ties. But after the constitution had been adopted by the other States, and the government had gone into operation and Mr Madison had proposed the amendments appended to it, and it had become certain that these would be adopted, our objections were removed, and we voted for its ratification." It is in these amendments that you find the safe-guards of religious freedom, of the liberty of speech and of the press, and other great and sacred principles, nearly all of which are contained in the North Carolina Bill of Rights, including trial by jury. Even accused traitors, then, are entitled to have nothing imputed to them but the acts of treason denounced in the constitution, and to be acquitted unless there be two credible witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court; and to be tried by a jury in the district where the crime shall have been committed. And they are subject to no punishment except upon the sentence of a court after such a trial. There is no authority, but an inhibition in the constitution against it, for placing them under distraint, duress or buffeting of any kind, by way of atonement for an alleged treason, or to prevent its repetition except upon judicial warrant and adjudication. And there is no power in the Legislature to add to the crime, nor to interfere in the trial, nor to inflict punishment either by its own officers, or by the agency of the military, as an alternative for not surrendering up their rights as citizens, or such as pertain to their States. And we claim, not arrogantly or defiantly, but with a consciousness of right which nothing but a judicial determination can overturn, we claim the protection and benefit of the constitution so cautiously and intelligently adopted and as expounded by the great Judge to whom reference has been already made, whose example of judicial bravery, integrity and impartiality is only equalled by his thorough grasp and luminous exposition of all questions of American and public law which were brought into judgment during his presidency of thirty-five years, in the highest court of the country, against those acts of legislation on the part of Congress called *Reconstruction* Acts; by which the legislative department of the government has assumed the judicial power to try, and place in a state of condemnation, not only individuals by classes, but States as communities, including men, women and children, with all their diversified interests, and compel them to do penance, by way of expiation, until they shall surrender up their recognized power of regulating the right of the suffrage, and shall admit negroes to the enjoyment of this right with such exclusions of white men, attained by the same acts, as shall establish negro domination over the State. When we ask what was the imputed offence, and are answered Treason; we continue the inquiry, as to the condemned individuals, in what court was the guilt ascertained and sentence pronounced? Was there a trial by jury and in the district where the crime was committed? Were there two each convict, or a confession by him in open court? And as to the State is there any law in the Constitution or elsewhere, by which a State can commit a crime for which it is amenable as a State? Is she not as incapable of doing a wrong as a King; and for the same reason, that there is no tribunal before which she is responsible; her citizens, as individuals only being responsible for anything they may have done? It will not do to answer these questions by epithets and denunciations, and a recital of the statistics of the war, the number of men slain and wounded, the amount of treasure expended, and the like appeals to the passions, as is usually done. This is but ordering the drums to beat, to drown the voice of remonstrance, the resort of Richard the 3d. when met and charged, by the mother of the strangled princes, with the procurement of their death. War is at best a dreadful trade. The most brilliant victory is but successful carnage. But "the big wars that make ambition virtue" rise above the malice and revenge of private feuds. Ours was an American war. We have read of the fierceness of the struggle, "when Greek meets Greek," but never was the sublimity of valor, prowess and manhood so illustrated as when "American met American" in the hostile fields of the late great conflict. History, story and song will celebrate the achievements of the heroes of either side, while time shall endure, or the English tongue remain; and the military student, with his diagram in his hand, will traverse their fields for instruction and admiration, as he now visits those made illustrious by the daring and genius of Marlborough, Conde, Buonaparte, and Wellington. And if our statesmen could but reconcile themselves to look upon the past as irretrievable, and would adopt as a policy to forgive, and, as far as possible, to forget; if they would be as wise and temperate as the soldiery, who overcame the resistance and accepted the surrender of their adversaries, were brave and magnanimous; if they would but consent to re-establish the constitutional relations of the States as they were understood to exist before this disastrous war, and to throw into the common stock of American fame the renown acquired by either host in the terrible collision of arms, they would at once commence the work of re-union, and in some measure anticipate a verdict which will be rendered by posterity, and that not a distant one.

