

Carolina Watchman.

OCTOBER, 14.

Ohio has probably gone Radical.

The Convention has adjourned. It seems to us like they were rather too hasty. It may be, however, that all was done that was thought necessary, and we do not find fault with any thing that was done with respect to the Amendments proposed; but we are inclined to think that the Convention should not have adjourned without first having disposed of the Public Debt. There is no sort of question about the power of the Convention to settle the debt question if the members had felt so disposed. We think it a misfortune that it was not done, since the people have been more anxious for a Convention to settle this matter than almost any thing else. It is left just where it was with the Legislature. This amounts to repudiating it in toto, but it is a sneaking, mean way of doing it; for we take it for granted that no Legislature will ever make provision to pay it, and of this the Convention was aware. It looks like a disposition to shirk responsibility.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRTIETH DAY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 9.

At 10 a. m., Mr. President Ransom called the convention to order. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the city. By Mr. Bryant, an ordinance to regulate and establish salaries of state officials, &c. Referred.

Mr. Turner, of Orange, offered the following petition from the grand jury of Wake, now in session:

"To the Honorable Delegates of the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, now in session:

The undersigned, grand jurors for the county of Wake, at the court now in session, would earnestly and respectfully ask of your honorable body to ordain that the \$15,000,000 of bonds known as special tax bonds, should not be paid by the legislature before the people of North Carolina who are to pay them shall be allowed to pass upon their merits and validity at the polls. Your grand jury and each member of it do believe said bonds were issued in bribery and scandalous corruption. And they will, as in duty bound, ever hope and pray for such an ordinance.

(Signed,) W. A. Rhodes, foreman; E. C. Fowle, clerk; W. D. Alford, G. W. Atkinson, W. H. Edwards, W. C. Bledsoe, John J. Eddins, W. H. Chambliss, S. C. Chambliss, T. Broadwell, E. L. Mills, H. Watkins, Mike Jones, colored, T. G. Stephens, Charles Yates, B. F. Snipes.

Mr. Turner said the boldest man Kentucky ever saw said on a great occasion, "there was a courage he did not possess, a courage he did not have; he would not lay himself down in the way of glory and prosperity of his country; he was too cowardly for that." The subject matter of this petition had produced a clamor for the past nine years from one end of this state to the other. This monstrous debt was held up as in the way of the glory and prosperity of a state. He hoped that before the prayer of the grand jury would be granted, and that his Democratic friends at least would not be found laying themselves down in the way of the prosperity and advancement of the common mother of us all. It was said this would be our last day; he had heard as much out of doors, but he could not believe that this convention would adjourn without settling this vexatious question.

The ordinance to amend art. 11 by the addition of a new section, was taken up. The following is the proposed section:

The Constitution of this State be added at the end and read as follows: "The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor, shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming thereof, when done in such manner, as may be provided by law."

On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the ordinance was so amended as to prohibit the punishment of convicts so hired out, except by a responsible officer of the State.

The question recurred upon the passage of the ordinance on its second reading, which passed by a vote of 98 to 9.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Bennett moved to amend by saying that no convicts shall be farmed out who have been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to rape, or arson. Accepted.

Mr. Young moved to amend by saying, "but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the Penitentiary Board or some officer of this State." Accepted.

The ordinance then passed its third reading. On motion of Mr. Durham, the rules were suspended and the ordinance to strike out sec. 35 art. 4, and to insert a new section therefor, was taken up. The following is the ordinance:

"Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled. That section thirty-five article four, of the Constitution of this State, be stricken out, and the following inserted in its stead, to read as follows: "All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article of the Constitution, shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointee shall hold the office until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held in all such offices. If any person elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such office shall be appointed to and filled, as herein. All incumbents of said offices shall hold until their successors are qualified."

Under a suspension of the rules, the ordinance passed its second and third readings. On motion of Mr. Barringer, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance leaving the General Assembly to provide laws concerning the carrying of concealed weapons passed its second and third readings.

The committee on the Judicial Department recommended the adoption of the following to be an additional section to article 4 of the Constitution: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other Courts in the Supreme Court, the Judges shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceeding eight years."

The ordinance then passed its third reading by a vote of 57 to 49.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the rules were suspended and the following ordinance was considered: "All marriages between a white man and a negro or Indian, or between a white person and a person of negro or Indian descent, to the third generation, inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited."

