Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY JUNE, 4.

The Watchman for the CAMPAIGN,

7 months for less than $1.

In order that every one may have the opportunity of becoming posted on the issues for discussion during the summer campaign, we have determined to put the price of the *Watchman* down so as to enable every one to read it who may wish to do so.

THE WATCHMAN, the oldest paper in Western North Carolina, and one of the oldest in the State, will continue to battle, as heretofore, for the right, for liberal and just laws, for honest government, and for whatever will tend to promote the best interests of our town, county and State. It will contain not only the latest and most important news of the day, but such other reading matter as will enable its readers to keep thoroughly posted on politics and whatever else of importance that may be transpiring around them.

We will furnish the *Watchman* from now until the first of January, 1875, to all new subscribers, at the following very low rates:

1 Copy—— —— ——	$1,00
6 Copies to one address	$5,00
10 " " " "	$8,00
20 " " " "	$15,00

No one can complain at these prices, or have any excuse for not being posted on the politics of the day.

Persons can avail themselves of these low rates until the 1st of August. By sending in their names at once, they secure a paper for nearly seven months for less than one dollar.

Unless our friends secure us large lists we shall be compelled to loose considerably by this great reduction of price, still our part of the contract shall be faithfully fulfilled. The cash must accompany all orders. Address

BRUNER AND STEWART.

Col. W. P. Henderson, commonly called Windy Billy, has been nominated by the Rads for Congress. William will be beaten of course. It is too much to suppose that Billy's little excentricities will be endorsed by the people of his District.

WHEN DID JUDGE CLOUD'S TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRE?

We re-produce from the *Old North State* of June, 14th, 1870, which has been furnished us by a friend, COL. LEWIS HANES, on the above question. It is known that Col. Hanes still adheres to the opinion therein expressed. It is also understood that the late Judge Boyden concurred in it at the time it was written, as well as many other gentlemen of the highest distinction in the legal profession. The argument is re-published, not only as interesting document in itself, but for any practical purpose that the truth may serve, now or hereafter.

WATAUGA FOR ROBBINS.

Watauga county has had a convention and instructed her delegates to the Congressional District Convention to vote for Hon. W. M. Robbins for Congress as their *first* and only choice. This is good; but we have no doubt that a large majority of the counties will vote for Maj. Robbins and that he will get the nomination by a big majority. If Maj. Robbins does not deserve the unanimous endorsement of the people of this District for the faithful and able manner he has discharged the duties of Congressman to the people of not only this District and State, but the whole South, then we have never had a representative that did. He has made a most industrious, zealous and able representative, and he should be sent back to Congress by a largely increased majority.

DAVIE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Attention is called to the proceedings of the County Convention of Davie, which appear in this paper. It will be seen that the people of Davie claim the right to suggest the Senator for this District, and have, therefore, renominated Capt. Chas. Price. We can not undertake to say what view our Convention will take of the matter; but we hope it will so act as to preserve harmony and good feeling between the good people of Davie and Rowan.—The other selections, made by the Davie Convention are splendid. The gentlemen put in nomination for Clerk and other county officers, are among the best men in the county, and they will be elected.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You are a little unkind in your last paper. Your opinion of "A Daughter of Bohemia" is not the prevailing opinion as far as I have gathered it. At the time I was guilty of the unpardonable impudence of saying a few honest and kindly words concerning it, I had seen no estimate of its merits. I merely wrote what I thought, little supposing I would excite your indignation. The *New York Evening Post*, Wm. Cullin Bryant's paper, has taken the precise view that I had ventured to take. The Charleston *News and Courier* says of it, "that it is superior, in conception, in artistic insight and in execution, to any of its predecessors. It is not a perfect work by any means, but the plot is well constructed, the interest never flags, and, from first to last, no word is found which the most fastidious matron would deem improper for a daughter to see or hear.—Miss Fisher, if she will work onward and upward as she has so far worked; has a bright future before her, and surely, in the generous labor of her life, every Southern heart will give her an earnest Godspeed!"

T. B. KINGSBURY.

Raleigh May 15th 1874.

