

Next Monday is the time fixed by the Convention for the meeting of the General Assembly.

It is presumed that the members have availed themselves of the long vacation to ascertain the wishes of their constituents. If they have done this and will follow its dictates, we predict a short session of practical and useful legislation.

The Raleigh Sentinel, of the 12th inst., gives quite eulogistic speaking of the past services of our Conservative Legislatures; and attributes much to their action that they are no more entitled to the credit of than are the inhabitants of Australia. It is the moral effect of the uprising of the people in 1870, that did for us what the Sentinel attributes to the "Conservative Legislature."

If the spirit and purposes of the people, as expressed by the result of the election of 1870, had been carried out by their "Conservative Legislatures," our present condition would be much more desirable. As it is, it is not the Legislature that protects North Carolina against the hand of the spoiler—against the machinations of bad men, bad government, and disquiet, but the fear of the people.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

The venerable Bishop John Early, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died a few days ago at Lynchburg, Virginia, aged 87.

General W. J. Hardee, of Selma, Ala., died at Witheville, Va. last Tuesday.

Laura Keane, the actress, is dead.

Mrs. Mary Custis Lee wife of the late General R. E. Lee, is dead.

Senor Rios y. Raras, the most eloquent opponent of Republicanism in Spain, is dead.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Some time ago we noticed an article in the Sentinel advocating, as well as we remember, the restoration of the State University by legislative action. Of course, if the Legislature undertakes this job a large appropriation of the public funds will have to be made to carry it to completion. If there were no other colleges in the State, there would be a show of necessity for the restoration of the State University; but North Carolina is well supplied with denominational colleges equally good as Chapel Hill ever was or can now be made, and to which the people are much attached. We think the money it will require to restore Chapel Hill and put it in successful operation could be better expended in the promotion of common schools. Furthermore, we do not believe the people will quietly submit to taxation for the purpose of restoring Chapel Hill under the circumstances. If they are forced to pay money for the support of a college, they will prefer to pay it to one of their own choosing. For instance, the Baptist will be inclined to give their money to Wake-forest College; the Methodist, to Trinity; the Lutherans, to the North Carolina, and the Presbyterians, to Davidson. The Episcopalians, no doubt, would prefer to support a college of their own. Better let Chapel Hill alone. The people have no money to waste on it now. It has gone down; whether it is a calamity or not, the Conservative party is not responsible for it.

FROM CUBA.

SANTIAGO, DE CUBA, Nov. 9. To His Excellency, the Capt. General:

At 8 o'clock this morning were shot in this city for being traitors to their country and for being insurgent Chiefs, the following persons, styling themselves patriotic Generals: Bernabe Varona, alias Bembeleg, General of Division; Pedro Ceaydes; Commanding General Cieufuegos; General Jesus De Sol, and Brigadier General Washington Ryan. The executions took place in the presence of the entire corps of volunteers, the corps of the regular infantry, and the sailors from the fleet. An immense concourse of people also witnessed the scene. The best of order prevailed. The prisoners met their death with composure.

BURRIEL.

The officers named above as having been put to death by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, were captured on the Virginia, a vessel sailing under American papers. The capture of the Virginia was an outrage against the U. S. government, and the cold-blooded and atrocious execution of her passengers, should subject the Spanish authorities to the most rigid accountability. It is to be hoped that the U. S. government will take prompt action in the matter.

Pecuniary Distress.

The general pecuniary distress that pervades all sections of the Country at present is destined to be followed with much physical suffering among the laboring classes. The tightness in money matters has forced manufacturers and capitalists to reduce their expenses, and in many cases, to suspend business altogether. The result is large numbers of laborers are turned out of employ. It is estimated that 150,000 laborers are without work in New York city alone, and so it is in other cities in the same proportion to population. This is the season of the year that laborers are in the greatest need of work. It is very difficult for most of them to provide against suffering during the severity of winter when they are provided with the means of a livelihood, work and wages, it will therefore be next to impossible for them to get through the coming winter without the assistance of unusually liberal charities. In the North the distress will be far greater than in the South, but we need not hope to escape: Indeed, we

already feel the pressure of hard times. Every branch of business is now suffering because of the money crisis that originated in New York about six weeks ago. Trade of every kind is almost at a standstill; and those who employ laborers are reduced to the greatest straits to meet their obligations. It will require great prudence and economy for our people to get through the crisis without much suffering and distress. But our lot is not to be compared with that of the large cities of the North. We should therefore take courage, and in our efforts to weather the storm, remember that we are much better off than others of our countrymen.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

