

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

What the rotten Radical party, with Grant and his tool, Williams, at its head, is doing for the people of Louisiana and the South, politically, the money and broad rings are endeavoring to do for the people, financially; that is, put them under their feet. If liberty in this country is to be preserved, if peace is to be maintained, and prosperity and happiness assured, the people must awake from their slumbers and resolve to wage an uncompromising war against Radicalism, against monopolies, rings and exorbitant Usury. These are vying with each other for the mastery over the masses—to make slaves of the people—to cheat and swindle them out of their liberty and their substance. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The money rings are laboring hard to prevent the Legislature from enacting a usury law, fixing the interest on money at reasonable rates. Will the Legislature heed the paid for arguments of the rings, and leave the people at the mercy of these money kings. The large monopolies, and the rings, money and Railroad, are struggling to place their feet upon the necks of the people, and by reason of the bribery and corruption of legislative bodies in this country, they have well nigh succeeded. If the thing is to go on there will soon be a moneyed oligarchy—a few men who will dictate terms to labor and fix the value of money to suit themselves. Very large numbers of the people are now but the slaves of the money kings, bankers and brokers.

From the money centers come the arguments in favor of licensing the money sharks to prey upon the people. Ingenious articles are put forth to convince the people that it is to their interest to pay enormous usury on what money they are compelled to borrow; that money should be "free," untrammelled, and that the money lender shall have the legal right to exact from the borrower whatever rate of interest he may see fit, when he catches him in a snare. Woe be to the Legislature that will sanction such an outrage upon the masses of the people. We do not believe that the flimsy arguments of the money ring will have any bearing with the present Legislature of our State. The people want, and they intend to have, sooner or later, a stringent Usury law. Many of the Southern States have, since the war, repealed the old Usury laws, and the result has been most disastrous to the masses of the people. The laboring classes have grown poorer day by day, while the speculator, the banker and the broker have grown rich.

RESTRICTED CONVENTION.

Many of those who have just come over to the Convention move, favor it restricted. Well, it matters very little what excuse is given for espousing the cause now, since the large majorities of the people are determined to have it, no matter who favors or opposes. If the present Legislature, representing the Conservative party, fails to do its duty in the premises, it and that party will sink away out of sight, while new men and new organizations will trample upon their graves. But the idea of restricting a Convention is, to our mind, an absurdity, especially as it is proposed to be done by the General Assembly. It is true that we once had a restricted Convention, but those restrictions were made binding by reason of the fact that they were ratified or sanctioned by the people at the time they voted for delegates. Without this ratification they would not have been regarded by members as valid or binding. These restrictions were merely instructions given the delegates at the time of their election, and in this sense were held to be binding. But the idea of the General Assembly restricting the Convention! It is the creature restricting the creator—the people agreeing to run a race and then binding themselves with chains just before the race. In other words, it is the people restricting themselves.

Now, the reasons which heretofore suggested restrictions no longer exist. They arose from local causes, a sort of rivalry between the East and the West. But now there are no such causes and no necessity for restrictions. But restrictions or no restrictions, let us have a Convention and without further delay. A large majority of the Conservative party is in favor of it, and of course the minority should acquiesce. If a large majority is not permitted to control the action of the party, then it is time it was burst up, and so will say the people. A party has lost its usefulness as a party organization when the majority is unable to control its members. If calling a Convention and remodeling the Constitution will break up the party, it is not worth saving. Better have a good North Carolina Constitution than a thousand years of Conservative rule under the one we now have. With a thorough North Carolina Constitution we fear the rule of no party. With the present one the rule of any party is an oppression.

NOTICE.

