Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, FRIDAY FEB 23.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

The Rev. G. B. WETMORE, will deliver a Temperance address at the Presbyterian Church Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock The public, and especially that portion of our citizens who have a fixed habition here, are cordially invited to give their attendance and co-operation in the design of this benevolent visitation of the speaker.

Sliping.—We learn from the New York *World*, that one of the pleas put in by Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is certain irregularities in the composition of the Grand Jury which indicted him. These irregularities are grave, and if the point is sustained of which the *World* thinks there is strong probability, the indictment against Stokes, and all other criminals for the last year, will turn out worthless; and it is said it will require legislative action to remedy the difficulty.

☞ It will be seen that we are fully sustained in the charges heretofore made that Mr. H. H. HELPER was not removed from the Postmastership in this place for any failure in duty, but that it proceeded purely from partizan motives and objects.—The petition published in another column, reveals more in this direction than we had supposed, and altogether makes up a very remarkable case.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Col. I. J. Young, Col. Thomas B. Long, and others, will address the people of Chatham county, &c.—*Era.*

Thus it will be seen that the reported conversation between John Pool, Anthony Benenai and George J. Long, is fully corroborated by the course which *Col. Tom* is pursuing. He goes out as general mail agent, traveling at Government expense, to canvass the State in the interest of the radical party—does it openly, and in the face of all, defying public sentiment, and outraging decency.

"ONLY THIS AND NOTHING MORE."

"There will be no minority report in favor of Abbott, who claims the Senatorial seat from North Caralina."—Washington Telegram to the *Journal.*

And thus ends this chapter in the carpet bagger's adventures. Not one so partisan as to favor him, not even Morton or Carpenter.

And what now? How natural is the next step. An application for his *per diem* amounting to quite five thousand dollars, during the entire year in which he was applying for his seat. "Only this and nothing more."—*Wil. Journal.*

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Governor, Mr. CALDWELL, having assumed the right to set aside the action of the Legislature, and proceeded to make a new selection, there seemed to be difficulties in his way to further progress, and consequently, we perceive by the following, that the subject is to be referred:

The Public Printing.—By consent of parties the question of Gov. Caldwell's right to violate a contract between the General Assembly and a private citizen will be heard before Chief Justice Pearson, at chambers, this afternoon at three o'clock, R. O. Badger representing the Governor and Judge Fowle Mr. Ramsay. We would not venture to predict the result, though it has been said by a distinguished lawyer, that none but a fool would have acted in this matter as Caldwell has.—Sentinel.

LOOK AT GRANT'S FRIENDS.

The lower house of the Florida Legislature consists of twenty-two Democrats and thirty Republicans, and on the 6th instant, forty-eight out of the entire fifty-three members being present, Governor Reed was impeached *by a unanimous vote.* The charges reported against him from an investigating committee were that he had made an "immense over-issue of bonds upon a railroad not yet constructed;" that for the purchase of another road he had illegally issued one million of bonds; that for yet a third road he had conspired to issue bonds by fraud; that he had obtained $2,500 by corrupt influences, and by the same influences had sought to obtain $223,000 more; that he had attempted to bribe a judge; and that he had himself received $10,000 as a bribe for corruptly using his official position in favor of certain land speculators. On the reading of the report debate ensued, and "after about an hour spent in debate the motion to adopt the report was put to vote and was carried almost unanimously, only one vote being recorded in the negative, and that being subsequently changed." Such a clear verdict of utter and irredeemable scoundrelism has never, we believe, been recorded before in an American deliberative body. Democrat and Republican, white man and negro, carpet-bagger, scallawag, and citizen unanimously pronounce the Republican Governor of Florida a swindler, thief, bribe-taker, and rogue. In "The Word Almanac for 1872" the reader may find some idea of the manner in which this detestable cormorant has devoured the State unhappily having him for its chief-magistate. In 1861 the debt of Florida was $370,617, all told; and the annualy State taxes were $83,481. In 1871 the debt was $15,797,587, and the State taxes for that year $471,811.51. A convention of the tax-payers of Florida, which met in August, 1871, said in their report, "The county and municipal taxes will equal, if they do not exceed, those imposed by the State; and thus there will be wrung from the people during the present year a sum nearly or quite $1,000,000. After the actual cost of production, there will not remain in the hands of producers a sufficient amount to pay the taxes upon their property, thus leaving them without the means of support for their families and employes for the ensuing year." Despite this pathetic remonstrance, Governor Reed drove on his tax-gatherers, and when the popular distress began to surge up against his infamous spoliations issued a proclamation reciting that a rebellion was imminent in Florida, and if the money was not forthcoming he would call on the authorities at Washington for military force. Now it is himself that is under the ban of the law.