Mr. Albertson moved to strike out the word "Indian." Accepted.

Mr. Durham moved a suspension of the rules to put the resolution upon its third reading. Rules suspended.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

At 10 o'clock a. m., Mr. President Ransom called the convention to order. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Spake, of the convention.

Journal of Saturday read and approved. Mr. Turner presented a petition from various tax-payers of Wake county praying that the convention would pass an ordinance preventing the general assembly from paying special tax bonds without first submitting the question to the people. The petition was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Bennett, from the committee on the judicial department, Mr. Reid, from the committee on revision, and Mr. Manning, of Chatham, from the committee on the judicial department, submitted reports, all of which were placed on the calendar.

Mr. Albertson moved to suspend the rules and take up the Supreme Court. The motion was adopted and the ordinance passed its several readings.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, moved to suspend the rules and take up the resolution declaring that the General Assembly shall not pay special tax bonds without first consulting the people at the ballot box. An acclamation vote was taken and the chair announced the motion lost.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, insisted that he had demanded the yeas and nays before the result was announced.

The chair said that the result had been announced before the demand was made. Here a wild confusion reigned for a few minutes.

The chair then reiterated his decision and the motion to suspend the rules was declared lost.

Mr. Manden moved to suspend the rules and take up the ordinance reducing the number of State Senators to 25.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion to suspend the rules was lost by a vote of yeas 55, nays 56.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, renewed his motion to suspend the rules and take up the resolution in regard to the payment of the special tax bonds. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 47, nays 48.

Mr. Turner changed his vote to the negative, in order to move a reconsideration.

By Mr. Jarvis: A resolution to adjourn sine die at 6 p. m., to-day. He moved to suspend the rules and take up the resolution for consideration and adoption.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to suspend the rules, and the rules were suspended. Yeas 103; nays 9.

Mr. Turner moved to amend by making the hour of adjournment to-morrow at 12 m.

Mr. Turner said that he made this motion in order that a fair and square vote on the special tax bond question might be had.

Here a long debate, out of order, ensued, on the manner in which the special tax bonds were issued, and as to what the state justly owed on them on account of value received.

At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Durham called the previous question. The call was sustained.

The question recurred on Mr. Turner's amendment, which was rejected.

The resolution, as introduced by Mr. Jarvis, was adopted.

Here Mr. Wilcox, as a member of the committee on privileges and elections, arose to a question of privilege, and read a voluminous document, going over the same ground which has been repeatedly gone over before.

Mr. Withers defended the action of the committee on privileges and elections, showing that Mr. Wilcox had never even made a motion before the committee in regard to this case. He went to give a history of the investigation, showing that the committee had acted fairly and justly in the matter.

Mr. Manning of Chatham, as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, next took the floor in justification of the action of the majority of that committee.

He went on to show that the committee had used all possible diligence in the matter and taken all the steps possible to bring about a just solution of the case.

Mr. Avery next took the floor in defense of the committee. He denounced the statements by the minority of the committee that justice had not been done, as false in fact. He went on to prove that the only obstacle thrown in the way of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the matter, was done so by the Republicans on the committee. They seemed to have an unaccountable objection to a commissioner being appointed to ascertain what was true will of the people of Robeson county.

After much confusion and desultory debate the convention, on motion of Mr. Jarvis, took a recess until 4:30 p. m.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

We publish this morning a second letter from the Hon. A. M. Waddell on the financial issue now so greatly agitating the country. We desire especially to call attention to the startling array of figures showing the amount of money which has been paid during the past few years, and there any wonder that "hard times" oppress our people? There must be and there will be a remedy.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

A Second Letter From Hon. A. M. Waddell. EDITORS JOURNAL:—A young lady was disengaging with a friend the importation of English sparrows for the destruction of worms and insects in the public park, when "Say, Mr. Jones," said she, "give us your opinion. They say the sparrows are getting to be a terrible nuisance. Now which do you think is the worse for us, the worms or the sparrows?" To which Jones, with a sweet air of innocence, replied: "I dunno, Miss Mary. I never had the sparrows."

