# Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY APRIL 2.

The Raleigh *Era* is again out—this time a Tri-weekly. The name of W. M. Brown appears as manager.

We notice in an exchange a column article giving President Grant's views on the Federal Finances. What nonsense! The idea that Grant has any definite views on any thing, is absurd.

Burglars are very busy just now at Charlotte and at other places. Numerous private houses and stores have been broken into. The thieves are unusually bold and skillful. It may be that we may be troubled with them, and we therefore advise our citizens to be prepared for any emergency.

WE have received a very handsome and interesting pamphlet giving a historical sketch of the Editorial Association of the State of New York, including addresses and poems read before the Association at its various anniversary meetings. The speeches contain practical suggestions that would be found of much benefit to every man conducting a newspaper. The proceedings embody a detailed account of the visit of the Southern Editorial Excusion, organized and directed by Major N. H Hotchkiss in 1872, and the meeting at Watertown, N. Y., which meeting the Southern excursionists attended as especial guests. Among the list of honorary members of the Association, we find the names of Dr. H. E. T. Manning, J. J. Stewart and Jordan Stone, Esqs., of this State.—*News.*

We have also received a copy of the pamphlet, referred to by the *News*, for which we return our thanks to that splendid gentleman, A. O. Bunnell, Esq., Secretary of the Association.

We join with the *News* in its commendation of the pamphlet.

☞ We call attention this week to our article on the Revenue Law. Since writing that we have received a communication from the Treasury Department at Raleigh, enclosing a circular letter from the State Treasurer, dated "Raleigh, May 5th, 1869," from which we extract the following:

"Merchants pay tax in two ways: First, they pay an *ad valorem* tax on their property, no matter whether invested in merchandise or not, on hand 1st April. Secondly, they pay for the privilege of carrying on business as merchants, *a license tax*, equal to one-fifth of one per cent on the estimated amount of purchases. The merchant must list his property to the Assessor. He must pay his license tax directly to the Sheriff and account with him. The mode of doing the latter is pointed out in sec. 15, Schedule B.

No merchant ought to complain of this double mode of taxation. The tax on purchases is only one-fifth of one per cent., which is far less than it was in 1860, when it was one-half of one per cent. It would be unconstitutional to exempt the merchant from the property tax. He does not pay on his net income derived from merchandizing, as the property from which it is derived is taxed. So keepers of billiard tables, &c., pay a property tax on the tables, &c., and a license tax for using them."

This extract sustains our views upon the subject. The Revenue Law for 1868-69, required a tax of 1 5 of one per centum on purchases, whereas the Revenue Law for the present year requires a tax of only ⅕ of one per centum on purchases. If our merchants have not hitherto paid an *ad valorem* tax on their merchandise besides a privilege tax on their purchases it is not because they were not required to do so by law.

## THE REVENUE LAW.

The question has been propounded us, whether merchants are required by law to list for taxation their stock of goods on hand, and also to make regular returns from time to time of their purchases?

We think this question is easily answered in the affirmative. The Constitution of the State (Article 5 Section 3) declares:

That laws shall be passed taxing by a *uniform rule* all kinds of credits, investments, &c.; and also *all real and personal property according to its true value in money.* The General Assembly may also tax *trades, professions, franchises, &c.*

From this provision of the Constitution it will be seen that the Legislature is *required* to levy an *ad valorem* tax upon all real and personal property, and is empowered to tax trades, professions, and franchises. In pursuance of this requirement of the Constitution, the Legislature at its last Session enacted (Chapter 1, Section 1, Act to raise Revenue) as follows:

