Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY AUGUST, 28.

CRIME AT A PREMIUM.—The embezzlement of Bryce McLean, lately chief postal clerk between New York and Washington, reach the sum of $40,000; and yet after his robberies had been detected he was permitted by Postmaster-General Cresswell to resign, although forty letters purloined from the mails were found in his possession. Nearly all the money he had stolen was taken, according to the *Press*, in small sums of not over $2 or $3 each, from letters sent by Southern subscribers to Northern publishers. Who's next?—Richmond *Whig*.

According to the above, FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS have been stolen by one of Grant's postal pets from the men and women of the South who persist in patronizing Northern newspapers. This gives us but a faint idea of the enormous sum sent on each year by the people of the South for the impracticable and senseless jargon of the northern press. Is there any wonder that Southern newspapers languish? Is there any wonder that our papers are small, cramped, and irregular while the money that should be used to sustain them is sent to the North? If all the money that is expended in subscriptions to northern papers by our people was given to southern publishers we would soon have the ablest, most prosperous, influential, and useful publications in the world. We have the ability, the energy, and the material: We only lack the monetary support. As it is our papers are much better, in nearly every particular, than those of the North. They are better adapted to the tates and wants of our people; they have a better moral tone and more elevating influence; they are less sensational and more truthful, they aregenerally free from the taint of, Free Lovism, Spiritualism, Abolitionism, and Woman's Rights, the curse of the Northern press and of Yankeedom generally.

If Southern papers are higher than those of the North in proportion to their size and the matter contained, it is because the Northern papers are better patronized. Their weekly papers are large and cheap, —simply because they cost nothing to get them up. They are printed on the same type which was set up for the daily, afterwards used in the Semi weekly, and the Tri-weekly before it is arranged for the weekly. They generally print about four papers on every setting of type, namely, the daily issue whose subscription pays for the type setting, then the Semi-weekly, the Tri-weekly, and the weekly, besides often lending or hiring the same type out to other publishers. Is it any wonder their papers are cheap? When they are thus able to print so many issues on one setting of types?

We are sorry for two things in the above: We are sorry that Southerners have had their money stolen, and also sorry that they will persist in patronizing Northern papers, while Southern papers are made to suffer by it. Give your patronage to Southern papers and build up a power and literature worthy of you and your section.

THE KETCHEY CASE.

As heretofore announced the argument in the Ketckey case for a new trial came off last Saturday. The points urged by the counsel for the prisoner to sustain the application for a new trial were all thoroughly canvassed and overruled by Judge J. W. Albertson presiding.

The Judge's remarks in passing sentence on the prisoner were substantially as follow:

John Allen Ketchey, you have been put upon trial for the crime alleged against you, you have had the assistance of veteran and able counsel who sifted with scrupulous care every particle of the testimony introduced against you, contested with practiced skill every principle of law invoked to apply the testimony in affirmance of your guilt, and even after verdict, with that fidelity to duty which makes the aid of counsel invaluable to the preservation of impartial trials, in which the lives, the liberty and the fortunes of the citizens are at stake, they, in your behalf, are criticising the history of the trial with rigid scrutiny, to assure themselves and make certain to the law that your condemnation is just and legal.

Nevertheless, the testimony was satisfactory to the jury, pointing, without a reasonable doubt, to you as the perpetrator of the deed; and they have said that you are guilty of rape, upon the body of the prosecutrix.

I Judge from the efforts made by counsel and the course of reasoning upon the exceptions made, that they will appeal to the tribunal of last resort for a new trial. So far from feeling any personal mortification at the appeal, I rejoice that there is provided by the law a tribunal composed of experienced Judges, with time to calmly search and apply the principles of law to every case, undisturbed by the excitement and hurry necessarily attending the proceedings of the Superior Courts.

