# Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, MONDAY MARCH, 5.


Ex-President Fillmore is reported as being seriously ill from an attack of paralysis.

Hon. W. M. Robbins has been selected to address the Alumni Association of Randolph Macon College in next June. It will be a literary treat for those who may be favored with hearing him.

## ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The question of electing U. S. Senators by the people is again agitating.—The Legislatures of two States, California and Iowa, have adopted resolutions calling upon their Senators and members in Congress to urge the passage of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people. We are inclined to think that a change would not prove objectionable; since legislative bodies of late years are so subject to the machinations of demagogues and Senatorial aspirants.

A telegram from Boston annouces the fact that the School Committee, notwithstanding the Supreme Court, voted 44 to 40 to exclude women. If that Court has not exhausted itself, it will be apt to have a chance at the rascals. It is too bad that the brazen amozonian spinisters of Boston, or any where else, should be excluded from any position that men may occupy. We are in favor of allowing all such the full bent of their aspirations.—Let them muster, work on the roads, plow, ride astride and do whatever else men do. Make it obligatory upon them. The true women of the land would rejoice at it.

## FLUNKYISM.

When a man by a little smartness or good fortune happens to reach that round of the ladder at which he receives the shouts and applause of the versatile multitude—the multitude that will to-day applaud and to-morrow guillotine—there are certain newspaper editors and writers who at once pin on to his coat-tail and become self-constituted defenders of the momentary hero. They will not allow any criticism of his character, however just, or any allusion to him except in terms of praise. These hero struck defenders go it blind, and this is what we call flunkyism.

## ASPHYXIA.

The above is a term applied to a disease arising from inhaling gas. We have noticed accounts of several deaths recently caused by asphyxia, or by taking gas into the lungs during sleep. Persons not accustomed to gas fixtures are apt to blow out the gas on retiring to bed, instead of shutting it off by the screw underneath, and so it escapes into the room all night, endangering the life of, if not proving fatal to, the occupants. Persons on retiring in a close room where there is gas, should not fail to have it entirely shut off.

Cameron, of Penn's Field, is anxious to have an appropriation made by the government to defray the expenses of the Centennial Celebration to come off in Philadelphia next year. We do earnestly hope that the Congress will make no appropriation for the purpose. A Centennial Celebration might be in order if the government established by the fathers still existed; but as nothing but the shell—the name—remains, we are not at all interested in celebrating it. It is a project by which the yankees wish to make some money. Let them defray the expenses. The people down this way care nothing about it.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon will soon arrive on a short visit to his family. He has taken a noble stand in the Senate and on the most difficult and important subject before the country, has assumed a prominent if not leading position.—*Sentinel.*

What the Sentinel says is true. Mr. Merrimon has acted nobly, and there is no man in the State who could have filled the place with so much dignity, unless it is ex-Gov. W. A. Graham. Though we did not approve the way in which Mr. Merrimon was chosen, we feel confident the good people of North Carolina will never regret his election to the high position he fills with so much credit to himself and the State.

The Baltimore *Gazette* justly says: "the manner in which they kill outlaws in North Carolina certainly has nothing of the heroic in it. The young men who committed the deed are not heroes certainly. Bad as Lowery was, there is something in the manner of his taking off that makes the blood tingle a little." We cannot refrain from giving our full sanction to what is said by the *Gazette.*—Raleigh *News.*

We are decidedly of the *Gazette's* way of thinking. We doubt the propriety of offering large rewards for the head of any such characters; and we are inclined to think that if the desperate wretch was killed solely for the reward—if the reward was the prompting motive, the slayers are morally guilty of murder. We are persuaded that the reward was not the motive which induced the slaying; yet, the objection to the manner in which it was done is not fully met.

The Supreme Court has refused a new trial to David Collins, white, and Alexan-Blalock, colored, from Johnson county, who were convicted of the murder of a colored man about three months ago.

We understand that the Directors of the N. C. Railroad have accepted the amended charter, or the provisions of the consolidated bill recently passed by the Legislature. It is to be hoped that the Western N.C. Rail Road will now be pushed forward to completion.