Gentlemen it is impossible to disfranchise and attempt to disgrace, by the wholesale, all those embraced in the maledictions of the acts of Congress, or civil or military office, the millions who, in any way, aided the rebellion, without producing a recoil, and a shock to the sense of justice of the people of the Northern and Western States of this country and of mankind in general. "Courage," says Dr. Johnson, "is so necessary to the performance of every duty, that we admit it even in error." The English, with the Scotch, are alike proud of the fame of Wallace and Bruce, and will almost insult him who shall affirm that Cromwell's Ironsides were not the best soldiers in all history. Yet the fame of all these was acquired in fighting against the crown.—with them when there is an end of war there is peace, and as "blood is thicker than water," if the fight has been with a brother, there is no objection on the part of the victor, the stronger party, to perfect reconciliation at once. The only deviation from this policy by England has been in the case of Ireland, and its fruits are seen in hatreds from generation to generation, in aids of France in public war, in outbreaks under Emmett and Wolf Tone, and in the Fenianism of this day.

But it is said, that we are without the protection of the Constitution and the enjoyment of the rights of citizens, because we have been conquered, and by the laws of war are prostrate at the feet of the conqueror; and that, in his good pleasure, he may impose upon us any terms and conditions which his will may dictate. If this were true, the question would still recur whether force and harshness are the best means of cementing together those who are expected to live together as citizens of a common country. But is it true? Do the rules of the publicists, which apply to foreign wars, have any relation to an insurrection by a portion of the people against their own government? Is not the written Constitution of the United States, to the extent of the powers conferred, a treaty or compact between all their citizens, as well that each shall enjoy all the privileges therein secured, whilst he shall demean himself as a good citizen, but that even those who commit crime, or are charged with it, shall be subject to trial and atonement only in the manner provided for, thereby.—And if the offence be treason, or *crimen laesæ Majestatis*, have we not seen in the impressive observations of Marshall, already quoted, that, since no offence is more calculated "to excite and agitate the passions of men," every particular in the constitution, of the crime, the *corpus delicti*, the modes of trial and weight of evidence are clearly defined? The numbers who may have been engaged can make no difference; the very act of levying war, the only treason which can here be imputed, implies numbers, and it matters not how many. Nor can the case be affected by the fact, that the persons charged had the approbation and assistance of their State authorities, since, when it is endeavored to justify the act alleged as an offence, on the plea of State authority, such plea cannot be sustained, as the concurrence of State authority is no aggravation of the crime. In other words, as the command or approval of State authority can make no man's case any better, neither can it make it any worse. The Jurisdiction of the United States, within the limits of the Constitution, was full and complete before war. It was excluded and suspended for a time by the war, and, when the contest ended, it was simply restored to its old supremacy, with a government of Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers. Was western Pennsylvania held as a conquered territory, after the rebellion of the Whiskey Insurrection? We know it was not, but one of its leaders were arrested and tried before the civil courts. As well may one member of the human body claim to have conquered and to hold at mercy another member as the one territories or people.

Then, gentlemen, have we peace? We see and feel and know, that there is no war since April, 1865; and that in the prostration, impoverishment and ruin, which we witness all around us, there is a total inability on the part of the Southern States to make one. I protest that I thought there was peace. The Executive Department declared that there was, in a message to Congress in December, 1865, and in two proclamations since. The Judiciary declared there was peace; when that eminent Judge, Mr. Justice Nelson, enlarged from imprisonment a citizen of South Carolina, named Egan, who, being charged with homicide, was tried before a Military Commission, and, after its sentence, was sent to be confined in a State's prison in New York; upon the ground, that, in the year 1865, there was a civil government in South Carolina, and a Judicial Department therefor, having sole cognizance of crime committed in that State; and that, by consequence, the sentence imposed by a Military Commission was void. The revenue officers make their rounds in every county for the collection of taxes. The Courts of the United States, within our borders, are regularly held, in the exercise of all civil and criminal jurisdiction appertaining to them.

