

### Corolina Watchman.

SALISBURY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 3

Ex-Gov. Vance has been interviewed by a Herald correspondent. The Gov. denies what the correspondent puts in his mouth.

Hon. V. C. Barringer has gone to Egypt to take his place as one of the Judges of the International Court established by the Khedive.

Independents will have no influence in the next Legislature with either party, and the counties from which they hail, will not merely be misrepresented, but virtually unrepresented.

To account for the vote in Buncombe County, is now the grand puzzle. Vance, the Conservative candidate for Congress, received 700 or 800 majority; yet, Parnell, the Rad. candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, received a majority over Pool, the Democratic candidate, and the county elected one Rad and one Conservative to the Legislature, virtually voting herself no representative in the Legislature, as the Conservative will kill the vote of the Rad. in that body, and vice versa. If Buncombe could vote for Parnell, why not for any Radical, however odious, in the State? The other counties in the West did nobly.

While conducting the Examiner in 1869, we were the first to speak out in advocacy of a Convention of the people to rid ourselves of the present yanked-rid Constitution, to settle the public debt, to require voters to show their tax receipt before voting, and to do many other needful things, and feeling confident that the same absolute necessity exists for it, we shall offer our readers no excuse for urging the importance of the measure at this time. Now is probably the most favored opportunity we shall have for securing a Convention for a long time, and the people who are most deeply interested should demand it of the incoming Legislature.

Who is the Sheriff of Wake county is now the question exciting the denizens of our State capital.

It seems that Tim Lee's friends have discovered that he, and not Col. Dunn, is elected Sheriff by about 8 votes. The report made and sworn to by the Commissioners from one of the wards of the city, read 415 when it should have read, (say Lee's friends) 465. If it should turn out, after careful examination, that an error has been committed, and that Lee really received the vote claimed for him, we can not well see how his right to the position to which he has been chosen can be invalidated by the sworn return of the Commissioners. Right is right, and we say if Lee has been legally elected, let him hold until he is debarred on other grounds. And there are others.

### WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

The opposition to a Convention seems to be placed upon the ground of a fear that the measure may in some way fall before the people. In other words, the people are not to be trusted. Because the negroes and scalawags and carpet-baggers opposed and defeated the Convention move in 1871, it is not wise to run the risk of having them defeat it again, quoth the prophets. The Conservative Party must be kept in power, even if it effects no good. However much reform measures are demanded by the people; however essential to the prosperity of the State bold and energetic action may be, nothing must be done if it will in any way jeopardize more partisan triumph. Such is really the gist of the arguments used in opposition to a Convention at present. What will the people think of party leaders who boast of no higher mission or purpose than self-aggrandizement? What is a party worth that bears no fruits? Are we to keep it up merely that the more favored of its members may enjoy the spoils of office? This seems to be the idea. All the newly elected office-holders will of course oppose a Convention. It will not do to jeopardize the prospects of Conservative aspirants. The party must be kept up for their benefit, and no risks run to better the condition of the people or to relieve them of a most unsuited and oppressive Constitution.

The fact is the people want a Convention—their most vital interests demand it. But the politicians, the hungry office-hunters, the timid, the shabby, and the polley men say—say the people shall not have their way; that they (the polley men) have a chance now to hold on to the spoils for a while by using a little polley, condoning the crimes of Radicalism, quietly submitting to their bayonet imposed Constitution, &c., and they intend to have their way. If this is not what the arguments in opposition to a Convention mean, what do they mean?

Durham, N. C., has 13 tobacco factories, and ships about 250,000 lbs. of smoking and chewing tobacco every month. This the most active and enterprising of our metropolitan suburban villages; and most especially it is wide awake on the tobacco question, it being the greatest tobacco market in the State. At W. P. Blackwell's smoking tobacco

factory there are 120 cases packed daily—50 pounds each—making 6,000 lbs. per day. Mr. Blackwell is now making arrangements to erect a new factory which will be a mammoth building—he wants to have the largest tobacco factory in the world. This building is already contracted for, and will be erected on the ground now occupied by his present factory. The dimensions are 123 by 127 feet, five stories high, and will admit of a capacity for the manufacture of 155,000 pounds of tobacco per day.—Exchange.