When the Florida reconstructed constitution was framed the case of President Johnson was fresh in the public mind, and the scum forming the so-called State convention inserted in their handiwork a provision that the passage of a resolution of impeachment should work *ipso facto* the retirement from office till after the trial of the officer impeached.—Deposed, therefore, Governor Reed has been, and the Lieutenant-Governor now exercises the executive functions. The result of the trial cannot be a moment in doubt. His rascal Excellency will go the way of his brother executives, Holden, of North Carolina, and Bullock, of Georgia—either be kicked out of office or run away. Whatever his fate, the jobber of the White House will lose a serviceable friend. The expulsion of Holden lost Mr. Grant all hope of securing North Carolina's electoral vote; Bullock's fight put Georgia in the same category; and now, with the downfall of robber Reed, Florida's three votes (not much, perhaps, but still counting, by the well known rule of political arithmetic, six—three from him and three to some one else) must be struck from the White House roll.—Virginia is already against him; so Alabama and Texas; Louisiana wavers dreadfully in the balance; Arkansas is certain to go anti-Grant if Senator Clayton be expelled—as seems all but assured—and no votes are sure but those of Mississippi and South Carolina. Grant may get all the nominating votes of the Southern States; and agreeing with our Washington correspondent, "Dawn," we think it likely that he will. But their electoral vote—No.—N. Y. *World.*

SUBLIME IMPUDENCE.

In a recent number of the Washington *Chronicle*, speaking of General Hancock in connection with the possibility of a Presidential nomination, Holden has the impudence to say: "*We take it for granted* that General Hancock, though a Democrat, is a *loyal* man. That is saying a good deal." The concession is amazing, and impudence unequaled! To make *anything* perfect, there must be a congruity of all the parts. And so to make *impudence* complete, *all* the qualities that constitute it must be present in their entirety. And surely, here we have them:

Holden, who was for twenty years the most violent advocate of secession in North Carolina,—who pledged "the last man and the last dollar" in support of the war—who declared our struggle with the North "God's holy cause,"—who thought a reward should be offered for the head of Lincoln,—who wanted negroes "whipped and fed well,"—who, as late as 1867, pronounced his unconditional opposition to negro suffrage,—Holden, *granting* graciously, that General Hancock, who was a tower of might in the Federal army, and who covered himself all over with a gallant soldiers' fame, is *loyal!A*"

We have nothing to do with it, but still it strikes us that the picture thus presented is not a very attractive one to the soldiers who fought against us, and under General Hancock during the late "unpleasantness!"—*Wil. Journal.*

ROBESON COUNTY.

Heavy Robbery in Lumberton.