"There shall be an *ad valorem* tax of—cents on the one hundred dollars value of *real and personal property* levied and collected," and the Machinery Act (Section 9) in specifying the subjects to be listed for taxation by the tax-payer enumerates (subdivision 7 of Section 9) "*all other personal property whatever*, including therein cotton, tobacco, *goods, wares and merchandize.* It is apparent from the reading of these sections, taken from the "Act to raise Revenue," that the merchant is required to list for taxation his stock of goods, wares and merchandize. Now, as to the tax on purchases. The "Act to raise Revenue" (Schedule B) declares, "That the taxes in this Schedule imposed are a *license tax for the privilege* of carrying on the business, or doing the act named, and nothing in this schedule contained shall be construed *to relieve any person from the payment of the ad valorem tax* on his property;" And further on (Section 12 of the same Act.) "every druggist, *merchant*, &c., who carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandize of whatever name or description, *shall in addition to his ad valorem tax*, pay one eighth (⅛) of one per centum as a *privilege tax* on the total amount of purchases in and out of the State." These provisions of the Revenue Law, in reference to the tax on purchases, are too plain to require any explanation, and are only carrying out the power conferred upon the Legislature by the Constitution, to tax *trades, professions and franchises.* The tax of ¼ of one per centum, or ($1.25) one dollar and twenty-five cents on the one thousand dollars of purchases, is a small one and is imposed as an additional tax upon the merchant, for the *privilege* of carrying on his business. In the same way are required to pay this *privilege tax* liquor dealers, hotel keepers, auctioneers, persons who keep horses or vehicles for hire, peddlers, &c., &c. Provisions similar to these have been incorporated in every Revenue Law that has been passed since the adoption of the present Constitution. Whether the law has heretofore been *enforced* or not, we are not prepared to say, but certainly an *ad valorem tax* upon every description of personal property has always been levied, besides the tax for the privilege of following certain employments. In this connection we will take occasion to say that the Revenue Law of last year imposed a tax upon *solvent credits*, but for some reason, as we are informed, the tax was never collected in this county. We presume the County Commissioners were mislead by the case of Walker vs. Whitehead in the Supreme Court of the United States, as we know some persons entertained the opinion, from reading that case, that the Legislature could not tax solvent credits without violating the Constitution of the United States. But there can be no doubt now about this question as the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Lilly vs. the Commissioners of Cumberland, have decided "that solvent credits are property, and like other property are liable to taxation under our Revenue Law." Every description of property is taxed, except the subjects mentioned in Section 1 of the Machinery Act (being in reference to property set apart for religious purposes and the propagation of the Gospel,) and an exemption of one hundred dollars in value of personal property listed for taxation (Section 9, Subdivision 7). In regard to this exemption of one hundred dollars, we desire to call attention to Article 5 Section 6 of the Constitution as amended, which reads as follows:

The General Assembly *may* exempt wearing apparel, arms for musters, household and kitchen furniture, *or any other personal property* not to exceed in value three hundred dollars.

Before this section of the Constitution was amended, the Legislature was only authorized to exempt certain subjects therein enumerated, to wit; household and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel, &c., not to exceed in value three hundred dollars, but now the Legislature has the power to exempt *any other personal property* not to exceed in value three hundred dollars. So the Legislature exempted one hundred dollars in value of personal property *generally*, without specifically enumerating the articles; and it is discretionary with the tax-payer what property he will have exempted. If he prefers to exempt his wearing apparel, and household and kitchen furniture, he can do so to the amount of one hundred dollars. We have noticed these provisions in regard to exempted property, to correct an erroneous opinion, expressed by some persons, that the tax-payer was *compelled* to pay a tax upon his wearing apparel.

While we are upon the Revenue Law, we will answer some questions in reference to that portion of it which concerns peddlers.—By section 20, of the "Act to raise Revenue" every person that peddles goods, wares, or merchandize, *except manufacturers or their agents selling by sample*, is required to pay a tax of ten dollars; and by section 45, of the Machinery Act, it is made a misdemeanor for any person to peddle goods, wares, merchandize, drugs, notions or medicines without a license. We refer to the last section to call attention to the fact that it is merely the repetition of legislation heretofore existing upon the same subject, as by reference to section 44 chapter 34 of the Revised code, brought forward in Battle's Revised (Chap. 32 Section 45) it will be seen, that it is made a misdemeanor to peddle without a license; and we refer to the last section quoted but one, to show that manufacturers, or their agents selling by sample are not required to procure peddlers' license. We have thought proper to say this much, concerning the Revenue Law, for the information of those who are not already informed upon the subject, and not for the purpose of offering an apology for the action of the Legislature; for, we think it is deserving of no censure on this score.

