

STATE CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee, of the Conservative Democratic party of N. Carolina, have appointed to hold a State Convention at Greensboro, on the first day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, Lieut. Governor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor, &c.

The place and time is well chosen. Let the people now assemble in primary meetings and choose their delegates. Send up solid, earnest, liberal men from each county, with a cheering word to the Convention. Amidst all the corruptions of the times, the people, the masses, of the good Old North State are honest, and love honesty and truth, for their own sake, and will vindicate them on every occasion when an opportunity is offered to them. Such an opportunity will be offered them the approaching Summer. This Convention at Greensboro, May 1st, is the initiatory step. Send up your leading—your best men to it, inspired with confidence and zeal for the final redemption of the State from the hands of the spoilers.

THE FRAUD COMMISSION REPORT. The Fraud Commission have made their report, which develops some rich transactions—some disreputable, if not criminal, but others positively criminal and the whole goes a considerable way to show how the State has been robbed and plundered, and what a stupendous effort was made to fasten upon the State and her honest, hard-working, tax-paying people a fraudulent and false debt, amounting to the enormous amount of \$26,000,000.

This report is interesting as a sensation novel and will go far towards making up the dark history of the time embraced by it, but it does not embrace all the facts—hardly half. It is to be regretted the several other first-class scandals could not be examined—they ought to have been, the commission, or some member of it, ought to have gone to New York and examined Porter, L. P. Payne, Henry Clews & Co., Souter and others; and Dewees, Laffin Prayn, and last but not least, Littlefield. We could wish that some questions had been put that were not—nevertheless the report is important, interesting and everybody who can get that opportunity ought to read it, study it, compare its important parts, see how it runs and what a sum of villainy and crime it makes up.

It is our purpose to use this Report largely hereafter—we can hardly wait for a convenient time to be given to lay it before our readers. We intend to do so by-and-by with proper comments, and we intend to expose and lash soundrels and thieves with an unparing hand. The Report makes a large volume and the people cannot generally see and read it—we will give them the important parts through our paper and in such a way that they can understand the "crimes of it."

Our main purpose now is to enquire what practical good is to grow out of this report and exposition of rascality, fraud and crime, if nothing further done? What do the men expostulating such exposure? Nothing, simply nothing! They laugh and mock at the people; they don't care for the people or society; they wait and long for another opportunity to repeat their "tricks in trade!"

It will not do to let those guilty of crime thus escape—no, they ought to be hunted up, prosecuted and punished for their crimes. This can be done, it ought to be done. We ought to see indictments for conspiracy, bribery and other offences on a scale that will be a lesson for all time to come—that will terrify rascals and encourage and strengthen the confidence of good men in the ability of the government of the State, to protect itself.

To the end that this may be done, and no mistake, we took the liberty of suggesting to the Legislature the propriety, say the absolute importance, of passing a resolution, instructing the Attorney-General and the Solicitor of this District, to examine the Report carefully, and prosecute every man who it appears has been guilty of any offence against the State. In this way this Report may be made practical and useful for good. Indict and try at once such rascals as remain among us, and indict and send for such as have fled. We make the suggestion—we have done our duty for the present.—Rat. Sentinel.

We agree with the Sentinel that those who have been found guilty by this Fraud Commission ought to be indicted and made to answer for their crimes. It is of no use to be at the trouble of finding the thief and make no effort to bring him to justice.

"A REPEAL DEMANDED." Under this head the Raleigh Carolinian, in what sounds to us as pretty dictatorial language, demands of the Legislature the repeal of various "local liquor prohibition laws," passed at this session and before, which it says is "contrary to local self government," "of free trade and religious liberty," and a good deal more of that sort. We hope the Legislature won't do anything so outrageously wrong as to endanger their retention of the confidence of the good people of the State, or yield to demands which, by implication, would amount to writing themselves down as a set of incompetents. Legislative bodies often err,—in the estimation of somebody, always—simply because it is impossible that every one should see things in the same light. If the Legislature have, unasked and without good reason, laid prohibitory laws on an any community, the censor at Raleigh may be sustained, though not, it is hoped, to the extent that functionary predicts. But we apprehend that no such thing has been done, and

without evidence to the contrary, common fairness, not to mention faith in our friends, must restrain any expression of condemnation from us.

BAD SIGN. The authorities of the Town of Salisbury have ordered their Market House to be sold—provided the debts of the Town can be so arranged as to make a good title to the property.

