### WILMINGTON POST.

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HORACE H. MUNSON, W.: M.: Wm M. Poisson, Sec'y.

Meets 1st and 3d Monday: in each month.

THOS. M. GARDNER, M.: E.: H.: P.:

WM. LARKINS, Sec'y. Wilmington Council No. 4, Meets 1st Wednesday in each month. ALFRED MARTIN, T.: I.: G.: M.: I. D. RYTTENBERG, Recorder

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Aug. 5th, 1867.

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COTTON GINS. ZELL'S RAWBONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

BROWN'S COUNTER, PLATFORM and RAIL-ROAD SCALES.

Have constantly on hand FERTILIZERS of all laration of rights was read.

### Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY, Feb. 10. The Convention assembled in the Commons Hall at 10 o'clock, President Cowles in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Welker, of the Con-

The President presented a communication from the Va. and N. M. E. Conference in relation to education. Referred.

Resolutions by Mr. Durham: WHEREAS, it is a matter of common rum or that corrupting influences have been used to secure the passage of certain ordinances which have been passed by the Convention, and whereas, if these rumors are true it is the duty of this body to ascertain who are the guilty parties and expose said corruption; therefore be it.

Resolved, That a select committee of three as follows:

"But white and colored persons shall be "But white and colored persons shall be whose duty it shall be to ascertain and re- organized into separate commands, and no port whether such corrupting influences white man shall ever be required to obey a have been used to secure the passage of any ordinance which has been passed by this Convention, and if so, the names of the guil- thought it would be better for both races ty parties and all the facts connected therewith. The said committee shall have power of both, that this amendment be adopted. to send for persons and papers, administer It was the usage of the United States to sep-

oaths and examine witnesses. tels and every where, that money had been Now he did not know how gentlemen would used to induce members to vote for certain vote on this question, but he desired to have ordinances or ordinance. It is the duty of the yeas and nays. the Convention to inquire, and if true, the infamous name of the delegate should go with social equality. down to posterity; and if by any corporation or individual that its name or the name may be also known. He did not believe word "colored" in the constitution. If the that any one would vote against the resolu- convention desired to divide the militia in matter would be investigated.

The rules were suspended and the resolu- at all? tion adopted.

of his duties in this State. The rules were suspended and the resolu -

tion adopted. chairmen of committees, movers of resolucall for the previous question.

The rules were suspended, when. Mr. King of Lenoir called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Tourgee, a report from the committee the act incorporating the town of Columbia, introduced by Mr. Jones. The report was read, accepted anh the ordinance adopted. CALENDER.

A memorial of the citizens of Guilford the committee of three.

Mr. W. back to the Convention for action. to be printed.

The ordinance by Mr. McDonald of Chatham, taxing old debts 75 per cent. was read. Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, moved to ready to go on record upon the question. make special order for 12 o'clock.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to postpone indefinitely. The yeas and nays were called on the latter motion, when the vote stood as follows: Yeas 75. Nays 13.

A resolution by Mr. Petree to raise a committee to memorialize Congress for reduction of reveune tax on tobacco.

resolution. The tax was onerous, and he thought it well that the resolution should black officers? And any allegation that the go forward to Congres favorably endorsed. Legislature had power over this matter, un-The resolution was adopted.

Snow, Sheriff of Halifax. Referred. At the request of Mr. Eppes Resolution in tayor of J. C. Jones, Sheriff of Alleghany county—to collect arrears of

On motion of Mr. Tourgee the resolution was tabled.

The resolution of Mr. Rich in relation to the veto power was taken up. At the suggestion of Mr. Heaton the reso-

lution was laid over to be called up, when the 1st article of the Constitution was reported from the committee on revision. The resolution of Mr. Rodman in relation to contingent expenses was laid over. Resolution by Mr. Turner was read and

passed over. THE PREAMBLE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS was read, when Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to strike out and insert "imploring

the restoration of our political, religious and civil liberties."

stood, but moved no amend in order to So should the constitution of North Caroshow that our political, civil and religious | lina protect all men, and he thought it beliberties were not in existence, but that this littling the work of this Convention to call Convention implored their establishment upon it to make invidious distinctions beonce more.

Mr. French, of Chowan, moved the postponement of the suffrage question until Wednesday, next, 12 o'clock. This question he said had the precedence.

The motion was put and carried. The question pecurred on the amendment of Mr. Graham, of Orange, when. Mr. Jones, of Washington, said if adopted the preamble would become a petition.

