Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

DEATH OF MR. VENABLE.

Hon. ABRAHAM WATKINS VENABLE breathed his last at Oxford on Saturday evening at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock. Few men in North Carolina have been so prominent for so long a time and so honorably before her people as was Mr. Venable. So fully and so long was he identified with North Carolina that many doubtless will be surprised to learn that he was not a native of her soil.

Mr. Venable was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, on the 17th of October, 1799. His father was Colonel Samuel Venable of the Revolution, and his mother a daughter of Hon. Paul Carrington, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia. His father and six uncles were in the Revolutionary army and served faithfully their country. They were all in the battle of Guilford Court House. Mr. Venable was educated at Hampden Sydney College where he graduated in 1816. He studied medicine for two years and then went to Princeton where he graduated in 1819. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1821. In 1832 he was a member of the Electoral College and again in 1836. In 1847 he was elected to Congress, re-elected in 1849 and again in 1851.

The Oxford *Torchlight* accompanies the announcement of Mr. Venable's death with the following particulars:

"He had been in declining health for months, and died in peace and charity with all men, and with a firm hope of a life of joy and rest in heaven. He had been for a great many years an active ruling elder at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, in this county, where he was buried.

The funeral services were conducted at the Presbyterian church in Oxford on yesterday morning, by Rev'ds Edward Hines, the old pastor of the deceased, Thos. U. Fauceat and D. E. Jordan, the first mentioned preaching the sermon. Rev. W. S. Pettigrew, of the Episcopal Church, an old and intimate friend of Mr. Venable, made some remarks that were exceedingly appropriate and touching. A large concourse of people were present to testify their great respect for the memory of the honored and eminent dead.

The closing hymn was composed by the deceased and sung with much feeling by the congregation. There were ten ministers present, representing four denominations. Many citizens accompanied the corpse through the town as it was borne towards its final resting place sixteen miles distant. The business houses were closed and the schools suspended for the time.

As the matter for this number is already in types our notice is necessarily hurried and brief. In our next issue a memorial sketch of Mr. Venable will appear from the pen of Mr. T. B. Kingsbury, between whom and the deceased there was a very cordial friendship. Only a few hours before his death Mr. Venable requested his friend to write his obituary.

EVERY WORD OF IT TRUE

The Republican papers at the North pretend they only desire to be satisfied that negroes at the South will enjoy all their legal rights to induce them to receive the South back cordially, and welcome it to a full participation in the administration of the general government. But the Boston *Post* thinks this is not fact—only pretence, and says if the South would bow to the power of the Republican party—quietly submit to its abuses and corruptions in the government, its violations of the Constitution, the stealings and frauds and robberies of carpet-baggers, if it would elect such men as Spencer to the United States Senate and wink at whisky rings, Boss Shepherd rings and all the vile means practiced to secure a monopoly of patronage and perpetuate power in the hands of those who have held supreme authority for a decade or more—they might do what they please with the negro—kill a dozen or two to help the Republican party in an election, as they do in Mississippi now and then, and the "sentiment" of the South would be entirely satisfactory to Republicans.

REDEEMING ITS PLEDGES

Our Democratic House of Representatives at Washington is redeeming its pledges most handsomely. At the beginning of the session it was announced there would be made a saving of $40,000,000, and sure enough day by day reductions are being constantly made in the expenses. The committees have already reported or are prepared to report the following reductions.

River and harbor bill	$6,000,000
Public buildings	5,000,000
Fortifications	3,000,000
Legislative, executive and judicial	5,000,300
Internal revenue	1,000,000

Here is a reduction of $20,000,000, and the army proper and the navy, and some other departments, have not yet been reached. There will be a saving of about a million in the diplomatic service, considerable in the Postoffice Department, where there has long been great frauds and extravagance, and considerable sums in the Treasury and Interior Departments. It really appears now as if the Democrats would succeed in their efforts in reducing expenses to the amount of $40,000,000. Economy in the expenditures and purity in the administration are equally demanded by the people, and surely a reduction of forty millions in the government expenses will be a good record with which to go into the next Presidential canvass. It will be regarded by the tax-burdened people as an earnest of the retrenchment and reform promised by the Democracy. It will be accepted as a practical demonstration of Democratic honesty and economy, and of a determination on their part to bring the government back to its constitutional limitations, to drive out official profligacy and corruption, and restore national justice, equality, unity and harmony.

