held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly-appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed, for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as Practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France war rant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims or indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britian, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last in violations of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for capital offence, in the province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts who have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but also in a great measure foreign to the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, as it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the

[illegible] "with the important business which has [illegible] "been intrusted to them by the people of the United States, and the right to exclude the late rebellious States from congressional representation and from voting on constitutional amendments.

Chandler moved, but the Senate refused, to take up the House bill to amend the act of 1862 so as to take away the power of the President to grant amnesty.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Wentworth introduced a resolution, which was adopted, insisting on the adoption of the constitutional amendment before the House will consider the propriety of giving southern States representation.

A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry as to the expediency of repealing the cotton tax.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 107 to 37, instructing a committee to inquire into the expediency of extending territorial organizations over the States lately in insurrection.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to examine into the relations between the Government and the southern railroad companies.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction is revived.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have reported against repealing so much of the Confiscation act as prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of the delinquents beyond the term of their natural lives. They say that to forfeit altogether the property of those engaged in the late rebellion would be the enactment of an *ex post facto* within the meaning of the constitutional interdict, by annexing to a crime already committed a new and additional punishment.

A Government Vessel Ordered to Bring Surratt to the United States—Wendell, Superintendent of Printing, to be Ousted in favor of Defrees—Doolittle, Cowan, and Dixon to be Removed from their Positions on Committees.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Orders have been sent to Admiral Goldsborough, *via* the cable, to send one of the ships of the fleet now cruising in the Mediterranean to bring Surratt direct to Washington.

The resolution which was introduced yesterday by Mr. Laflin requiring the Committee on Printing to report a bill to provide for the election of a superintendent of public printing will ultimately have the effect, of ousting Mr. Wendell and reinstating Mr. Defrees. There is no doubt that a bill for this purpose will be pushed to an early passage, as there has been much feeling among the Radicals on this matter. It is probable that a caucus of Senators will remove Mr. Doolittle from the chairmanship of Indian affairs, and also Cowan from the patent office, and Dixon from the post office.

Temper of the Radicals—Mr. Bingham denies the Impeachment.

Washington, December 4.—The tone and temper of Congress, as exhibited in the speeches at the welcome yesterday, and by the proceedings of both branches thus far, are decidedly radical. Another indication of this is the passage to-day by 107 against 37 of the resolution directing an inquiry into the propriety of extending territorial governments over the southern States.

Representative Bingham personally denies the truth of a telegram circulating through the press that he was engaged in preparing an impeachment against the President, on the ground of complication in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He says he never had any such design, nor has he ever intimated that he had.

News From Washington.

Washington, December 4.—The heads of the Bureau of the Treasury Department have joined in a letter to the House Committee on Ways and Means urging the passage of the bill prepared at the last session for the reorganization of that Department.

In the House to-day, Mr. Stevens offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to report to the House at the next session the past and present relations existing between the Federal Government and the railroads in the States lately in rebellion; the amount of money expended by the United States in constructing, repairing, equipping, and managing such roads; the amount now due by each of them to the Government, and also the proper course to be pursued by the Government in relation to the said railroads.

THE EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE—WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO.

One of the sensation correspondents of the New York *Herald* states that the message of the President as sent to Congress is very different from the one which he originally prepared; that he had intended to propose a compromise with Congress, but, upon learning the temper of the members determined to adhere to his original position. How much truth there is in this statement, we know not. It is, however, we think, evident that in discussing the restoration question the President was careful to use no language which could justly offend his bitter enemies in the two Houses. A special telegram in the Baltimore *Sun* says that "the even temper of the President's message "is having an excellent effect, not in be-"half of conciliation, but in behalf of the "dignity and self respect of the House a-"a legislative body." And the debates in the Senate upon several questions which have arisen indicate that that body may perhaps be expected to be less radical in its measures than Stevens and Forney's threats have led us to fear that it would be. The *National Republican* declares that according to the official reports of the proceedings of the Senate and the House on Monday, Sumner and Stevens "were discarded as leaders;" that "their "lead was squarely declined by a vote of "both Houses—Sumner on suffrage in the "District, and Stevens in his attempt to "prevent the reading of the message." This assumption, however, is hardly warranted by the facts stated; for both Stevens and Sumner were outvoted at the last session upon several questions, yet the radicalism of Congress was none the less manifest in its measures. Stevens did not approve of the constitutional amendment, although he introduced it and voted for it; and Sumner was left in the minority upon the question of the admission of Colorado into the Union.

