...nals are inaugurating! All free nations have lost their liberties just as we are doing, through the machinations of bad men and the corruptions flowing from the misappropriation of the public treasure. When our revenues were small and expenditures limited, the struggle for the possession of power was not of such a character as to shake the foundations of the government and to break the peace of the country. But now we have an income which neither Greece nor Rome, in all the plenitude of power and the magnitude of empire, ever collected from their tributaries. And when "barbaric gold" had driven virtue and honor from their councils; when their simple republics fell before the sapping vices of conquest and wealth, their governments were as hard to "reconstruct" as ours. They, too, had men like Andrew Johnson—wise and patriotic—who essayed to check the downfall of truth and virtue. But they battled in vain. The virtues of Cato, the wisdom of Socrates, the valor of Scipio and the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero were vain to stop the flood which, when once it sets in, sweeps until the last landmark of freedom disappears. It is not hard to lose liberty; but, when gone, who can recall it? There is no resurrection for the lost institutions of a free people; and if the masses of the North shall follow in the lead of New England and the Radical false prophets they will desert the platform on which their forefathers stood, even as the Hebrews of old abandoned their God, and, like them, they will wander, perhaps, forty years in a wilderness of anarchy, blood and suffering, smitten by the wrath of Heaven for their wickedness and idolatry.

If, through the madness and folly of faction, the liberties of the American people are lost, history furnishes no example to guide us in retrieving them. The lamp of antiquity sheds no light over paths which return from the sepulchres of dead republics. When they fall they fall never to rise again, and an iron despotism rolls to the door of their tomb a stone which can never be displaced. New nations may arise, new republics be formed from new peoples and materials, but when once the fires of liberty go out they can never be rekindled upon the same altars. This admonition should not be disregarded by those whose dearest rights are in jeopardy. The voices which come up to us from the depths of the past should not be unheeded when we contemplate that revolution which threatens with destruction the very pillars of our temple, and with the strength and frenzy of blind Samson would crush us beneath its ruins.—*Richmond Times.*

JOHNSON MASS MEETING.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 20.—A large Johnson mass meeting was held here yesterday, which was addressed by Colonel Nelson and Rev. S. B. Carter. The resolutions which were adopted endorse and ratify the Philadelphia Union Convention, and, on behalf of the Union men of East Tennessee, protest against the late Southern Convention, which declared in favor of negro suffrage.

The following telegram was received from the President:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 19.—To John Williams, Esq.: I regret that it will be out of my power to be with the people of my adopted home in Knoxville this day. Though I cannot be with them in person, I will be with them in spirit, in feeling, and in sentiment. It is hoped that after they have struggled so long and so much for the preservation of the Union, they will not be misled by designing, bad men, whose policy, if carried out, will result in a dissolation of the Union and a change of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Most Beautiful Hand.—I recollect that once there was a dispute between three ladies, which had the most beautiful hand. One sat by a stream and dipped her hand into the water and held it up; another plucked strawberries until the ends of her fingers were pink; and the third gathered violets until her hands were fragrant. An old haggard woman passing by, asked, "Who will give me a gift? for I am poor." All three denied her, but another who sat near, unwashed in the stream, unstained with fruit, unadorned with flowers, gave her a little gift and satisfied the poor woman. And then she asked them what was the dispute; and they told her, and lifted up before her their beautiful hands. "Beautiful, indeed," said she, as she saw them; but when they asked her which was the most beautiful, she said, "It is not your hand that is washed clean in the brook, it is not the hand that is tipped with red; it is not the hand garland with flowers; but it is the hand that gives to the poor which is the most beautiful hand." And she said the words, her wrinkles fled; her staff was thrown away, and she stood before them an angel from heaven, with authority to decide the question in dispute.—*Theodore Tilton.*

A company of English capitalists, with a capital of $2,000,000, are about to start an enormous cotton factory establishment for supplying Europe and trade at Charleston, S. C. They design this to eclipse all others throughout the entire coast.—They are backed by the wealthiest firms in England and France.

...Chairman, Hon. W. W. Holden was called to the Chair, and on motion of R. F. Lehman, Esq., of Craven, R. W. Logan, of Rutherford, and W. J. Doughty, of Carteret, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting:

C. R. Thomas and R. F. Lehman, of Craven.
D. A. Jenkins, of Gaston.
E. T. Blair, of Randolph.
John Robinson, of Wayne.
Henderson A. Hodge, of Wake.
J. L. McMurray, of Wake.
N. Chandler, of Davidson.
J. C. L. Harris, of Rutherford.
Jesse Green, of Davie.
W. C. Gunter, of Chatham.

