

State Librarian Carolina Watchman.

VOL. III.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 22, 1872.

NO. 27.—WHOLE NO. 817

Carolina Watchman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. J. BRUNER,
Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
ONE YEAR, payable in advance, \$2.50
SIX MONTHS, " " " " 1.50
5 Copies to one address, " " " " 10.00

Advertisements
One Square, first insertion, \$1.00
For each additional insertion, " " .50
Special notices will be charged 50 per cent
higher than the above rates.

CONTRACT RATES.
One Year, \$10.00
Six Months, " " 6.00
Three Months, " " 3.50
One Month, " " 1.00

CONSERVATISM VS RADICALISM—THE DIFFERENCE.

During the time from March, 1868, to November, 1870, the state was under the absolute rule of the radicals and radicalism. During that time radicals, in the interests of "carpet-baggers" and noted robbers and thieves, undertook to enrich themselves out of the people and their credit by increasing the public debt \$26,000,000!!

There are states undertaking to make appropriations to that amount. The people are familiar, to their sorrow, with what was done with the bonds of the state after they were issued in pursuance of that legislation. They were worse than stolen! The radicals then had absolute sway! They did! The people knew they did it! Civilization exerts them for it! And well it may.

From November, 1870, until now, the conservatives bore partial rule through the legislature only. How much did they undertake to increase the public debt? Not a dollar! \$800,000,000!! Thus the account stands as to increase of the public debt of the state. Let the people look at it.

The radicals did more than steal millions on millions, and this is undeniable. The conservatives so far from plundering and defrauding a down-trodden people, did, by wise and prudent legislation, that which cut down the enormous expenses of our radical and essentially extravagant system of State government tens of thousands of dollars per annum, as we will show from day to day from the records.

These radicals have the unparalleled effrontery to go before the people again this year and ask the people to continue them in power! Was such shameful audacity ever seen before? We think not. They actually put forward the same leading men who stood by and sustained their villainous and crimes against the state and people. They don't even pretend to a "new departure." They propose for the future without any apparent or pretended change. It is a notorious fact, that if they happen to find among them one suspected of being an honest man, they forthwith cast him under—he don't answer their purpose. Mark what we say. A number of men who have been recorded radicals, but who have been in fact moderate republicans, and were turned out of the radical party and cast aside! We say emphatically that radicalism and honesty and patriotism cannot subsist together! If public honesty and virtue go up, radicalism and radicals go down! We appeal to facts patent to everybody to sustain us in this unqualified declaration.

The radicals, we repeat, undertook in two years of their absolute rule to increase the public debt \$26,000,000!! Since November 1870 the people have ruled through the conservatives, in the legislature—pending that time the public burden has not been increased one cent, but the ordinary expenses of the state decreased tens of thousands of dollars! So the public records show.—*Rad. Sentinel.*

IMPEACHERS IMPEACHED.

President Johnson was impeached for the non-performance of party duty. His impeachment was a crime for which the radical party deserved the penitentiary. Governor Holden, Governor Reed, of Florida, Gov. Bullard, of Georgia, Gov. Scott of South Carolina, and the Governor of Kansas all clamored for the impeachment of Johnson. These impeachers have all been impeached themselves. Holden and the radical party now impeach Greeley, Schurz, Sumner, and Trumbull of "high crimes and misdemeanors" to the party in refusing to give the renomination of Grant, and expressing a weak dissatisfaction at radical rascality. We really fear we shall be forced into some defence of Greeley and Sumner.

Id.

