SALISBURY, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869 THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

by the resignation of the Democratic members, show that the people of that State are opposed to colored suffrage, in their own State at least. And so, we apprehend, it will probably be in other States. If the Northern States choose to defeat the amendment let them do so, but the interest of the people of the South lies in supporting its ratification. Colored suffrage bas been forced upon us and it is our duty to make the best we can of the situation. It is useless to make the colored people our enemies and keep them arrayed against us as a race. It is not only nacless it is wrong.

Of the results of the rejection of this amendment we will only speak of one at this time. If the colored people are to have the right to vote and hold office only in the Southern States it requires but little sagacity to see that the negroes of the other States will flock hither by the thousand. The colored population of Kentucky and Missouri will soon pour down into Tennessee, Arkansas, Ala-Louisiana and other States. So, too, this amendment is adopted, and the negroes. are granted equal privileges in all the States, it will have some tendency, sooner to later, of the present grayhound, and yet with to diffuse this population over the whole country. It is the probability of this that will prevent the ratification of the amendment by the Northern States, if it is not ratified by

THE STAY LAW DECIDED UN-CONSTITUT:ONAL

We learn from the Standard that at We learn from the Standard that at spring up under this new order of things Craven Superior Court, last week, His will be such a race of men and women as Honor, Judge Thomas decided the second provise of section 7 of the new stay law is unconstitutional. The proviso referred to is that which provides that "all issues of law or fact which have been joined in pursuance of laws and ordinances beretoshall be considered as having been illegal-ly joined, and all such actions shall be seenery, the associations, the traditions placed upon the appearance docket of and the thousands indefinable influences. Spring term, 1869," etc. The ground ta- over and around them will mould and ken by Judge Thomas is that if the Leg-Islature can postpone cases for one term it can postpone them indefinitely, which seems to us to be well taken.

Court, this week, His Honor, Judge for non-residents, (and with two excep-Mitchel, disregarded the Stay Law in tota, holding it to be unconstitutional. We have not learned the grounds upon which I would be void. Now if this is so, it is mometer only rose to 93°. We have no consequently will not criticise it.

ERVING PROCESS IN PUBLICATIO

Last week we had a brief article on this subject in which we took the ground that in all cases in which process was served by publication the notice must state distinctly the time and place of filing the complaint. This opinion was based mainly upon the provisions of section 85 of our Code, and section 135 of the New York Code, and the ruling in the case of Titus vs. Relyea. That this can, we think, be no doubt. Our esteemed correspondent, "An Enquirer," who is an able and accurate lawyer and whose opinions weigh very greatly with us on all such questions, thinks there is a distinction to be made between ordinary cases of civil action and plausible. As we have been absent for several days we have no time to examine further into the subject in time for this week's paper. Next week we will give the result of the most thorough investigation which we may be able to make. We are inclined to think that our correspondent is correct in re-lation to cases of attachment before a Justice of the Peace, if not in other cases of attachment, and that in such cases it is not material that the time and place of filing the complaint be stated in the published notice. We are glad that our correspondent has

instituted the enquiry, as it is important that this question be settled at the earliest possi-ble time. VIRGINIA.

Gov. Wells has been removed from his office by Gen. Stoneman. The event creates way the nature, of the demand, the time considerable rejoicing Virginia, and will add and place to which the warrant is returnlate Governor has also been arrested for felony in purloining a letter from the mail- plaint." This, it is thought, disposes of what little chance he had of being elected Governor by the people. The Walker ticket is rapidly gaining ground, and will eventually be sup-

ported by all classes of Conservatives. P. S.—Since writing the above we see that the case against Wells has been dismissed, but under such circumstances that it cannot be regarded as an acquittal. The proseouters were Northern men and Republicans

OUT OF YOUR SHELLS.

We of the South have lived in a little world of our own. Our social intercourse but would like to hear from you thereon our business and our intermarriages have been chiffy among ourselves. This mode of life has left its traces upon our habits, of opinion, a sturdy if not morose simaroud us has been in motion, and all of by abbreviating the notices.

our energy has been expended in the enne only to be diverted. Such a manner of life developes high traits of individual of life developes high traits of individual character, and brings out many stern but uscless virtues. The fact is that we resemble blood stock that have been bred in Ohio, in a Cincinnati paper, etc., and then the question becomes of interest and then the question becomes of interest and the filled. We carnestly recommend the

The Old North State purity. While we had the institution of er the judgment can be avoided account? settled in the Northern and Western States, and their offspring by American intermarriages are remarkable more for vigor and robust, practical sense than for refinement. They brought not only new It is not so certain that this amendment will speedily become a part of the Constitution. The elections recently held in Indiana, to fill the vacancies in the legislature caused live, working people, who discard sub-tleties and abstractions and pursue the realities of life.

