Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY JULY 23.

# Democratic-Conservative Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS:
HON. W. M. ROBBINS.

FOR SUP'T. PUBLIC INSTRUCTON:
COL. S. D. POOL.

FOR JUDGE:
THOMAS J. WILSON.

FOR SOLICITOR:
JOSEPH DOBSON.

**Democratic-Conservative Ticket for Rowan County as nominated by the County Convention.**

FOR THE LEGISLATURE:

*Senate:*
JOHN H. CLEMENT.

*House of Representatives:*
JAS. S. McCUBBINS,
GEORGE M. BERNHART.

FOR SHERIFF:
CHARLES F. WAGGONER.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT:
JOHN M. HORAH.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS:
HORATIO N. WOODSON.

*For Treasurer:*
JAS. S. McCUBBINS, JR.

FOR SUVEYOR:
JOSEPH E. DOBBINS.

FOR CORONER:
BENJAMIN F. FRALEY.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
J. F. McLEAN, J. G. FLEMING,
HENRY BARRINGER, D. A. DAVIS,
DR. L. W. COLEMAN.

July 9th.—tde.

## CIVIL RIGHTS.

In order that our readers may read and judge of the infamies of the Civil Rights Bill for themselves, we publish it to-day in full. A more outrageous, unjust, high-handed, and infamous measure was never devised by human ingenuity. It is hard to persuade one's self that it is possible such a bill can find favor in the eyes of any considerable number of persons—not to speak of a whole party devising and insisting upon its passage—yet we see not only individuals, but the entire Radical Party supporting it. The leaders of the Radical Party passed it triumphantly through the U. S. Senate, and it would have been put through the lower House of Congress, but it was thought more prudent to defer it until after the elections of this summer and fall. They could easily have passed it, but they preferred to delay it, so as to see the effect the action of the Senate might have on the elections. If there is no positive condemnation of it by the people of the various States that are to vote before Congress assembles again, it will certainly be passed. If, however, the people show a manifest disapproval of it, it may have a good effect on Congress and the Radical Party and cause them to reconsider their declared purpose. It becomes every man, therefore, who has a vote and who is opposed to this iniquitous measure to go to the polls on the 6th of next August and cast it for men who are opposed to Civil Rights. Let there be no mistake about it either.—All the Radical candidates, with but few exceptions, in this State, profess to be opposed to the Civil Rights Measure; but it should be remembered that the party is pledged to carry it out—it has become a plank in their plat-form—a pet scheme of the Radical leaders. There is no mistake about this. If there was any other evidence needed after the action of Congress, we might point to the declarations of numerous prominent Radicals throughout the country, and to the manifesto of the National Congressional Executive Committee of the Radical Party which has endorsed it as a pet Radical scehme; but we think the action of Congress alone is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that it is a measure the Radical Party intend to put through, if possible. Every prominent Radical who has opposed it has been made to walk the plank—opposition will not be tolerated. The negroes demand it of the party. Douglass the spokesman of his race, has declarad in language plain and unmistakable, that negroes must not vote for white men who oppose the measure.

So that the Radical candidates who profess to be opposed to Civil Rights do so for the purpose of breaking the force of the outrageous measure. They are deceiving the people. They have, no doubt, a secret understanding with the negroes, and they tell the people they are against the measure in order to gain votes and to get into office, if possible. But the man who can be so easily deceived deserves to have Civil Rights, Social Equality, Negro Domination, in all its disgusting features, thrust upon him, and he surely will have if he does not do something to prevent it.

The Civil Rights measure then is a party measure—a Radical measure—and it will be fully established by that party if the people do not rise in their might and prevent it.

Those who desire Civil Rights should vote for a Radical.

Those who wish to hasten social equality with all its abominations, should vote for a Radical.

Those who favor mixed schools should vote for a Radical.