There was but one tobacco factory at Durham in 1865. The others have all gone up since the war.

Why is it that we can't have some manufactories started here? We hear complaints every day on our street that business is dull; that trade is falling off; that money is scarce; that the Mechanics are moving away, &c., &c. These things will not be improved by complaining, by sitting idle—by faultfinding; but they can be by energy, enterprise, industry. The establishment of manufactories will dispel the gloom that surrounds us. Such institutions will keep our money at home, our mechanics at home, revive trade and make times bright and lively. Let it be tried.

### Interlopers and Rings.

The men who build Rail Roads, Canals and Ships—we mean the men who furnish the money, the labor and the brains to produce these things, and to build up towns and cities, very rarely, if ever, derive any advantage from them; that is to say, they hardly ever get any thanks for their efforts, and if these institutions or corporations have any favors to dispense, ninety-nine times out of every hundred they are bestowed upon those who have had no hand in their creation and have done nothing whatever to deserve such favors, unless it be a disposition to boot-lick such as may have control. Look for instance at the men who built our Rail Roads, the Stockholders, the men who furnished the money, and labor. It would seem that they should be the men to control these public works, but not so.—The Rail Roads for the most part have fallen into the hands of strangers, men who have come into possession by means mostly unfair—who have bought up the interest of the Stockholders, (those who have any interest at all,) at ruinously low figures, having taken advantage of the misfortunes which have fallen upon our people the last few years and thus come into possession of the property of the builders at trifling costs. Those who have not been deprived of their interest by stress of circumstances in this way, have no control, or next to none, in the management of their work. They have been ruled out; their counsels are not heeded in the management, and their final absorption and destruction by the ring is but a question of time. Very soon all the money, rights and influence of the stockholders will have been swallowed up by strangers, interlopers, Rail Road Rings. Not only so, but the State's interest, if not already beyond redemption, will go likewise. It remains to be seen what the incoming Legislature will do, or can do to deliver the public property out of the hands and from under the control of strangers, interlopers, Rings. What the Legislature can't do to correct these evils, the people may at the ballot-box.

### STAY AT HOME.

It is quite evident that nearly every person who leaves North Carolina in search of a better home, would return here after a few years' sad experience, if he could come back and re-occupy the old quarters, resume possession of the old homestead; but the difficulties in the way are many and such as can not be overcome. The greater numbers are unable to come, having expended all their money in the out-trip and for other purposes. If they have money enough left to come back on they are unable to repurchase the old homestead, and this operates against their coming. We do not know a single family, or individual for that matter, that has left this section of the State since the war that would not gladly return if the old place and comforts left could be resumed. Goodly numbers have returned and taken any place or position they could get, after expending all their worldly means traversing the country in quest of a better State to live in, but never found it. Frequently people go away to new countries, and becoming disappointed and lonely, they set about trying to persuade their friends whom they left behind, to sell out here and join them there. Several instances of this sort occur to us. The parties persuaded away by the extravagant letters of their friends, returned, however, but after being ruined and disheartened for life. Such is the experience of ninety-nine hundredths who have allowed themselves to be deceived by the idea that they can better their condition by going West or South. It is therefore astonishing that sensible people will continue to be deceived and prevailed upon to leave North Carolina. There have been as many fortunes made in N. C., as in any State in the Union of the same number of inhabitants. There is no section of country under the sun better adapted to the production of every thing essential to the support and comfort of man. Our soil is of a character most easily improved when worn. And taking into consideration the advantages of climate, soil, water, schools, churches, &c., it is almost impossible for a North Carolinian to better his condition by going away. Why not stay at home then?