We are, therefore, at peace and in the Union, for all the purposes of duty and protection, that may be demanded or afforded by the Executive; for all purposes of taxation and the collection of taxes for the purpose of carrying on prosecutions, or being prosecuted for offences against the United States; of being used by citizens of other States and the enforcement of their judgments by execution; yet Congress, by which I am constrained to consider a fiction of law without any foundation in the actual condition of affairs, declares, in effect, by its legislation, that there is no peace, but a state of war, to which we, in our helplessness and poverty, are a party.

The first reflection, which occurs upon the statement of this proposition, is whether Congress is the peace making power of our government, even in case of foreign war? They have express power to declare war, but none such to conclude peace. By usage, at least, this has always, heretofore, been supposed to be an Executive power, to be exercised by the President, subject to having his terms approved by the Senate. In this way, were brought to a termination our war with Great Britain, with Mexico, with the Barbary powers and the Indian tribes, in different periods of our history; and in the instance of the Whiskey insurrection, the President, by his simple order, withdrew his troops, after the rising was considered as suppressed, and criminal proceedings, in the Courts, were instituted, so far as example and punishment were deemed necessary. Congress interfered in nothing except to pass the act to raise or call out the military forces, nor asserted any power over the subject. In the nullification controversy, which was a war, though it did not reach the shedding of blood, all that Jackson asked of Congress was a force bill. All other steps in the affair, the proclamation, the military orders, the disposition of the land forces under Scott and the naval under Elliott; the determination, after the passage of the compromise Tariff Bill in 1833, that these forces were no longer needed about the harbor of Charleston, and their withdrawal were all Executive acts merely. But if the Senate only is to be consulted by the President in bringing to a conclusion a foreign war raging, it may be, by land and sea, all around the globe, and a domestic insurrection cannot be brought to an end by the President at all, but can only be closed up by the act of both Houses of Congress, to which the President's concurrence is not required, if a two-thirds majority in each shall give it their sanction, it is certainly a new view of the Constitution which no commentator in eighty years, has ever before suggested, and no practice of the government has ever recognised. And it raises Congress above "the omnipotence," as Blackstone calls it, of the British Parliament, for there the Executive alone, both declares war and concludes peace.

But Congress not only insists, that the government is in a state of war with these subdued and humiliated States,—an imaginary chimera, which the unlovely ponds all around us show to be a delusion,—but it makes instant and Quixotic war upon all persons, principalities and powers who do not admit it. The President of the United States negatives this theory, and it provokes an attack upon the Executive department of the government, stripping it of powers which it has exercised since the days of Washington, and threatening the incumbent with impeachment and removal. Analyse the subject of the quarrel, and will you not discover that the President insists there is peace, and that the people and States of the South are entitled to a footing of equality under the Constitution with those in other sections? which Congress denies it, and resents that the entertainer of any such opinion is in sympathy with rebellion; superadding, that he threatened greater severity towards them before the close of the war? And upon the most rigid scrutiny, will it not appear that "his offence hath this extent, no more?" that he has been more forbearing and conciliatory than in the heat and fury of the conflict he could be expected to be; that his falling leah to mercy's side?" And his noble defence of the Constitution, and the rights of the people of the Southern States, renders him, for the time being, the personification of principles dear to the American heart, and entitles him to the encouragement and the thanks of every patriot.