Suit is to be commenced by the government in a short time against the Piedmont railroad, running from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., to recover the road from its present owners, the government claiming to be the owner thereof.—The road was built during the war by the Confederacy.—*Balt. Gazette.*

What will become of the North Carolina branch of this road, as it is now called?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The apportionment of this body as prescribed by the Legislature is as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Alamance, 1 | Jackson, 1 |
| Alexander, 1 | Johnston, 2 |
| Allghany, 1 | Jones, 1 |
| Anson, 1 | Lenoir, 1 |
| Ashe, 1 | Lincoln, 1 |
| Beaufort, 1 | Macon, 1 |
| Burke, 1 | Madison, 1 |
| Caldwell, 1 | Martin, 1 |
| Carteret, 1 | McDowell, 1 |
| Caswell, 2 | Mecklenburg, 2 |
| Chatham, 1 | Mitchell, 1 |
| Cherokee, 1 | Montgomery, 1 |
| Chowan, 1 | Moore, 1 |
| Clay, 1 | New Hanover, 3 |
| Cleveland, 1 | Northampton, 2 |
| Columbus, 1 | Onslow, 1 |
| Craven, 2 | Orange, 2 |
| Cumberland, 2 | Pasquotank, 1 |
| Currituck, 1 | Person, 1 |
| Dare, 1 | Pitt, 2 |
| Davidson, 2 | Polk, 1 |
| Davie, 1 | Randolph, 2 |
| Duplin, 1 | Richmond, 1 |
| Durham, 2 | Rockingham, 2 |
| Edgecombe, 2 | Rowan, 2 |
| Forsythe, 1 | Rutherford, 1 |
| Franklin, 1 | Sampson, 2 |
| Gaston, 1 | Stany, 1 |
| Gates, 1 | Stokes, 1 |
| Granville, 2 | Surry, 1 |
| Greene, 1 | Swain, 1 |
| Guilford, 2 | Tennessee, 1 |
| Halifax, 2 | Tyrrell, 1 |
| Harnett, 1 | Union, 1 |
| Haywood, 1 | Wake, 4 |
| Henderson, 1 | Warren, 2 |
| Hertford, 1 | Washington, 1 |
| Hyde, 1 | Wilkes, 2 |
| Iredell, 2 | Watauga, 1 |
| | Wayne, 2 |
| | Wilson, 1 |
| | Yadkin, 1 |
| | Yancey, 1 |

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.—The following are the Senatorial Districts as passed by the Legislature:

- 1st District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans.
- 2nd.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Pamlico and Hyde.
- 3rd.—Northampton and Bertie.
- 4th.—Halifax.
- 5th.—Edgecombe.
- 6th.—Pitt.
- 7th.—Wilson, Nash and Franklin.
- 8th.—Craven.
- 9th.—Jones, Onslow and Carteret.
- 10th.—Wayne and Duplin.
- 11th.—Lenoir and Greene.
- 12th.—New Hanover.
- 13th.—Brunswick and Bladen.
- 14th.—Sampson.
- 15th.—Columbus and Robeson.
- 16th.—Cumberland and Harnett.
- 17th.—Johnston.
- 18th.—Wake.
- 19th.—Warren.
- 20th.—Person, Caswell and Orange.
- 21st.—Granville.
- 22nd.—Chatham.
- 23rd.—Rockingham.
- 24th.—Alamance and Guilford.
- 25th.—Randolph and Moore.
- 26th.—Richmond and Montgomery.
- 27th.—Anson and Union.
- 28th.—Cabarrus and Stanly.
- 29th.—Mecklenburg.
- 30th.—Rowan and Davie.
- 31st.—Davidson.
- 32nd.—Stokes and Forsythe.
- 33rd.—Surry and Yadkin.
- 34th.—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander.
- 35th.—Allghany, Ashe and Watauga.
- 36th.—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey.
- 37th.—Catawba and Lincoln.
- 38th.—Gaston and Cleveland.
- 39th.—Rutherford and Polk.
- 40th.—Huncombe and Madison.
- 41st.—Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania.
- 42nd.—Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—The following are the Congressional Districts as laid off by an act of the General Assembly:

- 1st.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Pamlico, Bertie, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare.
 - 2d.—Edgecombe, Wilson, Green, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Northampton, Warren and Halifax.
 - 3d.—Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Harnett, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Carteret and Moore.
 - 4th.—Johnston, Wake, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Franklin and Nash.
 - 5th.—Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes.
 - 6th.—Robeson, Montgomery, Richmond, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba.
 - 7th.—Forsythe, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Iredell, Alexander, Wilkes, Allghany, Ashe and Watauga.
 - 8th.—Caldwell, Burke, Cleveland, Mitchell, Yancey, McDowell, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Clay, Graham, Cherokee, Rutherford, Polk and Henderson.
- A certain lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with his hands in his pockets. His friends and clients went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like it is the very picture of him. An old farmer, however, dissented. "Don't you see," said he, "he has his hands in his own pockets. 'T would be as like again if he had them in somebody else's."