Election of officers. Oak Forest grange 293 met according to adjournment, and elected the following officers to wit: James F. E. Brown, Master. T. C. Watson, Overseer. T. F. Watson, Steward. T. J. Sumner, Lecturer. W. F. Watson, Asst. Steward. A. A. Cowan, Chaplain. John Lingle, Treasurer. O. H. McKensie, Secretary. W. A. Brandon, Gate-keeper. Lady officers. M. E. Cowan, Serenas. S. E. Miller, Pomona. M. C. Goodman, Glora. D. R. Watson, S. A. Steward.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the captions of acts published in this issue some idea can be formed of the value and amount of work already executed by the Legislature. Our readers will form their own opinions, and least they judge too harshly, we will only say that many of the members are new and inexperienced in legislative matters. There is yet time for this body to redeem itself, and remedy the mistakes which which it may stand chargeable. If the members shall return to Raleigh on the 18th inst, and proceed to perfect and adopt such measures of general interest as are most needed, they will do much to relieve themselves of the charges already preferred against them.

It was not expected that the present Legislature would waste any time on private bills, or in attempting to pass laws in violation of the Constitution, since this sort of legislation had wrecked two previous bodies; but it was expected that past experience would not be lost on the people's representatives, and that the effect would prove beneficial. It may be that it is too soon for the errors of the past to be corrected, but it is not too soon to cease to commit them.

It was well known that the present Constitution stands in the way of such legislation as the people most needed. This being the fact, it was not unreasonable to suppose that a Legislature, having the welfare of the people at heart, would at once set about remodeling that Constitution by the most expeditious and cheapest means. It required but little investigation to ascertain that the Convention mode was the one above all others to secure the desired changes. Yet a Convention has not been called, but we still hear of weak kneed members writing home to ascertain from their constituents whether it is necessary to call a Convention or not. Such want of capacity, firmness, fitness for legislative functions have rarely been witnessed.

There was a general demand from the tax-ridden people for a Usury law, for a law to protect sheep and birds, and for some other measures of general interest that were pressing and important; yet none of these have been touched. But, as we said before, the time is not yet too late, and we hope the people will be patient and bear with the General Assembly a little while longer. There is a disposition on the part of many members to do their full duty, and meet all the requirements of the people. We therefore urge patience.

Latest from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Sheridan has assumed control of the Department of the Gulf. In a dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated headquarters of Military Division of Missouri, New Orleans, January 4th, says he regrets to announce a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority, and an insecurity of life. In the House, upon the permanent organization, Wiltz received fifty-six votes, Hahn two, and Blank one; a quorum voting. Wiltz was declared speaker and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent departures. The clerk was then elected. Swearing in members commenced, and several scenes ensued from the Radical endeavoring to leave the Hall. A federal officer was sent for who entered the Hall with two staff officers, and subsequently called in fifteen armed soldiers. The members not declared elected while protesting were led from the House. The old clerk was placed at the desk by two soldiers. Wiltz and all the Democrats now left the Hall, and the Legislature was without a quorum.

Was ever the like known before? Federal officers organizing a State Legislature by dictating its officers! A State that such old fogies as Calhoun, and Clay and Webster were wont to regard as sovereign thus trampled upon by Federal power, a power created by the States! Is there any greater outrage for the people of these so-called sovereign States? Is there any lower deed—can a people sink any lower, politically, than those who are brow-beaten and spit upon by the degenerate creatures of their own handiwork—their own misguided offspring. But we can't do the subject justice, and our only consolation is that the vile, tyrannical creatures that perpetrate these monstrous crimes against constitutional liberty and the rights of the people are properly appreciated by a majority, we hope, of the masses of the country. We are gratified to hear the following sentiments from the New York Press.

The Herald says: "There was witnessed in the Louisiana States House yesterday a spectacle which is the first of

its kind in this country and which should cause every true American to blush with shame and indignation. We congratulate the citizens of Louisiana and the people of the country that this extraordinary and most revolting scene did not provoke violence and bloodshed. A forcible resistance would have been justifiable in this case, if it be ever justifiable in any case. For a greater outrage was never perpetrated; for free government was never perpetrated; for it is not for the fact that the people of Louisiana have a sure resource for the redress of their grievances in the sense of justice of the whole country, and in public resentment, which will be kindled to the highest pitch by these atrocious and unexampled proceedings."

