Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY FEB. 12.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body is hammering away on the revenue law, election law, &c. It is not probable that any definite action will be had on the debt question. Perhaps it is best that impracticable matters are not undertaken. But then, Legislators, and their newspaper backers should not have made so many big promises last summer about this matter when it was desired to have the amendments adopted.

A bill increasing the power of magistrates will probably be adopted.

A resolution has been adopted to adjourn next Monday. It is to be hoped this resolution will not be reconsidered; although there has been nothing, or next to nothing, effected by the present session of much practical importance or of public interest.

The "Bank of North Carolina."

Some of the Stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina (which took the place of the old "Bank of the State of North Carolina," just before the war) would like to know how the affairs of that Institution have been managed and settled. Mr. Charles Dewey, at Raleigh, was appointed Receiver, and we are requested to ask him for a report of the affairs of the corporation.

Individuals who had once, ten or twenty thousand dollars in the "Bank of North Carolina," would like to know something about the affairs of the concern.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Yes, there are whole families anxious to learn how this Bank business has been settled. What has become of the money? That is the question. Surely the receiver, Mr. Charles Dewey, can tell something about it. We trust he will make the report asked for.

☞ The Carolina Military Institute at this place now has ninety students, with daily accessions. The boys ("young men") are from North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and two from Cuba. The success of Col. Thomas' enterprise is highly gratifying to our citizens generally.—*Charlotte Dmocrat.*

We are glad to her of the prosperity of this Institution. We have no doubt from what we have heard of it, is a very desirable place to send boys. It could not be otherwise with such names as Col. Thomas and Gen. D. H. Hill at the head of it. We believe in boys being brought up under military decipline. They are more apt to be men than those who are not subjected to such a rigid course.

BELLES AND BEAUX IN WASHINGTON—the belle par excellence to my mind this season is Miss Belle Richardson, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury. She is bright, witty, original, perfectly natural, and has a thoroughly healthful organization, mentally, morally and physically.—One never listens to her sprightly, *naive* conversation without feeling an increased respect for a young lady who can listen to adulation and remain unspoiled. Nature's own hand has given Miss Belle her coloring.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

"Natural," is good. In these times of affectation, false modesty and fashion, a lady that possesses all the other admirable qualities attributed to Miss. Richardson, and is "perfectly natural" withal, must indeed be a jewel, lovable and charming. Affectation, like false modesty and ignorance, is always disgusting to sensible people.

OLD BUT GOOD.—We have heretofore noticed one of our standard exchanges, the *senior* of the agricultural press in America, THE AMERICAN FARMER. This journal is a solid, practical one for reading and working farmers, but while it admits no light and trashy material to its columns it has departments which will interest and instruct every dweller in the country, the Farm naturally has the first place, and especial care is taken of the Dairy and Live Stock, Home made and artificial manures, the staple crops, grain, tobacco, cotton, &c. Then come the Fruit and Vegetable gardens full of valuable hints, suited both to market and home gardens, the Vineyard, Poultry, &c. Flower gardening has full space given it with direction for lawns and the green house, illustrated with fine engraving, &c. Another prominent feature is the report of Farmer's Meetings in various directions, showing the inclination now felt among that class towards co-operation and union.

We commend this ancient but progressive paper to our farmers.

Published by SAM'L SANDS & SON. No. 9 North St. Baltimore, Md., at 1,50 a year, or at $1, to clubs of five or more, Liberal premiums for clubs. Specimen numbers sent free.

Character Versus Reputation.