The committee retired and after due deliberation reported through their Chairman, Mr. Thomas, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Union State Mass meeting assembled in the city of Raleigh, the 29th day of September, 1866, for the purpose of maintaining and preserving the organization of the Union party, to the end that the State government of North Carolina may be so administered as to secure the perpetuation of the rights, privileges and immunities of the people thereof, and their form of government in harmony with the National Government—grateful for the preservation of that sentiment of nationality which is the child of the Constitution and the sure guarantee of Republican form of government, do, with a sincere desire for reconciliation, forgiveness and charity among all classes of American people, who were either engaged or involved in the late civil war, resolved—

1. That only those men, without regard to their antecedents, who are "unmistakably loyal" to the government of the United States, should be appointed and elected by the people of North Carolina to any office or place of trust or profit.

2. That, in order to secure the speedy establishment of the State in the Federal Union; the speedy restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities of her loyal citizens, and the final adjustment of the government relations of her whole people in harmony with the National Government, the amendment proposed by the present Congress, as article 14, to the Constitution of the United States, as a condition precedent to these ends, should be accepted and ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

3. That, having full confidence in the justice and magnanimity of Congress it is upon the ratification of said proposed amendment the disability to hold, or to be eligible to office imposed therein, will be, in every proper case, removed without recrimination as to any class or party of our fellow-citizens on account of their antecedents, and that the State of North Carolina will be to the with re-admitted to the Union, we would respectfully urge upon our whole people to consider, and demand that the same be ratified by their representatives in the next General Assembly.

4. That in the present anomalous state of the country, without any provisions contained in our written Constitutions, either State or National, or precedent in American history to guide us safely in the great work of restoring the relations of a State government ruptured by civil war in harmony with the National Government, we desire and now stand ready to co-operate, without obstinate adherence to any special plan or policy of restoration, in any further or other action that in the wisdom of Congress and the Executive may be deemed necessary to guarantee to the State of North Carolina a Republican form of government, and restore the Union.

5. That we profoundly regret the defection of Governor Worth from the Union cause, his proscription for opinion's sake of Union men from office, and the injurious influence which the prominent instigators and actors in the rebellion are exerting over him in his official conduct. We cannot hope that the State will be restored to the Union under his auspices; and, as we prefer principles to men, and believe the restoration of the Union to be more important and more vital to the best interests of the State than everything else, we feel it to be our duty firmly to oppose his re-election.

6. That having full confidence in the patriotism, ability, and sterling Unionism of Gen. Alfred Dockery, of the County of Richmond, we hereby unanimously recommend him to the people of North Carolina, as a suitable person to be chosen Governor at the election to be held on the 18th of October next. Gen. Dockery is well known as a firm and unflinching Union man. He has had no connection with the causes that led to our present unhappy condition, and he has been true to the Union cause. His interests as a farmer are identified with those of the great body of our people. His election in the present crisis would be a fortunate circumstance for the people of the State, and would do much with the loyal people of the North to open the way for our return to the Union.

Letters were read from Lewis Thompson, Esq., Robert P. Dick, Esq., and other distinguished Unionists, approving the objects of the meeting and expressing a warm preference for ALFRED DOCKERY for Governor.

On motion of Jas. F. Taylor, Esq., of Wake, a committee of three was appointed to wait on the Hon. Alfred Dockery and inform him of his nomination.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a State Committee of fifteen, to aid in promoting the Union cause in the State.

Under this resolution the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.
David M. Carter, of Beaufort.
Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Granville.
C. R. Thomas, of Craven.
O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.
E. L. Pemberton, of Cumberland.
Thomas Settle, of Rockingham.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.
R. M. Henry, of Macon.
A. H. Jones, of Henderson.
I. L. Stewart, of Buncombe.
G. W. Logan, of Rutherford.
Dr. Sloan, of Mecklenburg.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to furnish a copy of his address to be published with these proceedings; and that the Raleigh *Standard*, Newbern Times, Charlotte Democrat, People's Press, Henderson Pioneer, and Rutherford Star be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings and address.

On motion, it was requested that R. W. Logan, one of the Secretaries of this meeting, proceed to Richmond County to inform Gen. Dockery of his nomination.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and then on motion the meeting adjourned.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Chm.*

W. J. DOUGHTY,
R. W. LOGAN, } *Secretaries.*

MARRIAGE OF A CHOCTAW BELLE.

An Arkansas paper states that a gentleman was lately married to a Choctaw belle, Miss Kaihelamosno he, daughter of "Black Cloud," Caddo chief. The lady is described as a full blooded Caddo, above six feet in stature, very comely, and straight as one of the pines of our Northern wilderness. She is, like her race, fond of ornaments, which she partly manufactures herself from natural curiosities adorned by her skillful and native embroidery. The bride wore more than a pound weight of silver decorations amid her hair alone, "and her voice is as sweet as the morning carols of a bird."

