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NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Battle—Fenians Successful.

A special report from St. Albans mentions an engagement between Col. Scanlon's regiment and the British Cavalry near Pigeon Hill. The British Cavalry were dispersed and fled in confusion. The Fenians captured one hundred horses and three flags. Four Fenians were wounded, and one British soldier was killed and three wounded. Scanlon subsequently ordered his regiment to withdraw from Canadian soil. But Gen. Spear still remains.

From Aspinwall.

New York, June 9.

The Steamer New York from Aspinwall brings \$350,000 in gold.
 The new Peruvian Ironclads had not been heard from since they left Brazil.

Cholera.

New York, June 9.

Mrs. Reed, who washed the clothes of E. A. Frazier, whose death from Cholera was reported, was seized with the same disease that night. A German girl living in the same house, who was also attacked, was saved by prompt treatment.

Gold to Europe.

New York, June 9.

Six steamers sailed to-day for Europe. The City of London and Teutonia took out upwards of \$2,000,000 in gold.

New York Markets.

New York, June 9.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Gold 139½. Exchange dull at 9½.

Congress—Final Report Reconstruction Committee.

Washington, June 8.

The final report of the Reconstruction Committee was read in both Houses to-day, setting forth the reasons for the action of the majority. The conclusions of the Committee are briefly, that the people at the South have proved themselves insurgents and traitors and forfeited thus all political rights and privileges—that the so-called Confederate States are not entitled to representation in Congress—that before allowing it, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required from them, and this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of the citizens in all parts of the Republic.

That representation should be on an equitable basis—a stigma should be fixed on treason, and protection given to loyal people against all future claims for expenses incurred in the rebellion, and for slaves emancipated by the war, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions.

To this end, the committee advocate the joint resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, and the two separate bills designed to carry the same into effect. The committee claim in conclusion, that these bills are the result of conciliation and concession. The report is signed by ten Republican members. The dissenters are Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers.

The Reconstruction resolutions in the Senate, passed to-day, yeas 33, nays 11. The latter were Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDonald, Norton, Riddle, Salisbury and Van Winkle. Those absent were Messrs. Brown, Dixon, Nesmith, and Wright.

Fenian Privateer.

New York, June 8.

It is stated that a Fenian privateer left here several weeks ago. The crew, arms and ammunition were put on board on Long Island. This vessel was an ironside, a wheel steamer mounting six broad-sides and one pivot gun, and it is said she was able to make 14 knots per hour.

Trial of Sweeney, &c.

St. Albans, June 8.

Gen. Sweeney and Col. Meacham were arraigned before a civil tribunal this morning. The proceedings were private. Reporters were excluded.

At Toronto, it is reported all quiet on the Western frontier. Parliament meets to-day. It is understood that the Governor General asks for the immediate suspension of the *habeas corpus*. An attempt to seize the Canadian steamers *Corinthian* and *Rockester*, at Charlotte, on yesterday, was frustrated.

Fenian News.

New York, June 8.

A St. Albans dispatch states that Sweeney has been bailed in the sum of \$20,000. Nothing further has been heard from the advance of the Fenians up to noon to-day. Several left St. Albans en route for home, their passage to Springfield and Boston being paid by the government, for which they appear to feel grateful, and say, if those at the front knew it, they would all return.

Twenty-five hundred British regulars have been landed at Farnham, a few miles opposite the invaders.

President Roberts, Fenian.

New York, June 3.

President Roberts offered his own personal security in bail to-day, but the Commissioner refused. He probably will be jailed to-night.

From San Francisco.

New York, June 8.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 5th, mentions the sailing of Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburg for China and Japan.
 Returns from Oregon indicate the election of the Union candidates by 1000 majority.
 Two shocks of an earthquake had been felt in California, on the morning of the 5th. No damage done.

The Rumors of Bail.

Washington, June 10.

Reports prevalent yesterday about the release of Mr. Davis originated in fact by Greeley, Augustus Schell, and Horace F. Clarke, of N. York, arrived here yesterday to offer bail for Mr. Davis. They are now seeking an interview with Judge Underwood. It is understood that the Government considers Mr. Davis a prisoner of war; but that he can be taken into civil custody on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and that Judge Underwood can then bail him if he chooses. The proceedings regarding bail will be strictly judicial, not executive. This is authentic.

CAPITOL.

Foreign News.

New York, June 10.

