

Buxton 68; Parnell 17.
Lincoln gives Pool 905; Parnell, 340;
Schenck, 936; Davison 294; and elects
the conservative ticket.
Davie county gives Pool 838 Parnell,
591; Wilson for Judge, 891; Bailey
612; Dobson for Solicitor 849; Joyce
661; Robbins for Congress 886, Cook
641; and elects C. O. Sanford, Sheriff,
H. B. Howard, Clerk, E. Gaither, Register,
W. K. Gibbs, Surveyor, W. Bailey,
Coroner, P. H. Cain, T. T. Maxwell,
John Lunn, N. A. Peebles, W. Day-
vold, Commissioners—all conservatives
by majorities ranging from 224 to 315.
J. H. Clement, Esq., is elected to the
Senate from this district by 1000 or 1200
majority, and it is said they are still
waiting for him in some of the remote pre-
vinces. Mr. Anderson is elected to the
House.
Randolph County gives Pool 1227,
Parnell, 1069; John Kerr for Judge, 1263,
Ruffin, 1167; Studwick for Solicitor 1256,
Bason 1160; Seales for Congress, 1356,
Henderson 1105; and elects a Radical
Sheriff and S. C. Clark, Surveyor, Cor-
oner, 2 County Commissioners, and con-
servative members to the Legislature and
to the other county offices.
Burke County gives Pool 820, Parnell
407; Avery for Solicitor, 1106, Gudge,
161; Vance for Congress 576, Durham
506; Col. S. McT. Tate, Demo. for Reps.
559, Capt. Mills for Senate 768,
Young 631; Peason Rep., 822. All the
county officers Democratic.
Caldwell County gives Pool a majority
of 600, Vance 500 and elects the entire
Democratic ticket.
Catawba gives Pool 1250, Parnell 104;
Ashe 1248, Davidson 114; and W. H. H.
Coble for Solicitor 1770, and elects the
regular Democratic ticket.
Davidson gives Pool 203 majority;
Seales, 167 majority; Alfred Hargrave,
Democrat, for the Senate, 333; Solomon
A Mook, Dem., for House, 182; M H
Pitkin, 66; C F Lowe, clerk, 481; D
Loflin, Sheriff, 76; W H Hunt, Treasurer,
353; J H Finch, Register, 74; Riley
Leonard, Coroner, 206; and B B Roberts,
303; E Bailey, 226; E Raper, 276; H
C Hedrick, 260; S A Spaugb, 256;
County Commissioners—all Democrats.
Stanly gives Pool 428 majority; Buxton,
336; Pemberton, for Solicitor, 879;
Ashe, for Congress, 527; and elects A C
freeman to the House and Dr. Anderson
to the Senate, W H Hearne, Sheriff; J M
Bedwin, clerk; J W Sayers, Register;
H Randall, Surveyor; N P Efford, Cor-
oner; M B Howell, Treasurer; and David
Ritchey, David Spencer, W P Moss, W
R McSwen and E W Davis, County
Commissioners. All Democrats and
elected by handsome majorities.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Official vote:
Pool 2,165; Parnell, 1,967. For Con-
gress, Waddell, democrat, 2,154; McKay,
republican, 1,997. For Judge, Fuller,
democrat, 2,080; Buxton, republican, 2,
071. For Solicitor, Pemberton, democrat,
2,176; McDonald, republican, 1,961. For
Senate, Pogram, democrat, 2,180; Har-
rington, republican, 1,994. For House,
McKee, democrat, 2,155; Jessup, dem-
ocrat, 2,170; Lutorio, republican, 2,010.
Entire democratic county ticket elected.
Democratic gain of 190 over vote of 1872,
and a gain of one member of the Legisla-
ture.
NEW HANOVER.—The regular radical
ticket in New Hanover is elected—Hess-
ton elected Clerk. The legislative ticket
is composed of blacks.
DUPLIN.—McKoy and Waddell's ma-
jority will be an increased vote over last
election not less than 725 majority.
Pool's majority will be 800. Duplin,
O. K. and check.
The Newbern Times (rad.) claims the
election of Seymour for Judge by 600
majority; and Lon J. Moore, for Solicitor
by 1,400.
JUDGE KEOR is undoubtedly elected in
the Seventh District over Col. Thomas
Ruffin by about 200 to 400 majority.
A glorious victory. Ruffin is dead now.
IREDELL COUNTY (OFFICIAL).
Pool 1,622; Parnell 806; Robbins 1,
855; Cook 952; Col. W. H. Cowles,
Conservative elected Solicitor. Armfield
and Linsay elected to the Senate. A. O.
Sharpe and A. F. Gaither to the Legisla-
ture. Conservatives elected to all county
offices.
CARTERET.—Appleton Oaksmith, in-
dependent, has been elected over Martin,
democrat, by about 200 majority. Pool's
majority about 400, small democratic gain.
McKoy's and Waddell's majority estimated
at about 200.
GREENE.—Taylor, Democrat, elected to
the House, being a democratic gain.
FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT.
Perquimans gives Yeates 19 majority,
against 260 in '72 for Cobb. It gives
Parnell 117 majority. Cobb loses in
Chester 51 votes. Gets majority 133 at
against 184 in '72.
ASKOS.—Ashe, democrat, 183 major-
ity. Buxton, republican, for Judge, 32
majority. Pool 143 majority; democratic
gain of 45.
CABARRUS.—Official vote—Pool's ma-
jority 409, a democratic gain of 59 over
Merrimon's vote. Anderson, dem., for
the Senate, has 313 majority in Cabarrus
and over 100 in Stanley.
Forsyth county elects Wheeler (rep.)
to the Legislature, but gives Robbins a
majority of 197.
Burke, McDowell, Catawba and Iredell
elects democratic Representatives.
Waddell for Congress, and McKoy for
Judge are both elected by from 800 to
1,000 majority.
CABARRUS.—Schenck, democrat, for
Judge, obtained 548 majority. Montgom-
ery, democrat, for Solicitor, 575 majority.
Means, democrat, for Congress, 743 ma-
jority, being a gain of some 75 over the
Merrimon majority.
STONES.—A gain obtained about 300
majority, by a gain over the Merrimon
vote of some 300. Seales, democrat, for
Congress, about 800 majority. Cooke,
radical, elected to the Senate, from Stokes
and Forsyth by a small majority.
FOURTH.—Parnell carried the county
by some 100 majority, being about the
vote of 1872. Cooke received majority
for the Senate. Wheeler, republican,
elected to the House by some 100 ma-
jority. Democratic Sheriff elected.
IREDELL COUNTY.—Pool 1623, Parnell
806, Robbins 1855, Cook 950. All the
conservative nominees elected for county
offices.