A "Conservative" administration has been governing our sister Town of Salisbury, and it don't look right to see the Town property advertised for sale to pay debts. It is a bad sign. Charlotte Democrat.

The badness of the "sign" consists in not paying for the whistle when we bought it, and in not raising the taxes high enough to pay for it since. The government of the town has been mixed, especially in its financial affairs. The present administration have been trying to untangle the web and get matters into good working order, and bid fair to succeed. We trust we shall be able to boast of an old DAVY PARKS here, one of these days, who will make people believe and do their duty whether willing or not.

Our Market House and Town Hall is a pretty grand building, and the debt made for it was brought from beyond the war. There were some trivial disasters befall our Town in its passage through that little incident in the life of this great country, from which various pretexts were borrowed for delaying payment since, with which unreasonable creditors lost their patience, and insolently levied executions upon our property. But we will work out all right one of these days, which will be a good "sign," you know.

REPUTATION. The Wilmington Journal says "North Carolina is too poor to repudiate her North debts." Some men seem to think that repudiation would be a clear gain of the amount thus cancelled. Experience is against it. A State must acquire by such an act all the odium, disgrace and disadvantage that attaches to an individual by defrauding his creditors. She loses her good name and credit and becomes a by-word, at which her citizens (to unborn generations) blush with shame. It is bad enough to be poor without adding thereto the odium of dishonesty, and we think there can be no necessity so great as to impel the State to the adoption of such policy. Some other and better way will be found to relieve her.

The Liverpool-London-and-Globe Insurance Company is denounced by "The City of Brooklyn" newspaper to be a humbug—on a false bottom—a swindling concern that has made five millions.—The Insurance business is one of the best paying pursuits extant. Those in it make profits and have an easy time, and when they get into a tight place they break without feeling it.

A TRUTHFUL PICTURE. "The Lantern," a weekly, publication of which has just commenced at Rock Hill, S. C., has the following very truthful picture of the thieving radicals and carpet baggers who now infest the Southern States:

One bright sunny day, more than two thousand years ago, an aged man, dressed in a coarse garb and carrying a tub on his head, might have been seen walking slowly along one of the principal streets in Athens. He bore a lighted lantern in his hand, although it was broad daylight. A passer by observing this and wondering why it was, asked the old man what he was doing? "Looking for an honest man in Athens," was the short reply of the cynic.

If this old philosopher could rise from his grave at this degenerate day and pay the United States a visit, what would he say when he discovered the nests of official rogues that infest every capital, and the rings of radical thieves that plunder every treasury in the United States—when he saw such a dishonest knave as Robert Kingston Scott, stealing the bonds of the State of which he is the Chief Magistrate, and the President of this Republic himself abusing his trust and degrading the high office he holds by receiving bribes and presents, and going hand in glove with Custom House rascals and land swindlers? Diogenes would call for his lantern, perhaps, and go in search of his honest man, but we hardly think he would find one among the public officials either in Washington, Columbia, or in any other city of State where members of Grant's party collect taxes and keep the keys to the Treasury. The honest old soul would be shocked, horrified, and deeply disgusted when he learned that the only three cardinal principles governing the present corrupt administration seem to be these, to wit:

- 1. To hold on to power by fair means or foul.
- 2. To steal the people's hard earnings in every way possible.
- 3. To tax the country to death that the rulers may thrive, and prosper and grow fat on office.

POWELL CLAYTON, Senator in Congress from Arkansas, is doing for that State what John Pool is trying to do for North Carolina, to run the political machinery in the interest of the Radical party. The responsibility of the late troubles in Chitot county in Arkansas, are charged to Clayton in his endeavors to govern the State.

CARPET-BAG ABBOTT.

This notorious carpet-bagger of New Hampshire, who by force of fraud and the bayonet, has pretended to represent North Carolina in the United States Senate, is thus complimented by the Washington Patriot.

We are glad that the papers beyond the Potomac, are venturing the frauds and exposing the carpet-bag swindlers. We have worked on them, without ceasing, for three years. Others being after them, we can withdraw for awhile, and show the people that the negroes and carpet baggers could have accomplished nothing without the office-holding scoundrels, such as Dick, Settle, Caldwell & Co.

North Carolina has fifty senators, and one hundred and twenty in the House. The following is the vote for the election of the United States Senator, under which Abbott claims he was elected.

Senate vote: Vance 32; Abbott 11; free scattering, only forty-eight votes cast.