Some time between midnight and day, yesterday morning, certain parties, supposed to be Lowrey and his gang, procured a horse and dray, and proceeded to the store of Messrs. Pope & McLeod, of Lumberton, broke open their store, took out their safe and placed it on the dray. They then repaired to the office of Sheriff McMillan, broke it open and took possession of his safe, and placed it also on the dray and made off with them. The next morning the robbery was discovered, when a *posse* started in pursuit of the robbers. They tracked the dray, and about one hundred and fifty yards from where the last stoppage was made Sheriff McMillan's safe was found, with contents undisturbed, it being supposed that the robbers found that they had more than they could conveniently manage and so dropped one of the safes with proceeded with the other. About four miles from Lumberton the party came upon the other safe, which had been broken open and all the money it contained—about $22,000, mostly in silver and gold, belonging to Messrs. Pope & McLeod, and various other persons who had deposited with them—having been taken out. The books and papers were undisturbed. The robbers also took about $1,000 worth of goods from the store of Messrs. Pope & McLeod.

The accounts of the robbery are very conflicting, both as to the amount stolen and the party guilty of the theft, some reports being positive as to the connection of Lowrey and his gang with the robbery and others asserting that nothing sufficiently definite was known to establish the guilt of any particular party or parties. At all events it was a bold and daring robbery, characteristic of the desperadoes who lovest our sister county.

Wil. Star.

Since the exposure of Custom-house corruption there has been much curiosity expressed about the internal arrangements of that office. The World Almanac for 1872 gives the number clerks employed in each department, the principal officers and their salaries, and the nominal character of their services. It is an interesting and suggestive exhibit.—N. Y. *World.*

A list of President Grant's relations in office, as revised by his New York organ, has been put on record in The World Almanac for 1872, and will afford amusement as well as instruction for voters in the forthcoming election.—N. Y. *World.*

WHAT THE PRESIDENT MEANS.

The Washington correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* says:

Governor Jewell of Connecticut, who is here, says that, from his personal knowledge, he can assert that the President is thoroughly earnest in regard to civil service reform. The President has quite recently said to more than one of his political friends that, if any of the Republicans in Congress think that he is insincere in his advocacy of an immediate and thorough reform, they will soon find out their mistake. He has declared further that Mr. Schurz is not more in earnest in this matter than he is himself.

The Latest Outrage.

The appointment of the notorious James F. Legate as Governor of Washington Territory, immediately after Grant's ostentatious protestations of a desire for a civil service reform, has led to widespread muttering of surprise and disappointment even from sources usually quite subservient to Administration influences.

The fact that the President was made acquainted by three members of the Illinois delegation with the record against the man, showing him to be unfit for that or any other position of trust, would make the appointment still more unaccountable had it not leaked out that Legate's knowledge of the corrupt means through which Caldwell of Kansas, one of Grant's most earnest supporters, procured his election to the Senate rendered it advisable that his mouth should be closed.

Gen. Grant's method of accomplishing this result affords a characteristic example of his contempt for public opinion and of the worthlessness of his personal declarations.—*N. Y. Sun.*

These witnesses differ widely. *Actions* speak louder than words.

The Fraud Commission—Through the kindness of our efficient Representative, Capt. Waring, we have received a copy of the report of this Commission. The Report shows very conclusively that millions of money were stolen under the Holden Administration and the guilty parties are indirectly pointed out. But the thieves managed their thefts so adroitly that we fear no other punishment awaits than the execration of all decent men.

No one can read the Report, which makes a large volume, without being satisfied that W. W. Holden was a party to the frauds and a sharer in the profits.

Many, if not most of the facts elicited were ventilated by Joe Turner in 1870. He did more than any man in the State, to break down the Radical party by the exposure of its villainies. But his fearlessness in denouncing theft, robbery and oppression brought upon him merely the abuse of the Radicals, but also of the hybrids. Mr Turner is abundantly endorsed by this book and it is apparent from it that W. W. Holden, whom certain Democratic papers wish to come back to his beloved State, is as guilty as any thief in the Ring. He is said to be worth over a million of dollars and for our part, we think that he has had pickings enough and he ought to give other loyal men a chance to steal some too—*South. Home.*

Davidson College—Mr. Douglas, the student who fell dead at this Institution, on the 11 instant, is the fourth student buried there (two from each Society) since the organization of the College, over 30 years. We are gratified to learn that Professor Phillips is now able to hear his classes—*Ib*