In that event, a constitution would be adopted, headed by a petition praying for what the constitution already gave. Mr Graham, of Orange asked it in our present condition there existed much civil.

political or religious liberty? Were not dungeons filled by those, whom habeas corpus could not reach? We may have some liberties left. For those he was thankful.-But he was unwilling to state that full politcal and civil liberty was established in North-Carolina to-day. Mr. Hood said there were fewer men now

in dungeons than ever before in this State. of the white men of North Carolina. There was more liberty in North-Carolina now than ever before. Seven hundred thousand men were once in bondage more dismal than the dungeon. God forbid the restoration of such political liberty as that was. He could not support the amendment.

Mr. Hodnett said the constitution would be in force when accepted by Congress, and the Stete restored to the Union. This assertain here would then be true. For that reason, he could not support the amendment. The amendment was lost.

The preamble was adopted.

The caption of the first section of the dec-

Mr. Welker moved to strike out "general, in it. And under its provisions, it was well great and", also "recognised and", also "and

mean as much without, as with them.

vention.

The motion to strike out was lost. On motion of Mr. Heaton, the balance of the report was postponed to Thursday at 11

MILITIA.

The 1st section of the militia article of the constitution was read, when Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to amend

negro officer." Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that he and be more in accord with the sentiments

eaths and examine witnesses.

He said it was rumored on the streets, hogentlemen on this floor about social equality.

Gen. Abbott asked what this had to do

tion; and if any delegate had been so base as to receive a bride, he hoped that it would become known, or if false that at least the this a matter for the Legislature. The convention should have nothing to do with this

Mr. Durham said this amendment was a Gen. Abbott, a resolution of thanks to test. Congress did not require this conven-Gen. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the tion to say that the colored man was a social Freedmen's Bureau, for the efficient discharge | equal of the white. The reconstruction acts gave equal political rights, but did not prevent the convention from saying that the negro was the social, moral and intellectual Gen. Abbott, a resolution that no one but inferior to the white man. All the Conservatives now desired to know, was whether tions, or authors of minority reports shall this convention would go further than the acts of Congress? The Conservatives would so regard the rejection of this amendment. Perhaps hereafter black officers are to be appointed over white men by a black executive. While the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, there are some rights left to on towns, in favor of the ordinance to amend | the white man, which it is the duty of the convention to protect. Will this body now recognize the negro as the social, moral and intellectual equal of the white man or not?

That is the question. Gen. Abbott was opposed to the insertion County, praying a prohibition of the distil - of the word "colored," in the constitution. lation of grain for five years. Referred to The Legislature could organize the militia to suit themselves. But he would show the On motion of Mr. Tourgee the committee absurdity of the proposition. When in the was instructed to report the ordinance of army under his observation white troops and colored troops on detail worked together. On motion of Mr. Sweet the ordinance in | They went on guard together. Was that relation to liabilities of Banks was ordered social equality? So in case of a court martial, because a colored officer should be summoned on such a court, must the business stop? The proposition was absurd. He was

Mr. Mann said the organization of the militia belonged to the Legislature. Mr. Welker said the third section of the article provided for the organization of the

militia by the Legislature. Mr. Durham said the reconstruction acts demanded certain things, but they did not demand that the white man should be made the social equal of the colored man. Would Mr. Heaton favored the adoption of the the convention now go beyond these acts. and say that white men should go under less laid down in the fundamental law, was Mr. Rodman's ordinance in favor of Jas delusive. This is the question, shall white men be placed under black officers and both races mingled in the militia, or not?

Mr. Ashley said he recognized men and manhood only, and he was opposed to the a net profit of £10,000. innovation proposed by the delegate from Orange. It was an innovation, for the old Constitution of North Carolina did not contain the word white. If their fathers were content, and if the ancestors of those gentlemen, according to their argument, were on a social equality with the colored man, why should they not be the same way of feeling also. He was opposed to this innovation upon the time honored customs of North Carolina. Again, the party which he repsented was the exponent of the principles of freedom. It was solemnly pledged to ignore and protest against distinctions of the character proposed. In the Declaration of Independence the word "white" was not found. From the United States Constitution it was also absent. Under these instru-He could not vote for the preamble as it ments, the rights of all men were regarded. tween citizens. As to the atrocity of making white men serve with colored men, he would ask, if in the heat of battle, white officers were killed, and a colored officer should lead to victory, would white men be disgraced if they should follow him?