GASTON.—W. A. Stowe, con., elected
Representative, and all the conservative
nominees elected for county officers ex-
cept the Clerk of Superior Court. E. H.
Withers, old Clerk, was re-elected over
Torrence, conservative nominee.
Alexander county gives Pool and Rob-
bins 350 majority. Carson, Ind., elected
to the House.
Yadkin county gives a gain of 100 for
Robbins.—Glenn, rep., beats Hampton
dem., for the House. Republican gain.
ROTFERD.—Eleven townships in
Rutherford give Logan a majority of 119.
Logan carries the county for Judge by
about 200, and Carson by about 500.
Durham carries it by about 500. The
democrats probably elect a member to the
Legislature, Clerk of the Court and Reg-
ister. Nothing from Polk county.
UNION.—This county gives Pool a
majority of 8,43; Fuller 223; Ashe 970;
McAuley (Senate) 663; Pemberton (So-
licitor) 805. This is a conservative gain.
The whole county ticket is elected.

Coralina Wachman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY AUGUST 13.

SHALL WE HAVE A CON- VENTION?

By the recent glorious victory, we have
it in our power to hold a convention of
the people of the State. Shall we have
it? We say, by all means. It is, at
present, of all the desirable things, the
most needed. It is well known that the
Legislature can do little or nothing without
coming in conflict with the present oppres-
sive constitution. There is in fact nothing
the Legislature can do of much importance,
of real value, in bringing about much
needed relief, reformation, and good or-
der—until the State constitution shall
have been remedied, rewritten, and made
to conform to our necessities and changed
condition.
Our victory means, a Convention, re-
formation, low taxes, just and equitable
laws, good government. Let there be
no misinterpretation.

