

NEWS AND COMMENT.

The Legislature adjourned last Monday to the third Monday of next November.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon took his seat as Senator from North Carolina on the 4th inst., the Senate having been prolonged in extra session by a call of the President.

Gen. Edward Johnston, of Confederate fame, died at his home at Richmond, Va., on the 2d inst.

Two of the justices of the Superior Court of Alabama decided, on the 2d inst. that the late Court-house Legislature was a legal body. Justice Saffold delivered a dissenting opinion based on the ground that the only legal Legislature was the one organized under the Attorney General Williams' plan.

A heavy robbery has been perpetrated upon the Bank of England, depriving it of about one million dollars.

It is stated that the Modoc Indians have been in council with the whites, and have agreed to accept the terms of peace offered by the government.

Another resolution is threatened in Spain. The Cortes insist upon overthrowing the recently established Republic, and will, very likely, do so before long. Then Sikkies, the great unwashed, will have to congratulate again.

Alexander H. Stephens has been elected to Congress from the Eighth district in Georgia.

Mrs. Frasier and five children were burned to death in a house at Beachburg, Ontario, February 26th.

Col. N. A. Tucker, a United States officer, is dead.

At a special election in Sumter county, Ala. for State Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gilmer, rad., Little, dem., was elected by 370 majority. This makes the Senate again democratic.

Boston had another fire on the 27th inst. Two girls were burned, two are missing; two firemen killed, two missing, two mortally hurt, and several persons badly injured.

Mrs. E. W. Watson and her little child, of Raleigh, were fearfully burned last Friday by the explosion of oil while she was filling a lamp. The child has since died.

The Port Royal Railroad from Augusta, Ga. to Port Royal has been completed.

Miles Carrell, Miles McCulloch, Henry Warwick, and James A. Saunders, Ku Klux prisoners at Albany, have been pardoned by the President.

A telegram from London says a collision in Cadix harbor has occurred, by which ninety lives were lost.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland have resolved to oppose the education bill, and have sent an address to the Irish members of Parliament urging them to press for its withdrawal.

They had a prize fight near Washington on the 4th inst. Grant was engaged attending on the inaugural and was not present. Barney Campbell and Henry Hickman were the principals. It broke up in a row and no one was declared the victor. Thirty six rounds were fought, but it is all to be done over again two months hence.

Advices from Panama state that the Isthmus Canal is progressing favorably.

The chemical works of Jacob Elias, N. Y. city, have been burned. Loss \$80,000.

Foster, the car-bomb murderer of New York city, has been reprieved by the Governor.

The son of the late Emperor Napoleon, has been on a visit to Queen Victoria.

A movement is on foot among the Irish population of London for a great meeting in Hyde Park, in favor of Amnesty for Fenians now held in prison by the British Government.

Circumstances connected with the fraud on the Bank of England remain a mystery. Noyle, a clerk or confederate of the forgers, now under arrest, is a native of the United States. He protests his innocence but doubtless knows more than he is willing to tell at present. Astonishment is expressed that the extent of the transactions did not arouse the suspicions of the bank officials, but it seems the operators represented that they were interested in the introduction of American palace cars on the British railways and were arranging for their manufacture on a scale which required the employment of a large amount of hands.

On last Monday afternoon, at Charlotte, N. C. a fire occurred in the Third Ward which destroyed the house of "Blind Dick," col. Two children were in the house at the time, one of whom was fatally burned. The mother of the children was absent at the time the fire occurred. The origin of the fire is not known.

Henry Berry Lowery is reported not dead but living in New York City.

The Steamer George S. Wright was lost near Cape Canino on the 2d inst. Eighteen to twenty persons were lost.

NEW YORK MARKETS. New York, March 5.—Cotton quiet, sales 760 bales; Uplands 201; Orleans 21. Flour dull. Wheat steady. Corn firm, Pork quiet, firm, new me \$15.62. Lard firm, steam 87-16. Turpentine dull, heavy at 66. Rosh quiet at \$3.70, for strained. Freight quiet.

Stocks steady. Gold steady at 151. Money firm at 1-32 to 1-16 per cent. Exchange, long 81; short 9. Governments steady. Tote bonds very quiet.

AN OUTRAGE.