There are many points of similarity in the meaning of these two terms, and hence they are often interchanged. And yet they are very different in signification. Character is the moral structure of a man ruling his conduct, and reputation is the opinion of others concerning him. The one may properly be termed a cause, while the other is an effect. Generally speaking, a man's character is a prime cause, while the reputation that he gains is the effect produced by a certain line of conduct, which line of conduct is ruled by the elements of character which he possesses. I repeat that this is the rule, for what is in a man generally shows itself in his conduct, and he is thus judged by his fellowmen to be worthy of praise or blame according as his deeds are good or bad. But there are many exceptions to this rule, and my object is to point out a few of them. There are some men in almost every community who are largely overrun. They stand fair in the world, and their reputation would indicate that they were of irreproachable character. The opinion is prevalent that they are well-meaning men, and if a stranger should inquire concerning one of them, "how does he stand and is he of good character?" the answer would in all probability be, "he stands very high in the community and has a fine reputation &c." Such stranger would accept this as evidence of his strength and purity of character, and would be prepared to add his meed of praise when a similar question should be propounded to him. It is often said that if we should err in our judgment of others, let the error be on the side of mercy. That is a good rule, and yet I see no reason why we should award a large share of praise to any one simply because he has been praised by others. And I am not willing to grant that a man is of good character and high toned, because I am told that he is *popular*. There is much undeserved popularity in this day and generation, and men have large reputation who have very little solid merit.—They do some plausible deeds and artfully conceal their mean actions from public scrutiny; ergo, they are just and irreproachable. Allowing that we should be apt to forgive the frailties of poor human nature, there is one custom which I maintain is wrong.—There are many persons of high standing who practise, with impunity, misdeeds that in others would be wholly unpardonable. In estimating the worth of men we should consider, first and above all, whether they are actuated by principle. When I see one who, I believe, is pursuing a course of conduct which he honestly believes to be right; I am tempted to admire that man, although he may not always have a clear conception of the truth. But I cannot have genuine respect or esteem for him who, with clearer discernment and with enlightened judgment, does a thing that he will admit to be wrong, in the face of his convictions and in defiance of public opinion. Money weighs heavily in the scale of justice, and is powerful to silence the the voice of reproach when vice parades herself in public places. It is a lamentable fact, that good men too often keep silence when the rich man, or man of high family connections, habitually steps aside from the path of virtue and honor, and condescends to do deeds, for the commission of which, the poor man would be justly scorned and reproached. There is abundant need of reform in this matter, and the tone of society can never be elevated, nor the cause of christianity advanced without it. Let virtue assert her claims once more, and let her head be lifted proudly and her silvery voice be heard; let the brazen visage of immorality and vice be lowered in the dust; then will the dross of corrupt society be removed, and the pure gold of social elevation appear; and then shall a broad line of demarcation be drawn between character and reputation.

February 6th, 1874, F.

From the Tobacco Leaf.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

To the Congress of the United States Of America.

The members of the North Carolina Tobacco Association, respectfully represent that they have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of placing the growing and manufacturing of Tobacco on a more solid and reliable basis. This they expect to accomplish by a strict observance of the laws passed by your honorable body and hoping that from their experience in abusiness in which they are engaging their labor and capital they may be able to make such suggestion as may meet your favorable consideration and tend to advance the objects which we have in view. We recognize the necessity of a tax on tobacco, and that it is for you, and not for us to determine what that tax shall be. It is not the rate of tax that renders our business uncertain, but the continued agitation of the rate of tax at every session of Congress, and the manner in which it is collected.

As the price of manufactured tobacco is controled by the rate of tax, it is obvious that every proposition in Congress to reduce the tax, unless accompanied with a specified and remote period of reduction, serves to unsettle the price, and impede our sales, the buyers naturally holding back expecting to get cheaper tobacco with a lower rate of taxation, and hence we ask your honorable body never to entertain a proposition for are duction of tax unless it is specified that it go into effect on the 1st of the next succeding July. We name the month of July because our seasons for working Tobacco are such that the work of one season has ample time to be sold and consumed by the 1st of July of the next year, and the Tobacco worked in the months of April, May and June, immediately preceding the time of reduction can in most cases be held without any loss or inconvenience.

The mode of collecting the tax, or the requirement of the tax before the tobacco is removed from the factory is oppressive, we think and might be changed without loss to the Government and be of great benefit, both to the grower and manufacturer of Tobacco, and during such a financial crisis as now exists afford great relief to the country. There is now a great stagnation in the tobacco trade from the want of money to purchase the stamps to put it into market. Under the present requirement of prepayment there is no class of men engaged in trade so much oppressed by a stringency or panic in the money market as the manufacturer of tobacco. To rise money or satisfy their creditors others can mortgage their property, but tobacco is worthless as a consideration in a mortgage, unless stamped, neither can it be sold. We might extend our arguments at great length, showing the oppressiveness of prepayment, but we feel that it is unneccessary, as we are confident that your honorable body well understands this, but have adopted it from a belief that it was necessary to secure the payment and prevent fraud, and, we are, therefore, more inclinded to hope that it may be abandoned and that you will give us sixty days time on our stamps, when we present to you for your consideration, certain regulations and requirements that might be adopted which in our opinion, would give the government full protection against fraud, which we respectfully present, as follows:

1st. Let our Manufacturing Bond bind us and our securities, for the payment of our tax.