The steamers *Allemania*, Malta, Denmark, and *Edinburg* have arrived, with European dates of the 30th ultimo.

The Government was beaten in the British Parliament on Bourviera's motion for the prevention of bribery and corruption at elections. The Government lost ten votes.

The Consolidated Bank of London had stopped payments.

The Powers all accept the invitation for the Conference, which was to meet in Paris at an early day. The belligerents are still preparing for the conflict; nevertheless the Italian volunteers are mobilizing rapidly.

The Austrian army is now 600,000 strong, with parks of artillery and siege guns ready. The Prussians are concentrating at Glatz and Landshut. Prussia and Italy agree to post pone hostilities until it is known whether the conference fails. The second Austrian conscription at Vienna caused great discontent. The army commenced marching towards Venice on the 24th. Italy engages not to attack during the sitting of the conference, but is rebuilding the forts to resist the new and improved artillery.

Turkey will not occupy the Danubian principalities, as was threatened.

Still Later Foreign News.

Farther Point, June 10.—The steamship *Hibernian* has arrived with intelligence to 1st instant. There is no change in Continental affairs. The time of meeting of the Conference had not been designated. *La Presse* says that Napoleon will provide. The sales of cotton or the week were 86,000 bales, with a buoyant market. Prices had advanced 14½ for American, and 1½ for other descriptions. The sales to speculators were 12,500 bales; to exporters 75,000 bales. The operations were: fair Orleans, 16½; fair Mobile, 15½; fair Up-Land, 15½; middling Orleans, 14; middling Mobile, 13½. The sea on day of sailing was 10,000 bales; market firm and unchanged. Sales to speculators and exporters 20,000 bales. The stock of cotton in the port was 975,000 bales, of which 400,000 were American. Bread stuffs steady. Provisions dull. The bullion in the Bank of England is increased £21,000.—Consols closed at 87½; five-twenties, 66½-87½.

End of the Fenian Invasion.

New York, June 10.

St. Albans' special announces the *finale* of the Fenian invasion. The right wing of the army retreated to that place from Pigeon Hill, and the men were preparing to go home. The whole force is completely demoralized. Officers and men alike refuse to do duty; desertions took place by wholesale, and after a council of war Gen. Spear reluctantly ordered the force to abandon the soil of Canada. No arms or reinforcements reached there. Gen. Spear said that he would rather be shot than leave in such a way.

Gen. Meade made a speech to the United States soldiers, and said the settlement of this trouble would prove satisfactory to our own and other Governments as tending to show that the United States, notwithstanding the past, would "do to others as they would be done by." Gen. Spear and staff have surrendered.

An Ogdensburg special says that an American schooner was hailed by a British armed vessel under threats to fire on her. The American ran up his colors and suggested the danger of firing an unarmed vessel with that flag. The vessel was allowed to proceed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction submitted their final report in the House and Senate on Friday. The synopsis of the report of the committee, which we publish, will be read by every one who feels an interest in the important issues of the day. After a long preamble the report concludes as follows:

If we add to this evidence the fact that, although peace has been declared by the President, he has not, to this day, deemed it safe to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, to relieve the insurrectionary States of martial law, nor to withdraw the troops from many localities, and that the commanding general deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well-disposed people in the South—the proof of a condition of feeling hostile to the Union and dangerous to the government through out the insurrectionary States will seem to be overwhelming.

With such evidence before them, it is the opinion of your committee—

I. That the States lately in rebellion were, at the close of the war, disorganized communities, without civil government, and without constitutions or other forms, by virtue of which political relations could legally exist between them and the Federal government.

II. That Congress cannot be expected to recognize as valid the election of representatives from disorganized communities, which, from the very nature of the case, were unable to present their claims to representation under those established and recognized rules, the observance of which has been hitherto required.

III. That Congress would not be justified in admitting such communities to a participation in the government of the country without first providing such constitutional or other guarantees as will aid to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the republic; a just equality of representation; protection against claims founded in rebellion, and crimes; a temporary restriction of the right of suffrage to those who have not actively participated in the effort to destroy the Union and overthrow the government, and the exclusions from positions of public trust of at least a portion of those whose crimes have proved them to be enemies to the union and unworthy of public confidence.

Your committee will, perhaps, hardly be deemed excusable for extending this report further; but, inasmuch as immediate and unconditional representation of the States lately in rebellion is demanded as a matter of right, and delay, and even hesitation, denounced as grossly oppressive and unjust as well as unwise and impolitic, it may not be amiss again to call attention to a few undisputed facts and the principles of public law applicable thereto, in order that the propriety of that claim may be fully considered and well understood.

