

Corolina Watchman.

SALISBURY THURSDAY AUGUST 20.

In this Congressional District Major Robbins' majority will, we think, reach 4,500, the largest of any in the State.

We will give a correct list of the members elect to the Legislature as soon as we can get it; also the other officers elect, with the popular vote.

Two weeks have passed since the election, and yet we are unable to give our readers the full returns. We suppose our friends at different points, from whom we expected reports, were so well pleased at the result in their respective localities, that they gave themselves up wholly to rejoicing, not feeling disposed to make out returns for the newspapers.

The result, however, will not be very different from the statement we gave in our last. If any change it is for the better.

Grant as the Democratic candidate for the 3rd Term is gravely talked of by some of the half-crazed would-be leaders of the party. Such a proposition is so stupid and so revolting to the sensibilities of true Democrats and decent people generally, that it would seem unnecessary to refer to it as being in the least possible. But when we remember that Horace Greeley was brought forward in the same invidious and covert manner, it behooves the press to speak out promptly against the revolting proposition. There is no surer method of bringing defeat and utter discomfiture to the Democratic Party than to nominate Grant as its candidate for the Presidency, and no party would so richly deserve humiliation, degradation, should it do such a stupid thing.

The nomination of Horace Greeley was the work of galvanized Democrats, hungry wolves, and real enemies of the party. It never was endorsed by any considerable number of real democrats, but was mainly espoused and engineered by a set of hybrids, mis-called Liberals. The same element is now trying to foist Grant upon the party. There will be found a worthless office-hunting fellow here and there who will be ready to shout for Grant, but we hardly imagine that enough can be induced to do so to raise a decent noise. No, we have had enough of Liberalism, Radicalism and Grantism. Let us stand true and worthy Democrats for our electors and bearers, and fight the next battle on sound Democratic principles and we will win. We have sacrificed enough in going out of the party after candidates.

Mrs. Helen M. L. Millington, of Ontario, N. Y., has written a defense of Beecher. She thinks that inasmuch as Solomon was blamed for keeping a whole female seminary in his private residence, Beecher ought not to be blamed for—well, for anything. Mrs. Millington, you had better dry up. Get thee to a nunnery. Unmuzzled as you are, you are more dangerous to the community than would be a howling rascal of the mountains.—Louisville Courier-Journal

Now, there is just as much sense, propriety and religion in what Mrs. Helen M. L. Millington says, as there is in the great mass of matter issued from the Northern Daily Press after week in behalf of Beecher. Ninety-nine out of every hundred newspapers in the North defend Mr. Beecher, notwithstanding he has utterly failed to refute the damaging charges against him. In the face of the most undoubted evidence of his guilt he is held up as a persecuted saint. But the Committee of Investigation appointed at his own instance was organized to whitewash him, and Plymouth Church not only expects it, but demands it. It matters not, therefore, what the evidence points to, or what the public thinks, it will be done. The idea is that Beecher must not be sent down because of the damage it will do to religion and to the Church. The idea is monstrous! The down fall of a thousand Beechers can not do the Church or religion as much harm as the whitewashing by it of one like him—of one whose alleged crimes have not been disproved.

From the Richmond Whig. "Bully" for North Carolinas.

Saturday evening, commencing at 6 o'clock, the "Komper Kampaign Klub," of this city, in accordance with the announcement previously made, fired on the Capitol Square a salute of one hundred guns, in celebration of the glorious Conservative victory in North Carolina. During the firing of the salute the following telegram was sent off by the chairman of the Conservative Demonstration to Raleigh, N. C.:

The "Komper Kampaign Klub," of Richmond, sends you heartfelt greetings, and is now firing one hundred guns in honor of the good old North State. The question may be asked, "Why this late in the day?" We were the victims of a premature explosion in the campaign of 1872, and, while firing our guns then, we were unconsciously joining our enemies in their victorious rejoicing. To make this thing appear consistent and charitable now, we have condescended to fire for them all that humanity could possibly require of us now serve one hundred vents to our one hundred thousand glad emotions. You know, sir, what the Governor of North Carolina once said to the Gov. of Virginia. So here goes. To the Old North State; In peace and in war brave, determined and strong. A good mother of many worthy sons, may God ever bless and prosper her. Yours sincerely, PEYTON WISE, Chief K. K. K's.

