Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY JAN. 8.

THE OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Some of the papers of the State are lecturing the Legislature for not making an appropriation to this charitable institution. We confess ourselves disappointed that it did not make some arrangement to meet the affecting demand, but believe that the matter is embarrassed with more difficulties than many are aware of. The first question to be decided is, "have the legislators a right to make the appropriation?" We say this is the *first* question, for no one doubts the claim of such an enterprise upon the public for support, and no one of head and heart will object to any legal measures to give certainly, regularity and permanency to that support. Some will say it would be a hazardous precedent to give State aid to such an institution.—This we think a mistaken view. The Asylum is distinct in character from all merely denominational enterprises, for it is unsectarian, and must continue so, as long as it is under the control of the Masons; and being an unsectarian charity, cannot lead to any expectations or suggest any claims on the part of any particular class or sect in the State.

Another difficulty is that it would involve partial legislation and unfairness to the colored population—they being taxed to sustain white orphans, while their orphans are uncared for. There is force in this position and it is not easy to answer it.

Another phase of the difficulty is that the Masons will not surrender the right to manage the institution, and that the State would tax itself without representation.—In answer to this we aver that the right to appropriate funds to an object does not presuppose the absolute control of that object. Partial influence in an enterprise justifies or demands partial contribution for the support of the enterprise. The State has a right also to bargain with any corporation—the Masonic Trustees of the Asylum as well as others—for certain privileges in an enterprise on condition of certain benefits to be enjoyed in return.

DEFENDING BACK PAY.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, of this State, is out in a well written letter defending the back pay grab. We are sorry for Waddell. He may sing never so sweetly, and yet the infamy that attaches to this act of public plunder will remain. The people regard it in the light of a great outrage—a crime almost amounting to a felony; and really, in a moral point of view, it is utterly indefensible.

If this back salary act had been adopted at the beginning of the congress which it was to benefit, it would not have looked so bad, still it would have been a great wrong; but the members seemed scarcely to have thought of it until the day before the final adjournment, when, as if impressed with the idea that they might never have another chance at the public Treasury, they rallied all their strength and boldly and shamelessly laid hands upon the people' smoney, without precedent and without legal or moral right. It is true there have been passed, heretofore, bills to increase the pay of congressional and other legislative members; but none like this. This was passed the last day of that congress, and after many of the members had drawn and receipted for their entire pay. Look too at the amount of increase: $5,000 to each member. No other previous bill in this country was any thing like so extravagant or prodigal. No other body ever showed such shameless disregard of public opinion—such indecency and selfeshness in the use of the public funds.

The defenders of this infamous act of public plunder, are wont to wring in such names as George Washington, James Monroe, James Madison, Nathaniel Macon, and others, who, they say, are guilty of the same crime with which the back pay grabbers of the last congress stand charged; but they don't tell us whether these great and good patriots—these fathers of the country, passed the bills to increase their salaries at the beginning or at the end of the congresses to which they belonged. This is important information and they ought not to fail to give it. They should, furthermore, tell us how much they increased their pay, and all the other necessary information connected with it.

The government was in a formative state at the time such men as Washington and Madison voted for, or accepted, increased pay; and they did not vote themselves pay by the thousands either. How was it with the back pay grabbers of the last congress? They did not increase their pay $500 merely, but $5,000, and everything connected with the act shows it to have been a most deliberate and criminal purpose on the part of members to obtain money which they did not honestly believe they had a right to. The bill passed by a very small majority, and nearly all those who had any sense of shame or decency refused to take the money thus corruptly voted them, and many that did take it, were forced by their consciences to return it. The great masses of the people who are generally correct in their discriminations between right and wrong almost without exception condemn the act as one akin to public theft. Do not all these things show it to be indefensible? The man who undertakes to defend it, will but sink lower in the public estimate. He may have the courage of the bull that attempted to butt the engine off the track, but he will justly be chargeable with possessing his judgment also.