The Tribune says: "Nothing in the history of even the great conspiracy by which the border ruffians undertook to seize the Territory and State of Kansas, can furnish any parallel for this crowning iniquity of Federal Administration. The citizens of Louisiana have seen themselves cheated and defrauded, and when the fraud came near being a failure, they have seen the whole power of the General Government used to consummate it and make villainy successful. They make outcry, but upon facts as they are they invoke the deliberate judgement of the American people."

The World says: "We hope there is no American man who can read the news from New Orleans without a thrill of shame and rage."

Frankly Confesses His Guilt.

A Grand Rapids (Mich.) clergyman, who fell as Beecher and Glendening are accused of falling, has published the following card: "To the public—I frankly confess to the fearful sin of which I am charged, and will not be cowardly enough to lie or seek a palliation of my weakness and guilt. I can only crave the pity and compassion of the world I have offended, and the forgiveness which my sincere and profound repentance before God and man calls for. I have returned my letter of friendship to the denomination which I have so grievously stricken, and abandoned the profession which I have so deplorably stained. May God and man pity and forgive me, and aid me to do some humble work yet in life for the good of society. I am no coward, or so weak as to make Adam's plea that a woman did it. It was my own weak and unguarded soul that in a moment of frenzy and passion, wrought my downfall. In penitence and unutterable sorrow. (Signed) B. FISK, JR."

A GIRL MURDERED AND HER BODY PACKED IN A TRUNK.

Mary Bradley, a young lady residing in Manayunk or Coshocton, was brought to Philadelphia Tuesday or Friday last by a blacksmith of her native city, to have an operation performed upon her. She was received, it is alleged, into the care of Dr. F. C. Perce, at No. 906 Fifth street. The girl died, it is reported, under the treatment, and nomination of a doctor being given at police headquarters, the affair being detailed to work up the case. The officer found, upon investigation, that the body had been taken from No. 144 North Twelfth street, a lying-in-house, and transferred to a medical college on Ninth street, below Leaven. The remains had been packed into a Saratoga trunk, the legs being pinned behind the neck to admit of the body being placed in the receptacle above named, and the remaining space filled with sawdust.

GALLANTRY REWARDED.

The War Department has presented medals to Sergeant Woodhall, privates Harrington and Both and scouts Chapman and Dixon, of Gen. Miles' command, for gallant conduct in resisting an attack by Indians in the early fall. The story of their bravery has been previously told, but is worth recounting. These five men, with a comrade who was killed, were surprised by Indians, who fired upon them, stamping their horses and wounding every one of their number, one fatally. They dug a shallow trench with their knives in the soil and held their assailants at bay until night time, when the latter withdrew, carrying off the dead bodies of fifteen of their number. The soldiers used their revolvers several times in repelling the charges of their foes. They had no food and no water but that which fell into their trench in drizzling rain during the fight. Their gallantry has been very properly rewarded by the War Department.

ROUGH.—The New York Herald says:

"We as yet have no answer from Washington as to the connection of the President with the stock-jobbing despatch about Cuba and Cuban affairs which appeared in the newspapers anticipatory of a Message, and which produced so profound an impression upon the minds of the Spanish people and upon the funds in London. There was never a more shameless stock-jobbing fabrication, and worse than all, it has been traced directly to the President, who gave it to the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press. Should this not be made a matter of inquiry by Congress?"

INTER-RELATIONSHIP IN POLYGAMY.

—One of the beauties of the polygamy system is shown by a statement that will in a stone's throw of a prominent church in Salt Lake is the residence of an aged Mormon, who is the husband of a woman and her two daughters. Thus his first wife is his mother-in-law, his step-daughters are his wives, his son by his first wife is half brother to his other wives, and a sort of uncle to his other children, and you can study it out further, if you want to.