The subjoined we take from the Raleigh Crescent, and from what we know of Mr. Strong we fully endorse it. If Mr. Strong should be selected speaker, he will compare favorably with any that has ever been chosen in the State:

Col. Geo. V. Strong is better known than any other of our representatives. As a lawyer of long experience and great practice, he has a reputation that makes his name familiar in every part of the State. He is a fine orator, a laborious worker and a true patriot. Wake could have chosen no abler representative. He entered actively into the canvass and by his extraordinary exertions made our old county so hot for the Civil Rights that he gained six hundred voters notwithstanding the baneful influence of the city, state and federal patronage which was used against us.

We have much to thank him for because of his efforts to redeem our country. That success should have crowned his endeavors is because he merited success and struggled so manfully to obtain it. Because of his recognized ability, we expect him to exert a considerable influence in the Assembly. Indeed his name has already been suggested by some who know his fitness for the position, in connection with the Speakership of the House. Should he be chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body, it will be a handsome compliment to Wake county and a just return for the services of Col. Strong in the late canvass. It would be a proper acknowledgment of his exertions, as well as a happy result of our great political victory in this county. He would discharge the duties of Speaker, we are assured, satisfactorily to all, and creditably to the State.

The Wilson Advance says: "When the State debt has been compromised and arranged and other remedies applied that are in the power of the Legislature, and the people shall call for other changes in the organic law, then will be time enough to agitate the question of a Convention." We would like for the Wilson Advance, and the other papers that favor the Legislative mode of reform, to tell how the Legislature is to settle the State debt satisfactorily—to enlighten us as to how many of the bond-holders will agree to any plan the Legislature may adopt. They talk learnedly about the Legislature settling the public debt, yet they give us no plan—make no suggestion as to how it is to be done. We want a reason for the faith that's in them. If the Legislature had not already expended the greater part of three sessions and thousands of the people's money in trying to settle the public debt of the State, there would be some reason in talking about that body's compromising and arranging the debt question. But we think it has been sufficiently demonstrated that the Legislature can effect no adjustment of the public debt that will be apt to prove satisfactory or lasting. Why then waste more time and money in the attempt, when we have it in our power to call a Convention to do the work effectually and finally?

The above plea against a Convention is really laughable, when we remember that the two last Legislatures have been largely Conservative, and that notwithstanding this fact, they were unable to remedy by legislative action the many evils imposed by the present oppressive Constitution. They were anxious to give the people relief, and made many earnest and honest efforts to do so; but after wasting weeks and months, and expending thousands of the people's money in debating measures of reform and relief, they were forced to abandon them. Why I because the present yankee devised and bayonet-enforced Constitution stood in the way. This is all admitted. It is agreed on all hands the present Constitution is utterly unsuited to our wants; that it stands in the way of legislative reform; that our people have been and are still suffering every imaginable inconvenience, injustice and burden by reason of its unjust and over-exacting provisions; yet it must not be changed speedily; it must be changed, but we must be slow about it; we must take time, and patch it up by degrees—covering up or erasing a line or provision here and there as it may suit the whims of such members as may be induced to vote that way. Every one at all acquainted with parliamentary usage knows how difficult it is to remodel a document in this way. It is exceedingly difficult, and with the present temper of our people, it will be impossible to bring about the changes which should be made at once, in a life time.

Furthermore, there is no evidence that we shall have a two-thirds majority in the Legislature for many years to come after the next one passes away: we feel confident that we will not, unless a Convention is called. The existence of the Conservative party in this State depends upon the action of the next Legislature.

### CELEBRATION.

A celebration, of the different schools including Mr. R. G. Poston's day school, a Sabbath School, Superintendent by Mr. T. M. Phifer and a singing school by Mrs. T. M. Phifer, also a Grammar School by Prof. A. W. Owen, took place on the 22nd of Aug. 1874 at Pine Grove, Scotch Irish Township, Rowan County, N. C. The Exercises were introduced by the different classes of the several schools (marching) from Mr. R. G. Poston's residence a distance of 1/2 of a mile to a stand (in the Grove near the school house) which had been prepared for the occasion, (said classes being led by a first class string band.) After being seated, the special exercises

were introduced by Mrs. T. M. Phifer and her class with vocal music on the song known by the title of "Feed my Lambs," followed by an address (introduitory) by Mr. T. M. Phifer highly suited to the occasion, which was also followed by Instrumental Music. After which Mrs. Phifer's class again exercised in vocal music on the song titled "Over There."

