held shall be of little value to him who holds him, and sluggish indolence is, like ignorance, the inevitable law of slavery. The absence of schools, the want of diversified fields of employment, degraded the non-slaveholding whites of the country, and the most enterprising of them left the land of their birth to find happier homes. Thus the South, whose great need was population to develop her vast and varied resources, and build up cities, towns, and villages along her great lines of transit, and thus increase the value of her lands and diminish the cost of travel and transportation, was constantly expelling her own children. Nor did she welcome emigration. The German, the Provisions, went reverently to Himfor counsel, man quit the scenes of their childhood and the graves of their fathers in pursuit of liberty and a higher degree of physical comfort than is accorded the laboring man in those lands. In their native homes they learn that in the North there is political equality for all, and that every fair day's work done by man, woman, or the constitution soon to be framed for your child, is assured by the law of the land a fair day's wages; and that westward, to the last frontier, there is no village, however small, in which the free schoolhouse is not open to every child. Thus attracted, they have come to the North and West by millions. The immigration last year numbered more than 300,000, and added a sum greater than the total of our national debt to the wealth of the people whose numbers they swelled. I found this morning that I had with me by aceident, a copy of an address made to my neighbors, October 3, 1856, from which, if it be only to show you that I teach no new doctrine, I beg leave to submit a brief extract: I have another set of illustrations to give

you, and I now speak not of slaves, but of the free white men of the South. Men love their homes; the place of their birth; the in-stitutions under which they pass happy childhood, prosperous youth, and enter into a suc-cessful career of manhood. There are thirteen millions of Northern men from whom emigrants might go, while there are but six mil sus of 1850 found 609,371 persons living in the free States who were born in the slave States, while only 206,638 persons born in the free States were living in the slave States. Yes, my fellowcitizens, in 1850 there were 609,361 men and women of Southern birth living in the Northern States; they had fled from the blessings of labor owned by capital. But you may say, they had come to the cities to engage in commerce; had come to pursue the arts in Philadelphia, New York, Boston; had come to find employment in all the various pursuits of our great cities.' Let us see, therefore, how many people born in the planting States had emigrated into two States of the North- Indiana and Illinois-in which there are no great cities; in which you may say there are no universities; in which the arts have scarcely been developed; in which commerce has scarcely a footing; which are two of the young grazing and grain-growing States of the North. In 1850 there were in those two States 47,026 who had emigrated from North Carolina, 8,231 from South Carolina, 2,103 from Georgia, 45,037 from Tennessee, 1,730 from Alabama, 777 from Mississippi, 701 from Louisiana, 107 from Texas, 44 from Florida; making the total of those who had left these nine planting States to go to those two agricultural and grazing States,

