"Standard."

The Asheville Pioneer.

"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY."

VOL. IV. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869. NO. 18.

THE PIONEER.

A. H. DOWELL, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

THE ASHEVILLE PIONEER will be published weekly at the following rates:

One copy, 13 months (fifty-one numbers,)		$2 00
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☞ *Strictly in advance.*

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Each subsequent insertion	50
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THE ANDERSONVILLE POST OFFICE.

[The following touching lines descriptive of an incident in the open of the Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are contributed by H. Hollister, Esq., of Litchfield, Connecticut. The verses elicit nothing of sadder interest. It cannot be read too often!]

No blanket round his wasted limbs,
Under the rainy sky he slept;
While pointing his envenomed shafts,
Around him Death, the archer, crept.
He groaned of hunger and held out
His hand to clutch a little bread;
That white angel, with a torch,
Among the living and the dead,
Seemed bearing, smiling as he went,
The vision waked him as he spied
The post-boy, followed by a crowd
Of famished prisoners, who cried
For letters—letters from their friends.
Crawling upon their hands and knees,
He hears his own name called, and lo!
A letter from his wife he sees!
Gasping for breath, he shrieked aloud,
And lost in nature's blind eclipse,
Faltering amid the suppliant crowd,
Caught it and pressed it to his lips.
A guard who followed, red and wroth,
And flourishing a rusty brand,
Reviled him with a taunting oath,
And snatched the letter from his hand.
"First pay the postage, whining wretch!"
Despair had made the prisoner brave;
"Then give me back my money, sir!
I am a captive, not a slave!
You took my money and my clothes,
Take my life, too—but let me know
How slary and the children are,
And I will bless you ere I go."
The very moonlight through his hands,
As he stood supplicating, shone;
And his sharp features shaped themselves
Into a prayer, and such a tone
Of anguish there was in his cry
For wife and children, that he guard,
Thinking upon his own, passed by,
And left him swooning on the sward.
Beyond the "dead line" fell his head;
The eager sentry knew his mark,
And with a crash the bullet sped
Into his brain, and all was dark.
But when they turned his livid cheek,
Uptowards the light the pale lips smiled,
Kissing a picture fair and meek,
That held in either hand a child.

DREAMS AND SLEEP WALKING.

Dreaming is not peculiar to man. Horses neigh in their sleep, and every one is familiar with the angry growls, as well as the cheerful bark, which proceed from the sleeping dog. There can be no doubt that the memory of incidents in dog life, such as of the combat or of the chase, are in such cases present to the animals, consciousness. Children dream almost from birth, and they suffer more from frightful dreams than adults do. Some of the dreams of childhood not unfrequently make impressions upon the mind which endure throughout life. It has been supposed that our dreams become less extravagant and inconsistent as we grow older. This seems true on the whole; but at times the most extraordinary dreams occur at every period of life. Old people seem to dream more than the middle-aged; but unlike the young, the aged seldom speak in their sleep.

Nothing has a greater influence in producing dreams than indigestion. A late meat supper, taken when the want of it is not felt, is almost sure to disturb rest and cause uneasy dreams. It is recorded of the authoress of the "Mysteries of Udolpho," that she was in the habit of supping on the most indigestible things possible, for the purpose of conjuring up horrors, to be afterwards transferred to her pages. Dryden, on the other hand, is said to have eaten raw flesh with the view of obtaining splendid visions. As already stated, external circumstances have much power in modifying or inducing dreams. Instances are recorded in which any kind of dreams could be procured in the sleepers by whispering in their ears. An officer, who was the subject of practical jokes of this kind, has thus been made to go through the different stages of a duel, and at last to fire a pistol when placed in his hand, by the report of which he was wakened. On another occasion the same person was in this way led to believe that he had fallen into the sea, when he immediately moved his limbs as if to save himself by swimming. He was then exhorted to dive, in order to escape from a shark, and in attempting to do so, received a severe injury by throwing himself from the bench upon which he lay. At another time, when living in camp, he was made to believe that he was engaged with the enemy, and that the man nearest to him had fallen. Upon this our sleeper exhibited such marks of fear that he rushed from his bed, and was only roused by falling over the tent ropes. This gentleman, probably from motives of convenience, was in the habit of stating that he never preserved any distinct recollection of his dreams.

Many people answer questions put to them during sleep, and some awkward disclosures are said to have been in this way obtained.