We want new political ideas, motion rogressiveness. We will never acquire nem so long as we stay shut up in our shells, recoiling from what we regard a ontact with the vulgar world.

It is related of Lord Orferd, a celebrat ed sporting nobelman of England, that he had a very pure breed grayhounds, that made him the envy of the sport ing world. They had bred in until they reached the perfection of delicacy, refinement and symmetry, but it became apparent, at length, to his emperienced eye, that they had been brought to too fine a strain, and had lost in vigor and endurance, what they had gained in refinement. He cast about for a corrective and his audacity of invention at length supplied one-that seemed like sacrilege -and that brought down upon him th ieers of the whole sporting fraternity. He determined, horrible to relate, to cross his story with a pure bull dog of the rattailre Northern States. On the other hand, his amendment is adopted, and the negroes few generations the product was a splendid animal, with all the external marks of the strength and endurance of the baser breed. To this day this breed of grayhounds is the most notable in England.

Like the giant of old we must touch the earth occassionally if we would be re-freshed and re-invigorated. We in Virginia must learn this lesson, and put it in practice. Immigration will give us new blood, new ideas and new pursuits. The first generation of Virginia that shall are not now known. They will exhibit a combination of refinement and strength. There will be enough of the speculative conjoined with the practical to make them useful men and women, while, what is called by a brilliant writer "the genius of the place" will impart to them ne better characteristics of the Virginia stamp their characters .- Rich, Whig.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Old North State Mr. Editor: I see you make a point of We also learn that at Iredell Superior law, against the form of notices published important to be known, and, therefore, with the view to call for further examina-

fore a Justice of the Peace, was used.

The first question is: When does the
Justice or Court acquire jurisdiction? Sec. 90, of Code answers: "From the time of the service of the summons in civil actions, or the allowance of a provisional remedy, the Court is deemed to have acquired jurisdiction."

A warrant of attachment issued upon proper affidavit filed in such a provisional remedy. So it has been adjudicated in epinion was correct in a class of cases there New York. "The Court acquires jurisdiction from the time of the allowance of the attachment."- [Burkhardt vs Sanford, 7] How. 329.

Next question-is there any difference in the mode and form of publication, in case of attachments and the ordinary cases of civil action, in the Superior Court cases of attachment, and his reasoning is where one or more of the defendants are non-residents?

In the latter-the law is found in seetions 84 and 85 of our code, and require publication for at least six weeks "in one or two papers designated as most likely to give notice to the person served."

Section 198-which provides for publi-Section 198—which provides for publication when a warrant of attachment has let it be connected wth some other pursuit. issued, reads as follows: "The plaintiff obtaining a warrant of attachment shall within the time above prescribed cause publication to be made at least once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which the warrant is returnable, or, within the judicial district, . &c.

"Said publication shall state the names of the parties, the amount, and in a brief thousands to the friends of Gen. Grant. The able, and shall require the defendant to appear then and there to answer the com-

nint."
Now is there not two different rulesrequiring publication in different papers
—for different periods of time and of dif-

ferent forms in the two classes of cases ? If so, is not your sentence too sentence two sweeping? Again, even in the class of cases to which section 84 and 85 applies-have you looked to see how far the authority cited by you has been overruled. You cite Tituz vs. Relyea, 16 Howard, 371. Now my information is that this case has been overruled to some extent at least in New York by Cook vs. Kelsey, an advance in the cost of freight and trav-19, N. Y:—8 Abb. 177. These cases I can not refer to, as I have not the reports

I am aware the case of Titus vs. Relyea, 16 How., does not take the distinction I have endcavored to make, but was class travelers, although seldom more than the New York Code the 198 section of our one cent a mile each, often much less, is manners, opinions and character. It has the New York Code the 198 section of our imparted to us an old-fashioned tenacity code? If not, and with the examination I have had time to make I do not find it. plicity of character, and quite a number Perhaps our Code Commissioners, knowprejudices, crotchets and peculiarities.—
ing the amount of trivial litigation, in at-

deaver to stand still, in resisting the popular tides and currents that have struck be published in those papers which the directed. Such a many to be directed. Such a many to be directed. Such a many to be directed. But if section 84 and 85, apply to all court designated as most likely to give no- tained that anything over five-eights of a tice to the defeddant.