THE WIFE OF CARL SCHURZ.

An interesting incident of the Great Speech of the Missouri Senator.

A Washington letter to the N. Orleans Times says:

The effort made by Carl Schurz will be long remembered as one of the most remarkable exhibits of oratory ever witnessed in a chamber famous for such display. Those now living who can look back with knowledge to the day when Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Corwin were wont to charm the ears of hearers in that forum, readily admit that this effort of Senator Schurz towers above them all.—This is saying much, for the natural inclination is to exaggerate the past. The orators of a former day were remarkable, but this one of ours is a wonder. Senator Schurz has a remarkably clear and rather piercing voice. He speaks with a great command of language and a somewhat German accent, but so far as choice of words and construction of sentences are concerned, in the purest English. For hours he held that vast assembly, and when he closed there was a strange mingling of relief and regret such as one feels at the end of a beautiful and tragic opera, when the last strain pours out as the curtain drops.

I happened to be witness to a little scene of domestic beauty that was to me exceedingly touching. Mrs. Schurz, wife of the Senator, is one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in Washington. Her experience in social life had not diminished her sweet German nature that is as impulsive and gentle as a child. She had read, as I subsequently learned, the attack made by Senator Conkling on her husband, and wife like she thought it terrible and unmanly. On the Tuesday Senator Schurz was to reply she wandered about restlessly, and at last unable to control herself, about 3 o'clock went to the Capitol. She thought he would have concluded by that time, and all for good or bad must be over. At the first entrance she found the doorkeeper with his head thrust inside. She asked for her husband.

"Oh! madam," cried the man, "he's making such a speech! Come in; all the ladies are on the floor."

She held back, and a page hurrying in, brought out Senator Sumner.

"Do come in," begged the Massachusetts orator, "and bear your husband in the grandest effort that ever fell from human lips."

Over persuaded, she was led through the crowd to a corner, where she dropped into a seat kindly offered her. She drooped her fair head into her hands, hiding her face, and we can imagine how that dear voice in vindication—and in such an earnest appeal to the American people for justice to ourselves and purity for our institutions, while the immense audience responded in deep silence or wild applause. When that voice ceased and at last she looked up, her eyes were wet with tears. Woman-like, she had found relief in weeping.

Speedy Justice.—A gentleman just from Warrenton, informs us that during the progress of the superior court now in session in Warren county, a negro witness swore falsely in order to clear his "dullcinea" from the charge of larceny, for which offense she was then and there being tried. Before this willing witness could clear the bar, a true bill for perjury had been perfected by the grand jury, the capias issued, and the witness arrested by the sheriff.—*Daily News.*

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

It seems tolerably certain from the returns received that the Republicans have carried New Hampshire by a small majority. It has been a contest between the unaided Democratic citizens of the State on one side, and the Republicans reinforced by every kind of outside administration influence on the other. The supporters of Grant have poured in speakers and money, and their desperate efforts seem to have been successful. But if the Federal patronage had been in Democratic hands, if the State had been canvassed by noted Democratic speakers from every part of the country, and there had been a profuse expenditure of Democratic money, nobody can doubt that the majority would have been the other way. The small Republican majority is the consequence of outside weights thrown into their side of the scale.