But the hypothesis of Congress, and the constitutionality of its enactments on these topics, it is supposed, are about to be brought to the test of a judicial decision before the Supreme Court, under the Constitution. Time was when the legislators of this country, in cases of importance affecting great public interests, were pleased to see their laws brought under the searching inquiry of those grave and learned men, who are to expound the Constitution in the last resort; who are expected to be above the influence of passion or the party furor of the hour, who are set apart with ample leisure for such investigations by a tenure of office during good behavior, and the assurance of adequate support, under a stringent oath of office. The time was when gratification in the minds of legislators was entertained, that the responsibility of solving such great questions was about to be removed from themselves, or, at least, shared by such an august authority; so that if the interpretation of its powers by the Legislature were true, it might be confirmed, and, if erroneous, it should be promptly corrected, and its mischiefs averted. But under the suspicion that the acts in question may not stand the test to which former laws were liable, no sooner is this kind of appeal suggested, than bills are introduced to remodel the court, not a court, as always understood, to decide a cause, but to raise the number of judges necessary to declare void an act of Congress, or to do things, to direct the court, that is, it may pass on the constitutionality of all other laws, these reconstruction acts shall not undergo their supervision, and any proceedings involving them shall be dismissed; that is that the Legislature may pass a class of laws that the judiciary shall not expound!—And upon a rumor that one of the Judges, in his hours of relaxation and social intercourse, had declared an opinion that these laws were in conflict with the Constitution, a committee of the House of Representatives has been charged to inquire into the facts, and, if verified, to consider the question of his impeachment for this declaration, as a "high crime or misdemeanor." In proceedings such as these, I think we have some evidence of that "political enthusiasm" evolved by civil wars, of which the historian has reminded us. The President in his proper sphere, and the Judges of the Supreme Court in theirs, though not elected by multitudes amid shouts of contending parties, are as much the agents and representatives of the whole people of the United States, as Congress in its department. And when the common constituent of all shall see one set of its agents attempting to override, bridge in, and browbeat another, and supersede it in its functions, they will not be slow in coming to the rescue. Infallibility will be conceded to no one department in a government which is based on the theory of checks and balances.—Although I should not esteem it decent to refer to party predilections in reference to the source of appointment of a judge of that high court, except for the unwarranted attack made upon it in the proceedings of Congress, to which your attention has been called, I deem it but fair defence to remind you that five out of the eight judges now constituting the court are appointees of President Lincoln, confirmed by the Senate during the war. If Congress cannot realize its wishes in the determination of such a court, it is because those wishes are not such as in reason, law and justice can be allowed; and the apprehension which they have manifested of failure before that court should induce reconsideration and a change of policy, instead of violence and denunciation against both their associate departments of a common government.

Gentlemen, what was there in the nature of the unfortunate struggle to perpetuate hatreds and animosities between the parties lately at war? It was a fair and manly fight, begun upon an alleged defence of a great interest, a property in slaves worth billions of treasure, which has now been annihilated. It was held by those who commenced it, that this defence could be made effectual by a separation of the States interested in this property from the rest, and from the common government which existed over both; and the right to secede and separate, was a right which they were entitled peaceably to exercise. I certainly believed in no such right, and never gave to the doctrine the least countenance. But I am free to confess, that I very much doubted whether a majority of the people of the United States had not at different times given it their assent.—From an early period of the Federal government dispute had arisen on the power to dissolve it or nullify its authority within the limits of a State. The one party contending that as it had been established by compact between the people of the different States & communities the parties who had entered into it could, as in cases of ordinary contracts, dissolve it, the other, that it was like the matrimonial contract indissoluble at the will of the parties, and constituted a government to endure for all time. The resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky in 1798, maintained the former theory. The party which upheld it, with rare intervals, elected the President and held majorities in Congress from the beginning of the present century till 1860, and at the quadrennial party Conventions it repeated its devotion to these resolutions as a standing creed. But they were not its only vouchers. Politicians in New England, in 1803, and 1814, in Ohio, in her contest with the Bank of the United States in 1819, and with the fugitive slave law in 1854 and 1855, freely referred to this power as a sleeping thunder that they might invoke if they found it necessary. Though not a believer in it myself, I could very well conceive that its advocates were not less pure and sincere, and that eventually it would be brought to the arbitrament of the sword. That decision has been most emphatically announced, and candidly acquiesced in. So far as regards the people of North Carolina, there is not the least cause for nursing the embers of a feud between them and the people of any of the other States. A large majority of them neither believed in the right of secession, its efficacy as a remedy for any grievance, nor that grievances existed which justified a revolution. As late as Feb. 1861, they voted down, at the polls, with my full concurrence, appropriation and patronage, a proposition to call a Convention to consider the subject of secession. It was not until every State around her had seceded, and war had actually been commenced, to which she was compelled to take the one side or the other, that as a matter of necessity, of national interest and safety according to our judgments, we determined to espouse the cause of the Southern States. Being in, North Carolina bore her part with good faith and honor towards her associates, and an unselfish heroism and gallantry never surpassed. When the fortunes of war proved adverse she was in favor of peace.—There has been some difference of opinion, whether peace could not have been earlier reached. With some opportunities for observation, I must say, that, through the agencies of Government which had been established by general concurrence, I never saw the day, when peace could have been obtained earlier than it came, except by a new revolution. It seems to have been among the ordinations of Providence, that the war should be protracted to the point of exhaustion which it reached, that when peace did come, it should be profound and universal, throughout the entire land. Never was there a contest abandoned in more perfect sincerity, or a surrender of armed forces made or observed in better faith. There has not been a day, I assert it without the least hesitation, there never has been a day, since the surrender of these armies became known, that a Marshal or his deputy, with proper evidence of his official character, might not have gone to every part of the State and arrested or served the process of the law on any citizen from the highest to the lowest without resistance or obstruction.

