

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY APRIL 10.

Owing to sickness our usual amount of news items, &c., does not appear this week.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Goldboro has been agreed upon as the place, and the 14th of May next as the time for the holding of the editorial convention for the purpose of organizing a press association. We think the time and place well selected, and we expect a large convention. We think all editors and publishers ought to attend and take part in the proceedings. We have long needed an association of the kind in this state, and we have no doubt that great good will result from it.

"TO-DAY."

This is the title of a new Magazine—weekly—published at Philadelphia, DIO Lewis, editor. It is handsomely gotten up, and in a form to make a very fine book. The general Southern Agent for it, Mr. D. G. FENNO, is stopping here for a few days, and will call on some of our citizens to present its claims. The lovers of light literature can hardly fail to be pleased with it. It gives a large amount of choice reading; and coming every week, will afford a very liberal supply throughout the year. Bound in a book at the year's end, it will make a handsome volume for the center table or the shelf. It is not so flashy as some Magazines in the market, nor so pretentious; but it bears evident marks of merit, which is better. We are pleased to see it is the medium for the publication of "Christian Reid's" new story, "Carmen's Inheritance."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States last week decided an important Homestead case from Georgia. The Court holds that Homestead exemptions cannot apply to debts contracted before the enactment of Homestead laws—the late enactment of Georgia of 1868, increasing the amount of Homestead exemption, was not applicable to pre-existing debts and judgments, and reverse a judgment before refusing the writ of mandamus to compel the Sheriff to levy on certain property of Barry, that officer having declined to make the levy on the ground that the property was exempt under the act cited. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

The Court also decided that a State cannot tax debts or credits, as follows: Walker v. Whitehead—Error to the Supreme Court of Georgia—This was an action on a promissory note, and was dismissed because it did not appear that certain taxes (chargeable on all debts) had been paid on the debt. This Court reverses the judgment, holding that the act imposing taxes on debts by the State is unconstitutional, as impairing the obligations of contracts. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

It so really seems from the Homestead decision, of the highest tribunal in the land, that the prospect for annulling and practically setting aside the claims of ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who have taken the benefit of the Homestead law, is quite good, we are sorry to say. If this decision is carried into effect, it will produce no little confusion, litigation and distress. Yet we are not surprised at the decision of the Supreme Court. We have never doubted the unconstitutionality of a retrospective Homestead Act, though we have always been an advocate for homestead laws. We took no stand against the Homestead act at the time it was passed and discussed, because we saw the great necessity of some sort of relief for the people, even though it were only temporary. The Homestead measure was not, however, in accordance with our ideas of what was necessary.

IMPORTANT HOMESTEAD DECISION.

In the case of Gunn vs. Barry, carried up from the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia on a writ of error, the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided, that a State homestead law cannot apply to pre-existing debts. In 1868 the State of Georgia enacted a homestead law, similar in every respect to that enacted by the state of North Carolina in the same year. The Supreme Court of Georgia rendered a decision—in effect the same as that rendered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of H. H. Kesler—that it applied to old debts, as well as new. This decision has just been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case above mentioned.

This decision of the Supreme Court of the United States will speedily settle the question in all the States, North Carolina as well as Georgia. Men who owe old debts must recognize the fact that there is no longer any security for their homesteads, except in the General Bankrupt. The decision above referred to in no wise affects the homestead under the Bankrupt law, as recently amended, but leaves it unimpaired. The decision simply is, that no State can enact a retrospective homestead law; but the power of Congress to enact such a law, as a part of a General Bankrupt law, cannot, and has not, been questioned. Indeed, the power of Congress to enact such a law was long ago settled in the celebrated case of Sturges vs. Crowninshield, and Ogden vs. Saunders. Persons owing old debts, which they

are unable to pay, have but little time to lose. Another case may be brought before our Supreme Court at the June term, and that Court will almost certainly recognize the paramount authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, as it did on a former occasion, and change its decisions accordingly. Homestead had better take warning, and act before it is too late.