ASSASSINATION OF A DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

A private despatch received in this city yesterday announces that Colonel George V. Moody, of Port Gibson, was assassinated on Saturday night at his home in Port Gibson. It appears that he was sitting in his office alone, at about 10 o'clock, at night, when he was fired upon from a window, nineteen buck shot entering his head and neck, killing him instantly. At the time the dispatch left Port Gibson there was no suspicion as to who was guilty of the atrocious murder, and the horrible affair remained a mystery. Col. Moody was an able lawyer and a courteous gentleman. His death will be deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a brave officer, having served with distinction through the whole of the late war. He escaped death on the battle-field to meet it at the hands of a cowardly assassin. Colonel Moody was a delegate from this State to the Philadelphia Convention, and passed through here a few weeks since on his return home. Mrs. Moody accompanied him North, and we learn is now in New York, and was to leave that city, in a few days to rejoin her husband at Port Gibson.—*Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Sept. 11th.*

A disloyal Radical sheet in Indianapolis, shortly before the arrival of President Johnson in that city, intimated that it would hear "with resignation" any "dispensation of Providence" that would remove President Johnson. These says the Albany *Argus*, are the men that howl about the New Orleans riot. They shoot white men in cold blood at Indianapolis, and invite the murders to assassinate the President!

The New York *Express* asks the Radicals with what grace or consistency they can complain of the alleged impossibility of free speech anywhere in the so-called "un-reconstructed States," when the President of the United States is actually mobbed and denied a hearing, as at Indianapolis and in other such localities.

The first victory of the political contest for the whole Union has been gained in Illinois. An election for municipal officers in the city of Alton—heretofore a stronghold of radicalism—took place on Tuesday last. Political lines were clearly drawn, the friends of the government policy of reunion arraying themselves on one side and the radical advocates of disunion on the other. The disunionists were completely "routed and driven from the field."

General Hardee, in New York, has negotiated, on very liberal terms, a loan for the Selma and Meridian railroad.

A wood yard has been established in Charlotte.

In the County Court on Wednesday last, says the Watchman, Va., Judge at Saturday, Judge Thomas delivered a lengthy and able opinion upon the much mooted question of the validity and binding effect of land sales made during the war in consideration of Confederate treasury notes as the purchase money. The question arose in the case of William A. Stewart and George W. Palmer vs. James Hanback; in unlawful detainer. Judge Thomas holds said sales to be binding, and after discussing the various points raised by the arguments of counsel, said in substance:

"Upon the whole, I conclude that the Confederate as well as the State Government of Virginia at Richmond, were, to say the least, during their existence, *de facto* governments; and that the contracts of the citizens and subjects of those governments, who were at the time of contracting *sui juris*, must be enforced by the means afforded of the *de jure* government; and when they have been executed by such parties according to the laws of the *de facto* government, the *de jure* government that has superceded them will not annul them."

IS IT A MIRACLE?

The Chicago papers narrate an incident which looks like a miraculous interposition of Divine Providence to punish human audacity and a profane mockery of the celestial power. It appears that a German who was suspected in his home in Fatherland of having an itching palm, considered it prudent to emigrate, 'proceeded to this country, and arrived in Chicago some eight months since. In the house in which he boarded several thefts had been committed, and portable articles had a mysterious tendency to disappear. At last, circumstances seemed to point directly to the German, whose name was Rosenerist, as the agent by whom other peoples' property had been in the habit of vanishing and leaving no trace behind. The sequel we copy from the Chicago *Times*, which informs us that "on being accused he stoutly denied the theft, and, finding that no credence was given to the denial, he became more passionate, and lifting up his hands to heaven, exclaimed that he hoped his tongue would rot in his mouth, his head drop from his shoulders, and God strike him dead on the spot," if he was guilty. No sooner had these words escaped his lips than he suddenly began to reel and stagger, and, before support could be given, he fell to the floor—dead.—*New York Times.*

HORRID DEATH OF A RADICAL.

One of the convicts of the Western (Pa.) Penitentiary, named Holmes, on Thursday morning indulged in the most blasphemous language, cursing everybody, cursing Christ, cursing God and pronouncing God the author of all sin, and ridiculing the Bible. While uttering his blasphemies he was suddenly struck down with apoplexy and remained unconscious until he died at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday.

AN EDITOR IN A CIRCUS.