Those who think that Congress, in order to establish negro domination, social equality, and mixed schools, has the power to set aside the constitution, ignore State laws, and the rights of property holders, should vote for a Radical.

Those who do not favor these abominations, will all vote for Conservatives.

## Rowan and Davie.

Messrs. Crawford and Price, the two Conservative aspirants to the Senatorship from the district composed of Rowan and Davie, having withdrawn from the field, a committee composed of an equal number of Rowan and Davie men have placed in nomination Mr. John H. Clement, a farmer by professiou, a good and true Democrat and withal an intelligent, enterprising good citizen. We thought we knew this district too well to believe that she would do anything to place in jeopardy the success of the Conservative party, and this amicable adjustment of the misunderstanding between Messrs Crawford and Price is nothing less than might have been expected from such gentlemen and such a constituency. Will not Messrs Ruffin and Hoke follow the example of those gentlemen and by withdrawing from the field secure the success of their party? We will see; in the mean time, *hurrah for Crawford and Price!* *Crescent.*

In order to insure harmony, Capt. Crawford not only magnanimously withdrew from the canvass, after having received the nomination of our county convention, which amounted to a two-thirds votes of the District, but insisted upon making Capt. Price, who was the choice of Davie, the nominee. As we have heretofore said, Capt. Crawford acted well in this matter. He really gave up a seat in the Senate in order to preserve harmony in the party, for he surely would have been elected.

## CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Many calls have been made upon us recently to publish the civil rights bill, though we did so at the time of its passage we are pleased to republish again, and again. We publish it as we would the infamy and roguery in Littlefield's day and time. The following are the provisions of the civil rights bill in full, as it passed the Senate May 23d: *Sentinel.*

Sec. 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported, in whole or in part, by general taxation, and also institutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States, and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations by law, and applicants alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to the benefits except for reasons by law applicable to the citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the personaggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year. *Provided*, That the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and when the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. *And provided further*, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by Sates statutes, and having so selected to proceed in the one mode or other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this provision shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

Sec. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act and actions for the penalty given by the preceeding section may be prosecuted in the territorial district or circuit courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for the trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offence, except in the respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases. *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be qualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than $1,000.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

BEN HILL'S PARTING SHOT.—Ben. Hill did his level best on this closing paragraph of his "great historic controversy" with Stephens, and, of course it was designed as a "squelcher;"

"And now let me take leave of Alexander Hamilton Stephens. I have known him long and studied him well. In my opinion, he has inflicted upon the Southern people more injury than was inflicted upon any people by one civilian. For much of this injury, a two charitable and easily deluded press and people are responsible. To what shall we liken him? We must not blaspheme the dead by hunting among them for his model. We will not insult the living by seeking among them for his rival. We can not libel the innocent unborn by supposing that among them he could ever have an imitator. No! this defamer of Davis, and ulogist of Grant; this reckless accuser of despotism in the Confederacy, and ready apologist of usurpations by radicalism; this pretentious oracle of State sovereignty, and supple persecutor of manacled Louisiana; this wicked maligner of others, and worshipping adulato of himself; the lord of slanderers, king of damagogues, and hero of marplots, must be left forever alone, unapproached—and unapproachable—in the ghostly solitude of his own irreconcilable and anomalous self, serene, self-adored and infamous!"

## To Poll-Holders—Important.

There have been some question raised to the meaning of the election laws, relating to the boxes necessary to be used in county elections, and judicial elections, the undersigned having been many times applied to, for an opinion, construe the same as follows:

1. In county elections, but one box should be used for county officers, including clerk of the Superior Court.

2. In judicial elections, but one box should be used for judge and solicitor, in those districts where both such officers are voted for; and but one box, of course, where only solicitors are voted for.

3. But one ballot should be put in each box.

WM. R COX,
Chm. of Dem. Con. Ex. Com.
THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chm. Rep. Ex. Com.