I hope you can see a reason for the distinction I am trying to make. AN ENQUIRER.

For the Old North Sta COLUMBUS, TEXAS, March 17.

Editor Old North State : SIR :- There has been banded me answer a great many letters of enquiry relative to Texas. Beyond a few observations I beg leave to recommend all who wish full information upon Texas on all points, to purchase the "Texas Almanac, published by W. & D. Richardson, Galveston. The by W. & D. Richardson, Galveston. The cost with a map will be \$1, and without it 50 ets—postage 4 cts. I will say mone will regret it. Enclosing the amount to them by mail will get the book.

As to the class of men who will do well it must be men who have industry and are accustomed to work, or have means to

employ labor; all such in my opinion do much better in Texas than I State, North or South—and I have in every State of the United States. chanics of all kinds will do well an fact, any kind of trade pays well, would say there is plenty of land for sa or rent on any terms or time. Wild lands range from 121 cts. to \$100; improved lands from \$3 to \$10; in share of crops one half is given, teams, tools and provisions found. Beef is worth one cent per pound; milch cows, five cents—pork, five cents—stock cattle, two cents—stock horoco, 125, head—fir saddle or harnes, from \$30 to \$50, the same for mules; sheep, \$1—core, fifty cents per bushel,

and often at twenty-five cents. Every be grown in the Temperate Zone at o half the labor, and with twice or the the yield. Three ploughings is more most crops usually get. I have seen bushels of corn grown by one plan and it is the general average—cotton one to one and a half bale to the and so on with castor Leans, sorghum, et This Texas Almanae will tell it all-

There are but few negroes in this part of the State and they are rapidly growin less. White people are coming in rapidly from every State; plenty from Nort Carolina—and all see here will be a white man's county—our society is good, morally and intellectually, and all immigrants ly and intellectually, and all immigrants will be treated with every kindness and hospitality, as they all will soon hear from those who have come out. The people of your State who went to Indiana made a sad mistake, as I saw,

As to what time to come to Texas, would say by all means come betwee September and December. Those want to buy or look around, come in Spring. I could say much of Texas-over which I have been again and again— —could say I have been on the Colorado sixteen years and never sick.

Here one only in eighty dies per year, while one dies in fifty per year in Massachusetts. That statistically, she is the third in health in the United States, California being first, Oregon next, and I bewith the view to call for further examination, allow me to show cause why the form of a notice, sent you in an attachment before a Justice of the Peace, was used.

But buy the Almanac and see for your-

> There are plenty of clerks or "in door people," School teachers in places can do well, but generally there are pleaty .-Those who come in families can get plenty of places, teams, tools and provisions, by reaching here by the 1st of Oct. or Nov.—the sooner the better—all are anxions to have them - all such if they will write me I will see they are not disappointed. For the benefit of your patrons, and at the solicitation of a few such wh have come, I heartily give the best advice I am able. Other papers will tell the same account, as you will soon see in your In haste, yours truly, R. R. GAY.

For the Old North State. BOOK BINDERY.

Salisbury ought to have a book bindery. How many pamphlets of science, law, medicine, and religion with agriculture &c., will be lost to the world for the want PEA NUTS.

Mr. Editor, will you give the people of Davie all the information you can get about raising pea nuts. Will you not persuade some persons near Fayetteville Wilmington who cultivate them to w about them in your paper; whether to hill them or drill them - how near the rows are to be together; what are the best fertilizers for them; what kind of forty-seven years old April 22. soil will suit them, and whether the climate of Davie will suit them. How many will plant an acre and bow many bushel will an acre produce I— ALIQUIS.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The Lowest Rate of Fare Pays Best.

