

THE OLD NORTH STATE

Thursday Evening, Feb. 28, 1867.

The New Reconstruction Bill.

This bill, which we published in our last, has not yet become a law. The President's veto, and the passage of the bill over it, was expected in Congress yesterday, but the message was not sent in. That it will be sent in, and the bill be passed over it, seems to be conceded by all. We may therefore, as well speak of it as the law.

We gave the comments of a Republican paper on Tuesday showing the destructive character of the bill. But what sort of government we shall really have under the law depends upon the manner in which it shall be executed. The Brigadier General commanding the district may, if he chooses to do so, govern through the existing state organization—there is nothing in the law requiring him to displace with it so long as it administers justice impartially between all parties, all classes and all conditions in our State. This it will do. No State was ever blessed with a more just, more upright and more impartial judiciary than ours. The General commanding, whoever he may be, will soon learn, if he be wise, that in no way can he administer justice so well as through our civil courts, and through these he will administer it. The prohibitions in the law do not apply to persons already in office, but only as to the eligibility of those to be elected hereafter. Consequently our Judges will remain in office; at least until after a reorganization of the State government shall take place, if it does take place, as we suppose it will.

Whether any steps will be taken to test the constitutionality of the law before the Supreme Court of the United States we cannot tell. We see that some of our exchanges advise such a course, but the *modus operandi* has not, so far as we have seen, been pointed out. As the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all cases where a State is a party, some one of the Southern States—for the Court has repeatedly recognized them as States—may possibly appear in that Court by Counsel and make application for an injunction against the Executive Department of the Government to prevent its execution upon the ground that it is unconstitutional. The principle involved in this case has already been decided by that tribunal in the celebrated *mandamus* case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, Chief Justice Marshall delivering the opinion. In that case the Court held, if we are not mistaken, that a writ of *mandamus* would lie against the President of the United States. The only difference between a writ of *mandamus* and a writ of *injunction* is that the one commands him to do a particular thing, while the other commands him *not* to do a particular thing. So, it must be apparent to all, that the principle in each case is the same.

We do not, however, believe that any such measures are likely to be taken, or if taken that they will prove effective. In either event we have very clear ideas as to what course our Legislature ought to take. It should not adjourn without calling a Convention to meet in August or September next. If it does some other way will be found out by which a Convention can be assembled, and it will be assembled. But it is useless for us to give our opinion as to what course should be pursued in this emergency—we are not "a representative man" and our Councils will not be heeded.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago a "new plan of reconstruction" was agreed upon by a number of distinguished gentlemen in Washington city, and with whom we had the honor to be associated. The "plan," which was published in our columns at the time, was introduced into our State Legislature, in the Senate, by Dr. R. K. Speed, and referred to the committee on Federal Relations.—That committee, through its chairman, Col. E. D. Hall, has just made the following report:

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS, UPON THE RESOLUTION (S. 167) IN REGARD TO FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred a "Resolution in regard to Federal Relations," beg leave to make the following report:

Your Committee are fully persuaded that the proposition contained in the Resolution, if submitted to the people of North Carolina, with an assurance that it would accomplish the object they have so much at heart, would be accepted by them.—Wearied by the continued agitation of this vexed question; suffering severely from the effects of a disorganized society and political society, and satisfied that no material prosperity will ever be possible until a political union of the different States can be brought about upon a just and honorable basis; they would willingly agree that North Carolina should do everything in her power, consistent with her honor, to

achieve an end so much desired. And your Committee see nothing in the proposition, to which North Carolina could not or ought not at this time to consent, provided that by so doing a final settlement of our troubles could be arrived at.

But after a survey of the present indications of the political animus of the Federal Congress, your Committee can see no good that can be accomplished by the adoption of the Resolution, referred to them; but on the other hand, are of the opinion that such action on the part of the General Assembly may be so construed as to place the people of the State in a position at once false and degrading. It is a matter of common fame, known to all, that the Congress has just passed an Act, in effect, destroying the organization of the State, and placing restrictions on her action, evidently intended as punishments of our people.