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

After carefully reading the act, recently passed by the General Assembly, to amend the charter of the N. C. Rail Road Company, so as to enable it to purchase and complete the Western N. C. Rail Road, and consolidate with the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road, we are not surprised at the subjoined resolutions adopted by the Directors of the first named company at a recent meeting:

This consolidation measure, as we understand it, will secure the completion of the Western N. C. Rail Road and result in the end to the great advantage of the N. C. Rail Road. It is proposed by the N. C. Rail Road to purchase the Western N. C. Rail Road, and to consolidate it with the N. C. and the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Roads, producing a consolidated line of railway, from the Seaboard to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee Roads.

We are unable to see any objection to this scheme, although there is a number of good men opposed to it, while there is a greater number of equally good men who favor it. Since it is likely to insure the completion of the Western N. C. Road, we feel confident that the people of this section will favor it. Indeed, it is a matter of much importance to them. We are unable to see that any of these lines will be placed in a worse condition by the consummation of the scheme. On the other hand, we believe it will result in good to have them all consolidated, if the officers who may be selected to operate the line are not foolishly trammeled by the statutory act of consolidation as we conceive they would be by the one before us. We hope, therefore, that the Legislature will reconsider its recent action, and remove from the bill unjust and fatal restrictions.

With the Western N. C. Rail Road completed, there is a fine prospect of getting the Yadkin Rail Road put through; for it will certainly be to the interest of the company to have a direct outlet to Wilmington and Charleston, from this point.

Here are the resolutions referred to above.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, are earnestly desirous of a speedy completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad extensions, and consolidated line through the State of North Carolina, but respectfully submit, that in their opinion the recent Act passed by the Legislature, amending the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company renders such completion impracticable. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Governor to call the State Commission together, and ask their co-operation before the Legislature for a charter, with such powers as will enable this company to carry through successfully this great work.

RESOLVED, That William A. Smith, T. M. Holt, N. H. D. Wilson, R. Barringer, and H. L. Holmes, be appointed a committee to lay this resolution before the proper authorities, and to take such further action, in relation thereto, as they may deem necessary.

We have no doubt these resolutions will, as they deserve, receive due consideration from the Legislature.

If the stockholders of the N. C. Rail Road are willing to give their stocks as security for the completion of the Western Road, we should not object. So far as the State's interest in the Western Road is concerned, that is gone long since; and, as we said above, its condition can not be worsted. We want the Road completed, and we think this consolidation scheme the best chance we have for it.—We are in favor of every safe guard being thrown round the measure by proper legislation, in order to protect the public interest; but there is such a thing as going into extremes. Better kill the bill than have it clogged by impracticable and unwise provisions.

☞ We are informed that within the past ten days the Carolina Military Institute in this city has received ten or twelve new students, and it is confidently expected that the number of Cadets will reach one hundred by the 15th of this month. Misisters' sons are received into the Institution free of tuition.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We are glad to learn that this old institution is reasserting its claim to public favor.

We do not know the Superintendent, Col. J. P. Thomas, but are assurred that he is a ripe scholar and in every way well qualified for the position he occupies. And the connection of Gen. D. H. Hill with the Institute is or ought to be a sufficient guarantee to parents and guardians that it is well worthy of their confidence and favorable consideration.

We shall be glad to hear of the continued growth and prosperity of this institution.

Senor Castelar, President of the Spanish Republic, was defeated on some measure in the Cortes, and thereupon resigned.

Five men were killed on a vessel near Wilmington, a few days ago by inhaling coal gas.

"For the Watchman."