Financially, the United States has had a livelier experience than Jones, as will appear from the following statement, taken from official records: "The public debt on the 1st day of July, 1865, was \$2,572,539,926; on the 31st day of September, 1875, it was \$2,129,833,886;

showing that the amount of the public debt which has been paid in the last ten years is \$555,199,190; but during that time, the people have also paid in interest \$1,239,636,363; and for interest—Army, navy, city service, pensions and Indians (all told) the sum of \$379,729,375, which is equal to the entire National debt of Great Britain. During these same ten years the currency of the country in which the people dealt has been contracted—as I showed in my last letter—more than a thousand millions being \$1,983,677,414, on the 1st of August, 1865, and only \$379,729,375, (exclusive of reserves) on the 1st of November, 1874.

Such an exhibit is without a parallel in the history of the world, and it is one to which the attention of our people has rarely, if ever, been called. And yet, as has already appeared, a Radical Congress, in order, as I believe, to enthrone the Democratic Government, passed an act last winter to resume specie payments on or after January 1st, 1879? I say it was done, in my opinion, for the purpose of embarrassing the Democrats who were about to come into power, and my reason for so asserting is that they provided no adequate means for the purpose, and must have been known, as everybody else does, that it could not be accomplished at the time designated.

The question for consideration is not whether we will have coin or paper money, but whether we will have paper money or no money. We are at the present time without any money, and the amount of the debt in the last ten years with greenbacks and national bank notes as the established currency, but it has now become fashionable to call them "rags." How is this?

The maxim "consistency is a jewel" is very absurd in its application to politics. Those who are satisfied with the circumstances may change opinions must be inflexible—but I cannot understand how those who established our paper money system during the war, and who were ready to hang, or imprison any one who discredited it in the least degree, can now denounce greenbacks as "rags," and stigmatize those who are satisfied with their currency as "repudiators," and advocates of "diabolical money." I can readily see how an old-fashioned follower of Mr. Benton could have opposed the original issue of paper money by the Government and could have denied the power of Congress to make it a legal tender, but how men who claimed to be the passage of the legal tender act, "what saved the Union and crushed the rebellion," and who denounced as disloyal those who doubted the integrity of the currency, can now have the audacity to denounce this same currency as "rags," the circulation of which is a "national dishonor," and to characterize those who are willing to continue it as the "repudiators" of the country, is a feat of "repudiatorism" is not so easy to understand, nor we attribute their change of position to very unworthy motives.

Does not the whole secret lie in the fact that they are the creditor classes of the community, generally speaking? Is not this outcry against "inflation" confined almost exclusively to the money centers of the country? I have no prejudice against capital, or the contrary. The capitalists has rights as sacred as any other citizen, and no more. The creditor class deserve and ought to receive the same protection as the debtor class, and no more. If a man made himself a creditor of the Government by buying its securities, very far better put in a depreciated currency he has no very special right to demand a speedy redemption of the security at par in gold, if such redemption will degrade business, depreciate property and oppress the taxpayer. That such would be the result if specie payments at an early date are enforced on our currency, is fair or honest? brand as "repudiators" those who are opposed to this enforced return to specie payments at an early day? I never have seen a man in favor of repudiating any part of the debt of the United States. Some miserable demagogues have, in the discussion of this financial question, tried to raise some of the old parties, but they are all different. The people of the South have taken the "inflation" side of the question in the hope of eventually repudiating the national debt. Such a charge is about as honest and truthful as the old worn-out one that the Southern people are a community of assassins who are only waiting for a fair chance to charge the color of the present. Now, so far as I know public sentiment, there are not only no "repudiators," but no "inflationists" in this part of the country. If opposition to any further contraction of the currency makes them so, then the country is full of them. I believe that nine tenths of the people of this country would rejoice to see the credit of the government restored so that its promise to pay a dollar would be equivalent to a dollar at home and abroad; but there is not more than one in a hundred who believes that we can return to specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879—as the present law requires—unless there be a far better character for any we have had recently.

What kind of further legislation will meet the wants of the country, and particularly of the Southern States, will be briefly discussed in another issue of your paper. Before concluding it may be worth while to call attention to one subject, which illustrates the character of the present policy. Heretofore guarded the national honor and strengthened the public credit, even to the extent of forcing Congress to bind the people for much more than they ever promised to pay. This subject is the 5-20 bonds. The five-twenty bonds were issued by the government to the extent of sixteen hundred million and bear 6 per cent. interest. They are payable in twenty years, with the option to the government of reducing them in five years, whereas they were called 5-20 bonds, but there was no stipulation on their face for payment in gold. The "legal tender act" was passed in 1862, and expressly provided that the notes issued under its authority should be "legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." Anything due by the people, except import duties and the interest on the public debt, might be paid in these notes. Therefore the 5-20 bonds were unquestionably redeemed in them. Indeed both parties so agreed, and Thaddeus Stevens, who drew the bill and passed it through the House of Representatives as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, denounced any other construction of the law as a swindle and robbery.

