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Mattie's Wants and Wishes.

I want a piece of tallo
To make my doll a gless;
I don't want a big piece—
A yard'll do, I dees.

I wish you'd frol my needle,
And find my fumble, too;
I has such hoaps of sewin'
I don't know what to do.

My Herry tore her apron
A tum'lin' down the stairs,
And Cesar's hat his pantaloon,
And needs a nuzzer pair.

I want my Mand a bonnet;
She has't none at all;
And Fred must have a jacket;
His tizzer one's too small.

I want to go to grandma's,
You promised me I might;
I know she'll like to see me—
I want to go to-night.

She lets me wash the dishes,
And see in grandpa's watch—
I wish I had four pennies
To buy some better shoes.

I want some never mittens—
I wish you'd knit me some,
'Cause most my finger freezes.
They leak as in the foam.

I wore it out last summer
A pullin' George's sled—
I wish you would laugh so,
It hurts me in my head.

I wish I had a cookie—
I'm hungry's I can be;
If you hasn't pretty large ones,
You'd better bring me five.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

SPRING
From beyond the purple clouds,
Through the mild and balmy air,
Starts the April sunshine down,
On the world so fresh and fair,
Mid the verdure, here and there,
Flowers peep with golden eyes;
Sparkling rain-drops gaily fall,
Like a blessing from the skies.

SUMMER
Through the sultry summer skies,
Light clouds slowly come and go,
Peacefully their shadows fall
On the dreamy world below,
Merrily the crickets sing,
In the meadows green and fair,
Summer roses are in bloom,
And their fragrance fills the air.

AUTUMN
Gloomy clouds are flying past,
And the cool October breeze,
Sighing with a mournful sound
Through the branches of the trees,
Scatter Autumn's golden leaves
Roughly over the world so drear,
Summer's sunny days are past,
And the wintry storms are near.

WINTER
From the North the chilling winds,
With a solemn moaning, blow
O'er the dark and dismal world,
Covered by the fleecy snow,
Autumn's glory long has fled,
And the trees, so tall and bare,
Stand like sentinels, alone,
In the cold and frosty air.

See the crystal icicles,
Clinging to the frozen eaves,
And the cold, white window panes
Covered o'er with phantom leaves,
Gathered in the golden gale,
From the stable fields below,
Son will weary nature find
Rest, beneath the winter's snow.

INFLUENCE.
Drop follows drop, and swells
With rain the sweeping river;
Word follows word, and tells
A truth that lives forever.

Flake follows flake, like spirits
Whose wings the wind disperse;
Thought follows thought, and lights
The realm of mind forever.

Beam follows beam to cheer
The cloud a bolt would shiver;
Throb follows throb, and fear
Gives place to joy forever.

The drop, the flake, the beam,
Teach us a lesson ever;
The word, the thought, the dream,
Impress the soul forever.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.
At 10 a. m., Mr. President Ransom called the convention to order.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hassell of the convention.
On motion of Mr. Durham the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.
The ordinance reported by the Committee on the Executive Department, that the Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution and whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by law, was taken up.

The ordinance passed its second reading.
SPECIAL ORDER.
The ordinance to reduce the number of state senators to 25, was announced.
Mr. Barringer offered an ordinance as a substitute for the pending proposition, that the senate shall consist of 24 members elected for six years and divided into three classes, one-third to go out of office every two years.
Mr. Clingman was opposed to the proposition.

Mr. Badger favored the proposition.
He was really in favor of lopping off the senate altogether. He was in favor of retaining the house of representatives as the popular branch, and giving the governor a qualified veto power. He moved to recommit to the Committee on the Legislative Department with instruction to report an ordinance to abolish the senate and giving the governor the veto power, but a majority vote to override the veto.
After some debate Mr. Vaughan took the floor. He had introduced the original ordinance to abolish the senate. He utterly failed to see what check the senate was on hasty legislation. He thought it ought to be abolished as a matter of economy. If the ordinance to abolish the senate utterly failed to pass, he was in favor of the one to reduce the number of senators.