Do you reproach me and others of the North that we did not in those days come and lay these arguments before you? Ah, my friends you forget the terrible despotism you had established over yourselves. The fact that I entertained the opinions I am expressing made the climate South of the Potomac and Ohio so insalubrous for me that I did not dare breathe it for an hour. You raised the cry of abolitionist against a Northern man, and beings with hearts as unrelenting as the bloodhound, pursued him to his death. Not only did you prohibit men who would have gladly eat with you at your hearthside and taken sweet counsel with you, from entering your beautiful region, but, through the arts of your politicians and the demogoguery of the Democratic leaders of the North, you hunted them to their very homes. While delivering the very address from which I have read to you, a shower of eggs was harled at me by pre-siavery Democrats; and my only consolation was, to thank God that the American Lagre laid fresh eggs. [Great laughter and applause | Nor was this conduct ascribable to individuals only. The State of South Carolina seized from the deck of their vessels colored citizens of other States who chanced to enter the ports of that State, and incarcerated them as felons, made them chargeable with costs and jail fees, and in default of the payment of these, sold them and their posterity as slaves. And when, what Southern men called the Sovereign Saite of Massachusetts, sent one of her ablest and most venerable lawyers to raise the question of law arising out of this conduct, before a South Carolina court, the people of Charleston-not the roughs, but those who could do such an act with highest - courtesy-the very pinks of the chivary of that city, gave that distinguished man and the accomplished daughter that accompanied nim the option of departure from the city in twenty-four hours or tar and feathers and jolly rides on rails. Again, it is known to all the North, though pernaps you may not be aware of the fact, that the State of Georgia, by cmn act of her Legislature approved by the Governor, and to be found among the printed laws-offered a reward of five or twenty thousand dollars, I forget which, for the body, dead or alive, of a citizen of Massachusetts, who had never entered that State, or been so far South as the capital of his country; but who had had the temerity to publish, through the columns of his own paper, his disbenet in the divinity of slavery, and assertion of the right of every woman to the possession of the body of every living child that had cost her the pangs of maternity. You treated difference of opinion as the most heinous of crimes; and from each and all of the Southern States, native citizens, and some of them men of just distinction, were driven by threats of popular violence Such was the case with the Grimkes, of South Carolina; Underwood, of Virginia; into the field, and kept there for four years, during which the bloodiest and best-contested battles of history were fought, armies each numbering more than a million of men, need and of Helper and Professor Hedrick, of North Carolina. Why did we not come and reason with you? Do you forget that you would not receive nor permit your neighbors to receive, through the postolice, any papers or periodical that did not pander to your prejudices. The receipt through the postolice of dices. The receipt through the post office of the Liberator, the Anti-Stavery Standard, the Independent, the New York Tribune, or any by the courts of Europe. Let us, then, not grieve over the past, but bating no jot of leading Republican paper, by one of your neighbors, branded him as an Abolitionist, heart or hope move onward in our great work, and the struggling millions of Lurope will find encouragement in our labors, and innuand rendered his life insecure among you. The North would gladly have discussed the question. It opened its public halls to your merable posterity will rise to revere our country's flag, and call those who fell martyrs in orators, and its people swarmed to hear them. people were amazed at the infatuation which was driving the two sections headlong into war. But I come not to bandy crimination or recrimination with you. There is "ample room and verge enough" for that between you and the leaders of the Democracy of the North. But for myself and the Republican party, I say: Shake not your gory locks at us, for you cannot say that we did it. You spurned

or counsels; and though we would gladly

of freedom and equality, the foundations which were so wisely laid by our forefathe only two faulty stones—those on which were inscribed the fatal words, Compranise and In all this broad land no men of color-you, citizens of Louisiana, who wear the livery of Afric's burnished sungive thanks unto God that he has turned and overturned, until the humblest of you stands erect in the majesty of free manhood, the equal of your fellow man before the laws of your country, as you are before the beneficent

He guided the pen of Abraham Lincola while writing the proclamation of emancipation. [Great enthusiasm and applause.] And they who enacted the civil rights bill and the hman, the Englishman, and the Scotch- and recognized His sovereign presence as in their midst. The charter of your freedom is from Him. Freedom is His last, best blessing to you. Maintain it by sleepless vigilance, and by any requisite sacrifice; for in surrendering it you will be alike recreant to man and God See to it, that a common school system, broad enough, as is that of the North, to embrace every child born in the Commonwealth, or brought into it by emigration, is established by State. See to it, that the press is free; and be tolerant of opinion, for by the collision of opinion is the truth elicited. Welcome among you the people of every clime and nation; and remember that the prosperity of the State is but the aggregate prosperity of the individual citizens thereof. Will you not do this? I We will, yes, yes.] I know you will. And as this as-surunce thrills me, I behold a vision grander than that of Columbus; for I know that behind the islands that interrupted his Western voyage to the Indies lies a broad continent, sweeping from the rock-bound coast of the storm-lashed Atlantic to the golden shores of the sleeping Pacific. [Applause.] And that from the Rio Grande to the perpetual snows of Mount Hood, it is inhabited by one people, who, though differing in origin, are harmoneous in language, thought, and sentiment; and who, though the citizens of many States, each having its own constitution, recognize as supreme one govern-ment, and that the freest yet devised by man. Applause. I cannot better illustrate the value of this unity than by pointing to the future of your own heautiful city. It is the entrepot for the commerce of the Gulf, the trade of which proceeds under our bright flag. The river that winds around you carries to the sea the waters of sixty thousand miles of river course. The valley it drains will sustain a opulation of five hundred millions of people. They will be free, intelligent, enterprising, and given to commerce; and your city will be the centre of their great commercial exchanges. [Applause.] But as I look through the vista of a brief future, the glories of the great cities of antiquity fade away, and Florence, Venice and Genoa, recur to me as but so many distant villages. Not Paris or Loudon will be your equal; for behind each of them lies a territory less in extent and resources than any one of a score of American States; while behind New Orleans lie the resources-agricultural, mineral and manufacturing-of a territory broader and richer than all Western Europe, and a people destined at no distant day to be more numerous than the people of Europe, from sunny Portugal to hyperborean Norway. And when those days shall come, loyal men of Louisiana, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be uttered with reverence by every lip, and all men will give thanks to God that He so ordered His providence as to establish political equality throughout the enduring Union of American States, [Tremendous applause followed this eloquent reference to the man whom all in the audience delight to hear spoken of,] My colored friends, permit me to thank you for the enthusiasm with which you greeted my advent among you. If at any time I have suffered for you, you have abundantly rewarded me by this exhibition of your generous appreciation. Permit me now to address a few remarks more especially to those who have not known as you, the woes of slavery or the consequences of disfranchisement under popular government. My white fellow-citizens, let me say to you that you are charged with a duty grander than is often confided to a generation of men. You are to unite with

