

THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, the President, the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, in the Chair.

[By the hour of meeting, the spacious Hall was filled, with a large number of ladies in the galleries, gracing the scene with their presence, and greeting the Convention, and its objects, with their approving smiles.]

The following additional Delegates came forward and had their names enrolled, viz:

Columbus—Rev. Haynes Lennon.

Currituck—Thos. Sandelin.

Granville—W. L. Peace, Thos. Capehart, G. W. Kittrell, S. G. Hayes, R. O. Gregory.

Halifax—Dr. G. H. Macon, W. H. Smith.

Johnson—J. W. B. Watson, N. B. Gully, J. M. C. Guy, J. M. Smith.

Northampton—R. I. Beale, G. M. Powell, Richard Garner.

Oswego—Christopher Stevens.

Person—Dr. Wm. Merritt.

Warren—B. M. Collins.

Wake—R. Watt York, A. K. Clements, J. W. Watson, Jno. Mayatt, Jno. Scott, L. W. Peck, Wesley Boon.

Yulkin—Andrew C. Cowles.

Col. Jno. F. Hoke, of Lincoln, on behalf of the Committee on Organization, &c., submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members, six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District committee.

It is further recommended that each county committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

The following supplemental Resolution, offered by Col. Hoke, was also adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the convention appoint five or more persons, in each county to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

Geo. V. Strong, Esq., of Wayne, moved that the convention do now proceed to the election of a Chairman of the State Executive committee, and he placed in nomination therefor, the Hon. William A. Graham, of the county of Orange.

Gov. Graham having assigned sufficient reasons for his inability to serve in the capacity designated, his name was withdrawn, and

Col. W. J. Green, of Warren, nominated the Hon. Thomas Bragg, of Wake, and the nomination was ratified by acclamation.

On further motion of Mr. Strong, the Convention proceeded to the appointment of the members of the Executive State Committee; and after a short recess, for purposes of consultation, among the delegations from the various Judicial Districts the following names were presented to the convention and unanimously confirmed, viz:

First District—Hon W N H Smith, Wm A Moore, Mills H Eure.

Second District—H H Bryan, Geo V Strong, T S Kenan.

Third District—Hon Geo Howard, J J Davis, M W Ransom.

Fourth District—Hon J M Leach, Livingston Brown, J T Morehead, Jr.

Fifth District—Col E D Hall, A McLean, Hon Thos S Ashe.

Sixth District—R F Armfield, W M Robbins, Hon J H Wilson.

Seventh District—Plato Durham, A C Avery, M L McCo Kle.

Eighth District—R M Stokes, Cassin Gunder, W L Love.

Resident Committee at Raleigh—Hon A S Merrimon, Hon Daniel G Fowle, Gen W R Cox, Seaton Gales, J P H Russ, Moses A Bledsoe.

On motion of Hon Daniel G Fowle of Wake, R C Badger was unanimously requested by the convention to act as Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Mr Badger offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the

convention be requested to furnish the Executive Committee with his very able address on taking the chair, that it may be published and widely disseminated throughout the State.

Under the resolution adopted by the convention, and in pursuance of the plan of organization, the President proceeded to appoint, upon the recommendation of delegates from the respective counties, canvassers for those counties.

[These lists, as far as prepared, will be given to-morrow. It was the understanding of the convention that, in cases where there was a failure to designate canvassers, recommendations should subsequently be sent into the Secretary of the Executive Committee.]

Hon Thomas Bragg, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, viz:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina having, by their delegates, assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. Resolved, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; and that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. Resolved, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can advise.

6. Resolved, That this convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. Resolved, That this convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. Resolved, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats and Conservative men of the North & West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. Resolved, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large; to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the Conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said convention.

10. Resolved, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, which has been appointed by this convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said offices.

The resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

Vociferous calls from all parts of the house here brought Gov. Vance again to his feet. Essayng to speak from his place on the floor, he was compelled to advance to the rostrum, by the protracted demands of the convention.

(Gov. Vance's remarks shall appear in our next.)