It is almost impossible to couvince it It is almost impossion that they managers of Railroads that they nothing by charging high fares at travagant prices on the freight traffic, and yet the uniform experience of all countries is, that even extremely low charges will el soon dimishes the average income. The experiment of gradually lowering the fares has been tried with success in almost all the European railroads, and it is found that the amount received from the third greater than that of all others, and that the profits of the companies are derived from this class alone, the first and second ing the amount of trivial litigation, in attachment cases endeavored to save costs, by abbreviating the notices.

class travelers barely paying the cost of their transportation. On this most interesting subject, the late Robert Stephensemble blood stock that have been bred in then the question becomes of interest and until they have reached too refined st. ain, losing in strength while they gained in designated by the Court or Justice, wheth-

resent amount ing," said Mr. S

as costly. E rely rallway requires the first of the first ive construction than the

the circumstance to of running and do running and do running that assengers is small in propo (goods, and that consequer (locomotive power is less. wn that 111,000,000 passe 8,000,000 tons have bee

during the year (1854) over a 12 miles, yielding a revenue of 000, (\$45,000,000.) This give least 2s. [48c.] per ton per miles weight of passengers conveyed. Coals are conveyed the sme distance for one cent per mile. The cost of running a may be assumed, in most cases, to out 15d. (30 etc.) per mile, therefore passengera at five-eighths of a penny per mile per passenger would give 5s. 21-about \$1 24] per train per mile, which ay be taken as about the average rniags throughout the year. It out, therefore, that anything ve-eighths of a penny per p ered profitable, even be only half filled

should look to gross passenge amount is only t g enlarged facil

stated, in the Lordon (o for October 1868, that ad companies have had the dom to adopt the policy avariably proved a succ traffic th

of the lower class is almost unlimited and there is nothing that will induce the multitude to travel but low fares.

Now, these are the fruits of experience, and actual observation, and surely the same lesses may be leasted by our own Railroad Directors. The rate per mile in this State is nearly seven cents—a charge most oppressive to the people and ruinous to the companies. Very little more than one cent per nile will pay expenses if the trains are even half filled; and the mass of the laboring classes are now excluded from the accommodation of the Railroads by the high charges. Who among our Railroad Director will have "the courage and wisdom" to liwer his fares to two or three cents per mee! He will do credit to himself and ensure the prosperity of his road.—Raleich Standard.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Maggie Mitchell is a r A Methodist sisterhood has been form

ed in Cincinnati The ship-building inte

nartine's life was in

ound two scholarships in

A pension of \$500 a year has be iven Mrs. S. O. Hall, the Irish author

A Paris paper terms Senator the Don Quixote of the niggers "On to Washington" is now the

e grand army of office seeke Grant is the youngest man ver been elected President.

Queen Victoria wears her hair as she did 25 years ago. Coiffures, waterfalls, chignons, curis, and back bair are naught

Robert Hondin, the famous French gician, has lost his whole forth by literary labor.

Among the officers left wit mands, by the consolidation of mands. Doubleday, Sickles, De To Wager, Swayne and Butterfield.

Portland, Me., has a dog that drags and up a hill, gets on it, and then alides

Gas is not permitted in the Russian churches because not mentioned by the

The Chicago Tribune says "George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has gone into the hotel-building business in Eldero, Iowa." ah sre

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, say we in this country are in a dreadful condition become the new President is not a gentleman. So Rumor

milton to leave Paris, for having ra a disturbance at a theatre.

Kansas is said to have a better sys railroads constructed and proje

Cornell University possesses a collec-tion of shells numbering five million, representing twelve thousand species, which it took their collector thirty-five cars to gather.

It is estimated that the snow in Tuck-rman's ravine, in the White Mountains, at least a thousand feet deep. Hopes are entertained of a magnificent snow such there next August.

and a report of the result, accompanied each apocimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no relisance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore until for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principle ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an unit alloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the naculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diaretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a fac simile of the proprietor's autegraph signatured. A very sharp chap thinks that Colum-us is not entitled to much credit for disovering America, as the country arge he could not have missed it. The Boston Advertiser thinks

er that General Grant, with his well-own dislike of bores, promoted General

Massachusetts has what is called the "lager beer tempeerance party," who have, to that extent backslid from first

young lady kept a list of her ger

A young lady of Springfield, at a woman suffrage meeting, remarked, "Mr. Foster said there wasn't a woman in the hall who hadn't as much right to be called a man as he had; and I think so

District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introductions and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of imposters. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indersement which his Schledam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all Very gloomy accounts are given of the condition of the Lancashire cotton manufacturing districts in England. A large number of mills are idle, and the operaives are reduced to distress.

Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Crawfords-Indiana, having lectured on the subject, "After Suffrage, What?" received an answer the other day in the shape of an old pair of trowsers, a jacket a dull razor.