Well, gentlemen, what followed next? The attempt at secession had been put down, (with heavy losses to the conquering authority, it is true, but these were as nothing in their effects, to the desolation and ruin suffered by their adversary,) tranquility was restored, and the people of the recreant States compelled to return to their obedience to the Constitution.—Next came a military order, declaring the liberation of all the slaves, to the number of four millions in all, and of one third of a million in North Carolina, a forfeiture inflicted as a penalty for the war to the amount of more than one-half of all the property of the State. It was submitted to without any attempt even to test the question before the Courts. Subsequent [illegible] to the amount of eight millions of dollars, upon a requirement of the President for the amendment of the debt incurred by the State for the prosecution of the war, an act which destroyed every Bank in the State, and, with them, her funds for education, and ruined the fortunes of numerous individuals, many of those being of the most helpless classes. It was announced by proclamation that the government of the State had been disposed, and a Convention was ordered to be chosen and to assemble, to institute society anew. Although we were unable to perceive how our venerated Bill of Rights and Constitution, consisting of maxims of liberty, justice and domestic convenience, and regulations for the exercise of public authority, had offended, or could offend, however individuals who held authority under them might be amenable, there was universal acquiescence. The Convention assembled. It abolished slavery by ordinance, it vacated all offices, repudiated, as already stated, the war debt, and dispatched its presiding officer to lay its ordinances on the most important topics, together with a copy of the old Constitution of the State, (which it did not recognize to be defunct but still alive) before the President of the United States, that he might see that there had been a faithful compliance with his behest. The work was all satisfactory. A Legislature was chosen; it ratified an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery which had been proposed by Congress and the ratification was accepted as that of a State of the Union; it elected Senators to Congress, and Representatives were likewise chosen by the people, no one of whom had ever believed in secession as a right, or approved a resort to it, as a remedy. During all these proceedings under orders of the President, no voice was heard, through the public press or elsewhere, to question his authority, or sound any note of remonstrance. The restoration was supposed to be complete. Men's hopes revived. The long night of dissension, of tears and blood, was presumed to have passed, and that they might go to work with confidence in endeavoring to repair the waste everywhere made by the ravages of war.