NO FENCES.

MISSISS EDITIONS: I notice in your columns that the "fence law," is being argued, both pro and con by your correspondents. It was not to be presumed that all persons would agree as to the necessity of a "fence law," as it is impossible for all to view the matter from the same stand point. Some time since, "Rowan Mills," set forth, as I thought, some excellent reasons why we should have a "fence law." But in your last issue, "A Farmer," delivers himself of views as diametrically opposed to those of "Rowan Mills" as are the poles.

For many years past I have thought I saw the necessity of ultimately doing away with fences and compelling people to keep their stock. And why not? Because of the great and continually increasing scarcity of timber. Under the slave labor system, our farmers cleared more land and cut down more timber than was either prudent or necessary, just for the purpose of keeping their slaves employed. But a new era has dawned upon us, and the system formerly pursued has left on our lands a vast amount of old fields, surrounded by dilapidated fences, which in many cases, would fall down if it were not for the briars supporting them. And yet, under existing statutes, we must keep a lawful fence, or pay for damage done to stock degrading on our crops. We cannot control labor as we once could. It is not always easy to hire hands to repair fences. Sometimes it happens that our own boys are sick, and we cannot get our fences repaired in season. Well, the spring comes on and we must pick our crops, fence or no fence, or be too late. And your fences being unrepaired, how often does it not happen that some good neighbor's unruly stock break into and destroy your crops, thereby doing you great damage, besides engendering feelings of animosity between yourself and the owner of the stock? For ninety-nine out of a hundred, if you go and tell them that their stock are destroying your crops, will they tell you to put a lawful fence around your fields, and then the stock will stay out. And thus it will ever be, so long as the present fence law exists. But "A Farmer" says, "we plant peas among our corn; gather a field and turn the stock in, to gather the peas." And he seems sorely troubled about the loss of the second crop which "are so good for our hogs" and says "those things pay for the fences." My experience is that the best way to raise peas is to plant them in drills, by themselves, just as you do cotton, and that one or two acres planted in this way would produce more than a whole plantation planted with peas, among corn. Then if "A Farmer," preferred for the stock to gather them, it would not take many rails to build a temporary fence around them. As for acorns being good for hogs, I have always seriously doubted that. I know that hogs feeding on acorns are apt to be full of worms and unhealthy. Did "A Farmer" ever slaughter a hog fattened on acorns and try to eat it? I imagine one thus fattened would be unfit to eat. But "A Farmer" asks, if fences are not necessary, then why do we keep so many fences running through our farms. No one will deny, that under existing laws they are necessary, and consequently will continue to be an unnecessary tax upon the farmer until the law is changed. Suppose the farmer could apply a portion of the money expended in repairing fences to the purchase of fertilizers thereby securing better yields of grain, and good pastures of clover and grasses for cattle and hogs. The remainder of the money could be applied to the clearing up and draining the vast amount of valuable bottom lands in our state thereby making more grain and adding vastly to the health of the community. The fewest number of fences in Rowan County come up to the standard of a lawful fence. The consequence is, your stock break into your neighbors' fields and deplete upon his crops; your neighbor seeing this, dogs them or shoots them or otherwise maltreats them. You bring suit for damages, because he has not got a lawful fence, you obtain judgment, the execution issues, the Sheriff goes to make the money, but the defendant coolly tells him, to lay off his Homestead first, and if any thing remains, he may make the money out of that. This, the defendant has a perfect right to claim, as under the Homestead law, property is exempt from execution for debts of every class, even in cases of tort. Now what is the remedy. For one, I say give us a fence law, or a stringent trespass law. Let us have done with the cumbersome burden of keeping up so many fences; only keeping such as are necessary for enclosing stock on the pastures. If this was done you would not see so many poor cattle turned out upon the Commons every spring, to die; and farmers would improve the breeds of their cattle and hogs and keep only enough, and those of the best, to supply their wants. Give us a fence law, and then our farmers can devote more of their energies to the clearing of bottom lands, raising all his corn in them, and redeeming his exhausted uplands by sowing them in small grains and grasses for pastures.

