

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY MAY 1.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road, held this day at the old Bank of Cape Fear in this city, Col. Thos. M. Holt, was elected President, Vice Maj. W. A. Smith resigned. This is regarded as a most excellent selection. Col. Holt is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of this Road, and is besides a number one business man. There are but few larger or more successful manufacturers and farmers in the State. He has been connected with this Road as a director for a number of years and has given universal satisfaction, the best test of high character and merit.

DAVIDSON COURT.

We made a flying trip to Lexington last Tuesday during the session of the Superior Court for Davidson County. Quite a crowd of people from the country were in attendance. Among the Lawyers in attendance we noticed Gen. Seales, Col. Ghmer, and Scott from Greensboro. Thos. J. Wilson, from Salem, Burton Cruise, L. Blackmer, J. M. McCorkle, W. H. Bailey, Esq., from Salisbury. Hon. W. M. Robbins of Statesville. There are two important cases to be tried during the present session of the Court; one capital case. Lexington has considerably improved in appearance by the erection of new buildings since the war. The Roberts' block is the more substantial of the new buildings. It contains three handsome stores twenty five by about eighty feet, well arranged and comfortable in appearance. We were too unwell to stir about over the town, and hence our observation was rather limited, yet we thought we saw many evidences of progress and trade. Considering the crowd we were struck with the general quiet and freedom from drunkenness and rowdiness. We did not see a single man, if we except a negro, under the influence of strong drink. We hope to have the opportunity of visiting Lexington again soon that we may become better acquainted with her quiet people.

IMPORTANT TO HAY SHIPPERS.

DEAR SIR: Responding to yours of 15th inst., would say that during the period you allude to our rates will necessarily change to prevent actual loss to the company on account of the exceedingly loose and careless manner in which the Shippers of North Carolina Hay, pack their bales. To illustrate our ears are of the capacity of 16 000 and 20 000 pounds, by the very closest packing we experience great difficulty in getting into them 6 000 pounds. Hence, we are actually forced to discriminate against N. C. packed Hay in favor of Western and Eastern packed, of the former we can load our cars to their full capacity and I have frequently hauled as much as 23 000 to the car. Our present rates on North Carolina packed, Charlotte to Columbia, is 45cts per 100 pounds.

Whenever the N. C. shippers once pack their Hay to ever approximate the Western Standard I will reduce my rates correspondingly.

Very Respectfully E. R. DORSEY, G. F. A.

The above letter was written by the General Freight Agent of an important trunk of Rail Road in South Carolina in response to interrogatories made by Mr. T. E. Thomas concerning the excessive freight charges on North Carolina packed hay, and it will thus be seen that unless our people are more particular in packing their hay, they will lose the trade. There should be a greater quantity put in a smaller space. Bales that now weigh only two hundred pounds should be made to weigh six or seven hundred, and more securely put up. Farmers had better make a note of this fact as they will find it a matter of some importance to them.

FEDERAL JUSTICE!

About one year ago one Masling O. Spears, a citizen of Concord, was arrested by the Federal authorities on a charge of being connected with a gang of counterfeiters, and brought before U. S. Commissioner Howerton at this place, an account of which, we published at the time. Howerton required a bond of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next Federal Court. After some little trouble Spears gave the bond and appeared punctually at the Court. His case was postponed, a new bond was given; and the same thing probably occurred at another Court.

When Judge Dick held his Court at Statesville last August or September, Spears made his appearance as usual and begged for a trial. The Solicitor, however, was not ready and the case had to be postponed.

But lo! Judge Dick is not satisfied with the bond, although it had been found amply sufficient before. He must have a bond of twenty-five hundred dollars. Spears begged; his counsel protested, but to no avail; the bond must be given. Spears was unable to give it and, of course, he went to jail, where he lay for seven long months, all through this terrible winter without fire and badly clothed; lay until his extremities were a profusion

of chilblains, his moral and mental faculties were blunted and deadened; and he had suffered torture, to which death itself would have been a relief.

Last week Judge Dick again held Federal Court in Statesville. Spears was carried before him; his case was called; a *pro. pros.* was entered; and he was set free, with the information that there was no charge against him.

What made it necessary for that poor fellow to suffer that terrible punishment? Can Judge Dick or any body else answer? Probably Jeffreys might, if he were alive.

MEETING OF N. C. MEDICAL SOCIETY AT STATESVILLE—PHYSICIANS LICENSE—THE LAW IN RELATION THERE TO.