We are informed that some ten or fifteen citizens of Union County have been in attendance before the U. S. Commissioner of this place during the past week, on the charge of intimidating a voter. We know nothing of the merits of the case except from hearsay; but if what we have heard is true, a great outrage has been perpetrated on these citizens of Union County.—They have been dragged from their homes to this place, a great distance, and at great expense, simply for telling a negro, as we are informed, that if he voted against one of the parties interests, he should not remain on his land. And is this all that ten or fifteen citizens are brought all the way from Union County here for? Will some of these men give us the facts in the case?

"A TERRIBLE BLOW.—A Senator in the North Carolina Legislature, signing his name W. L. Love, sent a note to the Editors of the Raleigh News ordering his paper to be discontinued because they did not talk about him as he desired. We hope the News will not suspend. And we will say for the encouragement that we have cultivated many such terrible blows, and can outlive a thousand more. Nil desperandum."—Charlotte Democrat.

The fellow is simply an ass who supposes that a paper with any back-bone, is dependent upon his patronage for existence, or can be injured by his influence. It does a paper good for a few such fellows to kick up and stop their subscriptions occasionally. We have had much experience and it has never failed to work good for us. We are sorry for Mr. Love. He has gratified his spleen and shown bad temper.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

MESSES EDITORS:—The chicken cholera has been so very prevalent and fatal, for some years past, that the business of chicken raising has almost become a heartless task to our farmers' wives. And as the season is now, just at hand, when they will commence operations to raise their supplies of chickens, your many lady readers would doubtless be glad to know of some sure preventative of that fatal disease. My plan is this: Procure a trough, five feet long, ten inches wide and three inches deep and place it near the well, or at some convenient place in the yard. Into this, put a quantity of White Oak bark and several scraps of old iron or horse shoes, and fill up the trough with water. In a few days, the water will become almost as black as ink, but the chickens become very fond of it and drink it readily. Supply new bark as the strength becomes exhausted from the old, and keep up this course, the whole year round. This is the plan we pursue, and we have never had a case of chicken cholera on the place, though we raise hundreds of them every season. If all your lady readers will pursue this plan and advise their neighbors to do the same, I don't think you will hear any more complaints about chicken cholera. Hoping the above may prove of service to your many readers and the public generally. I remain, Very Respectfully, W. R. FRALEY.

For the Watchman.

MESSES EDITORS:—I saw a statement or scrip in the Watchman not long since, headed: "The Fence Law."

The farmers of Western North Carolina seem to be gradually growing poorer and poorer, they work with no energy, it looks to hear them plan for to-morrow, as if they were making a last desperate effort. A few there are whose energy seems to be inexhaustible and whose farms are neatly and timely kept in order, but the greater portion of the farmers work with a despair little becoming the active and vigorous spirit once displayed.

Why is this? It is a question easily answered, a puzzle readily solved. We are burdened with taxes and the greatest too of them all is the tax on fences.

The most ignorant negro cannot fail indistinctly to no doubt to comprehend the enormous cost of fencing.

Let us estimate the cost of fencing on a 300 acre farm, 200 acres of it cultivated, the remainder woodland. Divide the two hundred acres cultivated, into 20 acre lots and we have a string of fence about a mile long around each lot which would be about 6 miles of fencing on the land cultivated. Then the woodland would have to be fenced in with wags, that would increase the line of fence to about 8 miles. It will take 50,000 rails to make a fence 10 rails high 8 miles long; so then it costs \$500, just to have the rails made; it will take a wagon and team 30 days to haul the rails. Estimate the wagon team and hand at \$6.00 per day and we have \$180 for hauling rails, and it will take 4 hands 10 days to build up the rails, cost \$40.00 cleaning out fence corners \$5.00 per year, cost of timber lost, valued 50c per hundred rails \$250.00 total amount of cost \$975.00. Suppose then to be 50 years old and the cost of fencing ridely estimated from the 1st year is at least \$2500.00. That is an enormous sum to be laid out on fences. Let us have a remedy. Most of the farmers in this part of the state have a great amount of waste land that fenced in good, and sowed down in clover or some other kind of seed—would make excellent pasturage. While the farmers are repairing fences they could turn this undivided attention to the cultivating to more advantage the land laid out for grain.

I have been discussing the fence law with most of the farmers in this vicinity and they concur with me in the belief that a law compelling every farmer to keep his stock on his own land would add more to the arousing again of that energetic spirit so long lying dormant than any thing that could be adopted.

A few narrow-minded auto-bellum notions old skinflints say they don't see any advantage to be derived from the so-called fence law. Me thinks I can see lighter days ahead already, the prospects of the rising generation will not reflect such a gloomy look. The young men of this part of the state are leaving on account of the inability of landholders to pay them for their labor.