CITIZEN.

April 9th 1873. DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT. Connecticut voted on Tuesday for Governor, members of Congress and the Legislature. One hundred and fifty-nine towns show a gain for anti-Radicals seven thousand, and eighty-five, compared with the vote of last Spring. This includes one thousand and eight hundred and fifty for the Temperance candidates, making a clear gain for the Democrats of five thousand seven hundred and twenty eight. Grant's majority Connecticut was four thousand, seven hundred and fifty-eight. The last State election was held last April. Jewell, the Republican candidate, received a majority over Hubbard, the Democratic candidate of two thousand and one vote, and a plurality over all—including Temperance and Labor Reform candidates of only twenty five votes—there being over nineteen hundred votes cast in the State for the two last mentioned.

is a great Democratic victory, if to-day's telegrams gives the correct figures. It shows that the Credit Nobilities and other frauds of the Radicals are breaking down that party, and arousing the masses to the necessity of its destruction. In the Connecticut Legislature, the political complexion was as follows: Senate—Republicans 15; Democrats 6. House—Republicans 129; Democrats 112 giving the Republicans twenty-six majority on joint ballot.

In the election on Tuesday, the Senate will stand eleven Republicans and ten Democrats, and the House will have a small Democratic majority—thus ensuring the election of a Democrat for United States Senator.

In the four Congressional Districts the Republicans had three members and the Democrats one—Barnum in the third District is probable that the Democrats will gain in the fourth District. In that District, Kellogg is opposed by Ex Gov English, and the contest is very close. It will probably take the official vote to decide.

If to-day's dispatches are proved to be correct, then Connecticut has done nobly, and rebuked in strong terms the corruptions and frauds of the Radical Congress.

NEWS.

A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE GUTTER.—To-day there is a man going about the streets of this city, ragged, dirty, and penniless, subsisting on free lunches and the charity of gamblers, and has not slept in a bed for months, who, during the war, was one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the Union army, and was promoted from the rank of first lieutenant to that of Brigadier and brevet Major General for brilliant exploits on the field of battle, and who, for a long time had a large and important command.

He has been here for two or three months under an assumed name, being ashamed to dim the brilliancy of his record in the service of his country by an exhibition of his degradation under former honored name. He is generally very reticent, having little to do with any one or talking but little, save when "engineering" for a drink, at which he is remarkably successful.

Night before last, while lying helplessly drunk in the rear part of a Third street saloon, some men thought to play a joke on him by stealing his shirt, and proceeded to strip him. Underneath his shirt, and suspended by a string around his neck, was a small canvas bag, which the men opened and found it to contain his commutation as brevet Major General, two congratulatory letters, one from Grant and one from President Lincoln, a photograph of a little girl and curl of hair—a "cheatnut shadow" that doubtless one day crept over the brow of some loved one.

When these things were discovered even the half-drunken men who found them felt a respect for the man's former greatness, and pity for his fallen condition, and quietly returned the bag and contents to where they found them, and replaced the sleeper's clothes upon him. Yesterday a News reporter tried to interview the man and endeavor to learn something of his life in the past few years, but he declined to communicate anything. He cried like a child when told how his right name and former position were ascertained, and with tears trickling down his cheeks, said: "For God's sake, sir, don't publish my degradation or my name at least, if you are determined to say something about it. It is enough that I know myself how low I have become. Will you promise that much? It will do no good, my friends are great of harm, as, fortunately, they think I died in South America, where I went at the close of the war."

Intemperance and the gaming table, he said, had wrought his ruin. —Kansas City News.

COLUMBIAN—SILVER ORE.