Should that tribunal discover any error in the proceedings resulting in your conviction, no one will rejoice more than I, as thereby I shall be saved from the consequences of a fatal misinterpretation of the law. But the counsel for the State, able and learned men, say there is no error. In this conflict of opinion between intelligent lawyers, your hopes necessarily incline you to trust the opinion of your own counsel. They may be mistaken; and I admonish you to act as one preparing to bid adiew to this world,

I deem it a piece of needless cruelty, in this extremity of fate, to characterise the act of which you are adjudged guilty, or to add one burden more to your sad condition. It is not for me to labor with you for repentance, or to propose terms of mercy. God's ministers are around you, zealous to lead you to the power who can forgive sin and purify the guilty soul. I admonish you to call around you godly men, pray with them, heed their counsel and accept the salvation of your soul upon the only terms offered to all sinners.

I deem it not inappropriate to speak words of caution to the large assemblage gathered here to witness this solemn occasion. Aside from moral obligations, it is unsafe to expect immunity from crime, either from the supposed inefficiency of the law, the obscurity of the sufferer, or the completeness of disguise.

In this case, a young woman, in very humble condition in life, but proved to be of unexceptionable character, and the support of her widowed mother and two small sisters, and unfortunately in her case, endowed with beauty, is going on her way along a public highway to her home. A man painted black and otherwise disguised seizes her bridle, tears her from the beast she is riding and by dreadful threats and brute violence outrages her person.

She is poor and has no powerfcl friends. This knowledge doubtless supplied additional temptation to the deed, None would listen to her humble complaint or take trouble to avenge her wrongs.

She is ruined and hereafter to be the sport of every libidinous eye and the mark of every lustful wretch, with next tono hope of ever becoming an honored wife.

Running the risk of the popular prejudice against capital punishment overweighing and stifling the evidence of one poor unfriend girl, the perpetrator feels secure that punishment is eluded. Or, should public indignation champion her cause and demand investigation, the completeness of the disguise is relied on to baffle the search for the criminal.

This case may warn the offender that such expedients can not avail to screen the evil doer. A thousand circumstances, unseen at the moment, stand with open eyes and unerring aim to point to the offender and to demonstrate the fearful truth of God's decree. "Thy sin shall find thee out."

These circumstances have been brought as testimony here, pointing to the prisoner as the criminal and in their light the jury have said *he* is guilty of the deed. *There can be no impunity for crime.*

Though offended justice slumber for awhile, it will assuredly awake to fearful retribution.

The punishment for rape is death. Society, imbued with virtuous sentiments, cannot tolerate that modest females shall be descerated and polluted and their hopes of honorable and happy living be ended to gratify the unbridled lust of reckless men. Our every sentiment demands that the ruined maid shall be avenged by the blood of the ravisher. And it behooves the law and its officers to see that the poor and humble be especially protected. The rich and powerful may find resources to stay the current of bitter memories and may rest upon others to shield them from additional wrong and insult. The poor have none but the law to protect them.

May the fate of the prisoner and the result of this trial, be ever a warning to all to desist from evil ways and fear the punishment of the offended law. Whilst I may not, with infallible certainty, declare the prisoner actually guilty of the horrid act, it has been so declared by a jury of impartial men and I cannot see that the verdict is wrong.

It is therefore the judgment of the law, now pronounced by me, that the prisoner at the bar be taken to the place of public execution, by the Sheriff of Rowan County, on Friday the 19th day of September, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 1 P. M., and there hanged by the neck until he is dead. And may God have mercy upon his soul.

After the sentence was pronounced, the counsel for the prisoner took an appeal to the Supreme Court. This Court meets next January.

During the whole of these proceedings, the prisoner bore himself in a very quiet manner, though not at all indifferent to what was going on around him. When he was captured, some time ago, he was severely shot. His left hand is still unhealed and is bound and carried in a sling. One finger on his right hand is also bound up. He is a little pale from confinement, but there is no other striking change in his appearance to those who knew him eight or ten years ago. He is about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, has dark hair, a large acquiline nose, well marked feature's, and is not only quite good-looking, but has an intelligent appearance.

THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH.—The Brimingham (Ala.) *News* says: "Freeing the slaves was a declaration of war between the Caucasian and African a war that is going on now and that will go on silently, ruthlessly and unceasingly, until one or the other is exterminated. Let us recognize facts—admit that a war of races is progressing—and then every man will range himself under the banner of his kindred. For ourselves, we say, no compromise—no 'amalgamation'—but a white man's government, or ruin and extermination."

