

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Barnum's Museum and Menagerie were burned on the morning of the 24th December at N. York city. Two animals saved, a camel and elephant. The loss heavy.

A serious Rail Road accident occurred on the Cross Cut Road in Ohio on the 25th December. The train went through a trestle, two cars were burned, twenty-one persons were killed and thirty-five wounded.

An accident on the Madison, Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad resulted in the death of three Railroad employees.

Forteen houses were burned on the 25th ultimo at Fountain Kansas.

The mercury was thirty degrees below zero at Milwaukee, Mich., on Christmas day. A man was frozen to death in the street.

The ship *Nice Castle* was wrecked off Cook's Strait on the 10th November, and sixteen lives were lost.

The King of the Sandwich Islands is dead.

The late snow storm was general throughout the country; and North the weather was the severest known for twenty years. Five girls and a boy perished in Centre street, N. Y., city, on the 24th December.

A fire has damaged Bowery Theatre and Canterbury Hall, N. Y.

A five story iron building, 119 Franklin St., has been burned and the adjoining buildings damaged.

A snow slide 600 feet wide and 12 feet deep, at Little Cottonwood, swept the stage road. Ten teams were carried 1,500 feet into Cottonwood Creek, and four of the teamsters were lost.

The block on Centre between Leonard and North streets was burned on the 27th ult. Six girls were burned to death, and several were hurt. Loss half a million.

A man by the name of Jacob Morton suicided at Greensboro on Monday the 22d December last.

A parcel of negroes, man, wife and son, got into a row at Hillsboro on Christmas. Result: the woman's head broke, the man shot in the bowels, and the son in jail.

Henry Dickens, white, and Newton Nevill colored, of Halifax county, N. C. got into an altercation, on Friday night the 20th of December last. The negro was killed.

Mr. Alfred Whitehead, of Halifax county, lost his gin house and contents, by fire about ten days ago.

A destructive fire occurred in Wilmington, N. C., on the evening of the 27th December, 1872. It broke out in the brick building on the South-east corner of Market and Second streets, by which \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The sale of the Western N. C. Rail Road was postponed. We are inclined to the opinion that it would have been better if it had been permitted to be sold.

The coldest weather ever experienced at Augusta, Ga., visited that city last Thursday.

The Medoc Indians, on Lost River, scalped the wounded. Four soldiers and five mules were killed in the fight.

A telegram from Boston 27th December, last, says the ship *Peruvian*, from Singapore to Boston was wrecked off Cape Cod, and all lost.

Of the thirty persons lost by the wreck of the steamer *Germany*, twelve were passengers. One was from America.

A Captain and six of the crew of the Bark *Kadash* were lost near Boston on the 27th ult.

Miss Lizzie Spencer—a most estimable young lady, about sixteen years of age, and daughter of Capt. W. H. Spencer, of Augusta, Ga., died suddenly, on Christmas morning, after being confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Beckwith, at Christ church in that city.

In England, criminals who commit murder or other felony and get off on the plea of insanity are confined in an Asylum until they recover, when they are put on trial and if found guilty punished according. There are so many people in this country, who commit murder, getting off on the plea of insanity, that some such practice as this, becoming necessary here to protect society from temporary insane people—or those who suddenly become insane from bad whisky or bad temper.

The bill before the Spanish Cortes, providing for the emancipation of the slaves of Porto Rico, provides, also, for indemnifying the slave-owners for their property.

The Louisiana Commission, in a long letter published December 30th, 1872, denies the statement made by Senator Kellogg in his bill of complaint, filed in the United States Circuit Court, and says Kellogg's object was to get possession of the Louisiana election returns, as expressed in what he charged upon the returning officers and Governor—that is, to falsify and suppress or destroy them, in order to make it appear that he had been elected Governor.

On the 30th ultimo Attorney General Williams received a telegram from New Orleans, saying that the Supreme Court of Louisiana would render a direct decision on the 13th proximo, on the legality of the Warmoth Returning Board of Electors. The court has incidentally given an opinion adverse to Warmoth, by refusing to recognize Mr. Adger as the Attorney General of the State, he having been declared elected by the Warmoth board.