Specimens of these two valuable minerals, taken from a mine in Watanga county, owned by Dr. W. B. Council, can be seen at our office. The Columbian is a very rare metal, and the first ever discovered in North Carolina. It was first discovered in Connecticut, near New London, on the premises of Gov. Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Haus Sloane, by whom it was deposited in the British museum. The next discovery was in Sweden, and is there called tantalum—and its ore tantale.

The Silver Ore is rich, and the ledge from which it is obtained is pronounced the largest and richest ever discovered in the Southern States. Dr. Council, of Bova, is one of the fortunate owners of this valuable property, and from him we learn that indications of mineral wealth, are abundant in Watanga county. The Dr. will take pleasure in furnishing any information desired, to those seeking investments in that direction.

Piedmont Press.

LORD CORNWALLIS' PAROLE.—Some time ago says the Richmond Whip, of 19th inst., we mentioned that Col. Thos. H. Wayne, of the State Library Committee, had purchased in New York city the original of the parole given by Lord Cornwallis on his surrender at Yorktown to Gen. Washington. Yesterday this interesting relic of the past was received at the library and is as follows: "I, Charles Earl Cornwallis, Lieutenant-General and Commander of His Britannic Majesty's forces, do acknowledge myself a prisoner of war to the United States of America, and having permission from His Excellency, Gen. Washington, agreeable to capitulation, to proceed to New York and Charleston, or either, and to Europe, do pledge my faith and word of honor, that I will not do or say anything injurious to the said United States or armies thereof, or their allies, until exchanged; I do further promise that whenever required by the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, or the Commander of Prisoners for the same, I will repair to such place or places as they or either of them may require."

"Given under my hand at Yorktown, 28th day of October, 1781."

CORNWALLIS.

Venders of sewing machines are now calling themselves "health agents."

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.

The dome of the Capitol at Washington is the most ambitious structure in America. It is 108 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than the Trinity Church tower at New York. It is the only considerable dome of iron in the world. It is a vast hollow sphere of iron, weighing 8,000,000 tons, or about the weight of 70,000 full-grown people, or about equal to 1,000 laden cars, which, holding four tons each, would reach two miles and a half. Directly over your head is a finger in bronze, "America," 14,988 pounds. The pressure of the iron dome upon its piers and pillars is 13,477 pounds to the square foot. St. Peter's presses nearly 20,000 pounds to the square foot, and St. Genevieve, at Paris, 66,000 pounds more. I would require, to crush the supports of our dome, a pressure of 557,370 pounds to the square foot. The cost was about \$1,000,000. The new wings cost about \$6,000,000. The architect has a plan for rebuilding the old central park of the Capitol and enlarging the park which will cost about \$3,200,000.

FREIGHT FROM NEWTON DEPOT.

Thru' the clever and efficient agent at the Newton Depot, Mr. O. G. Ford we have the following statistics: Freight for January, 213,294 lbs. " February, 202,505 lbs. " March, 273,372 lbs. Total 696,171 lbs. Consisting of Peas, Beans, Oats, Flour, Bacon, Iron &c. &c. Four fifths of which is the product of the county.—We call this a good showing.

Piedmont Press.

THE GREAT DISASTER OF THE HALF CENTURY.

From the New York Times April 2.