The Raleigh News is publishing a series of well written articles under the above head. The writer is quite earnest and pathetic. Now, the associate desires to hear from the writer the meaning of the phrase, "Charity begins at home." We make the inquiry in earnest and with due respect for the writer. We know there are many people who think they know just what it means. We have heard a certain class of hangers-on—men who had been set upon a rostrum, as clothes stuffed to scare crows are set upon a pole—expatiate on the definition of this phrase for a half an hour at a time; yet we were satisfied that their parents or their friends had made a mistake in selecting a profession for them, and that some of the industries of the country had been deprived of a useful member by their attempt to make a good fisherman out of an incompetent, not to say an Ignoramus. We have the highest respect for those who are elected to teach and expound the wonderful truths of the book of books. But such are born not made: they are not the handiwork of zealous or college faculties.

But to the point: We desire to know the definition of the phrase above, as understood by the writer in the Daily News. We feel confident that so polished and pathetic a writer can give us an article on the subject that will be both instructive and interesting.

Hard Times.

We rarely go out on the streets without hearing some one complaining of hard times. At present there is some reason in it, for we have scarcely ever seen business so dull at this season of the year. But it is not confined to this place alone; it is general throughout the State and the Country. Before the present pecuniary embarrassments began or were felt here, the same complaint of hard times could be heard. Well, there is no such thing as general prosperity in the South, and there has not been since the war. The large majorities of the people, to use a homely phrase, have been living from hand to mouth. The fewest numbers have made money. They have not made more than a mere subsistence for those depending on them for a support. Various causes have combined to prevent the prosperity of the South. But we think that which is now operating most injuriously to her interest is the want of manufactures. If there were more Cotton factories and a less number of mercantile houses that draw their supplies from abroad, we think there would soon be an improvement for the better. As it is we are dependent on New England or Yankeeedom for every thing we wear and much that we eat and drink. The money that is realized from the production of cotton and tobacco no sooner reaches the hands of the farmer than it is paid over to the merchant for articles of Northern manufacture, for articles that could be made at home as well and as cheaply. So that nearly every dollar that is made by our people at once goes through the hands of our merchants north, and the country thereby kept drained and thrifless. We need cotton, shoe, and other manufactures, and if our merchants would put their capital in these instead of investing in Yankee or foreign products, the change would soon prove most advantageous to our section. But who is likely to inaugurate the change; As long as our farmers will persist in buying foreign goods there will be men found to bring them on for sale; and so long as this ruinous system is kept up, so long will there be this complaint of hard times.

GENERAL PILLSBURY'S NERVE.

In a sketch of the life of the late General Amos Pillsbury, the Albany Express relates the following interesting incident: "About that time (1826) his father was appointed Superintendent of the Connecticut State Prison, his son being the deputy; but in 1830, his father having resigned, Amos Pillsbury was tendered the position, although but twenty-five years of age. It was in this institution, and almost a quarter of a century ago, that a desperate fellow named Scott was confined for fifteen years. He was determined not to work, nor to submit to any of the rules, and shortly after entering the institution he nobly cut off his left hand to avoid doing any labor. But his wound was immediately attended to, and in less than one hour afterward he was engaged in turning a crank with one hand. For this he threatened to murder the warden on the first opportunity, and in some way getting hold of a razor he sharpened it for the dread purpose. Hearing of this Mr. Pillsbury sent for him and commanded him to shave him. He eyed the man steadily, seated himself in the chair, and trembling the while. When the shaving was finished, the Superintendent said: "I have been told you meant to murder

me, but I thought I might trust you." "God bless you, sir, you may!" replied the regenerated man, completely broken down.