A special messenger, bearing the vote of the Electoral College of Louisiana, has arrived at Washington. This messenger is an elector at large on the Grant ticket.

The latest news from Havana, (Dec. 30th, 1872) is to the effect that the insurgents attacked Mayre, searched several houses, and escaped with the wounded. They were driven out by the marines from the steamer *Hulva*. Twenty Spaniards were killed.

The insurgents also attacked Holguines and captured Fort Perceques, when they withdrew. A Spanish Lieutenant Colonel and Major were killed in these engagements. The number of Spaniards killed was placed as high as sixty.

The British bark, *J. E. Duffus*, at Charleston, S. C., for Bremen, with 2249 bales of cotton on board, took fire last Saturday night, when she was filled with water by the engines, and sank at her wharf.

President Thiers, in visiting the English Legation, fell and dislocated his elbow. This mishap will be apt to induce him to threaten to resign, and for the good of France, he ought to be permitted to do so. He only stays the volcano that must burst, with the greater violence the longer it is pent up. He is not a success as an executive officer if he is as a historian. The wonderful recuperative powers that France has shown and her promptness to comply with her obligations, since the recent unfortunate struggle, are in no sense attributable to the skill or wisdom of Thiers' administration. But we are not materially interested in Thiers or France.

The government sells \$1,000,000 in coin and buys \$1,000,000 in bonds each week in January. The Journals of Konigsburg and Posen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish the insulting reference to Germany in the recent Papal allocution. The Charge d'Affaires of the German Legation will probably be instructed not to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope on the first of January, on account of his allocution.

Sister Mary Louise, of the Nuns of the Visitation, died last Monday evening at Monte Maria, in Richmond, Va., of pneumonia, aged 39 years. She was a daughter of the late David Williamson, of Baltimore county, Md., and had been a religious devotee for nineteen years.

The hotel at Skowhegan, Maine, was burned on the 30th ultimo. Loss \$50,000.

Mrs. W. J. Edwards was seized with a spasm and fell from her chair into the fire, burning herself very seriously, last Tuesday at Raleigh, N. C.

The Lee family of circus performers and eight other persons, were murdered by the Apache Indians, while traveling through the Territory of Arizona. So says a dispatch from San Francisco of the 31st ult.

Civil disorder and insurrection are threatened in Spain.

A fire in Alexandria, Va., destroyed a brick warehouse in block five, on Main street.

The Police of the sainted "Hub" Boston, made a raid on her gambling saloons, on Christmas day. Among the persons arrested were a well known bank president, a clergyman, (I) and a railroad engineer. Those caught in the act of gambling were fined \$25 each and cost, and the lockers and implements seized were valued at \$5,000. The fines amount to about \$2,000. The city treasury was short of funds, doubtless, and this outburst of virtuous indignation may have been for the purpose of making a raise. Everybody knows that Boston is remarkable for its piety withstanding a preacher is caught at a gambling hell.

That Sherman ordered the burning of S. C., is now considered beyond a doubt.

At the spoke and handle factory, in Charlotte, on Monday last, a boiler explosion occurred, scalding six persons very seriously. The *Observer* gives the following as the names of those injured: Eddy Lewis, white, aged 7 years—seriously; J. G. Lee and Lee Rudolph, both white—seriously; Frank Thompson, colored—seriously; Jake Myers, the engineer—slightly; and a colored man, not an employe of the factory, whose name is unknown.

A case of small pox reported in ten miles of Raleigh.

The State officers elect were installed on Wednesday. The oath of office was administered by Judges Settle and Waite.

One of Marshal Carrow's Deputies was arrested in Raleigh on Wednesday, by Deputy Sheriff Nowell, on a Capias from Orange county. The charge against him is not stated.

Mr. J. S. Means, Jr., of Charlotte, was arrested last Saturday on the charge of killing a negro; but it seems that the negro came to his death by accidental causes.