The editor of the Charlottesville *Chronicle* paid a visit to Dan. Castello's circus, recently on exhibition in that town, and thus speaks of the animals on exhibition.

"I saw a tiger in Dan Castello's who exactly like Thad. Stevens, a hyena, that might have been begotten by old Butler, a buzzard the very image of Judge Underwood, a beautiful serpent which I named "Greeley," a lion that looked like General Lee, an eagle that looked like General Jackson, a bear that looked like Gen. Grant, a Jackal that looked like Forney, a peacock that looked like a woman of fashion, a jackass that reminded me of the Northern Democracy, and an owl that reminded me of my own profession."

The greeting which passed between some ex-confederate soldiers at Memphis and the gallant soldiers in convention at Cleaveland, shows the feeling which possesses the masses on both sides who did the fighting. The ex confederates stated in their dispatch that they are willing to trust their status in their old enemies.

This is the spirit which is exhibited by all the gallant men who went to the front. Among them, on both sides, exists only mutual respect. They have tested each other's gallantry, and they have acquired each other a well-founded confidence. Show us a man who went to the front and did his duty, and we shall have a man who throughly respects and is entirely willing to trust his late opponents. Show us a man who is howling for the punishment of "traitors," and we have a man who does not know, through experince, the butt of a musket from its muzzle. *Chicago Times.*

The Law.—Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning some repairs which it required, and one of them positively refused to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of a plank. Finally, the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hand said:

"I'll give you all dish moneys if you'll make Hans do justice mid de bridge."

"How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer.

"Not more ash five tollar," replied the Dutchman.

Very well, said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes and giving him the other; "take this and go get the bridge repaired; 'tis the best course you can take."

"Yaas," said the Dutchman slowly, "yaas, dat ish more better as to quarrel mit Hans;" but as he went along home he shook his head frequently, as if unable, after all, to see quite clearly how he had gained anything by going to law.

Negro Outrage in Tennessee.—The following is a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, of date the 17th inst:

On Saturday night, during the progress of a revival, near Lebanon, in Wilson county, a negro went to the house of a young lady, whose mother was at the meeting, and despite the cries and entreaties of the girl he carried her over half a mile to the woods and outraged her person. After detaining her about four hours he released his victim. The culprit has been lodged in jail. Fears are entertained of his being lynched.

When a shoemaker goes to make a boot, the first thing he uses is the last.

HOWE'S IMPROVED
COTTON PICKER,
FOR PICKING COTTON IN THE FIELD

A simple and compact Instrument, weighing about two pounds, which three or four times faster than by hand, leaving the Cotton clean and free from trash. Price $20.

Orders can be filled by
THE HOWE MANUFACTURING CO.
31 Cedar St., N. Y.
Or by our Agents throughout the South. 33:6m

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
449 *Broadway, New York.*

THESE PIANOS received the highest award of Merit at the World's Fair, over the best in New York, London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and the GOLD MEDAL of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS. The Pianos contain the French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument WARRANTED FIVE YEARS. Made under the superintendence of Mr. J. G. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the inventor of most of the improved piano fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell these Instruments from $300 to $500 cheaper than any first class piano forte. 35:1y

THE SILVER SKIRT.
More Durable,
More Elastic,
More Graceful!
And will keep its Shape and retain its Place better than any other Skirt.

THIS new and beautiful style of Skirt (Patented March 7th, 1865,) was awarded by the GREAT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, held in New York, October, 1865, a

SILVER MEDAL!

The Highest Premium ever given for a Hoop Skirt.

The Steel Springs are wound with a fine plated wire (in place of a cotton covering) which will not wear off or become soiled, and the whole Skirt may be washed WITHOUT INJURY or fear of rusting, and will be as good as new.

The Combination Silver Skirt!

THIS invention combines with the ordinary cotton Skirt the advantages of our SILVER SKIRT; the bottom hoops are the same as those used in the Silver Skirt, the covering of which cannot wear off, while the upper ones are covered with cotton. No lady, having once worn one of our Skirts, will be willing to wear any other, as the lower hoops of all other kinds are soon injured and soiled.

The best materials are used in their construction, and, from their durability and neatness they are destined to become

A Favorite Skirt.

Manufactured solely by the SILVER SKIRT AND WIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
30 & 32 *Courtland Str.*,
(35:1y) NEW YORK.
T. S SPERRY, *Superintendent.*

First National Bank of Charlotte.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

THIS BANK having received permission from the Comptroller of the Currency to increase the Capital Stock, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th instant, it was ordered that the Capital Stock of the First National Bank of Charlotte be increased to the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and that advertisement be made accordingly.