In 1868, Grant carried New Hampshire by about 8,000 majority; but now after strenuous and desperate exertions, he has barely saved it by a pitiful majority of perhaps 1,000; which shows a great ebb in his popularity since he was elected President. In 1868, the Federal patronage was in the hands of Andrew Johnson and wielded against Grant; but now, with the patronage in his own hands and most unscrupulously used, his majority is a mere bagatelle compared with what it was then. The Democratic party is satisfied with this result. It confirms the certainty of Grant's renomination, precludes the taking up of any other candidate who might renounce the Republican party, and though last not least, it removes the last vestige of danger that any portion of the Democratic party will protest against the complete abandonment of dead issues.—*N. Y. World.*

VALUE OF THE CATALPA AS A TIMBER TREE.

At a meeting of the Montgomery County, Ohio, Farmers' Club, held January 10, the following communication from Mr. E. E. Barney, in regard to the value of the Catalpa tree, was read:

While in St. Louis, last spring, Wm. R. Arthur, Superintendent of the North Missouri Railroad, informed me that he had planted portions of his farm, in Illinois, with Catalpa trees, and now had large groves of that tree thirty feet high, which, in ten years from time of planting, would make four railroad ties each, which at the present price of ties, (the price advances each year), would yield four times the net profit that can be realized from the same number of acres in grain or stock. He stated that for four-pence, the Catalpa exceeded red cedar, and that for railroad ties it was practically indestructible; that it held a spike as well as oak, and did not split.

Subsequently, while passing over the Kansas Pacific Railway, where for hundreds of miles there is no timber suitable for ties, in company with Judge Usher, of Indiana, I called his attention to the importance of making provision for the future wants of the road by planting groves of trees, and related what Mr. Arthur had stated in relation to the indestructibility of the Catalpa, its rapid growth and adaptability for ties. He said that the statement recalled to him some of the oldest citizens of Vincennes had said to him years before, in relation to the old stockade built by the first French settlers, that place, of log-cum-Catalpa trees, that grove native in the forests there. These, when removed from the ground, nearly one hundred years after they had been placed there, were perfectly sound, and gave no indications of decay.

It occurs to me these statements are worth the careful consideration of our farming community. If they are facts, every farmer has within reach a sure source of income from a single acre of land, exceeding what he can command ordinarily from ten acres. By planting one acre each year, he can, after ten years, cut ties or posts from one acre each year. In this latitude, the Catalpa grows very rapidly, and, when planted in groves, tall, like forest trees. From a single acre, growing two hundred and fifty trees, in ten years one thousand ties can be cut, which, if an oak tie that must be renewed every eight years, costs fifty cents, will readily command one dollar each. Allowing one-half for expense of planting, cultivating, and getting to market, the farmer has fifty dollars per year per acre for his investment.

I need not speak of our rapidly disappearing native forests, and the absolute necessity of supply on every farm of groves of forest trees, to replace them. There are three species indigenous in the Southern Southern States, two of which are cultivated as ornamental trees in most of our cities; one having large white showy flowers, bloom two weeks earlier than the other, which has large purple flowers. They can both be propagated from the seeds or cuttings of the root.—The wood, though light, is very compact, of fine texture, and susceptible of the most brilliant polish, its fine straw color producing a fine effect in cabinet work.—Trusting you will present the facts to the Society over which you preside, in such way as will result in a thorough and systematic trial of the results of Catalpa forest planting.

I am, respectfully,
E. E. BARNEY.

A Texas colored jury were told by the judge to retire and "find a verdict." They went to the jury room. The sheriff and others, standing outside, heard the opening and shutting of drawers, and slamming of doors, and other sounds of unusual commotion. At last the jury came back into the court, when the foreman rose and said: "Massa Judge, we have done looked everywhar in the draws and behind the do', and can't find no verdict. It warn't in the room."

A CANDID ADMISION.

The Era admits its party has ruined the University. It admits that the present management thereof is a disastrous failure. In its issue of Tuesday that paper says:

"It has been a standing admission of Republicans ever since the present incumbent was elected President of the University, that the organization was a signal failure. But so great has been the influence of the friends of the incumbent that he has been retained, not only in the destruction of the University, but to the reproach of Republicanism in North Carolina."

The Era's party laid its impious hands on our State University and the institution, once the pride and ornament of North Carolina, soon fell a victim to the contaminating touch of Radical incompetency and Radical malice.