Mr. Robert S. Hughes, telegraph operator, was found dead near the W. C. & R. R. R., on last Thursday. It is now believed that he was murdered.

A fire occurred in Montreal on Christmas, destroying \$500,000 worth of property.

A fire at Galesburg, Ill., January 1st, destroyed \$100,000 of property. On the same day a loss of \$50,000 was sustained in Boston by fire. By the falling of a scaffolding at Liberty Copper mines, Frederick county, Md., Tuesday, twenty-six miners were precipitated several hundred feet into the pit. Eight were seriously injured.

The Times has a New Orleans dispatch which states that it is rumored there will be an attempt to inaugurate the McEnery State officials on the 9th inst., and trouble is anticipated.

Gen. J. H. Lane, formerly of Charlotte, is now a Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Military Tactics of the State Agricultural and mechanical College, at Blackbury, Va.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* makes a short extract from our article of last week, on the public printing, and proceeds to comment thereon. We object to nothing except the manner in which the extract is made. As it stands in the *Eagle* it makes us murder the King's English. This should not be.

We have had our say, and of course the *Eagle* has the right to exercise the same privilege. We insist upon this much: But so far as our article from which the extract is taken is concerned, we have no amendments to make to it; and while we may differ with the *Eagle* as to its subject-matter, we are quite willing to leave it to the future to test the truth of our assertions.

THE NEW YEAR.

Eighteen hundred and seven-two is gone, and eighteen hundred and seventy-three is upon us. The one, with its disappointments, its heartburnings, its confusions, and much that is good and bad of its history, has departed like the shadows—gone the way of all the earth. The other, with its promises, its bright hopes and vigor of youth, has entered upon its grand career of destiny. What is good of the past let us cherish in grateful hearts. What of evil it brought to us let us remember with the philosophy of the true disciple of experience—rejoicing that it has no more, that we had strength to bear it and that the great Dispenser of mercies often over-

THE NEW YEAR.

Last night when the clock chimed the hour of 12 the year 1873 was born into the world. We boys and sorrows it brings in its train. I know not—the future must develop them. But we are permitted to hope that it ushers in an era of prosperity and happiness to all our friends and the world generally. Nothing we can write will prove so interesting to the reader as the following description as to how New Year's Eve and the day are looked upon and observed in different climes, as well as the mention of some ancient customs, so we yield the space.

All civilized and semi-civilized races of mankind appear, as if by natural instinct, to have adopted either ceremonial, religious, or an interchange of social amenities, at the inauguration of a new year. As the period of the demise of the old and birth of the new year is not arbitrary but merely marks the completion of the earth's revolution around the sun from any one point to its orbit back to the same point, or nearly so, the times of such so-called New Years vary. Thus the Christian, the Jewish, the Mohammedan, and the Chinese anniversaries, occur at different times.

We have in the United States a sufficient number of the first two and of the last named celebrations brought prominently under our notice; and, speaking generally, these all make it a season of rejoicing and social reunion.

The Jewish New Year, however, is attended by more strictly religious ceremonies, of longer duration than those of other sects, and includes on some days a partial cessation of business. With the Israelites, visits of congratulation and compliment are secondary to the religious observances. It is unnecessary to comment upon the usual manner in which the new year is celebrated by the generality of the American people.

The Chinese, who are so numerous in the State of California, and whose noisy demonstrations involve so heavy an expenditure of gunpowder, are reputed to consider it an absolute necessity to pay all indebtedness on this occasion, and those who are positively unable to discharge their liabilities shall be set free from them. This is the theory, but it would appear that association with outside barbarians has greatly tended to modify it in practice upon the ground.