And yet in 1868, nearly seven years after the bill passed, and the law was so understood, an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay 5-20 bonds in gold at par! Those bonds constitute three-fourths of our entire bonded debt, and put the average premium on gold at 10 per cent. The redemption of them will cost the people more than \$150,000,000 over the above what they agreed to pay, and were bound to pay. These bonds, like all other obligations of the United States, are exempt from taxation! They were sold for greenbacks when greenbacks were depreciated nearly one-half the purchasers of them know they were redeemable in gold, and yet they got a law passed, making them payable in gold, at par, years after the original contract was made! This looked very much like repudiation of their contract by the bondholders.

Wishing to make my letter short, I will stop here. Very respectfully, A. M. WADDELL.

Mr. J. J. STRAW—I take pleasure in giving you my experience in the Hay Crop. I have put into market this season 440 bales and have ample supply for stock and manure purposes, besides a large amount of straw for the same purpose. There is no farming interest in this section of the country so important to us Farmers as the Hay Crop. How many of us that leave our stables and streams untouched to slay ourselves and neighbors with chills and fevers, and to fill our barns with weeds, when the finest hay could be put up by a little more industry. Every person that has such land, the sooner he awakens to its value the better it is for him and for future generations. We hope the time is not far distant when we can see our uplands waving with clover and orchard grass—thus we shall have a great saving of labor and add ten fold value to our lands, and with an annual income in proportion. Let us look back ten years and see what an immense demand there is annually on this market for hay, and by the improved Horse Power Press, we can compete with any other market. Let the farmers of old Rip Van Winkle feed the mules of the cotton growing section, and in 10 years we shall all see who will get the gold, and improve their lands. We have a climate adapted especially to stock and grass, and all of us should strive to meet nature's golden gifts. Why should we slumber and have easier industry and perseverance. Load our carts down with hay when it is all within our reach to fill the barns of the burning sands of the fields. Let us all cheer up and say among ourselves, it shall be done. And when this is all done who can estimate the annual crops of wheat and other grain that will come on every season. Sow your clover and orchard grass seed, on your wheat lands next March. I hope all the farmers in Rowan will awaken up, to the cultivation of grass, as has been done in Salisbury and Franklin townships.

A FARMER.

Capt. Ben Robinson, of Fayetteville, announces his Severance from the Republican Party.

[Raleigh News.]

The following letter from Captain Ben. Robinson, formerly editor of the Wilmington Dispatch, has been received by a Democrat in this city, and has been handed us for publication. We are pleased to chronicle that so gallant a gentleman has severed his connection with the Radical party—a party powerless to accomplish any good for the people of North Carolina, ever if it had the disposition to do so:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 16. My Dear Sir: You are not mistaken in supposing that I do not care to disguise my political sentiments. My opinions are at your service.

No stranger am I to the position I now hold; I am Southern to the back-bone. Nor you, nor any one, knowing me as intimately and as able to look squarely at facts unblinded by prejudice, can even have doubted my affection for the South. It was this made me a soldier in its armies; it was this that incited me with fortitude to endure a thousand bells of physical agony resulting from wounds received in its service. The hope of doing something for the South—assisting to do something—to retrieve its fallen fortunes, when at the point of the inexorable victorious sword, I was divorced from my idea of the good government in 1865, made me willing to survive brave and more fortunate comrades who now sleep in the sacrifice of pride that my vote for Horace Greely cast in 1872. It was this—in the hope that the concession shared in by the Southern people would transmit the mailed hand of the North into a minister to one's sufferings, that induced me to turn from the counsels of my passions, my pride, my associations, and the admonitions that were silently spoken from the twenty-one battle fields on which I had fought before I was twenty one years old, and to unite with the party to which I had been a constant foe since my boyhood. I believed that power made parties magnanimous. I believed that submission would evoke generosity, and so help me God for the reason that I loved the South and believed that it had no where else to look for succor save to the Republican party, and for no other reason, I bowed my head to the pitiless storm of inactivity that has been piled upon me in the agony of vengeance. In some things that party has disappointed me, (the sneerer will say in not giving me office, but I have passed the ordeal of malignant criticism too often to care what the sneerer may say.) In many things I am not in accord with it, and especially as to Civil Rights consequently I have renounced all allegiance to it. Yet I do not leave it with any other than the kindest feelings and the warmest admiration for many of its members whose friendship I have won since my connection with it.