[Special to the Richmond Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Babcock trial is much discussed and the public impression as to his complicity has not been changed by his purely technical defence and acquittal. It has been generally supposed that the President would retain him as his Secretary, but I am now told on very good authority, that Babcock is to go back to the army, and that his place is to be supplied by Col. Fred. Grant.

MORE INGRATITUDE.

And now just as the loyal Tourgee who happens to be out of a job as judge, has been appointed Pension Agent and is about to settle in Raleigh with a fat office some disloyal Democrat in Congress has come to the conclusion that the Pension Bureau is a fraud and ought to be abolished. A Washington dispatch says:

"The position of pension agent is a very nice one. By law the salary is fixed at $4,000, but a fee of 25 cents for each voucher paid is allowed, which was to cover the postage on mailing the same, with check, to the pensioner. But, notwithstanding this, the postage is charged up to the government, and in this way the incomes of the fifty-eight pension agents are made to average $7,700 per annum. Many of them reach $10,000 per year and not a few $15,000. There is a triplicate of accounts, the pension agent, the pension bureau and the third auditor each keeping a roll. This entails a great expense, which is altogether unnecessary, because it results in no appreciable advantage either to the government or the pensioner. The pension bureau has long been known as the hospital for broken-down politicians. If a person is utterly worthless and fails to get a chance at Uncle Sam's crib in any other department, he contrives by some hook or crook to get stowed away in the pension office."

According to the same dispatch the cruel Democrats on the Committee of the House of Representatives having the matter in charge intend to transfer the whole subject to the War Department while the Radicals on the committee are opposed to it. Poor Tourgee!

Garibaldi has given his adhesion to the Italian Cremation Society. "To be burnt after death," remarks the Papal "organ" at Rome, "is a sign of civilization in the eyes of the modern pagans." And we have thought ever since his officious attempts to meddle in our affairs during the late unpleasantness that if he got his due, Garibaldi would most certainly "be burnt after death" but under the special personal superintendence of his satanic majesty as head fireman. We have often regretted that Garibaldi did not carry out his purpose to take a command in the Federal army during the late war just for the satisfaction it would have afforded to see Stonewall Jackson after him. But the old red shirt humbug is about played out. There's little for him to do now save to die and then to burn.

A Case of Vindictive Prosecution—Political Persecution A Foretaste of the Presidential Campaign—Acquittal Virtually Ordered by the United States vs W. G. Curtis.

This is a prosecution for a violation of the act of Congress regulating the matter of registration and voting. The warrant was issued by U. S. Commissioner J. J. Cassidey, on the affidavit of Lewis A. Galloway. The investigation took place in the U. S. District Court room in this city before Commissioner Cassidey on Monday, the 21st, Hon. Daniel L. Russell appearing for the prosecution and W. S. & D. J. Devane and Marsden Bellamy, Esqrs., appearing for the defendant.

The prosecution introduced the following witnesses: Lewis A. Galloway, R. M. Wescott, Alexander Galloway, and John W. Davis, colored.

The first examined was R. M. Westcott, who testified in substance as follows:

I have no feeling in this matter. I know Dr. Curtis, but do not recollect the exact time when he went North in the year 1873. My best impression is that was about February or March of that year. I think that he returned about 3 or 4 months previous to the August election in 1874. A short time before Dr. Curtis left Smithville he came into my father's store, asked for a small account that we had against him, and stated that he was going to leave Smithville and wanted to settle all his accounts. He then went on to state that if he succeeded in business he would stay away, but some circumstances would bring him back. He stated that if his wife's health improved he would not return. Dr. Curtis had been a housekeeper in Smithville ever since I could recollect, and always had a house of his own. Dr. Curtis sold his house and gave public notice that he was going to leave. In that notice it was stated that he intended leaving, and what claims were due him he would like to have them paid before he left, and those not so paid to be paid to Mr. Prioleau, his agent. In the same notice he asked that all claims against him be brought forward. I know nothing about Mr. Curtis having sold his furniture. He was clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick county when he left, and resigned. After he came back in 1874 he was nominated for the same position about the 15th of June, 1874. He accepted the nomination and canvassed. There was an election for Mayor in Smithville in May, 1874. When Dr. Curtis first came back he remained in Wilmington a short time. Dr. Curtis owned a small farm outside of Smithville both before and after his return. That he had heard that Dr. Curtis owned other lands in Brunswick but of this he could not state as of his own knowledge.