## The Story of Five Aces.

*A Litt'e Game at the Arkansas Hot Springs—How Colonel Gordon Defended His Honor.*

It is a story of five aces says an exchange. It was at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, where only gentlemen and ladies, not ordinary men and women, go. Ephraim Taggart, of Mississippi, and Colonel Charles Gordon, of Galveston, Texas, were there, and they were engaged in a pleasant game of cards. Mr. Taggart lost all of his money, and then, with two aces in his hands, put up his watch against $200 and called. The Colonel with much suavity and a like amount of presence of mind, showed three aces and immediately raked in his watch. Then for some remarkable reason, Ephraim Taggart got angry and said there had been cheating; he never in his life before knew that a single pack or deck of cards had five aces. Colonel Gordon had no time to argue the matter, however. He could simply see the astonishing fact that he had been insulted by the Mississippian. Most men, it strikes us, would have stopped to reflect as to how the extra ace came in the miserable pack. Colonel Gordon merely remarked that he had been insulted, and drawing a knife stabbed Ephraim Taggart to the heart, quietly remarking as he wiped the blood from his knife, that he guessed that would settle it. It was a most dignified argument from beginning to end on the part of Col. Gordon. That excellent man could see nothing, could listen to nothing but the astounding fact that his honor had been insulted, and could reach no conclusion but the one at the point of his knife—sometimes rudely mentioned as murder. The refined society at the Hot Springs but unreasonable conceived it a duty, however, to call up Col. Gordon at a sort of courtmartial. There the colonel stopped to consider the matter in several of its bearings, and magnanimously explained. There were five aces in the pack—that nobody could deny. But had there never been similar accidents before? How should he know that his opponent in the game held the extra ace? He was not a clairvoyant and he did not pretend to any extra wisdom as to cards. He was a gentleman, and he simply knew that his honor had been at stake. He had played a friendly game with Ephraim Taggart and that person had charged him with cheating. What might a gentleman do? His hearers must reflect that murder was his only refuge from a blasted character. The statement, we need hardly remark, had its appropriate effect. The courtmartial gently censured Col. Gordon for having been "overhasty in defending his honor," and then let him go; first, however, we doubt not, inviting him to supper; and the next day the body of the too thoughtless and unhappy Ephraim Taggart was gently laid in the most convenient graveyard. And we shall not visit the Hot Springs of Arkansas this year. The weather is too warm and the journey too long and dusty.

## Our Duty Towards the South.

[New York Herald.]

The President seems to have had what the Scriptures call the "sense of quickening" in reference to South Carolina. We could not believe that the manifold infamies heaped upon that State as "government" could altogether be everlooked. We find now that Judge Mackey has had an interview with the President, a report of which is printed in a South Carolina newspaper. In the conversation as here reported Senator Robertson, having referred to the course Judge Mackey has lately pursued in bringing criminals to justice, General Grant turned sharply to the latter and asked, "Why don't you convict Moses?" The Judge replied that he had not had an opportunity of having the robber Governor brought to justice. The President then remarked that he had heard that a judge had maintained that Moses could not be tried before impeachment, and denounced this proposition that a President or a Governor is above the law as monstrous. He seemed much annoyed at the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and reproached Judge Mackey, for the reason that "every Republican" is responsible for the villany existing there. He emphatically declared that there must be a true reform this fall or the Republican party would at once repudiate the so-called Republicans of South Carolina. He also denounced the conduct of Moses in calling out the militia to defy a process of the Court, and inquired as to what *posse* the Court could raise to enforce its warrants. He was informed that there were enough honest men of sufficient courage to be found to arrest any miscreant. President Grant then affirmed that the Federal troops in South Carolina were "not there to enforce the collection of exhorbitant taxes," and that he wished this to be understood.