House vote: Vance 64; Abbott 31; scattering 8. It will be seen from this statement that Abbott received only 42 votes out of 170, he did not get his party vote. There is no chance for him to be elected in the Senate unless with his ring money of twenty thousand dollars, he buys his seat. If the Senate could be bought, Abbott has not the money to purchase. If he should be declared entitled to his seat by a majority of the committee shows only the degeneracy and corruption of the times.—Rat. Sentinel.

[From the Washington Patriot.] SENATOR ABBOTT.

The wholesale system of robbery which followed radical "reconstruction" in North Carolina, is a natural and inevitable result of the chapter of the huge volume of corruption, rapacity, and fraud, in which the sad history of the South is written since the close of the civil war.

An organized gang of carpet-bag thieves, aided by a few native swindlers, got possession of the State government, and backed by Federal bayonets, perpetrated outrages, which are a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and a blasting stigma upon free institutions, in the name of which the millions of dollars were stolen from the State, by fraudulent issues of bonds for railroad and other pretended improvements, of which twenty miles were never constructed—these rogues came together, sold the bonds for what they would fetch, divided the spoils, and then fled from the wrath of a plundered people.

The present Legislature of North Carolina directed an investigation of these scandalous transactions, and the commission to make it was headed by the Attorney General. The testimony has recently been published, and it not only confirms all the charges against the corrupt conspirators, but brings to light the bribery and rapacity by which the forms of law were prostituted to their infamous schemes.

A confidential clerk of Swepson testified before the committee that various sums of money, amounting to \$241,734.41 were paid by Swepson to the Legislature, for the purchase of bonds, and charged to the account of Littlefield. Swepson (the witness) pretended not to know the reasons or considerations for these payments, but his convenient ignorance has not in any way affected the truth of the commission's report, as well as the fact that the money was implicated, leaves no moral doubt on the subject. From the lists of notorious names furnished by Rosenthal, the following specimens are selected, because they are more or less familiar to the public, in connection with affairs of N. Carolina:

- J. C. Abbott, \$20,000
- F. W. Foster, 25,000
- General Estes and French, 20,913
- J. T. Reeves, 10,000
- John T. Torrey, 7,000
- Jim Harris, (colored,) 7,000
- John Hyman, (colored,) 2,100
- "Parson" Sinclair, 3,500
- Steeple Downing, 4,000

Most of these persons are conspicuous carpet-baggers, who, by the aid of a "colored element," Dewees will be remembered, a member of Congress who resigned his seat, fearing the fate of Whitteborn, for the sale of a cadet's commission. But the name, now likely to attract most notice and comment, is that of C. Abbott, recently elected Senator, and now again seeking a seat in that chamber at the hands of a partisan majority, after having been repudiated by the people of North Carolina.

It was a member of the convention, and subsequently of the Legislature, which passed the schemes concocted by Littlefield and his confederates. His votes are a record in consummate these monstrous iniquities, and his influence, such as it might be, was cast on the side of those men.

The fact carries its own comment. No argument is needed to point a conclusion. It is a repetition of that disgraceful experience, which the rule of adventurers has imposed upon the South, for more than six years of mis-called peace.

When Gov. Vance was elected to the United States Senate by an overwhelming majority, Abbott was a nominal candidate against him, and received about one-fourth of the votes cast, in a course of a year. It is true that Governor Vance labored under political disabilities, similar to those which were relieved in the cases of several radical members of Congress, after their election. The Legislature doubtless wiped out the rule applied in these instances upon the government, and at least, the amnesty which has been so long promised, would remove the technical objection to Gov. Vance. Those reasonable expectations were disappointed. Upon this miserable pretext, Abbott has had the audacity to demand, even to which he never elected, and he is supported by the reckless partnership of those who discard all reason and law, in pursuing a political purpose.

If this proposition is to be seriously considered, then it is proper that an inquiry should be made into Abbott's connection with Littlefield's corrupt transactions in North Carolina. The Senate owes this scrutiny to its own character. Time has supplied the link, and the Senate for dignity, purity and patriotism. The change has come to pass, and the grave accusations against many members of the dominant party, supported as they are by stern proofs, have not weakened the faith of those who trust in its virtue, even against saddening signs of moral decay. The Senate has fallen from its high estate, and is only redeemed now by the presence of men who will respect the ancient honor, and to whom even calumny has not dared to attach suspicion.