Since the above was put in type, we are informed that there was no action taken at the late meeting of the Directors with regard to the amended charter; but it is thought that the matter will be decided at a meeting to be held on the 13th inst.

It is also stated that there is a considerable amount of lease money due, and that the leasers have been notified to pay up by the 13th March, or the lease will be annulled.

The Hon. B. H. Hill has recently delivered a lecture before the Georgia Historical Society in which some statements were made which are valuable as contributions to his true worth.

In that address Mr. Hill expressed the opinion that Davis in the Cabinet was the equal of Lee in the field. Speaking of the removal of General Johnson from the command of the Western army, for which Mr. Davis was held solely responsible and was greatly blamed, Mr. Hill says that the matter was long considered by the Cabinet and that Mr. Davis was the last to give his assent to the removal. He desired to retain Gen. Johnson but reluctantly yielded to the presure from outside sources brought to bear upon him.—*Exchange.*

We have no doubt that Mr. Hill has stated the facts with respect to the removal of Gen. J. E. Johnson. We know that there was a strong feeling in Lee's army in favor of the removal of Gen. Johnson long before it was done at the instance of Mr. Davis's Cabinet. After this feeling had helped to effect the object, and it was discovered to have been a mistake, it broke forth in murmurs both in the army and throughout the country, because Johnson had been removed. Such is the value of popular clamor.

The Salisbury *Watchman* thinks the people of the State are neither willing or able at this time to waste money on the State University, and says it would not be just or right that they should be inveigled into it. It says, "We are, therefore, opposed to any appropriation being made for the purpose, and think that all proceedings concerning the matter, might as well be dispensed with for the present at least." Has our contemporary thought of the fact that at present this State is annually contributing to the Universities and Colleges of other States a sufficient amount to place the State University upon a solid basis. Notwithstanding the impoverished condition of the State, we believe there is a strong disposition and a determination to revive this once honored institution.—Raleigh *News.*

Now, if there is any particular denomination that is over anxious to have the University restored, let that denomination furnish the money to do it with; for the greater numbers of our people have their respective schools and colleges and are not willing to be taxed to establish another to gratify the caprice of those who can see no merit in an institution of learning unless it be a State University.

There is no necessity for our people sending their sons or daughters from North Carolina to other State Universities or Colleges. Whether as to numbers or the grade of scholarship our schools and colleges are able to meet all the wants of our people. Let us make what we have better, if that is necessary, and build no more for the present.

## THE RURAL CAROLINIAN.

The March number of the Rural Carolinian is on our table, with its characteristic promptness. This number like its predecessor, is replete with information which makes its regular monthly visits so welcome to the home of the farmer. The articles generally emanate from the pens of practical farmers, whose familiarity with the subjects on which they treat is portrayed in every line and word. We give the titles of a few of the leading articles in the number before us: Labor-Saving Machinery on the Farm; Some Methods of Irrigation, *Illustrated;* Ploughs and Ploughing Again; Dignity of Labor and the Importance of Knowledge; Hints towards Rational Farming; What can be done in North Carolina; Acid Phosphate and Cotton Seed Compost, etc. Besides the several departments of the Magazine are likewise filled with useful information, making the Rural as we have often said, the most valuable agricultural publication issued in the Southern States. The terms are $2 per annum; or Clubs of *six,* $10 per year; Clubs of *ten,* $16; Clubs of *twenty,* $30. Address the Publishers at Charleston S. C., who will furnish all information desired, as regards terms for Canvassing Agents and the two beautiful Chromos, which are offered to subscribers at exceedingly low prices—less than one-quarter their cost at retail.

It is reported here that the villian, who perpetrated the outrage on the person of Miss Lingle in this county about two weeks ago, was arrested in Concord a few days ago. It is hoped that the report may prove true.

## An Address to the South.

*Agricultural Evils and How to Remedy Them.*

The following paper has been approved by the National Grange, and recommended to be published:

The undersigned, representatives of the Cotton States in the National Grange, beg leave to present to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton growing section of the Union, the following suggestions, which they believe to be justified by the present condition of the South.