I intend to put the good old North State myself next fall having the fence law don't pass the house.

The immense taxes, with the heavy burden of repairing, so many unnecessary and unnecessary fences also prevents emigrants from coming to a country so well calculated to develop any kind of business to the greatest perfection. How much longer then is North Carolina to groan beneath a weight so burdensome. How many more years are the farmers, the advancers of the country's prosperity, to toil for the sake of keeping up a nuisance so disadvantageous.

When there is a good stock law or fence law passed North Carolina will rally from that lethargic state brought on by the disastrous results of the war.

All nature will put on a pleasant look. The farmer coming from his daily labour while cheerily to the faithful day that comes bounding to greet him as he enters the doorway with a kiss and embrace that will compensate for any vexation of spirit that may have occurred to him during the day. The bar-rooms will be less frequented. The Doctors will ride through their daily routine and greet each passer-by with a merry twinkle and a "how is your Ma or Pa today?"

The Merchant will stand in the doorway and rub his hands with glee when he thinks how much was pestered yesterday. The lawyers will have to close up "business is too dull, can't maintain my family, wiping over these dusty old books all day," must look out a business more remunerative."

If I may take a criterion of the State from Third Creek and its vicinity. I'll go my word for it nine tenths of the farmers are in for a new fence law.

Messrs Editors: Let us keep boiling away and not let the boat founder before she reaches the breakers.

Follow Citizens we chose our legislators last fall whether wisely remains to be seen. Yours Truly, ROWAN MILLS.

ASSASSINATION WHISPERS.

It is rumored that the reason President Grant reconsidered his purpose of making a trip through the South this spring, was that the Radical leaders whispered assassinations in his ear and so wrought upon his mind an impression that his life would be in danger in the South that he determined not to make the projected visit.—Exchange.

The Southern people are not cowardly dogs as certain Rad papers would have the world believe. So that Grant need not be afraid to come among them, notwithstanding he has done them great injury. They will not hurt him. If he will come through the South, we will insure his life against all personal violence for five cents.

INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Fellow Citizens: Under providence, I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interest of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office.

When my first term of office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition affair could exist; the past four years, so far as control events, have been confined in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm belief that the civilized world is tending to Republicanism, or government by the people, through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others.

Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any stand, and a navy less than that of either, of at least, five of them. There could be no extensive of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force; rather such extension might enable us to diminish it.

The theory of government changes with general progress. Now the telegraph is made available for communicating thoughts together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. Yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not an issue to be legislated upon; nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to the schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now happily reconciled, and no Executive action is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past administration, the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo, as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained, I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably.

It was, however, rejected, constitutionally and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In the future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension, held by many, as to the danger of the government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Master is preparing the world, in his own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, as compared with the world's standard of value, gold, and it possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the proceeds of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the

establishment of our commerce, and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing interests as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may for import, the only safe method for retaining and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor; and by a humane course, to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influence of education and civilization—it is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination, engaged in by people, setting commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indian. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked: Can not the Indians be made useful and progressive members of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own conscience for having made it.

All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support, and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them in effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been, and is, my earnest desire to finance new almost every man up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation, shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted, will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by retaining me in the highest office within their gift, and the highest obligation resting on me to render to them the best services within my power.

This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty, without asking promotion or command and without revengful feeling towards any section or individual. Notwithstanding this through-out the war and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and a severely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel, I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

THE LIEN LAW.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, on the 12th inst., passed the bill to create a Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien Law, as follows:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That every building built, rebuilt or repaired, together with the lot on which said building may be situated, and every lot, farm vessel or any kind of property, whether real or personal, not herein enumerated, shall be subjected to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same or for materials furnished.

SEC 2. The lien hereby created shall attach for the value of such labor or materials furnished, upon the property mentioned in the first section of this act, on filing the notice herein after provided for, and shall be preferred to every other lien or incumbrance which shall attach upon the property subsequent to the time at which the work was commenced or the materials furnished.

SEC 3. The notice of the lien herein provided for shall be filed: 1. In all cases where the sum demanded does not exceed two hundred dollars, with any Justice of the Peace of the county wherein the property is situated or the defendant resides.

2. In all other cases, with the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county wherein the property is situated or the defendant resides.

SEC 4. The notice of the lien shall be filed as provided in the preceding section, at any time within six months after the performance and completion of the labor or the final furnishing of materials or the gathering of the crop; and shall specify: 1. The amount of the claim.