And pray, what have we done? We find no fault with "A Daughter of Bohemia:" And, indeed, with none of Miss Fisher's works, for they are all most excellent. We did, however, express a preference. We thought the author of "A Daughter of Bohemia" had done better in previous works. Was there any thing wrong in this? Mr. Kingsbury quotes Wm. Cullen Bryant against us.—Well, because Mr. Bryant has written some imperfect poetry—doggerel—it does not follow, that his judgment is infallible and that we must bow to his opinions.—We have ideas of our own about such matters, and we are somewhat inclined to express them when it suits us. While we are at all times disposed to yield much to gentlmen of superior learning and ability, we should not be understood as cultivating a fondness for literary autocrats

Now, we have nothing but the kindest feelings for Mr. Kingsbury personally; but he is regarded as the critic of the State in literary matters, and as such we look upon him as public property. We may have been unfortunate in the manner in which we dissented from the opinion of Mr. Kingsbury. We will promise to be more careful hereafter, but not silent.

Civil Rights.

The purpose of the Radical party with respect to the social status of the races can no longer be doubted.

The vote in the Senate on the Civil Rights Bill showed only three Rads opposed to it. In the House, only nine, including Hon. W. A. Smith from this State, were found to oppose it.

The animus of the Radical party is now unmistakable. It can not any more be said that it was merely the pet scheme of Sumner. The whole party is by the vote of the leaders in Congress, thus placed on record—a record that must haunt them, if it does not damn them, for all time to come.

This civil rights measure is an attempt to undo the work of nature—to enforce by the forms of law the loathing and abominable crime of miscengenation or amalgamation of the races—to mexicanize the once free and happy people of these States, and to make them not only mongrels, but thieves, cut throats, and lawless desperadoes, unfit for the enjoyment of liberty and incapable of self government; for this is the history of all mongrels.

The immediate effects of the bill will be to shut up nearly all public or charitable institutions in the South. The common schools will be destroyed; and the poor people whose main chance to educate their children is dependent on the existence of the common schools, will either have to let their children grow up in ignorance, without the benefits of schooling, or send them to school with the negroes. It will in this way be more distressing and degrading to the poor people of the country than any other class of our citizens. Will the white people of the South ever consent to send their sons and daughters to the same school with the negro children? Will any class agree to be taxed for the purpose of keeping up such schools! We shall see.

OUR COUNTY CONVENTION.

From all that we can gather our county convention to be held here next Saturday, will be well attended. The townships throughout the county have generally held meetings and appointed delegates; and the only objection we have heard allege is, that these Township meetings have been very thinly attended, yet, in in same instances, the delegates have been instructed whom to vote for at the county Convention. This objection may give trouble, if there is not a full and untrammeled delegation from all parts of the county of such men as can not be carried in the interest of any particular influence or clique. In order to secure harmony the utmost liberty must be allowed, every Democratic voter and every interest. There must not be the slighest semblance of packing or unfairness. There must be no attempt to force any one upon the people for office. The fact is no particular interest can take the bit in its mouth and triumph regardless of all others. It would be well enough for all concerned to remember this and act accordingly. Dictation in no spirit whatever will be tolerated for a moment, and it is not in the spirit of dictation that this is written, but for the purpose of securing the utmost harmony and liberty of action, without which there had better be no convention at all.

The vital interests to be settled by our next Legislature will require the combined efforts of our ablest, most experienced and energetic citizens. It will not do, therefore, to attempt to force any one into the position merely because he has money, or can exert a certain influence in securring his election, or for any other reason, incompatible with the interests at stake or regardless of the objects to be subserved. We want no mere voters in the next Legislature, but men of decided entellect, ability, experience, and energy that will enable them to grapple with the important interests to be disposed of. As the county officers have dealings directly with the people, it is of the first importance that a full delegation be on hand that men who are not only fitted but acceptable to the people may be selected,

☞ Another argument in favor of manufactories is to be found in the fact that, after Northern merchants have succeeded in getting all the money they can out Southern merchants for goods sold them, they then proceed to send out drummers all through the country among the people, sell to them by sample and ship by express or otherwise. Thus keeping the country completely drained of all the spare money that can be raised and taking it north to keep up Northern manufactories and build up Northern cities.