During the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world $2,000,000 000, and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crop, save those who struggled for its production. Annually the energies of the cotton planter have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. We propose to inquire into the cause of this ruin, and, if possible, present a method of removing it. Has it been that the supply of cotton has exceeded the demand? Statistics do not show the fact. Is it that our labor has been unreliable and expensive? The same labor investment has nowhere yielded a greater market value of products.—Has Providence inflicted upon us agricultural disaster? He has often interposed for our benefit. What, then, has averted our anticipated poverty? Are not we responsible for our direful condition in that we have neglected too much the growth of breadstuffs and substituted therefor almost exclusively the cultivation of cotton.

No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power, and genial, salubrious climate avail us nothing if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home-grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less incumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise, it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their daily consumption. The horrors of famine which have more than once cursed the people of India in their efforts to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs would have been repeated in our midst but that we were able to supply our necessities from the teeming granaries of the Northwest. We shrink from the contemplation of what would be our condition should disaster deprive us of that resource.

During the past year certain portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded by the grasshopper, which has swept their fields like a fire and destroyed every vestige of vegetation.

Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest Couple with this idea the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worms, from drouth, or from any other unvoidable cause. Improbable as such visitations may appear, we have not the power to prevent them, and is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Depend upon it, our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to procure at home our necessary supplies. Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done, and at the same time produce an average cotton crop as the net result of the farmer's annual labors? We believe there is not, and you have only to practise this policy for the year 1874, and harvest time will proclaim redemption to the South and a return to wonted prosperity.

As our Constitution, expresses it, the prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions. Then how magnificently prosperous should be the Cotton States of the Union? Annually 4,000,000 bales of cotton are produced upon Southern soils. But what proportion of this vast amount is returned to indicate our prosperity! One half of it is expended for necessary supplies, while the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall this policy continue.

Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose and entailed poverty upon us. An equally uniform adhesion to mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation. Patrons of the South, do you appreciate your privileges? Reflect upon your opportunity to exact tribute of the world. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necessity can be calculated with exactness. It is equally well known what proportion of that necessity must be supplied by the Cotton States of America. If 3,500,000 bales are grown, they will be consumed before another crop can be gathered, and a remuneration market price will be sustained by the consequent demand. If 4,500,000 bales are grown, the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. It is not within the power of our organization to control this feature of our condition. Alternatives for success are numerous, but we need rely only upon the single one of co-operating in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained, there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and prospeous people on earth.

D. Wyatt, Aiken, South Carolina, Member Executive Committee National Grange.

W. H. Chambers, Master Alabama, State Grange.

A. J. Vaughn, Master Mississippi State Grange.

Benjamin E. Wardlaw, Master Florida State Grange.

T. J. Jones, Master Arkansas State Grange.

H. W. L. Lewis, Master Louisiana State Grange.

T. J. Smith, Master Georgia State Grange.

W. Maxwell, Master Tennessee State Grange.

Columbus Mills, Master North Carolina State Grange.

## The New School Law.

As much interest is felt throughout the State in relation to the changes which were made in the School Law by the General Assembly at its last session, we publish the following in explanation thereof from Professor McIver:

The amendment to the School Law, ratified Feb. 12, 1874, repeals the rules and regulations which the State Board of Education had adopted, and the provisions of which are substantially as follows:

That the school district shall contain an area equal to from four to seven miles square.

That the school districts shall be as nearly square in form as the situation of the several localities and the convenience of neighborhoods will permit.

That the school house shall be as near the centre of the school population of the district as practicable.

That the people of each district shall elect three suitable persons District Trustees, the people of each race electing their own Trustees.

That the District Trustees of each District shall solicit voluntary contributions to defray half the cost of building, repairing and furnishing the District school house, and to supplement the school money due the District, so that the public school may be continued each year, as long as the people of the District may desire; that they shall determine the time at which the school shall begin, recommend a teacher who will be acceptable to the people of the District, and assist the School Committee in all matters relating to the District school.

These rules and regulations having been repealed by the General Assembly cannot be re-enacted by the Board of Education.