Horse Thieves.—A gentleman from the County of Lincoln tells us that this class of loyalists have commenced their operations with renewed vigor, since the suppression of the Vigilance Committees. We have seen a note from Mr W. P. Little, telling of the capture and putting in jail in Monroe, of that bold thief, J. A. Green, who stole the horse of Mr. S S. Hoover. Green is a truly loyal citizen, and has done his best to imitate the example of leading loyalists. A loyal judge will naturally sympathize with him, and say as our own Logan does: "Enter a penny and costs, Mr. Clerk."—*Ib.*

MR. SPURGEON IN ROME.

Mr. Spurgeon has been making a visit to Rome, where he preached in the Scotch Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Lewis', just outside the Porto del Popole. A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, in speaking of his sermon, which had more or less reference to the state of things in Rome, says: "In his discourse, raising his hands and eyes at the same time—the hands clasped, the eyes turned up to the ceiling—he broke out, without warning or preparation of any kind, in the following terms: 'O Victor Emanuel! O Emanuel of Heaven, thou true Victor! Help the Italians, bless and sanctify their cause, and make them prosperous.' I do not think the cry of 'Fire!' or 'Stop thief!' uttered in the middle of the sermon would have caused much more sensation than his prayer did; some of the congregation looked frightened, some indignant, some painfully amused; a few old ladies seemed as if they would rush out of the church, but being too far from the door kept their seats; others appeared bewildered, hardly knowing whether to laugh or to cry, and quite beside themselves. Others, again—and they formed the greater portion of the congregation, both as regards men and women—sat, as spellbound, and devout-looking, wandering what would come next."

SUGAR CREEK.—On the 10th Feb'y 1870, some supposed loyalist burned the venerable brick church three miles from Charlotte on the Salisbury road. The congregation had suffered severely in the war from loss of life and loss of property, but resolved nevertheless to go ahead and build a new church. It was built by Mr. Sam Taylor, of Charlotte, and reflects great credit on his taste, skill and faithfulness. We have seen no country church in the South comparable with it. There is, probably, not one of its size (seating a thousand persons) in which a speaker can be heard so easily.

Poverty is often given as a plea for doing little, by all denominations of Christians. But this people, in their straitened circumstances, gave last year over $5,000 to the various objects of benevolence.—*Southern Home.*

PROPOSED REFUNDING OF THE COTTON TAX.

A bill has been prepared, and will shortly be introduced in Congress, for refunding the taxes collected on raw cotton during the first four years after the close of the war. We opposed that tax when it was imposed, and during the whole period of its continuance, as unjust, inexpedient, and of doubtful constitutionality. But the question of refunding is attended with difficulties to which we cannot be blind. The tax was really paid by the producers; but in most cases they did not pay it directly. Most of the small planters sold their cotton at two or three cents a pound less to the agents who actually paid the tax; and if the tax were refunded to the agents who actually paid it, but lost nothing, there would be a manifest injustice. Equity requires that the reimbursement should be made to the small planters who sold their cotton at a discount and bore the burden of the tax; but there are great practical difficulties in the way of doing them justice. If the tax were to be refunded to agents and speculators who did not suffer, it would be a scandalous misappropriation of the public money.

The bill, of which we have an early copy, stands on solid grounds enough if the tax could be restored to the parties who really paid it. It recites, in its preamble, that, after two solemn arguments, the judges of the Supreme Court were equally divided as to the constitutionality of the tax, thus leaving its constitutionality questionable. The preamble also recites that no other raw agricultural product of any State has been so taxed; a statement which is true in point of fact, and convicts the authors of the tax of an injurious and unjust discrimination. The fact that Congress repealed the tax on cotton, is a confession that it was unequal and unwise; and there can be no doubt that it ought to be refunded, if the money could be restored to the real sufferers.

