Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1873.

Theo. N. Ramsey, Esq., has returned to Raleigh from Europe.

Mr. J. L. Tomlinson, of Randolph county, left on Monday for California.

Rockingham county is agitating the subject of a narrow gauge road from Reidsville to Madison.

The cotton worm is playing havoc with growing cotton on many of the farms in the Goldsboro section.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We are informed that a colored woman named Nancy Bennett, living about a mile and a half from Wadesboro, recently gave birth to four children. Rumor has it that they are fine, healthy looking boys, and bid fair to do well.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: An unoccupied dwelling, opposite the Academy in Smithfield, belonging to John and Walter Ives, was burned about 10 o'clock Tuesday night, the 25th ult. Loss about $750. No insurance. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We saw yesterday a splendid animal, short-horn Durham bull, imported by Mr. Jackson from Canada. He is one of the finest specimens of stock we have ever seen; two years and a half old, and weighs 1,600 pounds. When full grown he will be a roaser.

The Raleigh Era says: Mr. A. G. Bennett, Jr., corner of Davie and Blount streets, has made arrangements with Mr. Edgar Batwill, of Providence, R. I., to send white cooks, laundresses, and general servants to Raleigh in need of them. Several parties in this vicinity have engaged servants from the North, and many others are expecting to soon.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: We regret to learn that the Academy at Little River was burned on Sunday morning last. Our informant states that it was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the Academy. At present no parties are suspected. The closing exercises of the school will be performed in the Grove adjoining.

The Greensboro Patriot says: Asa Knight, a citizen of Friendship township, met with a serious accident on the 27th ultimo. He was cutting timber and had fallen a large tree, when a limb broke off and was thrown back upon him, inflicting a very severe wound upon his head. It was thought for awhile that he would not recover, but he is now believed to be out of danger.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We are informed by a gentleman from Mineral Springs or thereabout, that an old colored man about sixty years old, named Anderson, died Sunday morning. He was at church at the time of his death, and had knelt down with the congregation and prayed twice, when he fell of his seat dead. He was apparently in good health, and no cause is assigned for his death.

The Newton Vindicator says: A sad accident happened near the Mecklenburg line in Union county, N. C., on Thursday last, which resulted in the death of Mr. Joseph Hough, who was employed at a steam saw mill owned by Mr. Eli Hinson. In attempting to jump over a log his pantaloons were caught by the saw and his body was mutilated in a frightful manner. His death occurred the next day.

The Newton Vindicator says: Rev. Wm. Hunt, residing near St. Paul's church, two miles from Newton, informs us that during the storm last Tuesday night, the lightning struck a tree near his house, shivering it into splinters, and from the foot of the tree ploughed a large furrow for more than 100 yards down the hill. The strange circumstance is that the earth, which is a good conductor of electricity and a great reservoir, did not distribute it sooner, the charge must have been receding heavy. The thunder was very loud that night and the lightning most vivid.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Nancy Hayes, colored, aged 70 years, died at her home in Swift Creek township, on Friday last. Her funeral, which took place from St. John's Baptist church on Sunday, was largely attended by both white and colored people. For 52 years she had been a member of the Baptist church, and through a long life a consistent piety had won the confidence and esteem of the white people of the neighborhood. Up to her death he drew regularly a pension from the United States government, her husband having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: On yesterday morning Mr. Edward M. Lidell, son of Rev. M. A. Rhodes, of this city, led to the altar the lovely and accomplished Miss Annie M. Hinton, daughter of the late Farrow Hinton, of this county. The marriage ceremony took place at Christ (Episcopal) church, Rev. Dr. Smedes officiating, and, notwithstanding no cards were issued, a large number of friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony. The happy pair left immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston train for an extended tour North.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Death of John L. Shaver, Esq.

But few more remarkable men have been born in North Carolina than Mr. John L. Shaver, who died at his residence near this city last Monday morning.

