

THE ERA.

Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the City.

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875.

NOTICE.

The Post office regulations require pre-payment of postage on papers mailed to subscribers after January 1st, 1875.

The terms for the Era will therefore in future be as follows:

One year, in advance, \$2.10
6 months, " " 1.05
3 months, " " .55

The Era.

The editorial rooms, together with all the fixtures connected with the Era, have been removed to the second story of the building occupied by the N. C. Book Store, corner of Fayetteville and Morgan streets. Our friends are cordially invited to give us a call.

A Restricted Convention.

It is evident that the leaders of the Democratic party are conscious of the strong hold the present State Constitution has upon the people of North Carolina, from the attempts being made to produce the impression that no efforts will be put forward to abridge the most important privileges accorded under Republican rule. For the purpose of sugar-coating the Convention measure to such an extent as to produce no nausea upon the stomachs of the people, it is given out that the members of the body will be restricted by Legislative enactment, and that the present sections of the Constitution in relation to the Homestead provision, rights of married women and the equal enjoyment of the ballot, will not be interfered with in a manner detrimental to the interests of the people.

We warn the people of the State, and especially such members of the General Assembly as have not yet been driven into the support of the movement by party lash, to beware of the insidious means by which designing leaders and ambitious demagogues hope to deceive the masses of the people. If there be no intention to interfere with any of the important and essential features of our present organic law, why is it necessary that a Convention should be called? If no revolutionary action is desired and the changes sought for be of a minor character, why is it that gentlemen of the Democratic party should propose to put the people of North Carolina to the heavy expense of an additional body, when the Legislative mode of amending the Constitution could be equally effective in the end, even if a year or so longer should be required to perfect any important alterations? The very fact that the designing leaders of the Democracy insist upon the calling of a Convention rather than to submit whatever portion of our present Constitution is thought to be prominently aggressive to any portion of the people to the wisdom of the Legislature of the State, is the best argument that measures of an extraordinary and revolutionary character are contemplated which the fear of popular indignation prompts them to conceal for the present.

There is nothing in the past history of the Democratic party calculated to favorably impress the people with confidence in its devotion to their interests. It should be remembered that the same class of men who for years imposed upon us the barbarous code of laws under which the masses had no rights which aristocrats felt bound to respect, and by whose action our country was plunged into the horrors of civil war, are now loudest in their demands for civil revolution. It should also be remembered that no concealments are being made by certain influential leaders of their desire for a return of the teat bellum system of "whipping posts," "restricted suffrage," "imprisonments for debt," and like enactments, and that the hatred of such men to popular rights is likely to overcome any such minor scruples as legislative oaths of restriction. The men who are leading in this bold attempt to tear down the pillars of our present Constitution know full well that no oaths administered under legislative enactment to bind members of a Convention of the people of North Carolina would be to any extent effective. The people in Convention assembled are sovereign. They can make and unmake Legislatures, and would hardly feel compelled to yield obedience to the servants of their own creation. No, fellow Republicans, the cry of restricted Convention is the delusion with which they hope to cover up their nefarious designs. Once assembled, the pent up venom against the people's rights would resound in the Convention, and the dearest privileges of the people, wrested from the hands of the aristocracy by the Republican party, would be forever lost.

We call upon the people of the State to open their eyes to the danger at once. Arise in your might from the seashore to the mountains and set your seal of condemnation upon a movement which threatens your personal liberty, your property and all the inalienable rights pertaining to American citizens. Let meetings in different counties be held at once, and let the good citizens of all parties flock together in counsel to thwart the designs of the bold and reckless men who would trample under foot every vestige of civil liberty. The Era invites correspondence from prominent men in relation to the crisis and pledges a hearty co-operation in rescuing the people from the dangers that threaten them.

Cotton Tax.

We give below, in full, the bill lately presented by Hon. W. A. Smith proposing a mode of refunding the tax on cotton collected just after the war by the general government. This heavy tax upon the chief product of the South at a time when our people had been so seriously crippled, was the cause of heavy complaint, and the sympathies of many, in all sections of the Union, were enlisted in behalf of the effort to have it refunded. The proposition that the government should remit the amount collected to individuals, has met with objections from some on the ground that beneficial results would accrue to many who had taken an active part in the rebellion; and hence, many Republican members hesitated to give it anything like a serious support.

The bill presented by Maj. Smith removes any conscientious scruples against the reimbursement of individuals, by proposing that the moneys so collected shall be refunded in such a manner as to be of substantial benefit to the entire people of the Southern States.