ROOMS OF THE CENT'L EX. COM. OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The State Executive Committee of the Conservative party—which is composed of the various Congressional Executive Committees—will please meet in Raleigh on Wednesday, January 20th, 1875, to consult in regard to important matters. Members of the Conservative press are invited to attend. W. R. COX, Chairman of Central Com. J. F. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

Missus. Errors.—Having been a constant reader of political papers, and an observer of the eventual changes in the history of our nation, for more than a quarter of a century, never an office-holder in civil or military life and a great sufferer by the changes which have been wrought in the government and seeing the necessity of something being done for the relief of the people, I take the liberty, by your permission, of addressing the public through your columns and offering a remedy for the many ills now preying upon the body politic. Without wishing to discuss the subjects which divided our people on the wisdom of the legislation (during and since the war) for the restoration of peace and order, I propose to offer a plan, which in my humble opinion will do more to restore prosperity and happiness to our people than anything that has been offered heretofore. It is evident that each and every act of reconstruction is only an aggravation of the malady and in patching one rent another is made which only changes the location of the disease, without effecting a cure. The South was ruined by the results of the war and has not recovered whilst every other section of the country is now feeling her poverty, even Europe is not an uninterested spectator, but she too is feeling the effects of our calamities which are not confined to every race in this country. Why are so many thousands of laborers out of employment in the north? Why are mules and horses so low in the west and so hard to sell in the south? Why do importers of fine goods have to re-ship so many of them to Europe? Why do our merchants complain of dull times? Why do capitalists require heavy interest on money or keep it locked up in vaults? Why are the farmers unable to improve their lands? Why are the poor getting poorer? Simply because the wealth of the producing portion of the nation was suddenly taken from them. And it is idle to talk of better times in our day without they are restituted to their proper condition or reimbursed for their losses. Physicians know that to open a single artery in a man's body the last drop of his blood will escape and death ensue unless the flow is checked and political economists ought to know that for the nation to be prosperous every section thereof should be freed from every unnecessary burthen. Yea more! different nations feel each others adversities and nationalities.

But says one what is to be done? I answer: relieve the South and she will in turn relieve all other sections, or Vice Versa, keeps her poor and all other parts of the nation will continue to share her distress. No man or country suffers alone in his or her downfall and when either a e lifted up all around enjoys to some extent their prospective. But says another objector, who is it to render assistance to so large a number as were ruined in the south and are now sharing their poverty? I answer, the power that destroyed can and should restore, and that power is the general government. But says another, she is already hopelessly in debt and repudiation is talked of for her relief. I answered again, repudiation is not necessary, for a large national debt has the tendency of averting war, and if the interest is paid annually and the principal in instalments, though at a remote period, her credit will be good.

Now if these propositions be true it is the duty as well as the interest of the government to re-instate the southern people, this may be done by issuing enough new bonds bearing a low interest and insuring a long time to pay all citizens for all their losses they sustained by the late war and redeem all outstanding bonds so as to make the entire national debt redeemable in 50 or 100 years. And if the slaves of 1860 are paid for, which may be done (in bonds) by altering or amending the Constitution, let the government retain one half of the amount paid for them to be used in transporting to Africa all who may be willing to go, and provide them with homes and a years living after arriving. This will settle the Civil Rights question, and prevent a war of races; civilize and christianize Africa; increase the products of the tropics and the commerce of the world.

The new or consolidated debt of the government though heavy would be owed to her people, which would re-instate the fallen south and by reflex action benefit the other sections of the entire nation, old sectional feelings of animosity would be obliterated, and universal prosperity re-established in our country. Foreign population would flow to the south, our agricultural and manufacturing interests greatly increase, which have ever been the life of every country and without a revival of which this country must continue to be subject to periodical pauses. JOHN F. FOARD, Irredell co. N. C.—Dec. 24th 1874.