The Darkies and Rads are quite low
spirited at the result of the election in this
State, and the Democratic triumph in
Tennessee and Kentucky. But they
should not be. The success of the Dem-
ocratic Party is the best thing that ever
happened for the colored race, and this we
hope to convince them of before a great
while. The white people have nothing
but the kindest feelings for the blacks, but
they are not willing that the blacks shall
be their rulers, or that they shall be re-
quired to recognize them as social equals.
The Democrats will protect them in all
their legal and political rights, and secure
to them impartial justice as citizens. Let
them not therefore despond, but rather
rejoice that the administration of public
affairs has been plucked from the hands
of irresponsible men.
Many colored men in this county voted
for Conservative candidates and thereby
helped to elect them. We are glad to
see them take such interest in the
selection of good men, and we do not believe
they will ever regret the course they have
taken.

DEPLORABLE—DEMORALIZING— DEGRADING—DISGUSTING—DEPIL- ING—DESTROYING—DEATH-DEAL- ING!

We think the first impression of a well-
regulated mind, while listening to many of
the speeches by all parties during the late
political canvass, would have been a desire
that some power would stop either the
mouths of the speakers or the ears of the
public. Next, an anxious solicitude would
have arisen that so lady of respectability or
child of tender years should be within hear-
ing. Finally, such a mind would have been
completely overwhelmed by a feeling of the
profoundest astonishment and disgust—the
bitterest regret and mortification—on thus
witnessing the sudden and unprecedented
degeneracy in the character of Southern gen-
tlemen, distinguished as it ever has heretofore
been by the nicest sense of honor and
the most delicate purity and unrivalled
dignity of language. Can it be possible, he
would have been tempted to exclaim, the
Yankee school of politics established since
the war and the hybrid political associates
of the last nine years already so far be-
neamed our better natures and polluted the
fountain-head of our higher sensibilities?
Have we indeed and at last come to this
forn and pitiable pass—to listen with com-
placency and even add our applause to the
slimy stream of profanity, vulgarity, slang,
vituperation and abuse, which comes reeking
from the hot beds of the North and the cess-
pools of the South? Can men of honor and
integrity, commonly accredited as fit to be
entrusted with the highest and holiest of
secular charges—the care of our vital inter-
ests—stoop so low as to utter these misera-
ble harangues, which are justly character-
ized in the caption of this article, as alike deplora-
ble in spirit—demoralizing and degrading
in tendency and effect—disgusting to every
elevated and ennobling instinct of our na-
tures—defiling the public taste by wholesale
pollution—destroying the public judgment
by perverting it into base and illegitimate
channels—dealing death to public morals
with a well sweeping stroke which prostrates
hundreds at a blow?
We know that we may, and very likely
shall be, charged with being over-excited
about this matter. But we appeal to those
who heard and are capable of rightly judging
what they heard from all parties both in this
and other districts. If it is not an alarming
and a growing evil? We fearlessly and
candidly appeal to our citizens of age and
reputation to say if the frequent and untiringly
gratuitous and uncalled-for allusions to the