HOW TO GET RID OF VERMIN.—No insect which crawls can live under the application of hot alum water. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chinch-bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum is all melted; then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop-boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If in whitewashing a ceiling plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken or they will creep over it; but a continuous chalk half an inch in width will set their deprecations at naught. Powdered alum or borax will keep the chinch-bug at a respectful distance, and travellers should always carry a bundle of it in their hand-bags to scatter over and under their pillows in hotels, &c. While staying at a hotel once with a party, most of whom complained sadly of the nightly attacks of these disgusting insects, I was able to keep them entirely at bay by its use, and I distributed the contents of my bundle among the party, to their great relief.—The Cultivator.

A WORKING MAN.—A Massachusetts paper, lamenting the removal of a wide-awake citizen from its town, says thirty-six years ago he entered the service of a manufacturing company, and in that time has not lost a single day. By working over time he has made at least \$400 of active service for every year, and received compensation therefor. In one month he made forty-eight days of labor. During this period he has been a reader of books and the journals of the day, taken an active part in politics, and retired with all his records will show, a highly intelligent man, robust in body and mind. He has purchased a farm in Plympton, county of Plymouth, where he proposes to spend his days.

OUR GOVERNMENT.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that "no people in the world have so little respect for their Government as the people of the United States." This is very true, and the Gazette might have proceeded to say that there is no Government in the world that has so little respect for its people. A worse administered Government for the last ten years, in so far as at least one-half of the country is concerned, is no where to be found within the compass of civilized nations, and a people can never have very enthusiastic attachments for a Government that is made a means of and oppression to them, and that makes an inferior race masters of the situation. We may the Gazette ask these pertinent questions: "What prospects has a government for perpetuity which the people despise? How can the sentiment of patriotism exist without respect for the government? What is there to rally the people against either external or internal danger, when they have no government which they think worth saving? Is not general disgust with the government the always ready opportunity for the coming man on horseback? This is the condition of the oppressed South now. Her people have not declared for any "coming man on horseback," but they have declared most emphatically against the present ruling negro and carpet-bag government which has brought us to the brink of despair, with a civil-rights bill still hanging over us. If these curses are not removed, or their burdens lessened, the man on "horseback" will not have to ride far before he will find himself embraced by the people as the choice of pending evils.—Petersburg News.

DEATH OF HON SION H. ROGERS.—In the twinkling of an eye death has robbed us of a most distinguished citizen. Hon. Sion H. Rogers walked these streets last night as apparently well man. He was at the club rooms early in the night and took head in a game of whist and later still he was at Judge Bunting's house engaged with Mr. Bunting in talking over some business.—No doubt he retired as the rest of the city and looked for the waking that comes in the morning, but at four o'clock this morning the boy that slept in his office summoned Major F. H. Bameron to his bedside and the Major found him deluged in a hemorrhage of blood from the lungs, the bleeding being external and internal. He was past talking and hardly seemed conscious and died in one hour's time at five o'clock in the morning. Judge Bunting of this city was also present with him at his death. On our editorial side will be found sketch of his life. Mr. Rogers was exceedingly popular with every people of every class. His manner was as mild as a woman's; his eye full of gentleness and kindness; and his voice, never harsh or noisy on the hustings, led him among the people a favorite with all. He was twice elected to congress from this district, but in 1872 defeated for the position by Hon. W. A. Smith. Politics had assumed a noisy and brawling phase which a man of Mr. Rogers' gentle make-up was ill suited to understand. It was the thistle against the cedar in Lebanon and Mr. Rogers was not near enough to tread the thistle down. He was defeated in that campaign and has ever since lived in this city the smooth and even life of a private citizen.—Creent.