2. The person against whom the claim is made.

3. The situation and description of the property to satisfy in concise language.

SEC 5. Proceedings to enforce the lien herein created, may be commenced in the courts having jurisdiction of the sum or sums demanded.

SEC 6. Upon judgment being rendered in favor of the plaintiff, the execution thereon shall direct the officer to sell the property of the defendant upon which said lien has attached.

SEC 7. The act of the General Assembly, ratified 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, and also the act of the 28th of March, 1870, are hereby repealed.

SEC 8. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

A SINGULAR CASE OF DISEASE IN NEW YORK.

The World says: A faro-dealer in this city about four years ago was compelled to relinquish his profession by a paralysis of his right fore-finger. The nerve cell (in his spinal column) which supplied the joint, had died from over work, and the muscles of the finger gradually passed away through disease—arthritis the doctors call it. The dead cell in the spinal marrow in some way, by contact or sympathy, destroyed its neighbor, which controlled the same finger on the left hand. The atrophy extended over both hands,

up the arms, to the chest, shoulders and neck. At the present time there is not a muscle in those portions of the man's body. The arms hang useless and are fleshless—mere skin and bone. The intercostal muscles are gone, and the man can make no respiratory movements requiring their action; the neck is oesophagus, trachea, and spinal column clad in skin, and that is all, the processes of the latter standing out as plainly as a skeleton. The head unsupported, hangs down on the chest, as if it were merely tied on. By a movement of the loins the man can fall resting on his shoulders and back, but otherwise than thus, mechanically, he cannot control his motion. What part the disease will next attack is a question with the physicians at Bellevue, where the case was shown yesterday, but the result is hardly doubtful. Breathing is done now wholly by the diaphragm, and must cease if that be attacked.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Greensboro was under as much excitement Thursday last as it was day of the big fight at the old Court-house in Guilford in 1871. The case of Henry Clews & Co., against the Western North Carolina Company, at Chambers, before Judge Dick, Smith & Strong for the defendants and Judge Merimon for the plaintiffs. After able arguments on both sides an appeal was taken. Dr. Worth, Senator from Randolph, A. C. Cowles, Senator from Yadkin, Col. L. W. Humphrey, Senator from Wayne, Col. Wm. Johnson, Col. T. D. Carter, and J. I. Shaver signed the bond for an appeal in the sum of \$200,000.

Gov. Caldwell said in his message to the Legislature that he could not do so. It is creditable to the Senate that three of its members were not afraid of being involved by becoming bondsmen for the State. Gov. Tate was appointed temporary receiver by the court. After a fight between Dr. Mott, Ex-president of the road and one of the bondsmen for the State, the sheriff of Guilford came in with an injunction issued by Judge Tamm restraining and forbidding the Treasurer signing the bond for the appeal. Gov. Caldwell said this suit a stupendous swindle. The fight did not grow out of this case, but out of an injunction of the facts which had been sworn to by a bondsman. All is quiet in Greensboro to day. We hear that the King will probably offer to compromise the State having succeeded in giving bond for the appeal.—Sentinel.

THE HERO OF ORLEANS.

In the Legislature of Louisiana, at the close of the war in 1815, was a powerful faction personally opposed to Jackson—so powerful that, when the officers and troops were thanked by that body, on the 2nd of February, the name of their chief leader was omitted. This conduct highly incensed the people. Their indignation was intensified by a seditious publication, put forth by one of the members of the Legislature, which was calculated to produce disaffection in the army. This was a public matter, and Jackson felt bound to notice it. He ordered the arrest of the author and his trial by law. Judge Dominic A. Hall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the offender. Jackson considered this a violation of martial law, and ordered the arrest of the Judge and his expulsion beyond the limits of the city. The Judge, in turn, when the military law was revoked, on the 13th of March, in consequence of the official proclamation of peace, required Jackson to appear before him and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. He cheerfully obeyed the summons, and entered the crowded court room in citizen's dress. He was greeted by huzzas from a thousand voices. The Judge was alarmed, and hesitated. Jackson stepped upon a bench, procured silence, and then turning to the trembling Judge, said: "There is no danger here—these shall be none. The same hand that protected this city from outrage against the invaders of the country, will shield and protect this court or perish in the effort. Proceed with your sentence." With quivering lips, the Judge pronounced him guilty of contempt of court, and fined him one thousand dollars, a fine which he immediately paid. The sum was subscribed by the people, but he would not accept it. He ordered it to be distributed among the relatives of those who had fallen in the late battles. In 1843, nearly thirty years afterwards, Congress refunded him the sum, with interest, amounting to \$2,700.