Notwithstanding we have in North Carolina, alone, water power sufficient to run all the spindles of the world, and can produce the material out of which to manufacture every fabric and other articles brought from the North, our people are kept, by this miserable system of supporting Northern manufactories utterly dependent, poverty stricken and helpless. What a country we could soon have, if our people would cease to buy Northern fabrics, and other articles of Northern manufacture, and go into the manufactoring of such themselves. There is scarcely an article to be mentioned, of wood, leather, tin, iron, steel, cotton or wool, that is not brought on here to supply the market, and the consequence is every branch of industry is languishing because of it. Our mechanics have been driven away, and our workshops instead of increasing and expanding are closing up, money is tight and times are hard—all because of this ruinous system of buying from abroad such articles as our people can make at home. Let it stop and very soon we will have manufactories that will compete with those of Massachusetts and Roade Island, or for that matter, with those of any section or country, and our Southern country wil then blossom like a rose and our people will become happy and thrifty. Let it be triêd.

When Does Judge Cloud's Term of Office Expire?

This may not be a question of much importance except in so far as it is necessary that the provisions of the constitution be faithfully observed and carried out. It has not been alluded to or discussed by any of our brethren of the press so far as we remember. In private circles the question has been raised, but it has never been publicly brought forward that we know of. As the time has come when the question should be settled, that is if there be any question about it, this article is written for the purpose of reviewing and discussing it with a view to such settlement.

Section 31st, Article IV of the Constitution (Judicial Department) is as follows:

"All vacancies occuring in the offices provided for by this article of this Constitution, shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election."

Now if the above section had closed with the words "otherwise provided for" there could be no doubt that the appointee of the Governor would hold until the expiration of the term to which his predecessor had been elected. The word "*vacancy*," used without qualification, would undoubtedly cover the whole unexpired term. It remains, then, to inquire what is the force and effect of the qualification expressed in the words, "*hold their offices until the next regular election.*"

This can best be done by construing the section above quoted in connection with the various other parts of the Constitution bearing directly or indirectly upon the question presented.

In the first place it may be well to enquire what the framers of the Constitution meant by the use of the words "first regular election" in 27th section of Article II. They say: "The term of office of those elected at the first election held under the Constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected, *at the first ensuing regular election.*"

They unquestionably referred to the "regular election" which the law provided should be held on the first Tuesday in August, 1868, but which was superceded by the special, or irregular election, held at the time the Constitution was adopted. We quote as follows:

Section I, Chapter 52, Revised Code.—"The election for members to the Senate and House of Commons shall be held for the respective districts and counties at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in the manner as hereinafter prescribed, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and every two years thereafter."

Full validity is given to this section of the Revised Code by Section 24, Article IV, of the new Constitution.

That this is what is meant has been decided by the Supreme Court of the State in construing Section 26, Article VI, and Section 32, Article IV, and discharging the duties imposed upon said Court by said sections. The Judges of the Supreme Court, at June term 1668, in the execution of the duty prescribed in the above cited 56th Section of Art. IV, "cast lots," and assigned six of the Superior Court Judges, by name, to a term of four years, *commencing on the first Thursday in August* 1868.

From the quotations already made it must be tolerably clear that by the words "regular election," the Constitution means the periodical, biennial elections, which have been provided for and held in our State since the year 1856, and which are retained and continued by the new Constitution. If any doubts still remain they will be removed by a persual of Section 29, Article II. From that section this is not only clear, but it is also clear that the first "*regular election*," after the adoption of the Constitution, is to take place "*on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.*"

If it had been intended that the appointee of the Governor should fill the *unexpired term* of the Judge first elected, it would have been expressed in plain and unequivocal terms. This is clear from Section 34 of Article IV:

"When the office of the Justice of the Peace shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County shall appoint to fill the vacancy *for the unexpired term.*"

And Section 35 of Article IV, that when the office of Clerk of a Superior Court shall become vacant likewise, "the Judge of the Superior Court for the County shall appoint to fill the vacancy *until an election can be regularly held*"—that is "until the next regular election." For instance, if the vacancy should occur the appointee would hold until the "first Thursday in August in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy."

To the conclusions which naturally follow from the quotations made, may possibly be opposed by some, the provisions of Section 13 of Article III, in relation to the filling of vacancies that may occur in certain specified Executive offices:

"If the offices of any of said officers shall be vacated * * * * * * it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed, or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first Section of this Article."