Mr. Turner was opposed to the whole matter.
Mr. Albertson thought that the use for the senate had long since passed and he was in favor of abolishing it.
Mr. Manning of Chatham, moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was rejected, yeas 52, nays 61.
Mr. Badger withdrew his motion to recommit.
On motion of Mr. Price the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.
THURSDAY, Sept. 30.
At 10 a. m. Mr. President Ransom called the Convention to order.
Prayer by Rev. John Smedes of the city. Journal of yesterday read approved.
Mr. French presented a petition from ladies of Wilmington, Fayetteville, and surrounding towns for the convention to make laws to put down the sale of liquor.
On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the petition was rejected on account of not being signed.
Mr. Manning of New Hanover, submitted a report from the Committee on Amendment.
Mr. French again offered the petition from the ladies of Wilmington in regard to the sale of liquor, saying that the objection to it on account of being anonymous was removed, as he had the signatures of the ladies. Mr. Woodfin, had signed it in behalf of the ladies. The petition was received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Reid, from the Committee on Revision, made a report.
Mr. Roberts of Gates, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the current committee of several ordinances.
Mr. Shepherd, from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, submitted a report.
Mr. Manning of Chatham, moved the previous question, which call was sustained.
Mr. French's amendment was defeated by a vote of 51 to 55.
Mr. Faircloth's amendment was then lost by a vote of 51 to 55.
Mr. Menden moved an amendment that no such officer be appointed by the General Assembly. Lost by a vote of 50 to 51.

By Mr. Holtan: An ordinance to submit the question of the partition of W. W. Holden to the people of the state at the election upon the amendments to the constitution adopted by this convention. Referred.
By Mr. Vaughn: An ordinance to amend sec. 9, art. 2. Referred. (This ordinance makes age for senators 21 instead of 25.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
The question recurred upon Mr. Barringer's substitute published yesterday.
Mr. Avery moved to recommit the whole matter to the Committee on the Legislative Department, and on the motion called the previous question.
The yeas and nays were called and the call for the previous question was sustained by a vote of yeas 57, nays 55.
The question then recurred on the motion to recommit and it prevailed by a vote of yeas 58, nays 54.
The announcement of the vote taken yesterday on the motion to lay on the table Mr. Jarvis' resolution recommending the Robeson county case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, was announced as the next thing to order.
Mr. Tourgee said that he raised the same objection which he did on yesterday, to-wit: that Messrs. McEachin and Sinclair had no right to vote and asked a decision of the chair.
The chair said that he had already decided some four or five times and would reiterate the decision.
The chair ruled that it was not the proper time for an appeal and that the vote must be announced, and was about to so announce it when a storm of calls of "object" "object" "object" and yells and hoots burst from the Republican side, which put the convention in a state of confusion from which it did not recover for nearly two hours.
Various gentlemen denounced the scene as being pre-criminously disgraceful.
After a disorderly and loud debate Mr. Tourgee withdrew his appeal and the chair announced the vote as standing yeas 59, nays 57, so the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Jarvis' resolution recommending the Robeson county matter was adopted lays on the table.
Mr. Tourgee moved that the ballot be verified by expounding the names of Messrs. McEachin and Sinclair.
Mr. Davis next took the floor. He said that the resolution of Mr. Jarvis was simply committing the question to the Committee on Privileges and Elections as ascertain what was the true will of the people of Robeson. He proceeded to prove that all the requirements of justice went to show that the matter should be recommitment.
Here another long debate arose, and at several times a number of delegates were speaking at once, almost refusing to obey the decisions of the chair.
Mr. Manning of Chatham, demanded the previous question.
The yeas and nays were called and the call was sustained by a vote of yeas 56, nays 53.
The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Tourgee to disallow the vote of Messrs. McEachin and Sinclair and on the demand of Mr. Justice the yeas and nays were called.
During ballot Mr. Badger objected to the

vote of Messrs. McEachin and Sinclair.
The chair ruled that the objection could not be made during the call of the vote and not until after the announcement of the vote.
Mr. Tourgee's motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 54 nays 56.
Mr. Chamberlain for the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented a protest against the action of the convention in recommending the Robeson county contest matter. The protest was ordered to be spread on the journal.
By Mr. Boyd: An ordinance to amend art. 4 of the constitution. This amendment provides that the general assembly shall levy no tax to pay any part of the public debt until the act levying the same is ratified by the people.
The rules were suspended and the ordinance was made special order for Saturday at 10 minutes after 11 a. m.