We have seen, too, that some dreams may be produced by exciting bodily sensations, and, in fact, a large class of them belong to this order. There is a great tendency to exaggeration in dreaming. If the bedclothes fall off and the sleeper becomes chilled, he is apt to dream that he is in some way subjected to the influence of extreme cold. If, on the contrary, he is oppressed by too much covering, he may dream that he is sweltering under the rays of a tropical sun. The smoke of a chimney filling the room may suggest the conflagration of a city; the sound of a flute, an harmonious concert; while that of a trumpet may excite a vivid representation of the last day, the dead rising from their graves, and marshalled by angels preparatory to that most awful of all scenes, the Final Judgment.

Now as to sleep-walking. In 1686, a brother of Lord Culpepper's was tried at the Old Bailey for shooting one of the Guards. He pleaded somnambulism, and nearly fifty witnesses were called to prove the extraordinary things he did in his sleep. Upon this evidence he was acquitted. A lad at Fribourg, who had been a somnambulist from his infancy, was in the habit of reading in his sleep; he would also, at the request of his tutor, find out places on the maps, which he did more readily than when awake. His eyes were at such times always open and fixed. In this country, there was the case of a farmer who would rise in his sleep and thresh out several bushels of corn in the dark, and also carefully separate the grain from the straw. A drover was known in the same way to have killed and quartered a sheep. Dr. Haycock of Oxford, England, delivered sermons in his sleep, nor could he be prevented even by rough usage. Such a list might be easily increased; but a few instances are given to show what has been accomplished by sleep-walkers.

As might be expected, it is unsafe to try to waken a somnambulist when discovered in a position of danger—such as on a window-ledge or on the roof of a house. If, as would most probably occur, he did not fall when in the act of wakening up, he would still run the greatest risk from an unsteadiness which he had not experienced while asleep. Cases are also recorded in which the mere act of rousing the person has been attended by fatal effects. It is not surprising that a person even of strong nerves should be violently agitated by finding himself in a position at the moment so altogether inexplicable. In a case of weak nerves, the shock might be terrific. An instance is related of a lady who was was so persistent a sleep-walker, that her friends were in the habit of securing the windows and door of her chamber, to prevent her escape during the night. On one occasion these precautions were neglected, and she was discovered in the adjoining garden. She was there awakened by her friends, but such was the shock which her nervous system received, that she expired almost instantly.—*Good Health.*

THE COQUETTE.

BY NELLIE ATHERTON.

They tell me she is beautiful
As poet's dream can be,
With eyes as blue as violets
Culled from the dewy lea—
That every glance and every tone,
Has some bewitching grace,
That matches in its witchery
Her ever varying face.

And yet within this casket bright,
So beautiful and fair,
There is a heart as volatile
And empty as the air;
That every sweet and lovely charm
Is an alluring art,
To bind before her beautous shrine
Another noble heart.

Can she be blamed if beauty's seal
Upon her brow is set?
Is winning love of all to make
Of her, a vain coquette?

Could you but read her inmost though
When falls the shades of even,
And every pure and aspiring prayer
That rises up to heaven.—
Could you but throw aside the veil
She wears with graceful art,
And know the deep abiding love
Of her true constant heart.

O, you would worship more than blame,
And bow still lower yet
Unto her shrine,—but never speak
Of her as a coquette!

AN OLD MAID.—Some one has thus written of a type of that class of women which seems so generally pitied, and which so many unmarried ladies appear terribly afraid of joining:

"I know an old maid whom I have thought was sent to earth as a kind of *apostle* to all future old maids, to show them how lovely their lives may be made. She has reached a quiet, full life, and she seems to infuse a contented spirit into all her friends—her face is calm as a placid lake. She has a natural love for youth, and is a great favorite, of course, for children seem to know intuitively who is their friend. Many a childish confidence has been poured out into her kind ear, and many a poor, fainting soul has been refreshed and received new vigor from her life-infusing words. She is their general spiritual benefactress—she readily understands their wants—helps them with a look, or quiet remark. Others may lead more brilliant lives, but few do as much real good as she. A true, noble woman will not be soured by suffering; she will grow better and come from the fire like refined gold."

THERE SHALL BE NO MORE CURSE.—The curse of briars and thorns shall pass away with sin. "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree." Of that curse, Jesus' crown was woven, and He bore it off upon His head. Under laws accommodated to the new economy, the wide world shall become one Eden, where, exempt from physical as from moral evils, none shall shiver from arctic frosts, nor wither under tropic heat; these fields of snow and arid sands shall blossom all with roses.—*Guthrie.*

LET us be careful how we voluntarily engage, either externally or internally, in matters which cause such distraction of the will and intellect, and so draw them out of themselves that they find difficulty in re-entering and finding God.