The Era attributes the "signal failure" to the present incumbent. But that is not the only reason, nor the chief one. Mr. Pool may be unfitted for his position and incompetent to conduct the institution; but the main cause of fall of Chapel Hill was because the withering blight of party seized upon its citius, and withered its prosperity! Because Radical professors, illiterate and unknown, were imported from other States, to degrade and dishonour the seats once occupied by learned and devoted teachers who "magnified their professions" and honored their high calling. Because Radical loyalty and zeal, not competency and experience, were the passports to the favor of the Trustees. Because the partisan Faculty was unable to gain the confidence or respect of the public—much less their countenance and encouragement.

The Era says the present incumbent has been retained on account of his great personal influence, even "to the destruction of the University." Now, this is a candid admission. The Radical Trustees permit the University to be destroyed by its own President, whom they refuse to remove because of "the great influence of his friends!" In order to keep a party favorite in office, they are willing to see the University topple and fall, and become utterly demolished! Rather than see Sol. Pool ejected from a snug berth, the Radical Trustees say let the University perish! The welfare of the University is made secondary to the interest of one individual. What care the Trustees for the interests of the people of North Carolina—what care they for the educational system of the State—what care they for the prosperity of the University, so that Sol. Pool lives?

But says the Era, Mr. Pool has been retained to "the reproach of Republicanism in North Carolina." This then is the reason why the Republican Trustees propose now to re-organize the Trustees and Faculty of the University. The management has brought reproach—not upon the University itself—but upon its once glorious and honored name—not upon the cause of education by prostituting it to the ignominious purpose of building up Radicalism! Oh! no, but because it has brought "reproach upon Republicanism in North Carolina!" Heaven save the mark!

But the management of the University by the Radical party has been no greater failure than its management of the financial and legislative departments of the State Government. The word failure is written on every thing that has fallen under the fatal auspices of that party. Mismanagement, incompetency, dishonesty and fraud have characterized its every step in every position in which it has been retained. The "reproach" which has been brought upon Republicanism in North Carolina has been brought by its own crimes—by a course of unrepentant corruption, open bribery and judicial outrages.—*Rad. News.*

TREASON.

What will the republican party do with Judge Davis, Lincoln's executor, who is a presidential candidate against Grant and his extravagant and corrupt administration. Davis will be counted a traitor or a knux, and classed with Sumner and Greeley. The Democrats North seem disposed to join with Davis, Greeley, Sumner, Carl Schurz and a number of the leading republicans, who are clamoring for civil and general reform in the affairs of the federal government.

The Democrats of Nevada, through the state executive committee have declared for the Missouri or passive policy. The Northern papers report Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, who has been often named as the democratic candidate for president as declaring for Judge Davis and pledging the democracy of Indian to his support.

Rad. Sentinel.

AD AND COMFORT.

The unwholesome and diabolical acts of outrage and atrocity which have been perpetrated on the defenceless people of the South under Radical reconstruction so-called, were not consummated by the Carpet-baggers alone. The unjust measures of Congress on the subject of Southern legislation would never have passed but for the treachery and base misconduct of a me of our native citizens. The untold mischief that has been entailed upon us by Radical rule, has not been the work of strangers alone. The Carpet-bag emissaries who, like evil geni, swept over the South in the wake of the Federal army, would have been as harmless as serpents deprived of their fangs, had they not been aided and abetted by the native white Radicals, who were swift to welcome them to the banquet of plunder.—*Rad. News.*

An Eagle Captured by a Lady.—We understand that a Mrs. Sims, living near Galesville, in Cherokee county, Ala., while attending to her domestic duties, saw a large eagle alight in her yard and immediately attempted to carry off her watch dog. She at once rushed to the

CHAMBER OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

At a recent meeting of the Democratic Conservative members of the Legislature, the Democratic Conservative Party were, by resolution, continued until the meeting of the State Convention of that party, and Hon. D. M. Barringer was appointed in place of the late Gov. Bragg.