On motion the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.
Raleigh, Oct. 1.
Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Ransom in the chair.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kerr, member of the Convention.
Journal of yesterday read and approved.
INSTRUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.
By Mr. Durham, an ordinance to confer upon the General Assembly the power to regulate the charges for freight upon railways and other public conveyances. Referred.
By Mr. Bennett, a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, relating to the Charter and Salisbury Narrow Gauge Railroad.
By Mr. Badger a resolution of inquiry to the Judicial Committee as to whether this Convention has the right to grant divorces. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
The resolution of Mr. Albertson instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the Robeson county contest without delay was considered, on motion of Mr. Albertson to suspend the rules and put the resolution on its passage.
Mr. Albertson supported his motion at some length.
Resolution adopted by acclamation.
Mr. Withers asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as that Committee was now moving the matter with all the speed possible, without the resolution. The Convention refused to excuse him.

CALENDAR.
Resolution to amend art. 3, sec. 10: provides that the Governor shall, by and with the consent of a majority of the Senate, appoint all officers authorized by this Constitution and when appointments are not otherwise provided.
Messrs. Barringer and Tourgee agreed that this bill would be a dangerous one to the liberties of the people, as it would place too much power in the hands of the Executive and the Senate.
Mr. Manning of Chatham, said the gentleman upon the other side had seen ghosts when there was no graveyard near. There was nothing behind this proposition, and there was no advantage sought to be taken by it.
Mr. French moved an amendment that the sanction of a majority of the General Assembly be required instead of that of the Senate only.
Mr. Faircloth moved that the amendment include "such officers as may be created by law," and that it include such officers as may be elected, which would have the effect of preventing the Legislature from electing Executive or Judicial officers.
Mr. Manning of Chatham, moved the previous question, which call was sustained.
Mr. French's amendment was defeated by a vote of 51 to 55.
Mr. Faircloth's amendment was then lost by a vote of 51 to 55.
Mr. Menden moved an amendment that no such officer be appointed by the General Assembly. Lost by a vote of 50 to 51.

The main question then passed its third and final reading by a vote of 55 to 57.
Mr. Tourgee moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion was made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock. The motion was so postponed.

SPECIAL ORDER.
Being the motion of Mr. Avery to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance concerning the appropriation of the school fund was adopted.
Mr. Bowman advocated briefly the reconsideration.
Mr. Avery withdrew his motion.

MISCELLANEOUS.
An ordinance to add a section to art. 4. Providing that no amendment to the Constitution shall have the effect of vacating any office now held by virtue of the 4th article, until the present terms of such officers shall have expired.
The ordinance then passed its second reading.
Mr. Jarvis moved to suspend the rules and put the ordinance on its third reading. Adopted.
A considerable time was lost in the consideration of motions to adjourn, these motions being withdrawn as often as make, points of order being made by a dozen or more delegates.
Finally a motion of Mr. Manning of Chatham, to adjourn was voted down, and Mr. Manning calling the previous question. The ordinance passed, at 3:20 o'clock, its third and final reading, with only Messrs. Goodwyn and Maxin voting against it. Adjourned.

A Terrible Alternative.
"You seem to be very much struck by that picture," said my old friend the Colonel (for as I don't mean to betray family secrets, I shall speak for him as the "Colonel" only, at whose cozy nook in Beckhamsire I had quatered myself for a few days.
Well, yes," I answered; "regarding it as a picture, I should say it is by no means the best of your collection, but regarding it as a portrait, there is something about it that 'fetsches' me. It is not that the face is either handsome or intellectual, but there is a strange, weird something about it which the artist seems to have caught fresh from the living face and transferred to the canvas, and which all his after art had failed to paint out. I am sure there is some grim secret connected with that picture; you may as well tell me what it is. If it a family secret, I promised to keep it sacred."
"Well," he answered after a moment's reflection, there is a painful story connected with it. The portrait is that of my grandfather—Dr. Mathias, let us call him. He was one of the physicians in ordinary to George III, which position he occupied long before he had reached middle age. He was a courteous, genial, kindly man, full of those social qualities which make a man a favorite of society. So much I have heard. When I knew him things were different. In the year 1770, full of high spirits and pleasing anticipations he went on the continent for a month's holiday; he came back at the end of it an altered man—his genial nature clouded with an incredible gloom. He purchased and retired to this place and turned his back upon the world, and though he was no world scorner, nothing would induce him to enter it again. He was a widower, and his only son—my father—was then a boy at Harrow. You imagine this was not a lively place for a high spirited young fellow to come home to. "They saw a little of each other. In due time my father married, and I was born. Years passed, and one wintry night, when I was about eighteen years old, we received a telegram summoning us here. We came and were shown into the room where you slept last night. The old man, with the stamp of death upon his face, was propped up on pillows where he had lain for hours, his eyes fixed on the door, watching for us. As we entered the room the filmy eyes brightened; his eager, outstretched hands trembled as we touched them. With the damp, death dew on his brow, his voice quaking, and his whole soul suttering as he lived over again one terrible moment of his life, he told us the story which I had the better put together in my own words."