Some time since Mr. J. H. Williams, a gentleman from Canada, visited this section for the purpose of looking out a home. He had not been here 48 hours before he determined to buy a farm and settle among us. After looking over the country for a few days, he started back for his family. They have all returned, and are perfectly delighted with the country, and do not doubt that many of their friends and acquaintances will soon follow.

Let our people offer their lands cheap, or at reasonable figures, and we will soon have an intelligent and useful population of immigrants to this section. Asheville Citizen.

An economical Iowan, who had a tooth ache, determined to remove his tooth in the Indian fashion. Accordingly he bent down a sappling in the woods, lay down himself, and attached a cord to the tooth and spring, and the next he knew he had jumped over a grove of about forty square acres, and was trying to get out of a small pond that he happened to light in.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Little was done yesterday in the House beyond the passage, on its second reading, of the Senate bill re-districting the Senatorial districts of the State. Much discussion took place on the bill, and the bill, after its passage on the third reading, will have to go back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments we will await its perfection before giving it to our readers.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the various townships in the different counties of the State, where the people so determine, also passed its second reading after a very lengthy debate.

In the Senate the bill for the better government of the penitentiary passed its third reading.

The bill to annex a portion of New Hanover county to Sampson was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to abolish the office of Supreme Court Reporter and devolving the duty of that office on the Attorney General passed its final reading.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to aid in the construction of the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R. The amendments provide for the sale or lease of the road to those who will complete it, and strikes out the clause consolidating the French Broad Branch with the Eastern Division. Sentinel, Jan. 31.

In the Senate the joint order to adjourn on Wednesday next was re-considered and a resolution passed to adjourn on Monday next.

The bill to provide for elections and registration passed its second reading without material amendment as it came from the House.

The joint select committee on the penitentiary submitted their report which was pending at the hour of adjournment.

In the House during the morning session the providing for the better government of the penitentiary was proposed and made the special order for Wednesday.

The bill consolidating the school laws and providing for a system of public instruction was made the special order for 11 a. m., to-day.—Ib. Feb. 6.

A new bill to divide the State into Senatorial Districts was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Graham of Orange, and passed its several readings.

The bill to divide the State into eight congressional districts also passed its several readings in the Senate. Both these bills are now before the House.

The bill to enact a general incorporating law passed its several readings. Also the bill supplemental to the bill to lay off and establish the county of Pamlico.

Yesterday the House passed on its third and final reading the Senate bill consolidating the school laws and providing for a system of public instruction with an amendment, offered by Mr. Ashe, making the proposed tax 6 2/3 cents on the \$100.

The motion to postpone the consideration of the report of the Conference Committee in relation to the Senatorial apportionment was, after a long debate, adopted.

After the passage of numerous private bills, the Senate proposition to print the evidence taken before the committee investigating the management of the penitentiary was discussed up to adjournment. Ib. Feb. 8.

THE LEASE CONSPIRACY.

It was lawful, regular and right for the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company to hold their last annual meeting—it was due every stockholder that such meeting should have been held. Indeed, the law required such a meeting to be held, unless by some accidental cause it could not be.

If two or more persons put their heads together and agreed to prevent a meeting for any fraudulent purpose, such a purpose for example as making a lease of the Company's road and property to any one, or Company to the prejudice of the stockholders or any of them, or for the illicit benefit of any of the officers of the Company, or any of their agents or employees, such act was a conspiracy and indictable.

That this was done is beyond doubt—the annual meeting was defeated by a willful combination and in the interests of the lessee of the road—we charge this squarely, and now let those who want to try it, put us to the proof of what we say.

There is this further remarkable fact, that the President of the Company as he admits before a Legislative Committee, procured to be brought in the United States Circuit Court in the name of one Swaye in order to obtain from Judge Bond an injunction, restraining the Directors and proxy appointed by President Warren and Speaker Jarvis from acting. It further appears that this same President before that Committee refused to answer promptly, pertinent and important questions, because he said if he did, he would thereby criminate himself! The President was asked substantially whether he or any of his kin or friends had received, or were by any agreement or understanding to receive any money or anything of value for or on account or in consideration of the lease. He refused to answer, he claimed his privilege!

This lease is no small matter, it involves millions of dollars; this conspiracy was no trifling one—it was a grand one, levelled at the State as well as private individuals. It strikes at the rights and powers of the government, and in the course of its accomplishment, the courts of the country are prostituted to its purposes. This is alarming, outrageous and unprecedented.