The Winchester Times says that Gen. Mahone, "is like John W. Garrett.— Neither of them have any more politics than the steam engines on their Rail

The daughters of Andy Johnson left he mansion in better order than it has ev-

genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, its distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element. A three year old child, temporarily left in charge of its infant brother in Columbus, Ohio, last Saturday evening, got angry with it and killed it by beating it over the head with the aursing bottle. and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the States of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travellers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baueful influence of unwholesome river water, is atify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam botton, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been required to maintain in the limitation of the undersigned have been required to maintain the limitation.

that animals that have been poisoned by strychine may be saved by exciting arti-ficial perspiration and maintaining it for

An entire family was recently poisoned in England, by eating a pudding made with suct that had been kept for a long time, and had developed some kind of

ith suct that had been kept for a long ime, and had developed some kind of poisonous acid.

A Washington despatch states that Prof. E. D. Bassett, Principal of the Colored High School, in Philadelphia, is a candidate for Minister to Hayti.

They have discovered the silver buckler of the sword belt of Pepin, the father of Charlemagne, and deposited it in the Museum of the Louver, Paris.

There are four hundred joint stock companies now in process of liquidation in London. The total losses by these speculations amount to about \$10,000, 000.

The base kept for a long in the schole of the public of the public and pinal surrounding in the schole of the scholed of the public of the scholed of the scholed

A lady in Lowell, Mass, who has kept erape on the knob of her house door since the assassination of President Lincoln, removed it on inauguration day.

The Total value of church property in this city belonging to the Methodist Epis-copal Church South is \$500,000, and the number of enrolled communicants 5,000.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion

DEAR SIR: I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps,"

which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warshouse, and find, as before, that the

spirituous liqur is free from injurious ingredi-ents or falsification; that it has the marks of

being aged and not recently prepared by me chanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics.

BOTTLED WINES AND LIQUORS.

Respectfully, FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 1

St. Louis Dispatch.

Twenty of Brigham Young's wives arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Tuesday, to vist their friends in that city and at Omaba. They will continue their ourney to Washington.

The sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the adulteration of liquoirs. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others, for medicinat purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unbjectionable variety of gin.

New York, 53 Centre of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the conclusion.

St. Louis Dispatch.

New York, 53 Centre of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances, which are employed in the d

A swindler went into an extensive jew lry establishment in Baltimore a few days ago, pretending to have several bags of gold dust or filings. He exhibited a genuine bag as a sample, and the jeweller bought all by it, paying \$2,700. The rebought all by it, paying \$2,700. The re-maining bags proved spurious. The swin-dler escaped.

Inquisitiveness .- An up-country girl epped to the window of the post-office a Long Island village a few days since ideasted for a letter.

To what name ?" was the inquiry "What name I,' inquired the damsel in a rage." "You're mighty inquistive, to be sure!" and out she flouned.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May, 1

UDOLPHO WOLPE, Esq.,
Dear Sir: The want of pure Wines and Liquors
for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed
by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so
rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing,
in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of
the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and
sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps,
which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country; and from your
long experience as a foreign importer, your Bottled
wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand. The depth of snow in the woods of The depth of snow in the woods of Maine is almost unprecendented at this season of the year. In many places it lies seven feet deep on a level. The Bangor Whig says some of the gangs of lumbermen, in starting to come out, have found it necessary to put their horses uppon large sleds, to be drawn over the drifts by men upon snow-shoes.

long emperience as a foreign importer, your Bottled-Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecarise in different parts of the city as agents for the sale of your Brandles and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,

We remain your obedient servants,

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Professor of Surgery,
University Medical College, New York.

J M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon in Chief to the State Hospital, etc. No. 14 East Sixteenth Street.

LEWIS A. SAYREM. D., No. 795 Broadway.

H. P. DEWEES, M. D., No. 1791 Broadway.

JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., No. 1791 Broadway.