## VOLCANOES.

As volcanoes are the subject of much concern just now, we thought proper to transfer to our colums from the Asheville *Expositor* the well written letter of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, President of the Asheville Female College. Dr Kennedy is said to be a thorough scientist. His letter will be found to be very readable.

## EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

*Western North Carolina to be a Theatre of their Action! Bald Mountain in McDowell County, N. C.*

Mr. Editor:—At your suggestion I write you a few thoughts touching this interesting subject. As your readers have learned through various reports published in your paper, it seems that Bald Mountain, some 20 miles distant from Asheville, has presented some unmistakable signs of internal disturbance, accompanied with heavy rumbling sounds or noises like distant thunder, and considerable shaking or trembling of the ground and rocks houses, &c., on its sides and contiguous valleys. These, it is said, have been observed for several weeks past, and still continue at intervals.

It is not surprising that the people living on its slopes and near its base, should feel considerable alarm. Such signs portend an internal commotion, which may eventuate more seriously than is imagined.

In this connection it may be interesting to recur to some of the instructive and well-ascertained facts concerning earthquakes and volcanoes. It is now certainly known that in every part of our globe the surface is subject to be shaken at times by interior commotions transmitted like a wave to distant regions.

No country escapes these agitations, but in volcanic districts, proper, they occur more frequently and more violently.

Every year and perhaps every month of the year, they are felt in some portion of the earth. It is nothing new, therefore.

Nearly all the volcanoes are found within 30° of the equator; the rest are scattered over latitudes as far north as 77½°. In America the most extensive line of volcanic vents commences at the southern extremity of South America, and following the chain of the Andes, passes along the Cordilleras of Mexico into California, extending as far north as the Columbia River. The most remarkable line of vents in the world is along the chain of islands beginning with Alaska, on the coast of Russian America and passing over the Alentian islands, Kamtschatka, Japanese and Moulcean Isles, turns so as to embrace Sumbawa, Java, &c., and terminates in the Bay of Bengal, embracing, perhaps, 35000 geographical miles in length. From Azores around by the Mediterranean shores to the Caspian Sea, a distance of 1000 miles in length and ten degrees of latitude in breadth, is another deeply interesting volcanic region.

It is supposed that between Cape Palmas on the W. coast of Africa, and Cape St. Roque on the E. coast of South America, the narrowest part of the ocean, is a tract frequently disturbed by earthquakes, and is of a submarine volcanic character.

The shores of the Pacific ocean are almost circumscribed by mighty volcanoes, active and quiescent. Is it because of the greater depths of its waters, and the greater heights of its contiguous mountain ranges?

What scientist will answer? If so, it may be its mighty basin of waters reach down more closely to the pent-up furnace of interior fires, which rage and rise and fall around old earth's molten centre.

The seat of volcanic power is far beneath the earth's crust. Because the melted lava is forced out from beneath the oldest rocks, as gneiss and granite—masses of the rocks being often thrown out with it. Again, lines of volcanoes plainly indicate some connection between the vents, extending through thousands of miles under oceans and continents. Again, they sometimes eject more lava, &c., at one eruption than equals the whole mountain mass around it.

Earthquakes always precede a volcanic eruption; hence their causes must be the same. An earthquake paroxysm is very distinctly characterized. The following signs have been often observed: Heavy rumbling sounds are heard, like a carriage tumbling afar off upon a rough pavement; the earth trembles, sometimes rocks to and fro; fissures are opened on the surface, swallowing up everything in its way; springs are dried up and rivers turned out of their course; the electric conditions of the air seems changed; brute animals become alarmed; men are affected with dizziness as in sea sickness; the atmosphere becomes hazy and the sun looks red and fiery; sudden storms; heavy rain falls, preceded by profound calms Immediately before the shocks occur, the air appears very still, &c. Such are some of the premonitory signs of an earthquake.