We are glad to see that the President shows interest enough in a State so sorely harassed as South Carolina as to express even the moderate opinions here reported. We observe a tendency in the minds of Southern men like Lamar and Southern journals like the Richmond *Dispatch* to encourage this disposition on the part of the President by suggestions that they will support him for a third term as refuge against the criminals ambition of the colored men and their unscrupulous allies. At the same time the Southern people will have to show unusual magnanimity before they can support Grante The President and his party are alone to blame not only for what we see in the Carolinas but for what we see in Louisiana, Alabama and other Southern States.

## A Brilliant Record of Cures.

An American humorist tells us that it would have been money in his pocket if he had been born without a stomach, and then proceeds to figure up the cost of a chronic dyspepsia, to which he is a martyr, and which he says it is possible to cure. On this point, "Josh Billings," (for he is the party referred to) is mistaken. Unless his stomach differs from all other dyspeptic stomachs, Hostetter's Bitters, will cure him in less than three months. This it would be safe to guarantee under any penality. There are a few, a very few, actual specifics for disease in existence, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be set down as one of them. In cases of indigestion it never fails. Persons who had suffered for many years almost every conceivable species of torture from this agonizing complaint, have been permanently cured with the Bitters in six weeks. Hundreds of such instances are on record, authenticated by the testimony of prominent men in every walk of life. eminent physicians among the number. But this celebrated vegetable preparation is something more than a stomachic and tonic. It is also an alterative of wonderful virtue. In liver complaint its effect is as direct and immediate as that of calomel or blue pill, and far, more salutary; and in all diseased conditions of the bowels, notably in cases of constipation, its regulating properties are in the highest degree serviceable. The new settlements in the west and all low-lying tracts of country infested with miasmatic exhalations, so fruitful at this season, of the various types of intermittent fevers, should be always well stocked with this incomparable chologue, which will cure any case of fever and ague in a period varying from three days to three or four weeks, according to the violence of the complaint. Nervous disorders which are always aggravated by the adulterated liquors usually prescribed by the physicians are readily cured by a course of this admirable combination medicine, in which the properties of a stimulant, a tonic and alterative are happily blended.


# PAIN-KILLER,

1840. 1874.

**Time Tests the Merits of all Things.**

Thirty Years is certainly long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine and that the Pain Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it. is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and needs only to be known to be prized, and its reputation as a Medicine of Great Virture, is fully and permanently established. It is the great Family Medicine of the age. Taken internally, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat and Coughs. Taken externally, it cures Bruses, Boils, Felons, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothace, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost Bitten Feet, &c.

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore, it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used in emergency, when we are made to feel the excruciating agony of pain, or the depressing influences of disease. Such a remedial exists in Perry Davis' "Pain Killer," the fame of which has extended over all the earth. Amid the eternal ices of the Polar regions, or beneath the intolerable and burning suns of the tropics its virtures are known and appreciated. And by it suffering humanitd has found relief from many of its ills. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Cough, Cold, Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores and Sprains, Cuts, Stings of insects, &c., and other causes of suffering has secured for it the most prominent position among the medicines of the day. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and take no other.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

July 2nd.—1 mo.


## FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR

Having been solicited by numerous friends I hereby announce myself an Independent Conservative Candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Rowan County. From the experience I have in surveying I feel confident that I can give satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of the office,

J. C BERNHARDT.

July 23, 1874—till elect. pd.


# ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

RALEIGH, N. C.,

**Founded, 1842.**

The sixty-fifth term of this school will commence on Thursday, Sep. 3rd, 1874, and continue twenty weeks. The following term will commence Jan. 21st, 1875, and end June 10th. In beauty, accessibility and healthfulness of situation; social, literary, moral and religious advantages; and moderation in charges, this school is not surpassed by any similar institution in the country.

For a circular containing full particulars apply to the Rector,

REV. ALDERT SMEDES D. D.

Raleigh, N. C.—23, 1874—tf.


## A CARD.

The undersigned for reasons satisfactory to himself, takes this method to withdraw his name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan, for the present canvass. He may prefer his claims at a future time.