It appears that during that momentous visit to the Continent he went to Naples. He was received by the best society, and most hospitably entertained in the most social and political circles, where he passed many pleasant hours discoursing intellectual and scientific subjects—chemistry, surgery, and once, among these things, the use and misuse of poisons cropped up in the course of conversation, and some one present—a gentleman of some note and importance—asked what was the quickest and easiest death to die. The subject was freely debated.

One even he returned from one of those pleasant gatherings, and in a reflective mood of mind, sat for an hour looking over the moonlit city and the beautiful, world-famous bay. It was near the midnight when two strangers were shown in to him, requested his immediate attendance in a case of great urgency.
A carriage was at the door: he got in first, they followed him, pulling down the blinds, and the carriage rattled away.
They seemed to drive a great distance turning and turning many times. Once he inquired, "Had they far to go?" and received the brief answer, "No." At last they drove into the courtyard of a great house. The door opened as if by magic.
They ascended the wide stone staircase, and on reaching the first landing they threw open a door, and for a second he was almost blinded by the blaze of light that streamed out upon him. The door closed behind him as he stepped in the room. He took in the whole aspect of the room at a glance; it was gorgeously furnished and brilliantly illuminated with wax candles; at a table near the heavily curtained window a man of stern, commanding appearance, sat writing. He raised his head as they entered, and pointing to the far end of the room, exclaimed, "Your patient lies there, sir."

Grandfather's eyes followed the direction of his finger, and observed a woman stretched upon a couch. Where had he seen that face before? Slowly it dawned upon his memory. A few days back he had been at the theatre, and glancing around was struck by a beautiful, fair face, which, for the time, fascinated him; he thought it the loveliest there. He looked on it again now; but how changed! The hands were clasped upon the breast, as though in prayer; a dumb, white terror was written on the face; and in the great, uplifted eyes there was a helpless, despairing agony sickening to behold.

He inquired what was the matter—how she had been attacked, and seeing that she was gagged he begged them to release her mouth, that she might answer his questions, adding:
"I must know something of the symptoms before I can attempt a cure."
"Your business here is to kill, not to cure, doctor," said one in a strangely sad tone which accorded ill with his stern, fearful phrase. "Your patient has spoken her last word in this world. She is doomed to die by a secret, though just, tribunal, but we must temper justice with mercy and spare her the sham and public disgrace. You can cause her to die easily and secretly; therefore we have

A Brussels Love Story.
There is a very pretty story told in connection with the introduction of the manufacture of fine lace in Brussels. A poor young girl named Gertrude was dying for the love of a young man, whose wealth precluded all hopes of marriage. One night as she sat weeping a lady entered her cottage, and without saying a word placed in her lap a cushion, with its bobbins filled with thread. The lady then, in perfect silence, showed her how to work the bobbins, and how to make all sorts of delicate patterns and complicated stitches. As daylight approached, the maiden had learned the art, and the mysterious visitant disappeared. The price of the maiden's lesson made her rich on account of its valuable patterns, and she was able to marry the object of her love. Many years after, while living in luxury with her numerous family about her, she was startled by the mysterious lady entering her comfortable house—this time not silent, but looking stern. She said: "Here you enjoy peace and comfort, while without are famine and trouble. I helped you; you have not helped your neighbor. The angels weep for you, and turn away their faces weep for you, and Gertrude went forth with her cushion and bobbins in her hand, and going from cottage to cottage offered to teach the art she had so mysteriously learned. So they all became rich, and the country also.