2d. Never let our indebtedness to the government exceed one half the amount of our bond.

3d. Require us whenever we make a requisition for stamps to certify that after removing the tobacco, for which the stamps are required; that we will still have in the factory of manufactured tobacco an amount equal to the number of pounds for which we are indebted to the government, and make it penal if the certificate is false.

4th. Authorize the collector, when our notes or orders fall due to levy on our tobacco, fixtures and factory, and sell within thirty days.

These regulations would in our opinion not only secure the government, but also our securities against loss.

We further state that we are desirous of seeing the revenue laws so enforced that not one pound of tobacco shall evade the tax, and that we are willing to aid in the enforcement, provided your honorable body will exercise leniency for offenses committed prior to the 1st day of July, 1872, at which time the regulation requiring the present mode of cancellation went into effect.

The old system of branding tobacco gave no protection to the manufacturer who paid his tax, as under that system, it was an easy matter to evade it, and the high rate of tax, together, with a prevalent feeling in the South, that it was unjust, made the temptation so great that a large portion of tobacco went upon the market upon which no tax was paid, thereby reducing the price of tobacco, and proving ruinous in a pecuniary point of view to him who complied with the laws in the payment of the tax. The result was that many manufacturers were forced either to evade the tax, or suffer pecuniary ruin. The stamp and act with the old mode of cancellation, was but little better. The stamp could be re-used without detection, the government having to rely upon the general appearances of the stamp in most of cases, nearly all of the appearances of fraud, might exist, without any fraud having been committed. So that in many prosecutions on the part of the government the guilty were likely to go unpunished, and the innocent to suffer. We boldly assert that there never existed any system for the collection of the Internal Revenue tax on tobacco, that protected the manufacturer who paid his tax, either from the frauds of others, or against unjust suspicion, or even criminal prosecution, on account of the appearance of his own tobacco after being thrown upon the market and exposed to bad weather and rough handling until the present mode of cancellation was required.

We therefore ask that your honorable body will pass a bill of amnesty for all violations of the Revenue laws, connected with tobacco, prior to the 1st day of July, 1872, complete where no prosecutions have been commenced, and where prosecutions have been begun, conditional upon the payment of the cost. The government will loose nothing by this act of clemency, and all manufacturers will then be placed in a position to aid in the enforcement of the laws, and throw around them the approval and sympathies of their fellow men.

As a class of working men we do not claim to be able to enlighten your honorable body upon general subjects of legislation, but feel confident that the suggestions which we have respectfully made upon a branch of trade, of which we claim to have practical experience, if carried out would result in good so the farmer, the manufacturer, the dealer in tobacco, the government, and thereby the whole country, and they are therefore respectfully submited with an earnest hope that they may in part, or as a whole meet your favorable consideration

By order of the Association,
T. W. KEEN, President.

From the New York World.

THE MECKLENBURG MYTHUS.

Documentary History of the so-called Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775—Lecture by President Lelling before the New York Historical Society.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society, held in the Library, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, yesterday evening, a paper was read by James C. Welling, LL. D., President of the Columbian University, Washington, on "The Documentary History of the so-called Declaration of Independence, alleged to have been made by the People of Mecklenbury County, N. C. on the 20th of May, 1775." After a brief introduction the lecturer considered the origin of the so-called declaration.