If the paroxism be very violent, it usually produces deep fissures in the earth which open and shut again, or remain permanently open, and not unfrequently fire and smoke escape from these openings, even if the region be not volcanic. The most interesting earthquakes of modern times, perhaps, were those of Lisbon (in 1755), and of New Madrid, Missouri, (in 1811). The great earthquake of Lisbon began on November 12th, 1755, and the shock immediately following the rumbling sound, destroyed in 6 minutes some 60,000 persons. The sea suddenly receded from the harbor, and returning with a great wave more than fifty feet high, sudmerged everything. The bottom of the sea near the splendid marble quay of the city, suddenly sank down, carrying multitudes of people, ships, &c., into the submarine chasms formed by the terrible convulsions of the earthquake. There they slept, entombed amid the rent rocks, under 600 feet of water, awaiting the resurrection power of the last day. Humboldt estimated that the extent of the earth's surface agitated by that earthquake exceeded 4 times the area of all Europe.

The earthquake of New Madrid, Mo., south of St. Louis, which occurred in 1811 and 1812, was the most important of which record has been made in this country. For several months its paroxysms continued, extending over an area of country 300 miles in length, from the mouth of the Ohio to that of the St. Francis.—The ground rose and sunk again in great undulations, and the surface is represented as bursting open in fissures from which mud and water were thrown as high as the tops of the trees.—The general direction of these chasms was from N. E. to S. W., hundreds of which were observed by Flint seven years afterwards. Lyell, the distinguished geologist, observed them in 1846. Some of the movements were verical and others horizontal, the latter being always the more dangerous.

These singular commotions continued until March 26th, 1812, when the cities of Coracas and La Guayra, in Venezuela, South America perished in an instant, under whose ruins 12,000 inhabitants were destroyed. The New Madrid earthquake then ceased.

The destruction of these cities by a contemporaneous shock, has induced the supposition that a subterranean ocean of lava extends from the volcanic district of the Chilean Andes through Mexico and under the Gulf of Mexico, towards the Columbia River in Oregon, and may, therefore, have produced the disturbance at New Madrid on the Mississippi. The Hot River, known as the Gulf Stream, flowing from out of the West India and mid-Atlantic earthquake and submarine volcanic region, may further indicate that the Appalachian Mountain system at its South-Western extremity overlies the track or pathway of this ocean of lava.

Its mighty pulsations might shake Bald Mountain and other portions of this the oldest spot, perhaps, on the face of the globe. Again, the contiguity of our Thermal springs in Madison county further implies that they too may derive their warmth from a source of interior heat near enough the surface to make its influence felt.

And yet it is questionable, as a matter of fact, whether a volcano ever occured so far *inland;* although Humboldt supposed he had found traces of some in central Asia. They nearly always occur near the coasts of the great seas, or upon the ocean islands.

If the solid crust of the earth be only from 60 to 100 miles in thickness, and if this end of the Appalachian system be an uplifted chain of Mountains, with evidences of violently disrupted strata it is not unreasonable to suppose that our hot springs owe their heat to a deep-seated volcanic agency which has long been in a quiescence state. This state of quiescence may now be interrupted, owing to its inter-subterranean connection with some active volcanic district, and hence, too, the shakings of Bald Mountain.

But, Mr. Editor, not having had the opportunity of visiting the scene of present interest and witnessing its phenomena, I can't adventure any conjecture about it. I think the people of that vicinity need not be unnecessarily alarmed. But let them and us watch and pray, for in such an hour as we think not, "the earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard, and shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it, and it shall not rise again."

J. S. KENNEDY.

Asheville, March 18th, 1874.

A Hazardous Leap.—The English sporting papers report the following foolhardy leap daring a ride with the Queen's county hounds. A gentleman riding in front, and quite close to the hounds, rode at a fence, and, though there was a limestone quarry outside, rode straight on.—The drop, when measured from top of fence to bottom of the quarry, was found to be 18ft. 3in. Neither horse or rider appeared the least shaken, as they still continued the chase. The quarry was quite visible from the field outside.