We earnestly hope that the consolidated Republican strength of Congress may be brought to bear in favor of the bill. Its passage will do much to strengthen the Republican cause in the South, while it will exhibit new proofs that ours is a party having in view the real good of the whole nation.

The following is the bill:

WHEREAS, There has been illegally assessed, collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States a large sum of money, imposed as a tax upon the cotton product of certain States, to-wit: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas; and, whereas, the said States are involved in debt from which they cannot relieve themselves without assistance; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General are hereby directed without delay to confer with the creditors of said States and ascertain upon what terms such indebtedness can be compromised and adjusted. The evidences of debt shall be classified in the manner now established and recognized by the Stock Exchange of New York. If, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, a reasonable and fair settlement of such indebtedness can be made, then the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay on the debt of each State a sum of money equal to the amount of cotton tax collected from the people of such State, as aforesaid: *Resolved*, That where the amount of cotton tax so paid by the people of any one of said States shall not be sufficient to discharge the whole of such indebtedness, payment shall first be made on debts contracted previous to the first day of January, A. D. 1861, the excess, if any, to be applied as far as it will go to the payment of debts contracted subsequent to May 1, 1865, according to their class, those of longest date being entitled to preference.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That if there shall be a surplus after discharging the debts of any of such States out of the so collected as aforesaid cotton tax, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay the same to the proper authorities of the State wherein the people reside from whom the same was collected, to be used for the support of the free schools of such State.

Department of Agriculture.

We have received the report of this Department for the months of November and December. From an estimate of correspondents, the cotton crop of the South for 1874 aggregates about three and two-thirds millions of bales, and the yield per acre is less than in 1873.

We extract from the Digest of crop returns the following reports from several of the counties of North Carolina in regard to the quality and quantity of corn:

Caldwell: Two weeks later than last year, and hence not so firm or well matured. *Rowan*: Excellent in grain, and turns out better than was expected. *Randolph*: A very fine crop cut down below average by chinch and floods on bottom-lands. *Franklin*: Far above average where well cultivated. *Wilkes*: In the west of the county, the crop is better than for thirty-five years; eastern upland crops were injured

by drought, but bottom-crops were fine. *Haywood*: Not very well filled and somewhat loose on the cob. *Burke*: Early drought followed by excessive rains and early fall-frosts injured the crop greatly. *Person*: Damaged by drought. *Camden*: Fine gathering season. *Wayne*: Larger acreage than last year and equally fine quality. *Chowan*: Short, but of good quality. *Gaston*: Fair on lowlands; variable on uplands. *Lincoln*: Long drought. *McDowell*: Better than for years. *Robeson*: Turning out well. *Beaufort*: Crop larger and better than last year.

The returns from different portions of the country are unusually favorable to the wheat crop. In Ohio the largest acreage in fifteen years is reported. Only one report is given from North Carolina, which represents the crop in Wilkes in a more favorable condition than ever before known.

The reports from the tobacco crop indicate considerable disaster from the chinch-bug.

We were particularly struck with the limited quantity of information furnished by correspondents in North Carolina, compared with other States.

If most of our intelligent farmers would make it their business to impart such useful information to the Department as might come under their observation, a great deal more of the vast resources of our State would be known throughout the world, and a new impetus given to immigration and the material interests of our whole people.

Death of the Spanish Republic.

Latest intelligence from Spain represents another change in the government of that unhappy country, by the accession to the throne of Alfonso, son of the exiled Queen Isabella. This result is the natural consequence of the contending factions which have, for the few past years, been engaged in despoiling each other until the army and navy, despairing of anything like a permanent peace on any solid basis under Republican rule, declared for the monarchy.

The new King is only seventeen years of age, but is said to be possessed of unusual intelligence, with a peculiar tendency to military habits.

If, as is hoped, the new ruler should call to his cabinet the ablest and best of his countrymen, and so conduct himself as to wear off the stigma of profligacy which attached to his mother's court, his unhappy land may yet be brought up to that standard of civilization required by the enlightened ideas of the nineteenth century. Although we, of America, may lament what might seem to be a check to Republican government, yet, when we consider the revolutionary tendencies of the people, their lack of capacity to appreciate self-government, together with the unsettled condition of the country, it is perhaps better that a stronger form of government should, at least for a time, be adopted.

Acts and Resolutions.

The following are the important Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina previous to the adjournment on the 21st of December:

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to provide for the payment of the interest of the lawful debt of the State.

Resolution of instruction to the Senators and Representatives in the United States Congress, asking for an appropriation sufficient to pay for the Court House in Davidson county, destroyed by United States troops.