In view of this fact, it does seem to your Committee to be an inopportune time to come forward with propositions of our own notwithstanding the fact, that we are now and have been at all times, since the final abandonment of armed resistance to the Federal government, willing to yield all the issues of the late unfortunate contest, and indeed more than might have been legitimately involved therein. Your Committee think there is a point, beyond which our self-respect and honor forbid us to go. If suffer we must, let us try to conduct ourselves in this hour of unparalleled misfortunes and woe, in such a manner as not to bring shame upon the record of the past, hoping that after the lapse of time, when wiser, more dispassionate and cooler counsels shall prevail, that the people of North Carolina will be better understood, and credence be accorded to their oft repeated assertion, that their great wish is now for the formation of a more perfect Union, and the restoration of peace and harmony on an indelible basis.

For the reasons assigned, your Committee beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the Resolution.

E. D. HALL,
For the Committee.

The committee may be correct in saying that in view of the recent act of Congress, known as "Sherman's bill," this is "an inopportune time to come forward with propositions of our own." But this proposition could have been submitted even before Mr. Stevens' bill was considered in Congress, and it was the intention of its authors that it should be so presented. If this had been done, we think we hazard nothing in saying that the Sherman bill would never have been passed. We are quite confident that all the more moderate Republicans in Congress, numbering about sixty members of the House of Representatives, would have been satisfied with it; and the President and Cabinet would, as we believe, have hailed with delight its justness upon that basis. His newspaper organs at Washington all took strong ground in its favor immediately upon its first publication and hailed the probability of its presentation by the Southern States with the liveliest satisfaction, and how our people, in their great anxiety to sustain the President could have hesitated will be incomprehensible to many.

From the N. Y. World.

What Will the South Do?

From all we know of the temper and views of the Southern people, there is little risk of error in predicting that they will take no steps towards reorganizing their State governments under the reconstruction bill. It is needless to recapitulate the grounds of this opinion, for they are sufficiently well known. It is for those whose local position and habitual intercourse with the Southern mind give them better opportunities of judging, to decide whether the present attitude of the South is so fixed that no lapse of time or conjuncture of events can shake or change it. If so, the policy of the South is simple and clear, and their advantages for parrying the intended coercion not inconsiderable. But unless this immovable and indivisible fixity of purpose can be counted upon with a degree of assurance amounting to certainty, the sooner a new line of action is chalked out the better for all. In other words, if the South has any reason to distrust its own firmness, it had better yield in 1867 than at some future time.

This point is of such fundamental concern, that we trust we shall be pardoned for bringing it clearly into the foreground. The interest is involved one of such momentous magnitude, that it would be a fatal blunder for the Southern people to mistake transient wilfulness for immovable determination. If the South is ever to accept of negro suffrage; if it is ever to reorganize the State governments under federal dictation; if it is ever to ratify the pending constitutional amendment as a condition of restoration, there are manifest advantages in not postponing till another year what they may be brought to do at last. We are far enough from advising that the South should voluntarily submit to flagrant injustice and humiliating subjugation. On the question whether they will give in or stand out, we will at present say nothing. But as between submission now and submission at some future time (supposing future submission to be possible,) our views are so clear, and rest upon grounds that seem to us so solid, that we should fail in our duty if we withheld them.

Whatever may be the ultimate basis on which this great controversy is settled, there must, be advantages in the early adoption of that basis. The crippled business interests of the South ought to be lifted out of the stagnation caused by the existing uncertainty. To postpone reconstruction under Sherman's bill for sake of restoration under the simple, unamended Constitution, would be wise and reasonable delay. But to postpone reconstruction until the new plan to adopt the more or less similar plan three or five years hence, would be short-sighted, passionate folly. Every year of military government puts back the recuperation of the South, and (what is worse) accustoms the federal government and the Northern people to the dangerous practice of domination. The losses and dangers thus entailed may be reasonably accepted in the persistent pursuit of compensating ends; but not gratuitously—not as a halting place at which the South only loses time, property, and quiet, to enter at last on the same repudiated path. As between the Sherman bill pure and simple, and the Sherman bill plus several years of additional distraction, a reasonable people should not hesitate.