He began life without money and without friends or influence, but he was not long in procuring both. Possessing an indomitable energy, an independent spirit, good sense and a generous soul, he has prospered in business and won the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. His splendid business qualifications and fine judgment were demonstrated at a very early age. He began work in a blacksmith shop, and very soon he was seen at the head of a carriage manufacturing establishment employing forty or fifty workmen. He conducted at times, and always with marked success, a carriage manufactory, a butchery, a hotel, and a morning business. During the grading of the railroad near this place, he was a large contractor, and fulfilled his contracts with promptness and fidelity. He was proud of his vocation, but successful struggles with the world. He was not ashamed of labor, but attributed his first successes to his industry and diligent application to whatever he undertook. And a more successful man is rarely to be found. Every thing he touched seemed to prosper. He rapidly accumulated property, and notwithstanding the many thousands he paid out annually as security for others, and the large amounts he gave to the poor. As a public officer, (and he held some one or more of important trusts the greater part of his life,) he was efficient, faithful and firm. He would do what he believed to be right regardless of the carpings of friends or foes. He exercised very great influence, and was deservedly popular. He had a wonderful faculty of estimating the true character of individuals on sight; also of controlling men, and of impressing his views upon others. No man has ever died in this county who was so much missed as Mr. Shaver will be. His public spirit, his general usefulness, his charities, amounting to thousands annually, his kindness to the poor and friendless, are unequaled in Rowan, if not in the State.

Ex-Mayor O. F. Winchester, of New Haven, has offered a prize of a set of solid silver plate for competition among the State militia at the rifle shooting at Meriden, Conn., September 17 18.

From the Southern Cultivator.

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

Unlike the last, the present month, calls for great industry and activity on the part of the farmer. Harvesting crops already made, planting those of fall and winter and preparation of land for next year's crops, such as turning under weeds, pea vines, &c., now demand attention. A word of caution to our young friends who have little farming experience. Cotton picking will be under full headway by the end of the month. It is an excellent rule never to let the opening get much ahead of the picking—keep close up with it. The reason is two fold; 1st, the sooner it is picked after it is opened, the cleaner and nicer it will be and the less the danger of being beaten out and lost by storms; 2d, the days are now long and warm and a hand can pick much more in a day, than in the short and cold days of October and November. When cold weather sets in cotton picking is one of most disagreeable jobs to be done on the farm. Cotton picked now, will be green and damp not fit to be put up in bulk nor is it needy gained in bolls it will heat, ground it will change, that is rotten in little bolls, a feature greatly objected to by purchasers. The cold weather is to run it that picked in the forenoon should be spread in the sun all the afternoon; that picked in afternoon not having the dew upon it may be put away at once, if not packed in large heaps.

To avoid risk of fire, ginning and packing should keep pace with the picking—and the bales as soon as packed distributed in different places. The gin house is the most dangerous place to keep cotton; experience since the war has shown that intentional or accidental fires are most apt to originate there. It has greatly surprised us to observe the numerous instances during the past five years where farmers have lost their entire crops by keeping it ginned or unginned in their gin houses—the number of such cases being, we believe, larger in Georgia the past winter than in any previous year. If prices are at all satisfactory the safest and perhaps the best plan is to sell as fast as it can be prepared for market. As said just now, the danger from fire is diminished, the cotton weighs well, and the money it brings can be used at once to pay honest debts, or put at interest. Farmers, as a class, are too much in the merchants and other town people in "turning their money over." We have known them to keep hundreds and thousands of dollars in the hands of their commission merchants for months and sometimes years, losing the interest entirely—fearful that if loaned out, they could not get it when they wanted it. Of course prudence should be exercised in the matter, but there is no good reason why farmers should let money unprofitably locked up more than other men do.

As soon as corn is dry, gather and house it—the longer it remains in the field the greater the quantity which will rot. Some of the corn will always be on the ground, others will be shelling out—so that the manure generally there and still other exposed at the end long enough to be eaten and injured by animals. These if gathered promptly may be saved. If housed or in shock, before away in the shock; it will keep better and the shucking will be good work for rainy days in winter. Besides time cannot be well spared from cotton picking to shuck it now.

As opportunity offers gather peas, now is a good time to pick, these intended for seed if ripe. Whippoorwill peas sown early, as Sept. 1st, or in August or sooner. Will answer, the lines seen the matter fairly tested tell us how many bushels in the land will yield one of seed?