This is the great disaster of the half century; not that the British frigates St. George and Defence were wrecked off the coast of Judland, in 1811, has any such frightful loss of life been added to the sorrow of the sea. In that wreck 2,000 men were drowned. The sinking of the Royal George off Spithead, in 1872, when Admiral Kempenfelt went down with his 600 men, was long celebrated in song and story as the great catastrophe by sea for many generations. The wrecking of the Royal Charter, on the Anglesea coast, in 1859, when 446 lives and much treasure were lost, sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world.—That same year, too, the Pomona was cast away on Black Water Bank, and 395 men were drowned. The Austria, burned in mid-ocean, the year before, last 461 persons. On the Pacific, which disappeared in 1856, there were 186 people; and on the City of Glasgow, never heard of since 1854, there were 480. Of the Arctic, we, in America, have still sorrowful recollections; 300 men, women and children were lost on that ship, off the coast of Newfoundland, in 1854. On the same dread line of coast the Hesperia, with 220 people, was cast away in 1866. The sinking of the Northfield, in the English channel last January, was the latest great sea disaster until that which we now record. By the wreck of the Northfield 325 persons were swept out of the world; but the story of the heroism, chivalry, and dauntless courage of Knowles and those who went down with him will endure so long as men love to talk of bravery in the face of death.

ECONOMY AS AN EXCUSE FOR MURDER.

One of the principal causes for the loss of the ship may be set down to the lack of coal to reach this port. It is a well-known fact that the price of coal in England is very high, and that the transatlantic lines buy largely on this side, and endeavor to take over something of a supply to bring them back to this side. It is also true that much of the coal furnished at the present time on the other side is of a very poor quality, and will not make steam as freely as the Welsh coals usually furnished to the first-class steam lines. Another cause for the disaster is that the vessel was considerably out of her true course, either for Halifax or New York, and the captain evidently had been running well north to shorten up his longitude. The practice has long been discontinued by the principal lines, and in some instances the captain positively forbidden to take the high latitude route which the Atlantic evidently had taken.

THE BEAN TRADE.

From Dr. Patrick, a prominent Richmond merchant, well known in Western, N. C., we have received the following, which contains interesting and profitable information to the farmers in this section: "We have handled this season, 500 or 600 bushels of Beans grown in your section, and would like you to give your people the benefit of our experience, which is this: Farmers should grow for contract, only White, Red and Black Beans. These three varieties will always sell readily, if clean. It's but a small task for each farmer to pick out the faulty Beans. After they pass into the hands of the Merchants this can not be done in the bulk. Our advice to Merchants is, never buy Mixed Beans. In the selection of White Beans get the roundest and whitest—superior articles will not pay transport. Pure Black Beans command a good price, so do pure Red Beans. The planting season is at hand and farmers will profit by following these suggestions."—Piedmont Press.

What a Man with a Wooden Leg Did.

A man with a wooden leg has distinguished himself. His name was not Wegg, but Professor De House. He has amusingly the citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, by some imitations of Blondin. Having his wooden leg grooved he walked a tight rope suspended thirty feet above the pavement, stopped in the middle and delivered a speech, unslinging a small cooking stove from his back and proceeded to cook a few eggs, divested himself of all encumbrances and performed some gymnastic feats, and then made a bow and descended. All of which was witnessed, says the Montgomery Advertiser, by a gaping multitude of people; and very much edified they must have been.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

Before marriage and afterwards, let them learn to center all their hopes of real and lasting happiness in their own first side; let them cherish the path in home, and all the English virtues which the love of home engenders, lies the only true source of domestic felicity; let them believe that round the household gods Contentment and tranquility cluster in their gentlest and most graceful forms; and that many weary hours of happiness through the noisy world have learnt this truth too late and found a cheerful spirit and a quiet mind only at home at last. How much may depend on the education of daughters, and the conduct of mothers—how much of the brightest part of our old national character may be perpetuated by their wisdom or frittered away by their folly—how much more in danger of vanishing every day—are questions too weighty for discussion here, but well-deserving a little serious consideration from all young couples, as well as their parents. To that one young couple on whose bright destiny the thoughts of nations are fixed, may the youth of Eng'nd look, and not in vain, for an example. From that one couple, blest and favored as they are, may they learn that even the glare and glitter of a court, the splendor of a palace, and the pomp and glory of a throne, yield in their power of countering happiness to domestic worth and virtue. From that one young couple may learn that the crown of a great empire, costly and jeweled though it be, gives place in the estimation of a queen to the plain gold ring that links her woman's nature to that of tens of thousands of her humble subjects, and guards in her woman's heart one secret store of tenderness, whose proudest boast shall be that it knows no royalty save Nature's own, and no pride of birth but being the child of heaven! So shall the highest young couple in the land find once here the truth, when men throw up their caps, and cry with loving shouts—God bless them!—Charles Dickens.