A joint resolution concerning the direct tax levied and collected by the Federal Government on lands in the year 1865.

A resolution of instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, touching the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States.

A joint resolution asking an appropriation by the Congress of the United States for the construction of a Court House and Post Office building in the cities of Greensboro and Asheville.

A resolution requiring our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have repealed the tax on tobacco.

An act to repeal a part of section 135, chapter 32, of Battle's Revisal, concerning trial of Solicitors by the Governor for failure to prosecute bribery cases.

An act to authorize and empower the constable of the town of Shelby, Cleveland county, to collect arrearages of taxes.

A resolution concerning the State debt.

An act to re-enact and revive sections 115, 116, 117 and 118 of chapter 31 of the Revised Code, concerning the removal of cases.

A resolution concerning the survivors of the Mexican war.

An act to amend chapter 181, public laws of 1872-73, entitled an act for amnesty and pardon, Battle's Revisal, chapter 4, section 6.

Resolutions of instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, concerning the Freedman's Savings Bank Company.

An act to amend section 84, chapter 32, of Battle's Revisal, concerning the retailing of spirituous liquors.

An act to amend section 1, chapter 32, of public laws of 1872-73.

An act to repeal section 3 and to amend section 13, of chapter 176, of public laws of 1872-73.

A resolution of instruction to the Governor, concerning Lee Dunlap, an escaped prisoner.

An act to amend chapter 30, section 6, acts of 1868-69, and chapter 105, section 16, of 1870-71, of Battle's Revisal.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—The report of the State Treasurer places the receipts into the Treasury for the Public Fund during the year ending the 30th of September, 1874, at \$665,114.49, and the disbursements at \$451,339.68—leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$213,774.81.

The receipts for the Educational Fund for same time amount to \$14,331.21; disbursements \$56,029.94.

The Treasurer, speaking of the gratifying fact that there is a balance in the Treasury, says:

"This balance indicates that the Treasury, during the year, has been free from the embarrassments of former years, to which allusion was made in my last annual report. Its existence is attributable to the adequate levies of the revenue act, under which the taxes for the year 1873 were collected, and the reduced expenses of the fiscal year 1874, as compared with the previous year, in connection, also, with the fact that the third quarter salaries and monthly or quarterly quotas to the Insane Asylum and Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind were not paid on the 30th of September, as in 1873, (warrants therefor not having been presented) and thus brought in the account of the closing fiscal year, but were paid in October."

I apprehend, however, that it will be but very little more than sufficient with the reduced taxes now coming into the Treasury, to meet the expenses of the government, as small as they are, or necessarily can be, for the present fiscal year."

Paris Green for the Cotton Caterpillar.

Paris green was tested quite extensively last year and in not a single instance where everything was known to be right have I heard of failure. A few persons claimed that the compound damaged their crop, while others reported that it worked no particular good. In the first named case it is highly probable that too large a proportion of the Paris green was used, and in the second too small, or the Paris green was not good. I am satisfied that toward the close of the season large quantities of a heavily adulterated article were offered for sale in my own city of Mobile, and I have no doubt it was the same in other places.

All through the caterpillar season of last year, I put Prof. Riley's remedy to the test in various ways, and the result has convinced me that we can save our cotton by the use of Paris green. And I hope our planters will not hesitate to try it. There is no patent on the process—the patents in vogue are on certain compounds as "Wisenant's Caterpillar-Destroyer," and the like. Our planters may buy these, if they feel so disposed, but for my part I want nothing better than good Paris green and flour in the portion of one to thirty, or almost any other fine material will answer in place of the flour, as it is used simply to spread the Paris green and reduce its strength. For a duster, I use an old tin bucket or can nailed or screwed to a handle about four feet long and having a piece of common mosquito bar tied securely over its top, which becomes its bottom when I am dusting on the compound. While at work I keep to the windward of the row being operated upon and so have no fears of suffering from any poisonous effects of the drug.

But there is one thing to be considered, if we hope to succeed—we must have pure Paris green. Swindling farmers has grown to be so fashionable of late, that it behooves us to keep our eyes open, and I hope Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, and Councils of the Progressive Farmers in the Cotton States, will see to it that their members are supplied with reliable Paris green, in case it is needed.—*J. Parish Stelle, in the Rural Carolinian for July.*

The debt of the city of Boston is \$29,000,000.

What Shall we do with our Daughters?

Teach them self-reliance.
Teach them to make bread.
Teach them to make shirts.
Teach them to foot up store bills.
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.

Bring them up in the way they should go.
Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.

Teach them how to make their own dresses.
Teach them that a dollar is only a hundred cents.