those whom through life you have been taught to despise as an interior race, in organizing a party in Louisiana in harmony with the great Republican party of the North. That party is based on, vivilied and cemented by two sentiments-love for the Union and devotion to human freedom, Its whole creed may be the public guest of the City of Edinburgh. summed up in the phrase-perfect and indestructible unity of the States, with the perpetual maintenance of the largest liberty of the individual citizen, consistent with the general welfare. If you fail to give full scope and power to either of these sentiments, you will in so far fall short of the due performance of your mission. Justice is band, and knows no color; and justice is the law of the Republican party. In enfranchising our fellow-citizens of African descent we must accept them as entitled to all the rights, privileges and umenities of citizenship. We must not give a mere intellectual assent to the propositions on which we base our action; but accept them as animating and controlling sentiments. Rights not guaranteed by daily practice are not secured. Established habit is the only sure safeguard of personal liberty order of its President, adopt a special in our land. The Constitution of the United | local pass-word, to be given only to mem-States has always guaranteed to every citizen the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship to the citizens of each State in the several States; but when, before this war, was I, or men who hold opinions in common with me, safe in attempting to exercise that constitutional right in any slave State. As I have shown you, dominant sentiment may override League of America are before the public constitutional and legal provisions. Rest not, therefore, your experiment upon the embodiment in constitution or law of abstract princi-ples; but see to it that they are embodied practically in the organization of primary caucus and convention, and ultimate organization of city, parish, and State. If you rise to the prompt accomplishment of this great work the day of strife will have passed, and the American sword may be beaten into a ploughshare. A homogeneous people, bound together by the immense diversity of their varied interests, by the most unrestrained personal intercourse and the freest interchange of thought through a free press, will find no issues that legislation or diplomacy may not

settle. And a nation that, in its infancy, put

will be matters of easy and speedy solution

its maintenance, and those who through the civil strife completed their work, blessed

among men. [Long and continued applause.] WE have received from our friend Walter G. West, of West's Book Store, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest's Monthly Magazine, and Frank Leslies' Magazine, for the month of August. These are splendid numbers—each



ENION, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW NEW BERN, JULY, 23, 1867.

Reading matter on every page.

NEWS SUMMARY

Elsewhere we print a synopsis of the President's voto of the Reconstruction bill. The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 30 to 6 in the Senate, and 100 to 22 in the House. Sundry bills of minor importance were

paysed by Congress on Saturday. The Judiciary Committee of the House was authorized to send for persons and papers, on the question whether Kentucky, Maryland and Dela ware have Republican Constitutions. The Conference Committe reported an adjournment from four o'clock, 21st. inst., to November. Agreed to make both billing

In the Senate John Netherland, of Texas, was confirmed Minister to Bolivia. The nomination of Ino. A. McClernand as Minister. and Ottenburg as Secretary of Legation was rejected. D. Rumley was confirmed as Col lector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C.