For the Watchman.

A WORD ABOUT BRIDGES.

Messrs Editors, under our old system of managing County affairs there was seldom any complaint about the condition of the public bridges in our county. Then the County Court, annually elected a "Bridge Commissioner" whose duty it was to have the general supervision of all the bridges, and let to contract all such as needed repairs or rebuilding; and so admirably did the system work that no bridge was permitted to remain out of order for any considerable length of time.

No one can deny that our bridges are, at the present time, in worse condition than almost ever known before; all owing, as I believe to the workings of the present system. I believe the law makes it the duty of the Trustees of Townships to see that the bridges are properly kept up in their respective townships. But it often turns out, when they let to contract the repairing or rebuilding of a bridge that the county commissioners refuse to sanction their contracts, and the whole thing falls to the ground and thus it remains, in statu quo, for an indefinite period, whilst our citizens are suffering for the want of proper facilities in crossing streams.

I do not think, however, that any blame particularly attaches either to the Township Trustees or the county commissioners. The truth is, our present system is so complicated, that few public officers understand their duty, No one seems to feel himself particularl responsible for the keeping up the bridges. One set of officers wait upon another set, to keep them up, and consequently, they are not kept up at all, but suffered to go down to the great detriment and danger of the traveling public, and if suffered to go on at the present rate for a few years longer, we will have no bridges at all, and Salisbury will not be accessible, from some directions during freshests, except by Rail Road. This is no overdrawn picture. Our very worthy county commissioner, J. G Flemming Esq. resides some thirteen miles from Salisbury on Wilksboro Road. His direct route to Salisbury is along said road crossing second creek at Gheen's Bridge, thence arcoss Grant Creek at McNeely's Mill. Suppose he had been called on, any day of last week, to attend a meeting of Board of County Commissioners at Salisbury, which route would he have been compelled to take? He must necessarily have ridden many miles out of his way across the county to the New Mocksville Road, crossing second creek at Fisher's Bridge, thence crossing Grant's Creek at Hoffman's Bridge, making his trip many miles longer. This is not all. Many persons living in the Unity and other Townships were compelled to attend the present term of the Court, and had to travel by the above named circuitious rout. And why? It is well known that the crossing at McNeely's Mill has been in an almost impassable condition for the space of two years or more, owing to a new channel formed at the East end of the bridge which renders it unsafe and *very dangerous* to cross when the stream is the least swollen, on account of the depth of sluice and mud and quicksand their contained. I learn, however that the Commissioners have recently let to contract the repairing of the bridge floor &c, and will probably have a couple of spans built across the sluice. I beg leave, respectfully to suggest to the commissioners, the work they propose to do will not remedy the evil complained of, and in so saying, I only speak the univeral opinion of every one who looks at the place. Those two spans will be about forty yards distant, and entirely detached from the main bridge They cannot therefore, be confined and would necessarily be washed away by the first freshet, and we would be left no better off than we were before. Besides, the trouble is not with the main bridge at all. It is over that dangerous sluice that we need a proper and safe crossing, and I humbly suggest that it would be far better policy to *extend the main bridge* entirely across the sluice, or else purchase, or procure by some other means, from the owners of the land, new site lower down the stream and remove the bridge entirely below the source of all the trouble. I am confident this course would be the least expensive, in the long run, and would give more generally satisfaction. It will not do for the commissioners to say the people are oppressed and cannot afford to be taxed any more than they now are. Besides, such a policy is suicidal to the public interests. The people want good roads and bridges and they are willing to be taxed to have them kept in safe and proper order. The crossing at Gheen's Bridge on second Creek is nearly as bad as that at McNeely's. For like the latter there is a deep channel being washed some forty yards from the East end of the Bridge. This is caused by a fish dam which is built just below the bridge. This is a dangerous crossing in high water and should be attended to soon.