Teach them to cook a good meal of victuals.
Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.

Teach them every day, dry, hard, practical common sense.
Teach them to say No, and mean it; or Yes, and stick to it.

Teach them to wear calico dresses and do it like queens.
Give them a good, substantial common school education.

Teach them that a good rosy romp is worth fifty consumptives.
Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their beaux.

Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining-room and the parlor.
Teach them that the more one lives within his income the more he will save.

Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.
Teach them the further one lives beyond his income the nearer he gets to the poor-house.

Rely upon it that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life.

Teach them that a good, steady mechanic without a cent is worth a dozen loafers in broadcloth.
Teach them the accomplishments, music, painting, drawing, if you have time and money to do it with.

Teach them that God made them in His own image, and no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.

Matrimonial Notes.
The following selections from those skilled in the treatment of the matrimonial fever may not be considered entirely inappropiate:

It's hard to wive and thrive, both in the same year.
Never seek a wife till you know what to do with her.

Before you marry, be sure of a house wherein to tarry.
Hanging and wedding go by destiny.—*Shakespeare.*

A light wife doth make a heavy husband.—*Shakespeare.*

It's a sad house where the hen crows louder than the cock.
Few persons remain single from choice.—*Bayard Taylor.*

A young man married is a man that's married.—*Shakespeare.*

Never marry but for love, but see thou lovest what is lovely.—*Penn.*

No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife.—*Richter.*

Marriage is a feast where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner.—*Colton.*

A prudent marriage means precisely indifference, not rapture or despair.—*Bulwer.*

I chose my wife as she did her wedding gown—for qualities that would wear well.—*Goldsmith.*

In buying houses and taking a wife, shut your eyes and commend yourself to God.—*Italian Proverb.*

Sharp Shooting.
"Father, what does a printer live on?"
"Live on?—the same as other folks, of course. Why do you ask, Johnny?"

"Because you said you hadn't paid anything for your paper and the printer still sends it to you."
"Wife, spank that boy."
"I shan't do it."
"Why not?"

"Because there is no reason to."
"No reason? Yes, there is.—Spank him, I tell you, and put him to bed."
"I shan't do any such thing. What in the world do you want him spanked for?"
"He is too smart."
"Well, that comes of your marrying me."
"What do you mean?"

"I mean just this, that the boy is smarter than his father, and you can't deny it. He knows enough to see that a man, printer, or no printer, can't live on nothing; and I should think you would be ashamed of yourself not to know as much."

Dardon Miles, probably the largest man on record, died in Henderson county, Tenn., on the 23d of January, 1875. He was a native of North Carolina, was seven feet nine inches high, and at his death weighed one thousand pounds. In 1850 it required 13 1/2 yards of cloth, one yard wide, to make him a coat. His coffin was eight feet long, thirty-five inches deep, thirty-two inches across the breast, eighteen across the head, and fourteen across the feet. Twenty-five yards of black velvet were required to cover the sides and lid.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

The annual stockholders' meeting was held in Richmond last month. The report of President Buford shows the gross earnings for the past year to be \$925,798.90. Total expenses for operations for same period \$597,682.70—amount of earnings over expenses, \$328,116.20.

Compared with last year the earnings are \$31,330.43 less; the expenses \$97,922.76 more. The report represents the financial situation of the company as greatly improved over the preceding year. Col. Buford closes his report by speaking in high terms of the officers of the road. Col. Buford was unanimously re-elected President.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS.
All persons who have not paid their City Taxes are hereby notified to come forward and settle at once. The property of delinquents will be advertised on the 21st day of January next.

For information apply to either the Principal or Assistant.
FRANCIS M. SORRELL,
Collector.
Dec. 29, 1874.

LOVEJOY ACADEMY.
The principals of this Academy having separated by mutual consent, the 72d session will begin January 20th, 1875, under J. M. Lovejoy, Principal, and R. W. Lovejoy, Assistant.

For information apply to either the Principal or Assistant.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
29-4t
Jan. 7, 1875.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
Corner 19th Street and P. Office,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT 2200 LINEAL FEET OF DIKE IN THE ROANOKE RIVER, N. C., WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1875,

and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT,
U. S. Civil Engineer.
29-1d

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY,
Superior Court—Fall Term, 1874.
W. W. Peebles, Plaintiff, against J. B. Vincent, Defendant.

At a Superior Court, held for the county of Northampton, at the Court-house in the town of Jackson, on the 14th Monday after the 2d Monday in August, 1874.

