Thursday, October 6th, at the residence of the Principal, corner Fifth and Dock streets.

A full corps of ABLE and EXPERIENCED Professors and Assistants has been secured. The Principal assures her patrons and the public generally that no effort of her own part or that of her Assistants will be spared to render her Seminary the peer of any similar institution in the country, and every way worthy of their support.

MRS. ROBERT RANSOM, Principal.

2,000 Barrels Lime.

FRESH AND SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE MARKET. For sale very low by WORTH & WORTH.

\$200 REWARD.

It having come to the knowledge of the city authorities, that several houses in the City of Wilmington, have been burglariously entered, within the past ten days, I offer a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and final conviction of any person or persons concerned therein, and I further offer a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the goods and articles stolen.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the apprehension and final conviction of any person or persons concerned therein, and I further offer a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the goods and articles stolen.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the apprehension and final conviction of any person or persons concerned therein, and I further offer a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the goods and articles stolen.

Mayor's Office.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the apprehension and final conviction of any person or persons concerned therein, and I further offer a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the goods and articles stolen.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the apprehension and final conviction of any person or persons concerned therein, and I further offer a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the goods and articles stolen.

Cotton Yarn.

50 BALES ASSORTED NUMBERS.

Corn, Corn.

12000 BUSHELS CORN.

Rice, Rice.

61000 LBS. NEW RICE.

CRESCENT, MARION, & CO., Publishers.

W. M. H. BERNARD, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C.

MERCHANTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

President, T. C. DELEEN, Vice-President, J. H. PHIPPS, Secretary, A. D. HOLLY.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AND PAYABLE IN PROFITS. No restriction upon TRAVEL, nor upon RESIDENCE anywhere.

WILMINGTON AGENCY.

(AT OFFICE OF FETTERWAY & MOORE), J. FRANCIS KING, M. D., Medical Examiner.

ROGER MOORE, Agent.

ARROW TIES!

For Baling Cotton.

250 TONS, (10,000 bundles, 50 lbs. each, and containing 30 Tons and Buckles, now in Store.)

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

WE OFFER TO THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS OF THE STATE THE ABOVE TIES, which are now so universally known and approved throughout the Cotton States, as the

Neatest, Strongest and Most Easily and Quickly Applied of any Tie Known in the Market!

The fastenings, as well as the bands, are of the best ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON, and experience has shown that they do not break, as many of the CAST-IRON fastenings of other ties do, thereby saving much expense in rope, labor, and mending Cotton at the shipping point.

WE HAVE ALSO A SMALL SUPPLY OF SELF-FASTENING BUCKLE TIES!

OF SAME MANUFACTURE.

Prices as low or lower than GOOD TIES can be bought at in any market on the Coast.

Liberal Arrangements made with Merchants and Dealers.

DeROSSET & CO., Agents for North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 1870-S&Fm.

WORKS OF THE UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY.

GILES, WALES & CO., MARION, N. J.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

Salesroom of the United States Watch Co., 13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of all the grades of American Watches, Pendant Winders and Key Winders.

BOTH NICKEL AND FROSTED MOVEMENTS.

The finer grades all having three pairs Central Pivots, Cap Jewels, in Gold Settings, and accurately adjusted to both Gold and Silver, and all, even in the cheapest grades, having the Straight-Line Escapement, with Exposed Pallet Jewels, and hardened and Tempered Hair-Springs; and for our late improvement in STEM WINDING mechanism, we claim a Strength, Simplicity, and Smoothness hitherto unattained in any other manufacture, at home or abroad.

Constantly on hand, full lines of all styles, in Gold, Silver, Diamond Set, and Marble Cases, Minute Repeaters, Independent, 1-4, 1-8, Split and Fly back Seconds, for taking three different times, and for all other purposes.

Price Lists furnished the trade on application, enclosing business card. Wholesale by the trade generally.

Wholesale Warerooms, 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

And GILES, BROTHER & CO., 124 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

WATCH NO. 1088, STEM WINDER, bearing Trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from December 1868, to January 17th, 1870; its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.

WATCH NO. 1089, STEM WINDER, bearing Trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from December 1868, to January 17th, 1870; its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.

WATCH NO. 1090, STEM WINDER, bearing Trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from December 1868, to January 17th, 1870; its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.

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WATCH NO. 1092, STEM WINDER, bearing Trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from December 1868, to January 17th, 1870; its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.

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WATCH NO. 1103, STEM WINDER, bearing Trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from December 1868, to January 17th, 1870; its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.

WATCH NO. 1104, STEM WINDER, bearing Trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from December 1868, to January 17th, 1870; its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.

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