A Point which Should be Duly Considered.

In considering the struggle that the whites of the negro-riden States of the South are making to escape from mongrel rule and to re-establish civilization, the Northern people should bear in mind the fact it is not simply because of the color or the ignorance and incompetency of the blacks that this struggle is made, but because the governments they administer are nothing less than conspiracies, under the semblance of law, against all the property-holders. The whites hold the property, and as the carpet-baggers and negroes cannot directly take it from them, they so abuse the taxing power as to wring from the tax payers enormous sums. The money thus raised is their plunder fund. By this sort of legerdemain they actually enjoy the use of all the property in the States. They get much more from it than the owners do. In this way it happens that the people who hold no property are enjoying, in the shape of high taxes, which they steal as soon as collected, the profits of all the property, while the property-holders get little or nothing. How long would Northern communities submit to such a state of things? And yet many of them express great amazement when they see among Southern people any display of sensitiveness in regard to the matter. They cannot, because they will not, understand how it is that educated whites, who own all the property and pay all the taxes, should be unwilling to be ruled by ignorant and rapacious blacks, headed by carpet-bagger adventurers and knaves. If it was their case, they would not be slow in understanding this.—Richmond Whig.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—Linaigtae shows that two rooms, furnished with rickety bedsteads and two chairs, floors destitute of carpet, and dingy wall unpapered, location in this city, north part of town. In the corner stood an old fashioned piano, in front of which sat a bare-legged colored girl on a broken basket chair, and girl singing "Home Again" with great enthusiasm, and beating time wildly on the tumbled piano. Fire wood was scarce in this colored family last winter; perhaps they brought the piano by the card, thinking wood might be high next winter.—Leavenworth Commercial.

A South Carolina Negro Writes Home from Liberia. We copy the following letter from the Yorkville Enquirer written by Solomon Hill, a colored man who went from York, S. C., to Liberia in 1871. Industries colored people can get rich in Liberia: "I have made one crop and am nearly done planting another, and I know if a person will work he can make a good living in Liberia. I raised, last year, rice, potatoes and cassava, of which I had an abundance for my own use and a quantity for sale. I sold over 1000 croves of sweet potatoes, fifty croves of cassava, and fifty croves of rice. Potatoes are worth 25 cents per crove; cassava 18 cents, and rice, half-cashed, \$1.00 My corn is now matured. I have sown a large crop of rice. I have made good corn here with no other work than the labor of planting. Of ginger, which is a staple product, I have this year planted fifty pounds. June Moore has planted over 100 pounds, which is sufficient for one acre, and will yield 1,000 lbs. of dried ginger, worth in this market, ten cents per pound. I have an orchard of 2,000 coffee trees. Sixty of my trees, planted in 1872, are bearing, and are now laden with coffee. June Moore has 1,800 trees, Joe Watson 800, Scott Mason 1,000, and nearly all of our colony are engaged in coffee raising. Coffee is worth here 18 cents in gold, 20 cents in United States currency, and 22 cents in the currency of Liberia. Other articles rate about as follows: Calico, from 12 1/2 to 18 cents per yard; tobacco, 40 cents per pound; sugar, \$4 to \$5 per hundred pounds; molasses, 33 cents per gallon; bacon, 28 cents per pound; salted beef, 18 cents per pound; flour, 10 cents per pound; mackerel, 6 cents each; chickens, 25 cents; eggs 25 cents; turkeys, \$3; ducks, \$1. Good milk cows sell at various prices from \$25 to \$40. I am better satisfied than I ever was since emancipation, and am worth more than ever before. I have three good framed houses with shingle roofs, and neat boarding paling around my lot. The timber in use here bears a strong resemblance to brimstone as to color of the grain, and consequently has the appropriate name of brimstone wood. Wild game is plentiful including the ordinary cow, the sea-cow, deer, squirrels, monkeys, &c. I have seen as many as a thousand monkeys in one drove. The meat of this animal is highly prized as an article of food. Tell Col. McCorkle for me that within five years, if I live, I will be able to send him 4,000 pounds of Liberia coffee, of my own raising, and it is the desire of myself and friends to sell him our crops and ship direct to him."