The State of Tennessee occupied a position distinct from all the other insurrectionary States, and has been the subject of a separate report, which your committee have not thought it expedient to disturb. Whether Congress shall see fit to make that State the subject of separate action or to include it in the same category with all others, so far as concerns the imposition of preliminary conditions, it is not within the province of this committee either to determine or advise. To ascertain whether any of the so-called Confederate States "are entitled to be represented in either house of Congress," the essential inquiry is whether there is in any one of them a constituency qualified to be represented in Congress. The question how far persons claiming seats in either house possess the credentials necessary to enable them to represent a duly qualified constituency is one for the consideration of each house separately, after the preliminary question shall have been finally determined.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

At San Francisco, on the 2d, a mutiny occurred on the ship *Seminole* about to sail for New York, and the first second and third mates were dangerously stabbed.

The French Minister, the Marquis de Montholon, on the evening of the 7th instant, gave an elegant dinner to the members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

The largest theatre in Boston is provided with a fire-proof curtain, to shut off, if necessary, the auditorium from the stage.

The Health Officer of New York reports three new cases of cholera and two deaths from cholera, on the hospital ship.

The miners of Lake Superior are on a strike, and nearly all of them have quit work. Serious trouble is anticipated.

Accounts from Canada state that the Fenian difficulties have occasioned great prejudice against the Irish population.

A conductor was crushed to death on the railroad, near Poughkeepsie, New York, on Thursday.

There is trouble between the Confederate colonists and the Indians in Cordova, Mexico.

It is reported that Maximilian has received a delegation from the Fenian Brotherhood.

An express safe on the Pacific railroad, near Kansas city, was robbed yesterday of \$15,000.

POLICE ITEM.

After many days of great quiet, we at last have a police item to report. Passing down Main street yesterday evening our attention was attracted by a gang of jubilant boys, following two of our vigilant Police who had in tow a white man and a freedman, both heavily loaded with bad whisky. They were bound for the Mayor's Court—probably the Calabozo.

The Huntsville (Mo.) *Citizen*, has in its office a printer with only one arm. He sets, justifies and empties his sticks, and sets a most correct "proof." As he can do nothing but set type, he manages by constant "pegging away," to get up about five thousand ems a day.

RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from Washington says:

An order will be issued in a short time for the release of Jefferson Davis, but whether on parole or on bail I am at present unable to say. The presumption, however, is that the release will be on the same terms as were accorded to Messrs. Stephens and Clay. Another interview between the President and counsel of Davis was held to-day.

COMMENCEMENT.

CHAPEL HILL, June 9th, 1866.

The Arrival.—The Campus.—Commencement Exercises.—Speeches.—*Alma Mater*.—Gov. Worth, Vance, and others.—Processions.—*Former's Daughter*.—Ball-Room Scenes.—*Schoolers*.—*Collisions*.—*Col-lapses*.—An Extra Coat of Paint.—*Good-by*.—*Gratitude*, &c., &c.

Our ride from Durham's Station to Chapel Hill (a distance of twelve miles) was not, by any means, the most comfortable thing in all nature. List by exercising a considerable degree of patience and fortitude we were enabled to endure it, with some fifteen or twenty others in the same agreeable fixture, and in the same springless wagon, and at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday the 5th of June, we rolled into the campus, followed by a small brigade of "the peculiar way of showing their fondness for us." Our party was quartered in the old library, where all necessary luxuries and comforts were provided liberally. The pleasure grounds, the lawns, groves and shrubbery (usually called *Campus*), surrounding the State University, are decidedly the most beautiful and enchanting I have ever seen. The word "classics" is not at all inappropriately applied. The buildings, if not of the grandest order, are yet substantial, commodious and handsome, to say the least.

At 8 o'clock p. m. on the 4th inst., the introductory exercises to the whole Commencement programme began in the Chapel. Some few persons had taken their seats before the appointed hour, in order to make a sure thing of it on their part, at least; and when the strains of music began floating from the band seated in the gallery immediately over the stage, there seemed to be a general rush from all parts of the town, and in a very short time quite a respectable audience had assembled—probably from different motives and with different feelings, but all were as much so far as concerned the applause which greeted the debut of each Freshman as the assembled chorus. It was a trying time to these "Freshies," not a doubt of it. How each speaker's heart bumped and thumped against his ribs as the dread moment drew near! And at last, when the trial was over, and rapturous applause resounded from every corner of the hall as he strode to his seat, he could get up feeling as proud and dignified as a downy Shanghai when he first tries his pipes amongst the heus in the barn yard.