THE CODFISH.—Josh Billings says: The codfish iz the child ov the oshun. This ackounts for their being so salt.

They are caught with a hook and line, and bite a steel trap, and hang on like a poor relation.

They are good eating for a wet day; they are better than an umbrella to keep a man dry.

Dried codfish is one of the luxuries of life, but codfish three times a day would weaken my confidence in them.

Codfish never venture in fresh water; they would spile if they did.

I never have been codfishing miself, but think I should like it better than fishing for frogs.

I think I could catch frogs well enuff, but I should insist upon their taking themselves off from the hook.

I had rather take a boss bumble-bee in my hand than a live frog, not because I am afraid the frog would bite, but because I am afraid ov their kicking.

Sum people ain't afraid to take enything with their hands that they can reach, not even an eel; but if I should ever git caught by an eel, if I couldn't settle with him right off by giving him the hook and line, I would throw the pole into the bargain and put for home.

The codfish is said to be an aristocrat, and to keep aloof from the other fish of his size in the sea, and claims tew be a relation of the whales, but this looks to me rather fishy.

I hav noticed that the codfish alwus haz a stiff upper lip, but I think this is more owing tew the bone that is in him than it is tew his blood.

A wayward son of Emerald Isle, "left the bed and board" which he and Margaret, his wife, had occupied for a long while, and spent his time around rum shops, where he was always on hand to count himself "in" whenever anybody should "stand treat." Margaret was dissatisfied with this state of things, and endeavored to get her husband home again. We shall see how she proceeds: "Now, Patrick, my honey, will you come back again?" "No, Magaret, I won't come back." "And won't ye come back for the love of the children?" "Not for the love of the children, Margaret." "Will ye come back for the love of meself?" "Niver at all, Way wid ye." Margaret thought she would try another inducement. Taking a pint bottle of whisky from her pocket, and holding it up to her truant husband, she said: "Will you come back for the drop of whisky?" "Ah, me darling," said Patrick, unable to withstand such temptation, "it's yourself that'll always bring me home agin—ye has such a winning way wid ye; I'll come Margaret." Margaret declares that "Patrick was reclaimed by moral suasion."

MRS. JONES has long been wanting to visit Greenwood Cemetery, and now in midsummer she says to her husband, "You have never yet taken me to Greenwood." "No, my dear," he replied, "that's a pleasure I have yet had only in anticipation."

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS' DEPARTMENT.

WINTERING SHEEP.—Farmers keeping sheep ought to see that their quarters for winter are comfortable. Plenty of room should be provided, for sheep will not do well when crowded into close quarters. Their pens or sheds should be well ventilated. A covering of straw makes a first rate roofing. The floor should be well littered with straw once in 3 or 4 days, and as often cleaned. They should be fed regularly. Hay should be disposed in racks, easily reached while feeding, yet high enough to be clear of any contact with their feet on the ground. They should have oats, or whatever is given besides their hay, at regular hours. Much advantage is gained by regularity in all matters appertaining to the farm or farmyard. If farmers understood this fact, and put it more into practice than they do, they would be gainers by it.

Sheep should not be fed too highly. More is lost by high feeding than is gained. An old uncle of mine, having had a long experience in sheep raising and keeping, used to say that one spoonful of oats a day was sufficient, and that sheep would do well enough on that allowance with plenty of hay. Salt should be given at least once a week.

Care should be taken in building pens or sheds, to make an entrance large enough. Sheep ought not to be crowded in going in or out. Many fine animals have been injured in that way, for sheep go in and out of their quarters, when feeding time comes, with a rush, and huddle close together. If the entrance is sufficiently large, there need be no danger of crowding. All weakly, scrawny lambs or sheep should be separated from those in good condition, and allowed an extra allowance to "catch up." Poor, scrawny sheep never stand much chance in a flock of fat, thrifty ones, as they are knocked round and seldom get their share of food.

I am glad to see that farmers are waking up to their interests, and getting sheep of improved breeds. The old-fashioned long and coarse-wooled kinds ought to give place to such as the South-down, Cotswold or Merino. Not only is the yield of wool greater, but it is of superior quality and brings a much higher price.