personal and private character of opponents
—the obscene and really blackguardly stor-
ies and illustrations—the profane interlard-
ing and embellished perversions of fact, and
above all the general tone of vulgarity from
which candidates often sought to add pauper
ornaments and gutter nosegays to their
speeches, to excite the prejudices and laugh-
ter of the populace—things by far too foul
to be cited and by far too unparalled to be
alluded to only with becoming brevity and
sorrow in these columns—if we have not
cause for criticism, and for exercising prompt-
ly our right as censors of public opinion and
conduct, and guardians of public morals?
No greater moral curse could possibly be
inflicted upon the people than to be called
out to listen to such speeches as we have
heard from candidates this year. Never have
we heard anything so peculiarly adapted to
ruin the judgment and pervert the taste of
that large class of honest yeomanry whom
these public speakers are appointed to edify,
to improve and to instruct—the pliable mass
of voters, whom they have the dear but
responsible privilege of moulding at their
will, by fervid and timely words, into forms
of plastic political power and elegance, or vile
mobs of unwieldy and unmanageable and
crushing proportions.
We utterly deny the necessity of any such
departures from decency and respectability.
We here and now enter our solemn protest
against any and all species of apology for it
—the attempt to palliate or excuse a down-
right and deliberate insult to the good sense
of the people by pleading the necessity of
circumstances and the evil example of oppo-
nents will be exactly futile, and will only
make the matter worse. Indefensible and
inexcusable as it is anywhere and at any
time, we would be recreant to our duty, did
we not most promptly, decidedly, and with
all due severity, condemn it. When we neg-
lect to denounce the like, we may be account-
ed allies and partisans of public licentious-
ness. No two wrongs can make a right.
We may not do evil that good may come.
And the man who shocks the public ear by
vulgar and blasphemous language, for the
purpose of fastening a stigma upon his op-
ponent, blackens himself in the estimation of
his fellow-men, and incurs self degradation.
Do great men rave at mean ones? Do pure
men resort to slang and vulgarity to put a
deeper blot on the already stained? Do good
men blaspheme by insinuation—by
covertly profane words, stories and gestures,
in order to turn the tide of popular laughter
against an adversary? Alas, for our coun-
try! Her hope must be in God alone—for it
is He only that can save her from the wick-
edness of those who, while honestly chosen
to serve at her altars, are busy in defiling
her temples!

MOUNT VERNON, N. C.
July 28th, 1874.

DEAR WATCHMAN!—There is not a country
under the sun where the people would not
prefer a king to a thousand petty tyrants
—the presence and control of a wise, intelli-
gent and rightful set of nobles to the suffrage
of a promiscuous, ignorant and unprincipled
crowd, composed of the dregs of all other
nations and the maggots and muck-worms
of their own. Yet I would not advocate the
claims of absolute monarchy in America to
insure the happiness and prosperity of the
people, no more than I would run headlong
and blindly to copy the most despotic and
well-intended but too numerous, despotic
and exclusive aristocracy in ancient Europe.
However, it may be beneficial occasionally
to review, with unprejudiced eye, the honest
experiments and pardonable errors of the
older nations; and, by contrast, get a better
idea of the object of the founders of our Re-
public, and of our latter day unprincipled
and unscrupulous republicanism run wild—of
the difference between freedom and slavery.
In the olden time, the people inhabiting
the countries now called England, France,
Russia, Germany, Italy and Spain very truly
imagined that "the most powerful stimu-
lus to virtue and industry, and the best
method to improve the mind and dignify
the virtuous citizens." To this end they
made nobility hereditary, and preclud-
ed to the rest of the citizens the paths which
lead to distinction." After the lapse of years
had brought this order of things to maturity,
they found themselves involved by it in
unpleasant difficulties and complications, from
which it was well nigh impossible to extricate
themselves. A few particular families,
absorbing all the honors, offices and emolu-
ments of the realm, the poorer and plebeian
and less fortunate agriculturists, artisans
and trades-people lost, in the majority of
instances, all enterprise and ambition, and
"fell into a lethargy, actual and passive,
and handerafters." Especially was this the
result in Spain, and also in part of Italy.
Nor was this all. Two distinct nations
were generally formed in the same State, as
a necessary and unavoidable consequence,
—one which at length had nothing in common
with the other, and a more or less unscrup-
ulously unhappy condition of such regions as
Hungary, Bohemia, Poland and Brittany.
There "a nobility, insufferably lofty, formed
a class absolutely distinct from the rest of
the citizens."
Oligarchy, we can therefore perceive, has
had its day of trial and failure, all over Eu-
rope. But in our United States we have
never ventured into the very opposite and
more fearful extreme of a licentious freedom,
and a democracy of dunces and devils—
a thing which our coolly-calculating forefathers
found to have been horrified at, as decent and
sane individuals—a thing which, in founding
the government, they could never have ant-
icipated—for while they strove to avoid the
evils of an Oligarchy, from which past ex-
perience warned them, on the one hand, they
had no more stomach for Mongrelism, Amal-
gamation and Filth, on the other, than any
well raised Englishman has for the cannibal
dainties and dog-meat pies which are the
favorite repasts of the inhabitants of the
coast of Guinea.
Doubtless the original settlers of any new
country like this, and their lawful heirs and
descendants—in our case, the very white
men (and their posterity) who first subdued
the wilderness and the savages of Massa-
chusetts and Virginia—are and ought to be
their rightful rulers. The balance of power
must and should remain in their hands—un-
less, by paradox, we should suppose it to be
wrested from them by a superior in-coming
race. The idlers, criminals, ignorances
and idiots of their own blood, not entitled to
the appellation or privilege of white men,
and every stinking, dirty, lousy mother-son
and miserable, Heaven-cursed mongrel of in-
fernal stock have no true part or lot in it;
and to use a homely phrase, they should "keep
to their place" of servants and dependants,
giving honor and implicit obedience to their
"masters."
These should no more be allowed a vote
than vice should be allowed to take the