Not a Vision of Mirza

The story comes from the London Graphic, from which it appears that Monto Christo's escape from the sack in which he was flung into the sea from the Chateau d'If has been imitated by an ingenious Persian. Having incurred the displeasure of a high functionary at Shiraz, Mohammed Mirza was condemned to be fastened up in a sack with a viper, a cock, and a cat, and after an hour's time, when this happy family had improved their acquaintance, the sack and its contents were to be thrown into the river. Fortunately for Mohammed Mirza, his executioners forgot to search his pocket, which contained a small knife. Directly the mouth of the sack was closed upon him and his companions he cut in half the viper, the cock and the cat were next dispatched, and our Persian occupied the remainder of his hour by shouting a violent fight of the three animals, and giving forth the most execrating cries of agony. In due time the sack and all were consigned to the water, and then Mohammed Mirza, speedily freeing himself from the prison, gained the other side of the river, and came post-haste to Europe, for the future a voluntary exile from his fatherland.

Reliable Testimony.

It cannot be reasonably supposed that when a person testifies to the efficacy of a remedy whose benefits he has experienced, without solicitation, that he does so for the purpose of misleading the public, or from any other motive than that of gratitude. It is still more unreasonable to suppose that eminent physicians would corroborate the evidence thus given unless they were persuaded of its truth. The proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are constantly in the receipt of voluntary testimonials acknowledging the curative and preventive potency of his beneficent tonic and corrective, emanating not only from those who have felt its influence, but also from well known members of the medical profession both here and abroad, who have witnessed its effects, and prescribed it in their private practice. In the face of such evidence as this, to which the widest publicity has repeatedly been given, it would be absurd to question the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. Skepticism upon this point was long ago disarmed, and they are to-day as well known and far more widely known than many of the official remedies which figure conspicuously in the pharmacopoeia. They are universally recognized to be the supreme remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, disorders of the bowels and nervousness, as well as a means fortifying the system against malarial influences and those which operate injuriously upon the sensitive organs. Whether used as a remedy for actual disease, as a means of building up the broken down physique, or of hastening convalescence, they are never resorted to in vain, and they restore complete health when prescribed remedies cannot even initiate its recovery.

FOR SALE.

A Fine Milch Cow with young Calf, apply to Rowan Mills N. C.—Jan. 6th, 75.

Administrators Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of A. M. Goodman, deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of January, A. D. 1875. THOMAS T. GOODMAN, Admr. of A. M. GOODMAN, Dec. Jan. 6, 1875—6w.

TURNERS N. G. ALMANAC FOR SALE AT SALISBURY

BOOK STORE, by C. PLYLER.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Leading Life Company of the South. Investments made and Losses Adjusted at Home. Annual Dividends Declared to Policy-Holders. Policies in Northern Companies transferred without loss or additional annual charges. The Pioneer Life Co. of the South, established in 1866. Net Assets in July 1874, \$2,248,026.35. Annual Income (nearly) \$1,700,000.00. A. L. ORRELL, DRAYTON & WHITE Special Agent, Salisbury, N. C. Gen. Agents, Jan. 1st 1875—1mo. Office Charlotte N. C. Green-boro Priort, please copy four times, and send bill to this Office.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I wish to return my sincere thanks to the public and the citizens of Salisbury for their patronage, good will and many kind wishes for my success as Proprietor of the National Hotel and would cheerfully recommend my successor Mrs. Dr. Reeves, as worthy of the kind consideration of the public. Wishing you all a Happy New Year. I am your obedient servant. W. T. LINTON.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Mrs. Dr. Reeves has again resumed her business in this well known house, and also extensively adds the patronage of her old friends and the public at large. Guests stopping at this House will find nothing neglected that will add to their comfort, neither on the part of the proprietress nor that of the clerk, Mr. D. R. Fraley. The Omnibus will be found at the depot as usual to convey passengers to and from the House. Dec. 31, 1874—1y.

PARTNER WANTED.

In the Forge and Commission business in the city of Raleigh. Business already established Store House on N. C. Rail Road near Depot. Reference given and required, for address &c., Apply to Editors of Watchman. 11y/2d.