The resolutions which have been termed the Declaration of Independence of the People of Mecklenburg first appear in a narrative purporting to have been written comtemporary with the event, which was published in the Raleigh *Register* of April 30, 1819. The narrative itself is dated immediately after the event, and chronicles the assembly of a convention at the county seat, at the call of the commander of the local militia. This convention passed resolutions declaring that the inherent and inalienable rights of man had been violated by the Crown and Parliament, and forthwith dissolved allegiance to the home government, and its laws commissions, and declared that the people of Mecklenburg were and of right ought to be free and independent. As all previous laws and commissions were abrogated by this action, the same were re-enacted under the authority of the people, and to this declaration the members of the Convention pledge themselves, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. The narrative explained the absence of any documentary evidence in 1819 by the fact that the book containing the record had been burned. Immediately after the publication John Adams charged Jefferson with manifest plagiarism in drafting the Declaration of 1776. He afterwards withdrew the charge, and it is easily proven that the parts of the resolutions which resembles the Declaration are to be found in the resolutions introduced by Richard Henry Lee July 25, 1776, on whom the charge justly rests, if at all. The entire subject was investigated by the Legislature of North Carolina in 1831, and a committee of that body obtained the testimony of fourteen witnesses of the event in support of the authenticity of the narrative. Their testimony was used by Dr. Hawkes in a paper read before this Society in 1851. This evidence, however, was not entirely satisfactory, as it was given after an interval, of from forty-five to fifty-five years. New light was thrown upon the whole subject when in 1838 Peter Force, of Washington, discovered a series of resolutions passed by the people of Mecklenburg May 31, 1775, and widely published at the time. They are twenty in number and recite in a preamble the fact that his Majesty and the Parliament had in February last declared the colonies in a state of rebellion, "Wherefore it is resolved that all laws and commissions emanating from that source are abrogated." The resolutions aimed to construct a a provisional condition of affairs, subject to the General Congress or until the Government of Great Britain should resign its arbitrary authority. All which is by no means a definite declaration of independence. That the evidence collected by the Legislature of North Carolina was an attempt to reproduce from memory these resolutions is proved by the facts which those witnesses mention as occurring at the meeting of May 20. The purchase of munitions of war by a committee and the names of the Secretary of the meeting all appear in these resolutions. They were printed from South Carolina to Massachusetts within a month or two, but the resolutions of May 20, 1775, are not mentioned by any contemporary. John Adams, in a letter, found his disbelief in them on the fact that though he was intimately associated with one of the North Carolina members in the General Congress at that time, and knew them all, there did not a word escape them on the subject. They are not mentioned in the correspondence of Iredell and other prominent North Carolinians of the time, and is a matter of record that the adjoining County of Rowan passed resolutions pledging the people of Mecklenburg to the common support of the legal succession of the House of Hanover, a course inconceivable if Mecklenburg had declared itself independent. The resolutions of May 31, 1775, were transmitted by the royal Governor to Lord Dartmouth, the British Secretary of State, as surpassing all the horrid and treasonable utterances of the time, although they are couched in milder terms than the so-called resolutions of May 20. They were not a declaration of independence but an endeavor to meet the necessities of the period when all previous forms and authorities had lapsed. The discovery of an expedient to bridge the disorganization of the time was the problem which exercised the minds of all. In its action Mecklenburg anticipated every other colony, and this fact gave the resolutions the exaggerated importance which they seem to possess in testimony already alluded to. So far was the action of the county from, a declaration of independence that we are forced to accuse its citizens of apostasy and moral perjury if this was the case. The provincial legislature met the next August, four of the men most prominently connected with the so-called declaration of May 20 were elected to it, but they all signed a "test" which professed allegiance to the King. At a later day they ordered the common hangman to burn a proclamation of the Governor charging disloyalty upon them, and in September it was noted that a confederation of the colonies was not to be desired except in the last extremity, and an ultra address was voted to the King. In the face of these facts it brings only a revenue of shame to the citizens of Mecklenbury to support the truth of this fabricated declaration of May 20, which they so signally repudiated by their subsequent acts.

The Supreme Court of the United States has, within a short time past, rendered five decisions which are of considerable importance as relating to the question of local taxation. The first of these decisions denies the right of States to tax imported goods in the original packages, on the ground that the right to import carries with it an unrestricted right to sell. The second denies the right of States to tax national property, or national credit (bonds,) on the ground that the right to tax carries with it the right to distroy. The third decides that the port of registry of a vessel is its proper domicile for purposes of State taxation; the fourth denies to States the power to tax bills of lading and all forms of commercial paper between States, as a restriction on domestic commerce; and the fifth denies, extra-territorial operation to the tax laws of a State, and under that head denies the right of a State to tax a corporation on its bonds or stock, or their coupons, which are held out of the Commonwealth. All these decisions are of general public interest and consequence.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—At the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in progress at St. Louis, thirty-two States and two territories are said to be represented. A special dispatch to the New York *Times* says:

On Monday last a meeting was held for the purpose of discussing a plan of co-operation in the matter of disposition of preduce and purchase of supplies so as to enable the farmers and Grangers to do withou the commission merchants and other middlemen. General commission houses have been established by the Grangers for the sale of wheat and other grains, and live stock at St. Louis, Chicago, Cairo, Memphis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Wheeling. These houses are operated by private individuals, who are under bonds to the chief State Grangers' organizations in the sum of from $75,000 to $200,000. The plan thusfar has worked well, and a great portion of last year's crop was thus handled with no expense beyond actual cost to the Grangers.