If the Southern States are ever to reorganize under the Sherman bill, they should do so this year and thereby gain the advantage of participating in the Presidential election. If they form new State constitutions during the summer and autumn, and present them to Congress for acceptance at next winter's session, their sixty or seventy votes may determine the result. But to postpone till next year would shut them out completely, and might be the means of subjecting them to four years more of Radical tyranny. If they should reorganize next year, their constitutions could not be submitted to Congress for approval until after the Presidential election is past. The South has a far deeper stake than any of us at the North in rescuing the government from Radical control, and their electoral vote's would in all probability turn the scale. We do not advise the Southern people to seize this advantage if they feel sure of an ultimate triumph by other means; but, unless they are unchangeably confident and united, they had better not let go a bird in the hand to try what luck they will have in beating the bush.

As to negro suffrage, which we suppose to be the most odious feature of the new scheme, the same mode of reasoning is applicable. If negro suffrage can be permanently prevented there is sense in fighting it; but if the South is to concede it at last, it would be better to accept it at once.—Whatever may be the ultimate decision, it seems tolerably certain that during the provisional period, while the South is held under martial law, there will be no negro suffrage anyway. In every State except South Carolina, the whites outnumber the blacks, and if they are united they can elect all the officers. It is the purpose of the Radicals to create a schism in the white vote, and by reinforcing their own part of it with the negroes, to control the elections. If the Southern people promptly accept the situation, they can frustrate this design.—If there must be negro suffrage (as there will be at last during the period of military rule,) it is preferable to make the best of what cannot be helped. It is better to welcome the negro vote and control it than by ineffectual resistance to sour and exasperate the negro mind, and thus surrender it as a political tool in the hands of the Radicals. The interest of the negroes is the interest of their section, and they can easily be made to perceive it. A tax of three cents a pound on cotton is as bad for the black cotton-grower as for the white. A protective tariff raising the price of goods for the benefit of Yankee manufacturers, tends to clothe negroes in rags as well as to impoverish their white neighbors. The skill of the Southern politicians will enable them to control the negro vote as easily as they have always controlled the white vote, provided they begin in season, before the Radicals manipulate the negro mind into subservience, and inoculate it with hatred of the majority. This consideration loses its force if negro suffrage is to be but temporary; but if it is to be finally acquiesced in by the Southern people, the sooner the better.

We do not doubt, that in the end, the Southern people could baffle the Radicals' simple, steady persistence. But for this policy to prevail, they must be substantially unanimous. Mere perseverance without unity will profit nothing. If the Southern people split on this question, the dissenting minority will unite with the negroes, and with them, soon become a majority, reorganize the State, and get admitted to Congress. Whether this can be permanently prevented we are no judges, and our Southern fellow-citizens are. It all depends upon whether the whole Southern people are sound to the core and inflexibly resolute. If enough of them finally yield to make with the negroes a majority, all the intermediate opposition will be a loss of time temper quiet, and material prosperity, without any compensating advantage. They ought either to stand firm and stand together, or else take time by the forelock and make the best of what cannot be helped. If they are going to blunder now and yield by-and-by, they will draw upon themselves the evils of both lines of policy, and secure the advantages of neither.

The Homestead Act.

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH FREEHOLD HOMESTEADS FOR THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for any citizen of the State, who is possessed of a freehold of lands within the limits, to file his petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County—where the land lies, praying for the allotment of a homestead thereof not exceeding one hundred acres if in the county, or one acre if in the City or town, which allotment may include a single dwelling and the necessary outbuildings, and therefore it shall be the duty of the Court, to appoint five freeholders to lay off and allot to the petitioner said homestead, by metes and bounds according to their discretion, make a descriptive account of the same under their hands and seals, and return it to the Court at its next session.

Provided, That if any building other than the necessary outbuildings or houses belonging to the estate, shall be covered on any part of said homestead in a town or city, then so much of the land as is covered by said buildings, shall not be exempt longer from execution under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That upon the return, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to record it upon the minutes, and to make out and deliver to the Registrar of the county, a copy thereof, who shall register the same in his books, making a memorandum of the time when it is done at the foot of the registration, for which services, the officers shall be entitled to the fees fixed by law in similar cases.