On motion of Col. Jno. F. Hoke, the Chair appointed a Committee of one from

each Judicial District to recommend delegates to the National Democratic Convention, when held, viz:

- 1st District—J. H. Hare.
2nd " H. R. Bryan.
3rd " W. E. Poff.
4th " Lewis Hanes.
5th " D. S. Cowan.
6th " A. C. Cowles.
7th " Jno. F. Hoke.
8th " Marcus Erwin.

The Committee shortly after reported the following:

DELEGATES.

- Hon. W. N. H. Smith,
Gen. W. R. Cox,
W. A. Wright, Esq.,
Jno. F. Hoke, Esq.,

ALTERNATES.

- Jno. Hugos, Esq.,
Jno. A. Gilmer, Jr.,
A. C. Cowles, Esq.,
Hon. A. T. Davidson.

On motion of Col. W. L. Steele, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the President and other officers of the Convention, for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

R. C. Badger, Esq., moved that the convention, having discharged the business for which it had assembled, do now adjourn.

(Gov. Graham's valedictory shall appear in our next.)

The Old North State

SALISBURY, FEB. 8, 1868.

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION.

To the exclusion of much other matter we publish to-day the proceedings of this body in full as reported for the Raleigh Sentinel. It was in every respect one of the most imposing political assemblages that ever congregated in North Carolina. Forty seven of the eighty-nine counties in the State were represented by nearly four hundred delegates. Among them were to be found the names of the most venerable, the most eminent and the most virtuous men in the State—men whom the intelligent white people of the State have heretofore delighted to honor, and whose confidence and esteem they still possess. Here were assembled the men to whose counsels the people of North Carolina still look for guidance in the hour of peril—the representative men of the State. It was an assemblage that reminded us of the olden time—that it was delightful to contemplate. No true man could look upon the noble specimens the Caucasian race there assembled without experiencing feelings of pride and pleasure, especially when he contrasted it with another body now sitting in the Capitol, under the pretense that it is a Convention of the people of the State, assembled for the purpose of framing a Constitution for them.

The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed in all its deliberations. Old party distinctions were forgotten, and old antagonists were united. A sense of common danger united all upon a common platform for the purpose of a common defense. All were determined to ignore the past and stand shoulder to shoulder in fighting the great battle for the preservation of the Constitution,--the rights of the States and the ascendancy of the white race. And sooner or later success will crown their efforts; for such a people, animated by such a spirit, and contending for such a stake, cannot finally fail. At least such is our opinion. In their success we see ahead of us the peace, happiness, glory, prosperity and civilization of the Southern States; and in their defeat the degradation, slavery and ruin of the descendants of the Cavaliers of England and the Hugonots of France under the domination of a race of semi-barbarians. And we cannot yet believe that God has doomed this beautiful land to destruction.

The meeting of the Conservative Convention in this State, like similar Conventions recently held in Virginia and other States, will create a sensation, and have a marked influence upon the country. Its counsels will reassure the people of the State, and arouse them from the lethargy in which they have been reposing since the passage of the reconstruction acts of Congress. Nor will it be without its effect upon the Northern people. It was most fortunate for the country that the Convention selected such a man as WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, to preside over its deliberations. Known and honored throughout the Union, his name is a tower of strength to whatever cause he espouses. He is eminently a representative man, and the noble speech which he delivered on taking the chair, which will be written out and published in full--will be read with admiration and delight by millions all over the country. It was a noble defense of the course of the people of North Carolina and the South, since the close of the war, and must convince all reasonable men at the North, of the justice and propriety of that course. The Convention, by requesting him to furnish a copy for publication, has endorsed the speech, and it will go forth to the world as expressing the true sentiments of the

conservative men of North Carolina, and all ought to be proud of an opportunity to speak through the mouth of such a man.

We do not mean to detract from the just deserts of others. There were many men of both the old parties present on the occasion, who were governed by motives as pure, and by considerations as high and unselfish as Gov. Graham, and whose talents and character are the just pride of the State, but there yet seems to us to have been a peculiar fitness in the selection of Gov. Graham, on account of his great weight of character in the State, as well as his national reputation.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION--WHAT WILL BE THE MAIN FEATURES IN IT.