In their own native land the rule is carried out more rigidly, but such is the disgrace attendant upon New Year insolvency that suicides among the impetuous at that time are said to be frequent, a species of high mindedness that but ill accords with our generally received notions of Chinese ethics. Among the English the festivities of New Year's eve and day are of a very ancient date. In the feudal times the head of the house presided at these merry-making over a huge bowl of spiced ale are somewhat strangely named "lamb's wool." Having first drunk to the health of those assembled, he passed it around to the others. As each took the bowl to drink he pronounced the Saxon word "wassail," meaning your health, and from this sprung the name "wassail bowl." Numerous songs were sung, one of which, of Gloucestershire origin, contains the following verse:

"Wassail, wassail, over the town, Our bread is white, our ale is brown; Our bowl is made of the maple tree— Come, butler, add bring us a bowl of the best. I hope your soul in heaven may rest; If you do bring us a bowl I'll be small. Then down shall fall butter, bowl and all. The poor people carried round on the last day of the year a bowl ornamented with ribbons, and begged for the white-wither that it filled, so that they, too, might enjoy the wassail. At the monasteries, then so numerous in England, the abbot stood behind an enormous wassail hawl, which was called, in their ecclesiastical language, "Oecumenical Caritas," and having drunk to all the others drank in regular succession, the one to the other, until the wassail had gone the round of the tables. A relic of this custom is still retained by the corporation of the city of London. A double-handed flagon of spiced wine is placed before the lady-mayor as she is present, or in her absence, before the presiding officer, and she or he, standing up and holding the flagon in both hands, drinks to the health of the company, and called out by the toast-master. He then passes it to the person on his left hand who, also standing drinks to his left hand neighbor and so on in turn until all have partaken. The ceremony is known as that of the "Loving Cup."

The ringing out of the old year and ringing in of the new has, among some of the Methodists, given place to singing in the New Year, and in Yorkshire, England, is known as the "Watch-Night Service." The congregation having assembled, and the usual services having been performed so as to terminate shortly before midnight, a psalm is sung, after which perfect silence is maintained, each person being supposed to be, engaged in silent prayer until the hour of twelve strikes. At the first stroke of the clock all join in the Wesleyan hymn—

"Come, let us anew Our journey pursue, Roll round with the year," etc., etc.

The introduction of religious services in connection with the advent of the new year would appear to be again gaining ground—"improving the occasion," as it is termed by some, by urging on all a resolution to amend their ways and to reflect on the past:

"He that good thinketh good may do, And God will help him therunto; For never yet was good wrought Without beginning of good thought."

Episcopal clergymen, of some of the districts where other denominations are gaining ground, have adopted a "Watch-Night Service," probably from motives of policy, but the movement is not general with that body in England—most of the clergy of the Established Church being opposed to it on the ground that the status of the Church demands that it should be the inaugurator of any additional observances, not the follower of such as may be introduced by other sects.

The celebration of New-Year's eve and day is much more marked in Scotland than in England, and its greater promi-

ence may be in some sort attributed to there being no Christmas festival permissible by the Calvinistic regime. In this connection it may be observed that, in some cases, operating upon the Puritan settlers of New England, may be traced the more notable celebration of the day in America.

Till within a very few years the drinking from the wassail bowl, at the passing away of the old year, prevailed in Scotland. In that country, as in some others which shall be nameless, excesses are too much the order of the day; and so general is the custom of indulging freely, on the plea that it comes but once a year, that, by mid-day, persons of standing and position even, may not unfrequently be seen in the streets of the larger cities, whose uncertain gait betrays the depth of their potations. Nor are these cases entirely confined to the stronger sex. The police have instructions, it is presumed, to be conveniently blind, so long as the peace is preserved, so that few arrests for intoxication are made.

