

The Truth About the Opium.

The developments being made by the Potter committee are growing a little sensational. The incrimination of two ex-cabinet officers in the dishonest appropriation of public moneys for party campaign purposes is extremely interesting reading. The disclosures as to the method by which the whole conspiracy was engendered, the confirmation of the evident prostitution of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the position of a mere pandener to a corrupt political clique, and the thorough organization of the system of fraud are all eminently significant. By his own confession, Second Assistant Postmaster General Bracy appears to have gone down to Florida at the instance of the corrupt Secretary of the Interior, loaded with money—whence derived it will be interesting by and by to discover, since it came mainly from Zach Chandler—an important managed a whole corps of subordinate post office clerks scattered through the State to manipulate the count. Both Mr. Brady and his underlings, while enjoying the distinction of being "visiting statesmen" were employed to "see a fair count," were drawing their pay from the Post Office Department, while their chief, Mr. Tyler, was peddling out more of the appointments which Mr. Zach Chandler so magnanimously scattered about Indiana previous to the election.

There are other interesting revelations made by Mr. Brady. While working the oracle in Florida it was necessary to keep up a close telegraphic correspondence with his chief, Mr. Tyler, and his chief's accomplice, Mr. Chandler. The telegrams exchanged between them formed a fraction of the thirty thousand missives forwarded by the pandering telegraph company to the Morton Committee of the Senate. To these telegrams Republican politicians and their agents had free access. Democrats were not permitted to touch them. Mr. Brady tried to make it appear that the dispatches were carelessly thrown about the committee room accessible to any body, but Mr. William E. Chandler explains that they were carefully watched by two persons, one Bonbank, private Secretary of Senator Morton, and the man Bullock, messenger of the committee. With the assistance of these two worthies, Mr. Brady selected first all the dispatches exchanged between himself, Chandler and Tyler, and then the remainder of the records of his share in this tremendous conspiracy. Mr. Brady peeked out, also with the assistance of Private Secretary Burbank and Messenger Bullock, all the Democratic cipher dispatches, which he thought could be turned to good party use, and literally stole them from the committee room. The facile virtue of the Western Union Company offered no let or hindrance to this theft, for so obliging was the Republican pandering that it never even counted over the messages returned and therefore took no precaution either to prevent theft or to detect the thieves. Mr. Brady saw nothing wrong in what he had done, either as a "visiting statesman" organizing a horde of petty official cheats, as a favored sneak carrying off the records of his part of the transaction, or as the bolder thief, removing a batch of cipher dispatches between Democrats. All things considered, Mr. Second Assistant Postmaster General Bracy seems to be a fair type, mentally and morally, of the Washington officials of his time and party.

The investigation so far only confirms what has all along been charged before the returns from distant parishes in Louisiana, and remote counties in Florida, could be obtained. Mr. Chandler and his accomplices foreshadowed their intention of stealing the Presidency by announcing that they had carried already the doubtful States. The claim was a mere intimation of their intention to do so at all hazards, no matter how desperate. The conspiracy included all branches of the administration, and the departments were instructed to carry out the infamous scheme. Old and accomplished in roguery, moreover, the conspirators succeeded in skillfully covering their tracks as every incident from the Sherman letter to the unfolding of Orton's order to surrender their telegrams to Tyler and Chandler, and the removal of his own compromising message by the man Brady serve to demonstrate. To hold the gang together it was necessary to make the plunder go round in proportion to the danger and desperateness of the service rendered, and political rewards, were given to every tool of the party who demanded for money could not be met. Even the thieving messenger Bullock, who helped Brady abstract his own dispatches and remove the property of the not too reluctant Telegraph Company from the Senate Committee room, was made Consul to Cologne. The extent of the knavery, the methods of concealing it and the rewards it brought are being gradually exposed. "Turn on the light."

That genial gentleman, Mr. Davis, of Catawba, has greatly at heart the extension of the Carolina Central Railroad from Lincolnton to Hickory in Catawba county. This is a sort of extension which will help north North Carolina. It gives both Charlotte and Wilmington equal chances for all the trade that will pass over it and will not in the long run injure the W. N. C. Railroad.

North Carolina.

Andrew Jackson—President of the United States, was born in the Wax-haw Settlement, Mecklenburg County (now Union); appointed Attorney General of the Territory of Tennessee by the Governor of North Carolina; was Judge of the Superior Court; famous for his military achievements in the Indian wars, and as the hero of New Orleans; Senator in Congress.

James Knox Polk—President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg county; graduated at Chapel Hill; was Governor of Tennessee; Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress.

Andrew Johnson—President of the United States, was born in Raleigh, Wake county; member of the Legislature of Tennessee; member of both Houses of Congress from that State; was Governor of the State, and elected Vice President of the United States.