The tone of the northern press indicates that the message has had a mollifying effect upon some at least of the Radical faction. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Radical) says "that the President has "written with candor and dignity, and "with the utmost respect to Congress. It "is to be hoped that this judicious policy "will have its effect upon members of "Congress, and that whatever may be "done contrary to the views of the Presi-"dent will be transacted with calmness,

"with the important business which has been intrusted to them by the people of the United States, and the right to exclude the late rebellious States from congressional representation and from voting on constitutional amendments."—The New York *Times*, which is now Radical, applauds the President's "good temper," but not his "good taste." The *Tribune* commends kindness, patience, and charity, though it sees nothing in the message which "any loyal man can read with comfort or hope." The *National Intelligencer* says: "We are under no apprehension about "Congress terrorizing the South." Governor Peirpont assures us in his message that however it may be with the other States, Virginia is in no danger of being subjected to this harsh treatment. But the resolution passed in Congress includes Virginia in the list of States for which it is proposed to establish territorial governments. It must be confessed that, to take the most hopeful view of the situation, our political condition is a deplorable one."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

DIED:

In Union County, N. C., on the 9th of November, D. F. Hasdell, Esq., age 44 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

MARRIED:

On Thursday the 22d inst. by R. J. Lyon, Esq., Mr. A. H. Miller and Miss J. A. Rice, all of Rowan County.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Concord, Dec. 6th, 1866, by Rev. Simeon Rothrock, Mr. William F. Smith and Miss Sarah L., daughter of Charles Fisher, Esq.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffering several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

[45:3y]

WEST GREEN NURSERY.

Established, 1852.

THIS justly celebrated Nursery has since its establishment, been the old reliable offering to patrons a complete assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c.

at lower rates than

Any other Nursery in the United States.

Liberal terms are offered to the trade, dealers and agents.

Send for Catalogues and Price Lists.

Orders should be sent immediately for the best trees for winter planting.

Address, [illegible] & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

[illegible]

EQUITY SALES OF LAND.

BY order of the Court of Equity of Rowan County, I will offer the following tracts of land for sale for partition:

A Fine Mill and 119 Acres of Land,

On Friday, the 28th day of December next, at the premises, I will sell one undivided half interest in One Hundred and Nineteen acres of land and a superior grist mill, belonging to the heirs of Calvin S. McLean, adjoining the lands of Richard Graham, Jacob F. Goodman and others. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from day of sale, which must be paid as soon as the sale is confirmed.

LUKE BLACKNER, C. M. E.

Nov. 19th, 1866. [49:3-$6]

Fifty Acres,

belonging to the heirs of S. P. Bonnell, adjoining the lands of Joseph Henderson, Reuben Coens and others. The sale will take place on the premises, on Thursday, the 3d day of January next. Terms of sale 12 months credit, with interest after six months, the purchaser being required to pay the costs of sale as soon as the sale is confirmed.

LUKE BLACKNER, C. M. E.

Nov. 19th, 1866. [49:3-$6]

200 Acres,

belonging to the heirs of John Bostian, deceased, adjoining the lands of William Fesperman, Betsy Beaver and others. Sale to take place on the premises, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next. Terms of sale, 12 months credit, with interest after six months, the purchaser being required to pay the costs of sale as soon as the sale is confirmed.

LUKE BLACKNER, C. M. E.

Nov. 19th, 1866. [49:3-$6]

A Valuable Gold Mine,

belonging to the heirs of Henry Trexler, adjoining the lands of Walton, Jacob Trexler and others, known as the Fisher and Trexler Gold Mine, one eleventh part of which will be sold.

20 Acres,

adjoining the lands of Miles Avery's heirs, [illegible] of Jacob Kluttz, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, on Friday, the 11th day of January, A. D., 1867. Terms of sale, 12 months credit, with interest after 6 months, the purchaser being required to pay the costs of sale as soon as the sale is confirmed.

LUKE BLACKNER, C. M. E.