## Earthquakes.

In view of the excitement at Bald Mountain, N.C., a little earthquake history will perhaps, be relished. 7,000 is set down as the number of important earthquakes, up to the year 1861, of which we have any reliable account. It is estimated that this is but a small proportion of the real number that have taken place; for the early records are so very meagre, that of 7,000 stated, only 787 occured previous to the year 1500, while there is a catalogue of 3,340 which occured from 1800 to 1850, or one about five days. A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* for March, 1872, says: "The means of detecting and recording shocks are now so perfect that, when applied in all parts of the globe, they will, doubtless, fully justify our statement, that in no instant of time is the earth's crust free from vibrations." The seismograph is the name of the instrument used for this purpose.

Earthquake shocks are not uncommon in America. Many persons now living will remember the terrible shock of 1812, which made the bells in Richmond ring over the frightened city, and shook the houses in Columbia. [The fissures in the wall of the College buildings are to be seen to-day, gaping witnesses of that terrific shock.] On the first of June, 1638, eighteen years after the landing of the pilgrims, there occured the first earthquake in New England, of which we have any authentic record; in 1663, 1755, and many times since, portions of Canada, New England and New York were convulsed by earthquake shocks. A great earthquake took place at New Madrid, Missouri, in 1811 and 1812, the shocks continuing many months. The ground rose in huge waves, which burst, and volumes of water, sand and pit-coal were thrown as high as the tops of the trees; the forests waved like standing corn in a gale of wind, and an area of seventy miles long by thirty wide was submerged and became a swampy lake. California is the most volcanic region in North America. The crust of the earth there has been shaken with more or less violence countless numbers of times; but further than the cracking of walls, tumbling of cimneys, and the overthrow of shaky buildings, little damage has been done by them; and they are so common on the Pacific slope, that they have lost half their terrors.

The most fearful earthquakes recorded in history are: At Antioch, in 526, when 250,000 persons perished; at Lisbon in 1655, which destroyed 60,000 people; the Calibrian earthquake of 1783, which buried 35,000 men, women and children out of sight forever, in one awful hour; and the one at Arequipa, in 1858, which engulfed 40,000 persons.

Von Tschudi says that "no familiarity with earthquakes can blunt the feeling of insecurity. The traveller from the North of Europe waits with impatience to feel the movement of the earth, and with his own ear to listen to the subterrancan sounds; but, soon as his wish is gratified, he is terror stricken, and is prompted to seek safety in flight."

## A Voice from Mississippi—The Meridian Mercury on "Repudiation."

The Meridian Mercury of the 13th. says: "The White Conservative men of Alabama are about to split up on the question of repudiating the rascally debt Radicalism has piled upon the State.—Some of them are making it a point of honor to pay the debts the carpet-baggers and negroes have contracted in fraud, because they are State debts, and the State's good name must be kept untarnished, and that sort of twaddle. And they say, because of this disagreement among the white people of the State, there is danger that the negroes and their allies will carry the State at the election this year, though the white element has a preponderance. If the fraudulent debts are to be recognized as good and binding by the white party coming into power, the best interests of the tax-payers runs with procuring its defeat for the present. The white people once in power, and committing themselves to the validity of these fraudulent debts, fixes them to a reasonable certainty forever a burden upon the people, for pride, principle and consistency will hold them to it. The inherent dishonesty and disregard of the negroes will sooner or later bear fruit in the utter repudiation of all debts, the just and unjust alike, if they retain power. The dishonesty which would swindle the tax-paying whites of the South to put money in the negro's purse to splurge on and *enjoy* freedom with, will not scruple at breaking faith with the bondholders who furnished the means, whenever the payment affects *him* with even a slight inconvenience. All things work together for good; and if any considerable number of the white people of Alabama are over scrupulous about the State's honor, and feel that they ought to suffer themselves and their posterity bled to pay those *innocent* bondholders who traded with a set of white and black scoundrels to swindle and oppress the true white men of the State, and should they by their utter folly defeat the White Man's ticket, the goodness of providence towards them will be made manifest in the negro's peculiar morality."

