

AN EXPERIMENT.

In one corner of one of my fields is a hill-side of gentle ascent from a branch to "the woods," comprising about one acre and a half, presenting a Western front. This plot has for days been unnumbered being covered with broom-sedge and small weeds. When the original timber was taken off no one knows. The surface was covered with small white flint rocks, varying in size from pebbles to fifty pounds weight. The soil, if any, was cold, damp, grayish and sterile, and crawfish holes were as numerous as the stones on the surface. In wet weather this hill-side was a slosh, for water lay on it and in it, but it never bogged. In ordinary weather it was too damp to work, and in dry spells it became as hard as a board. It was only in very dry weather the broom-sedge would burn, and this end was effected in the Spring of 1869 after several ineffectual attempts.

In March, 1869, the plot was ploughed and cross-ploughed with scoters, and in a few days bedded up horizontally and planted in sorghum cane. With careful culture and fair seasons the yield was almost nothing, not a stalk growing higher than six feet, nor larger than one's finger.

In 1870 an effort was made to cultivate this plot in corn. In May the prospect was so unpromising the crop was abandoned to the weeds.

In January last a ditch three feet deep, and as narrow as a laborer could dig it, was dug from the branch on the center, and when half way to the hill was branched so as to form a complete Y. In the bottom of this ditch were laid regularly two rows of small flint stones, and one covering these two, leaving an opening beneath. Upon these were thrown promiscuously the flint stones from the surface of the plot until the ditch was one-third full. Upon these were laid regularly small pine twigs, and about three inches of dirt thrown in upon these, which was rammed firmly with an ordinary wooden mat sawed off square. This done, the remaining dirt was drawn into and on top of the ditch, leaving a ridge or bank just where the ditch had been.

On the 27th April the land was thoroughly broken up with long scoters, and immediately cross-ploughed. On the 8th May it was laid off in five feet horizontal rows, and one acre measured from the top of the hill was manured with two hundred pounds of Stone Fertilizer. The next morning the land was bedded up with shovels, the beds opened with an ordinary scoter, corn dropped three feet apart and covered with a double-furrow plough.

For the next ten days the weather was cold, very wet and windy. By the 25th May there was an almost perfect stand of corn, and the young stalks looked bold, vigorous and healthy. On the 29th the crop received four scoter furrows, when peas were planted, the land being mellow and friable and ploughing beautifully.

From the 1st to the 10th of June almost incessant rains fell, the land became thoroughly saturated; the flow of water from the covered drain was bold and constant; the corn grew off rapidly, and not a crawfish hole was to be seen. On the 13th June the corn was hoed and thinned out to a single stalk, being now about one foot high and looking very green and healthy; the land was in high season; 25th June, five furrows with shovels and heel sweeps were given the crop. At this season rain fell almost every day.

July 1st, peas and corn looked well, though the excessive rain discolors "wet spots" on the hill-side. July 2d, four furrows with shovels and heel sweeps were again given the crop. July 11th, three sweep furrows, followed by a hurried hoeing "mid" by the crop; both corn and peas looking remarkably well. The following ten days were excessively hot, windy and parching, but had no perceptible effect upon the corn. July 10th, fine rain which secured the crop.

October 3rd, the corn was gathered, shucked and measured, (an occasional bushel of ears being shelled and the average taken) and the yield proved to be twenty bushels, two pecks and one gill, worth the day it was gathered twenty dollars and sixty two cents, (\$20.62).

What did this corn cost per bushel? Upon the supposition that the benefit to the land paid for the ditch, the labor expended on the crop was six days with man and horse with the plough and with a hoe hand, worth in the aggregate nine dollars (\$9). The phosphate cost five dollars and a half, (\$5.50) and the gathering and shucking, etc., required the labor of two hands, a horse and cart one day, valued at two dollars, (\$2). Hence the crop actually cost \$16.50 and was worth \$20.62. Our land rented for \$4.62 per acre, if the supervision be thrown in gratuitously.

The fodder I regard just worth the gathering, and the pea crop has been ploughed in as a manure to the oat crop already sown.

The details of this little experiment are given, because they corroborate three ideas that I have long entertained.