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—I have been shown an article in the Piedmont *Press*, (signed A. S.) purporting to give a description of "Salisbury jail," and the way in which the prisoners are fed and treated there, but I find that the writer says nothing about the jail. (I wish he had,) but he bangs away on corn-bread, bacon and cowpeas, (well we admit that is in our bill of fare,) but in doing justice to our very kind jailor, and alike the same to our "county authorities," I must say that the writer prevaricated a "*leetle*," and ask you to allow our statement a small space in your invaluable columns.—Our diet consists of bread, bacon, pork and beef, and occasionly, "beef soup," potatoes, peas, cabbage and "sour crout," molasses, and Coffee, and at each meal we get the greatest quantity. (I do not consider this first class board,) such as you get at the "Boyden House," where the "Colonel" gives you every delicacy that heart can desire, but as "Waggoner's Hotel," is considered, only a third class house, the proprietor, charges only 40c per day. I for one, do not propose, to growl about the fare so long as things remain as they are at present, provided the jailor give us a christmas treat, and do not raise the price of his board.

But at the same time, I do not recommend the house to any one, seeking board and lodging, but if you can do no better, 'call in," and you will find that their is always room for one more, and if you do not get enough to eat I shall always think that you were pretty well starved before you came here. "Our jailor," says, when we do not get enough to eat, report to him, and it must come.—Anything that is not worth asking for, certainly ought not to be worth having.

A. PRISONER.

Jail.—Dec. 19th 1873.

From the Lutheran Visitor—Written for "Our Church Paper," but refused admission.

COPIED IN THIS PAPER BY REQUEST.

Reply to an Editorial, &c., in "Our Church Paper," of Oct. 17, in reference to the printing of the Minutes of the N. C. Synod.

MESSRS. EDITORS: If *Our Church Paper* had not a large circulation outside of the N. C. Synod, we should not have written a word in reply to the editorial referred to in the caption of this article; for we known that there are many persons within the bounds of the N. C. Synod, that have paid but little attention to those one-sided remarks and articles, concerning the printing of the minutes of 1873. But as many persons in other Synods may be wrongly impressed by those articles, and especially by the editorial referred to above, we conceive it to be a duty we owe to ourself and to our friends, to correct some erroneous statements that may mislead others in regard to the point at issue.

The author of said editorial, who, by-the-way, is the Mt. Pleasant editor of *Our Church Paper*, stated that he "*did not move the resolution*" which was passed by the Western Conference concerning the Secretary of the N. C. Synod, and in a letter to us he stated that he "*had nothing to do with the resolution.*" He might not have had anything to do with it *directly*, but unless we are very much mistaken, he had much to do with it *indirectly;* for it was doubtless through his talk and influence over the other members of the Western Conference that the resolution was "moved" and "*passed.*" Had it not been for his talk, we do not believe that any such action would have been taken by the Western Conference.

When we stated in our letters to Messrs. Blum, and to Rev. Henkel, that the printing of the Minutes would "*be let to the lowest bidder,*" we were not aware that a request had been made by one or more ministers, on the floor of Synod, just before the final adjournment, without a single objection, that the Minutes of Synod be printed by Mr. Bruner, of Salisbury. This request having been made just before adjournment, when the remaining business of Synod was rapidly being disposed of, as is usual at such times, and as we had several items of business already before us to note down which claimed our attention, we did not hear the request ourself, but have been assured by two of the ministers that it was actually made without opposition.

When Rev. Neiffer proposed to furnish enough advertisements to pay for the printing of the Minutes, he did so with the understanding that they were to be printed in Salisbury, so that he could superintend the printing of the advertisements himself, and thus prevent the many errors that generally occur in such articles when printed at a distance. Hence his tardiness about procuring the advertisements, until he knew where the Minutes would be printed.

The author of the editorial perverted the language of the letter we wrote to him. He states that our letter to him read as follows: "Having learned that some members would object to printing them, and as Rev. Neiffer was authorized to procure advertisements, and thus lessen the amount, I thought that I could *more nearly please everybody* by having Mr. Bruner print them." Now, in order that every reader may see, for himself, we shall here give a true copy of that part of the letter to which he refers: "Before learning that some had desired Mr. Bruner to print the Minutes, I corresponded with Messrs. Blum and Rev. Henkel. As some were not very well pleased with last year's Minutes, as I felt confident some would object to having this year's Minutes printed at New Market, and as I understood that the advertisements which were to be furnished would pay for printing them anyhow I thought I could more nearly please the entire Synod — (*not everybody*)—by having them printed in Salisbury." Now we shall let the impartial reader say whether the author of the editorial did not pervert the language of our letter to him. (We would here state, that we did not intend the letter above referred to, or any part of it, for publication, but wrote it hastily.)