SEC. 3. That the homestead, so laid off and registered, shall not be subject to execution for any debt contracted, or cause of action, or other liability, save taxes actually assessed, after the same is registered. Provided, Said homestead shall not be exempt from execution, for any debt or cause of action arising upon any penal bond or covenant previously executed, although the same may accrue after the registration aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That if any person be taken under a writ of *ad satisfactionem*, and set upon any judgment bond, or cause of action accrued subsequent to the registration aforesaid, it shall not be required of him to put the allotted homestead in his schedule of effects, or to surrender the same. Provided, This exemption shall not apply as aforesaid to process on judgments, founded on penal bonds or covenants previously executed, although the cause of action did not accrue till after the registration.

SEC. 5. That no male person in lawful wedlock have power to sell or dispose of a homestead or part thereof, without the concurrence of his wife, evidenced by deed, executed and verified with the same formalities that may be required by law to convey the lands of *freeholders*.

SEC. 6. That in all cases where a homestead freehold is laid off under the provisions of this act, from an estate descendable to heirs, and the wife survives, she shall be entitled to the said homestead for her dower, if she shall so elect, to be allotted to her in the manner now provided by law; subject nevertheless to the condition that if she marry again, there being a child or children of the issue of her first husband, she shall take one third of the same only, including the dwelling. Provided, That the homestead provided for in the foregoing sections shall not be exempt from debts incurred for making improvements thereon or cultivating the same.—Provided, further, That such exemption shall continue after the death of such homestead or her coheir, for the benefit of the children, as a home, until the youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the following property of each head of a family, or householder, shall be exempt from execution, except for taxes after the ratification of this act, to wit: all necessary farming and mechanical tools, one work horse, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, one milk cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, five hundred pounds of pork or bacon, fifty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat or rice, and household and kitchen furniture not to exceed in value two hundred dollars. Provided, That the benefits of licensed attorneys at law, practicing physicians and ministers of the Gospel, also the instruments of surgeons and dentists used in their professions.

SEC. 8. That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act are hereby repealed.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified, 25 Feb. 1867.

R. Y. McADEN,
Speaker House of Commons.

M. E. MANLY,
Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 28, 1867.

J. R. W. Best, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of February 1867.

R. W. BEST, Secretary of State.

EFFECTS OF MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION.

THE paralyzing influence of the schemes of reconstruction agitated in Congress is already felt throughout the South, eventually must rest upon Northern industry. A single fact shows how powerful is the influence thus exerted in discouraging the investment of capital in that part of the country. We are reliably informed that to-day several English gentlemen visited this country with the full expectation of purchasing cotton lands to the extent of \$5,000,000, having abandoned their purpose, in view of the uncertainties of the future since the designs of certain Radical politicians have become more fully disclosed. Planters are ready to make favorable terms for the sale of estate, but at present find few who are willing to buy.—They are apparently doomed to a more helpless poverty and there is general gloom and discouragement in that section among all classes of people.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce* Feb. 20.

MARKET REPORTS.

SALISBURY, N. C., FEB. 28, 1867.

COMMODITIES BY MENZIES & CO., GROCERS.

Beans, per bushel	15 to 18
Beans, per bushel, small	15 to 18
Corn, per bushel, of 56 lbs.	30 to 35
Corn, per bushel, of 50 lbs.	1.25 to 1.30
Cornmeal, per bushel	10 to 12
Camellia, Tallow, per bushel	20 to 25
Oil, per bushel	20 to 25
Oil, per bushel, small	20 to 25
Yarn, per bushel	20 to 25
Flour, per bushel	40 to 50
Flour, per bushel, small	40 to 50
Flour, per bushel, extra	12.50 to 14
Flour, per bushel, No. 1	8.00 to 9
Flour, per bushel, No. 2	6.00 to 7
Flour, per bushel, No. 3	5.00 to 6
Flour, per bushel, No. 4	4.00 to 5
Flour, per bushel, No. 5	3.00 to 4
Flour, per bushel, No. 6	2.00 to 3
Flour, per bushel, No. 7	1.00 to 2
Flour, per bushel, No. 8	0.50 to 1
Flour, per bushel, No. 9	0.25 to 0.50
Flour, per bushel, No. 10	0.10 to 0.25

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY MARKET.

REPORTED BY SPEAR & BROS., BROKERS.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 28, 1867.