First, the corn crop is the most unprofitable crop we can plant on our uplands. With the most favorable seasons the upland corn planter pays at least eighty cents per bushel for his crop. The same land, planted in small grain, sorghum or cotton, will, under similar circumstances, buy the corn crop and pay a handsome rent besides.

Second, there can be no better stimulant to any of our crops than the Charleston phosphates, and so far from being too high-priced, they are worth every cent paid for them. In the spring of 1870 a majority of the cotton planters invested in these commercial fertilizers, and for what purpose? Simply to make "a big cotton crop." The result proved that these fertilizers did their duty nobly, for they produced an immense cotton crop, which went into the hands of speculators, who bought and sold at their own price. The planters consequently lost money, and the blame was attached to their best friend instead of to their own imprudence. Had those fertilizers been applied one half to small grain, or other cultivated crops than cotton, the South to day would have been independent. I have seldom applied phosphates that did not pay me, and those paid best which were applied heaviest to the best land.

Third, the value to our lands of under-draining is incalculable. This experi-

ment, with others I have made, proves to me that there is not an acre of land in the South covered with stones, that would not be sufficiently improved to pay for the labor if it were simply cut up into sections by deep narrow ditches. For this operation not only clears the surface of a nuisance, but utilizes that nuisance most profitably.

If a ditch such as I have described above be dug across the direct clay knob in the South, and both ends left open, (the upper end by having a perpendicular box or gutter inserted into it, touching the stones and projecting a foot above the surface, and the lower end left open at the foot of the hill,) there will be a constant flow of air through the drain, and an equally constant drip of water from the lower end. As a German once very naively said to me, "these under-drains are the lungs of the earth, they give breath, life and vitality to the land." I have destroyed wet, stony spots of stony places by simply digging a hole, say three feet square and six feet deep, cutting off the clay and filling up the hole with adjacent stones.

D. WYATT AIKEN.

Carolina Watchman,

SALISBURY, FRIDAY NOV. 10.

TWEED, the robber of the city Treasury of New York, is said to have transferred over \$4,000,000 of his property since the discovery of his thefts, to parties who are to hold it for him until his present troubles with the indignation and outraged people have blown over. But the people and the press reporters are watching his every movement, and they promise him a warm time before he gets through with it. But money is power: we shall not be surprised if "Boss" Tweed escapes without the loss of a hair.

FAIR OF THE CAROLINAS.

The list of premiums awarded at the late Fair in Charlotte, exhibits a very handsome account. There were Exhibitors there from a wide range in and out of the State. Rowan's youngest daughter, David, walked ahead of her mother in the number and variety of her products, her sister, Davidson, leading the way, as usual. T. T. Goodman, of Mt. Ulla, exhibited the 2d best 4 year old Stallion, premium \$15; and John Graham the best 2 year old, \$10. Wm. M. Byker was awarded \$10 for the best open Buggy. Mrs. Lydia Merony, a medal of \$5, for the best ornamental machine sewing; and Miss Mollie Hunt's Afghan took an other premium. These are all of Rowan. Our admiration of the Higgs, Shultz, Fris, and Thompson, was fully sustained by them at the Fair of the Carolinas. May they live always and beget a thousand children like themselves.

Rev. Jas. Sinclair, of Robeson county, commonly known as the fighting parson, and who was recently "cornered" by the Robeson bandits, but slipped out of their clutches by clever talk, charges S. T. Carrow, U. S. Marshal, as forger; and intends to put him through the Courts on this charge. They are both Redicks, and so the fight is a sort of family affair which outsiders may only look on at a respectable distance.

We re-copy the address of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party, in connection with those articles of the State Constitution wherein amendments are proposed. The reader will thus have the two together, and can more conveniently ascertain the effect of the changes recommended.

It is hoped the people will give enough of their attention to this and other subjects of public importance to enable them to arrive at satisfactory conclusions as to the line of duty they should pursue. One of the greatest dangers which threaten the liberties of the people is self imposed ignorance of our public affairs. It is impossible for men to feel an interest in anything which they do not understand, and it is impossible for them to know without taking the pains to inform themselves. The gravest duty of the citizen of this country is to preserve and hand down to his children the liberties bequeathed to them by our revolutionary sires, and this can only be done by a proper knowledge of all that relates to the subject, and by eternal vigilance in guarding against encroachments.