ORDINANCES ADOPTED.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 14, OF CONSTITUTION.
1. Resolved, That section 14th, of Art. IV, be amended so to read as follows: Every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The Judges shall hold the Courts of the different districts successively, and may exchange districts, provided that no Judge shall hold the same district oftener than once in two years.
2. Resolved, The General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both Houses shall have power to remove a Judge of the Superior or Superior Court for incapacity.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
The Committee on the Judicial Department, which was referred Resolution No. 185, have considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the following substitute:
2. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That section fourth, article four of the Constitution shall read as follows:
"That every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The Judges shall preside in the Courts of the different districts, successively; no Judge shall hold the Courts in the same district oftener than once in four years; but in case of the protracted illness of the Judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall become unable to preside, the Governor may

brought her here."
"A doctor never travels without his tools," resumed the stranger, and as he spoke he turned the lace back from the tender throat, and pointing to it, added significantly: "Open the jugular vein; it is the easiest and quickest way to die." My grandfather started back amazed and horror-struck. These were the very words he had uttered during one of those pleasant gatherings at the house of a Neapolitan a few days back.
"How dare you propose to me such a crime?" he exclaimed. "I am an Englishman, and will not commit murder."
"Pshaw! your nation produces as many honorable criminals as any other. Do your work, sir, and quickly!"
"I refuse to obey your cruel command. Let me go."
"The man who had been writing, and until now had taken no part whatever in the scene that was passing around him, then rose and joined the group. Lying his hand lightly on my grandfather's shoulder, he said:
"There is no escape for you, doctor; every moment you hesitate you prolong that woman's pain. She must die; and you can dispatch her with painless speed."
"What if I refuse? You cannot force me to commit so foul a murder."
He pointed to two swarthy figures (either soldiers or livered servants of some noble family—my grandfather could not tell which), who had been standing motionless by the couch, and answered:
"Then those faithful fellows will dispatch you and afterwards dispatch her; they are not professional, and their work will be clumsily done. If the operation be not performed upon your patient before the clock strikes, you know your fate—your life without saving hers. She is doomed; no power on earth can save her."
It was vain to speak or to expostulate with those fiends in human form. He felt they were as stern and inexorable as fate. It was as cruel as horrible and cowardly. Five men assembled to witness the professional murder of a young and beautiful woman!
The clock began to chime the quarters; it was about to strike. At a given signal the statue-like figures stepped forward and rapidly uncoiled a rope with a noose already made; they were about to slip it over his head and hang him to a beam which ran along the centre of the ceiling. The horror of facing a sudden and violent death seized him—his death would avail her nothing for when he died, his senses were in a whirl; he threw up his hands and sprang forward.
"I'll do it!" he exclaimed, and fell on his knees before her. "They will have your life; I can not save you, child; but I can abate you from their rough and cruel hands, and put you painlessly to rest. Forgive me forgive me, for it is in mercy to you I do this cruel deed."
The white hand went out to him and closed over his in a soft, forgiving clasp; the agony died out of the sweet eyes as they rested one moment on his face; then with a low sigh she closed them and turned away her head. In another moment her young life was ebbing slowly away. He remained by her side, holding her hand in his and watching till all was over. He would not for a second leave her with those stern men, lest a wounding word or rough touch might disturb her on her way from this world to the next. He was conducted from the place in the same way as he had entered it, and when his conductors took leave of him they suggested that it would be well if he would leave Naples with as little delay as possible. This forced murder—for such it really was—lay upon his conscience to the end of his life, and filled it with one long remorse—a living nightmare—for that scene way always present to his mind. The change that had puzzled us, puzzled us no more. He could not carry his secret to the grave with him, so he gave it into our keeping.
"It's a terrible story!" I exclaimed.
"And, unlike most terrible stories, it is true," he answered. "Come out for a breath of fresh air and sunshine, to blow this gloomy subject from our senses."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HARDWARE.
When you want Hardware at low figures, call on the undersigned at No. 2 Granite Row.
D. A. ATWELL.
Salisbury, N. C., May 13-14.