Near Editor: The near approach of the meeting of the N. C. Medical Society at Statesville, viz. on the 20th May, has given rise to some reflection in the mind of the writer of this communication, which he will "dot" down and send you with the request to be kind enough to publish.

It is probably not known to the masses of the people of this State—may even to some of the younger physicians—that the Legislature not long before the war, probably in 1859, passed an act requesting all physicians who commenced the practice of medicine in the State after the passage of the act, whether they had a Medical Diploma or not, to come before a Medical Board of examiners, chosen by the State Medical Society, for examination and receive license if found qualified, and as a penalty for practicing medicine without such license enacted that they should be debarred from collecting their bills by law.

This law is not retroactive in its operation as the Homestead or the act of the last Congress giving back pay to its members, and did not in any way affect any one then engaged in the practice of medicine—whether qualified or not.

The law was intended to elevate the standard of qualification of Physicians who might then after offer to cure the good people of the State of their maladies and to protect the people from quacks and physicians not properly qualified.

It was then known, as it now is, that there were some institutions (though not many) which sold medical Diplomas regardless of qualifications.

The Legislature then thought the health and lives of the people worth protecting—I think so now.

We doubt if the people generally knew that their such a law now in force for their benefit and protection and that in a suit either before a magistrate or in Court, they can plead a lack of license and non-suit the physician who has commenced the practice of medicine since the passage of the act without license.

During and since the war many persons commenced the practice of medicine without a proper preliminary education, and who could not obtain license if they applied.

There is another and very worthy class of physicians, young men, who are properly qualified and would receive license from the Board, composed of some half dozen physicians, who are not rigid but liberal, but from neglect or business, difficulty of access to the Board &c., have failed to apply. The examining Board now meets according to the amended act of 1871 and 1872, at the same time and place as the State Medical Society.

Now that the Society meets 20th May next in Statesville, which is centrally and conveniently situated in Western N. C., it affords a convenient opportunity for this worthy class of physicians, to meet the Society, go before the Board and place themselves in full accord with the profession and separate themselves "in law" as they now are in the good opinion of the people they labor among and in fact, from the worthless pretenders.

The worthy young physician, but without license, would be made to feel "very cheap" to be non-suited before a magistrate or in the Court House in suit for the collection of a well earned fee, merely because he had not conformed to the law obtaining a license to which his qualifications entitled him, for a diploma would avail nothing or as a witness in Court touching some medical and Surgical question involved in suit, his blood might be made to tingle in his cheeks, to be flippantly asked by a jury, cap or lawyer, with a pen behind his ear and a nose glass over the bridge of his nose if he was a "licensed physician," with the view to trick the foreman's testimony and then with the same object classed by him among those whose testimony was not worth any thing.

The Society and of course the Board, is migratory. It meets for instance in the Eastern one year, in the Middle next, and then in the Western part of the State, with the view to convenience at some time to all the physicians in the State.

The Rail Roads usually charge half fare and the citizens generally offer the hospitalities of their houses to those attending as they do ministers &c., attending Presbytery &c.

The law intended if it can be fully carried out, and meets the hearty co-operation of the people will eventually do much good in thinning the ranks of those not properly qualified and encourage the true physician to solve many of the mysteries of the healing art, which any well educated physician will candidly confess are as numerous almost as the Stars.

In concluding this communication, now twice as long as intended when I began, allow me to express a little—not too much I trust.

I observe that the Rev. Wm. H. Norton late missionary to Brazil (he says) and the pious Joseph T. Inman, Station D. Bible House N. Y. (I say pious because of his address) have both again after a lapse of several years, commenced their labor of love for afflicted mortals here below by advertising in the papers—youns including—offering to send free of cost to any one sending their address, recipes that will surely cure, as it did them, many of the most fearful diseases known to human flesh—blessed benevolence! blessed charity! There is more of good in poor human nature than we are in the habit of giving it credit for—human nature is not so bad after all—we always said so. No one can doubt their disinterestedness. One signs himself Rev. the other resides at a Bible House, sending bibles I guess. The missionary Nortons spent many years among the poor heathen in far off Brazil. Now that he is spending his declining years at home, he still has an ever flowing sympathy for his fellow men who are not heathens—but suffering from bodily diseases—he continues his good work, it has become a habit with him—he bestows what little he has left of worldly goods no spent among the Indians in teaching us how to care ourselves. I must write them both and

get their autographs and photographs. How their bowels yearn for their fellow mortals of all ages, kindreds and tongues, all made of human flesh.