TURNER'S ALMANAC.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. Jas. H. Enties, a specimen of this Almanac for 1872, which shows great improvements on former publications. The calculations are made by Mr. CRAVEX, president of Trinity College. It is both useful and interesting, and is got up in excellent style.

Rufus B. Bullock, radical Governor of Georgia, has resigned his office, and Hodge-like, left the State. The Legislature was soon to assemble, and this radical scoundrel, who is charged with having misappropriated the funds of the State, knowing that he could not sustain an investigation of his conduct, resigned and fled. What a record the Southern States afford under the reconstruction acts of Congress! The whole scheme, designed from the first to work the ruin of the South under the forms of lawful authority, is succeeded to the fullest measure of the malice of those who planned it.

SENSIBLE TALK.

A correspondent of the "Carolina Eagle," writing from Catawba Station, deserves credit for the following very sensible remarks and suggestions on a subject which concerns the farmers more directly, but incidentally all classes of the community. We commend it, especially the members of our West. N. C. Agricultural and Mechanical Association who are in danger of settling down into a sort of do-nothing state until the time of the next Fair approaches. Our own opinion is that the premiums for the next Fair should be announced now, and farmers stimulated to exert themselves in reference to it all the year round. The development of resources and stimulation of industrial energies are the great objects of the annual Fair, (or should be) and the best means of accomplishing these objects are well suggested by the author of the subjoined extract:

Here in our own county we are following in the tracks of our ancestors. We just plow and hoe, dig and drive and at the end of the year, it is all we can do "to make buckle and strap wet." Why is this? Yes—say a hundred—"our land is too poor." "Didn't have good luck." "The sign was not good."

Who made the land poor? Don't know, say all. Why did our ancestors flourish? Didn't make good cloth? No! We need co-operation; we need association with each other; we need organization; in plain language something to bring us together. We need societies in every Township, where the people could meet together and converse with each other; each giving in his experience and putting all together for the common good. By these means a rival ship would be created, to which each could exert in every vocation of life. Renewed vigor, indefatigable zeal and enterprising energy would enter every pursuit of life, and we should not be in one grand phalanx of irredeemable futility to prosperity and success.

We need some *live men*, imbued with the spirit of progress, to commence this organization to bring together the skill, wisdom and intelligence of the citizens for the common good. Without unity of action our strength is lost. By a concentration of all our skill and ability into one grand centre we can remove many heavy burdens that now rest on our individual shoulders.

Then let the Farmers and Mechanics organize themselves into Clubs in every Township, and meet together often, talk with each other, and let each give in his experience, like they do in the country. Let the agriculturists who raise the most Corn and Cotton Potatoes on an acre of ground. Who can raise the largest Hogs, &c. Of course every body connected with the Club would be his level best and the result would be—all would be well paid.

Because county in this state, adopted a similar to this. The Club made the trial on an acre of old "Brown Sedge" field. The result was that Nat Woodfin, made 149 bushels of corn on an acre that would not before, sprout over peas. This is the greatest yield of corn ever made in the state, officially reported. A Mr. Shaw in Bladen county raised \$200 in the sale of Sweet Potatoes on an acre. Mr. McKoy of Robeson County raised 800 bushels of the same. These men belonged to a Club and were "running races to see who could beat."

These are acts and not a man can say they don't pay.

Can't we do the same? We think so. It is a pleasure as well as profitable. Can Carolina beat Old Boncomber on the corn game? Let us resolve to try. We are willing to enter the contest for 1872.

These reflections of ours, caused by a retrospective view of our past efforts, are made with a desire to let our condition for the future.

We hope the people will arise up, and set on a higher road to prosperity. Let the brave, the unyielding, the determined, the fortunate, but. Deserve her smile by your industry and all she has to yours.

Then let us move and see what we can do for ourselves, children and country, by industry, economy and enterprise.

G. C. McN.

TOURNAMENT.