But for a resolution firmly fixed in my mind to retire to the rear in all party conflicts, and to leave to better and wiser men the custody of the nation's honor and the nation's welfare, I should say that the South needs to cultivate a little more tolerance for divergent opinions within its own borders, to make a common sectional cause en masse for the securing of national aid in completing the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the several transcontinental Southern canals. From this nettle of sectionalism the flower of a true national feeling would be plucked. The South would be no less materially improved than it would be made complaisant towards the North, while, by indirectly restoring to the South the destroyed capital that followed the fall of slavery, the North would not only be returning to the sufferer his goods and benefiting the emancipated slave, but would be creating a market whose demand would put in motion every idle loom, every wasting ship, kindle a fire in every deserted furnace, and bring back to the cheek of every unemployed laborer the native hue of hope and satisfaction.

Meanwhile I am for the South, and await the party that will seize this Ariadne's thread to lead the country out of its present labyrinth of woes. Truly yours, &c., Ben. Robinson.

MCCUBBINS, BEALL & DEAN'S NEW STOCK OF Fall and Winter Goods Have Come.

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia. We would respectfully announce to the public that we are prepared to offer them one of the largest and cheapest stocks of goods ever brought to this market consisting of:

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES &c.

We call especial attention to our large stock of the latest and most fashionable styles of dresses, Ladies' Shawls and Fur in endless varieties, and a full assortment of other Goods at astonishingly low prices, (10,000 bales Cotton, watched.) Call and see us at No. 1 Murphy's Granite Row.

MCCUBBINS, BEALL & DEAN.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS! Klutz & Rendleman.

HEDRICK'S NEW BUILDING No. 2.

We are now opening a well and selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been bought at the very lowest Cash Prices, consisting of every kind of Dry Goods, Yankee notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Ladies' trimmed Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery and a full line of Family Groceries, which we offer as low as the lowest for Cash or Barter. Hoping by strict attention and due politeness to merit a liberal share of public patronage, as our motto is quick Come one, come all and give us a look before buying elsewhere.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. We pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Country produce in Cash or Barter.

W. LAWSON KLUTZ, J. A. RENDLEMAN.

Oct. 14, 1865.—3 mos.

DISSOLUTION!

The Firm of Klutz, Graham & Rendleman has this day (Sept. 25th, 1875), dissolved by limitation, and they hereby give notice to all indebted to said Firm to call and settle their accounts without delay, as they are very anxious to close the business of the above Firm. They return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage given them by the generous public.

KLUTZ, GRAHAM & RENDLEMAN. Oct. 14, 75.—3 mos.

Bernhardt & Son's

Are now receiving their large stock of Fall Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, FAMILY GROCERIES, and many other articles which they are enabled to sell at PRICES as low as they can be bought.

Come and examine our stock before purchasing, and be convinced. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. BERNHARDT & SON'S. Salisbury, Oct. 14.—2 mos.

A TREMENDOUS FALL

In Dry Goods just as we were buying our Stock, has enabled us to put in store an assortment of Goods unprecedentedly low.

Our Stock is entirely new, was selected with care as to quality and price and is offered at as low prices as can be found in this part of the South.

We have in Stock a full line of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Ready made Clothing, Notions, Groceries, &c., and we want the Public to call and see us before buying, all we ask is a chance to show our goods and to let you learn by experience that we mean to sell Goods on fair and honest terms.

R. FRANK GRAHAM & Co., Hedrick's building, 1st door below Bingham & Co., Main Street.

JOHN. H. ENNISS

Successor to C. R. BARKER & Co., next to MERONEY & BRO., MAIN STREET, SALISBURY, N. C.



Perfumeries, Snuffs, Combs, Brushes, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-wood & Dye-stuffs, Putty, Paints, Lamps, Lamp Goods, Kerosine Oil, Chimneys, Patent Medicines, Grass and Garden Seed. PURE Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes.