FALL CROSS OATS.

Oats sown last autumn were badly winter killed in the first place it was too dry for them to make much growth before cold weather, and the first cold was sudden and severe. The winter also was one of the coldest known it would not therefore be fair to judge of the certainty of Fall oats by last winter's experience. Our own observation is that, properly managed, it is as sure as any crop we raise. Some uncertainty attaches to fall. Corn is commonly one thing, cotton other fall and spring oats are very probable. We have sown oats for a succession of years, and to do it during this month. Every day or delay after the middle of September increases the uncertainty of the crop. At the risk of being tiresome, we repeat the conviction once more, prepare the land well if not already rich make it so, sow it modest—say half bushel on poor land on such land they are almost sure to be cut or killed in manure will carry them safely through. Select a variety not liable to rust, sow in drills and fill the drills in part only when covering the seed—this protects the plants from cold and from being lifted out of the ground by frosts during dry weather grass moderately with sheep or calves until cold weather sets in, and in the spring give a moderate top dressing of some ammoniated fertilizer. If they should fail it will be known in time to sow the same land to spring oats, which can then full their land for the preparation and manure applied.

CLOVER AND GRASS.

We have discussed these crops at such length, recently, that it is unnecessary to do more than remind the reader that this is the month to sow both clover and grass—about the middle, if the weather is not too hot and dry.

FALL PLOUGHING.

Whenever the ground is damp enough, two-horse farm ploughs should be kept constantly going, burying the weeds before they have matured their seeds. If hands cannot be spared from the cotton field, hire extra hands enough for this purpose—no work on the farm pays better than fall ploughing—it is a luxury to work in the spring, land well turned in the fall; it is so loose and mellow.

From the State Agricultural Journal.

What a State Institution has Done for North Carolina.

The time is fast approaching when the hopes and struggles of many weary months will be crowned with success. The State Agricultural Fair is endeared to the hearts of North Carolinians. Year after year the sons and daughters of our noble old commonwealth are wont to assemble in this grand family reunion, not for the purpose merely of meeting friends of other days, and cementing by renewed acquaintance and association the indissoluble ties that unite us, but also to secure the more practical benefits that are derived from imparting and receiving valuable information affecting the varied interests and complex relations of every department of life and labor. The farmer, the mechanic, and the professional man are all here teaching and being taught. Enterprise is directed by new intelligence, capital is diverted into more useful channels, and fresh stimulus is given to the desire for higher culture and nobler development in all that concerns our material prosperity and progress as a people. It would be difficult to estimate fully the manifold benefits which accrue to all from this annual State Festival. Its discontinuance even for one year would be a blow to the best interests of the State that would be deeply felt by all classes of our citizens, yet this great calamity had well-nigh overtaken it. For months the officers and friends of the North Carolina Agricultural Society had been struggling to overcome the obstacles in their way, and had at length succeeding in securing all the funds that were necessary except about $8,000. This sum had been promised them by several *Foreign* Insurance Companies which for years past have been draining hundreds of thousands of dollars from the State. Their representatives here had expressed perfect willingness and earnest desire on the part of their respective Companies to loan the money on the ample security offered. The time came but the money did not. Their promises made, like too many others, only to tickle the ear, and serve the end of the moment, were shamelessly repudiated. Relying upon these broken reeds, the Society had made no other arrangements and the time was short. A few days would decide the fate of the State Fair of North Carolina, not for one year, but probably for all the time. Just here it was that blood showed itself thicker than water, and the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company came forward to the relief of her sister corporation, and advanced the amount necessary to carry on to completion the plans of the Agricultural Society, thus firmly establishing the "State Fair," upon an enduring basis.

Honor to whom honor is due. The people of North Carolina will for the first time in their history be false to their record, if they do not prove themselves true to those who in the day of adversity were true to them. The North Carolina State Life Insurance Company is now in the first year of its existence, but it has already taken a stand which its officers, and the people of the State at large may be justly proud, and its judicious investment of every dollar of its funds in North Carolina, and among our own people has already been productive of incalculable good. The benefits resulting from the establishment of this Company and the home insurance and investments which it offers and effects, are such that we are confident that the people of North Carolina will not be slow to appreciate and reward.