They have had a Tournament and Ball at Statesville, recently, of which we find a full account in the *American* of the 6th instant. It is represented as having been a very pleasant affair, and we doubt not was so indeed to those who participated in it. For the information of those who feel interested, we copy so much of the account as to show the names of the successful Knights, and the ladies whom they chose. Says the *American*:

The following is a list of the competitors:—Milton Walker, Knight of the Silver Garter; Robert Ford, Lone Star; J. R. Henderson, Fallen Flag; H. A. Davis, Salisbury; W. A. Alexander, Mt. Sterling; Jos. Elliott, Blue Cloud; M. W. Hill, Black Sash; J. A. Houston, Iron Hoop; W. L. McKoy, Statesville; Fred A. Kerr, Royal Coat; Jas. McLellan, Concord; W. L. McKoy, Red Plume. Each having completed the stipulated number of ridings, the Chief Marshal announced the successful Knights, who were the Knights of the Silver Garter, Lone Star, Fallen Flag and Salisbury. King of the Fallen Flag selected as second Maid of Honor, Miss Mamie Drake, one of Rowan's bewitching daughters, and the Knight of Salisbury, Miss Jane Simons as third Maid of Honor, a beauty of rare grace. So much love and beauty were soon to assemble, and this radical scoundrel, who is charged with having misappropriated the funds of the State, knowing that he could not sustain an investigation of his conduct, resigned and fled.

What a record the Southern States afford under the reconstruction acts of Congress! The whole scheme, designed from the first to work the ruin of the South under the forms of lawful authority, is succeeded to the fullest measure of the malice of those who planned it.

The *Best Government*, &c.—A gentleman told us a few days ago that when his income was \$3,000 per annum, his taxes were but \$70; now when he makes nothing, he has to pay annually \$200 in taxes. "That man who does not own this is the 'best government the world ever saw' for taxes, must be an unrepentant rebel or an irreclaimable fool."—*Southern Home*.

An English expedition, to observe the solar eclipse, was to start October 26th.

BY THURSDAY MORNING'S MAIL.

THE ELECTIONS.

We have telegraphic reports of some of the elections on Tuesday last.

VIRGINIA.

has gone Democratic by an estimated majority of 20,000. Nearly the entire Senate will be conservative, with a large advance on the two-thirds in the House.—This is a glorious triumph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Wisconsin elects a Republican Governor and Legislature.

Illinois elects a Republican Congressman at large, by twenty five to thirty thousand majority.

New Jersey elects a Democratic Governor, and probably a Republican Legislature.

New York elects the Republican State ticket and Legislature.

Tammany elects only Tweed to the Senate and only three out of twenty-two Assemblymen. The Reform ticket for the county and city of New York is successful by large majorities.

The Republicans have carried Kansas by an increased majority.

Nov. 7.—A den of counterfeiters broken up in Kansas.

Nov. 7.—Extreme cold weather in Maine, and snow at Salt Lake.

Nov. 7.—No ward in Philadelphia clear of small pox, of which there are over 500 cases in the city.

Are the State officials of South Carolina in New York. They are in trouble of some kind.

The Rutherford Vindicator says our jail is fast being filled with U. S. prisoners, who are alleged to be Ku klux.

Squads of from three to eight arrive almost daily. We suppose they will be taken to Raleigh to be tried in the Circuit Court which sits on the 26th of November.

For the Carolina Watchman.

I. O. O. F.

Iowa, 1871.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT SUMMARY.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Number of Encampments at work, | 41 |
| " of Patriarchs last year, | 1,649 |
| " Initiated during the year, | 298 |
| " Admitted by Card, | 23 |
| " Reinstated, | 7 |
| Total, | 1,888 |
| Expelled, | 7 |
| Withdrawn by Card, | 29 |
| Suspended and dropped, | 77 |
| Deaths, | 10 |
| Total, | 128 |

Now in membership,

This statement is compiled from reports of the Grand Officers of that Jurisdiction to the Grand Lodge of the United States and exhibits marked prosperity in comparison with previous similar reports. The growth of the Order has surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends; and the future is bright with promises of what can be accomplished. We need only refer to facts and statistics, to be found in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and within the reach of all who desire to be informed. In 1819 it had its origin, and where does it stand to-day? More than three hundred thousand contributing members, and increasing year by year. As an Organization the Order possesses wealth, numbers and resources inferior to no similar institution in the world, and have given proof in illustrations of its principles and objects. The vast amount of good that has been accomplished in the past, is nothing in comparison with what can be done in the future. For notwithstanding the late civil war Old Fellowship has nearly doubled since the surrender, and has every prospect that before the close of the present century its members will reach nearly a million of men, and immigration can set no bounds to the future achievements of this great Fraternity. By applying the talents that Old Fellowship possesses, it can vindicate its claims before the world and prove the truth of its professions, its principles, and its practices. Then will be fulfilled its consistency, its truth and its fidelity.