I am glad to learn that the commissioners have recently appointed Mr. Ransom Jacobs to act as Bridge commissoner. This is a move the right direction, Mr. Jacobs is a good citizen, a thoroughly practical man, and has fine judgment in matters of the sort. The commissioners can safely rely on his judgment, and need not hesitate to sanction his acts. Besides, I hail with satisfaction any approaches towards our old and time honored System. I feel sure that this appointment will result in much good to the public. I suppose Mr. Jacobs will be instructed to examine all the bridges at an early day, so as to be able to let to contract all such as need repairs In the mean time, if the Townships Trustees would immediately examine and report the condition of their bridges to the Commissioners it would greatly facilitate the labors of the bridge Commissioners, and enable him to have all necessary repairs attended to before the winter sets in CITIZEN.

Aug. 25.h 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS BY A CONTRIBUTOR.

UNCOMMON WORDS.—An old author has "beater," for better—as if from the verb to beat, to out-do. "Had not Achan beater have left the wedge of gold?" "*Transume*," is used in the works of John Howe, to carry over, "Holped," is still used for helped, as in the days of Lowth; in common conversation. "Was set," in Wat. 5,I. and often met with in the New Testament, is not a part of the verb *Sit*, as it is commonly supposed. An old preacher says, "Such a man deserves to be begged for a fool," i. e. he ought to have a guardian appointed. *Bunt*, is an old English word for puff ball; not found in common Dictionaries. "Then," was of old used for than; "who looks no further then the letter." I shall be cleaner then the glass, "Bp. Leighton has underset." In the wargin of Erk. 1:18, "strakes," seems to be used for rings; i. e. either the felloes, or the tire of the wheels. Formerly the tire on ox carts was spiked on in seperate pieces, so as to break joints of the felloe; this is the difinition that Webster gives of strake—related to streak. In the version of the Psalms by Stemhold and Hopkins, "potter's sheard," is for potsherd. "Neate," is for oxen. "Tunding," is used in some of the Colleges of England for pounding. We have the word "*belch*," which is often pronounced, belk, boke, to rhyme with folk.

An author speaking of a scanty supply of water on board of a ship, says that they had a "mutchkin" full; but we cannot find the word in our Dictionaries. An old writer uses "firster," for first. "*Tacel*," is used by some to signify a mode of executing criminals. "She-cousin," occurs for a female in that relation. "Flue-net" is found in Hab. 1;15, but we cannot tell what kind of a net it is.

A man, describing games for amusement in the new settlements at the West, Speaks of "the shoulder stone," and "the shooting rail."

In Neals History of N. E., we find a law about fish, "all fish salted with sucktood sun-burnt, dry fish, fish pickled, is unmerchantable." We cannot interpet it.

Vol. II. p. 160. The author has "Joseph Ballard of Andover's wife; instead of J. Ballard's wife, of Andover. In a History of N. C. those who live on the sand banks near the eastern coasts, are called "Bankers." An old writer has the expressive term, "*chaw-bone*," for jaw-bone: the former is probably the real word of which the latter is a modification.

E. F. R.

HISTORY IN PROPER NAMES.

The Danes in the early part of the eleventh century had possession of the east coast of England. In their language the termination—by, meams town, at the end of proper names. On the map of Denmark, we find Tornby Saeby, Sunby, Strandby, Ydby, &c., and in that of Sweden, a people connected with the Danes Tornasby, Dalby, Ekeby, Ronneby, &c.

If then we turn to the east coast of England where the Danes predominated; we find whitby (whitetown) Willoughby, Forsby, Ashby, Saxelby, Kirby, Rokeby, Linby, Derby, &c.

We do not find such names in any other part of England.

In this way, as well as by immigration, and the settlement of the Swedes in early times, on the banks of the Delaware River, we have so many names of men ending in *by* among us; Shelby, Cosby, Crosby, Busby, Kirby, Roby, Wattby, Bixby, Frisby, Oglesby, Lazenby, &c.

E. F. R.

A newly-married couple, some years since, took up their abode in a place name poplar. At breakfast the next morning the gentleman said to his lady. My dear, this is poplar, and by putting in *u* (you) it becomes *popular*." "And by putting *us* in it," promptly replied the lady, "it will becomes *populous*."