The bill to which we refer contemplates the appointment of a commission to ascertain by whom the cotton tax was paid, and to whom it ought to be restored. We hope the question may be discussed by Congress in a spirit of fairness and justice; and if (which we doubt) there is any practicable way of refunding the money to those who really paid it, we are very willing that the planting interest should be made whole.—*N. Y. World.*

Modern *Borgias* are becoming exceedingly plentiful in this country. The latest story in which a woman poisoner figures, comes from Louisville, and relates to a girl who, young and beautiful, came to that city twelve years ago from Germany. She subsequently went to Rockport, Ind., where she took service in the family of an old and wealthy farmer named Sharpp. In about two years Mrs. Sharpp died suddenly, and in due time the girl, whose name was Catharine Melchior, married the widower, first insisting that his farm, then valued at $25,000, should be deed to her, and other property belonging to the old man should be placed in her hands. About two years afterwards Mr. Sharpp grew suddenly sick and died, and in a few months the second Mrs. Sharpp, still young and beautiful, was sought and obtained in marriage by a Mr. Batchellor, who, after two or three years, was also carried to his grave. Suspicion was aroused, the usual exhumation followed, poison was discovered, and the woman was held for trial in $20,000 bail. This she procured by securing her bondsmen by mortgages on real estate valued at $35,000; when, carefully collecting the proceeds of her remaining property, she left for parts unknown. It is not expected that she will return to make trouble in selecting a jury.

NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS.

The relative population of the several cities and towns in this State is very little known. A friend has furnished us with the following list of all those whose population exceeded five hundred.

It is an interesting table, and is well worthy of preservation. The figures are taken from the official census reports:

1. Wilmington,	13,446
1. Raleigh,	7,790
3. Newbern,	5,849
4. Fayetteville,	4,660
5. Charlotte,	4,473
6. Salisbury,	3,327
7. Beaufort,	2,430
8. Washington,	2,004
9. Asheville,	1,400
10. Plymouth,	1,389
11. Tarboro;	1,340
12. Edenton,	1,243
13. Goldsboro'	1,134
14. Kinston,	1 103
15. Wilson,	1,036
16. Elizabeth Bity,	930
17. Oxford,	916
18. Concord,	878
19. Smithville,	810
20. Hillsboro'	809
21. Murfreesboro'	752
22. Louisburg,	750
23. Statesville,	644
24. Lumberton,	615
25. Greenville,	601
26. Morganton,	554

Wilmington Journal.

After a long and patient experiment, a California horticulturist discovered that petroleum would kill the borer that infests the orchards of the Golden State.—The fact was made known far and wide; and many fruit growers availed themselves of the valuable discovery. By their experiments the further fact was established that petroleum not only killed the borer but the tree!

Harness should be washed and oiled once in six months after it is commence being used. If it is neglected for years and becomes hard, it is next to impossible to make it soft and as pliable as harness should be to wear well and be easy for the horse.

SUPREME COURT OF N. C.

Opinions have been delivered as follows;

State vs. Harvey Perkins, from Buncombe—no error—judgment affirmed.

W. H Howerton, *et. al.*, vs. S McD Tate, *et. al.*, from Rowan—no error—judgment affirmed.

State vs. R P Roseman, from Rowan—error—*venire de novo.*

Wm McCombs vs. Albert Wallace, from Mecklenburg—error—judgment reversed.

W H Howerton vs. S. McD. Tate, from Buncombe—judgment affirmed.

R M Oates, *et. al.*, vs. Wm G Gray, from Mecklenburg—error in judgment—neither party entitled to costs.

R H & R W McDowell, Adm'rs, vs. D Asbury, *et. al.*, Executors—error.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Gentleman Halted on the Road by Highwaymen and robed of his Money, &c.