A. Richmond dispatch of the 20th inst. says: The Justices of the Hustings Court will meet on Monday, to consider a letter from General Schoffeld, which was sent to the Recorder to-dayolod soldissonni asw

The case of Hovey is that of the teacher of freedmen who was assaulted by Holtze. Gen. Schofield's letter says: "It is represented that the records of the Court of Hust ings show that the highest penalty imposed in the most aggravated case of assault and batery was \$150, while in ordinary cases the penalty was merely nominal fine and cost. That in the case of Holtze, for an aggravated case ve. Hovey for an assault upon the brother of Holtze the same Court thought proper to add to the fine of \$150, imprisonment by the jury for thirty days in the County jail. And that in the case of William Shellings, Wm. A. Drake, and others above referred to, the Commonwealth's Attorney was permitted to enter anolle prosequi, and the prisoners were discharged upon the ground, as stated in substance by the Coursel for the defence, that where the parties were born North of an imaginary line the judgment of the Court was set aside, and also that our Courts were now intended solely for the trial of Confederates.

The action of the Court of Hustings in these three cases seems to require explanation. The above statement is therefore referred to you as one of the Justices of that Court, for any explanation you may wish to make.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, [Signed] S. F. CHALFIN,

FOREIGN.

European advices announce a movement against Romes on the part of Garibaldi. At Pistoja he proclaimed that the time for the liberation of Rome from the rule of the Pope had arrived. A later Florence dispatch asserts that an engagement had already taken place near Vicenza, between the Garibaldians and the Italian troops,

Empress Eugenie was to have visited Queen Victoria on Sunday last. Wm. Lloyd Garrison has been received as

U. L. A. SPECIAL NOTICE.

GRAND NAT. COUNCIL CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1867.

It being alleged that a traitor in Tennessee has divulged the National password of the order, with some other portions of the work, a change will be promptly made in the same. Until such change is communicated through the authorized agents of the order, each State and each subordinate council will, by bers who are known, or vouched for as truly loyal men.

We take this occasion to say, that the principles and purposes of the Union without reserve, and are confidently submitted for the approval of every patriot. The secret work so-called and the passwords are used for the purpose only of keeping the enemies of the Order out of

The Order does not in the least feel embarrassed by any pretended exposure. The better its objects are known the more will the organization be appreciated, The pass-words will be changed. The work of the Order will go on without interruption, and the traitor, whoever he may be, will have injured no one but himfear no foreign war. [Applause.] The prestige of this war is at the back of our European diplomacy, and if we listen to the voice of reason in our demands, American questions self. Papers friendly to the organization and desirous of promoting the triumph of the great principles vindicated in the contest for the preservation of the Government, are requested to copy this notice. J. M. EDMUNDS,

Pres. of National Council, U. L. A.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention which is to assemble at Raleigh on the 5th of September next, will have a most

important duty to perform. be made in every county in the State to have embraced you as brothers, you refused to listen to our fraternal prayers.

Happily, these things belong to the past. Having endured the agony of four years of war, conducted with unequalled valor, and on a scale of unequalled magnitude, we rise as a new nation, to perfect the continental temple

August. These are splendid numbers—each containing beautiful engravings of plates and of the latest fashions, which we know will interest the fair sex of our city.

All of the above Magazines can be had at enough already attached to the Republication.

great objects and lofty aims of mate influence, in every section and lo- moral worth, and capacity. cality, it is highly important that our State organization should be rendered as swer whether he is for or against a Con-

and patriotic meeting which assembled ly heard anything more from those at Raleigh on the 27th of March last, work to be performed. The santal and

We understand very well the difficulties to be encountered, in a State with an extended territory like ours, in proeuring a full attendance at a State Convention. Such, however, is the deep and absorbing interest now felt in securing a speedy restoration of the State to her proper position in the Union, that we are sanguine the attendance of a most formi dable Convention can be secured, at Raleigh, at the time proposed.

The chief purpose in assembling, as we understand it, is to consolidate the party and have a full, free and frank interchange of sentiment as to the best means of securing, in a legitimate and lawfal manner, success at the polls.