From that moment he became one of the best behaved criminals in the prison, was treated well, and remained on his good behavior until Mr. Pillsbury left in 1832. But when the new warden was appointed, Scott tried to escape, and murdered the keeper. For this crime he was hanged the year following, in Hartford."

The Wilmington Journal, referring to the great change in popular sentiment, as indicated by the late elections, thus briefly reviews the field:

"Massachusetts, we have gained forty-three members of the Legislature, and have reduced the Radical majority for the State ticket some fifty thousand votes."

"In New York, we have gained thirty-five members of the Legislature, and have carried the State ticket about 15,000 majority. Last year Grant carried it by 51,825 majority."

"In Wisconsin, last year, the Radicals had a majority of twenty-nine votes on joint ballot in the Legislature. This year that majority has been swept away, leaving the Legislature entirely in the hands of the new Reform party. The Reform candidate for Governor was also elected. Grant's majority last year was 17,515."

"In Minnesota, Grant's majority last year was 20,498. On Tuesday the Farmers elected their candidate, State Treasurer, and reduced the majority of the Radical candidate for Governor to a few thousands and votes."

"In Kansas, last year the Radicals had a majority of seventy-one on joint ballot in the Legislature, which has been entirely swept away, and the Legislature is now in the hands of the new party thereby securing the election of an opposition Senator in the place of the notorious Pomeroy."

"In Michigan there was a special election for member of Congress in the fifth district that last year gave a Radical majority of 10,609 for Mr. Foster, whose death occasioned the late vacancy. On Tuesday a Democrat was elected as his successor by some 200 votes."

"In New Jersey, too, we have made gains in the Legislature. Coming nearer home, we find that Maryland has once more given a signal rebuke to Radicalism. Virginia, too, has proved that she is worthy of the noble blood that was so lavishly poured upon her soil. The victory of Kemper and Withers is a grand one, but with such men as Kemper and Withers for candidates, and Virginians for voters, the result was certain.

We hold those, therefore, who have desponded, to be of good cheer. There is life in the old land yet.

The Recent Elections.

The Radical press is indulging in some plain talk in accounting for the recent defeats its party has met with. The New York Evening Post says: "It will not be denied, we believe, by the most prejudiced adherent of the Republican party that it has failed to come up to the requirements of its opportunities. It has been many years in power, with a brilliant prestige—the consequence of a successful civil war—and with every chance of doing pretty much as it pleased, and has yet left several of the most serious difficulties of the nation quite untouched, or has touched them in so awkward a way as to increase the number and complication of them."

The Baltimore American says:

We need not search long to find the cause of the disaster. For two years there has been growing discontent in our ranks. The plain people of the country are impressed with the conviction that we are spending too much money; Congress has been too lavish in its appropriations. With all our immense revenue, only a small percentage has been applied to the extinguishment of the national debt. The army, the navy, the civil service, the pension list, and the Indians, consume nearly all that is left after the interest on the debt has been paid. We do not think that there has been more fraud and speculation in the disbursement of the public money than is inevitable even in the best regulated civil service; but the people are beginning to feel that everything is done upon a scale entirely too extravagant.

The Bankrupt Law.

A Washington telegram says:—Such Senators and members as are in the city converse very freely in regard to the condition of affairs, and most of them have propositions to be offered as soon as Congress meets.—Upon one point there seems to be considerable unanimity of opinion, and that is that there must be at least some modification of the bankrupt law, if not its absolute repeal. As the law now stands the largest house could, if temporarily embarrassed, be forced into bankruptcy by the smallest creditor. In such cases as these the staunchest houses have their moments of weakness, and it should not be in the power of those to whom they may owe but a trifle to deprive them of the opportunity to recover.—Dispatches received here this afternoon indicate fears in New York that it is reported that Senator Sprague is seriously ill.

Affairs in Utah.

Brigham Young, the Mormon chief, is in very feeble health causing serious uneasiness to the great body of his people, whose interests are dependent upon the prolongation of his life. Naturally, however, of a robust constitution, he is said to become impatient against any suggestions of the possibility of his early demise. Still, with his characteristic forethought, we dare say that when called for to cross the Jordan it will be found that he has put his house in order. Meantime, the presence of Colonel Fred. Grant (son of the President) at Salt Lake City is naturally exciting some speculations there as to the object of his visit. We suspect, however, that his only objects are to see the Mormons in their City of Zion, and, see if General Morrow, United States military commander in Utah, can find something to do for a roving young lieutenant desirous of active employment.—N. Y. Herald.