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, Mr. John H. Harper, who resides near Scott's Hill, in this county, was suddenly halted on the road, while on his way to this city, by four men, either colored or white men disguised. One of the robbers seized the bridle of the horse, when Mr. Harper jumped out of his cart and approached him, seeing which the villain drew a pistol. Mr. Harper, having no arms, was immediately overpowered by his assailants, by whom he was robbed of $195 in money and some articles of value, hat, pocket knife, &c. The parties then entered the cart and drove in the direction of the city. The robbery occurred on the Newbern road, about four miles from Wilmington. Taken altogether, this is one of the most bold and daring robberies that has ever occured in this vicinity, and it is to be hoped for the good name of our county, if for nothing more, the guilty parties may be speedily brought to justice.—*Wil. Star.*

☞ Mr. Dempsey Gardner, of Edgecombe died a few days since, at the respectable age of one hundred years. The wife of Mr. G., who survives him, is now between ninety and one hundred years old; she was the bride of his youth and the only wife he ever had. A numerous offspring of children, grand children, and great grand children have been the comfort and support of their old age.

Wilson Plain Dealer.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

The School Law which was ratified February 7th, 1872, provides:

That two dollars shall be paid from the Public School Funds for each pupil that may be taught four months in a free school.

The intention of the law is, that the Public School Funds shall be used to *aid*, and not wholly to *maintain* free schools. Any district or neighborhood which may desire to avail itself of aid, must raise by subscription an amount which, added to the aid to be received from the School Fund, will be sufficient to pay the salary of the teacher, and then employ the teacher.

The parents of the children to be taught, and the patrons of the school employ the teacher. They must, however, employ a teacher who can produce a certificate of mental and moral qualification from the County Examiner. The School Committee have no part in employing teachers. It is their duty, however, at the middle and end of every term of a free school, to give an order on the County Treasurer, payable to the teacher for the time taught.

The schools of the two races are to be separate, and each race acts for itself in making up schools, employing teachers, and in building, repairing and furnishing school houses.

All free schools which were begun and not completed prior to the ratification of this act, may be continued till the seventh day of March, 1872, and the School Committees in every such case may give an order as heretofore in payment of teacher's wages for the time actually taught prior to that date. If the school, or any part of it, is taught after that date, the Committee may give an order in payment of the teacher's wages only in accordance with the provisions of the present School Law.

When a district is not able to maintain a free school four months, it may receive aid for two months in the same proportion.

Provision is also made for purchasing sites, and paying one-half the cost of building, repairing and furnishing school houses.

The school year begins January, 1st, and ends December, 31st.

The County Commissioners of each county, are a Board of Education for the county. The Chairman of the County Commissioners is the Chairman, the Register of Deeds, the Secretary, and the County Treasurer, the Treasurer of the County Board of Education.

The County Board of Education for each county shall hold regular meetings every year on the second Monday of March, the Board shall appoint a suitable person for "County Examiner," who shall see that the Sheriff of the county shall pay at least seventy-five per cent. of the *entire* State and county poll taxes for school purposes, to the County Treasurer.

The Chairman and Secretary of the County Board of Education must approve all orders on the County Treasurer, and all requisitions of the County Treasurer on the State Board of Education for school money. The latter must be attested by the county seal.

The balances due the respective counties of the apportionments of 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, will be sent to the County Treasurers, as soon as the proper forms can be sent to them, and returned, approved by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Board of Education.

Each county retains exclusively all the property and poll taxes levied and collected in the county and apportionments from the State funds, for school purposes in the county.

The school funds of the county are not distributed among the townships, according to the number of children as heretofore, but are paid to teachers of free schools without regard to locality. The State aids those who aid themselves.

The present school law was passed by the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote, and by the Senate with very few dissenting votes. It may therefore be regarded as an almost unanimous endorsement of the principle of free schools supported by taxation. The present school system, however, will be of but little value without the aid and active co-operation of school officers and parents and guardians.

The school laws and necessary forms will be printed and distributed over the State without delay.