## Galton on Scientists' Heads.

Francis Galton has been giving a very good lecture on the characteristics of eminent men of science, and from this we learn that the average size of the heads of these gentlemen is 22¼ inches—which is an excellent size. Only eight went over the average; half of the number were Englishmen of pure race, and the other half were mixed Scotch, English and Irish. All Mr. Galton's arguments and investigations pointed to a conclusion which has not hitherto been popularly accepted; that is, that these men of great energy, patience, and strong character inherited their qualities and capacities from their fathers. Only in a few instances, as Mr. Galton asserted, did a mother's mental superiority appear in a distinguished son. Of all the great living scientific authorities to whom Mr. Galton has applied for statistics, the chief and profoundest characteristic is, he says, energy, and immense power of sustained mental labor.


## PAIN-KILLER!

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer

HAS BEEN TESTED IN EVERY VANIET OF CLIMATE, AND BY ALMOST EVERY NATION KNOWN TO AMERICANS.

It is the constant companion and estimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers without it.

It has been before the public over thirty years, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain-Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands to-day, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of family medicines. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine, to know that it is now used in all parts of the world and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe in unskillful hands.

After thirty years, trial, is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability, recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs, and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

*Beware of all Imitations.*

The Pain-Killer is sold by all respectable druggist throughout the United States and foreign countries.

Prices—25 cents and $1 per bottle.

**PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,**

No. 136 High street, Providence, R. I.

**$10 to $20** per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SUSTAIN THE SINKING SYSTEM.

The flashes of excitement produced by the stimulants in ordinary use, are followed by a reaction that is always more or less injurious. Just as the darkness, illuminated for a moment by the lightning's glare, becomes apparently blacker than ever after the flash is over, so the mental gloom and physical debility that vanish temporarily under the influence of a dram, return with a ten-fold intensity when the first transient effect ceases. Yet physicians habitually prescribe the liquors of commerce for patients suffering from bodily weakness and mental despondency. The true remedy in such cases is a pure stimulant medicated with the finest tonics and alteratives which the vegetable kingdom affords, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only preparation at present known which thoroughly meets the emergency. The effect of this popular restorative is continuous. Each dose taken invigorates the vital energies and the brain, and its prolonged use will unquestionable cure any case of debility, hypochondria, or mental torpidity that does not arise from organic causes beyond the reach of medicine. It is, in the strictest sense of the word, an invigorating and regulating cordial. If the nerves tremulous and relaxed, it braces them; if the bowels are constipated, it relieves them; if the liver is torpid, it promotes activity in that organ; if the mind is gloomy, it clears away the clouds; if the appetite is poor and digestion is a slow and painful operation, it creates a relish for food and enables the stomauch to convert it into healthful aliment Moreover, it is a specific for a large number of ailments, some of which are particularly prevalent in the damp and chilly weather which we so often experience in mid winter. Among these may be mentioned rheumatism, chills and ever and all the morbid conditions of the digestive and secretive organs superinduced by sudden changes of temperature and the inclemencies of the reason.

Pitman's Phonograph has hitherto been considered the shorest, most perfect and rapid of Short-hand Writing. It, however, has several and important defects; being difficult to learn on account of its numerous rules, with an array of exceptions to them, and from the fact that several sound have a multiplicity of signs, which are apt to delay and confuse even an experienced writer, who has to think which form he should use when he ought to be free from all thought except as to what the speaker is saying. These defects, and the necessity of a more simple and uniform system, have led to the perfection of a new system known as Edeography, (derived from two Greek words meaning *pleasant writing.*) which is free from all irregularities, and is much easier, and thirty per cent. shortly than Pittman's. The whole principal of this new art may be acquired in a few days, and a month's practice of one hour daily in reading and writing will enable any one to use it with facility. The "Nanual of Edeography" is published by Messrs. T. W. Evans & Co., of Philadelphia, a resonsible firm, who will promptly fulfill the offer they make in our advertising columns.