The provisions of this Article, in relation to the filling of vacancies in the Executive offices mentioned, are, in effect, exactly the same as those contained in Section 31, Article IV, in regard to filling vacancies that may occur in the office of Judge of the Superior Court. The words, "general election," in the one mean precisely what the words "regular election," mean in the other. In the one the appointees of the Governor are to hold until "the first general-election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy occurs"; in the other they are to hold "until the next regular election." In the one it is expressly provided that successors shall be elected at the "general election" specified; in the other it follows, as clearly as any thing can follow from implication, that they are to be elected at the "next regular election" that may occur at a sufficient time afterwards to allow such election to be held. And if the section in relation to filling vacancies in the Judicial offices had come first in the order of precedence in the Constitution, the provision would have been express in regard to it, and implied in regard to filling the vacancies in the Executive offices. That this is so is conclusively shown by the sections which come after it in relation to filling vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Clerk of the Superior Courts.

Mr. Starbuck, who was elected at the time the Constitution was adopted, in April, 1868, resigned the office in July or August 1868, and Hon. John M. Cloud was appointed to fill the vacancy. By the express terms of the Constitution the time for which he was appointed expires at the next "regular election which shall be held thereafter. And from the Constitution itself we learn that such regular election will be held on "the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy." It, therefore, necessarily follows, that if the provisions of the Constitution are faithfully complied with and carried out, there will be an election for a Judge of the 8th Judicial district on the first Thursday in August next.

It way be said that by the words "next regular election" is meant, in this case, the next regular election for a Judge of the 8th Judicial district. But this cannot be the case, inasmuch as the words are used to qualify what is meant by the word "vacancy," which, without any qualification, would mean the whole unexpired term, but which cannot possibly mean that with the qualification annexed. And it cannot be so for the further reason that it would be in violation of the great fundamental principles upon which the Constitution is based, and opposed to the whole spirit of the instrument. The foundations of the Constitution are laid upon a purely democratic basis. All the officers of the State Government, Judges included, are elective directly by the people themselves.—And of all the State offices none are so important to the people of the State as the Judicial offices. Put the construction on Section 31, Article IV, of the Constitution suggested at the commencement of this paragraph, and it may *possibly* happen that a majority of the Judges will be the Governor's appointees in violation of this great principle.

FOR CONGRESS.

We think that it is the wish of every Conservative in this county to see Maj Wm. M. Robbins again nominated for Congress. His past record certainly entitles him to at least one more term. He has bravely stood up for the people whom he represents and is a gentleman who richly deserves honor at the hands of the Conservative party. We say Robbins before any one else, and should the convention see proper to nominate him, we believe it would give unanimous satisfaction among the Conservatives of our section.—*Mountain Messenger.*

WE say bully for Watauga, our neighbor county. She si for ROBBINS with a vim, and we glory in her spunk. See proceedings of the county in meeting in another column.—*Ib.*

We Know Ashe will go for Robbins and believe Alleghany and Wilkes will follow suit. Watauga has already spoken.—*Ib.*

A recent traveler says: "What always impresses me more than anything else in Egypt and Palestine has been the entire absence of cheerful and exhiliarating music, especially from the children. You never hear them singing in the huts. I never heard a song that deserved the name in the streets or houses of Jerusalem. One heavy burden of voiceless sadness rests upon that forsaken land. The daughters of music have been brought low. The mirth of the table ceaseth, the noise of them that rejoice endeth; the joy of the harp ceaseth!"

The largest and most enthusiastic Convention of the Conservative Party of Davie County which has assembled since the war met in the town of Mocksville on Saturday 23rd of May, 1874.

Upon motion of C. W. Howell, John Lunn, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. W. G. Johnson and E. H. Pass were elected Secretaries. Upon a call of the townships it appeared that they were all largely represented.

The President proceeded to explain the object of the Convention to be the nomination of candidates for the Legislature and county officers, and the appointment of delegates to represent the county in the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions.