Lewis A. Galloway, the prosecutor, was next examined:

I made the affidavit in this case, and I was Register of Deeds in Smithville in the year 1874. I am indicted in Brunswick county for not letting Dr. Curtis vote. I believe that Dr. Curtis is at the bottom of all the prosecutions against me, and on that account I brought this prosecution against Dr. Curtis. The witness here started out with the intention of making a speech to the Court but was stopped by his own counsel.

Dr. Curtis left Smithville in February, 1873, and was gone until April, 1874. This makes his absence about thirteen months or more. He went to Vermont, and I heard him say in the clerk's office in the courthouse, just before he left, that he was going away and going away for good.

A good many were present in the Clerk's office at the time, but cannot remember who any of them were, but think that Samuel P. Swain heard it. Dr. Curtis said that he had invested in some company in Vermont, of which he was either Secretary or President. That he could support himself there, which was more than he could do here. And besides, his wife's health was bad. I saw Mrs. Curtis sticking up advertisements for the sale of the furniture while Dr. Curtis was gone the first time. The notices said that the furniture would be sold privately, that is all that could be sold until the Dr. returned. And it was all sold to different people. I know that I recorded three deeds where the probate was taken in Vermont.

On the first Monday of May, 1874, an election took place in Smithville for Mayor. I was a judge of that election. Dr. Curtis came with a ticket to vote, and I said to him: Doctor, you are not a voter. The Dr. asked why? I replied: Because the law says you are not. I showed him the law, Battle's Revisal, and then the Dr. said: "I am not."

Dr. Curtis was nominated for Clerk of the Superior Court in June 1874 and I erased his name from the registration books in the month of July without giving him notice. The election in August 1874 was for members of Congress. At the election Dr. Curtis came to vote, and was not satisfied with my telling him that I had erased his name from the registration books, and demanded that the question whether he was entitled to vote, be submitted to the inspectors of the election, three of whom decided against him. I cannot recollect that any person was present at the time that I told Dr. Curtis that I had erased his name from the books, but he told me that I had no right to do it, that he was a voter. I do not recollect whether this was a week or two weeks before the election.

The next witness examined was Alexander Galloway, who stated that Curtis told him that he was going away from Smithville and would not stay there any more.

John W. Davis:

That Galloway did tell Dr. Curtis on the first Monday in 1874, at the town election in Smithville, what the law was, but that Curtis said nothing so far as he knew.

Here the testimony for the government closed.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was opened by the counsel reading two written opinions as to the defendant's right to vote and to hold office in Brunswick county. The first of which opinions contained a full statement of the facts of the case, being dated July 6th, 1874, and was signed by W. S. & D. J. Devane and Marsden Bellamy, Esqs. The second opinion was from Adam Empie, Esq. These opinions were read to show that the defendant had taken legal advice as to his right to vote and hold office, and that being so advised by counsel he could not have been actuated by a fraudulent intent, even though it should be adjudged that in truth he had not the legal right to vote.

Col. Robert Strange was next introduced and testified: That prior to the August election of 1874 Dr. Curtis consulted him as to Galloway's right to strike his (Curtis') name from the registration books. That he advised him that Galloway had no such right.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., was next introduced and testified: That Dr. Curtis left Wilmington on the night of the 13th of February, 1873, and returned during the month of January, 1874. That at various times during his absence from the State I was in correspondence with him relative to securing a loan of money for the purpose of erecting paper factories on his plantations in the county of Brunswick, of which Dr. Curtis was to take charge. Dr. Curtis expressed himself as being very sanguine of getting some stock taken in the factory, North. He testified that defendant owned two large plantations known as Kendall and Lilliput in the county of Brunswick, in addition to the property owned by him, in and near the town of Smithville.

Col. John D. Taylor was next introduced, and testified in substance the same as Marsden Bellamy, Esq., and stated further that he knew the defendant was in constant correspondence with Owen D. Holmes, Esq., relative to these paper mills, and had himself written to Dr. Curtis, seeking a business position in the mills.