Terrence once set the Roman Theatre of mixed audience in tumultuous applause, it is said, when one of his comedies was brought on the stage, by saying, to make a liberal and free translation, "that he was a man and that he sympathized with all human kind."

Poor Terrence, Norton and Inman have left you far behind. How generous to pay for so much advertising in so many papers.

We ought not to allow this—it's a burning shame—it is too hard and unfeeling. Pass the hint round at the churches, get up a tableaux or church festival—do ladies. How ungrateful this world is, how much benevolence and heaven born charity lost, thrown away on thankless and dry ground. It makes me bilious and melancholy to think of it. Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness! Avanti, mix me a stiff toddy plenty of sugar in it, then give me a chaw of "Manassah" Bingham's or Moroney's best, such as Johnnie Jenkins carries to the big sacrament meetings in the country.

"RURAL."

A NEW PARTY.

The New York Herald has taken strong ground against any new organization, maintaining that the old name and the old organization of the Democratic Party, pure and simple, is amply sufficient for present purposes. The World does not, however, by any means maintain, that the party ought to be bound by the traditions or principles of the past, except in so far as they may be expedient in the present; on the other hand, it maintains that the party is essentially one of change and progress, and that the principles, traditions and experience of the past, are valuable, only in so far as they teach us how to act in the present.

Cutting loose in this summary manner from all entangling alliances, the World insists that the Democratic Party shall go before the country upon a single issue, to wit: Free Trade.

As might have been expected from such a course, the World has made itself a target for attacks from all quarters and without regard to party affiliations. The manufacturers will, to a man, be opposed to it in Massachusetts, and so will the iron protectionists of Pennsylvania. Indeed, we already find the Boston Globe, a thorough going Radical, and the Philadelphia Age, a thorough going Democrat, occupying common ground in their opposition to the World, and urging that a tariff for revenue being necessary, the question of protection is a merely incidental one.

The opposition further South is based upon the detestation of the mode of raising money by the system of Internal Revenue taxation. If we have free trade, the Internal Revenue system or direct taxation must be resorted to for the expenses of the Government. Hence the disinclination to accept the issue as presented by the World.

As we have had occasion to say heretofore, we think any effort to form a new party, or to put forth new issues, is at the present time, ill advised. We have something else to do just now. We believe in the principle of Free Trade, but we are not prepared to say that it is the only principle worthy of being one of the tenets of the Democratic Party.

Wilmington Journal.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 185.—DECEMBER TERM, 1872.

John McK. Gunn, Plaintiff in Error vs. Charles F. Barry.

In error to the Supreme Courts of the State of Georgia.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

On the 12th of May 1866, the plaintiff, in error, recovered in the superior court of Randolph county a judgment against Wm. R. Hart for the sum of \$102 30 principal, and \$129 60 interest up to the judgment and costs. An execution was issued upon the judgment, and placed in the hands of the defendant in error as sheriff of that county. He was there by commanded to make the same as above mentioned and further interest upon the principal from the 12th of May, 1866, and the costs. The plaintiff in error requested him to levy upon a tract of land of 27 1/2 acres, belonging to Hart, the defendant in the judgment. Barry refused. He assigned as the only reason for his refusal that the premises had been set off to Hart under the provisions of the act passed by the General Assembly of the State, and approved October 3, 1869, entitled "An act to provide for setting apart a homestead of realty and personally, and for the valuation of said property, and for the full and complete protection and security of the same to the sole use and benefit of families, as required by section first of article seventh of the constitution, and for other purposes."

Gunn thereupon petitioned the superior court of the county for a writ of mandamus to compel the sheriff to make the levy.

The petition set forth that the land in question was the only property known to him subject to the lien of his judgment, except a tract of 28 acres of the value of \$100, situated in the county of Stuart, which was also included in the homestead set apart; that the premises in question were worth the sum of \$1,300, and that they embraced a much larger number of acres than the real estate exempt from levy and sale by the laws in force when the judgment was recovered, and when it was so included in the homestead.

It does not appear that these allegations were denied, and we do not understand that there is any controversy upon the subject.

After a full hearing the court affirmed the validity of the act in its retrospective aspect, and gave judgment against the petitioner. The supreme court of the State affirmed this judgment.