AN ENGINE OF DEATH.

One Thousand Shots a Minute from a Tennessee Mitrailleur.

From the N. Y. Times of the 20th ult.

Yesterday, at Holskie's machine shop, corner of Cherry and Jefferson streets, a trial was made of a new mitrailleur invented by Mr. J. P. Taylor, of Tennessee. This most destructive implement of modern warfare has quite a number of novel features, which distinguish it from the Gatling or Imperial mitrailleur. One important one is that the gun barrels are in a water casing, so that the heating of the barrels is impossible. The other is that the 24 barrels, starting at the breech in a circle, at their muzzles, are grouped in an ellipse. By this means a lateral or horizontal range is given instead of one in which other guns of a similar character throw the projectiles, up and down, at right angles with the ground. The device for loading is exceedingly novel. It is self-feeding, something like the Henry rifle. Metallic cartridges are placed in hollow tubes, which are fed up to the chambers by the motion of a lever. A most ingenious device is used for firing, and in moving the crank and adjusting a simple mechanism, the mitrailleur may either be used to discharge its load en fusillade, the twenty-four shots going off one after another, or the whole may be fired at another once. It has four chambers, each one of which can be put instantly in position, fired and cleared of its cartridges. In the fusillade firing as executed yesterday, it discharged about 700 rounds a minute; when fired in a volley about 1,000. The calibre of cartridge used was .44, and a distance of 300 yards the lateral range spread the ball about 35 feet to the right and left of a given centre. It is intended for the Vienna Exhibition. For use against cavalry and infantry it would be a most terrible arm, and it has excited great interest among our own artillery men.

A WOMAN'S ARM PULLED OFF.

Mr. William H. Wynn, a custom house officer, while riding in a Broad way stage last evening, sat beside a well dressed lady, who requested him to hand her far to the driver. He complied and resumed his seat. Suddenly he felt a hand in his pocket. He seized it. It was his lady companion's. She pushed open the door and attempted to escape. He caught her arm at the Barge office. The owner can have it by proving property. It is necessary to add it was the old Puritan trick of travelling in stages with false hands in the lap.—New York Sun, 26th.

PIRA OF INSANITY IN NEW YORK.

The bill which has passed the Legislature of New York in relation to the defence of insanity in criminal cases provides that whenever a jury shall acquit on the ground of insanity, the verdict shall state that fact, and thereupon the court, presenting the insanity to continue, shall order the confinement of the prisoner in a lunatic asylum for a period not less than fifteen months more than thirty years, not to be set at liberty before the expiration of his term, unless by order of the Governor of the State.

The Last of John Wilkes Booth.

Three of the vertebrae from the neck of John Wilkes Booth, dried and hung on a string, with a portion of the spinal cord in alcohol, are preserved in the Army Medical Museum, (Ford's Theatre.) Washington, labelled respectively 4,088 and 4,087. It is a little singular that all that now remains above ground of John Wilkes Booth should find a last resting place under the very roof where the deed was perpetrated—not a hundred yards from the spot where the fatal shot was fired!—Washington Star.

The new hat for ladies is a genuine sailor hat, turned up all round and ornamented with a bit of ribbon or buckle of plate. It is rather too rough and ready to be gentled.

There is no decided change yet in the arrangement of the modern belles hair, save she parts it on the side and covers her forehead with what our grandmothers called "spit curls."

SUSPENSION OF A GRAND LODGE.