John Brown was hanged on the soil of the State where he struck the first blow for freedom. Mr. Lincoln, the first anti-slavery President, died by an assassin's bullet, which, yet, was scarcely more pitiless than the biography that afterwards told his good name to tatters. Preston King, it is said, committed suicide.—Gerrit Smith is said to have lost his reason. Jim Lane died by his own hand, the victim of a remorse which even his fierce, iron nature could not endure.—Horace Greely died in defeat and delirium, amidst the execrations of the party he had built. Mr. Beecher still lives, but only to look upon the ghastly fragments of a reputation which was the greatest of all—torn to pieces by his own friends, who in turn, he has ground into dust under the heavy heel. Charles Sumner died under the condemnation of his party, having lived the last two years of his life under the condemnation of his State. Fremont lives under the ban of outlawry of a French court before which he refuses to appear to answer charges of fraud. So much for the tragic fate of the anti-slavery leaders. Turning to the South to look after their great antagonists on the other side, we find that Mason, Slidell, Soule, Brooks, Wigfall and Keitt have died peacefully on their beds; Stephens has lived to return to Congress; and Toombs, Luiter, Wise, and Davis live to see the wreck and ruin of so many of their old antagonists. Slavery came out of the contest defeated, and anti-slavery came out of it triumphant; yet the anti-South contains few or no graves of self slain or dishonored leaders, while the victorious North is marked with many a dark spot where an anti-slavery champion has fallen.—St. Louis Republican.

The Beecher Statement. We print this morning the closing part of Mr. Beecher's statement. It is very able and plausibly written, and by superficial or sympathetic readers will be accepted as a complete refutation of Tilton's charges. To others it will not be regarded by any means so conclusive. His retaliatory attack on Tilton, Moulton, Carpenter and all those with whom he was once affiliated, but whom he has now repudiated, is sharp, bitter and venomous. In so far as he has shown that they are a bad lot he will have public opinion with him, and if in exposing their dirty linen they would clarify and whiten the contents of his own buck basket Mr. Beecher's vindictive would be complete. The strongest part of his narrative is that which in he assails his accusers; the weakest that in which he endeavors to explain away the damaging self-inculpation of his own letters. It is here he signally fails, both in his explanatory statement and in his cross-examination. It is here he becomes profane, labors to the verge of blasphemy, and also shows an awkward sort of adroitness over the stammering blocks in his way. His confession and his letters are in perfect consonance with Tilton's accusations. They are complements of each other, and if we may so express it, dovetail with each other. In attempting to fit them to another theory, his ingenuity is baffled. The parts worth mentioning, is that he is subject to fits of gloom, is morbidly sensitive of hurting the feelings of others, and having imagined Tilton's dismissal from Independent, and advising Mrs. Tilton to separate from her husband—advice which she did not act upon—he gave vent to his grief in extravagant phrases and self-accusations, which may be construed into a sense of guilt, but can be reconciled with entire innocence. Unfortunately for him—ingenious as such a theory

—the language of his letters will not bear the interpretation he puts upon it. Even the tendency to hypochondria—of which we hear now for the first time—will not account for the strong expressions in which he depicts his anguish of mind. His desire for death, his description of himself living "on the sharp and ragged edges of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair;" his assumed cheerfulness when he was "suffering the torments of the damned;" his appeal to Tilton for forgiveness, "humbly begging" of him as I do before my God;" his declaration that "the Tiltons could have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been," and his passionately grateful letter to Moulton, when he stopped "Tilton's threatened exposure, beginning, "Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has he ever given the opportunity and wisdom so to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from heaven on three unhappier creatures?" All these utterance point only to one grave crime, and we regret to say that Mr. Beecher has not succeeded in this, the most vital part of his statement, or in the one which the Committee, in making it apparent that he is innocent of the charges that Tilton has preferred against him. The Committee may acquit, and Plymouth Church may invite him to resume his labors in the pulpit; but before the bar of public opinion the most brilliant verdict he can expect to get will be the Scottish one of "Not Proven."—Baltimore Gazette.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Administrator's Notice to Creditors. All persons having claims against the estate of Mary Martin, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of August, A. D., 1875. CATHEW RICE, Administrator with the will annexed of Mary Martin, Deed. Aug. 20, 1874-6w.