Mr. B. Bailey stated to the meeting that he believed it to be the sentiment of the county, that she was entitled to the Senator for another term in pursuance of the time honored custom of the two counties of Rowan and Davie, and moved the renomination of Mr. Chas. Price, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Price being called for came forward and in a few appropriate remarks, expressed his gratitude to the people of Davie for the honors they had conferred upon him.

The various candidates for office being called on to state whether they would abide by the nomination, made in this Convention, replied that they would.

After several ballots Mr. Chas. Anderson was nominated for Representative in the Legislature.

The following county officers were nominated. Clerk of the Superior Court and Probate Judge, H B Howard. Sheriff, C. C. Sanford, Register of Deeds, Ephraim Gaither, Treasurer, Mathew Fulfone, Coroner, Wiley Bailey, Surveyor, W. R Gibbs.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Commissioners. T T Maxwell, N A Peeler, John Lunn, P H Cain and William Duvault.

The meeting fully endorsed the nomination for Judge and Solicitor, made in Convention at Winston.

The following delegates were appointed to the Congressional Convention to be held at Wilkesboro, on the 11th of June. John I Woodruff, W A Clement, E H Pass, Henry Hobson, Willis F Smith, T T Maxwell, B I Smith, S H Neely, Wiley Bailey, L Q C Butler, Thos. Sheets, John Bradford, P H Cain, I Roberts, H Cook, W G Johnson, W H Perry and B F Lunn.

Upon motion, the recommendation of Rowan that the Senatorial Convention be held at Foard's Mill, on the 13th of June, was agreed to and the following gentlemen appointed as delegates. Ephraim Gaither, John I Woodruff, Casper Sain, O H Spencer, Spencer Haines, Braxton Bailey, N H Peebles, John Bradford, Thos. Sheets, Dr W G Johnson, C W, Howell, B F Lunn, W R Gibbs, H Cook, P H Cain, E Frost, Henry Holman, Dr. John Anderson, W G Richards, Dalton Yames, Hall Neely, J A Kelly, T T Maxwell W F Delap and J A Crump.

Salisbury Watchman and Intelligencer requested to publish proceedings of this Convention. On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

JOHN LUNN, PRESIDENT.

W G JOHNSON, E H PASS, Secy's.

Seeing is Believing.

If in this liberal age there are persons to be found who are so blinded by prejudices as not to believe that a medicated stimulant is an item of immense importance in the catalogue of human remedies, we should like them to witness the wonderful effects which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are now producing all over the country in cases of intermittent fever rheumatism, billious disorders dyspepsia, nervous complaint, constitutional debility, mental depression and premature decay. To be sure these effects are nothing new. The great vegetable invigorant and its cures have been before the people for more than twenty five years, and in every year of the twenty-five its popularity has increased and its sale has become larger. Yet there are no doubt many thousands of intelligent citizens who have never had an opportunity of observing for themselves the surprising changes which this unequalled tonic and alterative produces in systems which seem to be hopelessly broken, and in cases of disease which are not amenable to ordinary remedies. Probably many of these regard the statements made in relation to the sanitary properties of the Bitters with some degree of incredulity. Would that all such skeptics could see with their own eyes what the medicine is doing for the sick and feeble everywhere, what a staff of life it is proving to the aged and infirm, what a help in time of trouble to feeble women suffering from the complaints and disabilities peculiar to the sex, what a protection to health and life in malarious districts, what a panacea for languor and depression, what a specific for all diseases in which the system requires to be vitalized and sustained. Of all stimulants it is the purest and safest, of all tonics the most genial, effective and agreeable, of all alteratives the least violent and the most certain in its beneficial results.

Saturate a Piece of Bread or Meat with gastric juice, and it *will dissolve.* This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will *not dissolve.* This is *indigestion.* Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spiritous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 4w.

KEEP COOL, KEEP COOL.

We have just received one of Tufts elegant Soda Fountains and are now prepared to furnish our patrons with the best coldest glass of Soda Water that can be drawn from a fountain—It will be remembered that the finest, and acknowledged the best Soda Fountain in America, the one in Helmboldts New York Drug Store, was manufactured by Tufts thereby placing his first on the list of fountains. As regards appearance, neatness, cleanliness & temperature, they have *no equal* on the globe.