No intelligent person will attempt to dispute the proposition for a moment, that the only political organization now in the State which is capable of making restoration to the Union, on the Congressional plan, an absolute certainty, is THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. We all know that exists in the State, and hence the breadth and administer the oaths. and measure of responsibility that rests to investigate the paymaster's department. upon the Republican party camot be

The call for the Convention has been made upon a basis of the most popular and satisfactory character. In effect, it will really be a delegated and mass Convention combined, with all the advantages incident to each. As we understand it, each county is expected to send as many Republican delegates as it may desire, but when in Convention to be entitled to the same number of votes, or twice as many, as it may have representatives in the House of Commons.

The present Republican State Executive Committee, by which the Convention has been called, will doubtless soon issue a formal notice, such as we believe was agreed upon at its meeting on the 5th of

The first and most essential consideration by which the Convention to assemble will prove a complete success, is, that a spirit of genuine patriotism and harmony should prevail throughout our extended ranks. Let the old maxim, "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH," be deeply rivited on the mind of every delegate before he sets his face toward the Capital. As far as possible, let all personal ends and aims give way to a lofty spirit of devotion to the ennobling influences of the common cause, which is the cause of the whole country and the unalieuable rights of man. 290UQIJ

this spirit (and we have the most implicit faith it will) our organization can be so perfected and cemented as to make it cible political power from Cape Hatteras to the line of Eastern Tennessee.

In addition to the foregoing, we cannot refrain from the expression of an earnest wish that the mere fact of temporary of the State from being present and taking an active part in the proceedings of the conceive it, their solemn duty under the circumstances surrounding us, to give ocal support of the present plan of reconstruction submitted by Congress, and a determination to aid, through properly organized effort, in bringing the same to a triumphant and successful issue. CRAPER IT SEE SOUTH IN TO

and relentlessly opposed as it has been, and no doubt still is, to giving the colby colored men.

equivocation the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and that plan, as is well We trust that a vigorous effort will known by every intelligent man, not only secures beyond contingency the right of the colored man to the ballot, but his From evidence of the most reliable char- right to hold and convey property, to testify in courts of Justice, to sit on juries

can party in North Carolina to carry the isting condition of things in sis for opp se important requi

Now, after this, will our neighbor anthorough, complete and efficient as it can vention, or whether he is not opposed to reconstruction plan of Congress in all The results following the extraordinary its details? Also, whether he has recent-"Maker Spirits " to which he allude Yo have been most salutary for the Republi- such a triumphant tone a short time since. can cause, but there still remains a vast Come, neighbor, throw off the mask and let us know where you stand and what

> SPEECH OF JUDGE KELLEY. We surrender much of our space to day to the very able speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, delivered at New Orleans. We invite a careful perusal.

Special Session.

well was Washington, July 19, 1857. SENATE .- The House amendment allowin negroes to serve on juries, was adopted. The joint resolution from the House nullify

ng the decrees of the Court of Claims, wi severely denounced by Mr. Trumbuil Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to strike out the word white from the naturalization laws Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary The veto bill was, read, and the bill passed notwithstanding. Navs—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Patterson.

The chair unnounced that the bill was a law.

The reconstruction appropriation bill was The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn to-morrow at 8 o'clock, to the 1st Monday in

House .- The Assassination Committee were up to this time no other organized party, allowed to take evidence by sub-committees,

A special committee of five was appointed The preamble to the resolution alleges fraud. The veto message has been received. The message covers times columns, and argues elaborately the inconsistencies, unconstitution ity and tyranny of the act. In alluding to the declaration that the State governments are itlegal, he says that a singular contradiction is apparent here Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments, and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by Federal officers who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by their illegal State authority. It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal vast internal doses enfected the stomach and pende State government by the agency of its own the bowels, what rive precedence to the man when officers. It is yet more strange that Congress attempts to sustain and carry on an filegal State government with the same federal agenit is a mere title acquired by war! It applies only to territory, for goods or moveable things regularly captured in war are called booty, or

if taken by individual soldiers, plunder. There is not a foot of land in any one of these ten-States which the United States holds by conquest, save only such land as did not belong to either of these States or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did belong to the pretended government called the Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold in conquest. As to all other lands or territory, whether belonging to the State or Individuals, the federal government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the

rebellion. The message concludes: duty is effectually taken away. The military If the Convention can but assemble in any attempt on the part of the President to

compare favorably with that of any constitution, will recognize no authority bu Northern State, and render it an invin- of the army. If there was no other objection political disfranchisement will not pre- sent to be made responsible for the faithful exvent various true and able Republicans der that trust and the powers which accompa an active part in the proceedings of the the executive trust vested by the constitution convention. It is their right, and, as we vested in a subordinate officer. The responsitheir active aid, counsel and support in building up and strengthening our organization. The test of Republicanism in our State is to be found in an unequivhim alone by the constitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangering when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one-third of the States of the

ASKING QUESTIONS.