LAND FOR SALE. 313 acres, in four tracts, between 2d & 3d Creeks Rowan Co., Part, if not sold, may be leased. Address Geo. E. Wetmore, Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 20, 1874-4f.

LAND SALE. By order of Probate Court of Ireddell, I will sell at the Court House in Statesville, on Thursday, 10th September next that VALUABLE FARM, known as the David Waddell home place, immediately on the line of the Western N. C. R. R. eight miles East of Statesville, adjoining the lands of P. B. Chambers and others, containing 300 acres.—This farm is so well known no description is necessary. Terms, \$500 cash, balance 6 and 12 months credit, with interest. Also at the same time and place, I will sell 300 BUSHELS WHEAT. For description of said land, enquire on the premises, or of R. F. Simonton, in Statesville. RUFUS CLINE, Adm'r of Jas. T. Suttles. Statesville, N. C. Aug. 20, 1874-4f.

NOTICE. Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Mary A. McKnight, Deed, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Mary A. McKnight to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. H. B. REESE, Administrator. Aug. 20, 1874-4f.

Thomasville Female College. This fine school property recently purchased by the undersigned consisting of a large & commodious four story brick building, admirably adapted to the purposes of a school, situated immediately on the N. C. R. R. in a beautiful oak grove of 17 acres, with rooms all well ventilated & heated, will be reopened as a Boarding School for highly female education on Tuesday Sept. 15th 1874. Every department of a thorough course of solid, classical & ornamental studies filled by the instruction of teachers of known ability, & of from 14 to 20 years experience; among them Prof. L. L. Light, long & favorably known as Prof. Nat. Sciences &c., in Trinity Col. N. C. for years, & as an able & successful instructor in other institutions. Furniture new & comfortable—Everything near. Board & Literary tuition for 5 months only \$80. For circular address, H. W. REINHART, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C. Aug. 20, 1874-3mos.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. In the Probate Court of DAVID COUNTY. Henry Marshall, Plff. vs. J. M. Jones, R. G. Jones, Surviving Admin'rs, &c. adm'rs. of Joseph M. Houser, deceased. Defs. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that B. J. Jones is not a resident of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the "Carolina Watchman" a newspaper published in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., notifying said B. J. Jones as Adm'r. aforesaid, that he appear before the Judge of Probate for said County, at his office in Mocksville, and answer the petition of the Plaintiff which is filed in this Court, a copy of which is herewith mailed to the defendant, within twenty days after the service of this notice 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 heard and acted on. This 14th day of Aug. 1874. Clerk Superior Court, and Probate Judge. Aug. 20, 1874-6w.

An Unwholesome Season. The closing days of winter and the early days of spring are very trying to the feeble and sensitive 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 such unwelcome visitors we have a superabundance of 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 century points to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the all-sufficient sanitary safeguard under such untoward 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 extraordinary drafts which an inclement season makes upon the system and the constitution, can be readily acquired by taking from two to three times of Hostetter's Bitters daily during the winter and Spring months. The nature of this celebrated restorative is well known to the public. It is composed of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, medicated with the extracts and juices of the most effective tonic, alterative, and bilious and laxative roots and herbs known to medical science. To the combination of these excellent ingredients, in proportions suitable to the exigencies of enfeebled, languid and diseased systems, the great tonic-alterative owes 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 complaint which so frequently occur at this period of the year.