VERY RRESPECTFULLY
EMANUAL MILLER.

July 16, 1874—2t.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF ROWAN CO.,

I hereby announce myself a Candidate for the office of High Sheriff of Rowan County. If elected to said office I will endeavor to discharge the duties incumbent upon me with fidelity promptness and strick impartiality, knowing no party in the discharged of my offical duties,

Respectfully,
DAVID. L. BRINGLE.

July 16, 1874 —till day elec.
Intelligencer please copy.

## NOTICE.

In compliance with a Law of Congress, approved June 23rd, 1860, providing for the reissuing of lost or destroyed Land Warrants.

**Notice** is hereby given that I will apply to the Hon. Commissioners of Pensions for a new certificate, or Land Warrant, in place of Land Warrant No. 4115 for 160 acres, issued to me in the name of JOHN CASSELS on the 22nd day of April, 1816, for services as a Private in Capt. Finner's Company, 18th U. S. Infantry, in the war of 1812.—Which Land Warrant was issued to me under act of 1812, and was never sold or located by me,—but was lost or destroyed. I was living in Montgomery County, North Carolina, when I received said Land Warrant,—also at the time it was lost or destroyed, which was in 1824 or 1825

I now reside in the town of Gadsden, County of Etowah and State of Alabama.

his
JOHN T. X CASSELS.
mark

July 16, 1874—six weeks

[Printer's fee $8.50.]


ONE BOX
A
PERFECT CURE
FOR
# CHILLS AND FEVER.

PERFECT PREVENTIVE
OF
**Chills and Fever.**

NO QUININE! NO MERCURY!
NO ARSENIC!

## Dr. Bellamy's Pills.

This invaluable medicine involves a PERFECTLY NEW TREATMENT of CHILLS AND FEVER, and will effectually cure and root out the disease from the system.

1. All other remedies must not be taken when the chill and fever fit is on; but the "Bellamy" Pill *can be taken just as safely when the fit is actually on as at any other time.* Take once a week during the season of Chills and Fever, they will Positively ward off and prevent an attack—making a residence in the most infected districts perfectly safe.

2. The "Bellamy" Pill is also a sure remedy in all cases of Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Typhoid Fever; Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints of all kinds.

3. After you are entirely discouraged and hopeless and all other remedies have failed, make one more trial, procure one Box, of Bellamy's Pills and take them. The proprietor guarantees you an absolute and perfect cure.

Reference is made to the extraordinary cure of Professor Lawrence, Principal of the Institutes of Elocution at New York and Philadelphia. He says as follows:

"About ten years ago, while residing in New Jersey, I had a violent attack of chills and fever. The chill would come on regularly about ten o'clock, and continue for nearly two hours, followed by a burning fever for more than five hours, which no medicine would relieve; and I became so week that I could hardly walk across the room, and could not ascend one flight of stairs in less time than ten minutes. My life became a burden to me. I loathed every kind of food, and even water tasted to me like copperas, I could get no refreshing sleep either by night or by day; the medicine prescribed for me by physicians gave me no relief, and I was fast sinking into the grave. One day a lady persuaded me to purchase a box of Bellamy's Pills. I took three at twelve o'clock noon, and three at night After taking the two doses I felt better, and that night, for the first time in three months, slept for fully eight hours. The next morning I felt much better, and took three more pills. As ten o'clock approached I prepared myself for my daily chill, but to my intense joy my unwelcome visitor did not come; and after eating a hearty dinner at one o'clock, I took three more pills, and at night three more. The next morning, after a delightful night's rest, I arose at seven o'clock, feeling quite well; and although still very week, yet I was able to enjoy my food, and whether eating or drinking, everything tasted sweet and pleasant to me. In about seven days' time I was strong enough to walk four miles, and felt perfectly cured. Ten years have elapsed since then, and I have never had another attack of Chills and Fever.