Administrator's Notice to Debtors.

All persons having claims against the estate of J. F. Goodman, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 4th day of December, 1875. JOHN K. GOODMAN, Admr. of J. F. GOODMAN, Dec. December 3, 1874—6w.

Administrator's Notice to Debtors.

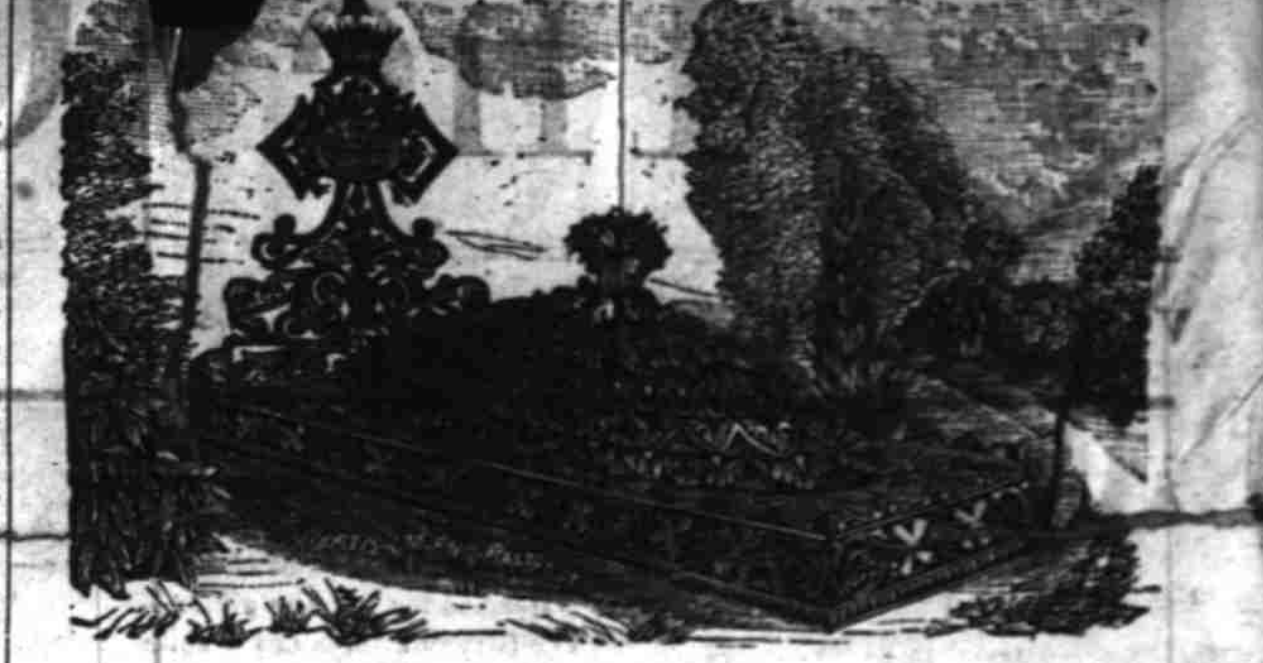
All persons having claims against the estate of James Murphy, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of December, A. D. 1875. J. F. GOVAN, Admr. of James Murphy, Dec'd. Dec. 10, 1874—6w.

Cedar Cove Nurseries.

Craft and Sailor, Proprietors: Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C. Great inducements offered to purchasers 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., N. C. Aug. 6, 1874—1f.

NOTICE

In hereby given, that application will be made to the present General Assembly for a Charter to incorporate a company for the navigation of the Yadkin river from the N. C. Rail road bridge in Rowan Co., to 16 miles above Wilkesboro, or as far as practicable. W. L. BROWN, For Incorporators. Dec. 16th 1874—5 times Pd.