cover of Virtue, had men to usurp the hon-
ors and to take possession of the earnings of
good men, or the Devil to rule in Heaven.
The laws of suffrage, in the model Repub-
lic, should be restricted by three paramount
considerations, viz:—
First, the irrevocable law of superiority,
which has been established throughout Nature
by Nature's God, and confirmed by all
history, and which gives the white man pos-
session of every land he discovers.
Secondly, the criterion of intelligence.
Thirdly, the qualification of morality.
But this would be more like building a
castle on the clouds in the air than anything
you may say, and with truth—such an
Arcadia would exist only in the imagination
of the writer—in a word it is impracticable.
While everybody knows and acknowledges
the impracticability of any system of eth-
ics, there is always a grand necessity for the
code—and one simplicity is to live up to it
just as nearly as we can.
How should we endeavor as nearly as pos-
sible, to live up to this code at the present
time?
First, by firm protest, through our words,
example and influence, against all such
legislation, who will speak their own con-
science, and give the Yankee to fully and
clearly understand that we have most "po-
tent, deep and mighty" reasons for the faith
that is in us—that we can not, will not and
dare not harbor the faintest idea of negro
equality; and that they must first alter the
laws of Nature and usurp the powers of Om-
nipotence, before they can accomplish any
such an insane and devilish scheme.
E. P. H.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH QUESTION.

The text of Mr. Disraeli's speech
against Mr. Gladstone's "six resolu-
tions" in relation to the Public Wor-
ship bill brings him into notice as a
defender of the purity of Protestantism.
He admitted that the "Public Worship
Regulation bill" was not a Government
measure, but said that Mr. Gladstone
having spoken against it, he (Mr.
Disraeli) would do his best to help it
through. He considers the existence
of High, Low, and Broad Church
parties in the establishment as natural,
and defined them very happily as
representing "ceremony, enthusiasm,
and free speculation." But Ritualism
he declared to be the "mass in mas-
querade," and doctrines which he con-
sidered well enough when held by
Catholics, he objected to when held by
clergymen "who have made a solemn
compact with the nation to reject them."
He was the more anxious for the
passage of the bill because a great
struggle between the temporal and
spiritual powers is coming on, and
England's safety will then be found
in adhering to the principles of the
Reformation.

Aaron Burr.

Henry Ward Beecher says: Aaron Burr
was a keener thinker than George Wash-
ington. He was a far more ingenious
man, a more active man, and, if he had
been a moral man, and maintained normal
relations with his fellow men, and with
the laws of rectitude, he would have been
an abler man. Washington was a man of
good sense, but he was not a man of gen-
ius in any direction, except that of con-
science. He was a man of singular equity,
great disinterestedness, and of pure and
upright intent. Sagacious he was, by a
light which came from integrity. He en-
dured, having faith to believe that right
was right, and that it was safe, and that
in the end right would prevail. That
which made Washington the only great
hero of our revolutionary struggle was the
light of the moral element that was in him
—not any intellectual genius which he
possessed, or any remarkable executive
power. And if you look back on the
names in our history that have stood the
test, you will find that they have been
men who were fruitful in the highest mor-
tal element. And as time goes on, those
men who lack these elements sink lower
and lower till they set below the horizon;
and those who possess them, to rise high-
er, until they reach the meridian, with un-
fading splendor, to shine upon history and
the world.

An Unwholesome Season.