JUNCTURE OF STREELE, M. D., NO. 1791 Broadway. General Grant on Southern Disfranisements .- Measrs. J. P. Reed and Wilchisements.—Measrs. J. P. Reed and Wil-liam P. Simpson, Democratic congress-men from South Carolina, waited upon General Grant a few days since and de-scribed to him the restrictions and disa-bilities under which the southern whites ed. The President listened to them ttentively, and at the conclusion of their remarks said:

"Gentlemen, the disclosures you make ought to be known and understood and imported and bottled by himself expressly for medicinal use. Each bottle has his certificate of place; at considered by every Union man and woman in the country."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS han the pure medicinal restorative, now so ideal hours as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, and hour to the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some 20 years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and neeful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and proporties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. People of the Southern States

NURSING BOTTLES A GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON it half the price of those usually sold here,

ELASTIC SYRINGES Very compact and perfect, in cases, adopted either for Male or Female use. Every family should have one, as they are of inestimable value—and very cheap—about half the price usually charged here for inferior articles. To be had only at

At

E. SILL'S Drug Store,
Salisbury, N. C.

Superior Field Pumpkin SE THE THE ME At JNO. H. ENNISS' Drug Store

CATARRH SNUFF.

CHEAP and SURE cure for Headache, Cold n the Head, &c., at JNO. H. ENNISS' Drug Store. april 2-13-38

Crockery at Cost ! JNO. H. ENNISS' Drug Store, april 9-13-34

Kerosene Lamps!

HENDERSON'S CORNER.

March 2-13-3t

Dowell.

TO THE LADIES Of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Iredell, Catawba, Burke and Me-

WE ARE THE AUTHORIZED



We challenge a trial with any or all other machines. We propose to do more work in the same time: more different kinds of work, and better than any other machine known. Any one purchasing machines of us can try them for three months and if they do not give entire satisfaction the money will be refunded.

Send and get circulars and camples of work.

MERONEY & BRO.

Balisbury, N. J.

We are Agents for the sale of Vogler & o's., Shoes manufactured at Salem, N. C., fursished at Factory Prices in qualities. Call and them.

M. & B.

ee them. April 2, 1869. \$150 PREMIUM!

THE North Carolina Land net at the Company's Office, Raleigh; Gold, \$25; Silver, \$20; Copper, \$15; Iron, \$12.50; Marble, \$12.50; Lead, \$10; Mica, \$10; Plumbago and Scap Stone, \$10; and all other minerals in proportion. Shell and other Marl, \$5. The specimens will be submitted to an experienced Geologist, and premiums awarded by his report.

report.
Samples to be marked "N. C. Land Company, Raleigh."
R. W. Best, Sec. & Treas.
March 13, 1869.

Important Trust Sale!

HAVING been appinted by a decree of the Superior Court of Montgomery County, Trustee, to sell the lands under a deed in trust executed to sell the lands under a deed in trust executed by Parsons Harris, dee'd., for the purposes there-in expressed, and also under another deed in trust executed by the said Parsons Harris, I shall sell for each to the highest bidder at the late residence of the said Harris, on

Wednesday, the 12th day of May next about

25 Pine Strager, New York. Nov. 21, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. Present: Dear Sir: I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits. Three Thousand Acres of Land.

consisting of I welve or Ffteen different tracts.

On two of said tracts much gold has been found, and the prospects for making money from investing in said lands are flattering. The lands are located in the heart of the gold regions of Montgomery county.
Capitalists and miners are especially invited to attend the sale.
THOMAS E. BROWN.
March 27, 1869.—13 6t Trustee, &c.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. [Attachment.]—Publication for Defendants Noah Smitherman, plaintiff, against James Lucas, defeadant.

James Lucas, defeadant.

NOTICE is hereby given that a warrant of attachment has been issued against the property of said defendant who is beyond the limits of the State, in favor of the plaintiff and returnable before me, a Justice of the Peace, for the county of Montgomery, in Troy, on the 6th day of May 1839, for the sum of forty-four dollars with interest from the 19th of Oct. 1866. The said defendant is hereby notified to appear at said time and place and defend his suit or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness. Jno Chisholm, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Montgomery, this 25th Peace for the county of Montgomery, this 25th day of March 1869. 13—4t-pf\$-5 JOHN CHISHOLM, J. P.

HENRY HORAH J. & H. HORAH.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE Stock of L. M. Davis; and added largely to it, we are of E. M. Davis; and added largely to it, we are now prepared to furnish anything usually kept in a first class Jewelry Store. We may be found in Cowan's Brick Row, next door to F. H. Sprague's Office. All kinds of repairing done at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. We return thanks to a generous public for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

P. S.—All persons having left. Watches and Jewelry with L. M. Davis or Wilson & Farris, to be repaired are requested to call and get them or they will be sold for repairs.

Jan. 29, 1869.

4—6m.