ALEXANDER McIVER,
Supt. Pub. Instruction.

Feb. 12th, 1872.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The Committee on Elections and Privileges have agreed to report in favor of Ransom and against Abbott. Gov. Vance was not considered in the case.

The majority and minority ku klux reports are nearly ready. They agree that nearly all the Southern States are approaching financial ruin from bad legislation to the ku klux. One report attributes bad legislation to the ku klux, the other attributes the ku klux to bad legislation.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Full Cabinet meeting to-day.

The crew of the Corsage will get one hundred and ninety thousand dollars for destroying the Confederate steamer Alabama.

The law regulating the manufacture and sale of stamped post office envelopes will not be altered.

Congressional.

SENATE.—The entire day was occupied on the resolution into the sale of arms to France. Schurz was bitter and denunciatory, frequently prompted by Sumner. Morton replied, but the vast crowd which left upon the conclusion of Schurz, drowned his voice. Morton's discussion was confined entirely to Republicans except occasional incessive questions from the Democrats. Schurz statement of the case makes a violation of the law certain and a swindle.

New York.

New York, Feb 20.—The District Attorney has been directed to prosecute all merchants who have bribed custom officers.

☞ The "Journal of the Farm," published at Philadelphia, says: The farmers of North Carolina deserve much credit for the rapid strides they are making towards excellence in the quality of their dried fruit. They are now sending dried apples to our market that far surpass anything we ever saw from any other State, being the celebrated apples from New York State entirely in the shade.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Hon. S. F. Cary, the brilliant Temperance Orator of Ohio, is to make a lecturing tour through North Carolina in April next.

He will lecture at the following places:

Raleigh,	April	16
Fayetteville,	"	18—19
Raleigh, again,	"	20
Goldsboro',	"	22
Newbern,	"	23
Goldsboro', again,	"	24
Greensboro',	"	26
Salisbury,	"	29
Charlotte,	"	30
Greensboro', again,	May	1

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: The case of Mrs. Denning vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, for the loss of her husband, killed during the Dudley railroad disaster, commenced in our Superior Court last Saturday and consumed the entire attention of the court until Wednesday evening, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff with damages to the amount of $3,776. Mrs. Denning claimed $10,000. The company took an appeal.

The *Sedalia* (Mo.) *Times* concludes an account of the exploration of a cave in Bowling Green township, with the following sketch of a member of the party: "The appearance of our honored friend, Judge Townsly, as he emerged from the cave with a handkerchief around his head, crawling on all fours, and a lighted candle in his mouth, adorned a picture unparalleled in the judicial annals of our country."

MARRIED:

At the Post-office in Salisbury, by David L. Bringle, Esq., on the 15th instant, Andrew Winklen and Miss Amanda Hedrick.

In Litaker Township, on the 21st Feb., by the same, Mr. John Hartman and Miss Mary Jane Gaskey.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. Jesse Walton, by Rev. J. Scherer, Mr. Geo. H Kennerly and Miss Eliza Walton.

By the same, at the house of Mrs. Mollie Miller, on the 15th inst., Mr. George M. Barringer and Miss Maggi M. Kluttz of Rowan.

DIED:

At his residence in this county on the 10th inst., Henry D. Verble, near the forty second year of his age. His body was deposited in the Cemetery at Union Church, on the 13th instant; the funeral services being conducted by the writer, and attend by a large concourse of relatives and sympathising friends. S. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina, by W. J. Dickson, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and that on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of R. H. Broadfield, Register in Bankruptcy, at Salisbury, N. C., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors, who have proved their debts, and all other persons interested, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Dated at Wilmington, N. C., on the 21st day of Feb., A. D. 1872.

23:2tp] WM. LARKINS, Clerk.