Wilkes Morris, Esq., was next introduced, and testified in substance as follows:

The firm of which I am a member, Cronly & Morris, real estate brokers, had, as agents for Dr. Curtis, his house and lot at Smithville for sale, and in consequence of that fact there was a good deal of correspondence between Dr. Curtis and ourselves. The last letter we wrote to Dr. Curtis on that subject was dated the 18th of December, 1873. Dr. Curtis was always very prompt in replying to his letters, but instead of his replying to this last letter, just at the time we were looking for an answer from him, he made his personal appearance in our office, which makes me positive that the defendant returned to Wilmington not later than the first week in January. He was certainly in our office on the 13th or 16th of February following, and witnessed a deed there. There was a correspondence between our firm and Dr. Curtis relative to raising a joint stock company for the establishment of paper mills in Brunswick. In reply to a letter from us Curtis stated that he proposed to establish such mills on his plantations, Kendall and Lilliput. After his return to Wilmington he remained in the city for some time, endeavoring to raise a stock company for the erection of these mills.

After the testimony was all over the argument was commenced, Marsden Bellany, Esq., opening for the defendant. He was followed by D. J. Devane, likewise for the defendant. Both of these gentlemen argued that the witness, L. A. Galloway, was contradicted in all his material statements by such testimony as was incontrovertible. It was shown beyond a question that the defendant, when he left North Carolina to visit the State of Vermont, went with the expectation of returning as soon as he had seen what could be done in the way of raising money for his paper mill enterprise. That the testimony of the other witnesses amounted to nothing and established not a single fact which would show the guilt of the defendant. That the witness, Galloway, was flatly contradicted by two witnesses as to the time of the return of Dr. Curtis to North Carolina. The memory of these two witnesses was aided and corroborated by memoranda made at the time and by letter correspondence. The witness Morris was also sustained in his recollections by the fact that the defendant had actually signed a deed in the office of Cronly & Morris in the city of Wilmington on the 13th or 16th of February, 1874, which deed the prosecutor, himself, recorded in the county records of Brunswick.

And then who could believe that Curtis was guilty of a criminal intent, when it was shown that he had taken legal advice from three lawyers as to his right to vote and hold office?

There is no attempt to reproduce the speeches of these two counsel nor of the counsel who followed. Hon. D. L. Russell closed the argument for the prosecution.

He argued that the defendant had violated the letter of the law, and that the violation was with a criminal intent. He admitted that his client, the prosecutor in this case, never would have commenced these proceedings against the defendants, had not the defendant been at the bottom of all the prosecutions in Brunswick county against his client. But whether the prosecutor was actuated by a feeling of vindictiveness or not, that question did not effect the guilt or innocence of this defendant. He further contended that if the defendant attempted to vote or register without intent of fraud, not lawfully having a right to vote or register, and succeeded in so registering or voting, and did so honestly, he would nevertheless be guilty under the act of Congress.

When the argument was closed, the commissioner bound the defendant for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court, (not District Court), to be held at Raleigh, in the sum of $1,000.

An Interesting Relic.

We saw in the rooms of the Wilmington Library Association, on Saturday, an ancient looking musket which at once excited our interest to learn something of its history. The piece is so unique and so different from anything we are accustomed to seeing in these modern days, that we were seized somewhat with the spirit of the Antiquary. After some walking, and by the use of a good deal of newspaper "cheek," we found that we were not wrong in supposing that the gun had a history.

But first as to the gun, as it now appears. It is evidently a firearm that was intended for warlike purposes, though its mountings which are solid silver, would seem to negative this proposition. It had originally a flint and steel lock, but it has been changed by its present owner to a percussion lock. The quantity of silver mountings which it has is profuse, including the shoulder piece, guard and various other silver ornamentations, opposite the lock and up and down the long stock, which reaches to the muzzle. The shoulder piece and the guard have each a court of arms engraved on it and the guard has a shield in front of the trigger. The barrel, which is 38½ inches long, has stamped upon it in two places the British crown. Under one of these impressions is the letter "V;" under the other are the letters C. P.—in monogram. On the top of the silver piece is the inscription "no. 12."

We were not sufficiently posted in "heraldry" to make out any of these, and we wished that the Antiquarian himself had been present to enlighten us.

Now what were the uses it was intended for? It certainly was not the musket of an ordinary private soldier. The value of the mountings would be more than his six months wages. It is equally certain that it was not intended for a sporting piece. It probably belonged to one of an *elite* corps.