This question is of great importance to every white man in the State. Every one is anxious to know what sort of a Constitution will be presented to us by the Convention. We cannot tell what it will be in all its parts, but we feel warranted in saying what it will propose on the suffrage question. Nothing short of absolute equality of the races will satisfy the Republicans. Suffrage will be made universal so far as the negro is concerned, and it may be made universal so far as the white man is concerned, upon degrading conditions. Eligibility to office will also be made universal. The public schools will be thrown open indiscriminately to both races--in short, all distinctions will be abolished. No qualification will be required for any office beyond that of being a voter. All the officers of the State Government, from Governor to Constable, Judges and Justices of the Peace included, will be made elective by the popular vote of the people. The Convention will proceed upon the idea that suffrage is an "inherent right" with the "privilege" to hold office annexed to it. All checks and balances will be stricken down and a pure representative democracy established. There will remain no security for the rights of property, and every man will hold whatever property he does hold at the mercy of the rabble.

Suffrage will probably be conferred upon all white men who will swear to support the equality of rights to be thus established--"the inherent right to vote" having, in the estimation of the Convention, been forfeited by every man who rendered any assistance to the Confederate cause, and not restored by the clemency of the Executive. This is clearly foreshadowed by a leader in the Radical organ of the 6th, which completely controls that body. This is to be done confessedly because it is apprehended that it left free to act for themselves, the people may hereafter, in the exercise of their sovereign powers, change the Constitution so as to undo the work which is now being done. We had thought that the right of the people to change their organic law at will, whenever such change in their opinion becomes necessary to the preservation of "life, liberty, or happiness," was one of the "inalienable rights" spoken of in the Declaration of Independence, and also in the Bill of Rights which this very Convention proposes to make a part of their Constitution. We had supposed that no one in this State would ever deny that "governments derived their just powers by the consent of the governed," and that, therefore, the governed in any State could change their government whenever, in their opinion, the security of their rights and privileges demanded it,--always keeping within the limits of the powers reserved to them in the Federal Constitution. Yet these worthies have the effrontery to come forward and ask the intelligent white men of the State to swear that they will do what? Dispossess themselves of rights with which, in another part of the instrument, they declare they can never part--to alienate that which they declare to be inalienable. Was such nonsense ever before heard of? Declare in one breath that a right is inalienable, and in the next say unless a man will agree to alienate it, he shall be forever disfranchised. Was there ever such a contradiction in terms? According to their own showing no such oath can bind the person taking it.

Fortunately they can impose no further disabilities upon the voters who are to ratify or reject the Constitution which they may present--that is, put out of their power by the reconstruction laws. Will the people--the white people of North Carolina--vote for the ratification of any such Constitution? Will they ever consent to the imposition of test oaths, which cannot be kept without sacrificing the "inherent"--"self-evident" rights of freemen? Will they consent to strike down all the checks and balances in our system of government and place themselves at the mercy of a negro rabble? Will they consent to such civil and political equality as must inevitably lead to social equality and amalgamation? Will they do these things?

We do not believe they will. We feel sure they will not prove recreant to their blood and kindred.

EMIGRANTS.

We learn from a letter just received from the General Southern agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, that arrangements will soon be made with the railroads of North Carolina, and the steamship lines connecting therewith, via Norfolk or Newbern, to issue a regular emigrant's ticket from New York to all parts of this State. An agent will be stationed at Castle Garden, where all emigrants land, in order to send them directly South, before they become contaminated with the New York or Western bound fever. As soon as this is accomplished, the company will be ready at various points in this State, to supply families with German girls, for cooking and other purposes, also farm laborers, mechanics, &c.

We are very glad to hear that arrangements of this kind are being made. There are many families in this locality, we think, who would be glad to procure such laborers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION?