We deny that we allowed ourself "*to be caught in a manner,*" etc. We acted independently and without haste. We were confident that many in the N. C. Synod, both of the clergy and laity, would approve of our course. In that conclusion we were not mistaken, as the action of the Eastern Conference, at its last meeting, clearly proves. This last meeting, held at Union church, was, as we have been informed, the largest meeting of the Eastern Conference ever held, all the ministers except two, being present. And we believe that many in the Western Conference would also, if they knew all the circumstances, approve of the course we pursued.

The Eastern Conference has also been misrepresented in that editorial. It is stated that the Western Conference "contributed proportionally and actually by far more money than the rest of Synod"—meaning, of course, the Eastern Conference—"and certainly has a right to say that its contributions should not be wasted in order to please a few unreasonable individuals." Now let us turn to the Report on Finance and see for ourselves. The Eastern Conference brought to Synod in 1873, $220.27. The Western Conference brought to the same Synod, $206.20, making a difference in favor of the Eastern Conference of $14.07. Then according to the author's own logic, the Eastern Conference has as much, or a little more right to complain; but instead of complaining it approves of the distribution made for the printing of the Minutes. The author of that editorial may now see that those "few unreasonable individuals" comprise a large and respectable portion of the N. C. Synod.

In the number dated Oct. 31st, of "*Our Church Paper,*" the author attempted to correct the error in the editorial in regard to the amounts contributed to Synod by the two Conferences. We shall only say, by way of reply, that if the author generally makes no greater speed in correcting his errors than he did in that case, it will be a long time before he removes all his discrepancies, and before he can fully show to the world that he is infallible.

We would, in all candor, ask the author, when did the Secretary admit "that he could have saved more than thirty dollars to Synod if he had not listened to those few unreasonable individuals"? He can infer it only, because the Secretary never said that he admitted it.

In regard to last year's Minutes. The Secretary of last year said, he was not so well pleased himself with Messrs. Blum's edition of the Minutes, because they used such an inferior quality of paper, &c. It has been supposed that Mr. Bruner would have printed the minutes of 1873 on such paper for $55 or $60.

A minister of the Western Conference said, he thought we did exactly right to employ Mr. Bruner, after having made a contract with him beforehand to that effect.

Mr. Bruner informed us that printing material and prices were about as high now as they have been for the last five or six years. It is also stated in that editorial that a member of the Lutheran Church offered to print the minutes of 1873 for thirty-three dollars, "and that he made no special terms to get the job." No offer as low as thirty-three dollars was made to us. WHAT AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT! Rev. Henkel's offer was $45, in case the minutes did not exceed 30 pages; and he made as much effort to get the job as either of the other printers did, if not more.

If we had given Mr. Bruner the privilege of a page or two in the Minutes, on which to advertise his office and periodical, a privilege Rev. Henkel doubtless would have taken, having done so in the printing of other Minutes, whether authorized or not we cannot say, then Mr. Bruner would have, very likely, printed them much cheaper too.

There is another statement in *Our Church Paper* of Oct. 31st, which likewise requires some notice at our hands. In that statement the author says the manuscript of the Minutes held out only 28 pages, as if there was no printing at all on the covers. We doubt very much whether any printer would be willing to do as much printing as appears on the covers of the Minutes of 1873, free of charge. Messrs. Blum stated in their letter that they would charge as much, per page, for the covers as the balance; and Rev. Henkel, in his letter, did not state that he would not have charged for the covers. Then, our Minutes of 1873 contain 32 pages instead of 28, and at Rev. Henkel's offer, 32 x $1.50—$48 and $2 for expressage, would make the amount $50 instead of $44.