Nov. 19th, 1866. [49:3-$6]

286 Acres,

belonging to the heirs of Paul Miemiman, adjoining the lands of George Eudelman, [illegible] Cooper and others, subject to the widow's dower. The sale will take place on the premises, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next. Terms of sale, 12 months credit with interest after six months, the purchaser being required to pay the costs of sale as soon as the sale is confirmed.

LUKE BLACKNER, C. M. E.

Nov. 19th, 1866. [49:3-$6]

J. J. SUMMERELL, M. D.

Office at his residence, West Ward.

SALISBURY.

Carolina Watchman.

WEEKLY :::::: BY J. J. BRUNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., DEC. 10, 1866.

The Last Ninety Days of the War.—Our attention has been arrested by the following, which we find on page 213, of this deservedly popular little work, by Mrs. Spencer, of Chapel Hill:

"No county in the State had suffered more severely than Iredell in the loss of her best and bravest sons in the army. The famous Fourth North Carolina Regiment was composed of Iredell boys, and the colors of no regiment were borne more daringly or more nobly. I remember to have heard it said, after one of the battles around Richmond, that half the families in Iredell were in mourning."

No one doubts the bravery of the Iredell boys, attested, as it was, on almost every battle field in Virginia. But the Iredell boys themselves will object to the above as doing injustice to others who composed a part of the glorious Fourth Regiment. Iredell, it is true, made up a large part of that Regiment. She was represented by three companies, headed, respectively, by Capts. Andrews, Osborne and Simonton. But when it is said "her boys composed it," the inference is that no others formed a part, which, for the truth of history, should be corrected. Rowan County had two Companies in it, lead by Capts. McNeely and Wood. Beaufort two others, commanded by Capts. Carter and Marsh. Davie, one, under Capt. Kelly. Wayne, one, under Capt. Whitaker. And one from the town of Wilson, under Capt. Barnes. Perhaps no other Regiment in the army more fairly represented the Eastern and Western sections of the State than this; and none certainly more nobly vindicated the courage and bravery of the "Old North State."

At the memorable "battle of the seven pines," when lead and canister raked like a hail storm through the ranks of this Regiment, her "colors" were borne by a youth from this town—this *office*—JAMES BOWERS—who there fell, mortally wounded. Two others had been previously cut down while bearing the colors in the same battle. We regret their names are unknown to us. They may have been from Iredell, and if so they were worthy brothers of the same immortal corps.

The Charlotte *Democrat* is opposed to Governor Worth's recommendation for a Penitentiary, and states its objections in a brief, but clear and forcible style, as will be seen in another part of this paper.

The same *Journal* says there ought to be a change in the Presidency of the State University;—that however well the present incumbent may have filled the place at one time, it is not so now; and that the prosperity of the Institution can only be restored by a change, and the selection of some such man as Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. We agree with the *Democrat*, and we believe there is a general concurrence in the opinion that a change is needed.

The Agricultural Society of Mecklenburg County is reviving. The members held a meeting a few days ago, elected officers, and took other necessary steps to re establish it.

YORK INSTITUTE, Alexander co., N. C.
Nov. 28th, 1866.

The weather—Crops—The people at work—Revival—&c.

For several weeks past we have had rain and snow alternately, with an occasional sunshiny day; but more recently the weather has given us a hearty foretaste of winter. The majority of the farmers around us are prepared for it. The crops are gathered, and all the wheat that could be obtained has been sowen; making the little that is left extremely scarce and exorbitantly high. Corn crops are good. From the heap it has been sold at fifty cents per bushel, and it will not rise much above that price soon, unless there should be a considerable demand from abroad. Throughout the mountain country generally, the season was favorable.

With regard to political matters the people are *mum*; they have not a word to say; and, apparently, they have forgotten that such a thing as the "United States" ever existed. Their energies seem to be concentrated on home work, totally unconcerned about the "WAG" of the outside world—are putting their long neglected farms in order, repairing fences, out-houses and dwellings; opening fresh land, inventing substitutes for costly luxuries, devising expedients for the curtailing of their expenses, building up schools, &c. In these respects affairs indeed wear a cheerful aspect.