This curious relic of the Revolutionary struggle was taken as a trophy in battle and fell into the hands of Maj. John Daves, of Newbern, who was in the command of General Francis Nash, to whom he was personally attached by the ties of admiration and friendship. At the death of Major Daves the gun descended to his son, John P. Daves, Esq., of Newbern. At the death of this gentleman it came to the hands of his executor, Wm. H. Haywood, Esq., of Raleigh, and by him was given in 1848 to its present owner, Maj. Graham Daves, of this city, who is a grandson of the Maj. John Daves just mentioned. The Newbern battalion of minute men, and also the Craven county militia, were at the battle of Moore's Creek and formed a part of Gen. Caswell's command. Maj. John Daves was wounded by a bayonet thrust at the battle of Stony Point. After his recovery he returned to duty and remained in service until the close of the war. When the war was closed he was made collector of customs for the port of Newbern for meritorious services.

Moore's Creek.

The Board of Trade assembled yesterday to consider the question of taking part in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Moore's Creek. The Board resolved to celebrate the day, and requested its own members and merchants generally to close their several places of business on that day.

The indications are increasing that there will be an immense crowd present on the battle ground. The coming event has attracted the attention of metropolitan papers, and the N. Y. *Herald* has already in our midst a correspondent and reporter to work up the events connected with the celebration for the columns of that great news journal.

Escaped.

The Sheriff of New Hanover would do well to note the following, which we take from the *Piedmont Press:*

Sixty-four "Penitentiary birds" passed up the road last Wednesday as recruits to the already large number that are now at work for State purposes at Morganton and on the Blue Ridge. Two white convicts escaped from the train between Salisbury and Rowan Mills. They were from Wilmington and sentenced for ten years each. They made their exit through a car window while the train was in motion. It being before daylight, their absence was not discovered for some time. Sheriff Britian, of Burke, who had them in charge, sent back two guards, and thinks they will soon recapture them.

Market Report.

The Clerk of the market reports as follows, for the week ending yesterday:

No.	Carts in Market	188
"	Beeves slaughtered	55
"	Sheep "	3
"	Calves "	7
"	Hogs "	72
"	Deer "	3

WM. A. GREEN, M'kt Clerk.

THE SWEPSON-MOORE MURDER.

Swepson Indicted for Murder by the Grand Jury—Writ of Habeas Corpus.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, Feb. 24—The grand jury of Alamance have found a true bill for murder against G. W. Swepson for the killing of A. G. Moore. On the affidavit of the counsel for the defense that a fair trial could not be had in Alamance the case was removed to Orange. The counsel for the defendant have sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* on the question of bail to be tried before Judge Settle to-morrow. All the parties are in the city.

From the Statesville Landmark.

Was It Marshal Ney?

Mr Thos. F. Houston (in the Sadalia, Mo., Democrat) makes it pretty clear that Marshal Ney was not executed as the world supposes; he was condemned to be shot, and was shot, to all appearances. Marshal Ney himself related to Mr. Houston how it occurred: that the soldiers who were detailed to execute him had been soldiers in his command; that as he walked by the file of soldiers, he whispered to them to aim high. He said his old command was to "Aim low, at the heart." He said he refused to have his eyes bandaged and took his position in front of the platform, and gave the command "Fire!" That they fired and he fell, that he was pronounced dead and his body given to his friends for interment. That he was conveyed secretly to Bordeaux, where he shipped to America and landed at Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Houston first met whom he believes to be the veritable Marshal Ney in the year 1826. In that year Col. Francis Young, of Iredell county, employed him to teach the languages to his sons at Oak H. Academy. He was his pupil for eight years and was warmly attached to him. He describes him: a little under six feet in height, not much fleshy, but muscular, and weighed about 200 pounds. He showed his military training in his step and bearing. He was probably 60 years of age, was quite bald, and showed a scar on one side of his head, which he said was cut by a sword in battle. He was marked with small-pox.

A piece of very strong circumstantial evidence offered by Mr. Houston is Marshal Ney's handwriting. On this point Mr. Houston says:

"I have now in my possession his old Latin grammar, published in 1818, and in it there are many autographs of M. Ney, (my old preceptor) which by comparison with Marshal Ney's autograph as given under his engraving of the life of "Napoleon and his Marshals," can very readily be recognized.