On this, the first night of public exercises, there were twelve speeches, made by Freshmen alternately, and between declamations choice pieces of music were played by the band. Upon the whole the boys acquitted themselves with credit, and some of the speeches were decidedly good. I need not mention names, it would be, perhaps, uncharitable, nor do I mean to criticize; it might produce dissatisfaction and ill-feeling, but to myself I give the same right that I claim for others, viz: judge for yourselves. The reader, I trust, will excuse an observation in this connection—one only, and it is this: The original speeches related chiefly to our recent troubles—the late war, its causes and effects; and the general tenor of their addresses was not so complimentary, or "harmonizing," as Bill Apple would say, as might have been desired by the majority of the audience, who, however, cheered loudly. No possible mischief, though, can come from these sentiments—it is merely the exciting mutterings of the late storm, and need give no one any uneasiness. At eleven o'clock exercises in the hall closed, and the fun-loving, or rather dance-loving portion of the audience repaired to the ball room, where the strength of music and the agility of limb were to be tried merely as an experiment. Little time was lost in formalities, tedious arrangements, or anything of the sort, and ere midnight there was a whirl and flutter in the spacious hall as a thousand fairies were keeping time to the most rapturous music. This storm of "foss and feathers," rustling silks and clasp, and "clash," of bare arms, ragged with unabated fury under the direction of Prof. R. Slater, until half-past two in the morning, when the "better half" of the interesting multitude adjourned to repair the damages inflicted upon trails, water-falls, skeletons and such like articles of minor importance. As yet only the outer works had been assailed, and doubtless, in some instances a lasting impression was made; but the heart, that Gibraltar in so many bosoms, seemed to be impregnable—time will tell.

On the forenoon of Wednesday Prof. Phillips, Jr., delivered a sermon from these words: "And now abideth these three, faith, hope and charity, and the greatest of these is charity." In the evening Wm. Rencher, a graduating student, delivered an address in the *Dialectic hall*; said to have been a happy hit, but owing to the inconvenient situation of the hall, I was unable to hear it. At eight o'clock night the Chapel was again filled, and twelve students of the Sophomore class delivered addresses, concerning which the reader may safely make the same observations that I have made in the foregoing part of this letter relative to the Freshmen. Again at eleven o'clock the programme was concluded and those who felt inclined went to the ball room, where the dance went merrily on until near day on the following morning.

This night the attack was more spirited and the loss heavier, particularly in the calico department. At one time some half-dozen fast sailing schoolers came in collision about the centre of the hall, where, as a matter of course, an awful wreck ensued, and for some minutes a most interesting heap of ruins, antique, beautiful and sublime presented the bewildered gaze of the lovers of natural scenery.

But it is no wonder that accidents of this sort occurred. The ball room hall was some seventy feet long and thirty wide, about the centre of which on one side was the music stand. At one end were rooms for the vendors of ice water, lemonade, ice cream, oranges, &c., and at the other end were two rooms also, one of which was exclusively a "ladies room." The overhead ceiling I should suppose to be at least fifteen feet high, from which beautiful chandeliers hung suspended, lighting up the hall with great brilliancy. The floor had been polished smooth as a glass mirror, and then thoroughly waxed, making it as slick as a frozen mill pond in mid-winter. Is it at all wonderful that the understanding should sometimes suddenly and very unexpectedly give way, precipitating a mass of flesh and blood helplessly and elegantly to the floor? In that room I felt as though by some magic I had found my way into an enchanted palace. Wreaths of celars and roses interlocked, decorated the walls, and from the lofty ceiling overhead hung in graceful festoons, reaching almost to the giddy heads and light hearts of

the happy throng below.

Yet, notwithstanding this gaudy display and extravagant outlay of money, who is it but must exclaim vanity, vanity, all is vanity?