ABOUT MILK.—The recent microscopic examination of cows' milk by a French chemist, it is stated, has disclosed certain curious facts in reference to the component parts of this fluid. If the surface of fresh cream be examined under the lens, it is ascertained that there is to be found, amid myriads of milky and fatty globules, a number of round and oblong corpuscles, sometimes accompanied with finely-clotted matter, being just what is seen in most substances in a state of decay. In summer these corpuscles make their appearance within fifteen or twenty hours after milking; in winter they will be perceptible after the lapse of two or three days. At the moment of coagulation, these corpuscles are seen to increase in number, bud, form ramified chains, and at length to become transformed into regular mushrooms or filaments composed of cells placed end to end in simple series, and supporting at their extremities a spherical knob filled with granulous matter. It is further asserted that these animalcules may be classified among the *ascophora*, and that many of the gastric affections to which children are liable are owing to this state of the milk.

As to the method of plowing, the *Rural Home* says:

Our method is to plow around the whole lot, one year, which gives but one dead furrow, and reverse the process. Then, when the field is plowed, there is no dead furrow in it, and the earth is turned away from the fence. This leaves the land in the best possible shape for a meadow, and should always be followed previous to seeding with grass. A little care will enable any one to thus back-furrow a whole field. We have in this manner plowed lots containing twenty to twenty-five acres without the least difficulty. In pursuing this method we avoid turning the team on the plowed ground, and the whole field, when finished, does not present the mark of a hoof upon it. Certainly this is very desirable. In the old method of plowing small lands, a portion of the ground is trodden as hard as it was before it was plowed.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING CHAFED BY HARNESS.—Great care should be taken during the warm weather of summer to prevent horses being chafed by the harness. There are several ways to do this. First keep your horse in good healthy condition, clean skin with plenty of flesh between it and the bone. Second, keep your harness soft and pliable. And third, use him moderately and give the skin a good cleaning after using him, every time. Much also depends on having the harness to fit properly. See that the collar is neither too large nor too small, and that the hames are of the right length and shape; giving an even pressure on the collar. Keep the face of the collar clean and free from inequalities.

It is a very unsightly picture to see a horse with sore shoulders and other parts of the hide worn off by the harness. The owner or driver of such a team ought to be ashamed of himself.

[*American Stock Journal.*

LIME—LET FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—There is said to be removed from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of wheat, nine pounds in fifty bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of clover, one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain an abundance of lime for a thousand years, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

TOMATOES.—The following is an excellent receipt for putting up tomatoes: Pare and cook your tomatoes as for present use; also boil your vessels, and the corks, if you should use bottles or jugs. When your tomatoes are sufficiently cooked, fill your vessels while they stand in the boiling water; then cork immediately and either tie them down or run melted rosin and beeswax over them. If you use cans they should be perfectly free from rust. Tomatoes put up in either of the ways described, will keep for years. The principle thing is to close while hot. Fruit of any kind can be kept in the same way.

BUGS AND COCKROACHES.—Boil one ounce of pokeroot in one pint of water until the strength is extracted; mix the decoction with molasses, and spread it on plates in the kitchen or other apartments which are infested by these insects. All that have partaken of this luxury during the night will be found "organic remains" the next morning.

PLACE a bone in the earth near the root of a grape vine, and the vine will send out a leading root directly to the bone. In its passage it throws out no fibres—but when it reaches the bone, the root will entirely cover it with the most delicate fibres, like lace, each one seeking a pore of the bone. On this bone the vine will continue to feed as long as nutriment remains to be extracted.

AN exchange says persons who use kerosene lamps will be glad to learn that if the wicks are soaked in strong vinegar for twenty-four hours and thoroughly dried before being used, all smoke will be avoided, the wicks will last twice as long and increased brilliancy will be obtained.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says that a regular cart horse harness, with collar and hames inverted, makes the best harness for a bull when it is desired to work him singly; for a bridle, he prefers the common five ring halter, without a bit, the lines being fastened in the side rings.

IT is agreed that fields destined to grass should have two plowings. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

The Purest, Best and Cheapest.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

COLGATE & CO.,

NEW YORK

LAUNDRY SOAPS!

Sold by all Grocers.

Sep 2,15,4

COLBURN'S PATENT

RED JACKET AXE

IS BETTER than our regular shaped Axes for these reasons:

First. It cuts deeper.

Second. It don't stick in the wood.

Third. It does not jar the hand.

Fourth. No time is wasted in taking the Axe out of the cut.

Fifth. With the same labor you will do one-third more work than with regular Axes.

Red paint has nothing to do with the good qualities of this Axe, for all our Axes are painted red.