After which Dr. J. G. Ramsay addressed the audience a some length on the several schools and on the subject of Education, generally, which was highly entertaining, and very much appreciated; which address was followed by Instrumental and Vocal Music. The above mentioned constituted the fore noon exercises. The audience being dismissed at the stand (which was handsomely ornamented for the occasion by the young ladies.)

The vast concourse, dinner having been, repaired to the table in the Grove (nearly) which was fully laden with a variety of edibles suited to the tastes of all including substantial and quite a variety of "nice" fine and good enough for any country occasion which spoke highly in commendation of the Ladies of Pine Grove District. And after all had dined (many fragments were taken up). The audience having again repaired to the stand, the after-noon exercises were introduced by Vocal Music from Mrs. Phifer's class, after which Prof. A. W. Owen delivered a most interesting discourse, which contained much that was amusing, instructive and highly entertaining, which was followed by instrumental and vocal music as usual.

The Rev. Mr. Wetmore being present delivered a most interesting discourse, after which the Rev. Mr. Boyd made a few remarks, appropriate remarks. Then an opportunity was extended to all who desired to join the Temperance Society. The result of which was a quite a number joined. During which time Mr. R. G. Poston delivered a very spirited and entertaining Epilogue. Then the audience repaired to the stand, and instrumental music being dismissed at the stand, quite a number joined in a march from the stand to the school rooms. Then Rev. Mr. Wetmore and those who joined the Society repaired to the school room, to organize, and elect officers, &c.

The officers elected were as follows, to-wit: Rev. Mr. Boyd, Chairman; Jos. A. Hawkins, Esq., President; Dr. J. G. Ramsay, Vice-President; Mr. R. G. Poston, Secretary; Mr. John Ford, Financial Society; Mr. J. L. Moore, Treasurer; Mr. John A. Wilhelm, Conductor; Mr. Jas. H. Ramsay, Assistant Conductor; Mr. C. L. Johnson, Inside door-keeper; Mr. W. C. Hogue, Outside door-keeper.

Then returning to the stand the Rev. Mr. Wetmore installed the officers elected after which the audience was again finally dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Wetmore at quite a late hour, in the day, all apparently in good spirits as they had enjoyed highly the day, and felt much gratified at the time they had sacrificed from their various avocations.

To sum up the whole, we consider the proceedings of the day quite a success even beyond the expectations of all present and that they speak highly in commendation of all those who participated in them. In connection with the above we would further add, that at noon according to announcement there was a meeting of the citizens of the district, to consult as to the propriety of erecting a new and more commodious building for the furtherance of education in this district. A committee was appointed, who submitted a subscription list to the citizens the result of which was the sum of \$100 was subscribed in a hour or so.

### ANOTHER CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Developments in the social world have suddenly burst forth, which, when they come to be generally known, will cause as general dismay, as the Beecher scandal. The offending party in this instance occupies an ecclesiastical position of more respectability and greater exaltation than does the pastor of Plymouth church. In this case there can be no doubt about the character of the offence. It is one that a husband can neither "pardon nor condone," and will not admit of compromise or adjustment by mutual friends. On the contrary, the matter will be brought into the courts of Chicago by an action for divorce. The lady involved in this painful scandal is a woman of wealth and cultivation.—Hitherto she has stood high in social circles, and has borne a spotless reputation. Her amours coming to the knowledge of her husband, a separation ensued, and pending the proceedings already instituted, the lady is employed in the capacity of a governess in a wealthy family at Hyde Park. She speaks the French language, which is her native tongue. Her husband is a prominent insurance man in La Salle street. The gentleman, not very many years since, transferred his business to Chicago, where he has been unusually successful in the accumulation of wealth. An inscrutable Providence, which directs the affairs of men, soon after the removal of the gentleman and his wife to this city, ruled that the clergyman should soon after follow, and the intimacy, once begun, was continued until the evidence of guilt came to light, which has cast a blight upon a happy home and tarnished the glittering fame of an otherwise most noble life.—Chicago Post.