As was also reminded that so late as 1832. Governor Graham had mustered free colored men and ordered them to fall in line. So recently as that it seems, even he, the illustrious leader of the opposition, had placed himself on a social, moral and political

equality with the colored man. Mr. Durham-I brand this statement that Gov. Graham ever placed himself on social

equality with the negro, as a falsehood.

Mr. Ashley—I hold the delegate to his assertion. He says the black men, when mustered in the militia, are tha social equals of the white men. That is the test he makes here. I hold him to it. And when in 1835, Gov. Graham mustered free colored men, he declares that they were social equals Mr. Durham-it is a falsehood, sir, a false-

hood. Mr. Ashley-I hold the delegate to his statement. The Convention will bear me out if he did not make this statement. Look at it now. Gov. Graham is our authority for voting against this amendment. If Conservatives are now ashamed to follow his lead, it is well and good, I have no objection. I am willing to go on record,

now and forever. Mr. Harris, of Wake, said the old constitution of the State made no such distinction in the militia, as was to-day proposed. That constitution had no such word as "white"

remembered by old citizens, that free men of color mustered on the same grounds, and He said that the words cumbered the lan-guage of the caption, and that it would Down to 1835 these free men of color mus tered in the North Carolina militia, and Mr. Heaton suggested that the thorough consideration of this subject by the committee, who had examined the constitutions of Island, during the war of the colonies for many States, and had agreed that the reported language was the most appropriate, should have its proper weight with the conhe would refer to Bancroft's history, where he would refer to Bancroft's history, where it was set forth in full. These things were not new in North Carolina or out of North Carolina. Besides Rencher, Manly and Mangum had gene to school to a free man of color when they were boys. Some of the most distinguished men of North Carolina have had such tutors; and indeed a colored man named John Chavis, once had a flourishing school of that clear in this site.

ishing school of that class in this city. He detested such efforts as those made by the delegate from Cleveland to build up a party at the expense of a down-trodden race. Those Southerners who had fought and submitted, he could respect; but, for those who stayed away after having fomented the war, and now stir up further strife and kindle hellish prejudices against his race, with black hearts and darkened souls, for such men language failed to express his contempt. Now he could inform the learned oracle from Cleveland that free men of color mustered and taught school and instructed white children in [North Carolina. It was no new thing. And for one he would vote against any color, red, white, blue or black, which was moved to be inserted in this Constitution.

The question was taken on Mr. Graham's, of Orange, amendment, and the vote stood as follows:

Yeas 9. Nays 83. The amendment being lost, the 1st, 2d and 3d sections were adopted, and the report on Militia passed to the committee on revision.

The report of the committee on corporations other than municipal was taken up. The 1st, 2d and 3d sections were read and adopted.

The 4th section was read, when Mr. Tourgee moved to strike out from the 4th to the 10th, inclusive, and insert the following: "No Bank of issue shall be established

ander the authority of this State." Gen. Abbott then moved to amend by striking out the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th sections. He said everything ex- Sawed in a Workmanlike Manner. cept the 11th section came within the province of the committee on finance, and inasmuch as everything in these sections may be reported by that committee, he had, therefore, made the motion that the subject matter contained in the sections might be referred to the committee on finance. On motion the question was postponed to

Thursday next. The Convention then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS. A captain in the Prussiac service stationed at Posen who-fell violently in love with a young actress of excellent character named Walmore, theatend to kill first her and then himslf if she did not reciprocate his affection, and althrough she in terror wrote to the colonel of the regiment for protection, the captain shot her and broke her arm and then blew out his own brains.

A German has established the first cotton

factory in Canada, at Berlin, Ontario. Two young women of Vienna lately wal zed on a wager until both fell exhausted on the floor, and both have since died of heart

Loud complaints are made of the swarms of lobbyists who are watching their chances before the Ontario legislature now in session at Toronto.

There is a strong man in Chattanoga who picks up two barrels of flour and walks about with one under each arm The almost incredible statement is made

that 150,000 copies of Queen Victoria's book were printed and that nearly all are sold at Mr. A. J. Hamilton is to be opposed, as a

### brother Mr. Morgan C. Hamilton. GROCERIES.

# CHRISTMAS

# New Years.

CRACKERS, NUTS, CANDIES, CURRANTS, CITRON, RAISINS, PRESERVES, &c., &c., &c.