Says the Goldsboro *Messenger* of the 8th inst:

"A very sad accident occurred at Lassiter's mill, in Lenoir county, on Tuesday evening of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Isaah Thomas had occasion to visit the mill late in the evening, and were accompanied by their little three-year old girl. The mother seated the child for a moment to assist Mr. Thomas in arranging some matter about the mill, and while so engaged the little girl escaped her attention and fell into the mill pond. The current was very strong at the time and the little one was quickly sucked through the gate. All efforts to rescue it alive were fruitless, and not until the following morning was the corpse recovered.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE BUSTEED.—The articles of impeachment against Judge Richard Busteed, with the petition of Alexander White in the House of Representatives, are as follows:

1. That the said Richard Busteed is not and never has been a citizen of Alabama, but is and has been for many years a citizen of New York.

2. That he has never resided in any district in Alabama over which he is presiding judge.

Important to County Commissioners.

The following note from Representive Dr. Pride Jones, of Orange county, explains itself, and settles a question which it was thought necessary to decide by further legislation:

RALEIGH, Jan. 10, 1874.

By reference to chapter 85, sec. 45, of Battle's Revisal, it will be seen that the Board of County Commissions have ample authority to make persons confined in jail after conviction work on the public roads or any useful employment, to provide guards, &c. This Legislature will take no action on the subject, as existing laws cover the ground. Please publish for the information of our Commissioners. Very respectfully. PRIDE JONES.

This is well enough as far as it goes, but it does not fully cover the case. Something should be done to relieve tax-payers from the burden of supporting in idleness the prisoners in the jail awaiting trial. An act might be passed authorizing the commissioners to employ prisoners so confined, allowing a reasonable compensation, and in case of conviction the county will get the benefit of their labor, and if acquitted let them receive their wages as a compensation arrest.

If this were done the people would be relieved from the burden of supporting them, and the innocent prisoners would not have lost all their time.—*Greenboro Patriot.*

Beautiful Allegory.

Crittenden, of Kentucky, was at one time engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offence. After an elaborate and powerful defence he closed his effort with the following striking and beautiful allegory: "When God in his eternal council conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three ministers who wait constantly upon the throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy—and thus addressed them: "Shall we make man?" Then said Justice: 'Oh' God, make him not, for he will trample upon the laws.' Truth made answer also: 'Oh, God, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries.' But Mercy, dropping upon her knees, looking up through her tears, exclaimed: 'Oh, God, make him, I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths which he may have to tread!' Then God made man, and said to him: 'Oh man, thou art the child of mercy; go and deal with thy brother." The jury, when he had finished, were drowned in tears, and, against evidence, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

There will be a general convention of the various Granges in the State held in Raleigh during the early part of next month. There are now 150 Granges in operation in the State and new ones are being daily organized.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Raleigh News says:

"On Saturday the Senate passed a bill amending a section of the Revised Code, which will in substance re-enact the old County Court system. Other bills are now pending providing for the increase of a magistrate's jurisdiction, which, if passed, will render this quite an important tribunal.

Mr. Green Ball, of Caswell county, recently received a check for $1,208,40, that sum being the arrears of his pension as a U. S. soldier prior to the late war.

Hon. Z. B. Vance will deliver a lecture in Baltimore on the 17th of February. His subject will be "The Scattered Nations."

A Georgia girl allowed 300 men to kiss her at ten cents a head, and then went and gave the money to the poor, without spending a cent for glycerine.

Precaution Against Sickness.

The ability of the human body to resist the causes of disease depends upon its vigor and upon the regularity with which the several organs perform their functions. In the winter the most prolific sources of sickness are damp and cold, and it is therefore wise and prudent to fortify the system against them by whole some stimulation. Hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters prove such an admirable safeguard against the complaints most common at this season. The ingredients of this powerful vegetable invigorant comprise three essential medicinal elements which act simultaneously upon the digestion, the circulation, the secretions, and the nerves, infusing strength and regularity into all. In this way the Bitters put the body in the best possible condition to escape on attack of rheumatism, or intermittent fever, or indigestion, or biliousness, or of pulmonary disease. Cold and damp are very depressing; almost as much so as excessive heat, and a protective medicine is quite as needful in winter as in summer. The commercial stimulants so unwisely taken in the form of drams to "keep out the cold," have a precisely opposite effect to that produced by Hostetter's Bitters. Their first result is succeeded by a reaction which devitalizes and prostrates the system; while, on the other hand, the tonic and vitalizing operation of the great vegetable invigorant, is not only immediate but permanent. There is no revulsion, no reverse nervous action. The physique is strengthened, the appetite increased, the bowels regulated, the stomach reinforced, and these conditions continue. If dyspepsia or rheumatism, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, or general debility, or nervous weakness, is present in the system, expel it with this pure and harmless antidote, which is not only invaluable as a preventive of sickness, but also a remedy for a large class of disorders.