But Congress assembled. The President in his communication related the steps he had taken in the restoration of the authority of the Union, and announced that tranquility prevailed, and that the Southern States were in a condition then to be represented in Congress. These affirmations were promptly met with denial, and a report of the General-in-Chief of the army, who had recently made a tour in the South for personal observation on which the President's representations were based, was pronounced "a white washing report." Private letters were read to sustain the denial, from persons whose names it was alleged to be necessary to conceal, lest their revelations should affect their personal safety; and these were assumed to outweigh the evidence both of the President and General. And it was now announced, for the first time, that the President's whole course had been an error, and an excess of authority; and that the forfeitures and penalties, and purgatorial process through which we had been passed by him availed nothing, notwithstanding the examples in dealing with insubordination by the Executive in the times of Washington and Jackson; that Congress, by legislation, possessed the only rightful power to end the war; and, as if to vindicate its authority against an imputed usurpation of the Executive, it must take up the subject *de novo*. The delegation of men of moderate counsels, whom the State had elected to Congress, were, without discrimination, excluded from their seats in both Houses, and denied the privilege, which was asked, of appearing before a committee raised to inquire into the condition of the Southern States, and whether any of them were entitled to be represented in Congress, and cross-examine witnesses who should testify in reference to North Carolina and, if they deemed it expedient, to call other witnesses. That committee, though appointed about the 12th of December, 1865, did not, during the whole of the 39th congress, nor has its successor, in the present Congress, to this day, made any report giving its opinion in the matter submitted to it, touching the condition of the States mentioned, or their title to be represented in Congress. They reported in mass of some eight hundred octavo pages of *ex parte* testimony of military officers, Bureau officers and others, (the Hon. Bedford Brown being the only native North Carolinian testifying as to her, and his evidence being of the most favorable character towards the people and the State,) but they expressed no opinions or conclusions no either of the inquiries referred to them.—On the 13th of June, 1866, Congress, by a vote of two-thirds majority in each House, adopted a joint resolution proposing a fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, reported from this committee; but this amendment contains no reference as to "the condition of these States" or their "title to representation." And the Washington *Chronicle*, published by the Secretary of the Senate and understood to represent the sentiments of Congress, in a standing article headed "the Great Issue," for many weeks urged its passage as a mere measure of sectional power between the Northern and Southern States; whether the North should have a majority of 43 members, as by the present rule of apportionment, or increase that majority to 93, by adopting the rule proposed in the amendment, "So (says this article) the question is, whether the North is to have 93 or 94 majority in the House of Representatives!"

* * * * * *

"If the amendment be not adopted, all the larger Northern States will lose two members and some of them will lose three."

[*Concluded in our next.*]

ARRIVALS AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE.

C. S. BROWN PROPRIETOR.

March 5th.—C. H. Guild, Baltimore; F. C. Foard, J. B. Beard, N. C.; S. Turner Tate, Charlotte; Col. Royall, U. S. A.; R. F. Simonton, W. N. C. R. R.; Dr. J. W. Sinford, Dr. J. Turner, Catawba; Dr. J. L. Laxton, Morganton; Col. L. F. Bates, So. Express Co.; W. J. Black, Charlotte; F. M. Wilborn, Wilkes; Dr. E. A. Hall, Dr. R. V. Cowan, Iredell; [illegible] mer, W. N. C. R. R.

March 6th.—H. C. Long, So. Express Co.; Dr. S. Augur, Cave Springs; T. J. Compton, Iredell; D. Degroat, Orange; Judge Merrimon, Asheville; R. Y. Madden, Charlotte; Col. Jno. A. Gilmer Greensboro; Judge Gilley, Lenoir; Joseph J. Lawson, Danville, Va.; Judge Kerr, Yanceyville; L. F. Bates, So. Ex. Co.; C. H. Guild, Baltimore; W. J. Black, Charlotte; John H. Ferree, Norfolk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM POWER FOR SALE!

A PORTABLE ENGINE AND Boiler—Twenty Horse Power, in complete order, and built expressly for a Saw-Mill.

The Engine can be seen by calling upon E. H. MARSH,

at the W. N. C. R. R. Shops,

mar 7—twlf Salisbury, N. C.