The closing days of winter and the early days
of spring are very trying to the feeble and sen-
sitive and are apt to affect unpleasantly even
the more robust and vigorous. Nothing can
be more unwholesome to the nerves or more
depressing to the spirits than damp, chilling
winds, fogs and cold rains, and of such unwell-
come visitors we have a superabundance at this
season. Common prudence suggests, therefore,
the propriety of fortifying the system against
insidious enemies of health and comfort, and
the experience of more than a quarter of a cen-
tury points to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the
all-sufficient sanitary safeguard under such
unfavorable circumstances. An accession of vital
strength and energy is what is required to meet
and overcome the unhealthy elements now
present in the atmosphere. This increase of
vital power, so necessary to meet the extraordi-
nary drafts which an inclement season makes
upon the system and the constitution, can be
readily acquired by taking from two to three
doses of Hostetter's Bitters daily during the
winter and Spring months. The nature of this
celebrated restorative is well known to the pub-
lic. It is composed of an absolutely pure dis-
tillative stimulant, medicated with the extracts
and juices of the most effective tonic, alterative,
anti-bilious and laxative roots and herbs known
to medical science. To the combination of
these excellent ingredients, in proportions suit-
able to the exigencies of enfeebled, languid
and diseased systems, the great tonic-alterative
uses its efficiency as a preventive and curative.
A course of it commenced now, will prevent all
danger of fever and ague, rheumatism, or other
ailments arising from cold and damp peculiar
to the spring months, and also prove a safeguard
against the attacks of dyspepsia and liver com-
plaint which so frequently occur at this period
of the year.

How They Waltz at Put in Bay.

From the Cincinnati Times.

"People may say that a waltz is a waltz,
but it is a mistake: as much as to say that
a dog is a dog; for there are dogs and
dogs, and there are waltzes and waltzes.
With one person it is the poetry of motion;
with another it is about as awkward a per-
formance as putting yourself upon a level
and going through the motion of run-
ning up stairs would be. A Kentucky
girl is a natural waltzer, and she does it
with a charming *chic* and *abandon*. An
Ohio girl's waltzing is easy, graceful, and
"melodious." If she happens to come
from Cincinnati and across the Rhine, she
swings dreamily round and round in the
old-fashioned "Dutch waltz." If she comes
from Chicago, she throws her hair back,
jumps up and cracks her heels together,
and carries off her astonished partner as
though a simoon had struck him, and
knocks over all intervening obstacles in
her mad career around the room. If she
is from Indiana, she creeps closely and
timidly up to her partner, as though she
would like to get into his vest pocket, and
melts away with ecstasy as the waltzing
strains of the "Blue Danube" sweep
through the hall. If she is from Missou-
ri, she crooks her body in the middle like
a door-hinge, takes her partner by the
shoulders, and makes him miserable in
trying to hop around her without tread-
ing on her No. 9 shoes. If she comes from
Michigan, she astonishes her partner by
now and then working in a touch of the
melodious shuffle, or a bit of pigeon-wing,
with the waltz step; and if she comes from
Arkansas, she throws both arms around
his neck, rolls up her eyes as she floats
away, and is heard to murmur, "Oh, lug
me, John!"

THE LATEST NEW WRINKLE.

A hotel dinner-table feature, which was begun
at the Statute House, New York, early
in the summer, has been introduced at
Saratoga with success. The Saratoga
Star speaks of the flower feature: "At
every plate the show-white napkins, taste-
fully folded, are placed in the clear cut
glass goblets, and carefully disposed in
every napkin is a beautiful button-hole
bouquet. These are intended for the guests,
and are cheerfully appropriated. The
effect, both while the bouquet embellish
the napkins, and after they have been
transferred to the button-hole of the gen-
tlemen's coat, and to the bosoms of the
ladies' dresses, is very pretty and pleas-
ing. The Sunday bill of fare is hand-
somer illuminated, and being so pretty
all of them are carried away from the table
as a souvenir.

Stamp your old Deeds.