The great moving spirit of the Order is benevolence, good will to all men, but more particularly to those to whom we are bound by the ties of friendship and of fellowship, whereby we are pledged to assist each other in the hour of distress, to visit and watch over the sick, to protect the widow, and guide and guard the Orphan.

It is about as much use to expostulate with an extreme radical upon the sins and enormities of the party he is upholding as it is to pour water on a duck's back. He will merely laugh it off, and in the depths of demoralization, congratulate himself upon being one of a party whose infamies have been so cunningly devised and "smartly" executed. The Washington, N. C. Express says it is time that gentlemen should cease to jest with these base fellows over their enormities. Too long have they been allowed to laugh away their crimes. The only way to work a reform is to expose these characters "pillared in infamy" to the abhorrent gaze of that community whose worst enemies they are.—*Salem Press*.

It is a question with the Raleigh *Carolinian*, "whether in attempting to open the eyes of the American people to the danger which threatens their free institutions, the press is not familiarizing and preparing them for the worst forms of despotism." This may be a question; but there is no question about the fact that the people of this country taken en masse, will never submit to despotism until so far degenerated as to be no longer worthy of the liberties bequeathed to them. There are some, selfish by nature who are wearing the master's collar even now, and are proud of it; but the vast majority of the American people have not yet fallen quite so low.—*Salem Press*.

Several Texas mayors are fined for carrying concealed weapons.

THE OUTLAWS!!

THE FIFTH PARSON FALLS INTO THEIR CLUTCHES.

HE TAKES PRETTY WELL RELEASED.

WHAT THE OUTLAWS SAY.

On Saturday last, Jas. Sinclair, of this unfortunate town, went up to Seufftown to meet the brethren of that loil locality for the purpose, we understand, of inaugurating a tree "skule."

While the expedition was taking a drink in the back room of Bule's store, the outlaws suddenly made their appearance at the door, and having placed sentinels around the house, H. B. Lowry went in and accosted the parson, saying that they had been anxious, for some time, to meet with him, and that they would now settle a little account standing against him for the part he had taken against them in issuing proclamations of outlawry against certain of their number.

The bombastic Justice set to work to explain his conduct, and succeeded in convincing the outlaws, we suppose, that he had acted only in self defense, and to allay certain suspicions that prevailed in the public mind that he was an active accomplice and friend of the outlaws.—However, it seems that finally a mutual understanding was reached, and that they sat down to a friendly confab, in the course of which Lowry stated that they had killed Sanders and Taylor because they had determined the death of 40 Republicans in the country, the list of whose names they found upon the body of Sanders when he was killed. Lowry insisted that they had killed only Ku Klux, and that GRANT WOULD NOT ALLOW THEM TO BE PUNISHED FOR KILLING KU KLUX!

The above alleged facts we get from rumor on the streets. We don't know how much truth there is in the whole story, or whether the whole thing is not a sheer fabrication.

We think it most likely that if Sinclair met the outlaws at all, it was by appointment, and was done to secure an interview without subjecting himself to the suspicion of being on friendly terms with the outlaws.—*Lithemian*.

Revenue Tax on Tobacco.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Peddlers or Retail Dealers of Tobacco Pay a Special Tax of Five Dollars and may rebill anywhere in the State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1871.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of Oct. 21, in relation to peddling, manufactured tobacco, I have to say that a manufacturer of tobacco may sell his product anywhere in the United States without paying a special tax as a dealer in tobacco, but he can sell only in the original and unbroken packages. He may send out an employee to peddle for him, who may sell on the same conditions as the manufacturer.

A peddler of tobacco who is not an employee of the manufacturer, and whose sales exceed \$100 per annum, is liable to a special tax as a dealer in tobacco for selling manufactured tobacco in the manner of a peddler, and such a peddler who has paid the special tax for so selling tobacco, may retail from wooden packages, packed and stamped according to law.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DUGLASS, Commissioner.

W. D. Jones, Esq., Assessor 4th District, Raleigh, N. C.

GRAND EXODUS.