The following are the remarks which have produced quite a poetical ferment at the North:

"Mr. Davis said he deeply felt this kind welcome. He always felt at home in Virginia, and what Confederate did not? She gave her bosom to be cracked by all the horrors of war, and freely shed her best and noblest blood. She was now lifting her head from its effects, and he was glad to see her green fields and pastures, her fertile valleys and picturesque mountains, which here, like no where else, were clothed from base to summit. All were beautiful; yet there was something above them all. Her men excelled her soil, and her noble women excelled even the men. Well did he remember when the tide of war swept away the men into the army and scattered the negroes, how—when the barns and houses, mills and all save the fences which were only spared the destroying flame because they were of stone—how the women of the Shenandoah Valley, who never hands had never known an hour's toil in the field, had made crops, and when ever the Confederate army came along, had ready-made Confederate flags, and were always happy to aid the cause and feed the Confederate soldiers. Too long had we delayed the vindication of our cause. Many of the actors had been called homes to their fathers; yet perhaps the delay had not been altogether unfortunate, for those who felt most deeply found it hard to uncover their whole heart. The prospects were brighter now, and "truth crushed to earth would rise again." We had been vindicated than conquered by the declarations of the federal President, Congress and Generals. Would there have been a surrender if we had expected what has followed? We were told that the war was carried on to maintain the Union. Had we foreseen the result, we would to-day have been free. He referred to the objects of the Association, and said that there were now scattered scraps of history, that should be collected to perpetuate the deeds of our fallen soldiers and vindicate the action of our country; that great care should be taken with the collection of every scrap, as mankind was deeply interested in the constitutional causes which led to the war.

He referred to the commercial rights of the South and how they had suffered, and the decadence of commerce and liberty. In referring to the moral and religious causes, and the idea that because we did not succeed we were necessarily wrong he said that in a cause like ours the great Creator must have looked down with an approving smile; that we do not always see the workings for good in the way of the Great Father; that our chastisement might be designed to lead to the triumph of the principles for which we struggled. He had received a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, which said that mankind owed a debt of gratitude to the Southern people for the efforts in behalf of the constitutional liberty; that men were so rapidly forgetting; that our story had only been half told, would we then be condemned before the world? No, no! These facts must be gotten together. It was due to the unrecorded dead, who had fought for truth and died in a patriotic cause.—While this organization cannot write the history of this war, yet it could collect the material from which future historians might obtain the facts.

Would not our enemies, or in the phrase of the day, our Northern brethren, make up at least and take the hand of oppression from off our Southern daughters, or are we in that decadence of all that is honored, to be brought to the condition of which the Irish poet sang:

"I abhorred thy sons, till they have learned to betray:
Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their sires
And the torch that will light them to dig out's way.
Must be caught at the pile where their country expires."

If thus we must seek the road to preferment, who would not live a life of obscurity in preference? He had a hope in the future founded on the fact that he had never seen a reconstructed Southern woman, and while the men of the present day might yield up the principles for which they struggled, yet he hoped that the "children who succeeded them" would grow up to maintain and perpetuate them and redeem all that we have lost."

Another Cotton Mill heard from.

And now comes the report of the Tallahassee Manufacturing Company of Alabama. It tells the same story of great profits that attend every enterprise of the kind in the South. The net gains of this company for 1872 were $123,381, or something over nineteen and a half per cent. on the capital stock. The net profits of the mills for the last eighteen months were as follows:

Six months ending June 30, 1872	$53,85
Six months ending December 31, 1872	66,51
Six months ending June 30, 1873	81,876

The President of this well managed company believes that the spinning business possesses advantages over the business of weaving into fabrics, because a change from one kind of goods to another, as the state of the cotton market requires, can be made with greater facility. The report of this company corroborates the experience of every other Southern cotton mill company. They are all coining money.

News and Courier.

The residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, on the Island of Elba, is announced for sale.