MILLIONAIRES OF SYRACUSE.—The New York millionaires are old men. W. B. Astor heads the list. He is now eighty. His father put his money in land, and still more land. He was always buying and never selling, owned real estate everywhere in the city, single house and solid blocks, improved and unimproved. He commenced when New York was not much more than a village, and the rise in value was enormous. Wm. B. Astor has two sons, Wm. B. Astor, Jr., and John Jacob Astor. After Astor comes A. T. Stewart. When he left for Europe lately his estate was estimated loosely at one hundred million dollars. This is an exaggeration. He is worth between forty and fifty millions. Vanderbilt fits across the board next, carrying from thirty to thirty-five millions, varying according to the price of railroad bonds. All others come in long distance after. None of these men are very admirable characters; none seem to have many friends, and all leave the impression of being unhappy, so many King Midases.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Henry J. Raymon, wife of the late deceased John Raymon, was standing at the intersection of Green avenue and Adelphi street, waiting for a car, when a young man, about twenty-two years of age, stepped up suddenly before the lady and grabbed from her hand a pocket book containing \$250.—Herald.

### The Cant of Impostors.

It is so obvious that physical and constitutional vigor is the best defense against disease, that even the vendors of drastic purgative advertise them as tonics, stomachics and invigorants, in the hope of eliciting the confidence of the public in the devastating and pernicious poisons. It is amusing to note how these impostors imitate and copy the language in which the medicinal properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are described. Although the effect of their rasping, evacuating is to destroy the tone of the digestive organs and the bowels, and to rob the system of its vital strength, they are unscrupulously recommended to the weak and prostrate victims of disease as stimulants! It is time this humbug (not a very successful one it is true, thanks to the mature common sense of the American people) was stigmatized, as it deserves. Such mischievous falsehoods should be exposed pro bono publico. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, be it distinctly understood, is a stimulant. It has a spirituous basis, and that basis is the vehicle which diffuses its wonderful sanitary principles through every part of the system. The tonic, alterative and regulating ingredients of the Bitters would be comparatively inert if they were not, so to speak, carried to the localities where they are required by the stimulating agent. The cant which protects against the use of a pure astringent fluid, when employed as a means of giving full effect to medicinal extracts of the highest quality, is the cant of charlatanism. Every intelligent physician so characterizes it, and the sick who are gripped, convulsed and debilitated by the nauseous and disgusting nostrums of the parties who put it forth, soon find to their sorrow that it is the vehicle which diffuses the Bitters, the great sanitary stimulant of the age, is, in the true sense of the words, a wholesome, vitalizing, renovating preparation.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXHIBIT OF THE

Clerk of the Commissioners of the County of Rowan to the first Monday in September. A. D. 1874.

Amounts and items audited by the Board to the members thereof.

D. A. Davis, per diem	14.00
Moses L. Holmes, " "	40.00
John I. Shaver, " "	24.00
E. Mauney, " "	32.00
do do Mileage	13.30
J. G. Fleming, per diem	40.00
do do Mileage	24.25
G. M. Bernhardt, per diem	40.00
do do Mileage	21.60
Horatio N. Woodson per diem	46.00

\$301.15

Distances traveled by the members of the Board in attending the sessions of the Board at the residence of the Clerk.

E. Mauney,	296 miles
J. G. Fleming,	485 do
G. M. Bernhardt,	432 do

HORATIO N. WOODSON, Clerk.  
Sept. 3, 1874.—4ts.

### THE WATT PLOW.

This splendid Plow is being sold so rapidly by Foster & Horah that it is with great difficulty they can keep a supply. Every farmer should prepare his wheat ground with this plow. Call on

FOSTER & HORAH.  
Sept. 3, 1874.—1f.

### 350 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

We will expose to public sale, on the 26 day of September, at the residence of the late David H. Patterson, all that tract of land (350 acres more or less) lying on Withers' creek, adjoining Nathan Neely, Milton Cowan and others. About one-half of this valuable tract is in a high state of cultivation; the other half is native forest. There are several fine bottoms on it, all necessary buildings, well watered, &c.