"P. LAWRENCE,

"NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
"5 East 14th Street."

In conclusion, the proprietor has only to state that he will guarantee to cure any case of Chills and Fever. No *fee* will ever in such case be exacted. The patient is at liberty to pay or not. All that is desired is, that he will forward a certificate of his cure at an early date.

**PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.**

Sold by all Druggists throughout the States and Territories.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price

PHILIP LAWRENCE,
PROPRIETOR,
**23 Dey Street, New York.**

Sold by C. R. Barker, & Co. Salisbury, N. C.

July 16, 1874—1y.



At thirty-five the Average American discovers that he has an "Infernal Stomach," and goes into the hands of the doctors for the remnant of his life. Prevention is better than cure, but DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will both cure and prevent dispepsia, diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, and bladder, and all disorders arising from an "infernal stomach." 4w.


## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the estate of Augustus F. Heilig, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of July A. D. 1875.

CALEB T. BERNHARDT,
Administrator of
AUGUSTUS F. HEILIG, decd.

July 23, 1874—6t.


84 per cent. guaranteed with

1874 TURBINE

N. F. BURNHAM'S

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.



## Simonton Female College.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

REV. S TAYLOR MARTIN, PRESIDENT.

Fall term begins Sep. 22, 1874, and ends Feb. 5, 1875. Spring term begins Feb. 5, 1875, and ends June 22, 1875. Board & tuition, $100. Music, $25.

For other information send for circular.

July 23rd, 1874.—tf.


## CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

HON. W. M. ROBBINS'

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elk Roads, | do | Tuesday | do | 21 |
| Boone, | Watauga, | Wednesday | do | 22 |
| Bradley's Store, | do | Thursday | do | 23 |
| McNail's Store, | Wilkes, | Friday | do | 24 |
| Wilksboro, | do | Saturday | do | 25 |
| Taylorsville, | Alexander, | Monday | do | 27 |
| Stoney Point, | do | Monday night | do | 27 |
| Statesville, | Iredell, | Tuesday | do | 28 |
| Rowan Mills, | Rowan | Wednesday | do | 29 |
| China Grove | " | Thursday | do | 30 |
| Salisbury, | " | Friday | do | 31 |
| Miller's | " | Saturday, | Aug. | 1 |
| Shepherds X Roads, | | Iredwell, Monday | do | 3 |
| Nethernain's | " | Tuesday | do | 4 |
| Chinquepin | Davie | Wednesday | do | 5 |

At all the appointments speaking will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

MR. ROBBINS hopes his constituents will come out to the appointments *en masse* and give a hearing. He has much to say to them in regard to the important questions now pending before the country and vital interest to all the people of the South especially, without respect to party.

Come out, ONE and ALL, and hear what your Representative has to say!

My competor is also invited.

W. M. ROBBINS.

June 25, 1874—tf.


Of all the remedies extant for Bright's disease diabates, gravel, and all affections of the bladder and kidneys, in male or female, Kearney's Extract Buchu is the most reliable and efficacious. No one should be without its Depot, 104 Duane Street New York. Physician in atténdance. Advice gratis.


## NEW MACHINE SHOP.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairing with dispatch. With good tools and twenty-five years experience in the business, satisfaction is guaranteed. Especial attention given to Engine and Boiler work, Cotton Woolen, Mining and Agriculture Machines; and wood turning of all kinds. Shop on Corner of Fulton and Council Street, Salisbury, N. C.

E. H. MARSH.

July 16, 1874—tf.

## TO THE VOTERS OF The 8th Judicial District.

Composed of the Counties of Surry, Yadkin, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, and Rowan:

I take this method of giving more general notice that I am a candidate for the office of JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT in this District. It is deemed improper for one seeking a high Judicial office, to visit the several counties and publicly address his fellow citizens.

I have resided in this District all my life, and have practiced law in some of your Courts for thirty years. If elected, I will truly and justly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, do equal and impartial justice to the public, and to individuals.