Bourbon, Rye, Irish and Scotch

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CIDER,

PORTER, Everything required for the "Inner Man," for sale very low for Cash at

Geo. Z. French's, 10 South Front St., dec 19

Government Wrecks. AVING BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE SECretary of the Treasury that a contract has been made by him with GEO. Z. FRENCH and ROBERT STEVENSON, for saving property from wrecks of all vessels belonging to the Govvernment, on and adjacent to this coast, and having been appointed by him as agent to superintend their operations, I hereby warn all persons from interfering with said wrecks or any

other Government property on the coast.

L. G. ESTES,

Coll. Int. Rev. Wilmington, Aug. 5, 1867.

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# TEMPLE

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SELLING OFF AT

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

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## Shingles,

These SHINGLES are admitted by all who have used them to be BETTER AND CHEAPER than any in the market.

It takes LESS NAILS, and LESS TIME to lay them. They make a BETTER ROOF, and require LESS PER SQUARE than any hand made shingles. Call, examine and judge for yourselves,

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SMOKED SALMON, PICKLED SALMON, No. 1 MACKEREL Just in store at 11 and 18 Front street.

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STUFFED OLIVES, ENGLISH TABLE SALT PRESERVED GINGER,

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S. T.---1860---X.

The language of nature and experience demon strates, that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food—the beauties of landscapes—the joys o companionship—the richness of literature—o the honors of station and renown—must preserv heir health.

heir health.

The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body, derive sustenance. The effect of foul injurious food entering the stomach, is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshed sleep, fostid breath, low spirits, teverish burnings, constipation, incapacity to perform any mental or physical duty, &c., and are the symptoms of that horrrid disease

DYSPEPSIA,
which assumes a thousand shapes, and points
towards a miserable life and premature decay. The
Medical Faculty has labored for generations to
discover reliable appetizers and the proper means
of overcoming stomach derangements. Certain
ingredients have been long known as partially
effective. Among these were

CALISAYA BARK & ST. CROIX RUM. An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observing the habits of the natives, gathered the recipe for the final accomplishment of this most important end. The article was first used as a private medicine, when its salutary effects becoming known, it was brought out under the name of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage. They perform most wonderful cures in stubborn cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhæa, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c. As a morning appetizer and after dinner tonic, they should be in every family. They are a delightful exhile rating stimulant, without any subsequent stupe ving reaction. ying reaction.

ROCHESTER, December 28th, 1861. H. DRAKE. - Gentlemen :- I have suffered terribly with Dyspepsia for three or four years, and tried many remedies without effect. I had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. I have now tried the Plantation Bitters—they helped me—I continued

their use, and am now nearly a well man. I know of several similar cases. Respectfully yours, Rev. J. S. Cathorn.

S. T.-1860-X. Intelligent persons and physicians can judge on the efficacy of the Plantation Bitters from the

following partial formula: CASCARILLA BARK Was known and used in Germany for Dyspepsis Chronic Diarrhosa, Cholic, Dysentery, and Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, as early as 1690

DANDELION. For Inflamations of the Loins and Spleen in Dropsical Affections and Biliary Secretions, or Obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera

CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK,
Was unknown to civilization until the middle of
the 17th century. Humboldt makes favorable
mention of the febrituge qualities of this article
as an Antidote Fever and Ague, Intermittent
and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South
American travels. The Countess, wife of the
Viceroy of Peru, having experienced the beneficial effects of the Bark, sent it to Europe in 1640.
It was sold by the Jesuits for the enormous sum
of its weight in silver, and was thus called Jesuits'
Powder. In 1658, Sir John Talbot employed it
with great success in France, in the treatment of
Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous AffectionsLoss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Pal
pitation of the Heart, Diarrhæa, &c., under the
name of English Powder; and in 1679, he sold
the secret of its origin to Louis XIV, by whom
it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy in
all Pharmacopæia, and is employed in prepar-

S. T. 1860—X.

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonder ful virtue used in the preparation of these Bit-ters, is a native of Brazil, and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer

says: Rum, never fails to relieve nervous tremor, wake-

fulness, disturbed sleep, &c., and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilians, Spanish and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, vigor to the appetite, and brilliancy to the com-

We withhold its name from the public for the To the above are added Clove Buds, Orange, Carraway, Coriander, Snake Root, &c., all pre-served in perfectly pure

The tonic properties of St. Croix Rum, and its powerful invigorating effects, have been long known to the physicians of the world.

Bilious, intermittent and Chill Fevers, engendered by the change of water and diet of travelers, particularly upon western rivers, are prevented and cured by the Piantation Bitters. They are also reliable to prevent sea signess.