A barber at Lampasas, Texas thought it was queer he had never seen a white door knob in that place, and he put one on his front door. No sooner was the job finished than the citizens began to fire at the choice target, and the barber retired to the cellar until the knob was shot off. His door now opens with a string running through a bullet hole.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, in responding to a serenade at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, last week, took occasion to remark that he could look back upon his long career and see that he had never performed a public act for which he would be ashamed to stand and answer at the court of heaven.

TEXAS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

GOV. RICHARD COKE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS AMID THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM.

HON. R. B. HUBBARD NOMINATED FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR BY ACCLAMATION.

THE PLATFORM OF THE CONVENTION.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT GALVESTON AND SHREVEPORT.

AUSTIN, Sept. 6—Noon.—On the 1st ballot Gov. Richard Coke received 393 votes; Chas. Demonz, 143; John Ireland, 113; C. M. Winkler, 105; R. D. Walker, 76; scattering, 91; necessary to a choice, 474.

On the 5th ballot yesterday in the Democratic Convention, for candidates for Governor, Richard Coke, of Waco, received 659 votes more, than two-thirds of the entire vote, and was declared the nominee of the Convention. When the vote was announced Col. Hubbard, the opponent of Coke on the last ballot, moved that the nomination be declared unanimous; whereupon it passed unanimously amidst a throwing up of hats and the wildest excitement. Judge Coke was called to the stand and in a short speech thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Col. Charles Stewart, of Houston, moved that Hon. R. B. Hubbard be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Lieut. Governor.

Col. Jno. Henry Browning, in a short speech withdrew his name as a candidate and seconded the unanimous nomination of Hubbard. He was followed by other aspirants: Col. Finlay, W. A. King, and L. J. Gore.

Col. Hubbard was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Stephen H. Darden, of Lockford, was unanimously declared the choice of the Convention for Comptroller.

AUSTIN, Sept. 6—Night—The following are the leading points of the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention after the usual preliminaries: The Convention congratulates the people on the repeal of many odious and oppressive acts passed by the Republican Legislature. They proclaim that when the Democratic party comes into power they will administer the government in the interest and for the benefit of the whole people and not of party, and, however, as much as they have been provoked to hostile and retaliatory measures, by outrages committed on them by the Republican Legislature and State government, it will be a part of their great mission to rise superior in their just resentments and administer the government in such a manner that every citizen, of whatever politics, religion, nationality or color, shall feel that he is really protected in his life, liberty and property; that the Democratic party affirms the past opinion and policy it has ever pursued; that it is bound in duty to the State to maintain an efficient system of common schools and to insure means of securing common education to every child in the State, and that every adopted citizen may enter into a spirit of perfect freedom and action in matters of conscience; the Democracy of Texas declare it to be their firm conviction that legal interference with merely social habits of any class of citizens, of native or foreign birth, is contrary to sound policy, to genuine democracy and to the enlightened spirit of the age; they favor the calling of a Constitutional Convention by the Legislature. The Democracy of Texas adhere to their past policy of developing the material resources of the State and favoring the best interests of the people by encouraging the construction of railroads; that to this end and to encourage the investment of capital in such enterprises, they will favor the granting of liberal charters to companies able to build such railroads, and the donating to such companies of alternate sections of vacant lands under the proper restrictions and with such provisions of law as will protect the people against oppression and unreasonable action, until each section of the State has its proportion of railroads.

They are opposed to the granting of money subsidies by the State to secure the building of railroads, as it is unequal in the distribution of the burdens and benefits, and unjust in principle.

This Convention denounces as false and slanderous the imputation sought to be attached to the State of Texas by her enemies, that she contemplates the repudiation of any of her just and legal liabilities; that the situation and sufferings of our frontiersmen and their families are deplorable, and demand our sincere sympathy, and that the most earnest exertions of the Democratic party will be used to secure their speedy and adequate protection in the future, believing this to be paramount to all other duties.

The report of the committee is signed by John H. Leagan, Chairman, and other members.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deprecate the action of the Democratic members of Congress who co-operated with the Republican majority and President Grant, in the passage of the back salary bill.

The resolutions passed by the Ohio Democratic Convention, denouncing Grant's policy in regard to Louisiana, was concurred in, and the report of the Committee on Platform was unanimously adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 6—Night.—The Austin Convention remained in session until 2 o'clock this morning, when it adjourned *sine die*.