The first section of seventh article of the constitution of Georgia of 1868 provides that "each head of a family, or guardian or trustee of a family, or minor

children, shall be entitled to a homestead of realty to the value of \$2,000 in specie, and personal property to the value of \$1,000 in specie, to be valued at the time they are set apart, and no court or ministerial officer in this state shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, decree, or execution against said property so set apart, including such improvement as may thereon from time to time, except for taxes, money borrowed or for the purchase money of the same, and for labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor, or removal of incumbrances thereon."

The first section of the act of the 3rd October, 1868, is in the same terms.

It may well be doubted whether both these provisions were not intended to be wholly prospective in their effect.

But as we understand the supreme court of the state has come to a different conclusion we shall not consider the question.

The statute in force when the judgment was rendered declared that the following property belonging to a debtor who was the head of a family should be exempt from levy and sale (to wit): "Fifty acres of land and five additional ones for each of his children under the age of sixteen years the land to include the dwelling house, if the same and improvements do not exceed two hundred dollars; one farm horse or mare, one cow and calf, ten head of hogs, and fifty dollars worth of provisions and five dollars worth additional for each child; beds, bedding, and common bedstead sufficient for the family; one loom one spinning wheel, and two pairs of cards and common tools of trade for himself and his wife; equipments and arms of a militia soldier and troops' horse; ordinary cooking utensils and table crockery; wearing apparel of himself and family; family Bible, religious works and school books; family portraits; the library of a professional man in actual practice or business, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, to be selected by himself."

No one can cast his eyes over the former and later exemptions, without being struck by the greatly increased magnitude of the latter.

Section 10 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States declares that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

If the remedy is a part of the obligation of the contract, a clearer case of impairment can hardly occur than is presented in the record before us.

The effect of the act in question, under the circumstances of this judgment, does indeed merely impair, it annihilates the remedy. There is none left. But the act reaches still further. It withdraws the land from the lien of the judgment, and thus destroys a vested right of property which the creditor had acquired in the present of the remedy to which he was entitled by the law as it stood when the judgment was recovered. It is in effect taking one person's property and giving to another without compensation. This is contrary to reason and justice, and to the fundamental principles of the social compact. Clark vs. Ball, 23 Dall. 388.

But we must confine ourselves to the constitutional aspect of the case. A few further remarks will be sufficient to dispose of it.

It involves a question which has not been more than once fully considered by this court.

Georgia, since she came into the Union as one of the original thirteen states, has never been a state out of the Union. Her constitutional rights were, for a time, necessarily put in abeyance, but her constitutional disabilities and obligations were in no wise affected by her rebellion.

The same view is to be taken of the provision in her organic law and of the statute in question, as if she had been in full communion with her sister states when she gave them being.

Though her constitution was sanctioned by Congress, this provision can be no more considered an act of that body. The sanction was only permissive as a part of the process of her rehabilitation, and involved nothing affirmative or negative beyond that event. If it were express and unequivocal, the result would be the same. Congress cannot, by authorization or ratification give the slightest effect to a state law or constitution in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. That instrument is above and beyond the power of Congress and the states, and is alike obligatory upon both.

A state can no more impair an existing contract by a constitutional provision, than by a legislative act; both are within the prohibition of the national Constitution.

The legal remedies for the enforcement of a contract, which belong to it at the time and place where it is made, are a part of its obligation. A state may change them, provided the change involve no impairment of a substantial right.

If the provision of the constitution, of the legislative act of a state, fall within the category last mentioned, they are to that extent utterly void. They are, for all the purposes of the contract which they impair, as if they had never existed.

The constitutional provision and statute here in question, are clearly within that category, and are, therefore, void.

The jurisdictional prohibition which they contain with respect to the courts of the state, can, therefore, form no impediment to the plaintiff in error in the enforcement of his rights touching the judgment as those rights are recognized by this court.—White vs. Hart, 13 Wall. 646; Von Hoffman vs. The City of Quincy, 625.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Georgia is reversed, and the cause will be remanded to that court with directions to enter a judgment of reversal, to reverse the judgment of the superior court of Randolph county, and thereafter to proceed in conformity to this opinion.

D. W. MIDDLETON, C. S. U. S.

THE PRICE OF A JUDGESHIP.—The New York Sun publishes a letter from its correspondent in Utah alleging that the Hon. L. J. Drake, of Pontiac, Mich., and formerly associate justice of Utah, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1,000 resigned one year before his term expired, and had appointed in his place the Hon. Obed F. Strickland. The fact came to light through an action instituted in the courts of that Territory by Drake against Strickland for the money, for which the latter had executed his note.