If your hardware store does not keep our goods, we will gladly answer inquiries or fill your orders direct, or give you the name of the nearest dealer who keeps our Axes.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole owners of Colburn's and Red Jacket Patents.

THE ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN is the best and cheapest. Contains the latest improvements. *Vox Humana* and *Vox Jubilante*. J. ESTEY & Co., Sole Manuf'rs, Brattleboro, Vt.

ASK your Doctor or Druggist for Sweet Quinine—it equals (bitter) Quinine. M'f't by Stearns Farr & Co., Chemists, New York.

To the People of Western North Carolina.

WE INVITE ATTENTION to the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of GOODS we ever offered. They are now arriving and being opened in the Store, opposite the "Eagle Hotel," formerly owned and occupied by the late Jas. W. Patton, Esq.

Our plan of business is to buy for Cash and sell only for *pay down*, thus enabling us to adhere to a range of prices more favorable to buyers and consumers than could possibly rule if it were otherwise.

The plan will be *strictly* and *invariably* adhered to; and our promises will be found faithfully fulfilled. To Country Merchants we offer Spun Cotton, Cotton Cloth, Powder, Lead, Coffee, and other Groceries; Hardware and Cutlery; Boots and Shoes, and other Goods, on terms as favorable as can be obtained at any interior point in the South.

By calling and examining our Stock, this will be found no idle newspaper boast. Our arrangements are such as will enable us to keep our Stock full, thorough and complete.

RANKIN, SON & CO.

Asheville, March 25, 1869. 43-tf

BOOTS and SHOES and HATS.

FOR MEN, CHILDREN and the LADIES. The largest and best assortment ever offered in this market, now arriving and offered at very low prices for cash or country produce.

RANKIN, SON & CO.

Asheville, March 25, 1869. 43,1y

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IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE.

Apply to

E. J. ASTON,
Rea Estate Agent, Asheville, N. C.

April 8 45 1y

Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools.

ALL KINDS, including
ANVILS, VICES,
BELLOWS, PLANES,
SAWS, FILES,

Indeed, every article in this line. Very cheap for cash or country produce.

RANKIN, SON & CO.

Asheville, March 25, 1869. 43,1y

Dec 3 28 Register tf

WANTED.

1,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 pounds GEESE FEATHERS.
15,000 " GINSENG.
2,000 " TALLOW.
10,000 " DRY HIDES.

For which merchandise will be exchanged.

Country Merchants will please observe this notice. Great advantages promised.

RANKIN, SON & CO.

Asheville, March 25, 1869. 43,1y

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Modern objections to the Bible are here met with all the masterly learning, logic and power of the distinguished author, making it just the book wanted by every Christian believer or enquirer, as a

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Sept 9,16,3m

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full and complete accounts of the
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HAMMERSHLAG & CO.,

a large and well selected Stock of

SUMMER GOODS

of all descriptions, suitable for this market, such as

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
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CLOTHING,
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SHOES,
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and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO GIVE US A CALL, AS WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL OUR GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Our motto is

"Live and let Live."

We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

HAMMERSHLAG & CO.,
Opposite the Buck Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., June 23, 1869.
June 24 5 tf

[redacted]

[illegible] In every variety, very cheap for cash or country produce. RANKIN, SON & CO.

Asheville, March 25, 1869. 43,1y

20 HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS in the town of Asheville for sale by

E. J. ASTON,
Real Estate Agent, Asheville, N. C.

April 8-45,1y

WANTED.

50,000 Pounds BACON.
10,000 Bushels CORN.
2,000 Bags FLOUR.
500 Barrels MOLASSES.

For which merchandise will be exchanged.

RANKIN, SON & CO.

Asheville, March 25, 1869. 43,1y

100 Sacks Virginia Salt for sale at

ASTON'S.

April 8 45 1y

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

THE LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT we ever offered in this market.

Prices to give entire satisfaction for Cash or country produce. RANKIN, SON & CO.

Asheville, March 25, 1869. 43,1y

7 IMPROVED LOTS in the town of Asheville for sale by

E. J. ASTON,
Real Estate Agent, Asheville, N. C.

April 8,45,1y

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ALL SIZES NOW ARRIVING and offered at prices to induce every family to buy one. To be exchanged for cash and country produce.

RANKIN, SON & CO.

Asheville, March 25, 1869. 43,1y

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED. Full Stock at ASTON'S.

May 6 40 tf

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ATTENDED TO AND COLLECTED.