A BEAUTIFUL METALIC GRAVE COVERING

Is now offered to every one interested in beautifying and protecting the graves their deceased relatives. They are made in four sizes, with a variety of styles, ranging in price from \$55 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. Specimens can be seen at J. A. Ramsey's office. C. PLYLER, Agent. Salisbury, N. C.—Aug. 6, 1874—U

NEW MACHINE SHOP.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of repairing with dispatch. With good tool and twenty-five years experience in the business, satisfaction is guaranteed. Especial attention given to Engine and Boiler work, Cotton Wagon, Mining and Agriculture Machines, and wood turning of all kinds. Shop on Corner of Fulton and Council Street, Salisbury, N. C. E. H. MARSH. July 16, 1874—1f.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

MOUNT PLEASANT, CAROLINA CO., N. C. The second five months term of this Institution will begin Jan. 4th, 1875. Expenses for Board, Tuition, Room Rent, Washing, Fuel and Lights, from \$70 to \$90. For Catalogue apply to L. A. BIKLE, President. Dec. 31, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. R. Barker & Co., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their account with Jno. H. Frazier, agent, at C. R. Barker & Co's old Stand. C. R. BARKER, S. A. ENNIS. Dec. 31, 1874.

To all Whom it May Concern.

Our accounts will be made out on the first day of January, 1875. We most have the Cash for them. We urge every person indebted to us (either by Note or account) to come forward and pay the amount at once. No accounts will be opened on our books for 1875 until your note or account for 1874 is paid. CRAWFORD & HELBIG, Salisbury, N. C. December 30, 1874. Run by C. R. BARKER & Co's old Stand. Dec. 31, 1874.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

Having accepted the Agency of the old and reliable NEW ORLEANS Ins. Co., Established 1803, which has never ceased doing business and has paid Six million dollars losses to the citizens of New Orleans alone, I am prepared to issue Fire Ins. Policies to my friends who wish to build up solvent Southern Institutions and keep the money in the South. I can be seen at the office of Walton & Ross, corner main & Innes streets. Dec. 10, 1874. J. D. McNEELY

NOTICE TO GRANGERS.

All the Grangers who fee an interest in a Grangers Cooperative Store, will be pleased to meet at Franking Academy on the 2nd Saturday in January next, 1875, for consultation and perfecting arrangements to that end, also we wish every Grange in the county represented with information on the subject from their several Granges, what stock each Grange is likely to subscribe. Meet at the hour of 11 o'clock. By order of Union Grange, N. C. Rowan County. C. AGNER, L. LYERLY, D. BARRINGER, } Committee. December 1874. 52:2w.

JAS. LEFFEL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE Turbin Water Wheel.

Nearly 7000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 5 1/2 to 96 inches. POOLE & HUNT BALTIMORE, Manufacturers for the South and South west. The most powerful Wheel in the market. And most economical in use of Water. Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent free. MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boilers, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, Sep. 3, 1874—6mos.

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 Hams, 3,000 lbs Refined Lard, 500 lbs Sugar cured Beef, 25 Doz. Brandy Peaches, 25 " Lemon Syrup, 50 Boxes Candles, 10 Kegs Soda, 100 Doz Oysters, 30,000 Cigars, 150 Rains Wrapping Paper, 30 Doz painted Alum, 100 cases Ground Alum Salt, 50 " Deaken's Fine " ALSO A large stock of Boots, Shoes, & Hats, (very cheap) Harness, Saddles, & Harness Tanners, Keroline, & Machine Oils. We are also agents for the celebrated Aladin Security Oil, warranted to stand a fire-test of one hundred & fifty degrees Fahrenheit, & therefore perfectly safe & very little higher than Keroline. We also have a full stock of Liquors, such as Porter, Dullin, & Bailey Whisky, Rum, Gin, Ginger & Blackberry Brandy, Ports, Mederia; Sherry, & unalaga Wines, Ales &c., &c. The above stock is offered at Wholesale & Retail, at the very lowest figures. BINGHAM & CO. May, 14 1874—1f.