The recent regulation which is published in a foot note on the blank forms of orders for school money has not been repealed. It remains in full force, and is as follows:

The law intends that the highest prices, to-wit: $20, $30 and 40, a month, according to grade of the teacher shall be paid only for schools in which twenty or more pupils are taught. If the number of pupils is less than twenty, the highest prices which may be paid out of the Public School Funds are: To a teacher who holds a third grade certificate one dollar a month for each pupil; to a teacher who holds a second grade certificate one dollar and a half per month for each pupil; to a teacher who holds a first grade certificate, two dollars a month for each pupil, counting the number of pupils in all cases by their average attendance.

The act also changes the time at which the Registers of Deeds is required to report. from July to October of each year, and makes it the duty of school committees to report to the County Treasurer the sums of money apportioned to the school districts of their respective townships.

These are the only changes which have been made in the school law by the General Assembly at the last session, and they are published for information, in answer to many inquiries.

ALEX. McIVER.
Supt. Pub. Instruction.

*The Spring Fashions—What the Ladies and Gentlemen will Wear this Spring.*—The milliners, dressmakers, tailors, and hatters have received their spring fashions, and are happy in the thought that the approaching season will result advantageously to them as soon as Lent is over, and the Easter jubilee will bring out the styles. Armstrong, Cator & Co., the extensive importers of millinery and white goods, had their spring opening yesterday, and despite the snow storm not less than four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, embracing dealers from St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati. Richmond, and Washington. Bonnets during the approaching season will be much larger and more profusely trimmed than for the past three years. Flowers and laces will predominate, and there will be considerable inside face trimmers, sice as bandeaux of flowers and large bows. The principal material used in the trimming will be a soft gros de suez. They will also be a great many combinations of light spring shades, such as ceilpaille, pense and paille, light and medium pinks; also the new shades of pochard chair and pochard fonce. The ceil and celeste shades of blue will be the favorite colors. Pochard in its various shades will be the newest color of the season. This is a pinkish maroon, and will not suit every complexion, Ornaments will be only moderately used and will be mostly in peal and steel and wood and steel. Ornaments are exhibited representing birds claws, beaks, and many other curious devices. The favorite straw of the season will be the French sewed chip, making a very rich and light hat, Milan, pedal, and other braids. Artificials, representing natural flowers, will also be extensively used. Among the specialties were to be seen roses and clover of various shades. In sash and neck ribbons polka dotes and bars, something entirely new, will be the rage. Gros grain ribbons, however, will be extensively used.—*Baltimore Sun.*

## Miss Swisshelm on the Whiskey War.

Miss Jane Swisshelm gives her views on the women's temperance movement, as follows:

"To one who thinks calmly, and recognizes man's natural guardianship of women, it is wonderful to see hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men stand aside and cheer a few thousand feeble women on to such a wasting, hopeless physical strength between the liquor dealers and their assailants, with all the conditions in favor of the former? Who does not know that the man can sit longer by the hot stove than the women can kneel in the snow?—Who does not know that he must win the case when it comes before the courts? Who does not know that the law is not on her side? Who does not know that they have no more right to encumber a side walk with a pray meeting tent than with a pig pen? Who does not know that they have no more right to enter a man's house without his consent, or to hinder his lawful business by crowding his door step, than he has to set up a bar in the parlor of any one of them? Who does not know that these women are re-enacting the part of the old sheep who knocked his own brains out butting a swinging mallet? The thing seems at every stroke to give way, but returns with rebound to stricke the striker, while the men who encouraged the onslaught are like the boy who hung up the mallet for the sheep to butt at."

A western enthusiast exclaims: "I'd rather be a doorkeeper in the hall of the grangers than to shovel sugar in the stores of the middlemen."

Important question discussed by a debating society in Westmoreland county, Penn.; "Whether an untidy woman with a sweet temper is to be preferred to a tidy one with a sour temper?" The controversy, according to the last report, was still raging, and no vote had been taken.

Says the Wilmington *Star* of the 28th ult.

"Friday night the county of Roberon was the scene of one of those horrible murders that almost chill the blood when narrated, and that go to make up the bloody record that disgraces the civilization of the nineteenth century.