TO THE Wholesale Trade. Judging the future by the past, we enter with confidence upon this our new enterprise of separating our Wholesale from our Retail Trade, by having a separate and distinct house for each; and in doing so we flatter ourselves that it will not only meet the approval of our numerous customers, but that an "Exclusive Wholesale House" will bring us a large influx of new trade, and of a character not heretofore enjoyed. It must be obvious to every buyer that a strictly "Wholesale House," arranged and adapted for that Trade only, with a corps of experienced Wholesale Salesmen, with a stock carefully selected for that Trade only, and moreover, the avoidance of coming in contact with retail buyers, which we and you all have heretofore found to be so irksome, as it frequently happens that the retail buyer is your very neighbor, (perhaps your own customer). Such a house, we assert, must and will command the respect of the Trade. Four years ago we advertised that we intended to make Charlotte a wholesale mart and our "The Wholesale House." We now have the proud satisfaction of seeing it an accomplished fact. We now call your attention to the fact that we have converted our suberb store into an exclusive Wholesale House, where you can find all lines of goods necessary for a country store, to-wit: Dry-goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Millinery all in complete lines, bought in large quantities and from the very first hands. Our stock is now arriving and will be complete about the 1st of September, and will be the largest of any here, the pretensions of others to the contrary notwithstanding. We respectfully invite your personal inspection, or write to us for circulars. Very truly yours, WITTKOWSKY & BINTELS.

THE WATT PLOW. This celebrated plow has become so generally popular that the manufacturers are scarcely able to fill the orders made on them. We have been fortunate in getting a supply and are selling from fifteen to twenty a day. We can furnish all Nos. and sizes; Prices reasonable. Persons in want of plows should call at once. The Watt is believed to be the best plow in the market. Call on FOSTER & HORAH. Aug. 20-4f.

RETAIL. Now a few words about that. We now occupy the superb house heretofore so favorably known as the Messrs. Brown, Brown & Co.'s Dry-goods House, to carry on our Retail business, and as "Excelsior" is, and has always been, our motto; we claim also that it line to excel in stock, to excel in lowness of prices, and to excel generally. We will, in this house, have a corps of thirty Salesmen and Sales-Ladies, all experienced, affable, and obliging. We will make the Millinery branch a specialty. W. & A. R. Charlotte, N. C. Aug. 20, 1874-2mos. Intelligencer Aug. 20-4f.