Books of Subscription are now open at the Bank.
THOS. W. DEWEY,
Aug. 20.—4w Cashier.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Elizabeth Shaw, vs. Lewis Shaw and others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Shaw and Jesse Shaw, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore, on motion, Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Salisbury Watchman, notifying the said Lewis Shaw and Jesse Shaw of the filing of this petition; and unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. C. Wade, clerk of our said Court at office, in Troy, the 1st Monday in July, A.D. 1866.
34:6t: pr.f.$6.50] C. C. WADE, c. c. c.

J. J. SUMMERELL, M. D.
Office at his residence, West Ward,
SALISBURY.

PASSENGERS GOING TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED PLACES, via THE GREAT BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD, Viz:

Indianapolis, Ind.,	Louisville, Ky.,
Chicago, Ill.,	Nashville, Tennessee,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cincinnati, Ohio,
St. Joseph, Mo.,	Cleaveland Ohio,
Quincy, Ill.,	Toledo, Ohio,
Burlington, Iowa,	Columbus, Ohio,
Cairo, Ill.,	Dayton, Ohio,
Memphis, Tenn.,	Lafayette, Indiana,

And all Points in the Great West.

Passengers going to the above named places should be sure to provide themselves with through tickets in every case from the point they start from, as they will save from five to ten dollars per ticket. Thro' tickets are sold at the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Office at Richmond, Va., Charlotte, Salisbury, High Point, Greensboro, Raleigh and Weldon, North Carolina. Passengers purchasing tickets by this route, have the privilege of either going via BAY LINE STEAMERS and connect at Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at BALTIMORE; or via Richmond, and connect at Washington city with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

By this great route passengers have only

TWO CHANGES

of Cars between Washington City and Indianapolis, two changes to Cincinnati, and three to St. Louis.

Time from Washington to Indianapolis 36 hours; Cincinnati 36 hours; and St. Louis 50 hours; Cario 52 hours; and Memphis, Tenn., 62 hours.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and connecting roads are the only routes which can check baggage through from Washington City to all points West.—Passengers should be sure to ask for tickets via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as it is the nearest and most direct route. Passengers purchasing Western thro' tickets have the privilege to visit Baltimore and then resume their journey West, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

☞ *Parties of 10 to 15 full persons wishing to emigrate West should be sure to address me by letter at Richmond, as a reduction will be made, if proper and timely application is made to me, saving passengers money, besides receiving full information in regard to the routes they are traveling.* ☜ *For through tickets to all parts of the West and information, apply to* JESSE FOSTER, Jr., Esq., *General Agent, N. Carolina Railroad at Salisbury, N. C.*,

Or address LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen. Southern Agent, B. & O. R. R., Post office box 537 Richmond, Va.

W. P. SMITH,
Master Transportation, Baltimore & O. R. R. Baltimore, Md.

L. M. COLE,
Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. 34:1y

JOS. HORAH
HAS THE PLEASURE
TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS &
THE PUBLIC, THAT HE IS
CARRYING ON THE
WATCH
AND
CLOCK
BUSINESS IN HIS QUIET, OLD FASHIONED WAY, AS
BEFORE THE WAR.

It will be remembered that Salisbury ever has been his home: He hopes by industrious and faithful attention to his duties to build up a permanent business relation with the people of the surrounding country which shall be mutually beneficial.

He shop is at second door above Meroney's store. He is well prepared for all work in he line;—work warranted for 12 months. Remember the place.
May 10th 1866. 19:tf

CARRIAGE MAKING.
W. H. SMITH & CO.

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, Sulkies, 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.

SMITH & CO.

HATTING.

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

WM. H. SMITH.
March 20, 1866. tf-w-12

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. Price lists of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections.

When selections shall have been made she 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 Statesville, N. C.
J. M. M. CALDWELL.
June 11, 1866. 23:1y

Important Information.

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

"RECEIPTS FOR THE CURE OF HORSES,"

Viz:—cure for Botts, Stiffle, Spavin, Graveled Lameness, Bruised or Sore Backs, Windgalls, Heaves or Thumps, cure for Founder, to take Film from the Eye, Scratches, to prevent Botts, a certain remedy for Fistula, to relieve Colic, Hide Bound, Broken Wind, Lameness in Hoof, Shoulder Slip, 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

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
AUGUST TERM, A. D., 1866.

IT is ordered by the Court that in all cases where colored persons are parties or witnesses, and where it is necessary to bind such persons to appear at a succeeding Term, that they be recognized to attend on Thursday, and not until Thursday. It is further ordered by the Court that the three last days of each Term be devoted to the trial of cases where colored persons are parties.
Sept. 11th, 1866. OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk.
42t—W2

All kinds of Blanks for Sale here