The custom of "first footing" is generally prevalent in the "Land of Cakes." Parties, generally consisting of men only, with an abundant supply of whiskey, visit the homes of their friends, as soon after midnight as may be, to wish them the compliments of the season; and the person who first enters a house for that purpose is denominated "first-foot." The toast most in vogue is, "A gude New Year to ye, and many may ye see." Forty years ago a rule obtained in some sort, that all ladies found out of doors after 10 o'clock were liable to pay the forfeit of a kiss. As many parties were given on New Year's eve, of course numerous of the fair sex were out after that hour, and none would venture to take their departure except in carriages, and even these were stopped frequently by parties of young men, and the inmates compelled to submit to the inevitable New Year salute. As the melancholly prince says, "It is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance;" but young men of that day were of a different opinion. The wiser members being one of a party which stopped the carriage of Sir Alexander Keith, of Ravelstone. As there were four horses, and as the positions drove very rapidly, the feat was not accomplished without considerable risk, two of the undergraduates being thrown beneath the horses' feet. The carriage was stopped, however, and the old gentleman acknowledged the capture, and counselled the three ladies within to make no fuss about it, but quietly resign themselves to their fate. In this case most of the young gentlemen were personally acquainted with the baronet's family. This habit admitted, however, of much abuse, and was the occasion of many serious broils, so that people began to set their faces against the custom, and it has, consequently, of late years fallen into disuse.—*Gordon Greenleaf in Appleton's Journal.*

A TERRIBLE SCENE—FEARFUL RESULT OF A RUNAWAY—A WELL KNOWN NEW YORK WOMAN DROWNED.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday night a team of horses attached to a coach, took fright at the intersection of Fulton street and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. The horses ran at full speed down Washington street, throwing the driver, William Gallagher, from his box with such force that he was hurled against the curbstone, sustaining severe bruises. The only occupant of the coach now was a Mrs. C. H. Adams, of No. 56 West Twelfth street New York, who is well known in certain circles. Her screams could be distinctly heard above the clatter of hoofs and wheels but the few who were abroad at that hour were powerless to render her any assistance. The horses continued their wild flight to the foot of Washington street, and plunged from the dock into East river. Mrs. Adams was drowned; an hour afterwards her body was recovered, by breaking in the side of the carriage while it was still in the water. One of the horses was also drowned, and the other died shortly after being brought out, from the effect of its chilly bath.—The body of Mrs. Adams was taken to the Second precinct station house. She was richly dressed and adorned with the profuse show of jewelry characteristic of the taste of women in her sphere of life. The unfortunate woman had been spending the evening with a person known in political circles in Brooklyn, and it is said, drank too freely.—The horses and coach were valued at \$2,000. It is said that the driver was intoxicated.—*New York Times.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP GERMANIA.

LOSDON, Dec. 24.—The vessel wrecked south of the river Gironde, on Saturday, and reported in a Paris dispatch yesterday, as the Liverpool packet *Germania*, was beyond question, the *Albania* steamer *Germania*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th instant, for Havana and New Orleans, with leave to call at Coruna and Santander. No particulars have yet come to hand in addition to those received yesterday reporting that that vessel went ashore on Saturday evening during the storm on Sand Bank at the mouth of the Gironde, and that the passengers and the crew had to take to the rigging, from which thirty persons were washed away and drowned. The remainder were rescued on Sunday morning by a French steamer.

Really Judge Durell, of Louisiana, would be more at home in Russia, or some other despotic and illiberal empire, than in the United States; as a circuit judge, His last exploit is the suppression of the New Orleans *ones* on a flimsy pretext, trumped up for the occasion. It is time the Supreme Court interfered in Louisiana. The condition of that miserable State is now little better than that of a Chinese province.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The usurping Legislature which Grant upholds in Louisiana is made up principally of negroes, three fourths of the members being black. To support with bayonet an illegal body of white men would be bad enough; but to sustain a usurping negro Legislature in Louisiana, the white people of a State is an act of tyranny which goes a little beyond anything in the nature of despotism known in the history of the world.

A Kentucky infant has been produced without any bones in its neck. That child should be carefully kept away from the water, as it was evidently not born to be hanged.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF ANDREW STRONG, ONE OF THE FAMOUS "SWAMP ANGELS" OF ROBESON COUNTY.