1300 Acres Land For Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the following Tracts of Land and Town Lots, viz:

750 acres lying 1½ miles west of Mocksville, on the West side of Bear Creek, known as the Keller, Latham and Smoot lands. These lands have on them ample Dwellings, and all necessary out-buildings; are well watered, finely timbered, have an abundance of Meadow, and are well adapted to the finest grades of Tobacco. If not sold entire the tract will be divided to suit purchasers.——Also, 500 acres, unimproved, in Clarksville township, near Bear Creek Church, in two separate tracts.—Also, 60 acres within and near the corporate limits of the Town of Mocksville, embracing a number of improved and unimproved lots, among which is the dwelling house and lot formerly occupied by the undersigned, upon which are all the necessary out-buildings, a well of good water, an excellent Barn, and a very select Orchard. Also, the Store House and Lot formerly occupied by the subscriber, North-East of the Public Square, & the Brick Office Lot, occupied by T. A. Meroney. Also, a House and Lot occupied by W. B. Jones, and the Blacksmith Shop Lot.

Parties wishing to view the lands on Bear Creek will in my absence, call on Mr. J. L. Bowles, or Mr. Thomas Taylor. Bargains will be given.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Agent for the holder of Title Deeds, and also agent for the Mortgagee of the property.

Farmington, Davie county, N. C.
Feb 20th, 1872 23:4pd

WANTED $1000!

For 12 months. Mortgage on real estate, and also personal security given if desired. Address Watchman Office for three weeks.

Feb. 23d 1872 23:3t

TABACCO!

MOREHEAD'S WAREHOUSE

GREENSBORO' N. C.,

Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after the first Wednesday in March, (6th,) for the sale of

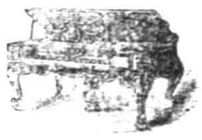
LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices, if the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be taken in," and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first class prizery attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to teamsters, and no pains will be spared by the undersigned to do the best for consignors; they can't do more, and no man to his neighbors, that the good Lord approves of.

Very respectfully,
EUGENE MOREHEAD.

Feb 23, 1872. 3m:22

TRIUMPHANT!

1869  1870

17 Gold & Silver Medals

WERE awarded to CHAS. M. STIEFF, manufacturer of PIANOS over 14 different Makers in New York, Baltimore and Boston Manufacturers.

OFFICE AND NEW WAREROOMS,
No 9 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

The Stieff Pianos contain all the latest improvements found in a first-class Piano, with several improvements of his own invention not found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufactured.

A large assortment of Second Hand Pianos always on hand, from $75 to $300.

Parlor and Church Organs, some 20 different styles on hand, from $50 and upwards.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues, containing names of over 1000 Southerners, (500 of which are ministers,) who have bought the Stieff Piano since the close of the war. 22:4m

J ALLEN BROWN, Agent.
Salisbury, N. C.

Executrix Notice

HAVING qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Jane E. Murphy dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Jane E. Murphy to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before the 14th day of February, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SUSAN W. MURPHY,
Salisbury, Feb 14, 1872. Executrix.

STILWELL'S Great Southern Fertilizer

FOR SALE BY

E. C. GRIER & CO.,

Old Stand, Trade St., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Ingredients for one Ton, $28. Increased yield from 100 to 200 per cent.

What other people say about the Stilwell.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.

☞ The yield with me was at least 300 per cent. I want four Tons this year.

I. J. PRICE.

☞ I could see no difference in the yield between guano made by Peoples and Wilcox & Gibbs' Manipulated.

J. H STEWART.

☞ I am perfectly satisfied with the result of your Fertilizer. I shall buy no other.

W. R. HARKEY.

☞ 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 undoubtedly a success. I intend using it again if I can get it.

SAM'L A. GARRISON.
CHESTER CO., S. C.

☞ I used it with Gibbs' Manipulated and Navassa side by side. 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 again this year.

JACOB DOVE.

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 Prolific Cotton Seed," the "Watt Plow" and Castings.

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

E. C. G. & CO.
FOSTER & HORAH,
Agts., Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 8th 1872. 6:21