The State convention will be held in the town of Greensboro on Wednesday the first day of May next.

That convention will be charged with high duties in the selection of a candidate for Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education, Superintendent of Public Works, as well as in declaring the principles and policy both State and Federal of the party, and providing for efficient party organization.

It is, therefore, very desirable and important, that every citizen in the State shall be represented in that convention; and it is confidently hoped that our political friends will take immediate and efficient steps to secure such representation.

To that end, the Central Executive committee are instructed to suggest that county popular meetings, composed of all persons opposed to Radicalism, misrule and Public Extraneousness, be called in each county of the State, as soon as practicable, to appoint delegates to the convention, and devise ways and means to secure their attendance.

In order to avoid failure of representation, let each county meeting appoint one or more proxies, who will certainly attend the convention.

In the mean time every one opposed to Radical misrule, without regard to party, political differences is expected and cordially invited to raise his voice and exert himself to inform the public mind and prepare the people to stand together in the noble and patriotic struggle to uphold, maintain and administer honestly and faithfully the principles of pure Constitutional Government.

The most effective means of informing the public mind is the press. How important therefore, that it shall be properly and thoroughly directed! We feel the strongest assurance that those who conduct the Democratic conservative Press will be active and faithful in placing before the people such arguments and information as may be at their command, and we respectfully urge our friends to be active in extending the circulation of our newspapers as a grand help to success.

The committee are instructed to submit and suggest the annexed plan of organization.

A copy of the proceedings of County meetings appointing delegates to the State Convention, should be sent to this Committee.

By order of the committee,
J. J. LITCHFORD,
SECRETARY.

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL RULES ARE PRESCRIBED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY, AND ALL SUCH PERSONS AS MAY CO-OPERATE WITH THEM IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

1. State Executive Committee.
2. There shall be an Executive committee for the State at large, consisting of forty-one members. Of them, four shall reside in each congressional District, and nine, at or near the city of Raleigh, and the members residing at or near the city of Raleigh, shall be designated the Central Executive committee.
3. The Executive Committee for the State at large shall have general control, supervision and direction of the organization and its practical working, under the convention.
4. The central Executive committee shall be charged at all times, with the exercise of the powers conferred on the Executive committee for the State at large, unless in any respect restrained by the last mentioned committee.
5. A meeting of the Executive committee for the State at large, may be called by any four members thereof, as well as by the central Executive committee.
6. The State convention shall designate a chairman for the Executive committee for the State at large, and he shall be chairman of the central Executive committee.
7. Congressional District Executive Committee.
8. The members of the Executive committee for the State at large in any congressional District shall constitute a Congressional Executive committee for such District in which they reside, and shall exercise the powers in such District, of the Executive committee for the State at large, subject to the control and direction of the latter and the central Executive committee, unless in such respects as the latter may be restricted.
9. Township Executive Committee.
10. Each county shall have a county Executive committee, composed of members taken, two from each township in the county, and one from each township shall appoint or elect a chairman, and exercise the powers, in their respective counties, conferred on the congressional District Executive committee for the State at large and Central Executive committee, unless in such respects as the latter may be restricted. The county Executive committee shall be designated by a county convention in the county for which the same shall be appointed.
11. Township Executive Committee.
12. There shall be a Township Executive committee in every Township in each county in the State, consisting of four or more members, one appointed by a township convention. Said committee shall elect or appoint a chairman, and shall reside in the township for which the same shall be appointed, and exercise the powers conferred on the Executive committee for the State at large, unless in such respects as the Executive committee for the State at large, or the county Executive committee respectively, according to their respective supervisory and controlling powers.

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CIRCULARS;
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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

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Is a candidate for public favor. Its circulation is good, and its standing and patronage improving. It is one of the best advertising mediums in the State, and offers its facilities on as liberal terms as any.
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An important discovery to prevent RUST in Wheat and Oats. If the directions are carefully followed and the crop is injured by rust, the money will be cheerfully refunded. All it asks is a trial. Prepared and for sale only at
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July 7—1871