The following particulars of the recent killing of Andrew Strong one, and next to the last, of the Robeson County outlaws is taken from a special to the *New York Herald* of the 25th inst. "At Eureka, a small station on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, in the heart of the scuffle region, and about eighty miles from Wilmington, there was a considerable Christmas gathering of the clans of the outlaws on Thursday. Steve Lowery was absent but Andrew A. Strong was there, with a number of his friends. At about two

o'clock in the day, while a number of negroes were in a store at the station, one of them stole a number of locks and created them in his pocket. He was charged with the theft by a young man named William Wilson, a clerk in the store, but he denied having taken them. Mr. Wilson then put his hand in the man's coat pocket and drew forth the locks. The crowd soon afterwards left the store. About an hour after this, Andrew Strong who had evidently been drinking, came into the store and ordered Mr. Wilson to leave the county, swearing that if he did not he would kill him. The young man informed him that he would do so, whereupon Strong left the store. About five o'clock he returned, more intoxicated than before, and repeated his commands, telling Mr. Wilson that if he found him there at six the next morning he would certainly kill him. After saying this the outlaw turned to leave the store, and as he did so Wilson raised a double-barrelled gun that was at hand and discharged one barrel at the outlaw, planting eighteen buckshot in his neck and head.

Strong fell with scarcely a groan and expired at once. The fall of the outlaw at once spread consternation and dismay throughout the group of dusky followers, but no attempt was made to interfere with Mr. Wilson. Had Stephen Lowery been there it might have been different, but he was absent, and no attempt was made to rescue the body. Rhody Lowery, the widow of Henry Berry Lowery, the detested outlaw leader, and sister of Andrew Strong, sent in a deputation requesting that the body be delivered up to her, but this was course of refusal. Word was sent to them at the same time by Mr. Wilson that he would shoot the first man who dared to touch the body. Nevertheless, fearing a rescues might be attempted, Mr. Wilson and a number of other gentlemen hastily placed the body in a wagon and conveyed it to Lumberton, arrived there at two A. M. The body was at once surrendered to Sheriff McMillan and yesterday fully identified. The Sheriff at once paid over to the fortunate young man \$1,000, the reward offered by the county for each of the outlaws, dead or alive. Besides this, there is a sum of \$2,000 to be paid by the State, the reward offered by the governor, under authority of the Legislature, which can be obtained on application. Mr. Wilson is quite a young man, but one of much nerve and determination. He is from the Western part of the State and has been clerking at Eureka for some time past. The rewards which he obtains for the killing of the outlaw will amount to quite a small fortune. It was a brave act and the people rejoice to see it well rewarded."

Settle Your Accounts!

The Firm of Sumnerell & Gaither will end with the year. Those indebted to us by account will please come forward and settle. We have labored faithfully for our patients for two years, and we want to enjoy now the fruits of our labors.

Our books are posted and ready for settlement. In our absence Mr. George Barker, or C. R. Barker will receive money and give receipts for the same.

Sept. 5-51st J. J. STEWART.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Theophilus Alphonso Allison, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of November, A. D. 1872.

WILLIAM A. LUCKEY, Adm'r of Theo. Alphonso Allison, dec'd.

Attention Everybody!

All those having claims against W. F. Watson or T. C. Watson, either as principal or as security will present the same to Barton Craig on or before the 25th of December, 1872. By so doing they may benefit themselves, and oblige the undersigned.

Nov. 13, 1872 J. W. F. WATSON, T. C. WATSON.

SALISBURY, N. C., November 18, 1872.

The Firm of Theo. F. Kluttz & Co., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Dr. C. A. Henderson. The business will be conducted as heretofore by Theo. F. Kluttz.

We are very grateful to our friends and the public for the generous patronage given us, and trust it may be continued to the succeeding year of the firm of Kluttz & Co., Dec. 31st.

Our accounts are all made out, and will be presented at once for payment. Our friends will oblige us by settling promptly.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ, C. A. HENDERSON.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ (SUCCESSOR TO THEO. F. KLUTTZ & CO.) Druggist & Pharmacist, SALISBURY, N. C.