B. C. Berry, Supreme Chancellor of the world in the Order of the Knights of Pythias, has issued his order suspending the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and taken away their charter. The order bears date March 17th, and the grounds assigned are insubordination and continual disregard of authority on the part of the Grand Lodge. This State becomes meantime a district under the direct authority of the Supreme Lodge, and will be known as the district of Pennsylvania. It is placed under the supervision of Past Grand Chancellor Jos. D. Weeks of Pittsburg.—Pittsburg Post.

HALF ALIVE.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by due and regular assimilation of food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into more pitiable state than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the grate vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until the healthy liver fits to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain. It is through the channels of circulation instead of the watery plasma with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

MARRIED.

In this County, Litter Township, by J. P. Wiseman, Esq., on the 30th day of March, 1873. Mr. Jacob L. Beaver to Miss Fannie Daugherty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Nervous Weakness, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, 676 Broadway, New York City.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, 676 Broadway, New York City.

WAGES.

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK. A young man or young, of either sex, can make from \$10 to \$50 per week, at home or in connection with other business. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BULLOCK & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

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Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or \$20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Back with Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS.

An important invention. It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by Mail when requested, citizens free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; top quality they slip off too frequently.

WILSON'S LIVER REMEDY.

A sure and permanent Cure for all diseases caused by a deranged Liver, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Fevers, Nervousness, Impurity of the Blood, Melancholy, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pains in the Head, and all kindred disorders. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSUMPTIVES.

SMITH'S LUNG PRESERVER. Is a sure and effectual cure for CONSUMPTION. And all the diseases of the THROAT, ASTHMA, &c. Send for circular to W. M. A. Smith, Concord, N. C. For sale by C. R. BARKER & Co., Salisbury, N. C. And all principal druggists in the United States. April 29m.

NEW SPRING STOCK.

MOCK & BROWN are now receiving their usual large stock of Spring Goods, Consisting of all classes of goods adapted to this section of Country. Their stock is full and complete in all descriptions of Prints, Black and Brown Domestic, Linens and Drills, Dress goods in the newest styles, Ladies' ready made, a most beautiful selection of Cassimere and Coatings; Past Issues of all kinds. Their stock of Clothing, shirts and furnishing goods is the largest and most desirable to be found in this market. A full and complete stock of Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, gloves, Ribbons, &c. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and all kinds of GROCERIES.

Their terms are strictly cash and barter with a few exceptions. Those who are reliable and prompt in paying their accounts in full, they are pleased to accommodate. To enable them to sell goods at close prices, which they are determined to do, this policy has been adapted, when goods are sold on time to indiscriminate parties, heavy losses will occur from the fluctuating and Homestead provisions of the law, and when losses are sustained by merchants, it is a well stated fact that such losses are met and it is reasonable to suppose that the losses to be made up as far as practicable, falls on the honest paying customer. They have determined to stop this way of doing business, by selling at the lowest cash and barter prices and credit no man who is unworthy of it.

They are thankful for their daily friends and customers for their very liberal custom and confidence, and hope by selling Good Goods at low prices to secure their continued favors.

MOCK & BROWN. March 27—4f.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

are now receiving at their Store, their large and well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, Consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Ready-made Clothing of the very latest Styles, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ladies and Gents, in fact all goods which are usually kept in a first class General Store which they are selling low for Cash buyers. All we ask is for you to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

We return our sincere thanks for past favors and hope by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit an increase.

All kinds of produce taken at the highest market prices in exchange for goods.

BERNHARDT & SONS. March 20-3mos.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

big lot to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now in receipt of a large and well selected Stock. Consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Ribbons and Blending Powder, Druggs, Paints and Dry Stuffs. They keep constantly on hand the Best American Blending Cloth and are Agents for the best French Burr Mill Stones. They are also agents for the best Fertilizers sold in this market. Don't forget to call and see them at the old and well known stand, No. 1 Murphy's Granite Row, before purchasing elsewhere.

Salisbury N. C. March 20-3mos.

NEW GOODS.</