CEDAR COVE NURSERY.
FRUIT TREES, VINES & PLANTS. A large stock at reasonable rates. New Catalogue for 1875 and 76 with full descriptions of fruits, sent free. Address: CRAFT & SAILOR, RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C. July 1, 1875.—4m.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.
At the old stand of Foster & Horah. Just received a full line of Hats, and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed. Ribbons, Sewing and all the latest French and American novelties, at
ALL PRICES.
Orders executed with care and dispatch. Pinking and Stamping done to order. The Store will be conducted on the Cash system and no goods or work will be charged to any one. This rule is unvariable.
MRS. S. J. HALYBURTON.
April, 15th—6w.

Spring Stock 1875.
120 Bags Coffee,
50 Barrels Sugar,
40 " Molasses,
5000 lbs. Bacon, 2000 lbs. Lard,
2000 lbs. Best Sugar Cured Hams,
20 Kegs Soda,
20 Boxes
50 " Adamantine Candles,
40 " Soap, 2000 lbs. Carolina Rice,
30 Cases Oysters,
20 do Brandy Peaches,
20 do Lemon Syrup,
10 do Fresh Peaches,
10 do Pine Apples,
25 do Smoking Tobacco,
25 Gross Sewing, 25 Coils Cotton & Jute Rope,
40 doz. Painted Pails,
40 Boxes Assorted Candy,
100 Reams Wrapping Paper,
A full line of Wood & Willow ware,
A full line of Boots & Shoes (very cheap),
A full line of Hats,
A full line of Saddles & Bridles, Salt, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Canned Goods, Royal Baking Powder, Cigars, Tobacco, Crockery, Kerosene Tapers & Machine Oil, &c. &c.
The above stock was bought since the late heavy decline in prices, and is offered at whole sale & Retail at very short profits, for cash.
BINGHAM & CO.
June 3rd 1875.

SPECIAL.
No. 1. Heavy plow Shoes at \$100 worth \$200.
" " Women Shoes at \$125 " 150 & 175
Ladies Embroidered Slippers at 100 worth 150
Ladies Slippers at \$125 worth 175,
Ladies Croquet Slippers at \$125 worth \$200,
Ladies Cloth Gaiters at \$175 worth \$250,
Ladies Cloth Gaiters at \$225 worth \$300,
A large lot of Children Shoes very cheap.
BINGHAM & CO.

LOOK OUT
Ames, of Mississippi.
Since the people of Arkansas got rid of the blighting curse of Clayton's rule, every thing is tranquilized. Since the State of Texas passed into the hands of the Democrats everything is quiet. There is no State in the Union so prosperous as Mississippi. Such would be the condition of Mississippi were it not for the rule of the infamous Ames. He said last summer that the killing of twenty or thirty negroes would be of service to the Republican party, and he is doing everything in his power to have the requisite number of negroes killed to subserve party purposes. Ames, "who has not been in the State more than a few weeks during the last six months, sends a whining letter to the President asking for Federal troops to preserve the peace. The President, if he does his duty, will administer a sharp rebuke to the gubernatorial humbug. The lawlessness which has unfortunately prevailed in Mississippi, is to be attributed in no small degree to the covert encouragement it receives from this man Ames, in order to make party capital. A prominent official of the State, and a Republican, too, has publicly announced he is willing to make oath that Ames expressed the wish 'a dozen negroes were slaughtered,' for the party consequence it would create. We have little doubt that this is true, and just as little that the Clinton slaughter was just what Ames wanted. How is it that Mississippi is exceptional in this sort of thing, if it is not that the Governor is utterly worthless as an Executive officer; if, indeed, he is not criminally responsible for the lawlessness which is disgracing one State of the Union!"

BELL & BRO.
Offer the best selection of Jewelry to be found in Western North Carolina, consisting of
LADIES' & GENTS' GOLD WATCHES & Gold Opera and Vest Chains, FINE GOLD PLATED Jewelry, SILVER WARE, GOLD PENS, &c.
They are agents for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles and Eye Glasses, manufactured from Minute Crystal PEBBLES, & and Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repairers; warranted 12 months, charges as low as warranted with good work.
Store on Main street, 2 doors above Hotel.
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