Wearied and exhausted, we retired to our rooms just before day on Thursday morning, and for two or three hours slept most profoundly. In justice to ourselves we should have slept at least four or five hours, but then the "Commencement" must go on, and we had scarcely taken our last whiff after breakfast when we were again summoned to our post. At 9 a. m., the first procession was formed, with music in front, students next, then the Faculty, and last of all as many citizens as chose to join in the march. At a given signal the column moved off in quick time to lively music, marching through dense shades, over green swards, around the "Caldwell monument," with heads uncovered, and back again to the Chapel door, where the column opened ranks and the rear marched through into the Chapel. Some minutes after 10 a. m., Ex-Gov. VANCE was introduced to the audience as speaker of the day. The most enthusiastic applause greeted his appearance on the stage—something decidedly similar to scenes which transpired long ago, in another clime and under different circumstances, but still fresh in our memories. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, apparently from floor to ceiling. Not a vacant seat could be found—all expecting a rich treat and no one disappointed. I need hardly say anything concerning the Governor, his manner or his address. He is so universally known that the reader can form a better idea in imagination than I could give with my pen, and besides I am told that the address will be published, when all may judge for themselves. I will only remark, however, that the general tone of his address was altogether of the harmonizing style; and by competent judges was pronounced one of the happiest efforts and the best that could have been made under the circumstances. "Here is a health to thee, Zebe," for what follows:

The position of the writer was such that without making himself at all conspicuous he could note every little circumstance that transpired amidst the vast assemblage of fluttering fans and "spike-tails," below. (He hopes he has not made bad use of his opportunities!) This, by-way of parenthesis—Well, when the Gov. had been speaking some fifteen minutes, three ladies (evidently from the country) entered, and at the door were met by one of the marshals, whose duty it was to provide seats for ladies especially. When no little difficulty he succeeded in seating two; but for the third the case seemed to be hopeless. Now, there was a seat, the fourth on the right of the rostrum, at the entrance to which sat a deeply interesting specimen of the male genus, who was all attention, "butter and bread," to the most captivating red ringlets "in all nature," sitting conveniently and pleasantly close on his right. This polite gentleman was tapped on the shoulder by the marshal and requested to give his seat to a lady. Did he? Instead of yielding with alacrity, as he should have done, he lovingly laid his head beside the ringlets and whispered—"Shall I?" The ringlets immediately shook violently—something like Moloch's, and like his, too. I thought sparks of fire were showered, as from the blacksmith's hammer; but neither pestilence nor war. The next moment Gov. V. was saying something about the farmer's daughter, her unselfish virtue and chastity; and in less than one minute thereafter that same plainly dressed, but neat and really handsome young lady could have had a score of seats.

Whether this little incident was purely accidental or intentional, I cannot say; but it is certain that many remarks were made about it that evening, and as a natural consequence, everybody wanted to hear for Vance, old Jeff, President Johnson, Jennie Harper, the ladies in general and the farmer's "gals" in particular. When the Governor closed, all hands went "aft" for dinner, an hour after which, another procession was formed, the programme of the morning repeated, and by 3 p. m., the chapel was again filled, when the speeches by the graduating class (only three) were delivered; the valedictory by Wm. RENCHER, was most important, and without favor or partiality was unanimously pronounced an excellent thing. Around the stage this evening sat several of the most distinguished men of the old North State viz: Morehead, Graham, Vance, Phillips, &c. Ex-Governor Swain is president of the Faculty at Chapel-Hill. Gov. Worth was also present, besides others whose names do not now occur to my mind.

The afternoon services being closed, all parties retired to their homes or elsewhere to make the final preparations necessary for the grand ball to-night. It seemed as though each individual was determined to make a hit, or at any rate they would strike, hit or miss. At 8 p. m., "the music began cheerily and the dance went on merrily." The Lancers' Quadrills, among the most popular, are certainly very beautiful; but let a spectator stop but his ears so completely that no music can enter, and then look at a hall full of ladies and gentlemen engaged in the Lancers'—bowing, scraping and flirting, and he will have a better idea of the superlatively ridiculous than he could gain by any other possible method.

On this night of course it was the aim of all who took any part in the amusements of the evening, to show off to the best advantage; and for this purpose it may well be supposed that in many instances nature was ignored and artificial remedies applied to natural defects—some imaginary defects, I may safely add. Curling irons, rouge, plaster Paris, cotton, beads, oil, cologne, certain modern French institutions, together with an endless variety of unnameable little electrics, scraped together from the four quarters of the globe, and all used to complete the toilet of the latter-day belle or beau, as the case may be. Whew! what a terrible array of little items of expense, which, in the aggregate, amount to no inconsiderable sum; and after all, many of these very same articles do a great deal more harm than good. The pale faces among the ladies in the ball room was a source of general remark. Some few indeed presented really a ghastly appearance;—so pallid—so death-like! What does it mean? Is it an evidence of improved taste in the upper circles? If so, happy the man who has already made his choice. Or perhaps our fair friends only wish to court the favor of that grim messenger, Death, by "trying it on" before their time comes.