The Journal of Commerce, obstinately

In answer to this supposed stunning and to hold office.

od to hold office.

We see no consistency under the ex
We see no consistency under the ex-

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

December, by 22 to 15—the latter figures re-presenting the impeachment element in the Senate. Adjourned.

Within a period less than a year the legisla tion of Congress has attempted to strip the Executive department of the government q some of its essential powers. The constitution and the oath provided in it, devolves upo the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of the agents, and makes he them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constiutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional

commander is, as to the appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the Generals of the army the place of the Senate, and assert his own constitutional power may, under the pretence of law, be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these miniary officers, looking to the authority given by these laws rather than to the letter of the the commander of the district and the General than this to this proposed legislation, it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you walk laws are faithfully executed. I can never will-ceive the picture by return mail, together will ingly surrender that trust or the power given information. ingly surrender that trust or the power given for its execution. I can never give my conny it to any other executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers, if bility will be with Congress in clothing the subordinate officers with unconstitutional power and with the officers who assume its exercise.

Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each one of these five district commanders though not chosen by the people or responsible to them exercises, at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the heads of the executive department, though chosen by and responsible to them alone. The remedy must come from the ored man the ballot at all, value expects to embarrass us by asking the question they cannot, according to the constitution, rewhether we favor the holding of office control this military despotism. The remedy nevertheless is in their hands, it is to be found in the ballot and is a sure one, if not controlled by fraud and over-awed by arbitrary powenquiry, we say, that we support without er, or from apathy on their part or too long patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated constiution preserved at the promise Immediately after the reading of the mes

sage, the impeachers made a strong effort.

Boutwell, Butler and others characterized the message as defiant.

The vote of the reconstruction tion bill was rend and passed by 100 1

told them that she used the Cracasetas Bats, and passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from the healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and un piexion. Of the Week action on the outies Weren leaving the surface as Nature intended it should in clear, soft, smooth and beautiful in Price \$1, son be Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

A Parel Low W. Lo CLARK & CO., Chemies, No. 3 West Payette St., Syracus, R. T. The only American Agents for the sale of the sense May 2420 DETTER TEST YEAR

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NEW AND GRAND EPOCH IN MEDICINE! DR. Maggiri, is the found of a new Medical System. The quantitarians, to

stores health and appetite, with from one to two of in extraordinary Pills, and cares the most without son with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salm With regard to title by conquest, he says. These two great specifies of the Doctor are fast sme seding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Eris ordinary ource by Manufel's Pilis and Salve have speed the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the month ed remedies of others, and upon which people have a long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of wild every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffice to the the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, cress a appetite, and render the spirits light and busyant There is no gripluy and no reaction in the form of on stored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is long orated. This last quality tankes the medicine very to sirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous an eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is ben announced that MAGGIEL'S BILLOUS, DYSPIPIE AND DESCRIBIOES, PILLS, one where all others al. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilbitains, Cuts and all sha sinns of the skip MAGGIFUS PILLS is infallitie. In by HENRY McLin, No. 28 Pollok st., New Bern, N.C.

> this paper are warned not to purchase MAGGIE PILLS or SALVE, unless the name of J. Havron. proprietor, in addition to the name of Dr. J. Massam. is on the engraved slip surrounding each box or pot. June 6- 16 tf.

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE

ment of intense power, known he the Psychol guarabites to produce a perfect and life-like picture the fature his band or wife of the applicant, with its of marriage, occupation, leading tenits of character, at This is no imposition, as testimonials without num can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposit color of eyes, and their, and enviocing fifty cents, in Address in confidence, Manage Gentles

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May 2-1-tf TEXT II ZIVICE NEW BESS, E.

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