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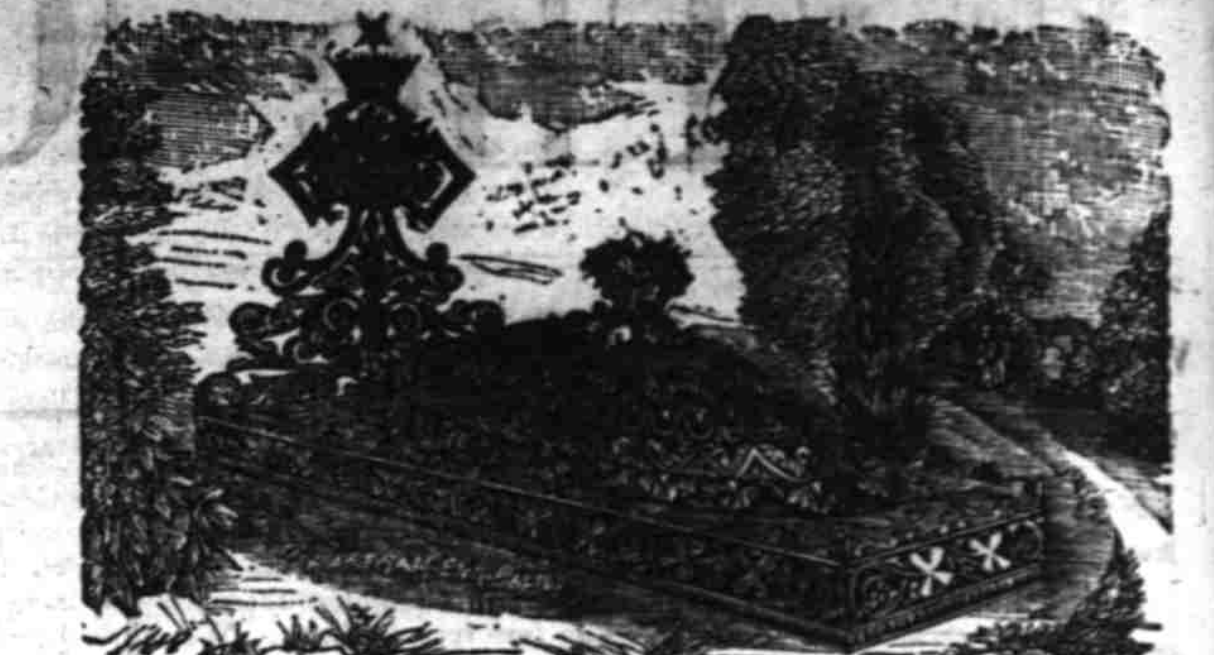
TO THE Wholesale Trade. Judging the future by the past, we enter with confidence upon this our new enterprise of separating our Wholesale from our Retail Trade, by having a separate and distinct house for each; and in doing so we flatter ourselves that it will not only meet the approval of our numerous customers, but that an "Exclusive Wholesale House" will bring us a large influx of new trade, and of a character not heretofore enjoyed. It must be obvious to every buyer that a strictly "Wholesale House," arranged and adapted for that Trade only, with a corps of experienced Wholesale Salesmen, with a stock carefully selected for that Trade only, and moreover, the avoidance of coming in contact with retail buyers, which we and you all have heretofore found to be so irksome, as it frequently happens that the retail buyer is your very neighbor, (perhaps your own customer). Such a house, we assert, must and will command the respect of the Trade. Four years ago we advertised that we intended to make Charlotte a wholesale mart and our "The Wholesale House." We now have the proud satisfaction of seeing it an accomplished fact. We now call your attention to the fact that we have converted our suberb store into an exclusive Wholesale House, where you can find all lines of goods necessary for a country store, to-wit: Dry-goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Millinery all in complete lines, bought in large quantities and from the very first hands. Our stock is now arriving and will be complete about the 1st of September, and will be the largest of any here, the pretensions of others to the contrary notwithstanding. We respectfully invite your personal inspection, or write to us for circulars. Very truly yours, WITTKOWSKY & BINTELS.

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A 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, sand 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. Ramsey's office. C. PLYLER, Agent. Salisbury, N. C.—Aug. 6, 1874-4f.

Cedar Cove Nurseries. Craft and Sailor, Proprietors: Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C. Great inducements offered to purchasers of Fruit, trees, 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. 31st 1874, and will continue twenty weeks. RATES OF TUITION. For English Branches \$3 per month. Classical & Higher Mathematics \$5. Monthly Payment required. A. S. MURPHY, PRINCIPAL. Aug. 6, 1874-1mo.

WATER WHEEL. The best in the Market, and sold at low price than any other. Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM'S. 1874 TURBINE. \$4 per cent, guaranteed with 1874 TURBINE. N. F. BURNHAM'S.

STOLEN \$50 Reward. STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, Thursday night (July 23rd), a large CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE. My place is in Carver's county, on the Gold Hill road about 10 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 animal. He was tracked in the direction of Salisbury, but could not be traced further. If I will give \$25 for the recovery of my horse, and \$25 more for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Address me at Mt. Pleasant, N. C. MOSES KLUTZ. Aug. 6, 1874-2f.

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, 1874-1f.

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 CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence 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 consequences 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 effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

NOTICE. In compliance with a Law of Congress, approved June 22nd, 1860, providing for the redemption of lost or destroyed Land Warrants, Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Hon. Commissioners of Pensions for a new condition, or Land Warrant, in place of Land Warrant No. 4115 for 160 acres, issued to me in the name of JOHN CASSELL on the 22nd day of April, 1816, for services as a Private in Capt. Fenner's Company, 18th U. S. Infantry, in the war of 1812.—Which Land Warrant was issued to me under act