Country Merchants,

Dairymen, Farmers,

And Others,

CONSIGN YOUR

Ashes, Beeswax, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour and Meal, Flax, Cotton, Furs and Skins, Dried and Green Fruits, Grain, Wool, Game, Poultry, Naval Stores, Hops, Ginseng, Feathers, Hemp, Provisions, Oils, Lard, Tallow, Tobacco, Seeds, Sorghum, Molasses, &c., &c., &c.,

TO

JOSIAH CARPENTER,

General Commission Merchant,

442 Washington Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

And receive his weekly Price Current of Produce and Groceries the most complete price currents published in the United States.

Send for a Price Current. Marking Plates and Cards Furnished Free.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

Established, May 1st, 1850.

First class references given when required. March 5, 1868. tw1y

Estray Notice!

A WHITE AND BROWN SPOTTED YEARLING BULL, marked with a slit in the left ear has been on my place for several months. The owner can have him on satisfying me of his right to the property and paying expenses. H. C. JONES, Sr.

Como, Feb 29, 1868 3t—price of ad. $2

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Oct. 17, 1867.

On and after this date the following will be the Schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte, daily	9.40 P. M.
Salisbury,	12.23 A. M.
Greensboro',	4.11 "
Raleigh,	10.00 "
Arrive at Goldsboro,	2.00 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro',	12.22 P. M.
Raleigh,	3.50 "
Greensboro',	9.10 "
Salisbury,	12.16 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte,	2.54 "

Through passengers by this line have choice of routes via Greensboro' and Danville to Richmond or via Raleigh and Weldon to Richmond or Portsmouth, arriving at all points north of Richmond at the same time by either route. Connection is made at Goldsboro with Passenger trains on W. & W. Road to and from Wilmington and by Freight trains to Weldon.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Office N. C. Rail Road, Oct. 17, 1867. tf

LOOK FOR THE PADLOCK SIGN.

EXCLUSIVE HARDWARE STORE.

CRAWFORD & HEILIG,

HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together for the purpose of conducting a general Hardware business, to the exclusion of all other trade, take pleasure in announcing to the public and trade generally that they have just received a full stock of Hardware.

SUCH AS

Round Iron, Square Tyre, Oval, Nail Rod, Band and Hoop Iron, Blister, Cast and Plough Steel,

R. SINCLEAR & Co's. Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.

100 *Kegs Nails,*

Horse and Mule Shoes, Special attention called to Curling Tongs, Flooring Scissors, Spoons Ladles and

many other house keeping articles too numerous to mention.

NAILS 8 cents per lb.

OR

$6,50 per Keg.

FARM IRONS,

From 6 to 8 cts.

Axes $1,50.

CRAWFORD & HEILIG.

R. R. CRAWFORD,
P. N. HEILIG.

Jan. 28 6m-tw-1]

COME ONE! COME ALL!

C. F. BAKER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public at large that they are in full blast at their

OLD STAND,

On Main Street

next door to the Boyden House, where they can supply all demands for

TIN WARE!

They employ none but the best workmen, and use none but the best material, so that their customers may rely upon getting none but the best articles.

They are prepared to do all kinds of repairing and to put up roofing and guttering in the best style.

Stills, Worms, &c.,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order

They would also announce that they are just in receipt of a large stock of

COOKING, PARLOR & OFFICE

STOVES,

of the latest and most approved styles, which will be sold on terms to suit the most economical.

All kinds of work done in Sheet Iron that may be required.

We respectfully invite a call from all persons in want of anything in our line. Our arrangements are such that we *cannot be undersold*—and it is our determination *to make good our words*. All that is necessary is for the sceptical to call, hear our prices, examine our stock, and then judge for themselves.

C. F. BAKER & CO.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1867

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM of The Session of 1868 opens March 4th. Course of instruction, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL. Address COL. WM. BINGHAM.

[dec 23-27-3]

STORE HOUSE For Rent

A LARGE NEW STORE HOUSE, complete throughout, with cellar, at Third Creek Station on Western N. C. Railroad, for Rent. No other store within 8 miles, and an excellent stand for business.

G. A. ALLISON.

Feb 13, 1868 w—1m