## SPRING MILLNERY.

MRS. TERRELL,

IS NOW RECEIVING A BEUTIFUL stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of Ladie's Hats and Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Flowers, Fischues, Neck Quillings, Neck Ties, for Gentlemen and Ladies, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Belts, Ladies and Misses Hose, Gloves, new style Veils, &c.

A fine lot of REAL and IMITATION Hair Goods, consisting of Human Hair, Switches, Curls, Nefts, Puffs, &c., Jute Switches, Cresse Puffs, etc.

All styles of HAIR JEWELRY made to order. Combing made up into Braids and Curls.

☞ Also stamping and Embroidery done at short notice. A nice lot of Stamped Goods and Material constantly on hand.

All goods new, and constantly receiving goods every 8 or 10 days. Call and examine.

☞ No trouble to show goods.

MRS. S. W. TERRELL,
Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

April 1, 1874.—[1m:28.

## FOR SALE

16 Volumes of Appleton's New American Clyclopaedia—large clear print, bound in sheep, entirely new and fresh, for sale very cheap. Apply at this office. tf.

## B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure CONCENTRATED POTASH OR LYE,

Of Double the Strength of any other

SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompanying each package.

B. T. BABBITT,
64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

April 1,—[3m28.

## AUCTION! AUCTION!!

The undersigned is selling off at auction the Goods of the late firm of Kerns Bro. Everything is to be sold at whatever it will bring and no mistake. There is no by-bidders.

The stock is varried, consisting of Prints, Domestics, Shoes, Hates, Trace Chains, Ready made Clothing, and such other articles as are usually kept in first class Dry Good Stores. Auction begins at 10 o'clock each Saturday, and wil be every Saturday until the stock has sold.

D. L. BRINGLE,
*Receiver.*

March 26, 1874—tf.

JAPANESE PEAS—200 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

SOMETHING NEW.

FARMERS AND GARDNERS READ THIS!

*Agents Wanted to sell the Japanese Pea.*

These peas have recently been brought to this country from *Japan*, and prove to be the finest Pea known for *Table* use or for *Stock*. They grow in the form of a bush, from 3 to 5 feet high, and do not require sticking. They yield from one quart to a peck of peas per bush. A sample package, that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of peas, with circulars giving terms to *Agents*, and full directions as to the time and manner of planting will be sent, prepaid, to any one desiring to act as *Agent*, on receipt of 50 cts. Address,

L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

TESTIMONIALS.

We have cultivated the Japanese Pea the past season, on a small scale, and we are convinced they are a perfect success. Their yield was enormous. For the Table or for Stock they are unsurpassed by any other pea. They grow well on thin land and are bound to be a No. 1 fertilizer.

J. A. WHITE, Trustee Bradley County.
H. HIX,
A. E. RLUNT, P. M., Cleveland; Tenn.

I have cultivated the Japanese Pea the past year, and raised them at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre. The bloom excels buckwheat for bees.

F. E. HARDWICK, J. P.,
Bradley County.

## TO FARMERS
## Bowen & Mercer's
**Super Phosphate $40 00 Per Ton.**

Warranted equal to any Manufactered. No Agents. Send for Pamphlet of Reference, Ground Bone, warranted, $43.00 per Ton, Ground & Lump Plaster, Guano, 300,000 Bushels Shell Lime.

BOWEN & MERCER,
No. 65 S. Gay St. Baltimore, Md.

March 26, 1874—2t.

## FINE STOCK CHEAP.

Devon, Jersey, Ayreshire and Shorthorn Cattle. Merino, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep. Berkshire and Essex Swine. Cashmere Goats. Best Breeds of Poultry. Shepherd Dogs and Pets.

Our stock is bred up to the highest standard, mostly pedigreed and with many imported crosses, while our prices are much lower than usual rates. Large illustrated catalogues, giving descriptions and prices, will be mailed free to any address. Send for it and see how you loose money by keeping scrub stock.

Address,

Southern Fine Stock Co.,
Gallatin, Tenn.