The Internal Revenue act imperatively
requires the affixing of stamps to the deeds,
mortgages and other similar instruments
which were executed in the decade that
began on the first day of October, 1862,
and ended with the last day of Septem-
ber, 1872. The waste of stamps invali-
dates such instruments, no matter under
what circumstances they were issued.
Heretofore an interested party could only
affix the badge of taxation to an instru-
ment under a penalty of double the amount
of taxes remaining unpaid—in no case
less than five dollars—besides the price of
the proper stamp.
The unjust piece of legislation was
repented at the last session of Congress
and the act has been approved, and is
now a law. According to the provisions
of the new act any interested party can
affix the stamp necessary to the writing
in this way: "The person desiring to
stamp the same shall appear with the
document, instrument or paper, or copy
thereof, before some judge or a clerk of
a court of record, and before him affix
the proper stamp; and the said judge or clerk
shall endorse on the same or copy a cer-
tificate under his hand when made by
said judge, and under his hand and seal
when made by said clerk, setting forth
the date at which time, and the place
when the stamp was so affixed, the name
of the person presenting said writing or
copy, the fact that it was thus affixed,
and that the stamp was duly canceled in
his presence."

The Great Danger of Ministers.

From the New York Observer.

The establishment of such relations be-
tween a pastor and his flock as to exist
for him that intimacy which ought to exist
only in the domestic circle is an evil of fer-
ocious tendency and unspokeable danger.
Ministers are censurable in a high degree who
encourage their people, men or women, to
come to them with family matters or secret
sorrow. Some men are sensible, serious
and delight to get and give all they can
of social news, and the more correct the richer
the prize. They encourage revelations when
their ears should be deaf to everything ap-
proaching to scandal. All judicious pastors
discourage familiarity on the part of their
people, especially of the female denomina-
tion.
For this way lies the danger. A silly
woman, pious perhaps, but very soft and
shallow, bears the stirring words of her elo-
quent pastor is roused, warmed, soothed,
exalted—she thinks edited—and straightway
she believes him to be the man sent to do
her good. She sends him his study to tell
her how much enjoyment she finds in his
words; or she writes him a letter and pours
out her little soul full of twaddle about it
in gratitude for what her dear pastor has done
for her; how she loves him, as a friend given
to her for good and comfort; and so on, and
so on, more and more, running into a man-
ish sentimentality, a sickening man-wor-
ship, disgusting to every sensible person, but
very near to a vain, worldly preacher, who
seeks only to make his hearers "feel good."
Such people never give to their pastor to ask
"what they think and comfort, and so on, and
so on, more and more, running into a man-
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ship, disgusting to every sensible person, but
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very near to a vain, worldly preacher, who
seeks only to make his hearers "feel good."

BEAUTIFUL METALIC GRAVE COVERING.

Is now offered to every one interested in beautifying and protecting the graves of their deceased relatives.

They are made in four sizes, with a variety of styles, ranging in price from \$25 to \$60, according to size and style. Can be painted any color desired, sanded or galvanized to suit the taste of purchasers. A galvanized plate, containing whatever inscription parties desire, is furnished with each mound free of charge.

THIS HANDSOME DECORATION

is offered at such prices as to place it within reach of all. We invite the citizens and public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Specimen can be seen at J. A. Ramsay's office.

C. PLYLER, Agent.
Sailsbury, N. C.—Aug. 6, 1874—4f

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

Craft and Sailor, Proprietors:
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.
Great inducements offered to pur-
chasers of Fruit, Tree, Grape Vines,
Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.
Price list now ready, with list of leading
varieties. Send for it.
Address: CRAFT & SAILOR,
Red Plains, Yadkin Co.,
Aug. 6, 1874—4f

Salisbury Male Academy.

The Fall Session commences on Aug. 21st
1874, and will continue twenty weeks.

RATES OF TUITION.

For English Branches \$3 per month
Classical & Higher Mathematics, 55
Contingent Fee, \$1
Monthly Payment required
A. S. MURPHY,
PRINCIPAL.
Aug. 6, 1874—1mo.

84 per cent. guaranteed with
1874 TURBINE
N. F. BURMAN'S

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and
sold at less price than any other
first-class "Water Wheel."
Send for a Pamphlet and be con-
vinced. N. F. BURMAN, York, Pa.