THOMAS J. WILSON.

Winston, N. C.,
July 16, 1874—till elect.


## GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,

**Greensboro, N. C.**

This Intitution is again in successful operation, and offers all the advantages of a first class Female College.

The Fall session will begin on Wednesday 29th, July. For catalogue containing terms &c. apply to the President,

REV. T. M. JONES, D. D.
N. H. D. WILSON,
Pres. Board Trustees.


## Postponment of Sale of RAILROAD PROPERTY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley and others, Plaintiffs,

*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. Edwin, N. H. D. Wilson, Assignee, R. M. Walker and others, Defendants.

The sale of the Western North aro lina Railroad [E D.] heretofore ordered by the Court, and advertised to take place at the Court House door in the City of Salisbury, N. C. on the 17th day of June, 1874, has been postponed by a subsequent order of the Court, until the

**17th day of August, A. D., 1874.**

at which time it will take place at the said Court House door in Salisbury, and upon the terms and conditons heretofore published.

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

June 24, 1874-tds.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EIGHT JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

I am a Candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of this judicial District.

As the office is one that should be kept entirely above the baneful influence of party politics, I am not the candidate of any party, and have no political opinions to promulgate. I shall make no canvass of the District, believing it unbecoming in a candidate for a high judicial position to do so. If elected, I desire to assume the office free from all obligations to party or sect, that I may be able the more easily to hold the scales of justice evenly balanced. Salisbury, N. C. June, 18th, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY

Salisbury Intelligencer, Salem Press, Winston Sentinel and Republican, Danbury Reporter and Mt. Airy Visitor, copy till day of election and send bill to W. H. B.


## Mount Pleasant Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

REV. P. A. STROBEL, MRS. E. M. STROBEL, } *Principals.*

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday August 3rd, 1874.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing all the branches usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

The following will be the rates of tuition per session of five months.

| | |
|---|---|
| English branches from $7.50 to .... | $15.00 |
| The above with ancient languages | $20.00 |
| Music..... | $20.00 |
| Use of instruments..... | $3.00 |
| Incidentals..... | $2.00 |

None but thoroughly competent Teachers will be employed in the different departments.

Board, including lights & fuel from $11.00 to $12.50 per month.

Payments will be expected one half in advance.

For Circulars. Address.

REV. P. A. STROBEL,
MT. PLEASANT, Carbarrus Co.

July 2. 1874—1mo.



## 25 Premiums Given away on the 1st. of August.

We propose to have another Soda Water premium drawing on the night of Aug. 1st, at which time there will be twenty-five fine premiums. Given to our Soda Water customers.

Parties holding Nos. 1498. & 230 are informed they have drawn the 1st 2 premiums, and are requested to bring up their checks and take their premiums and in case they fail to call by the next drawing the premiums will be again drawn for.

C. R. Barker & Co.

June 18, 1874—7tf.


NORTH CAROLINA, Alexander County, } In the Probate Court. June 19, 1874.

VANDEVER TEAGUE

*Against.*

MOSES TEAGUE, W. S. TEAGUE, OF VANDEVER TEAGUE, SR. } EXECUTORS.

In this proceeding it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William F. Austin, Vandever L. Austin, William Bell and wife Elizabeth, White & wife Elmira and the Heirs of Leander Austin, whose names are not known, defendants in said proceeding, 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, N. C., summoning the said defendants to appear before the judge of probate of Alexander County, at his office in the Court House at Taylorsville, N. C., on the 1st day of September next, and answer plaintiffs complaint, a copy of which is deposited in the office of said Judge of Probate otherwise the case will be experte as to them.

E. M. STEVENSON, C. S. C.
and Judge of Probate.

June 25, 1874—tf.

[Printers fee $8.50.]


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. Klutts, Druggist Salisbury, N. C

May 7, 1874.—3m.



## 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 having determined to go 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.