In order to make room for the far more interesting proceedings of the Conservative, or white man's Convention, we have omitted the proceedings of this body for several days. Nothing of importance has been done, however, except to pass Mr. Rodman's Ordinance for the temporary relief of the people, precisely as reported by the committee--the tax bill authorized by the Reconstruction Acts to pay the per diem, and mileage of members--a resolution requesting Gen. Canby to issue an order to prevent the sale and sacrifice of property under executions already issued. The Article on the Governor and State Executive officers was so amended as to require the election for the term of four years.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. 1835 AND 1865.

A miserable set of fellows of the baser sort were sent by our infatuated people to cobbler up a Constitution, as it was called, in the year of our Lord 1835. They met in the city of Raleigh--some of them came rather late, having lost their way, as they were to ignorant to read the sign-boards, and too proud to ask. They received one dollar and a half per day for their services (so-called) and were well paid at that. They succeeded, however, in about six weeks, by the aid of a couple of competent clerks, in patching up a document, contemptible in all its parts--which they called a Constitution, and which has been from that day to this the scoff of the civilized world, and a disgrace to the State. In an old record of the times, may be found the names of this weak and most incompetent assemblage; otherwise it might be difficult to learn who had got up this "fanmade of nonsense." One Nat Macon, possibly a white man, was President, but was so utterly ignorant of the parliamentary rules, that the whole body, during the session was inextricable confusion. Will Gaston was there--probably the same Billy Gaskins who was indicted for stealing a hog, or a mule, and received thirty-nine for the mistake. John Branch was among them--and David L. Swain--whether negroes or not is somewhat uncertain. All that is known of them is found in this record. There was one John Owen, supposed to be the body servant of Gov. Owen, who took his name by way of making himself respectable. John M. Morehead was another. Who was he? Echo answers who? J. J. Daniel figured among them and made some very foolish remarks. Henry Seawell was another, and hailed from the County of Wake. He was a very inferior man, though not a negro. The name of Weldon N. Edwards also appears. There is a rumor that he is still living in Warren; though in great obscurity. All these members ostentatiously proclaimed their own incompetency and folly, by frequently mingling in the debates (so-called), which were scarcely superior in interest to the wild jabberings of so many monkeys in convention assembled. The rank and file of that memorable body were a stupid set, who did the voting as they were told, and lived on their dollar and a half a day, perfectly satisfied, as they ought to have been. They boarded at cheap houses, and drank but little whiskey, which was then only forty cents per gallon. Many of them were in homespun, and had not sense enough to be ashamed of it. Here are their names, some of them evidently misspelt, as they were too ignorant to write them correctly. None of them would seem to have made their mark. Probably some better informed friend did the chirography, and the marksmen ratified the acts by bowing their heads. These names, so far as intelligible are as follows:

- David Outlaw, Frederick J Hill, Burgess S Gaither, Sam P Carson, (Samuel, perhaps) Hugh McQueen, Alexander Troy, Richard Dobbs Spaight, John D. Toomer, Louis D. Wilson, Robert B. Gilliam, Josiah Crudup, Jesse Speight, Kenneth Rayner, Alex. E. Gaston, Bartlett Shipp, Asa Biggs, John B. Kelly, Owen Holmes, William B. Meares, J. S. Smith, J. L. Bailey, C. Fisher, Meshack Franklin, D. M. Barringer, and a good many others, of about the same speed. Some of them had the impudence and effrontery to assume the very names of our Governors and Judges--and careless persons might be misled by their device.

Our glorious convention is composed of gentlemen--every mother's son of them; and they are determined to act, and look and feel, and be paid, like gentlemen. Eight dollars per diem! Glory and greenbacks enough for one day!! Se-la-h! X. P. G.

LISTER BROTHERS' SUPER-PHOSPHATE

LIME.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of this celebrated English Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime, which we will sell on such terms as must give satisfaction to all. This Super-Phosphate is superior to any other Fertilizer, as it contains all the chemical elements necessary to promote the growth of all root crops and all Cereals, and is suitable for any soil. As compared with Stable Manure, by a trial, side by side, one hundred pounds of this Fresh Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime, with Two Thousand Pounds of the very best Stable Manure--it will be found that the effects on the soil will be equal the first crop, and

Three Times as Lasting. A verification of the analysis of this Fertilizer has been made by an eminent Chemist of this city, and found to be as represented.