A Good Pun.—One of the wittiest *bijous* in the way of punning was perpetrated a few nights ago, by a gentleman of Portsmouth, at the Ladies' Fair.

A lady wished a seat. A portly handsome gentleman brought one instanter and seated the lady.

"Oh! you're a jewel" said she.

"Oh, no!" replied he, "I am a jeweller. I have just set a jewel.

The following story is illustrative of the language of Scotland, and affords an example of the prominence said to be given vowels in Scotch discourse. The dialogue is between a shopman and a customer, and the conversation relates to a plaid hanging at the shop door:—*Customer* inquiring the material): "Oo?" (wool?) *Shopman*; "Ay, oo"-(yes, wool). *Customer*: "A' oo?" (all wool?) *Shopman*; "Ay, a' oo" (yes, all wool). *Customer*: "Ay, a'ae oo" (yes, all the same wool).

The Ottawa Free Press of a late date has the following item: A Frenchman while fishing near Kettle Island on Saturday afternoon, hooked a large muskelooge, which afterwards proved to weigh thirty-five pounds. In the act of pulling him in, a large eagle swooped down on the fish and fastened his talons in it with such force that it could not get away; and the Frenchman pulled in both the fish and the bird, and has now the eagle in his possession alive.

THE BITER BIT—THE FISHER CAUGHT—Some time since, a man in the vicinity of the Yadkin River saw a fish-hawk, poised in the air far above the water; soon he saw the bird descend with great rapidly to the water. He heard a great fluttering and splashing; and went to the spot He found that the hawk had struck his powerful claws into a very large fish too heavy for him to raise into the air; but fish drew his captor under water and drowned him, while it died itself from the effect of the wounds made by the bird. So the man got both out of the water adhering to each other.

A gentleman travelling inside a coach was endeavoring, with considerable earnestness, to impress some argument upon a fellow passenger who was seated in the same vehicle, and who appeared rather dull of apprehension; at length, being slightly irritated, he exclaimed—"Why, sir, it's as plain as A B C!" 'That may be quietly replied the other, 'but I am D E F!'

The sound of "Ough."

Two attempts to show the sound of "ough" final:

I.

Though from rough, cough, or hiccough free,
That man has pain enough;
Whose wounds through plough, sunk in a slough,

II.

'Tis not an easy task to show.
How ough sound: since *though*,
And Irish *lough* and English *slough*,
And *cough* and *hiccough*, all allow.
Differ as much as *tough* and *through*.
There seems no reason why they do.

E. D.

Troy New York.

Of puns, Smith says the best, because the most purely natural, and of the most delicate double meaning, which he had heard was made by a fellow-curate. Speaking of the young son of a brother dignitary in the church, about to take orders, he said: "No one knows why, but the young man, in reading of the patriarchs unconsciously but invariably pronounces the *partridger*." "That will never do," said the curate; "a young man making *game* of the patriarchs never to be admitted to holy orders." The best consecutive series of puns contained in a single stanza, may be seen in Hood's four lines upon the death of a sailor:

"His death, which happened in his berth.
At forty odd befel.
They went and told the sexton.
And the sexton tolled the bell."

A Baptist preached in a certain place was giving evidence in a court of justice; when the counsel on the other side, inquired of what profession he was. He replied, "Oh I am only one of the candles of the Lord," when the former very jocosely retorted, "A dipped candle I suppose!"

Oliver Wendell Holmes sent two poetical letters to the "post office" of an Episcopal Fair at Pittsfield, Mass. In one of them the first stanza was:

"Fair lady, whose'r thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tenderest care:
And—hush. O hush thy breaking heart—
The one thou lovest will be there."

On turning the "poor leaf," there was found a one-dollar bill with some verses, beginning:

"Fair lady lift thine eyes and tell
If this is not a truthful letter:
This is the one (1) thou lovest well,
This naught (0) can make thee love it better. ($10)

VARIETIES.

But hark; my pulse like a soft drum
Beats my approach, tells thee I come;
And slow howe'v my marches be,
I shall at last sit down by thee.