The Party of the Future.

The New York World says: It is an inevitable necessity that the whole body of opposition voters cluster around the Democracy; and it is of little consequence whether would-be leaders may choose to do so or to moon sense that the three millions of Democratic voters must form the bulk of any successful opposition.—They need only a few hundred thousand recruits to make them a majority. They will gain these recruits, not by capturing Republican leaders and journalists, who as last year's experience proves, can control votes, but by direct appeals to the people. A successful new party were formed, the Democracy would necessarily form nine-tenths of it. They would be an overwhelming majority in every primary meeting, in every caucus, in every county convention, every State convention and in the national convention for nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The people have too much penetration to attach any importance to a mere change of name. When a controlling majority of the new party would necessarily consist of Democrats. A change of name would be mere skulking sham, which honest Democrats have too much self-pride to do."

A Japanese Execution.

The London Times has received from a correspondent the following account of a Japanese execution: I went to see an execution at Yeddo out of a vile curiosity. I reported it, but still it was a most extraordinary spectacle, and impressed me very much. The culprits were eight in number, one being a woman. They were all beheaded with a sword. The operation was performed with wonderful dexterity and coolness, and not one of them, even the woman, showed the slightest symptom of fear. There was a space of ground roped off; inside were three holes dug in the ground, with a little mound behind each, on which was spread a mat for the criminal to kneel on. On one side of the enclosure were two Japanese officials, in chairs to see the thing properly conducted. I had a place directly in front of the mounds, at about six feet distance. The criminals were placed in a row on one side of the enclosure, blindfolded with paper (they use paper for everything there). What struck me most was the horrid coolness of the executioner's assistant, a good-looking lad of about eighteen. He went up to each poor wretch in his turn, gave him a tap on the shoulder, led him up to the mound and made him kneel on the mat; he then strapped his shoulders, made him stretch out his neck and said: "That will do, and in a flash the man's head was in the hole in front of him, and his bleeding neck was, as it were, staring me in the face. That assistant, still with the same pleasant smile, picked the head up, threw some water over the face to wash off the blood and mud, and presented it to the Japanese officials, who nodded, and signed to go on with the next; the assistant then gave the corpse a blow between the shoulders to expel the blood, and finally threw the carcass aside like a log of wood. He then repeated the same pleasant programme with the next. I never thought a man's head could come off so easily; it was like chopping cabbages, only accompanied with a peculiar and most horrid sound—that of cutting meat, in fact. There was a dense crowd of Japanese present, including many women, and even children; these people never ceased to eat, smoke and chatter the whole time, making remarks on the performance, and even occasionally laughing, just as if it were at a theatre. The executioner poured water on his sword between each decapitation, as one wets a knife in order to cut india-rubber."

Mississippi.

Mississippi is reported to have given a decisive majority for Ames for Governor. Whether he will be allowed to take his seat is yet to be determined by the courts. There is a wonderful amount of complication about the legality of the election, and this fact may have discouraged many voters; but the Alcorn party is now so fully out of the fight that we must expect only a contest between the persons just chosen. There is likely to be another of the long and bitter quarrels which have disgraced and distracted so many of the Southern States.

The Youngest German Marshal.

General Mantonfle, who commanded the German army of occupation in France, has just been made a field marshal. Although sixty, he is the youngest of the German field marshals, if the Crown Prince of Prussia and Saxony, and Prince Frederick Charles be excepted. Count Moltke was nearly seventy, when he received the baton at the end of the war, and Count Von Roon was about the same age. The two other marshals, Hurwarth and Steinmetz are even older.

Fire in Shelby.

A disastrous fire visited Shelby on Thursday night last the first fire the town ever had. We have been shown a letter received yesterday from a gentleman of Shelby by one of our business firms. From it we get the following particulars: D. W. Durham's dwelling, next to W. P. Love's brick store, caught fire and was burnt down. The fire communicated from this house to McArthur's bar-room, and from this to T. Dickson's store house. From Dickson's store it extended to his dwelling, and all were consumed. W. P. Love's large brick store caught several times but was saved.