We ask the authorities of the State, particularly the Legislature, if this crime, this conspiracy against the people and its officers is to pass unnoticed! Shall no prosecution be instituted—no effort be made to vindicate right, and teach all men that they cannot and shall not thus prostitute powers with which they may be invested in such mercenary and deplorable ways!—Rat. Sentinel.

In Cincinnati about 9,000 persons, or one in every 24 of the population, cannot read or write.

BILL TO ESTABLISH EQUALITY OF RIGHTS.

The following is the bill introduced by Ben. Butler, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives Monday, to establish equality of rights in citizens of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., Whoever being a corporation or natural person and owner, or in charge of any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required, or freight or of any place of worship, to which the public are generally admitted, or of any place of public education, or which the payment of tuition or fees, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of United States because of race, color, nationality, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for each offence, to be recovered on information filed by the district attorney in any court having jurisdiction, upon the complaint of any person injured, one-half to the United States, and one half to the use of the complainant.

Section 2. The offenders under this act may be prosecuted before any territorial, district, or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes against the peace where the offence was charged to have been committed.

The bill was referred to the committee on the revision of the laws.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

On the first day of May next the Democratic Convention will assemble in Greensboro to nominate a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other officers.

Upon our access in the next election depends the future salvation and prosperity of our State, and it is to be earnestly hoped that no division on account of past political affiliations will occur.

Let every person who is sincerely the opponent of Radical misrule and corruption unite with the Democratic party in the coming contest for the overthrow and complete extirpation of Radicalism in North Carolina.—Daily Carolinian.

A GLORIOUS SET.

Our neighbor, the Republican, goes into ecstasies over the economy and honesty of the leaders of the Radical party, and to read his eulogies of them, one would ever imagine that not one of them ever violated a single commandment, but we would call his attention to the following batch of Radical worthies—leaders of the party of "progress and reform."

There are eight or ten Radical Governors now before the public who have been impeached, or who stand before the country disgraced. Holden of North Carolina, was impeached and removed.—Butler was impeached for fraud and corruption in office in Nebraska. Davis has been disgraced in Texas, Ballock has stampeded from Georgia, to avoid impeachment. Austin, of Minnesota, is now charged with having taken a bribe of \$5,000. Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is charged with fraudulently issuing State bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000. Warmouth of Louisiana has just raised a row that will cost the taxpayers of that State at least \$500,000. Ames and Clayton have managed to get out of their State by securing places in the United States Senate. Most of the above named worthies were instrumental in increasing the debts of the Southern States more than \$200,000,000, and in disposing of the money.—Winston Sentinel.

The members of the Grant faction of the Republican party who are in power in Texas indulge in many eccentricities quite as irregular as that of giving certificates of election to Congress to the candidate having the fewest votes, for which they have obtained an extensive notoriety. One of their number, who represents Brazos county in the Legislature, was recently charged with some crime connected with Post Office matters, and the sheriff who impelled the Grand Jury which was to act upon his case kindly placed him on the list of jurors. The prosecuting attorney objected to the man's acting upon his own indictment; but the Judge said every man was presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. Finally, however, he decided to "excuse" the honorable legislator from the delicate duty that his friends were disposed to thrust upon him.—Winston Sentinel.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A few weeks since two respectable citizens of this county took a load of apples and provisions of different kinds to South Carolina for the purpose of selling them. They had been in the village of Abbeville trading, and had driven out in the direction of Danbury. When but a short distance, not more than three quarters of a mile from the village—six large buck negroes who had spotted them while in town, suddenly stepped out before them, with pistols in hand, and demanded their money. They refused to comply, when they were seized by the negroes, and their money forced from them. The negroes then disappeared in the woods, when these citizens drove on with their wagons, believing that an effort to recover their money would prove fruitless, and their lives endangered by going back. The amount of money taken was about \$25, this being all they had in their pockets at the time.

From a gentleman now in town, who for several years resided in that section of South Carolina, we learn that such outrages are of frequent occurrence. It is well that the attention of our people (many of whom are trading down there continually) be called to this matter, and when they load their wagons for South Carolina, at the same time load their pockets with arms for their defense. If this be the condition of affairs down there it is no wonder they have no klux.

When the civil law fails to protect peaceable and inoffensive citizens, then they may not only protect themselves, but they would be justifiable in forming secret societies for this purpose.

The conduct of these black robbers is well known to those in authority in that State and to the Federal authorities as well.

TURNED WHITE.