—Bishop King's Poem the "Exequy," copied form Phillip Henry's Works

Longfellow has woven this beautiful thought into his Psalm of Life, thus:

Our hearts,
Like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

As the *bubble* on the fountain,†
As the *foam* on the river,*
As the *dew* on the mountain,‡
Thou art gone and forever.

"Lady of the Lake."

All these beautiful similes are from the *Bible*, the book of beauty, sublimity and truth,—who admires them as the language of inspiration?

Again Sir Walter Scot says;

"They hanged their shields upon the wall."

Ezekiel says, 27ch. 10v. "They hanged the shield and helmet in thee."

* Hos. 10,7, the only instance of "foam" in the Bible.

Many young jewish clerks who made out of their common German family name of Lowenstein an aristocratic American *Livingstone*, or out of an ordinary Schonberger a more dignified *Belmont*, I will give you a ridiculous example, which I found, if I am not mistaken, in Mr. Friedrich Kapp's "History of German Immigration into the United States." A German farmer by the name of Feuerstein arrived in the last century in Pennsylvania When settled, his American neighbors told him that his name was too German, and that he ought to translate it into good English, whereupon he called himself Flint. A few years later, Flint moved westward, and settled among Germans, who, in their innocence of the English language, took the English word Flint for the German word Flinte, and thereupon advised him to charge it into its supposed corresponding English meaning. Flinte, learning that Flinte was synonymous with fowling-piece, musket, gun, now adopted Musket as his family name. Feuerstein Flint—Flinte-Musket, in the course of years, emigrated into another county, where his neighbors, struck with his extraordinary name, prevailed upon him to alter it into *Gun*. Although having gone through a fourfold metamorphosis Gun's son did not stop here. Not liking the last name of his father, and taking it for a corrupted John, he transformed it into Johnson. This man is said to have been the father of Andy Johnson. Whether this genealogy of the Ex-President is a correct one must, of course, be lef to the higher criticism of the American historians.

A WORD ABOUT NAMES.

An article in *Lippencott's Magazine* for May, upon "Curious Derivatives," contains some interesting facts about names and surnames. We may mention that Mr. Lower's book upon "English surnames" is one of the most entertaining works in the language.

The names of persons offer curious etymologies. Of course, the trades of the hunter, fisher, archer (*are*, a bow,) fletcher (*fleche*, an arrow, smith, glover etc. have given us many surnames. Grosvenor (*gros veneur*) was chief huntsman to the Norman dukes. All the Reads, Beeds or Reids were orginally *red* men. Bunker was so named from his good heart (*bon cœur.*) But few have observed that old Dan Chaucer had a French shoemaker in his ancestry (*chausser.*) and that Spenser was by lineage a *butler*, whose place was in the spense or buttery; nor need he be ashamed, for his company is that of the Lords Despencer. Perhaps it was the danger of such a category that caused the haughty sovereigns of Spain to have no name for public use beyond the pedigree of royalty. They only sign themselves *Yo el Rey* and *Yo la Reina*.

From the Saxon we have "Ada," which means happy, and "Eleanor," all fruitful; "Richard," very rich, or richly honored; "Edward," truth keeper; "Edwin," happy winner; and "William" defender of many.

The Gothic gives us "Adelaide," princess; "Alphonso" our help; "Charles" one who is crowned; "Charlotte," a crowned woman; "Emma," one who nurses; "Ernest," ardent of soul; "Everard," well reported; "Francis," freeman.

From the French we borrow "Amelia," beloved; "Arabella," beautiful altar; "Isabella," olive-colored; "Rosabella," beautiful rose.

From the Latin we obtain "Augustus," increasing, noble; "Barbara," strange; "Beatrice," one who blesses; "Clara," clear; "Grace," favor; "Viola," the violet; "Jane," peace; "Julius," soft haired; "Julia," soft haired woman; "Julie'te," little and soft haired; "Letitia," joy; "Margaret," a pearl; "Miranda" admired; "Oliver, the olive man; "Blanche," white.