R. H. COWAN & CO., No. 32 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 23, 1868.--tw6t

Fresh Garden Seeds.

FROM Landreth, Buist, & Thorburn. ALSO

Clover, Blue-Grass, Herds-Grass, Timothy, Lucerne, and other seeds, and the celebrated Michigan White Spruce, Goodrich and Harrison Potatoes, superior to any others known. Country Merchants supplied at a liberal discount. Call or send and get a descriptive catalogue.

JOHN H. ENNISS, Drugist and Seed Dealer, Salisbury, N. C.

LIGHT! LIGHT!

THE CELEBRATED SOLINE Burning Fluid.

No smoke, smell or explosion, cheaper than Gas, Kerosine, or Candles. Also, the celebrated New Kerosine Burners Comet and Star, for burning Kerosine without smoke or smell. A full supply of Lamps, Burners, Wicks, Kerosine, Saline, &c., always on hand at

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Just Received

A splendid stock of warranted pure and unadulterated Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, including all the official Tinctures, Syrups, Solutions, Spirts, Pills, Powders, Oils, Acids, Extracts, &c.

All the leading patent Medicines of the day, Coppeys, Indigo, Snuff, Tobacco, Dye-Staffs, Paints, Tanners Oil, Sperm Oil, Kerosine Oil, Turpentine, Paraffine, Laudanum, &c., &c.

An elegant assortment of Toilet articles, including soap, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Cosmetics, Pomatams, &c., &c.

Spices, such as Pepper, Spices, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cinnamon, Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Family Medicines, &c.

PURE DRUGS.

Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &c., ever brought to Salisbury.

Exquisite Perfumeries.

The Ladies are especially invited to call. They will be politely waited on, and no charge made for showing goods.

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is under the charge of a competent Druggist, who will faithfully perform his duties--Day or Night. Superior inducements offered to the country people in buying their Dye Staffs, Medicines, &c. Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call.

JOHN H. ENNISS, Druggist and Pharmacist, Gothic Front, Main St., Salisbury, N. C. Alumnates always free. Sept 19--66

J. G. VEACH'S

MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE--Daily.

Schedule from High Point to Salem. LEAVES High Point at 12 o'clock, A. M. Arrives at Salem at 7 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Salem at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrives at High Point at 7 o'clock, P. M. Passengers will find this Line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

Special attention will be given to all Express matter sent to my care. Jan'y 18--tw3m J. G. VEACH.

CHARLES-TON HOTEL

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE Undersigned having taken charge of the above well known Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the traveling public that it has been refurnished in all its departments. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords, including every delicacy in season, while the cuisine will be an exceptional one. The Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel are supplied with the celebrated Artesian Water, and Hot, Cold or Shower Baths can be obtained at any time. The same attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests as heretofore, and travellers can rely upon finding the Charles-Ton Hotel equal to any in the United States. The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited. J. P. HORBACH, Agent. Jan. 11--tw3m Proprietor

Equity Sale,

OF VALUABLE LAND.

ON Saturday, the 8th day of February next, I will sell at the Court-House door, sixty acres of land known as Chestnut Hill, belonging to the heirs of William Murphy, dec'd., adjoining the lands of A. L. Johnson, S. R. Harrison and others. This tract contains a number of valuable building lots and is all timber land. Terms--six and twelve months credit with interest after six months. The purchaser to pay costs as soon as sale is confirmed. At the same time and place the Executors of William Murphy will sell twenty-three acres adjacent to Sale by me known as the Brick Yard. Also, a part of two lots in Salisbury adjoining the lands of Margaret Slaver, James C. Smythe's estate and others. Terms--Six months credit, bond with approved security. LUKE BLACKMEYER, C. M. E. Jan'y, 13th, 1868. tw4w-1d