Wm. R. King—Born in Sampson county, represented his county in the Legislature, and the State in Congress; settled in Cahawba county, Alabama; elected Senator from that State in 1819; Minister to France in 1844, and Vice President in 1852.

Joseph Brevard—Born in Mecklenburg county; elected Judge in South Carolina; member of Congress from that State in 1821.

Jesse A. Bynum—Born in Halifax county, member of the Legislature and Congress, moved to Alexandria Parish, La.

John R. J. Daniel—Born in Halifax county, often in the Legislature and Congress, moved to Louisiana.

John F. Darby—Born in Person county; moved to Mississippi; elected to 32d Congress.

Edmund S. Dargan—Was born in Montgomery county, now Stanley, in 1806; moved to Alabama; elected a member of the Legislature of that State; soon thereafter was made Judge of the Superior Court; in 1846 was elected to Congress, and in 1848 was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; was a member of the Confederate Congress.

Sam'l P. Carson—Born in Burke county, was in the 19th, 20th and 21st Congresses; moved to Texas, where he became prominent.

Archibald Dixon—Was born in Caswell county; moved to Kentucky; was Lieutenant Governor, and succeeded Mr. Clays as Senator in 1852.

Hamilton Henderson Chalmers—Was born in Rockingham county, moved to Mississippi and is now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State.

Emerson Etheridge—Was born in Currituck, moved to Tennessee, and was a member of Congress from that State.

Wm. H. Forney—Was born in Lincoln county, moved to Alabama, and is now in Congress from that State.

Thomas H. Benton—Was born in Orange county; moved first to Tennessee, served in the war of 1812 as Colonel 39th Infantry, U. S. A., and was thirty years in the Senate from Missouri.

Lucien C. Gause—Was born in Brunswick county, moved to Tennessee, settled in Arkansas, and is now a member of Congress from that State.

Joseph R. Hawley—Was born in Richmond county; moved to Connecticut; elected Governor of that State in 1866; member of Congress in 1872, and has recently been elected to the United States Senate. He was President of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

James P. Henderson—Was born in Lincoln county; moved to Texas; Minister from Texas to Europe; commanded a regiment in the Mexican war; elected Governor of Texas in 1848, and a Senator from Texas in Congress.

Sam'l W. Inge—Was born in North Carolina; moved to Alabama; elected a member of the 30th and 31st Congress; Attorney of the United States for California.

James Johnson—Was born in Robeson county; moved to Georgia, was elected to the 32d Congress; appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia by Andrew Johnson.

Thomas L. Jones—Was born in Rutherford county; moved to Kentucky and was elected a member of the 40th, 41st and 44th Congress.

and was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1860. Jacob Thompson—Was born in Caswell county, moved to Mississippi in 1835; was a member of the 26th session of Congress, and re-elected in 1851; was Secretary of the Interior in 1857 under the administration of President Buchanan.

Starling Tucker—Was born in Halifax county; moved to North Carolina, and served as a member of Congress from 1817 to 1831.

Tilghman M. Tucker—Was born in North Carolina, moved to Mississippi; was Governor of that State in 1841, and a member of Congress in 1843.

Hugh Lawson White—Was born in Iredell county; went to Tennessee in 1783; was Judge of the Supreme Court of that State in 1810, U. S. Senator in 1825, and received the electoral vote of Tennessee and Georgia for President in 1836.

James White—Was born in North Carolina; moved to Tennessee and was elected a delegate to Congress in 1794.

J. McC. Wiley—Was born in Cabarrus county; moved to Bibb county, Alabama; was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and also to the 39th session of Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat.

Charles Pelham—Was born in Person county, moved to Alabama, was elected Judge in 1798, and to Congress in 1873.

Leonard Sims—Was born in North Carolina, moved to Missouri, and in 1845 was elected a member of Congress from that State.

William Allen—Was born in Edenton; moved to Ohio, was elected to Congress and the Senate of the United States, and in 1874 Governor of Ohio.

William Smith—Was born in North Carolina; moved to South Carolina; was elected to Congress in 1797, and Judge in 1808, to the United States Senate in 1817, and re-elected to the United States Senate in 1831; declined the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1829 received the seven votes of Georgia for Vice President.

Jesse Speight—Was born in Greene county, moved to Mississippi, and elected United States Senator in 1845 from that State.

Montford Stokes—Was born in North Carolina, was Governor of the State in 1830; moved to Arkansas, and was appointed Commissioner for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi.

William B. Stokes—Was born in Chatham county; moved to Tennessee, and elected to the 36th, 39th, 40th and 41st Congress.