MARRIED.

At the house of the bride's father, in Davie county on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Leon Sliel, Mr. J. D. Gaskill of Salisbury, and Miss Annie S. Lunn.

In this County, Atwell Township, on the 4th inst., at the house of Mr. C. F. Bradshaw, by the Rev. A. Chandler, Mr. Robt. McNeely and Miss Julia Torrence.

DIED.

In this city on the 20th of Feb. 1873, after a brief illness, Mrs. Margaret Antoinette Burke, wife of Prof. H. T. Burke, in the 42nd year of her age. About 13 years ago, Mrs. Burke, then Mrs. Clement, contracted herself with the Presbyterian Church of Mocksville, and has lived a consistent Christian life. In her last hours she manifested the calm triumph of the devoted Christian, and passed peacefully to her rest. With a mind well cultivated, and stored with useful knowledge, with an equitable temper and an affectionate heart, she was the light of her household, and the joy of her husband's life. By her education and her habits she was fitted to share, not only the domestic cares of her companion, but also the literary labors. The removal creates a dravry vacancy. But knowing that she sleeps in Jesus, the loved one left behind do not sorrow as those who have no hope.

COMING TO THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

And Get a Good Picture.

We will give you a good picture or not let you take it away; for we don't intend that any bad work shall go from this office to injure us and the business. Call and try.

Up Stairs between Parkers and Miss McMurry's.

Feb. 27-11.

YADKIN R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the Yadkin Railroad Company will be held in Alencaster on Wednesday 26th day of March next. It is desired that all the stock be represented.

V. MAUNEY, Pres.

Feb. 27-11.

1873. ALSO White Goods, Embroideries, &c.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers. Bonnet, Trimming, Neck and Sash Ribbons. VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets and Crapes. FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, FRAMES, Straw Bonnets and Ladies and Children's Hats.

TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS. ALSO THE CONNECTING THREADS. WHITE GOODS, LINES, EMBROIDERIES, Lace, Net, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Veilings, Head Nets, &c. &c.

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch. March 6-5mo. pd.

WILSON'S LIVER REMEDY.

A pure and permanent Cure for all diseases caused by a deranged Liver, such as Jaundice, Dropsy, Biliousness, Heartburn, Fevers, Nervousness, Impurity of the Blood, Melancholy, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pains in the Head, and all kindred diseases.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Prepared only by WILSON & BLACK, Charlotte, N. C. March 6-5mo.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I offer for sale the plantation located six miles South West of Salisbury and four miles from C. G. Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad. This land was formerly the property of the late Dr. Saml. Kerr. There are 800 acres in the tract of which about one half is cleared, the remainder being heavily timbered with oak, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile and adapted to wheat, oats, corn, tobacco, clover &c. There are on the place a good dwelling, out-houses, and a well of good water. It will be divided, if necessary, to suit the wants of purchasers. Col. R. H. Cowan of Salisbury will show the land, and make terms with parties desirous of purchasing. For further information apply to Col. R. H. Cowan at Salisbury, N. C., or address me at Wilmington, N. C. R. K. BRYAN, Executor of S. N. NIXON, dec'd. March 6-11.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN.

PLANTERS should examine the above-named old and reliable Gin before buying any other. It combines the required qualities of Simplicity, Strength and Durability. It is compact and clean, makes excellent lint (often bringing 1-4c to 1-2c per lb. above market), and is universally admitted to be the lightest running gin made. We have had thirty years' experience in the business, and warrant every gin perfect. Gins constantly in the hands of our agents, to which we invite inspection.

Circulars, with testimonials and full particulars, may be had by addressing, ISRAEL F. BROWN, President, Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn. CRAWFORD & HELLIG, Agents Salisbury, N. C. March 6-4mo.

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A WORD TO FARMERS.

Buy a few dollars worth of books every year for your sons and lands and be a good newspaper, they will work better and be more cheerful. Try it.

A WORD TO FARMERS SONS.

You have something to be proud and to boast of. The farm is the keystone to every prosper; when it fails, all sag. Don't think you can't be a great man because you are the son of a farmer. Washington, Webster and Clay were farmers' sons, but while they toiled they studied. So do ye. Buy a good book, one at a time, read and digest it, and then another.

Call and see me and look over books.

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