Bank of Cape Fear	Bying rates
Charlotte	24
Cherwell	30
Cornwall	3
Fayetteville	12
Greensboro	10
Wilmington	10
York	10
Commercial Bank Wilmington	10
First Nat Bank Greensboro	10
Merchants Bank Newbern	10
Bank of Roxboro	10
Bank of Salisbury	10
Bank of Thomasville	10
Bank of Tryon	10
Bank of U.S. Trust	10
Bank of Lexington	10
Bank of Hillsboro	10
Bank of Statesville	10
Bank of Lenoir	10
Bank of Jonesboro	10
Bank of Rocky Mount	10
Bank of Goldsboro	10
Bank of Salisbury	10
Bank of Weldon	10
Bank of Henderson	10
Bank of Deep River	10
Bank of Yadkin	10
Bank of Guilford	10
Bank of Surry	10
Bank of Wayne	10
Bank of Swain	10
Bank of Beaufort	10
Bank of Currituck	10
Bank of Dare	10
Bank of Tyrone	10
Bank of Bert	10
Bank of Bladen	10
Bank of Columbus	10
Bank of Craven	10
Bank of Duplin	10
Bank of Edgecombe	10
Bank of Halifax	10
Bank of Johnston	10
Bank of Jones	10
Bank of Lenoir	10
Bank of Lincoln	10
Bank of Macon	10
Bank of Martin	10
Bank of Montgomery	10
Bank of New Hanover	10
Bank of Onslow	10
Bank of Pamlico	10
Bank of Perquimans	10
Bank of Robeson	10
Bank of Richmond	10
Bank of Rowan	10
Bank of St. Albans	10
Bank of Wake	10
Bank of Wayne	10
Bank of Yadkin	10
Bank of Wilkes	10
Bank of Watauga	10
Bank of Westchester	10
Bank of York	10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING IMPORTATION

1867.

REBONS, MILLINERY AND

STRAW GOODS.

Armstrong, Cator, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
*Edwards' Bonnet Silks and Satins,
Blouses, Nettles, Crapes, Veils, Ribbons,
Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets,
and Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
Shaker Hoods &c.*
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
Feb. 28, '67. am-t-10p.

KEROSENE OIL!—JUST RE-

ceived another lot of Kerosene Oil at 80 cents per gallon, at JOHN H. ENNISS' Drug Store.
Feb. 28, 1867.

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS

A large assortment of Grass Seeds, at Feb. 28. ENNISS' DRUG STORE.

Fresh garden seeds.—ANOTHER

or Fresh Supply of Flat Dutch and Drum Head Cabbage Seed at Feb. 28. ENNISS' DRUG STORE.

Equitable Life Insurance

SOIETY—New York.

This Society is purely Mutual.
It has been in existence seven years, and has met with unbounded success. A dividend is declared annually, and all policy holders participate therein. These dividends often reduce the premiums one half. Now is the time to apply for policies. Make a provision for your family while you can. The war has left you penniless, and you can no longer insure your family dependent upon the cold unfeeling charities of a heartless world.—Think what would become of your family, for whom you can now scarcely make a subsistence. If you were now suddenly cut down, Death wings its arrow at all our young, think, act, and let not pinching wait add to the gloom of bereavement. Apply to the undersigned and apply now.

Write to Hon. L. Hanes, Salisbury, C. F. Lane, Lexington, E. A. Vogler, Salem, &c. C. W. MOSS, Agt.,
Cherwell, N. C., Feb. 14, 1867. if

EATING! EATING! EATING!

REGULAR & TRANSIENT

Boarders can find good accommodations at the

Cedar House,

two squares from the Depot, and one square from the business centre of the city of Salisbury, N. C.

We shall make no *Big Spread* except about the table.

N. H. BLACKWOOD,
Feb. 26, 1867. twf

WEDDING.

At 11 o'clock, to-day, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. J. J. SAUNDERS, of Oak Ridge, Guilford, to Miss ELLA L., daughter of J. M. Newton, of this city.

We acknowledge the receipt, with the above, of the printer's fee, in the shape of a piece of splendid wedding cake. Long may the parties live in enjoyment of the unspeakable bliss of the wedding day.