Mr. Wm. Hardin, a well known gentleman of this city, returned a short time ago from a tour through Arkansas, and relates, among other things that he saw at Duval's Bluff a full blooded negro who ten years ago, was very black and is now very white. The darkey belonged, during slave times, to Esquire Mann, of that place, and was thought to be the blackest negro in the neighborhood.

A locust bit him on the shoulder some time during the first year of the war, and a small white circle formed at once around the bite. The circle gradually extended itself, and finally covered the whole body with the exception of a small black spot on the neck, and also narrow rings which gird around the eyes.

The negro is still a negro in all other respects. The hair, for instance, is kinky, the nose flat and broad, and the lips thick. His complexion, Mr. Hardin says is exceedingly fair, and shows a wonderful change wrought, as is supposed, by the bite of the locust.

The medical profession tell us that there are recorded in the books one or two similar cases, with the exception that the locust bite had nothing to do with them. While men, they say, have also been known to turn black, and look, as regards their skin, just like negroes. The cause of the change is not exactly known, and is a question for scientific investigation.

The locusts, if found to be so useful, will be imported and cultivated by our colored population, till the whole country is inundated with them. The negroes will then all become white people, and perhaps the white people will all become, not negroes, but colored.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

At 3 o'clock on Thursday the Alumni, of the University of North Carolina, assembled in the Senate chamber, where the following proceedings were had.

Upon motion of Gov. Graham, Hon. B. F. Moore, L. L. D., was called to the chair, and Col. David McArthur, of Beaufort, was made Secretary.

Upon motion of Judge Battle, Mr. Moore took the chair, the president explaining why the meeting was called giving a terse history of the former prosperity of the University beginning with his first acquaintance in 1820, when he entered as a student at Chapel Hill. He concluded by reading the proceedings of the Trustees of the University, asking the co-operation of the Alumni in again opening the institution.

Judge Battle introduced resolutions proposing a committee of five, to be appointed by the President to report upon the financial and general condition of the University, which were, after a brief discussion adopted, after which the Association adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.—Rat. Sentinel.

DIED.

At the residence of Wm. McCadden (son-in-law of deceased) in Nevada City, Vermont Co., Me., on the 26th day of January, 1874, of organic disease of the heart, Thomas L. Hall, of Pike county, Illinois, aged 69 years and 5 months.

Mr. Hall was born and raised in Rowan Co., N. C., the second son of the late Joseph Hall. He emigrated to Pike county, Illinois, in 1830, and has continued to reside in Detroit Township in said county ever since. Mr. Hall was of that genial, open-hearted and hospitable character so common among the early settlers, and particularly among the more worthy of emigrants from Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas. He has raised a large family, of which four sons and two daughters are still living, and nearly all reside in Pike county, honored and respected as members of the communities in which they reside. Mr. Hall united with the Christian Church in 1834, and as far as the writer is informed has maintained the character of a Christian gentleman ever since.

His body arrived in Pittsfield, in charge of his sons, Monday evening, and his remains were taken to Detroit near his old homestead, where the funeral services were held. Elder H. R. Clark officiating, recommended by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, was buried in what is known as "Blue River Cemetery," in said township.

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Ingredients for one Ton, \$28. Increased yield from 100 to 300 per cent.

What other people say about the Stilwell's.

MCKENBERG COUNTY, N. C. The yield with this was at least 300 per cent. I want four Tons this year.

I. J. PRICE. I could see no difference in the yield between yours, the Pacific and Wilcox & Gibbs' Manipulated.

J. H. STEWART. I am perfectly satisfied with the result of your Fertilizer. I shall buy no other.

W. K. HARKET. I can say without exaggeration that the yield was at least 100 per cent.

W. F. GRIFFITH. The yield is at least 100 per cent. Your Guano is unquestionably a success. I intend using it again if I can get it.

SAM'L A. GARRISON. CHESTER CO., S. C. I tried it with Gibbs' Manipulated and it was a success. I could see no difference in the yield. If I can I intend using it again this year.

JOHN KNOX. CABARRUS CO., N. C. I intend using the Stilwell's again this year.

E. C. GRIER & CO., Charlotte, N. C. General Agents for the States of North and South Carolina.

Dealers in all kinds of Garden, Grass, Field Seeds and Garden Implements, and Agents for the sale of the "Houston Fertilizer Cotton Seed" the "Watt Fertilizer" and "Cotton Seed".

Also, on sale, Clover, Lucerne, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herd, Hungarian and Laws Grass Seeds, in any desired quantities.

E. C. & CO. AGTS., Salisbury, N. C. Feb. 9th 1874. 6c21