Great anxiety is felt regarding the yellow fever at Galveston and Shreveport. Private telegrams state that boats from Galveston are quarantined at Houston, thereby stopping all through travel.

An outbreak is threatened over the contest of the Governorship of Nuevo Leon. No candidate having a majority the result will remain with the Legislature.

Death of a Barbaric Diplomattst.

Yakoob Beg, whom a morning paper, with a penetration quite intuitional, terms a "famous diplomatist," now represented Attalik Ghazee at the Court of Alexander, died yesterday at St. Petersburg, having but recently arrived at the Russian capital. He was not commissioned to establish a permanent embassy there, but merely to convey to the Russian emperor the friendly consideration of his master, and request that the relations of peace and amity which have hitherto prevailed between Russia and Attalik Ghazee may remain undisturbed.

It is an error to suppose—as some of our contemporaries have done—that this mission was undertaken in consequence of the Russian successes in Khiva, as Yakoob Beg has been eight months on his way to St. Petersburg, having set out last December, when the Khivan question was, as yet, a cloud no bigger than a man's hand.—His embassy consisted of sixteen persons besides himself, but fourteen of them remained behind in Western Siberia. They have, says a correspondent, the appearance of Khivans rather than of Tartars, with small eyes, broad faces and shaven heads.—*New York Evening Post.*

Wrinkles are Unavoidable,

but the teeth may be rendered time-proof, if brushed daily with SOZODONT, a preparation as healthful as the dew; they will never decay or become discolored or infested with tartar.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. So removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No stopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin ware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

as article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND **SAPOLIO**

costs 10 to 15 cts per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 Park Place, N. Y., or 99 Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 6 160.

REASONS WHY THE

PAIN - KILLER

MANF'D BY

PERRY DAVIS & SON

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. **Pain-Killer** is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.
2nd. **Pain-Killer**, as a Diarrhœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.
3rd. **Pain-Killer** will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.
4th. **Pain Killer** will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to direction.
5th. **Pain-Killer** is an almost never failing cure for sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.
6th. **Pain-Killer** has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.
7th. **Pain-Killer** as immediate, unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.
8th. **Pain-Killer** has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.
9th. **Pain-Killer** will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, giving relief from Pain after the first application.
10th. **Pain-Killer** cures Headache, and Toothache.
11th. **Pain-Killer** will save you days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills.
12th. **Pain-Killer** is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity, extending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The **Pain-Killer** is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keeps it for sale.

Aug 3 184—

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

PETERSBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Will be held at their grounds, near Petersburg, Va., on the

21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th of October,

just one week before the State Fair.

Every arrangement has been made for the comfort and provision of stock; for the favorable exhibition of animals and articles; and for the entertainment of visitors.

The list of premiums is full and liberal, and PREMIUMS WILL BE PROMPTLY PAID.

No effort will be spared to render the occasion attractive and profitable.

For particulars, address Corresponding Secretaries of Petersburg Agricultural Society, Petersburg, Va.

aug 14 193-d&w4w

STATE FAIR

1873.

THIRTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

N. C. Agricultural Society,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Ten Thousand Dollars in Premiums.
New and attractive Grounds.
Magnificent Buildings.
Accommodation for serting 8,000 people.
Railroad arrangements the most liberal ever made with any Agricultural or Mechanical Society in the State.
Articles for Exhibition transported FREE, and delivered from the cars within the Grounds.
Fare for passengers on Railroads in North Carolina 1¼ cent per mile. Excursion trains from every direction daily. Special trains for passenger will run to the Grounds from the Railroad in ten minutes. Fare only TEN CENTS.
Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, will deliver the Annual Address.
Essay on the Cultivation of Cotton by DAVID DICKSON, Esq., of Georgia.
Grand Prize Distribution of BLOODED STOCK.
WESTON, the Great Pedestrian, in his Wonderful Feats of Endurance.
TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.
Single admission to the Grounds.....50 cts.
Single admission for children under 12 years of age.....25 cts.
Send for Premium List.

T. M. HOLT, President.
R. T. FULGHUM, Sec'y.

aug 15 94-d&w2m

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