To substantiate the statements made in this connection, Mr. Houston offers as witnesses Dr. John N. Young, of Watervalley, Mississippi; Lucius Q. Butler, Eagle Mill, Iredell county, N. C.; also Mrs. Mary C. Dalton, same place; Gen. John A. Young, Charlotte, N. C., and scores of others yet living.

Marshal Ney died in 1824, in Rowan county, and his remains were buried in the church yard at "Third Creek." Very many people now living in this town and vicinity remember the event but highly educated Frenchman, Maj Chambers, of this place, was his pupil for several years. Mr. Houston's story is not only plausible, but most likely the truth.

The Owner of the "Little Hatchet."

[From the Ironton (Missouri) Register.]

Almost everybody knows our oldest inhabitant, "Old Uncle Isaac, but how old he is nobody knows. We called upon him the other day, and are now willing to swear on our faith in his word that two hundred years of "sarvin' de Lo'd" will not more than fill the bill. Of course, Uncle Isaac is pious; all darkies who live to the age of a hundred and fifty are pious. One of the first things which enlisted our attention after entering Isaac's house was a small hatchet, hung above the ample fire-place on two or three rusty nails; and it, of course, became the subject of inquiry. We were astounded at learning that it was that identical hatchet with which the mischievous little George Washington had hacked the favorite cherry tree in his "uncle's" garden. We endeavored to make Isaac understand that the garden was not the uncle's but the father's. Isaac's memory was good, and our history at fault. He knew, because he was "thar." He had gone "wid Mas' Jawge for to see his uncle, and his uncle took him into the garden and showed him de cherry tree, and tole him dat was de fust cherry tree that ever come over to dis country, and dat in about so many years de tree would b'ar fruit, and dat he would send Mas' Jawge some, sho."

"Mas' Jawge was a mighty independen' little cuss, and says to me, arter his uncle had gwine in de house, says he, 'Ike'—for I was a youngster den—'Ike, I isn't gwine to wait on uncle for dem cherries; Ise gwine to cut dat tree right down, and will take it long home wid us.' Says I, 'don't you do it, honey; for if you does your uncle he'll skin you 'livel' 'Jist as soon be skinned as not,' says Mas' Jawge, 'Ise gwine to hab dat 'ar tree.' So he goes on and gits dat 'ar same identical tool, an' party soon he was whackin' away at dat tree. And I don't think de child had chopped more'n several licks before de ole gentleman, dat's his uncle, he comes a slippin' out'n de gooseberry bushes wid a wattle, and de way he fixed dat chile was a absolom sin. De chile flung dat same little hatchet at his poor uncle, and jist more'n got out'n dat garding; and when I cotched up wid him, he was a-warin' like a mate on a steamboat.

"Now, sar, dat's de true story, sar. Dese little one-hoss school books, dey don't know nuffin 'bout it. Wy bless your soul, honey, I went home wid him, Mars' Jawge, and I staid right wid him, and I followed him to Bruddock's feat, and I got lost dar, and I kep' a-comin' out West, cordin' to de device of Mr. Hoss Greeley dat killed Mr. Burr, and I was 'mong de injuns for 'bout seven'y-five years fore dis country was settled by de fust white woman."

We had given Uncle Isaac a "snort" when we went in, and we gave him another and came away.

He is booked for the Centennial.

The Early Stages of Disease.

These conditions of the body in which its functions are not performed with healthful activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact the early stages of disease. They are, moreover, almost invariably the results of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that vegetable Stomach Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evils. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and evacuation, two important offices, whose vigorous performance is insured by the bitters which also rectify weakness or irregularity of the bladder or kidneys, and fortify the sys tem against malaria. d&wlw

MARRIED.

NEWELL—LAMB.—At Lillington, N. C., on the 24th February, by Rev. W. S. Black, Dr. J. F. Newell to Miss Kate M. Lamb.

HALL—HERNDON.—In Florence, S. C., on the night of the 24th February, by Rev. S. M. Richardson, Capt. Samuel L. Hall, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss Mary E. Herndon, of Union county, S. C.

The happy pair passed through our city yesterday on their way to Fayetteville.

HEILIG—EILERS.—In this city, on the evening of the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James R. Wilson, D. D., Mr. J. C. Heilig, of Salisbury, to Miss Lily, daughter of H. B. Eilers, Esq. No cards.

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