KIND WORDS.

The Associated Reformed Presbyterian says—For years Perry Davis, Pain-Killer has been known as a most useful family medicine. For pains and aches we know nothing so good as the Pain-Killer. For many internal diseases it is equally good. We speak from experience, and testify to what we know. No family ought to be without a bottle of Davis, Pain-Killer.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS, & SON. Prov R. I.,
Gents:—Although a stranger to you I am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain-Killer. I formed its acquaintance in 1847 and I am on most intimate terms with it still; my experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain-Killer for the quick and sure cure of Summer Complaints, Sore Throat, Croup, Bruises and Cuts. I have used it in all and found a speedy cure in every case.

Yours Truly, T. J. GARDINER M. D.

Judging by our own experience whoever once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, will not fail to recommend it widely as an unequalled liniment, and valuable internal remedy for colds and various other complaints.—*Every Month.*

The efficacy of Perry Davis' world renowned *Pain-Killer* in all diseases of the bowels, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, has been amply attested by themost convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the most skeptical, while its popularity in communities nearer home is ample proof that the virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. Among family medicines it stands unrivaled.—*Boston Courier.*

The *Saturday Even'g Gazette* of Boston, says:

It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER t not known as a most valubale remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain-Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

"PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is really a valuable medicament, and, unlike most of the articles of the day, is used by many phhsicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near; and by keeping it at hand, families will often save the neccessity of sending out at midnigh for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house." *Boston Traveller.*

"We have tested the PAIN-KILLER, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpassess any other remedy we have ever know,"—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

A New Shoe ShOp.

Formerly occupied by Wiley Dodge. The undersigned has taken charge of the shop, where he expects to do all kinds of work in his line, fine boots a speciality, repairing neatly done at short notice, cheap for *cash.*

J. R. BURGESS.

E. H. MARSH. T. J. FOSTER.

MARSH AND FOSTER,

Commission Merchants, Salisbury N. C. Dealing in Cotton and general produce. Liberal advances made on consignment and prompt returns made.
January 16, 1874—3mos.

Administrator's Sale.

Having received from the Probate Court of Rowan County, a grant of administration on the estate of Julius A Neely, deceased, I offer for sale at public auction on Friday, the 20th of February next, at the late residence of said deceased, the following personal property:

3 Horses, 2 Mules, 10 Head of Cattle,

Hog, Sheeps, 25 Bu. Wheat, Oats, 800 Bu. Corn, Hay, Fodder, Shucks, Baled Cotton, 2 Stills and vessels, 1 Four horse Wagon & Harness, 1 Spring Wagon, and interest in a Threshing Machine, Farming Tools, 2,000 lbs. Bacon, Lot of Leaf Tobacco, Household and Kitchen furniture, wood work of a new wagon, &c., Terms Cash.

JESSE LYERLY, Adm'r.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are notified to exhibit to the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of Jan. 1875. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay.

JESSE LYERLY, Adm'r.
Feb. 5 1874.—3tms.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS

AGAINST THE ESTATE OF

JOHN SHUMAN, Jr., dec'd.,

are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 6th day of February, 1875.

HENRY PEELER,
DAVID ELLER,
Executors.

Feb. 5. 6t:pd.

KEARNEY'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU!

The only known remedy for

BRIGT'S DISEASE,

And a positive remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflamation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS,

SPERMATORRHŒA,

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone, in the Bladder,

Colculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women and Children,
☞NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!

Prof. Steele says; "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Bochu is worth more than all other Buchus combined."

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six for Five Dollars. Sold by C. R. BARKER & CO.

Depot, 104 Duane St., N. York

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.
☞ Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. ☜

—TO THE—

Nervous and Debilitated
OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

DR. J. B. DYOTT, graduate Jefferson Medical College, Phildelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the *Guide to Health.* Price 10c.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.
Feb. 5 1874—tf.