## CHICKEN HOLERA!

Massey's Poultry Powder cures and prevents it, Cures and prevents Gapes in young Chickens, Fattens for market in a remarkably short time, Turkey, Geese, Ducks, and chickens and makes them lay better.. Price 25 cents, only at,

KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

## Are you Going to Paint!

Buy the **READY MIXED PAINTS**, all colors, in small cans to suit purchasers. Every man can be his own painter. For sale cheap at,

KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

March 19, 1874—tf.

J. B. WATSON. A. M. PAGE.

## WATTRESS,
**BROOM AND CANE SEATING**
**MANUFACTORY, SALISBURY, N. C.**

We have established, on Fisher Street a few doors below main, a Mattress, Broom and Cane Seating Manufactory, where every thing in this line can be done well and promptly to order. We can give the most satisfactory certificates of our through acquaintence with and skill in the manufacture of the articles named. All we ask is a fair trial. Prices moderate.

WATSON & PAGE.

March 19, 1874—1mo.

## FURNITURE!
## J. A. CLODFELTER & CO.

*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture,*

Invite attention to their stock of Cottage Bedsteads French Chamber Suits, Walnut and painted Cane Seats Chairs Rocking Chairs of all descriptions, Extension Dining Tables of all kinds—Wardrobes, Washstands, What-Notes, Sofas, Reception Chairs and Parlor Suits. Also, many other articles which we are prepared to sell as cheap or cheaper than any House in the western part of the State.

Be sure to call nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel, next door below the Express office, see our stock and hear our prices. Our terms cash.

Special orders (made from photographs in our office) will be supplied.

☞ A full assortment of Rosewood, Metalic and Walnut Burial Cases, which can be furnished at 3 hours notice.

March 19, 1874—1y.

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

## CHEAPER THAN COFFEE.

TTTTTTTTTTTT

Pure, fresh, unadulterated Teas, in patent screw top cans and foil packages, at much cheaper figures than usually charged. Buy better Teas, and save 25 to 50 per cent, by calling at,

KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

Agency for U. S. Tea Company.

March 19 1874—tf.

## Life Insurance Company OF VIRGINIA.

Home Office Petersburg, Va.

OFFICERS.

A. G. McIlwaine, - - - President.
D'Arcy Paul, - - - 1st Vice Pres't.
D. B. Tennant, - - - 2nd " "
Sam'l B. Paul, - - Secretary & Manager.
Dr. R. W. Jeffery, - - Medical Director.

**Stock Capital $283,000.**

ORGANIZED MARCH 1871.

Ratio of Assets to liabilities more than two to one.

Policies issued on all desirable plans, Participating and Non-participating.

Lowest rates of Premium consistent with safety.

Reserve from premiums invested in reach of Policy-holders everywhere. Polices non-forfeitable after second premium according to their terms, and the amount non-forfeitable is written in the policy in plain English, so that there can be no Misunderstanding.

Restrictions only such as every sensible man will heartily endorse. The new plan called

**SAVINGS BANK Insurance,**

peculiar to this Company, has merits possessed by no other form of insurance; policy-holders, as well as persons expecting to become such should examine it carefully.

NAT. RAYMER,
Newton, N. C.
General Agent Western N. C.

J. W. Mauney, Local Agent, Salisbury, N. C.

March 19, 1874—1y.


## Notice Town Tax Payers!

As precribed by the Charter of the Town of Salisbury, all male persons who were residents within the Town limits three months previous to the 1st day of February, 1874, and who are subject to pay poll Tax to the State, and all persons who owed or were possessed of Taxable Property within the said Town Limits on the said 1st day of February, are hereby notified to make a return to the Town Clerk at his office, of all said Polls and Property before the last day of March, 1874, and all persons are required to give in a return as above specified or Those failing will be subject to double Tax. By order of the Board.

T. G. HAUGHTON *Clerk.*

Salisbury, N. C.
March 12, 1874—1m.


## 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.


## 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.


## 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, Neaulgia, 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 suffic. 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 beside. It will save us a wonderful amount of time and annoyance if this will be observed.

Dr. E. PERRY AROMATIC BITTER COMPANY.

## 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