We also offer premiums to our customers: for each glass of Soda Water they are presented with a numbered check which entitles them to a chance at our drawing, the first which will take place on the night of the 15th of June at our Drug Store. Call and examine the premiums. Soda Water furnished for parties, Picnics, Fairs &c., &c. at one days notice.

C. R. BARKER & CO.

May 14, 1874—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIE COUNTY. } In the Probate Court.

L. H. Cash, plaintiff *against* Samuel W. Naylor, Surviving Executor of James Beauchamp, dec. Defendant. } Petition for removal of Defendant as Executor aforesaid.

The defendant, Samuel W. Naylor, as the surviving Executor of James Beauchamp, deceased, is Summoned to answer the petition of the plaintiff, which is filed in the office of the Judge of Probate, of this county, within twenty days after the service of this Summons on him, and if he fail to answer within the time aforesaid, application will be made to the Court for the relief asked for in the petition, and the same will then be acted on.

This 18th day of May, 1874.

H. B. HOWARD, Probate Judge.

(Pr fee $8.50.

NORTH CAROLINA, Alexander County. } In the Superior Court April 27 1874.

A. C. McIntosh, adm'r of Edward Turner Dec. *against.* Americus V. Turner, Emily A. Gryder, John E. C. Turner, } Petition to sell land for assets to pay debts.

In this proceeding it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Americus, V. Turner, & Emily A. Gryder, are non residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive Weeks in the "Carolina Watchman" a newspaper published at Salisbury, North Carolina. Notifying the said defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, of Alexander County, at the Court House in Taylorsville, on or before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1874, and answer the Petition of the Plaintiff which is filed in this proceeding and let them take notice that if they fail to answer Plaintiffs Petition within that time judgment *pro confesso* will be granted.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 27th day of April, A. D. 1874.

[Seal] E. M STEVENSON, C. S. C.

April 30, 1874—six w.

New Hardware Store.

We respectfully invite the attention of citizens of Rowan, and surrounding counties to our

New Stock of Hardware,

just opened in Salisbury, in which we keep a full line of everything usually kept in a Well Regulated Hardware Store.

Our stock embraces foreign and domestic Carpenter's Tools, a large variety Blacksmiths Tools a large variety Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Picks, Mattocks, Hoes, Grain, and Grass Scythes, Chains, Iron, Wagon and Buggy Material, Pat. Axes of different paterns, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Disston's Mill, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws,

PAINTS, GLASS &C.,

We also invite your attention to our ramnant stock of

Dry-Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots

& Shoes, Which we are Selling off at cost, in consequence of haying determined to do an exclusive HARDWARE BUSINESS.

Give us a call, two doors below T. F. Kluttz's Durug Store, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined not to be under sold by any house in this State.

SMITHDEAL & HARTMAN.

May 7, 1874—3mo.

DR. WADES'

"LIVER CORRECTOR,"

AND CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA.

Among the many discoveries in medicine of late, few are regarded with more interest than the valuable remedies for DYSPEPSIA. Of these, none stand higher among those who are familiar with its virtue than the "LIVER CORRECTOR."

Prof. MOORMAN, Physician at the White Sulphur Springs, eminent in his profession, and being well known in Baltimore, says of it: "I consider it one of the BEST REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA attended with constipation that I ever used."

Colonel GOODE, of Mecklenburg county, Va., an eminent lawyer, and a gentleman of unusal intelligence, says: "After long suffering, that the "LIVER CORRECTOR" gave him more relief than all other medicine he has took."

WILLIAMSBURG, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

Messrs Wade, Boykin & Co.,

Baltimore, Maryland:

GENTS—I used three or four bottles of your "Liver Corrector" last summer for my trouble DYSPEPSIA, and got more relief from it than from any medicine that I have ever taken. So great was my suffering I was not able to do anything, was taken with numbness and giddiness, when I would rise up suddenly or when I rode on horseback, or in other words, was in a manner dead for twelve months, and got no relief from any medicine until I found your "Liver Corrector. "My health is now steadily and rapidly improving. Yours gratefully,

J. W. GEE.

For sale by Theo. F. Kluttz, Druggist Salisbury, N. C

May 7, 1874.—3m.

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.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted every where. Particulars free A. H. BLAIR & Sr. Louis, Mo. Nov. 6 1873-tf.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY for Sale.