From the Greek we take "Agatha," good; "Agnes," chaste; "Basil," kingly; "Bertha," bright; "Catherine," pure; "Erasmus," worthy to be loved; "Eugene nobly descended; "Theodore," a gift of God; "Cyrus" lord; "George," a farmer "Helen," one who pities; "Matilda," stately; "Phœbe," light of life; "Philemon," one who kisses; "Philip," a lover of horses "Sophie," wisdom.

We also receive many of our names from the Hebrew, as "Anna," kind; "James," the supplanter; "John," the grace and mercy of Jehovah; "Madeline" noble-minded; "Ruth" trouble; "Mary," a salt tear—a beautiful and charming name—there can never be too many Marys; "Martha" trouble or bitter; "Susan," a lily; "Elizabeth," the house of strength; "Jonathan the gift of God; "Sarah," or my lady.

"William Henry," for men, and "Mary Elizabeth," for women, are united the more frequently than any other two names, to form a double name.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE.—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits & General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fever. 4.

DIED,

In this Town on Monday morning the 25th, Aug. 1873, at 5 o'clock, Mr. John I. Shaver.

Truly a remarkable man in our community has fallen. Mr. Shaver was born in this place on the 17th, June 1810, and was in his 64th year. In early life he had no advantages in the way of influential friends or wealth to obtain a liberal education, and yet relying on his own unaided efforts and by indomitable energy he attained to position and influence that few achieve with far better opportunities that he had. By industry, diligence, and perseverance he acquired a large property and was in possession of far more Real estate than any person in the county. Mr. Shaver was for many years an active magistrate of the county, and in the county Courts and in other duties of the office wielded an extensive and wholesome influence in the affairs of the county. He was a member of the committee of Finance for sometime before the war and during the continuance of the difficulties that grew out of that struggle; and in this position manifested a wisdom and soundness of judgment, that with the co-operation of his colleagues, saved this county from being overwhelmed by a tremendous debt at the end of the war; so that while nearly every county in the State accumulated a very large debt in providing for the wants of soldiers' wives and children, which can never be paid, his county is comparatively free from debt.

Mr. Shaver was frequently elected Mayor of the Town and was rarely if evey defeated when his name was before the people for their support; and in discharge of his official duty was prompt, decided, and fearless, and rendered all his services of this kind, without the hopes of fee or reward, of a pecuniary character.

But it was Mr. Shaver's efforts in aiding to carry to completion the great interprize of the state, "The North Carolina Rail Road," that the most prominent traits of his character were developed and brought to notice. No one gave to Morehead and Gilmore, Graves and others, a more hearty and unselfish support than did he, and when the great struggle came which was to give success to this, then gigantic undertaking that has resulted in such vast benefit to the state, Mr. Shaver was not wanting in public spirit and true forsight, but pledged largely of his means, and gave all his influence to secure the building of the road. When the charter was secured he took very large contracts, as large if not larger than any one individual on this part of the work, and with unfailing energy, perseverance and fidelity completed his undertakings.

Such confidence had the stockholders in his sound judgment and practical good sense that he was (with one or two exceptions) elected a Director more frequently than any other stockholder, was a Director at the time of his death, and much the largest individual stockholder in the company. Mr. Shaver's goodness of heart, benevolence and charity so endeared him to the people, that the manifestation of respect for his memory was exhibited by the largest attendance at his funeral to-day, ever witnessed in this place. The Mayor convened the Commissioners of the Town yesterday, who passed resolutions of respect and sympathy, and his Honor Judge Albertson (at the request of the Bar) suspended the Court during the funeral services, and united with the friends of the deceased in attending the exercises at the church

Even the colored people showed in a remarkable degree their appreciation of his charity and good will for their race, by attending in large numbers the services at the church and filled to its utmost capacity that portion of the gallery assigned to their use, and many white and colored who could not get seats remained around the door and windows.

The writer has known intimately the deceased for the third of a century and cannot now remember of having ever heard of a single case where the deserving poor, needy, or friendless, although a stranger, was ever turned away from his door unheard or unhelped.