"The parties to this latest horror were Miles Purcell, Jimmie Purcell and Thomas Seals; the first named a colored man, and the two latter white.

"The murder was committed at or near Gilchrist's Bridge on Lumber River, some 20 or 25 miles northwest of Lumberton; and the tale of butchery is briefly told.

"The two Purcell's took a horse and buggy belonging to Seals without his consent; Seals remonstrated with them, when the brutes turned upon him and beat him to death with sticks.

"The murderers have not been arrested, but it is hoped they may soon be lodged in jail."


THE GREAT ANTAGONIST OF DISEASE.

What is the natural antagonist of disease? It is the vital principle. From the moment that disease is developed in the system, this champion fights the intruder until it either conquers or is conquered. Which side should medicinal science espouse in this life and death struggle? Should it depress and cripple the physical energies of the patient, thereby helping the disorder, or should it reinforce the vitality of the patient and thereby assist in quelling the ailments? Of course the proper answer to this question must be obvious to every one above the grade of an idiot or a lunatic, and hence it follows that the weak and broken down invalid who chooses to dose himself with depleting slops, instead of toning, invigorating and vitaling his enervated frame with Hostetter's Stomach bitters, must be either feeble minded or deranged. Surely nothing short of imbecility or insanity could induce a person laboring under bodily weakness and nervous prostration, to take day after day powerful doses of some drastic purgative in the hope of gaining strength thereby. Although charlatans may advertise preparations of this character as tonics, people in the full possession of their reason can not, one would think, accept them as such. If they do the penalty of their credulity may be the shortening of their lives. The rheumatic, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the debilitated and nervous, and all who are subject to intermittens, or other diseases brought on by the inclement whether which prevails at this season, will do well to strengthen their nerves, tone their stomachs and regulate their bowels with the Bitters. The two-fold operation of the restorative as an invigorant and an aperient, in addition to its direct and specific effect upon the disordered liver, renders it a most efficient remedy for complaints of the digestive, secretive and excretive organs, at present in use. This fact is conceded by eminent members of the faculty whose testimony to that effect is published in Hostetter's Almanac for 1874.

JOHN W. MAUNEY,
Attorney at Law,
SALISBURY N. C.

Special Attention given to Collections. Office in Court House.
March 5, 1874.—1y.

13cts REWARD.

Runaway from the undersigned about christmas, 1873,

JOHN CAUBLE.

Aged about 19 years. Said Cauble is a bound apprentice to us to learn the Tinner's Trade. This is to forbid any one from harboring or employing the said Cauble, as the law will be enforced against any one who may do so.

We will pay the above reward for his return to us

C. F. BAKER & CO.
March 5, 1874.

Grand Gift Concert.

KINSTON HOTEL

TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS

IN VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND CASH, TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE TICKET HOLDDRS AT THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT, TO BE HELD AT LONG'S HALL,

KINSTON N. C., SATURDAY JULY 4, 1874.

The drawing will certainly take place whether all the tickets are sold or not.

Whole Tickets. $10. Halves $5.
ELEVEN TICKETS, $100.

Tickets at the office of John Allen Brown, where further information may be had on application.
March 5, 1874—3mos.

JAS. LEFFEL'S
IMPROVED DOUBLE
Turbine Water Wheel.

POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,
Manufacturers for the South and Southwest

Nearly 7000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet!
24 sizes, from 5¼ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market.
And most economical in use of Water.
Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free.

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF
Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Feb. 19. 1874—6mos.

A MEDICAL TRIUMPH!
Dr. D. S. PERRY'S
VEGETABLE AROMATIC
BITTERS

These Bitters must become the universal remedy of the age. There is nothing like them or equal to them under the sun. They restore the weak, invigorate the feeble, and give new life and tone to the broken down system. In miasmatic and malarious districts they are worth a ship load of Quinine powders and pills. They are especially adapted to persons suffering from

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints,
Costiveness, Headache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Chills and Fever and Piles.

To Delicate Females.