During the recent camp-meetings at this place a great revival of religion was begun in the methodist church, the effects of which, we hope, may tell on future generations. About thirty converts have attached themselves to the church here, besides others who have gone elsewhere. Mr. Plyler (Wilkes circuit rider) preached some very scary sermons on "The last times," asserting it as his conviction that we are now in the "Saturday evening of Time, and late in the evening at that." He was his own firm belief that the affairs of this world would be wound up before 1870. His arguments were clear, and to all appearances conclusive; his imagery was alarming—his appeals affecting, and a tremendous sensation was the consequence. During a whole week scores and hundreds of penitents thronged the altar, day and night.

It is highly probable that, with many of us, time will end before the lapse of three years. But whether "the elements shall melt, and the heavens be rolled together as a scroll" so soon, is a matter concerning which we are totally ignorant, and one too, of little importance to us, if we are at all times prepared, as we should be, for the grim messenger, Death.

NAT.

LATEST NEWS.

The Radical—Welcome to Congress—Thad. Steven's Speech.

Washington, December 3.—The banquet given as a welcome to Congress took place to-night in the temporary frame edifice in Pennsylvania avenue known as the fair building. Between three and four hundred of both sexes were present. General Walbridge, of New York, presided at the feast, and made the address of welcome. In conclusion, he proposed a sentiment in honor of Congress, to which Thad. Stevens responded, and spoke very bitterly of the President. During the course of his speech he remarked: "During the war Jeff. Davis was commander-in-chief of the rebel army, with Lee as his chief adviser; now Andrew Johnson is their commander-in-chief, while poor old Wool is their chief martial adviser; and for the navy they have Semmes and Welles." He wanted the soldiers to be encouraged; the enemy, he said, had the vantage ground, as he had possession of the White House, and was dispensing with a corrupt hand the vast patronage of the nation; and yet he had no fears.

The army consisted of citizens as well as soldiers. It had a few mercenary officers, like the Steedmans, the Dixs, and the Wools, but if the Government were to order Grant, or Howard, or Farragut to do its treachorous work, they would break their swords rather than obey. With Sheridan for a leader, and with twenty-five or fifty thousand colored soldiers to follow him, they might defy Andrew Johnson and all who would follow his lead. With less than impartial suffrage, he continued, the South, with his consent, should never be reconstructed and he would not be content with such a puerile work as universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

Several other speeches were made by Senators and others in response to sentiments offered. A toast entitled "The loyal press of the country" was responded to by Forney. The banquet was of the most extreme Radical character, and the speakers placed themselves in an attitude of unparalleled hostility to the President.

A Great Reform Meeting in England—The Stars and Stripes in the Procession—Fenian Arrest—The Surratt Case.

London, December 3.—The great reform demonstration took place to-day. It was the most important affair of the kind ever seen in this city. Fully 50,000 people marched in procession, and there would have been thousands more had the weather been fair. There were forty-seven societies in line, with various branch societies of the reform league, with bands of music, banners, mottoes, &c. Seven platforms have been erected, from which more than fifty speakers have addressed the masses. The stores all along the line were closed, but the streets were alive with people, and the windows crammed with spectators. Great enthusiasm was manifested, but the immense crowds were entirely orderly. The "Stars and Stripes" were borne in the procession, and among the airs played by the various bands was "The wearing of the Green."—John Bright was present. Resolutions were passed amid great enthusiasm, and at the conclusion the people dispersed peaceably.

The Fenian Senator Meary, who was arrested this morning, was taken to Dublin. No evidences of treason were found upon him.

It is said that the United States authorities in Italy telegraphed to Malta to arrest John H. Surratt, one of Lincoln's assassins, on the steamer touching there. The attempt, it is said, was made and failed. They expect, however, to effect the arrest when the steamer arrives at Alexandria.

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, A. D., 1866.

[illegible] vs. SEX CRIDER.

[illegible] LUKE BLACKNER, C. M. E.

[illegible]

OAK GROVE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber's School at Oak Grove, Ten miles West of Salisbury, near Statesville road, will be opened on Monday the 10th Dec. instant. Good boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood. Address, at Salisbury.

A. W. OWEN, Principal.

Dec. 5th, 1866. [49-2]

YADKIN VALLEY LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court for the county of Caldwell, N. C., made at Fall Term, 1866, I shall offer at public sale on the premises, on the 8th day of January next, a valuable tract of land containing

900 Acres,

and lying on the Yadkin river, in the county of Wilkes, at the mouth of Elk Creek, and known as THE ELK FARM.