### ALSO

At the same time and place, another Tract of 62 acres, lying on Still' creek, adjoining J. B. Parker and others. This Tract is mostly bottom land in high cultivation. All necessary buildings, but small.

Terms, 1 cash; 1/2 in 6 months, and the remainder in 12 months. Title with full payment.

J. M. HARRISON,  
Admrs. of Jane L. & F. E. Patterson dec'd.  
August 13, 1874.—1f.

### FOR TEXAS AND THE SOUTH WEST.

The undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends that he has received the appointment to sell through tickets from Salisbury, N. C. to all points in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana, via Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta B. Road, and their Southern Connections. Through Emigrant Tickets, or First Class Tickets sold, and Baggage checked through. Parties wishing to take Laborers to the above States, will find it greatly to their own advantage by negotiating with the undersigned at Salisbury. Information in regard to States, time and Connections will be furnished either personally or through the mail.

A. POPE, Gen'l. Passenger & Ticket Agt.  
Columbia, S. C.  
J. A. McCONAUGHNEY,  
Agt. C. A. & N. R. Salisbury, N. C.  
LOUIS ZIMMER,  
Special Agent.  
Sept. 3.—1f.

### THE FOURTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL FAIR OF THE NORTH CAROLIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WILL COMMENCE AT RALEIGH, October 10 and Close October 17, 1874.

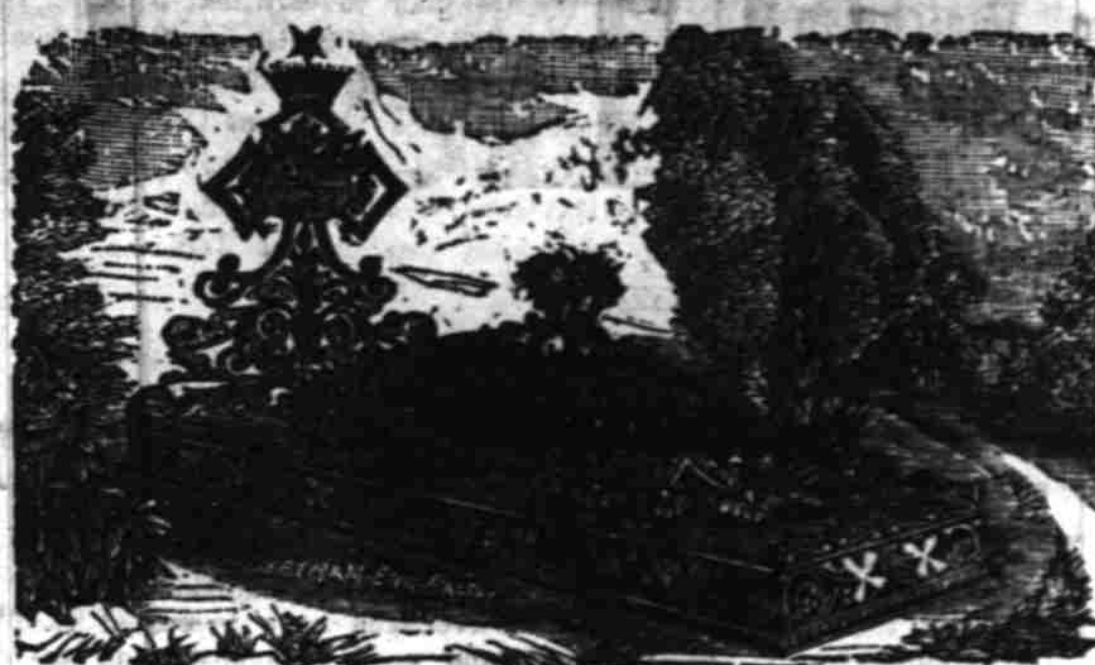
### \$10,000 PREMIUMS.