Ladies, old or young, will find these Bitters especially adapted to diseases peculiar to their sex. Nervousness, Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and General Debility, all yield to the magic charm of these inestimable Bitters.

HEAR WHAT IS SAID.
HEAR WHAT IS SAID.
HEAR WHAT IS SAID.

"Wonderful effects have resulted from your Dr. Perry's Bitters."

"My Chills are gone. I can hardly believe it.

"Send me one case Perry's Bitters again. Nothing like them here."

"I enclose affidavit of my case. I had to do so to convince you of the wonder cure."

"Surely they are the most delightful wine tonic in the world."

"Dr. Wilson says that you are a public benefactor."

"Hurrah! No more Rheumatism."

"No more headache, thanks to you."

We could fill this paper twice over with just such genuine extracts, but the above must suffice. Our Bitters are prepared under the supervision of D. S. Perry, Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England, and of the Medical Clinic of Glasgow.

All orders should be addressed to The PERRY AROMATIC BITTER CO.
NEW YORK, U. S.

The Bitters are sold either by the bottle or Case at $1 per bottle.

Parties in sending letters for advice as to their diseases will confer quite a favor by giving name of County as well as Town where they reside. It will save us a wonderful amount of time and annoyance if this will be observed.
THE PERRY AROMATIC BITTER COMPANY.

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.
January 29 1874—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures all Classes of
Insurable Property,
Against Loss or Damage of Fire,
On the Most Reasonable terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary.
Agent at Salisbury N. C. Andrew Murphy

FRESH ARRIVALS!
Cheaper than Ever!

Just received at R. W. Price's Family Grocery Store, fresh stocks of choice

Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses,
—all kinds of
SUGAR CURED MEATS,

Fresh Meats, Pork Sausage, (received daily), Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal—and a splendid assortment of Candies, Nuts &c.

Trade at low prices.
Salisbury, dec. 10. tf

PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE.
Raleigh, N. C.,

On the corner of McDowell and Edenton streets, by Mrs. Evans. The location is desirable and pleasant and the comfort of guests assurred.
Feb. 19 1874—1m.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby forewarned against employing or harboring my son John Forney, aged about 19 years, without my written or attested consent and agreement. Those disregarding this notice, will be held to a strict legal account therefore.

ISAIAH FORNEY.
Feb. 26 1874—3t.

AT 40 CENST PER GALLON!
Pure White Kerosene Oil at
THEO. F. KLUTTZ'S.
Drug Store.
January 22 1874—tf.

Cheap Chattel Mortgages,
and various other blanks for sale here.

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 kind heretofore sold at 10 cents.

If you wish good vegetables buy only fresh and reliable seeds. I guarantee every paper my stock to be fresh and of this year's growth, and a single old seed among them. I have Burpee, Landreth's Seeds, but recommend those grown by Johnson & Robinson 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. Summerell, Mrs. Robt. Murphey, Jas. A. 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.

HARDWARE.

When you want Hardware at low figures, call on the undersigned at No. 2 Granite Row.

D. A. ATWELL.
Salisbury, N. C., May 13—tf.


Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Rowan County, I will offer at public auction on the premises, on Monday the 23rd day of March next, the following valuable tracts of lad:

246 acres, the late residence of David Goodman, dec'd, known as the home tract, lying on Withero's creek, adjoining John Goodman and others.

100 acres known as the McCoy tract, adjoining the home place. 30 acres known as the King tract, adjoining same.

360 acres known as the Filhour tract, adjoining lands of Stephen F. Cowan, R. J. Sloan, and others.

These lands lie in the best landed section of Rowan County, are of excellent quality and well adapted to the cultivation of grain, cotton and tobacco. The Home tract is well improved.

Terms one third cash, and the balance in equal instalments six and twelve months, with interest from date

TOBIAS GOODMAN, Commissioner.
Feb. 26 1874—4t

Administrator's Notice.

Having received from the Probate Court of Rowan County, a grant of administration on the estate of John A. Hall, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 26 day of February, 1875—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

A. L. HALL, Adm'r
Feb. 26 1874—6t.


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,
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Feb. 5 1874—tf.


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.