Physicians, Druggists and Country Merchants will be supplied with Goods in my line at a small advance on Baltimore prices.

ENNISS' AGUE and FEVER PILLS The BEST known to cure the Ague & Fever; never known to fail when taken according to directions. Call and get a box, price 50cts. at ENNISS'.

CIGARS & TOBACCO. The best 10 cent Cigars for 5 cents to be had in the City, and the Tobacco is the best in the market.

ENNISS'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BUGGIES.



For Fine Buggies and other work in the Carriage line, call at W. M. BARBER'S. Shops on Liberty street between Inman & Fisher Sts.

STAR SALOON.

Main Street. Next Door to National Hotel. The proprietor wishes to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has always on hand a full assortment of the finest wines and liquors. The former reputation of this establishment will be sustained regardless of cost.

Home made Whiskeys and Brandy a specialty. Bailey's Rye or Corn Whiskey. Cline's Corn Whiskey always on hand. J. A. SNIDER, Proprietor.

STAR SALOON RESTAURANT

Is now opened and will be furnished with every delicacy the market affords. Fresh Oysters, Fish, all kinds of fowls, Game of every description. Meals at all hours either day or night.

J. A. SNIDER, Proprietor.

RUNAWAY

From the Subscriber on the 25th Sept., JIM CABLE, a bounden apprentice of color, about 19 years old, for whose recovery I will pay the sum of five cents. The public are forewarned against harboring or employing said boy.

MATTHEW FLEMMER, Oct. 8th-St.

A Splendid Piano for Sale.

Intending to remove to Davis County, I will sell my Piano for \$500, in installments of \$50 or \$100, as the purchaser may elect, every 90 days. This Piano is one of CHARLES M. STEFF'S 7th OCTAVE, Grand Square Scale, rosewood case, four round corners, curved case, Louis XIV Style, with extra curved feet and pedal. Original price \$925. In depth and beauty of tone and equality of touch this Piano is unsurpassed.

In my absence call on MOSES L. HOLMES. H. H. HELPER.

MRS. JOSEPHINE L. NEAVE has permanently located in Salisbury, and solicits pupils for thorough instruction in Piano-forte, and the German language, and after an experience of over 22 years as a teacher in first class Colleges, and in large cities in competition with the best music teachers, she feels confident that she can give her patrons entire satisfaction.

Sept. 30.—1/2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. COTTON SAW GIN.

Equal to any in the country, with an improved cotton roll superior to any other GIN. Manufactured by J. M. ELLIOTT, Winnsboro, S. C. References: W. R. Cright, R. R. Agt., and Maj. F. W. Woodard. July 18, 1875.—5mo pd.

OMNIBUS & BAGGAGE WAGON ACCOMMODATIONS.

I have fitted up an Omnibus and Baggage Wagon, which are always ready to convey parties to or from the depot, to and from parties, weddings, funerals, and all occasions. My House is at my Liberty & Sale Stable, Fisher street, near Railroad Bridge.

M. A. BRINKLER. Aug. 19.—1/2.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE, STATEVILLE, N. C.

The next session will open Sept. 1, 1875. Terms for board, etc., have been made as low as possible to suit the times. References: Rev. Chas. Phillips, D. D., Prof. W. J. Martin, Rev. W. A. Wood, Rev. D. B. Jordan, Esq. Geo. A. Vance, Hon. W. H. Battle, and all friends of the late Prof. Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, N. C. Aug. 19, 1874.—5mo.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE.

FOR STUDENTS OF BOTH SEXES IN SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS. Each having a full corps of Professors. FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION begins September 1st, 1875.

Catalogues with full information as to Terms, Course of Study, etc., furnished gratuitously. Address: T. T. WARD, D. D., President, Westminster, Md.

E. H. MARSH'S MACHINE WORKS.

Having all my new Machinery in operation. I am now prepared to undertake with the Iron & Brass works to do all kinds of wood work, such as Lumber, Drums, Tongue & Grooving, making Sash, Blinds &c. Also making moulding from 1/2 inch to 6 inches wide, also Turning & Parting, making Sawing Brackets, &c. Having the best Machinery and first class workmen, satisfaction is guaranteed.

July 29, 1875.—1/2.

G. M. BULL & Co. Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Where may be found a full assortment of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Eye Drops, Fine Handkerchiefs, Extract