Prof. Gerard the magician, acrobatic, and prestidigitator, gave a couple of performances in Warren's last night and the night before. The Professor did many wonderful things, such as piercing his arm with a carving knife, swallowing enough cotton to make a bed-quilt, and then blowing from his mouth fire, and pulling out about five hundred yards of different colored ribbons, sticks, whips, barber poles, wooden wands and a rapin from his stomach or some where else, no one knows where. His imitations of the songs of different kinds of birds—the quacking of a pig, the neighing of horses, and barking of dogs—were amusing, startling and perfect. His music on the Harp, was exquisite and elicited decided applause. For a couple of hours the professor kept his audience attentive and pleased with his wonderful tricks and excellent music. We have witnessed the feats of many jugglers, but have never seen any to compare with Prof. Gerard. This exhibition was well worth the money.—Warrenton Gazette.

Prof. Gerard will exhibit at McMeely's Hall in this city, to-night and to-morrow night.

MARKET HOUSE SOLD.—We understand the market house has been sold for \$4 925. This is about half the original cost, to say nothing of the interest on the money, repairs, &c., it seems to us a singular way for a municipality to get out of debt to sell its property at less than half the prime cost.

Fourteen months ago we believe the Commissioners were offered \$5,000 for the market-house, and if they had not been prevented from selling might have gotten \$6000; but they were enjoined when it was not the intention of the Board to sell unless something approximating the value of the property was offered. That it is now sold at a great sacrifice all will admit. Whether the sale has been confirmed beyond the right of reconsideration is a question, but whether binding or not it deserves to be recorded for the benefit of our children, as a great triumph as a financial scheme.

IMPORTANT TO GUARDIANS.—His Honor Judge Cloud in his charge to the Grand jury, at the late Term of Rowan Superior court stated that Guardians were required by law to make annual returns of their trust, and to renew their Guardian bonds once every three years and that a failure on their part to comply with those requirements made them liable to indictment. He also instructed the jury if Probate to report to the solicitor all who shall be delinquent at the next term of the Superior Court for this County.

Guardians, and personal representative who have been negligent in making returns as required by law, will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WILL THEY MAKE A STATEMENT?—We have been asked whether the present Town Board before retiring will publish a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending May 1st, 1873. We are not able to answer what the present Board will do, but suppose it will, as it is made obligatory by the charter to do so.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—At a meeting held at Charlotte a few nights since for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen of that place, nearly four hundred citizens turned out, and they agreed upon a ticket which they will elect. Charlotte is a population had three or four hundred larger than Salisbury, yet we can't get up a meeting here to exceed forty in number.

JACK FROST.—From various parts of the country the news comes of the destruction of fruit and vegetation by the frost last Friday night. At this point there was a heavy frost with ice, but there is still a good deal of fruit not killed and vegetation unharmed. In counties below here the frost was much more severe.

SALISBURY, N. C. April 26th 1873. J. J. MILLER, Mayor.

Editors Watchman: Please give place to the following truthful lines of the celebrated Moore, on a subject civilly worthy the space they will occupy.

LYING. I do confess, in many a sigh, My lips have breath'd you many a lie, And who, with such delights in view, Would lose them for a lie or two? Nay—look not thus, with brow reproving; Lie any, dear, the soul of loving! If half we tell the girls were true, If half we swear to lying and untrue, We ought but think'd a bright illusion, The world would be in strange confusion! If ladies' eyes were, every one, As lovers' ears, a radiant sun, Astronomy should leave the skies, To learn her lore in ladies' eyes! Oh no!—believe me, lovely girl, When nature turns your teeth to pearl, Your neck to snow, your eyes to fire, Your yellow locks to golden wire, Then, only then, can heaven decree, That you should live for only me, Or I for you, as night and morn, We've swearing kiss'd, and kissing sworn.

And now, my gentle hints to clear, For once, I'll tell you truth, my dear! Whenever you my chance to meet A loving youth, whose love is sweet, Long as you're false and he deceives you, So long the blissful bond endures; And while he lies, his heart is yours; But, oh! you've wholly lost the youth The instant that he tells you truth!

THIEF OF A COFFIN.—A coffin isn't certainly a nice sort of thing to steal, but we remember to have seen an article of that description in the depot of stolen property here in New York. In Portland, last week, an undertaker bewailed the loss of that furniture. He advertises that if the thief will return it, he will trim and line it nicely for the thief's own use, with a silver plate handsomely engraved, and no question asked.—N. Y. Tribune.