Encouraged by past success I shall continue the Drug business in all its branches with renewed energy, and by personal attention to all the details of business. No efforts shall be spared to supply my customers with Pure, Fresh and Reliable Medicines at the lowest possible prices. Physician's Orders and Prescriptions shall always have prompt and careful personal attention.

The necessities of the times compel me to adopt as nearly as possible the Cash system. All accounts will be presented at the expiration of 30 days and if not paid or satisfactorily arranged Credit will be stopped at once.

I trust that my friends will remember me when needing anything in the Drug line.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ.

A CARD.

DR. HENDERSON retires from the Drug business with the intention of resuming the practice of Medicine at an early date, and desires to return much thanks for the liberal patronage given the firm of Kluttz & Co., and trusts that the same may be continued to his friend and successor Mr. Theo. F. Kluttz.

Mr. Kluttz is a gentleman of energy and promptness, and a Druggist on whom all can rely with perfect confidence.

Nov. 7 72. S. H. H.

Simonton Female College. STATESVILLE, N. C.

This Institution will be opened with a full corps of experienced and accomplished teachers on Monday, January 8th, 1873.

For Circulars address Rev. S. TAYLOR MARTIN, Statesville, N. C.

Testimonials.

(From Prof. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., L. L. D., Prof. of Moral Philosophy, in U. of Va.)

UNIVERSITY OF VA., Oct. 25, 1872.

I ask the privilege of introducing to any school where his lot may be cast, and to former pupil, Prof. S. Taylor Martin, he is a christian gentleman, a thorough scholar of good talents and much experience in teaching. He may be depended on to perform faithfully and well whatever he may be willing to undertake, few men have more practical taste and efficiency.

W. H. MCGUFFEY, From Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 20, 1872.

I am gratified to learn that the Rev. S. Taylor Martin is about to become the Principal of the Simonton Female College at Statesville, N. C. My intimate acquaintance with Mr. Martin enables me heartily to commend him as a gentleman admirably qualified for such a position. His sympathy with the young; his experience in teaching and his conscientious devotion to duty furnish to Parents and Guardians the assurance that pupils entrusted to his care will find a safe and happy home and enjoy every advantage for improvement in mind, heart and manners.

Other References.—Faculty of Hampton Sidney College; Faculty of Union Theological Seminary; Faculty University of Virginia; Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Brown, D. D.; Richmond, Va.; Rev. D. E. Jordan, Oxford, N. C.; Rev. J. H. Smith, Col. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, N. C.; Rev. J. Rumpke, Salisbury; Rev. Frontin H. Johnson, Lexington; Rev. L. C. Veaux, Newberne; Rev. H. G. Hill, Rev. T. L. DeVaas, Fayetteville; Rev. J. M. Allison, Raleigh; Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte; Prof. Wm. D. Martin and Chas. Phillips, Davidson College; Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, Rev. Richard Melville, Columbia, S. C.; Rev. W. H. Wood, Statesville; Rev. E. H. Rutherford, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Wm. Daviddie, Lexington, Ky. Dec 10, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON Respectfully announces that he has resumed the practice of medicine, and will be pleased to receive the calls of his former patients and the public generally. Calls left either at his residence, formerly occupied by Jas. S. McCubbin, or T. F. Kluttz's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. Salisbury, Dec. 25, 1872.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. ALBERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector. REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., Asst.

The sixty-second session of this school will commence on the twenty-fifth of January, 1873, and continue until the seventeenth of June. For a circular, apply to the Rector. Dec. 20, 1872—15-4w

MILLINERY REMOVED.

Miss McMurray hereby informs her customers and the public generally that she has removed one door below where she formerly was, and has added to her well selected stock of Millinery, all kinds of ladies, furnishing goods usually kept in Millinery Stores. She will be pleased to have the ladies call on her at her new place, and examine her stock. Dec. 19, 1872.

SETTLE UP.

All those indebted to me for subscription to the *Examiner*, for advertising, or for work, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up without further delay. Corn, Wheat, Flour, Peas, or any country produce taken in exchange for claims and their receipts are received. J. J. STEWART.

Sept. 5-51st

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