STOLEN

\$50 Reward
STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, Thurs-
day night last, (July 30th), a large CHESTNUT
SORKER HORSE.
My place is in Cabarrus county, on the Gold
Hill road about 40 miles from Concord. The
horse has a white star in the face, a slim tail,
shows much of the white of his eyes when
looking around; has white specks under his
tail; one white leg, and is quite a showy ani-
mal. He was tracked in the direction of Salis-
bury, but could not be traced farther.
If I will give \$50 for the recovery of my
horse, and \$25 more for the arrest and convic-
tion of the thief. Address me at Mt. Pleasant,
N. C.
MOSES KLUTZ.
Aug. 6, 1874—3t.

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 of stu-
dents, \$100. Music, \$25.
For 23rd information send for circular.
July 2, 1874—1f.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of
Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated
Essay on the radical cure
(without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or
Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses,
Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity,
Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSTI-
TUTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-in-
dulgence or sexual extravagance; &c.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only six
cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable
Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years'
successful practice, that the alarming conse-
quences of self-abuse may be radically cured
without the dangerous use of internal medicine
or the application of the knife; pointing out a
mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effec-
tual, by means of which every sufferer, no mat-
ter what his condition may be, may cure himself
cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of
every youth and every man in the land.

Send under seal, in a plain envelope, to any
address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two
post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4586.

NOTICE.

In compliance with a Law of Congress, ap-
proved June 22nd, 1860, providing for the re-
issuing of lost or destroyed Land Warrants.
Notice is hereby given that I will apply to
the Hon. Commissioners of Pensions for a new
certificate of Land Warrant, in place of Land
Warrant No. 4115 of 160 acres, issued to me
in the name of JOHN CASSELL on the 22nd day
of April, 1846, for services as a Private in Capt.
Penner's Company, 1st 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 de-
stroyed. I was living in Montgomery County,
North Carolina, when I received said Land
Warrant,—also at the time it was lost or de-
stroyed, which was in 1824 or 1825.
I now reside in the town of Gadaden, County
of Etowah and State of Alabama.

JOHN T. X. CASSELL,
mark
July 16, 1874—six weeks
[Printer's fee \$8.50.]

Store House for Rent in Statesville.

For Rent and possession given immedi-
ately, the BEST STAND, for a Dry Goods or
mixed Stock business, in Statesville, with a
large warehouse attached for storing pro-
duce, Wagon Yard, &c. Rates of rent oppor-
tunity to establish business in this growing
Town successfully.
Apply to E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Statesville, N. C.
Aug. 6—3ms.

Mount Pleasant Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
REV. P. A. STROBEL, }
Miss. 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 Semina-
ries. 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
to \$22.50 per week, including board.
Use of Instruments, \$3.00
Incidentals, \$2.00
None but thoroughly competent Teachers
will be employed in the different depart-
ments.
Board, including lights & fuel from \$11.00
to \$12.50 per week, including board.
Payments will be expected one half in
advance.
For Circulars, Address:
REV. P. A. STROBEL,
MT. PLEASANT, CAROLINA CO.
July 2, 1874—1mo.

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 PER-
FECTLY 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
until the chill and fever fit is on; but the "Bell-
amy" Pills can be taken just as safely when
the fit is actually on, as at any other time. Take
one a week during the season of Chills and
Fever. The chill will come on regularly
and prevent an attack—making a residence in the
most infected districts perfectly safe.
2. The "Bellamy" Pills is also a sure remedy
in all cases of Intermittent Fever, Remittent
Fever, Typhoid Fever, Sick Headache, Indi-
gestion, 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 Bel-
lamy'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 Insti-
tute of Education at New York and Philadel-
phia. 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 weak that I could
hardly walk across the room, and could not
ascend one flight of stairs in less than two
minutes. My life became a burden to me.
I lost sleep every kind of food, and even water
tasted to me like sulphur. 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 pur-
chase 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, but
that night, for the first time in three months,
I 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 eight three more.
The next morning, after a delightful night's rest,
I arose at seven o'clock, feeling quite well; and
although still very weak, yet I was able to en-
joy 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 for the first time in
ten years had 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 give one dollar for every
case of Chills and Fever. No fee will ever be
exact. The no-fee policy is in liberty to
pay or not. All that is desired is, that he