BUIST,
LANDRETH & FERREY

Their Seeds Stands Higher Than Any Other In America. Everybody Recommends them.

We have just received our second lot of Garden and Flower Seeds, and invite our friends to call and look over our stock before purchasing, feeling confident we can sell them more seeds for the same amount of money than any other house, or we will give them gratis. Call or send and get a catalogue.

Price Per Single Paper 05

"	"	1 Doz.	"	"	50
"	"	100	"	"	3,50

We have also received a fine lot of Potatoes for early planting which we will sell for a small profit. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention and Sent Post. paid.

C. R. BARKER & CO.,
Wholesale and retail Druggist and Seedsmen.

SALISBURY N. C.
Junuary 29 1874—tf.

THE FRANKLIN
STEAM WASHER.

Call at the Book Store and get one of these remarkable Washers. The washing of an ordinary family can be done before breakfast than in any other way without the wear and tear of clothes incident, to the old way.

A large family can save the price o a washer in one year in clothes. A small family will save the price of it in hire; without any extra, helf the washing can be done on your own lot. Save 52 hard day's work for your wife

ALSO

at the Book Store all kinds of books can be had,

WRITING PAPER

OF EVERY SHADE, AND TINT, ENVELOPES OF ALL STYLES, MUSIC, &c.,

No extra charge for ordering books or Music not on hands. All orders promptly attended to Call and get writing paper cheap.

at the Salisbury Book Store.
January 29, 1874—1y.

AT 49 CENST PER GALLON!
Pure White Kerosene Oil at
THEO. F. KLUTTZ'S.
Drug Store.
January 22 1874—tf.

Potatoes!

EARLY ROSE, and KING OF THE EARLIES. A few barrels, choice, for early planting. Call soon at

THEO. F. KLUTTZ'S
Drug Store.
January 22 1874.—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

A full supply Received this day at
THEO. F. KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.
Jan. 16th,—tf.

$10,000 Papers just Received.

At 5 cents a paper, for the same sies heretofore sold at 10 cents.

If you wish good vegetables buy only fresh, and reliable seeds. I guarantee every paper in my stock to be fresh and of this year's purchase, not a single old seed among them. I have BURT'S, LANDRETH'S Seeds, but recommend those grown by JOHNSON & ROBBINS as better and infinitely more reliable than either of them. They germinate more rapidly, are hardier, and produce finer vegetables. As to their superior quality I respectfully refer to Dr. M. Whitehead, Dr. J. J. Summerrell, Mrs. Robt. Murphey, John. F. Moose, Esq., Robt. Murphey Jr. and others of our citizens who tried them last year.

Liberal discounts to Merchants. Seeds by mail free of postage.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ,
Salisbury N.C.
January 22 1874.—tf.

Blackmer and Henderson,

Attorneys, Counsellors and Solicitors.

SALISBURY, N. C.
January 22 1874—tf.

Treasurer's Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that J. Sam'l McCubbins is my deputy, and in my absence from Town is authorized to attend to all my business as Treasurer of Rowan county.

J. S. McCUBBINS, Treasr.
Jan. 15, 1874. 1mo

STATE OF NORTH C. N., Caldwell County D. M. Puett, vs. Mary Crump	Superior Court. *Plantiff,*
J. M. Corpening and wife Nancy, Charles Bradford and wife Mary W M. Puett Joseph N. Puett and Salvadora Puett by their Guardian R. G. Tuttle.	Petetion for Partetion *Defendent*

In this case it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary Crump, and J. M. Corperning and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the CAROLINA WATCHMAN, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, N. C, for Six Weeks Successively notifying the Said non-residents to be and appear at the clerk's office in the town of Lenoir in Said County, within fifty days, from the issuing of this notice, or the plantiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint; and take judgement pro confesso as to them.

Witness R. R. Wakefield, Clerk of our Said Court at office in Lenoir, this January 26th, 1874.

R. R. WAKEFIED, C. S. C.
For Caldwell County.
Jan. 19 1874—6w.

State of North Carolina

CALDWELL Co.
In the Superior Court.

Levi Earnest, Executor of Jas Ferguson, deceased, vs.	Petition for Reprobate 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 2nd 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 Against	Plaintiff. Petition for Partition

Isaac Oxford Administrator of Wm. Hagler. dee'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, Whigtill, 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 Adlitem A E Hagler—Defts.

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 beyound 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.