[Editor.]

Special Notices.

ROCKY MOUNT, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

The Lodi Manufacturing Company, (established since 1848,) having the exclusive control of all the night soil of New York City, offer for sale exclusively for export, a new article of **DOUBLED RIFINED POWDERITE**, warranted free from impurity and rubbish, which they will sell for Twenty-Five Dollars per ton, delivered on board of vessel in New York city.—This article, which is pulverized as fine as flour, has no equal for corn, cotton, and tobacco, and is equal to No. 1 Peruvian Guano in the proportion of two lbs for one of Guano, and better than the best brands of Super-Phosphates, pound for pound. This is just the thing for those who will pay extra for a good article at a low price. We have a coarse article at Twenty Dollars per Ton. Samples sent by mail, free, on receipt of 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet, and be convinced.
Address the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," 60 Courtland St., New York.

Rocky Mount, Edgecombe Co., N. C.

Mr. James H. Dea—Sir: In reply to your inquiry of the results of our experience in the use of your improved Powderite, purchased by you for this year's Cotton Crop, we would big thank you to say that the present season has been quite so favorable to the action of all fertilizers. Several kinds of Manures were used by us, with the exception of your Powderite, which little we used to the crop. When the same was used, it gave us more bulk of bolls per acre, and caused the Cotton to open much earlier, and we would therefore recommend the same as a guaranteed manure for the growth of Cotton, as well as improvement to the soil.

Yours, very respectfully,
HENRY P. STULTS & BRO.
Feb. 13, 1866. Jan 10-1866

Read This!

MARSHALL, Kansas, April 1866.
Gentlemen: I have used your *Pain Killer* and I can say a little more about the *Pain Killer*. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal and have been in Kansas, and never without taking it. It is a great blessing to me, and I use it for the Asthma I have in 1866, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1865, with the same good result. Truly yours, A. HUNTING, M.D.
From Rev. H. Tolford, Missionary in China, now visiting his home in Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON, Pa., June 28, 1866.
Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I. Dear Sir: During a residence of some ten years as a missionary, in Siang and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge, the cholera. In administering the medicine, I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of the Pain-Killer in a glass of hot water sweetened with sugar, then after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every minute until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Rub the stomach with the Pain Killer clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera, and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered. Truly yours,
R. T. BROWN.
If attacked with diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera, don't delay the use of the Pain Killer.
Beware of all Imitations.
The Pain Killer is sold by all respectable drug stores throughout the United States and foreign countries. Prices—25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. oct 2—w4twm

Marriage Guide.—YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK,

or Every one his own Doctor.—Being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to Marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of the Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Offspring, including all the new Discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M.D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Wm. Young, No. 416 Spruce Street above Fourth, Philadelphia.

June 16, '66. 64tw4tw

Wonderful, But True!
MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of instant power, known as the Psychometrop, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with the desired information. Address in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box, 237, West 79th Street, New York.

A God to Travelers.
A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a certain and infallible remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Promptly by a desire to benefit his fellow-creatures, and to make it generally known, he has discovered and prepared this medicine, and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. FREE OF CHARGE.
Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
Jan. 18, 1866. 4tw4tw

Salisbury Brass Band AND ORCHESTRA, WERE RE-ESTABLISHED

January 1866, with Wm. H. NEAVE, Musical Director, and Ed. B. NEAVE, Leader. This will be a permanent and first class Band for North Carolina, if properly instructed and sustained, by being engaged at all points in the State, on occasions where sterling music should be a marked feature. Music composed and arranged for any required number of parts for Brass and Orchestra. Parlor or Choral purposes, to order. Music for Pianos—H. B. DODWORTH, Musical, Kent, Botsford, of New York, warm personal friends of Mr. Neave, select and send him all the music for Piano that is new, when intrinsically good, as well as winning and popular for beginners, medium players and advanced musicians. This carefully select and highly approved music, will be sold as cheaply here, as the mixed article is retained in New York. The far-famed Dodworth Band instruments can be got through Mr. Neave, tested and approved.
Salisbury, N. C., April 28, 1866. if

CONSTATABLE WARRANTS

For Sale at the North State Office