Present, the Hon. J. L. Perry, Judge of the 11th Judicial District, acting in the place and stead of Hon. S. W. Watts, Judge of the 6th Judicial District.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in *The Era*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six consecutive weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held at the Court-house in Jackson, on the 14th Monday after the 2d Monday in February, 1875, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff on file in this action, or judgment will be taken against him according to said complaint.

Witness, N. R. ODOM, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at office in Jackson, N. C., this 14th Monday after the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1874.

Issued Dec. 23, 1874.
N. R. ODOM, C. S. C.
Northampton County.
29-w6w

\$300 REWARD.
A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 23, 1874.

WHEREAS, one LEE DUNLAP, under indictment for murder, has escaped from the jail of Wake county, and has fled the State or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him;

Now, therefore, I, CURTIS H. BROGDEN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Lee Dunlap, and his delivery to the Sheriff of Wake county, in the County of Raleigh, Done at the city of Raleigh, the 23d day of December, A. D., 1874, [L. S.] and in the 99th year of American Independence.

C. H. BROGDEN,
By the Governor,
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION:
Lee Dunlap is about 40 years of age, copper color, slightly hump-shouldered, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a large nose, pleasing countenance, speaks freely, and is a good shoemaker.

* * * Charlotte Democrat, Statesville American, Albemarle Times, New North State copy four times and send bill to Executive Department.

\$200 REWARD.
A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 22, 1874.

WHEREAS, John Outlaw has been received at this Department that one JOHN OUTLAW, late of the county of Person, convicted of burglary at the Fall Term of the Superior Court of said county, has escaped from jail and is now at large and cannot be apprehended by the ordinary process of law;

Now, therefore, I, CURTIS H. BROGDEN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of the said John Outlaw to the Sheriff of Person county at the Court House in Roxboro, Done at our city of Raleigh, the 22d day of December, A. D., 1874, [L. S.] and in the 99th year of American Independence.

C. H. BROGDEN,
By the Governor,
J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION:
JOHN OUTLAW is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, about five feet two inches high, and weighs about one hundred and ten pounds. He has a very light mustache.

* * * Milton Chronicle, New North State and Hillsboro Recorder copy four times and send bill to Executive Department.

WHISKEY STILL FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale a first-rate

WHISKEY STILL, with two worms, heater and cooler, as good as new, made by Hesselbach, of Raleigh, 1867, used but little, will save Revenue tax, &c. For further particulars address JOEL PATRICK, 23-60pt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New York WEEKLY WITNESS, giving News, Markets, Stories, Pictures, and live Editorials at \$1.20 a year postage paid, has reached 75,000 circulation in three years. Send for free sample copy. 29-4w

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—A Home, male or female, \$30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent on receipt of 6 cent return stamp. Address with 6 cent return stamp, J. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y. 29-1w

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING.—How either sex may ascertain and gain the love and affections of any person they choose to stand by. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Story, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM A. Colburn Philadelphia. 29-4w

TRY CHRISTIAN, a large live family medicine, full of stores and good feeling. No sectarianism, politics, pills, puns nor advertisements. Only 75c a year! Send 10 cents for 3 specimens before you forget it! Splendid map premium. Agents wanted everywhere. 10c commissions paid! H. L. HASTINGS, 538 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass., 608 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 29-1w

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat Diseases, USE WELLS' CATHOLIC TABLETS. Put up only in BLUE boxes. A TRIED & SURE REMEDY. Sold by Druggists generally, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. 29-1w

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS. MAKE YOUR OWN FERTILIZERS, and save from \$10 to \$20 per ton. Get the best dissolved and pure ground Bones and Chemicals. From R. J. Baker & Co., 35 and 38 South Charles St., Baltimore. 29-1w

HAVE YOU TRIED JURUBEBA. ARE YOU Weak, Nervous or Debilitated? Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making? Then try Jurubeba, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of debility, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the system, that the sufferer feels the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs, And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it. For sale by Wm. F. Kildler & Co., New York. 29-4w

SHORT POSTPONEMENT—DAY FIXED—FULL DISTRIBUTION. FIRST GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

Montpelier Female Humane Association, Alexandria, Va., March 23, 1875. List of Gifts.

1 Grand Cash Gift,	\$100.00
1 " " " "	50.00
10 " " " "	25.00
10 " " " "	\$10.00 ea.
15 " " " "	5.00 " 75.00
50 " " " "	1.00 " 50.00
100 " " " "	.50 " 50.00
1,000 " " " "	.10 " 100.00
20,000 " " " "	.20 " 400.00

22,178 Cash Gifts, amounting to \$1,00