The author in concluding his editorial states, "*so far as we are editorially concerned, this ends the matter.*" But he has, nevertheless, been constantly, in every few numbers of his paper, referring to it again.

We have known of dissatisfaction springing out of the printing of the Minutes before this year, but never before to our knowledge has a Secretary of Synod been censured by a *Conference.* We certainly acted conscientiously, and in the fear of God, and with a view of subserving the best interests of the church, when we had the Minutes printed in Salisbury. *There are weightier matters to be considered than the alledged loss of* $32 *to Synod, and they may be apparent to all some day.*

We hope the members of the Western Conference will consider their action in reference to the Secretary of Synod, calmly and deliberately. If they do so, they must surely see that they acted hastily in censuring, without greater cause, a brother, who for more than five years was one of their number, and who all the while highly respected them.

In order that we may be heard through the same medium, we respectfully demand the insertion of this communication, in full, in *Our Church Paper.* Fraternally,

A. D. L. MOSER,
Secretary of N. C. Synod.

[I have printed the Minutes of North Carolina Synod many times. Occasionally the work has been done by others. The Synod usually require it well done, and I have never before heard any complaint of the price I have charged for it. The Minutes of last year was a rather better got up job than usual, and paid about the same as usual.

I am not concerned in the questions dividing the Secretary and Mr. Hubbert, and have therefore nothing to say of them.

J. J. BRUNER].

ONE VOTE.

The great popular excitement occasioned by the increased Congressional pay in 1816, the tradations of which are still fresh in the public mind after nearly two generations have passed away, involved only a small amount of money compared with the millions recently abstructed from the Treasury on a similar pretext. The previous compensation had been $6 a day of actual service, and mileage. It was raised to $1,500 a year, and that led to an explosion of wrath such as has not been since witnessed until a like cause produced the effects that are now seen and felt over the country.

The change by the act of 1816 increased the pay of each member about $500, and the whole cost to the Treasury did not exceed $112,000. Therefore it was not the amount of dollars and cents, but a principle, which stirred up that stern resentment. After the war of 1812 the business interests were in a suffering condition, as they now are for another reason, and the people became indignant at seeing their representatives augmenting their own pay, when retrenchment was demanded as a patriotic duty.

That lesson was remembered by political leaders for forty years, for no serious attempt was made to touch the pay until 1856. In the midst of the Kansas agitation of that year the *per diem* system was superseded and a salary of $3,000 a year established. The contest over it was sharp, and members knew the risk they ran, even for a proposition which might be considered reasonable, considering the growth and development of the country between 1816 and 1856. Still the bil was carried through the House of the Representatives by barely *one vote*—100 yeas to 99 nays.

Ten years after, in 1866, when the Republicans had overwhelming majorities in both houses of Congress, they raised the pay to $5,000 a year. The rebellion was over, and the people submitted in silence to what was a great wrong, under the hope of relief from still greater burdens.

Then came the outrage of last year, which was passed by a corrupt combination, of which the doubling of the President's pay was the corner stone. The facts are sufficiently well known not to need repetition. On the 1st of March the House backed down from the position which it had assumed the previous night, and opened the door for the passage of BUTLER'S amendment fixing the pay at $6,500, which was entended to lay the foundation of the iniquity that was subsequently adopted by the conferrence committee, and is now a law.

When the pinch came on the record, there was much fluttering among the friends of the grab, who were most anxious for its passage, and yet fearful of the responsibility. On the great test *two votes* would have turned the scale, for the record stood—yeas. 100; nays, 97. If Mr. DUELL, Mr. LANSING, Mr. LAMPORT, and Mr. ST. JOHN of this State, who voted for the BUTLER scheme, or two of them, had changed to the negative, the grab would then and there have ended. They are directly answerable for it.

This experience was repeated in the sham known as the HURLBUT substitute, which passed the House before the holidays, and which increases the old pay $1,000 a year, without touching any of the multitude of the officials whose pay was exorbitantly increased in the salary-steal act of March 3, 1873.