James Houston Thomas—Was born in Iredell county; moved to Tennessee, elected Attorney General of that State, was law partner of James K. Polk, and a member of the 31st and 36th Congress.

Van H. Manning—Was born in Martin county; moved to Mississippi in 1841, and was elected a member of the 44th and 45th Congress.

For the above interesting collation we are indebted our industrious and indefatigable Commissioner of Agriculture, Col. Polk. Col. Polk is a true North Carolinian and we like him.

The Equalization of Assessments. The remembrance is fresh in the minds of all intelligent persons of the abuse put upon Virginia and Tennessee by their Northern creditors in connection with the efforts made by those States to adjust their indebtedness.

Their honesty was questioned and it was said that their ability to pay was purposely misstated. Our State having failed thus far, to make any direct effort to pay or to compromise her debts has not been subject to much harsh criticism.

Her creditors are waiting to see what the Legislature will do, withholding for the present any expression of opinion.

Before proceeding to scale the indebtedness held against us they naturally wish to know what our state is honestly worth in the market. This information they can procure only from the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

It provides substantially for the abolition of township assessors, a body wholly unfit for the duties they are required to perform, and the election instead of one assessor in each township, who shall be furnished with blank returns that are to be filled and sworn to by every tax payer in the township.

These returns the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners shall revise and after such revision the full Board of Commissioners with four citizens selected by themselves as assistants shall pass upon them as a final court of revision and appeal. Many of our citizens are of the opinion that the assessor's reports and to make these more uniform and more truthful is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and which we hope will pass without material amendment.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

About Several Matters. Correspondence of the News. LENOIR, N. C., Jan. 26. Various remedies have been suggested for the cure of our hard times, and still we have hard times. Will you allow me to suggest another, and a different remedy, from any the writer has seen suggested by the press. I think, on all hands the want of confidence among men is one of the principle, if not the prime cause of all our troubles. If this be so, then the restoration of confidence is the cure. How to accomplish this, to me is plain: make a man's property liable for his debts, and you have to a very great degree accomplished the end desired, you at once give him credit with his neighbor; without this he cannot have it, as past experience has shown. Much has been written and said against the credit system, but has it not been the very foundation stone of all rising men? Who ever bettered his condition without credit, or without incurring debt? The man in moderate circumstances, the small farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, are ruined without it. In days gone by these could get needed surplus on time, and pay at a convenient time, the farmer out of his surplus, the merchant from his sales and the mechanic from his labor.

The farmer now must sell the very products that he needs, or worse resort to mortgages, to obtain things indispensable to make his crop. The merchant will be compelled to do the same thing, or worse, still pay exorbitant prices for the risk taken in trusting him. The mechanic must make forced sales of his manufactures to get means to continue his business. Restore credit and you give confidence between man and his neighbors. Encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

Then abolish the homestead, abolish the personal property exemption, let the creditor take his property and his neighbors encourage men to strive to better their condition, and of this comes prosperity, such as we have had in other days.

MISS-CELLANEOUS.

Vegetine FOR CHILLS, SHAKES, FEVER AND AGUE. TARBORO, N. C., 1878. DR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir,—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, VEGETINE, has done for my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son, also, to let you know that VEGETINE is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. My son was sick with malarial fever, which left him with Hip-Joint disease; my son suffered a great deal of pain all the time; the pain was so great he could not get up, and the doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor, he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that VEGETINE was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I got one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine until he was cured. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. H. R. Stevens, Esq., has cured many cases of Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague, by the use of VEGETINE. He has taken fifteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, without crutches or canes. He is twenty years of age, I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. We believe in the use of VEGETINE, he comes in, takes a dose of VEGETINE and this is the list of the Chills. VEGETINE leaves no load upon the system, like other medicines in the disease recommended for Chills, a chills, or ague, and it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD. VEGETINE—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the malarial humors, cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

Interesting to Housekeepers, SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of Furniture.

GRAND AUCTION SALE. The undersigned will sell his entire stock of New Furniture, consisting of Fine, Medium and Common Walnut and Poplar Chamber Beds, Wardrobes to Match, Marble and Wood Top Bureaus and Washstands, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Walnut Poplar and Maple Bedsteads, Walnut, Oak and Maple Cane Seat Rocking Chairs and Chairs, Wagon Seat Rocking Chairs and Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Walnut, &c., &c.

The Sale will commence on the 26th day of December, and be continued until all is sold. Up to that day every article will be sold at cost. If parties buying do not wish to remove their articles immediately, they can be left until Feb. 1st.

dec2 A. W. FRAY.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1879, at the Court House door in Raleigh, we will sell a tract of land containing about 100 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Rufus H. Day, W. G. Riddick and others in Wake county, about seven miles northeast of Raleigh.