PUSUANT to a Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carolina, at the April Term, 1874, at Greensboro, in proceeding then and here pending in Equity to fore-close a mortage mentioned in the pleading between

Henry Clews Hiram Sibley and others Plantiffs,

Against

The Western North Carolina Rail Road Co., [E. D.] Tod R. Caldwell, Rufus Y. McAden, The first National Bank of Charlotte, John Rutherford, Hiram Kelley, Thomas G. Greenlee, James Greenlee, Mary Carson, A. H. Erwin, N. D. Wilson, Assignee, R. M. Walker and others, Defendants.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court at the said April Term thereof, will sell at the Court House door in the City of

Salisbury, the 18th day of A. D., 1874,

at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, all the franchises, road-beds, rolling stock and property of every kind, nature and description belonging to the said THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY, mentioned and described in the said Decree.

The purchasers will be required to pay to the Commissioners TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH on the day of sale, and will be given credit for the balance of the purchase money the 6th day of July, 1874, the first rule day of said Court, at Greensboro, N. C., to ensuing after the day of sale.

Those who purchased at said sale, provided they be holders of the bonds secured by the mortgage mentioned in the said Decree, may retain their shares of the purchase money, except as to the said sum of $10,000,00 by surrendering to the Commissioners an equal amount of said bonds.

The said Commissioners are authorized, as soon as the said sale shall be confirmed by the Court, to give immediate possession of the said Railroad, its property and effects of every kind and description; and all persons who may be in possession of the said Railroad or any of its property are commanded to surrender the same to the purchasers upon the production of the Commissioners deed to them.

This Road, when its connections shall be completed, will form one of the most IMPORTANT THOROUGHFARES in the entire South. Its length is 142 miles, of which 115 miles is complete; that is from Salisbury to Old Fort in McDowell county, at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge; and the greater part of the remainder of the road is graded, or nearly so.

There has already been expended upon this Road, about $6,000,000 00. It is now sold to satisfy a debt of about $1,400,000—which constitutes the first lien upon the property. The Commissioners, believe that the title of the purchaser, will be good.

For any further information, address

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN, Asheville, N. C.
THOMAS B. RUFFIN, Hillsboro, N. C.
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Greensboro, N. C.

April 30, 1874.

NEW STOCK

SPRING GOODS.

A. J. MOCK & CO.,

Successors to Mock & Brown, have received their entire stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which they offer at greatly reduced prices from farmer seasons.

They are selling Goods strictly for cash and barter, doing away with the old and ruinous credit system, believing it to be better for all parties, and they intend that their prices and quality of Goods shall make it an inducement to Cash buyers of Goods.

Their stock is the largest to be found in this market, and consists of most all

Classes of Goods,

adapted to the wants of this section of country.

They are making a specialty of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

and have the Largest stock that has been offered in this market since the war, and at prices that can't fail to meet the views of buyers.

A full stock of all kinds of Domestic Goods, LADIES, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, GLOVES LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES.

A full and complete stock of Shoes, and Hates, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, sole Leather &c. &c.,

April 16, 1874—2mos.

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 liberal low prices.

Salisbury, dec. 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important Notice.

Whereas public advertisement is made in many papers that the Western North Carolina Railroad with all the purchasers and property of every kind belonging to the Company, will be sold by certain Commissioners at the Court House door in Salisbury, on 18th of June next, at public auction: and whereas it is also stated that the debt for which it is sold, constitutes the first lein on the property. **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY** Claims a first Lein, by way of Lease on said Property, so far as the right of ttranporting Express Frights from Salisbryu, to Morganton extends.

That it had exclusive posession of said leare and rights appertaining hereto for nearly seven years and was wrongfully and forcible, expelled by W. A. Smith, Receiver appointed by the Hon. Judge Dick and a petition for restoration to the possession, is now pending in the Circuit Court, U. S. for the Western District of North Carolina, at Greensboro. The Southern Express Company will assert its rights against any, and every purchasers, and not being a party to said suit is not estopped thereby—So purchasers will take notice.

GILLESPIE, Supt. So. EX. CO.

Charlotte N. C.

July 4, 1874.