That was carried through by *one vote*—yeas 131, nays 130—in a House where the Republicans have one hundred clear majority over and above all the elements of opposition when combined, without counting the contested seats. The political responsibility is thus settled, just as it was in the last House, no matter what course individual members on either side may have thought proper to pursue.

It appears from this record that one vote determined the fate of the bill by which the *per diem* system was renounced and the salary of $3,000 was fixed in 1856, that a change of two votes only would have defeated the grab on the first of March last; and that one vote passed the the HURLBUT scheme on the 17th of December. Four votes have thus, in three different. Congresses, turned the scale upon a question not only of importance in itself, but in regard to which the public mind has always exhibited the keenest sensibility.

Every indication thus far justifies the belief that the present Congress is even more venal than the last, if that be possible. The House was elected upon the strength of a panic created by the Treasury at Washington, now come to grief, and certain financers of Wall street who have since turned bankrupts, in order to defeat HORACE GREELEY, and to prevent the possibility of reform. Chosen by this deception, and knowing that their doom is settled by the reaction which is every day expanding in power, they have no interest in a policy which aims to correct abuses or to curtail their prospective profits. There game is extravagence, large appropriations, and augmented expenditures. And this will be seen whenever the opportunity is offered, and especially in the closing days of the session, when a few daring and unscrupulous leaders can exercise so much control over legislation. They are laying their plans and preparing for the assault on the Treasury.

The recent debate on the salary bill and the votes disclosed the real character of the majority just as plainly as if "jobber" was branded upon every forehead. And it was noticed that the so-called repealers who shouted loudest and affected most virtue, were exactly the individuals whose pockets were stuffed with back pay, and who, like LAWRENCE of Ohio and DAWES, had grabbed in the same way in 1866. The leader of the House, who prates about economy, and who turns up the whites of his his eyes in holy horror at the growing waste of the public service appeared in his seat on the first Monday in December with $10,625 in his wallet for which he had not rendered one hou of service—$5,000 for back pay and $5,625 for salary from the 4th of March, or for nine months before being sworn in.—*N. Y. Sun.*

TWO FOES OF HEALTH.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or billiousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed, and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is superseding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, merely a harmless substitute for the fierry stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the unmedicated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels and the relaxed nerves render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal construction, nerves weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system.

Assignee's Sale of Valuable
TOWN PROPERTY.

In the matter of John A. Holt, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public Auction, at the Court House Door in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1874, the following property belonging to the estate of John A. Holt, Bankrupt, viz:

I. One lot, lying in the Great West Square of the Town of Salisbury, fronting 50 feet on Fulton Street and running through the square and fronting the same distance on Ellis Street—adjoining the Homestead of said Bankrupt, being on the corner of Fulton and Horah Streets.

II. One Lot, lying in the Great West Square of the Town of Salisbury, adjoining the Homestead of said bankrupt and the premises of Dr. J. J. Summerell—fronting 57 feet on Fulton Street and running through the square and fronting the same distance on Ellis Street.

III The reversionary interest of said Bankrupt in the Homestead allotted to him by law, situated in the Great West Square of the Town of Salisbury, adjoining the above named lots, fronting 100 feet on Fulton Street and running back 400 feet and fronting 100 feet on Ellis Street.

IV. Two Lots in the city Beaufort, N. C.

TERMS CASH.

JOHN S. HENDERSON.
Assignee.

January 8th 1874.

State of North Carolina
CALDWELL Co.
In the Superior Court.

Levi Earnest, Executor of Jas Ferguson, deceased, vs. } Petition for Re-probate of will.

John F. Bradly and wife Maria, Henry Earnest and wife Margaret, Calvin Bradly and wife Katmah, Jackson W Bradly and wife Martha, and Henry Miller and wife Mary Jane

In this case it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Bradly and wife Katmah, Jackson W Bradly and wife Martha, and Henry Miller and wife Mary Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the CAROLINA WATCHMAN, a newspaper published the town of Salisbury, notifying the non-resident defendants that they be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for the county of Caldwell at the Court-house in Lenior, on the 2ed Monday after the 3rd Monday in March next, then and there plead answer, or demurr to the petition filed in this case, or the said petition will be heard expartee as to them.