The Bazaine Trial.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine is still progressing, and each day adds to his embarrassments. It seems that the Marshal in his evidence admits that during the month of September he mediated treason to France. He said that he proposed to await the orders of the government of National Defense, and as soon as they were received to present his resignation. He continually speaks of the popular movement by which that Government came into power as "an insurrection" and a "menace to social order." In justification of Bourbaki's mission, he said without equivocation, "As far as I was concerned, the Empress was still Regent." He positively appeared to owe no allegiance to France, but his life and his honor were pledged to the Bonaparte family on the throne or in exile. With this showing, and other recent evidence goes to confirm his own statements, it is quite certain that he will be found guilty and very seriously punished, possibly shot. There is great indignation felt in Paris at his avowals. He has been abandoned in the hour of his extremity by the Bonapartists, who ought to stand by him, for if he lose his life, it will be because he was more faithful to the ill-fortunes of Louis Napoleon and his beautiful consort, than to France in her hour of peril.—Sentinel.

Too many persons are far less ashamed of having done wrong than of being found out.

Very Sensible.

The editor of the Enfield Times has this to say which applies to many localities. Whenever a gentleman wants anything published, whether it interests the public or only an individual, he is willing and will propose to pay. Somebody must pay for it, and hereafter it will not be the printer. The fact that the proposed publication would interest the public has nothing to do with the matter at issue. Newspapers are private, not public property. They are published to make money for their owners, and if anybody would use them they must pay the cost. Never did we go to a merchant and use his goods for any public purpose without paying,—employ a lawyer about a street or other highway, we pay the lawyer. The dodge is very tiresome, it is very old, and we hope to hear of it no more forever. If you want some scheme ventilated, whether it interests yourself alone or thousands, you must not expect us to pay the cost.

Test of a Marriage Law.

A suit is about to be brought in Indiana to test the question whether the statute forbidding persons with a visible mixture of negro blood to marry white is or is not in conflict with the civil rights law and recent constitutional amendments. The suit is in behalf of Edward Brown, of Indianapolis, convicted last spring of marrying a white woman, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The result will be looked for with interest, as there are several other States in which a similar law exists, and some in which it is enforced.

The Conviction of Underzook.

The protracted trial in the extraordinary case of William E. Underzook, of this city, for the murder of W. S. in Gosh Chester county, Pennsylvania, resulted yesterday afternoon in the rendition of a verdict of murder in the first degree. The verdict in this case is of course practically a determination that W. S. Goss was not burnt to death in his shop on the York road, near this city, months before the occurrence of the Chester county tragedy. Hence it is also determined that both Underzook and the unfortunate Goss were conspirators in a most cunning effort to defraud several insurance companies of amounts insured upon the life of the latter, the legal resistance to the payment of which finally led to the murder of Goss by his co-conspirator in order to get rid of the burden and the risk of keeping him in hiding.—Baltimore Sun, 10th.

More About Tom Scott.

If we may believe a dispatch from Philadelphia to the New York Herald the affairs of the Pennsylvania railroad are not in a very flourishing condition, and grave fears are entertained in regard to the payment of the November interest. Third street is in terrible alarm, and Scott cannot be seen. The stock of the road has depreciated since the panic from 55 to about 45. Tom has been buying up too many Legislatures and hiring too many newspaper men. It looks bad.—Washington Republican, Nov. 4.

Abyssinian Atrocities.

Kassa, Prince of Tigre, now Johanni II, Emperor of Abyssinia, thanks to Great Britain, and a Christian to boot, had according to the correspondent who writes from Massawa, under date of the third of August, captured the pretender to the throne, Abba Kassa. This gentleman's ears were filled with gun-cotton by Johanni's orders, and the cotton was then exploded, blowing the head to atoms. Could any more horrible atrocity be devised? But this crowned and holy oil-anointed miscreant, the pet of the French missionaries, is, says the correspondent, notorious for his ferocious acts. It is reported that he lately caused the right hands and left legs of no less than twenty-seven captives to be chopped off in his imperial presence, and then abandoned them (after the fashion of the Roman Emperors) to be preyed upon by lions, tigers and panthers.