MEDICAL BLUNDERERS.

From the period when surgeons applied their knives to wounds instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken side with Disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already severely exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuates, emetics, salivants, cathartical plasters, or the lancet. But providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong of the right, to the era of the Crusades! That powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, &c., would be much less than it now is. These causes which produce croup, colic, quinsy, diphtheria and catarrh seldom effect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations, Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermittents, but it is unequivocally asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease.

Next door to Burke & Terrell's Auction room, on Janus Street, Salisbury April 17-18.

APRIL 16th, 1873.

MORE NEW GOODS. R. & A. MURPHY

are now receiving and opening their large and beautiful stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Consisting of Dry goods for Ladies and Gentlemen of all descriptions.

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, FUR, WOOL AND STRAW HATS FOR GENTS AND BOYS. READY-MADE CLOTHING.

In fact all goods generally kept in a first class general stock which they are selling low for cash or barter. And they respectfully ask an examination of their stock before making your purchases as they are determined to sell at the

LOWEST FIGURES. They take this opportunity of returning their thanks for past favors and hope by fair and honest dealing and strict attention to business to merit an increase.

R. & A. MURPHY. Salisbury, April 17-18.

G. G. McCoy. J. L. Bailey. G. G. McCoy & Co. Grocers and Provision Merchants and wholesale dealers in Confectioneries, Dried Fruits, tobacco and grain.

OLD FORT, N. C. Wool, Hides, Fur, Feathers, Teas, Cotton, Beans, and all kinds of Country Produce, Cotton yarn, Domestic, Nails, Powder, and Coal Oil, always on hand. Agents for the best guano and phosphate, orders solicited.

100 bushels fine Mountain Apples, For sale by G. G. McCoy & Co. A nice lot of country cured Hams, For sale by G. G. McCoy & Co. April 17, 1873.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the State Society of Spring Goods North Carolina will be held in STATESVILLE, N. C., MAY 20TH, 1873, at 11 A.M. JAMES McKEE, M. D., Secretary Medical Society, N. C. April 17-18.

NEW SPRING STOCK.

MOCK & BROWN are now receiving their 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 Linens, Black and Brown Domestic, Linens and Drills. Dress goods in the newest styles. Ladies' ready made suits, a most complete selection of Cassimeres and Clothing. Pant Jeans 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 afford them pleasure to accommodate. To enable them to sell goods at low prices, which they are determined to do, they have been compelled, where goods are sold on credit to indiscriminate parties, heavy losses will occur from the Bankrupt and Homestead provisions of the law, and when losses are sustained by merchants, it is a well stated fact that such losses are not and it is reasonable to suppose that the losses to be made up as far as practicable, fall on the honest paying customers. The law 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 readiness, and hope by selling their goods at low prices to secure their continued favor.

March 27-18. MOCK & BROWN.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

BERNHARDT & SONS are now receiving at their Store, the largest 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 Stock which they are selling low for Cash or barter. All we ask 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.

March 20-30th. BERNHARDT & SONS.

Bargains! Bargains!!

In order to make room for my Spring stock, I am compelled to sell off my remaining Winter Stock consisting of READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, in all of which GREAT BARGAINS are given.

VICTOR WALLACE. Feb. 6, 1873.

MRS. TERRELL MILLINER AND HAIR DEALER.

Is now receiving her Spring Stock of MILLINERY and HAIR GOODS.

She respectfully invites the ladies of Salisbury and surrounding Country to give her a call and examine her goods. Will guarantee satisfaction both as to price and goods, her stock is entirely new, and as cheap as any of the same class in market. LONG STRAIGHT HAIR WANTED, for which a liberal price will be paid. Any kind of hair work made to order. Jewels, Brides, Switches, Curly, Chignons, Fricates, &c., &c. Stamping also done to order. Hats, for Gentlemen or Ladies, trimmed in mourning at short notice.

Next door to Burke & Terrell's Auction room, on Janus Street, Salisbury April 17-18.

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Consisting of Dry goods for Ladies and Gentlemen of all descriptions.

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, FUR, WOOL AND STRAW HATS FOR GENTS AND BOYS. READY-MADE CLOTHING.

In fact all goods generally kept in a first class general stock which they are selling low for cash or barter. And they respectfully ask an examination of their stock before making your purchases as they are determined to sell at the

LOWEST FIGURES. They take this opportunity of returning their thanks for past favors