The tract contains a large proportion of first rate river bottom and high upon it a good dwelling house, grist and sawmills, with water power sufficient to drive any amount of machinery, and is among the best stands for business any where to be found in the country.

Also, on Wednesday the 9th day of January, I shall offer, also at public sale, ON THE PREMISES,

Two Valuable Tracts of Land,

both adjoining, and lying on the Yadkin river, in the county of Caldwell, the first known as the

Joshua Witherspoon Place,

Containing two hundred and seventy acres; about half of which is the best quality of river bottom. The other is the plantation on which Capt. John Witherspoon lately lived, and contains about

120 Acres,

embracing a large proportion of river bottom and well timbered uplands.

These lands belong to the estate of the late John Witherspoon, of Caldwell county, and are situated on the main road leading from Lenoir to Wilkesboro', N. C., in a pleasant healthy country, surrounded with good society, and every thing that makes life agreeable. Persons desirous of purchasing land in the upper Yadkin Valley, will seldom meet with so good an opportunity.

The sale will be made on a credit of six and twelve months. Bond with good security, bearing interest from the date, will be required of the purchaser. The title, which is unquestionable, will be withheld until the purchase money is paid.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

C. W. CLARKE,
Admr. of John Witherspoon.

Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C.,
November 19th, 1866. [47:4]

The State of South Carolina,
SUMTER DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

T. WATTS JENKINS, COMPLAINANT'S SOLICITOR.

RICHARD Williams and Nancy, his wife; Thomas Hudson and Mary, his wife; Alexander Finley and Mary, his wife; Catherine Jenkins and John N. Smoot, minors under 21 yrs., Sheldon Smoot, Joseph T. Cummings, administrator, and the Summerville Sentimental Society. Bill of Review and Injunction. The same vs. Robert M. Thompson, Executor, &c. Bill of Review and Supplement.

Whereas, the Court of Equity of said State, sitting for Sumter District, has ordered that the Commissioner do inquire and report the persons entitled, under the Statute of Distributions of South Carolina, to the estate of Josiah H. Smoot, deceased, late of said District and State, who died intestate, and whether any of them have died since the decease of the said Josiah H. Smoot, and if dead, who is, or are, their personal representative or representatives. Now I, W. F. R. Haynsworth, Commissioner in Equity for said District, do hereby give notice to all persons claiming to be such distributees, to come and prove their claims before the Commissioner in Equity for said District, at his office at Sumter Court House, in said District, on the first day of February, A. D. 1867; and that in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any share to be made in said cause.

W. F. R. HAYNSWORTH,
Commissioner in Equity for Sumter District.

Nov. 20th, 1866. 47:3t.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1866.

NANCY REYNOLDS,
vs. } Petition for Dower.
JAMES JORDAN & Wife, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jeremiah Reynolds and Wiley Reynolds are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, for six weeks, notifying the said parties to be and appear before this Worshipful Court on the first Monday in January next, to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, C. C. Wade, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d day of November, 1866.

C. C. WADE, c. c. c.

BINGHAM, MARTIN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
SPRAGUE BROTHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of Sprague Brother, will continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business in all its branches, at the

Old Stand—McNeely's Building,

where they will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally.

Their present stock will shortly be increased by a large and varied assortment of Goods, adapted to this market, and they hope, by a strict attention to business, to insure a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the house under its former proprietors.

BINGHAM, MARTIN & CO.

Salisbury Dec. 1st, 1866.

In retiring from business, we desire to return our thanks to our numerous friends for their long continued liberality towards us, and we cordially recommend our successors, Bingham, Martin & Co., to the public favor.

SPRAGUE BROTHER.

NOTICE.

THE NOTES AND ACCOUNTS OF Messrs McNeely & Young, and T. C. McNeely & A. L. Young, have been placed in our hands for collection. Parties indebted, will please call upon Mr. Bailey and settle.

BOYDEN & BAILEY,
Attorneys.

Oct. 12, 1866. 6td 107 w2m

DRS. WHITEHEAD & HENDERSON,

HAVE Associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, and offer their professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

OFFICE—next door to Owen & Sofields store.

M. WHITEHEAD, M.D.
C. A. HENDERSON, M.D.

January 1, 1866. 1yd-tf