Witness R. R. Wakefield Clerk of our said Court at office the 2 Monday after the 3 Monday in Sept, 1873.

This December 24th, 1873.

R. R. WAKEFIELD, C. S. C.
For Caldwell County.

Junuary 8th 6w. pd.

State of North Carolina
Caldwell County. } Superior Court.

Wm. R. Kendell & wife Sarah L. S. W. Hagler. E. P Hagler. J. S. Hagler Samuel Hartly & wife Mary John H. Powell & wife Carolina Againts } Plaintiff. Petition for Partition

Isaac Oxford Administrator of Wm. Hagler. dec'd, G. C. Stowe, Jas. T. Horton and wife Rosea, William Gibbs, Wiley Hagler, Mary E. Tucker, William Howard, Benjamin Howard, Walter Howard, John Howard, Lindsey Howard, Doctor Perry and wife Elizabeth, Bean Brown and wife Prudence, Walter Hagler, Green Hagler, Whighstill Hagler, Margaret Gilbut, Louisa Gilbut, J. F. Gilbut, Wm. Harrison and wife Nancy, Delia C. Gilbut, Asa A. Gilbut, Rufus L. Gilbut, David Wallace, Isaac Wallace, C. Gilbut, by her Guardian Adlitem J. W. Allen, and Carrie Stowe, by her Guardian Adliten A E Hagler—Detts.

In this Case it appearing to the Court that G. C. Stowe, Wiley Hagler, Mary E. Tucker, William Howard, Benjamin Howard, Walter Howard, John Howard, Lindsey Howard, Doctor Perry and wife Elizabeth, Bean Brown and wife Prudence, Walter Hagler, Green Hagler, and Rufus L. Gilbut, defendants, reside beyond the limits of this 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 said non-resident defendants, to be and appear at the clerk's office in Lenoir, within the time specified, and answer the complaint which is filed in the office of the clerk of said court; or the Plaintiff will apply to the courts for Judgment proconfesso, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness R. R. Wakefield clerk of our said court, at office in Lenoir, this the 24th day of December, 1837.

R. R. WALKEFIELD C. S. C.
For Caldwell County.

January 8th 1874 6w. pd.

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Tobias Goodman, William Goodman, Cha's. Barringer, John T. Goodman, George W. Goodman, Nancy M. Goodman, Daniel Goodman, James A. Goodman, Margaret M. Knox, and David F. Knox, plaintiffs,
against
Mary B. Wagner, Henry Goodman, James F. Goodman, William Goodman, Thomas Goodman, John C. Goodman, Albert Goodman, Mary M. King, George B. King, Cynthia E. King's heirs, defendants.

Special proceedings for sale of Land
FOR PARTITION.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that defendants, Mary B. Wagner, Mary M. King, George B. King, Cynthia E. King, and Sophia King, heirs, are non-residents of this State, *It is ordered* by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying said non-resident defendants to appear in this Court, on or before the 20th day of February next, and answer the petition of plaintiffs, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against them.

Witness, John A. Boyden, Clerk of said Superior Court, at office in Salisbury, the 6th day of January, 1874.

16:6t JOHN A. BOYDEN, clerk.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In the matter of Jack Hall, bankrupt,
In Bankruptcy.

By virtue of an Order of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carolina, I will sell at public auction, at the Court-House door in the town of Salisbury, on the 10th day of January, 1874, the reversionary interest of Jack Hall, bankrupt, in the Homestead allotted to him by law, consisting of a House and Lot in the Great East Square of the Town of Salisbury, on the corner of Main and Council Streets.

Terms cash. Dated this, 17th day of December, 1873.

4t JOHN S. HENDERSON, Assignee.