At midnight supper was announced, and the ladies were first escorted to the supper room, where a table groaning under the weight of so many luxuries and delicacies was prepared for their accommodation; and after them the gentlemen. The students deserve all credit for this splendid entertainment, and for the gentlemanly and polite manner in which they attended to the wants of the ladies;—notwithstanding some half-dozen of both genders took it into their heads that a close confab (tete-a-tete) in the Philanthropic Hall would be a glorious thing, and, accordingly, the peep of day found it precisely so. At break of day on Friday morning, June 8th, the dancing ceased. The parties were utterly exhausted; and the "Commencement" at Chapel-Hill, 1866, was declared ended. The musicians went to their temporary homes for breakfast, and to bid their friends good-bye. It is impossible for them (the musicians) to know whether they have made an impression or not; but doubtless some of them have received such. And all speak in terms of the highest praise of their respective homes, each asserting that his was certainly superior to all others. Our warmest thanks are due the citizens of Chapel-Hill. NAT.

WHO WANTS A PIANO?

SEVERAL Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing GOOD PIANOS for their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the best manufacturers, which enable me to furnish instruments of the *first class*, at reduced prices. I can save each purchaser from \$40 to \$100. Prices lists of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections. When selections shall have been made the money can be sent to me, at my expense, by the Southern Express, and a Piano will be shipped to the Depot the purchaser may designate. Each Piano sold will be fully warranted. Address me at Salisbury, N.C. J. M. M. CALDWELL, 2917

June 11, 1866.

JAMES W. OSBORNE. RUFUS BARRINGER.

OSBORNE & BARRINGER,

Attorneys at Law,

WILL practice in the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Lincoln and Gaston; also in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

Office in the Brick Building near the Court-House, up stairs.

April 23, 1866.

17:2mpd

Important Information.

On the receipt of fifty cents, will be mailed to any person, any one of the following

"RECIPIES FOR THE CURE OF HORSES,"

Viz:—cure for Bots, Stiffle, Spavin, Gravelled, Lameness, Bruised or Sore Backs, Windgalls, Heaves or Thumps, cure for Founder, to take Film from the Eye, Scratches, to prevent Bots, a certain remedy for Distemper, to relieve Colic, Hide Bound, Broken Wind, Lameness in Hoof, Shoulder Ship, to prevent Foundering on the road, Diabetes and Gripes.

Many valuable horses have been saved from an untimely death by these remedies, and if given as advised, will not fail to cure. No person who has a horse should be without these receipts. Address L. A. CLOUSE, Smith Grove, Davie County, N. C. April 3d, 1866. 12-mo-w

Administrators' Sale.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH HELLIS, dec'd., are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those failing to attend to this notice will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer. And all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. This, 23d May, 1866. P. N. HELLIS, L. G. HELLIS, R. J. HOLMES, G. M. RICHARDT, Adms. 2361

CARRIAGE

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ARE still carrying on the Carriage Making business at their old stand, opposite the Lutheran Church, in all its branches. They generally keep on hand a number of completed jobs—Buggies, Sulkeys, Rockaways, &c., which they will sell cheap. All work put up to order in their line of business shall be executed according to specifications, and in a superior style. All kind of repairing done at short notice. Country produce and lumber taken in exchange for work.

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The undersigned also carries on the Hatting business, and in a separate apartment, may always be found superior "home-made Hats." Call and see them, and bring all the furs you can exchange for good, durable Hats.

Wm. H. SMITH.

March 20, 1866.

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March 20, 1866.



T. E. BROWN & CO.

HAVING largely extended their facilities for all kind of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work, are fully prepared to fill all orders in their line of business in superior style, and cheap. House roofing, Gutters, &c., per contract. Stills, and all other Copper work done in the very best manner and on accommodating terms.

Old pewter, copper, and country produce taken in exchange for work.

Wholesale buyers advised to call and hear prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 23, 1866.

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DEALERS in Machinery and Supplies of every description, for Cotton and Wool