Mr. Shaver possessed in an extraordinary degree the faculty of impressing his views upon his associates, and whether in private intercourse or in public action seldom failed in effecting any purpose he seriously undertook.

As a County Commissioner, as a Rail Road Director, as a very large planter employing a great many laborers, or in the more private walks of life, many years will elapse before we shall "look upon his like again." A.

ON the 13th of July Kate Marian infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sloan aged seven months. This dear child so lovely and tender has been removed to expand and bear fruit in heaven with enlarged capacities. It is well to "Suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto me for of such is the Kingdom of heaven."

Com.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Second Hand Piano FOR SALE.

Enquire at this office.

Aug. 28, tf

NOTICE!

Sale of Valuable Jersey Land.

I will sell for CASH, on the premises, on the 20th day of September next, a valuable Tract of Land, known as the West place, situate in Davidson county, on the waters of Pott's creek, adjoining the lands of Jesse H. Hargrave, Peter M. Smith, Alfred Smith, and others, and containing

One Hundred and Eighty-One Acres.

On said premises is a Dwelling, Kitchen, and Well—Some very fine Meadow Land and a quantity of good tillable land, which produces fine Cotton, Corn, Wheat, &c. It is pretty well timbered. Will be sold without reserve.

C. F. LOWE, Agt.

Aug. 28, 4t. *And Attorney for J. H. SMITH.*

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the Firm, heretofore existing under the name of Mills, Kerns & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the house, will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. J. B. & T. M. Kerns. All debts, notes, and accounts due either to or by the late Firms of "Mills & Bowden," and "Mills, Kerns, & Co.," will be settled by Messrs. J. B. & T. M. Kerns. Thankful for the patronage extended to the late Firm, I beg leave to recommend in retiring, the Firm of "KERNS, BRO., to the kind consideration of my former customers, as will as the public at large.

Aug. 21, 1873. W. J. MILLS.

J. B. Kerns, T. M. Kerns,

The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Mills, Kerns & Co., will continue the mercantile business at the same stand. Our friends and the public are respectfully invited to give us a call and examine our varied stock, as we shall keep constantly on hand every thing that the public needs.

KERNS, BRO.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 28, 2m.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CALDWELL COUNTY—SUPERIOR COURT,

Mary Hise,
vs.
Marvel Hise. } Divorce and Allimony

In this case it is made to appear to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of the State; Therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman" a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury for six weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court for Caldwell County, to be held for said County at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in September 1873, and answer the Complaint of the Plaintiff, or Judgement will be taken against him for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness R. R. Wakefield Clerk of our said Court the 10th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March 1873, issued August 23, 1873.

R. R. WAKEFIELD

Aug. 28,-6w.

Insure Your Life,

in the Equitable Life Insurance Society (of N. Y.)

Assets $21,000 000,

Income $9,000 000

Dividends Declared Annually.

Canvassing Agents wanted. Apply to

J. ALLEN BROWN,
Gen'l. Agent.

INSURE YOUR HOUSES,

FURNITURE, and MERCHANDISE.

The Imperial (of London) Lon & Lir & Globe, (of London,) Underwriter's Agency (N. Y.), Franklin (of Phila.), Georgia Home (of Columbus, Ga.), and Old North State (of Warrenton, N. C.) are all represented by

J. ALLEN BROWN,
Agent.

FERTILIZERS.

Pure Peruvian Guano, Sal Pacific Guano, Navassa Guano, Baugh's Raw-Bone Phosphate, and "No. 1" Lump Lime, Kept on hand, or ordered at any time. Farmers will do well by ordering what they want at once. Time given to parties giving undoubted security, or cash on crops.

J. ALLEN BROWN

Office No. 2, Granite Row

at Atwell's Hardware Store

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 28, 1873-tf

HOUSE PAINTING.

Sign Painting,
Carriage Painting,
Carriage Trimming,
Paper Hanging, &c.

I am prepared to execute all orders in the above lines. Satisfaction warranted.

Office, next door to Brown's Tin Shop.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. H. T. BROWN.

Aug. 11, 1873 3mos.