Dr. Hall says the best medicine in the world.

More efficient than all the potations of materia medica, are warmth, rest, cleanliness and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, "to keep up" as long as they can move a foot or wiggle a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but in others the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slow and typhoid fever sets in and carries the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and cool room are the first indispensable to a sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

One Hall, fifty Saw Cotton Gin, in good order. Also One Portable or Stationary Engine and Boiler, about 12 Horse power, with "Jud-on-governor," all in complete order. Will be in Salisbury this week. Apply to E. H. MARCH, Nov. 13, 1873.—tf.

STRAY BULL.

On my Plantation, in Rowan County, five miles West from China Grove, is a Stray Bull, Red color, very large horns, a small white spot on his right flank, also a white spot on his left side, a little white on his belly, and his hind feet both white up to his claws, he is of good size, age not known. The owner is notified to come and take the bull away and pay charges, or he will be sold as a stray. JOHN A. LOWRANCE, Nov. 13, 1873.—tf.

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I offer for sale a Farm of 200 acres, situated in Rowan county one and half miles from 3rd Creek Station, one half in Cultivation, the balance in woodland, in a healthy section. Out buildings good; Dwelling needing repairs—Price \$1000.—For further information call at this office. Nov. 13, 1873.—5t.

500 SACKS G. A. SALT,

100 do Marshall's Fine do 100 Bbls. Molasses. In Store in prime order and for Sale by BINGHAM & CO.

N. C. Synod of the Presbyterian Church.

The N. C. Presbyterians held their annual Synod at Wilmington week before last. The next session is to be held in Concord in October, 1874. We give a synopsis from the Star of the closing proceedings of the late session: "The principal subject of discussion was the question whether Mecklenburg Presbytery is bound to the support of the Theological Seminaries at Farmville and Columbia. The Judicial Committee's report of '73 on the complaint of Rev. W. W. Pharr and Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson, against the Presbytery was read. The action of the Mecklenburg Presbytery, in declining to pay the expenses of the Directors of either Union or Columbia Seminaries, who may be in their bounds, was read. Mr. Pharr, supported the complaint. By request the original contract between the Synod of Virginia and the Synod of North Carolina, of 1826, was read. Rev. Dr. Miller replied to Rev. Walter W. Pharr at some length, and was followed by the Rev. Jno. Douglas, of Mecklenburg Presbytery. The roll was called and the vote taken to sustain or not to sustain the complaint, which resulted as follows: To sustain 30; to sustain in part 3. Rev. S. C. Alexander, in the name of Rev. Dr. Miller of Mecklenburg Presbytery, who had been called away, gave notice that he would complain of this action of the Synod to next General Assembly. It was thereupon moved and seconded that the Stated Clerk be empowered to designate some one to represent the Synod when the complaint of Mecklenburg Presbytery was presented before the General Assembly. Rev. Jacob Doll read the Synodical report, which is to be forwarded to the next General Assembly. The report was adopted and ordered to be forwarded. It says that the Synod consists of 96 ministers, having under their care 201 churches, 9 licentiates and 26 candidates, viz: Orange Presbytery, 24 ministers, 51 churches, 1 licentiate, 11 candidates; Concord Presbytery, 17 ministers, 34 churches, 2 licentiates and 9 candidates; Fayetteville Presbytery, 19 ministers, 47 churches, 2 licentiates, and 7 candidates; Wilmington Presbytery, 13 ministers, 28 churches, 4 licentiates, 3 candidates; Mecklenburg Presbytery, 23 ministers 41 churches and 6 candidates."

The newspapers of New York have long lamented the flagrant dishonesty and corruption of the so-called detective system of that city.