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J. D. HYMAN

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

WILL PROMPTLY attend to all business intrusted to his hands.

☞ OFFICE AT HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. Aug 5, 14 tf

MARCUS ERWIN. M. E. CARTER.

ERWIN & CARTER,

Attorneys at Law,

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Will practice together in the Counties composing the Eleventh and Twelfth Judicial Districts. 12,3m

W. W. ROLLINS,

United States Claim Agent

MARSHALL, N. C.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have located in MARSHALL, N. C., and will attend to the prosecuting all Legal Claims against the Government for

Back Pay, Bounties, Pensions, &c., &c.

Any person having Claims in my hands, will call on me person or address me by letter. All letters promptly answered by return mail, and full particulars given.

All claimants are notified as soon as their claims are allowed or rejected.

No fees unless collections are made.

April 1'10—46-tf W. W. ROLLINS

E. J. ASTON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

ASHEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

Activity and efficiency in bringing together the Buyers and Sellers of Real Estate in North Carolina, and to facilitate advantageous transactions between them, also the encouragement of Northern and European Emigrants to come and settle in the South, are the objects of this Agency.

Dec 3 28 tf

WALTON HOUSE,

Morganton, N. C.

THIS POPULAR and FASHIONABLE Summer Resort will be put in thorough condition for the reception of Visitors and Travelers during the coming Season.

The Traveling Public will find *Clean Beds, Comfortable Rooms, Polite and Attentive Servants, a Fine Bar*, and a *Free Omnibus*, and if satisfaction is not given, no charge will be made. J. T. WALTON, PROPRIETOR.

☞ BYNUM & CO'S. LIVERY STABLES are attached to the Hotel, and the ASHEVILLE STAGE arrives and departs from this Hotel, and has its Office in the House. May 20,6m

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WM. P. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN LONG, WELL and favorably known to the traveling public.

The undersigned, on reopening the Hotel, desires only to

ASSURE THE PUBLIC

that every attention necessary to the comfort of its patrons, in his power, will be cheerfully rendered.

April 8—45,1y WM. P. BLAIR.

BOYDEN HOUSE,

Salisbury, North Carolina.

RAILROAD PASSENGERS will find a

FREE OMNIBUS

at the Depot on the arrival of Trains.

Meals will be served in the best style of a First Class Hotel.
No danger of being left.
Railroad men patronise this House.
Ladies will find every comfort desired.
Call and try the BOYDEN HOUSE.

C. S. BROWN,
April 8—45,6m *Proprietor.*

MEDICAL.

Drs. Hilliard & Neilson

HAVE again associated in the practice of Medicine in its different branches and will give prompt attention to all calls day or night.

Special attention will be given to surgical cases.

Dr. HILLIARD can be found at his Drug Store, Dr. NEILSON at his residence in the north end of town, when not professionally absent. We respectfully ask all persons indebted to us for services rendered during our former partnership to call and settle at once.

Asheville, N. C., May 12, 1869. 50,3m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Drs. Hardy & Summey

CONTINUE to practice Medicine and Surgery, and will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to them.

Dr. Hardy will always will be found, when not on professional business, at the Eagle Hotel.

Dr. Summey will be found at his residence, when not on professional business.

SPECIAL CALL.

All persons indebted to us are requested to make payment. Corn, Flour, Meat, or other produce, necessary for the sustenance of man and beast, will be gladly accepted in liquidation of all indebtedness.

J. G. HARDY,
April 29,48,tf D. F. SUMMEY.

DR. S. S. GRANT,

DENTIST,

Asheville, North Carolina.

Office with Dr. John Reynolds.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken out license as an Auctioneer for the County of Buncombe, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens in any part of the County. He will attend to all calls in his line upon reasonable terms.

Residence at the Marcus Erwin place, one mile south of Court House.

Place of business—at the Store of G. M. Roberts, on Public Square.

Asheville, N. C., August 25, 1869. JOS. C. RAILEY.

Refer by permission to

ROB'T B. VANCE,
G. M. ROBERTS,
CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT,
RANKIN, SON & CO.,
PATTON & McDOWELL,
POLK & SUMMEY.

Sep 2,15,3m

W. P. HUGHES,

Photograph and Ambrotype Artist,

WILL REMAIN for a few days in Asheville. Persons wishing good

PICTURES

Will do well to call at once (to the right) in Capt. Atkinson's Law Office. 13,tf

☞ Job Work neatly executed at this Office.