Finest display of Blooded Stock, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, &c., ever seen in the South, will be at this Fair. Grand Military Display of elegantly uniformed Companies from all parts of the South. Trial of Speed daily. Machinery will be in operation on the Grounds all hours of the day. Railroad arrangements, both for exhibitors and visitors, the best ever offered. Send for Premium List.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having on the 8th day of May, 1874, qualified as Executor of the estate of M. E. Reese, deceased, Notice is hereby given, to all indebted to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the said estate, to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. B. REESE,  
August 25, 1874. Executor.



### A BEAUTIFUL METALIC GRAVE COVERING.

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

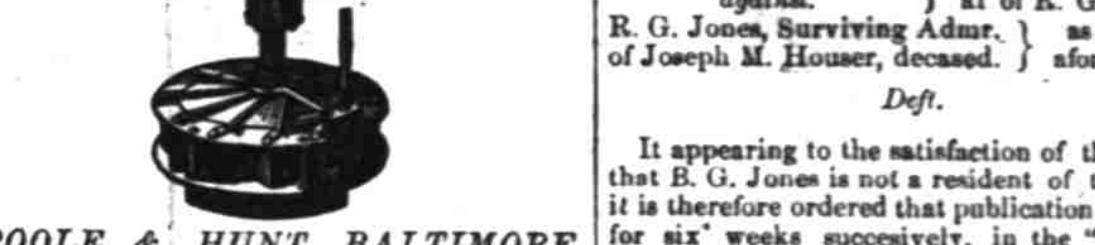
### THIS HANDSOME DECORATION

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.

### ATTENTION FARMERS.

We have four different varieties of Northern Seed wheat for Sale, cheap. Call and see us.

### JAS. LEFFEL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE TURBIN WATER WHEEL.



POOLE & HUNT BALTIMORE, Manufacturers for the South and Southwest; Nearly 7000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 6 1/2 to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the market. And most economical in use of Water. Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free.

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubular Boilers, Engle's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grind Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafing Pulleys and Hangers.

### SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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.

### 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 " "
Contingent Fee	\$1

Monthly Payment required.

A. S. MURPHY, PRINCIPAL.  
Aug. 6, 1874.—1mo.

### WATER WHEEL.

The best in the market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel. Send for Pamphlet and the enclosed. N. F. BURHAM'S, 1874 TURBINE.

### 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 re-opened as a Boarding School for higher female education on Tuesday Sept. 15th 1874.

Every department of a thorough course of solid, classical & ornamental studies filled by teachers of known ability, & of from 14 to 20 years experience; among them Prof. I. L. Right, long & favorably known as Prof. of Nat. Science, &c., in Trinity Col. N. C. for years, & as an able & successful instructor in other institutions.

Furniture new & comfortable—Everything new. Board & Literary tuition for 5 months only \$80.

For circular address, H. W. REINHART, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.  
Aug. 20, 1874.—3mos.

### Spring Stock 1874.

125 Bags "Old Tick" Coffee, 75 Bbls Sugars, 50 Boxes Assorted Candy, 35 Packages No. 1 Mackerel, 15,000 lbs Bacon, 2,000 lbs Best Sugar Cured Ham, 3,000 lbs Refined Lard, 500 lbs Sugar cured Beef, 25 Doz. Brand Peaches, 25 " Lemon Syrup, 50 Boxes Candles, 10 Kegs Soda, 100 Doz Oysters, 30,000 Cigars, 150 Reams Wrapping Paper, 30 Doz painted Pails, 100 sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 " Deaken's Fine Salt.

Also  
A large stock of Boots, Shoes, & Hats (very cheap) Hardware, Saddles, & Harness, Canners, Kerosine, & Machine Oil. We are also agents for the celebrated Alaska Security Oil, warranted to stand a fire test of one hundred & fifty degrees Fahrenheit & therefore perfectly safe & very high grade than Kerosine.

We also have a full stock of Liquors, such as Porter, Dublin, & Bailey, Whiskey, Gin, Ginger & Blackberry Brandy, Pilsener, Mediera, Sherry, & analaga Wines, Port, &c., &c.

The above stock is offered at Wholesale & Retail, at the very lowest figures.

BINGHAM & CO.  
May, 14 1874.—1f.