By which some of the most arrant knaves in the country live well; dress well and grow rich, under the pretense that they are ferreting out thieves and murderers, while in reality they are the confederates of criminals, whose spoils they often share and whose exemption from punishment they secure as long as it is profitable for them to do so. The recent conduct of the New York detectives, in regard to the arrest of the Bank of England forgers, caused the officers of the bank to say to the people of that city that their police detectives were the "patrons, partners and protectors of habitual forgers and criminals." The judgment is a very severe one, but can hardly be considered unjust. The New York detectives have probably assisted more rascals to escape than they ever brought to justice. The Sun and other leading dailies urge the abolition of the whole system.

Major William A. Smith, Receiver of the western North Carolina Railroad.

has rendered a report of the operations of that road from April 20, '73 to September 30, '73. He concludes the report by saying, "I am in hopes, before my departure, to see all of the difficulties that at present surround the road compromised and settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and such arrangements made that will insure its completion at an early day to the Tennessee line."—We will all join hands and say Amen to that.—Charlotte Observer.

According to the Detroit Free Press.

Henry Clews says that the present hard times are due to the extravagance of the women. If Henry Clews really says so, he ought to be kicked to death for slander. Mrs. Podhammer spends twenty dollars for a bonnet; whereupon Podhammer gets mad at her for her wild and ruinous extravagance, and goes with a party of friends to a restaurant that night, as usual, and spends forty dollars for champagne, mushrooms and oysters. But Podhammer is very economical. It is his wife who plays the dickens in finance. Courier Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A man will defend his weak spots a great deal more sharply than he will his strong ones.

Liberal trade is good scholarship popularized; and commerce is literature on a sign board.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON has won itself a reputation unsurpassed in Medical preparations. The universality of the demand for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. The pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and steadily increasing quantities, not only to general agents in every State and Territory, in an endless variety of every Province in British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chili, and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba and other West India Islands to England and Continental Europe, to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar and other African lands; to Australia, and Celestia, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries, travelers or traders, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced. The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as every body will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as dyspepsia, liver complaints and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, croup, asthma, and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms to the cure effected, and the satisfactory results produced, in an endless variety of cases by the use of this great medicine. The Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world and it need only to be known to be prized. Sold by all Druggists.

FAIR OF THE CAROLINAS.

THIRD ANNUAL EXPOSITION. WILL BE HELD IN CHARLOTTE, N. C. November 25th; 26th; 27th; 28th; 29th. Liberal Premiums in Money, and in the Society's Diplomas and Silver Medals, Made Expressly for the Fair of the Carolinas. Annual Address will be delivered by GEN. WADE HAMPTON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA. The Society's buildings are ample, and well arranged. Railroad rates for transportation as liberal as for any other Fair of charge. Half Mile Race Track, as good as any in the country. Balloon ascension during Fair Week under management of PROFESSOR GRONER. Gyro Pigeon shooting match for a \$2000 breach-loading gun. Other prizes will be added. Charlotte Cornet Band, engaged for the week. Season Ticket.....\$200 Single Admittance.....50 For Premium Lists and other information, address, THOS. L. VAIL, Nov. 6, 1873.—tf.

GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.

Dr. GREEN'S FIT CURE! The Great Remedy for Epilepsy, Cures. Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Nervous Weakness, acts promptly, often arresting the Fit from the first day's use, even where they have existed for years. COMPOUND EX. CORYDALIS! The Great Vegetable Alternative. Cures. Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Frictions on the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure Blood. MEDICATED HONEY. A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the passages and Lungs. By its timely use many supposed cases of Consumption are promptly relieved and the Lungs restored to health. NEURALGIA SPECIFIC! A prompt, positive and permanent relief for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica. For Sale by T. F. Kluttz. Prepared only by Dr. GREEN, LINDLEY & BENTLEY, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Nov. 6, 1873.—ly.

MORE NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! BOUGHT DURING THE PANIC, WHEN PRICES WERE LOWEST. We are now receiving and opening our Fall Stock of goods for 1873 consisting of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Ready-Made-Clothing, Groceries, Bagging & Ties, and all kinds of goods usually kept in a general Stock of Merchandise, which we are determined to sell on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be had elsewhere for cash or barter. We embrace this opportunity of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on us heretofore, and trust by fair dealing and close attention to our business to merit a continuance of the same. R. & A. MURPHY, Oct. 16, 1873.—2mes.

FULTZ WHEAT.

A few bush