The road down French Broad River leading to Tennessee and the West is full of wagons, families and peddlers—fugitives from justice, leaving Rutherford, Cleveland and the lower counties to avoid arrest for Ku Kluxing. Many of these men say they have been deceived and misled by their party leaders, and now swearing all sorts of vengeance against their wicked friends who have so badly betrayed them. Poor fellows in our hearts we pity them. This amounts to a very serious business, because these fugitives are abandoning homes and cultivated crops, many of them taking their families—others leaving them behind.—The simple fact of running away and evading the law is an advertisement of their guilt. Many of them leave debts behind which will of course be levied on their little property, (offshoots at the instance of those who led them into trouble,) and it will be satisfied, homesstead and all.—*Asheville Tivener*.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

that the grand jury of Chester county, South Carolina, composed of half whites and half blacks, have condemned the act of the President, and declare that "THE ALLEGATION CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

Here is a rebuke, says the Baltimore *Evening Journal*, to the outrageous act of the president which should be known everywhere. Let the democratic papers always keep it before the people in some form, all the time. Let us agitate indignation meetings as our only safety in advance, and we can and will sweep radicalism to the earth in 1872.

Another Lie.—We copy the following from Holden's paper:

It is reported that for months past a firm in New York city have been engaged in shipping loads of arms and ammunition to the southern states. They consist of Spencer rifles and the smaller munitions of war, and are packed secretly and forwarded in small lots, so as to allay suspicion.

The statement is not without foundation, it having been reported by reliable parties.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

Thursday and Friday evenings, Nov. 16 & 17.

THE

TREMAINE BROS.

AND

JOHN G. PIERSON

Burlesque Operetta Troupe

AND

ORIENTAL BELL RINGERS

will appear on the above dates with the following artists:

WM. B. TREMAINE,
ALONZO TREMAINE,
FRANK INSLEE,
JOHN G. PIERSON,
WILLIE KELLOGG,
O. S. ROBINSON,
FRANK RABY, Jr.,
Business Manager.

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NEW

GOODS.

I AM NOW OPENING much the largest stock of Goods I ever offered in this market, and can hold out greater inducements than ever to the Wholesale and Retail Dealer. With 20 years' close experience in the Trade, I think no dealer will run any risk in giving me stock a close examination before making his purchases, either at wholesale or retail. I will attention to a few leading articles which will aid in reaching the

dry goods.

In all the various departments: Notions, Ready Made Clothing, Gents' underwear, Pant, Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Wall and Curtain Paper, Boiling Cloths.

PAINTS, OILS, of all kinds; Dye Stuffs and Crockery.

COFFEE, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Cheese, Soap, Candles, Spices of all kinds, Confectioneries, Nuts, Candies, Currants, all complete in that line; upper, sole and Homese WEATHER. I deal heavily in all kinds WHISKIES and BRANDIES, and call your special attention to T. J. Foster's OLD LOG CABIN WHISKY, renowned for many years. I am agent for the famous WATT FLOW: Wheeler, Milk & Co's unsurpassed Thresher and Cleaner, at manufacturers' prices.

STRICT attention given to all orders.

I BUY ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE.

Very thankful for the liberal patronage given me in my business connections heretofore, I hope to earn a continuance of the same. My salesmen, under present arrangements, are:

Geo. E. Boslim, M. F. Hunt, Jno. L. Burke, M. A. Vandewater, Moses L. Red.

THOS. J. FOSTER.

No. 3 Main street East Ward, Salisbury, N. C. 3m8

Oct. 3, 1871.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that a Certificate for two shares of Stock in the North Carolina Rail Road Company, issued to John M. Horah, has been lost, and that application will be made for a new Certificate.

Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 8, 1871.

JOHN M. HORAH.

(Inc:8)

NOTICE.

A COMPETENT teacher wanted by the 1st of January next to take charge of FRANKLIN ACADEMY, which is located on the New Mocksville road, four miles from Salisbury. Apply to

M. A. MILLER, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 1, 1871. 4:8

AXES! AXES!

BUY none except the Brem, Brown & Co. Axe, which is made with Extra Heavy Poll and warranted for thirty (30) days.

BREM, BROWN & CO., Importers and Wholesale Hardware Dealers, Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 7th, 1871. 8:2t

PLANT NOW!

Hyacinth, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, Paeonies, and nearly all the various Bulbs. Order them from S. H. Martin.