

Carolina Watchman.

MARCH, 4.

CANVASERS WANTED. We are offering liberal inducements to persons canvassing for the Watchman.

Maj. Robbins is entitled to the thanks of our people for his efforts to establish a signal post at this point.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. S. Merrimon for a copy of his excellent speech in defense of the South, delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 17th, of last month.

The Raleigh Sentinel reaches us very irregularly, we have received but one copy in a week past.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, announce the removal of all difficulties in the way of prompt and rapid transportation of freights and passengers over their extensive lines.

The March number of our Living and Our Dead is received. It is a splendid number, and the interest which it always imparts is kept up. It contains 135 pages filled with entertaining and useful matter.

We have been requested by both ladies and gentlemen to republish our editorial of last week on the Congressional address, and while we feel highly flattered at the compliments passed upon it, we shall have to decline, as we never repeat.

Then again, we would not be willing to modify what we did say, and could hardly resist the temptation to add more.

The State Senate has passed a bill postponing the operation of the Usury Bill until the 10th, day of December next.

This looks very like child's play, and we are surprised to see a legislative body so soon going back upon its action.

After days and weeks, taken up in discussion, the Usury bill was passed through both Houses. No sooner is this done than it is discovered that a mistake has been made; that the law is premature, and that its operation must be postponed at the behests of the ring, the money sharks, bankers and brokers, who have not yet completed the work of ruin with which they have been afflicting the country these many years.

What is the post-ponement for? Will it give any relief that will not be equally demanded at the expiration of the time asked for? It is too evident that this appeal for the extension of time is made at the instance and in the interest of the money ring. They are loathe to give up the opportunity for extortion, and hence this device to have the operation of the law postponed. If they were entitled to any consideration we would be for extending the time, but they have made their jack by taking advantage of the necessities of the people, by exacting usurious interest at a time when the people were least able to pay, by preventing enterprise and paralyzing industry, and are not entitled to any consideration or any favor. They have done their worst and they have reaped their reward. If there are now any favors to be shown, in God's name, let it be shown to the sufferers by excessive usury, and as compared with the money lenders, they are as a hundred to one.

Will the House be guilty of the stupendous folly and injustice of endorsing the action of the Senate?

ROBBINS IN CONGRESS.

We have received and have on file the able speech of the Hon. W. M. Robbins delivered in Congress several days ago. We shall give this speech, or part of it, next week. We know that it will be generally read and fully appreciated. Maj. Robbins' ability and talents are eminently fit him for the position he has filled with so much credit to himself and with such general satisfaction to his constituents.

He made the following happy hit last Thursday, while the House was considering an appropriation bill. Maj. Robbins gaining the floor said: I renew the amendment to the amendment. I am not well enough to do justice to this subject to-day, but I hear so much said about the State of North Carolina that I feel it is due to her that she should be heard on this question, and I will as I am I must address a few words to the committee.

I see no occasion, Mr. Chairman, for increasing this appropriation as it is proposed to increase it, by several hundred thousand dollars, when the country ought to be and is becoming more peaceable and law-abiding instead of getting worse. The trouble, Mr. Chairman, about this business all lies in a nutshell. While the Government is being run upon the pretense of preventing the intimidation of voters, it is engaged itself in intimidating all the democratic voters in the South for party purposes.

That is what you run your courts for; that is what you pass your laws for; that is what you propose to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for, and threaten to destroy the very liberties of the white man and drive them from the polls so that you can hold on to power. Sir, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves when you hold us up to scorn because, as you state, we have intimidated a few negroes. While you are endeavoring to intimidate millions of white men. That is what is the matter.

In North Carolina, Mr. Chairman, the marshals have had more than \$50,000 paid to them, and I do not know how much more has been expended, but I believe several hundred thousand dollars in one of the North Carolina districts.

Mr. SPEER. One hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Mr. ROBBINS. This is in one-half of the State, when in the whole State of Kentucky the Government only paid \$68,000.

PASSAGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

The rump Congress has passed and Grant, the traitor and tyrant, has signed, the most infamous and wicked measure that ever had legislative sanction or the force of law. The Civil Rights bill, born of sectional hate, envy, and diabolism, has been clothed with the authority of law, and forced upon an unwilling people as a fire-brand at a time of profound peace, to incite violence and provoke bloodshed. The fiendish cruelty and revolting monstrosity of the measure are scarcely eclipsed by the sacrilegious and wicked attempt to efface the line of demarcation indelibly stamped by the hand of Omnipotence as a barrier against the commingling of the two most widely different and distinct races of men.

We all know that this bill is the child of hate and cruelty and that it is passed to further degrade and humiliate Southern men and women. Notwithstanding these base motives, we would fain believe that these desperate men who concocted the loathsome bill were ignorant of the enormity of the crime they have perpetrated against their race, against nature and against the God, but we have no such assurance. Indeed, we know to the contrary. They have recklessly set everything at defiance and consulted their baser passions only. They have ignored the laws of their God and their country, the constitution and the good of their own race, the sacred deprivs of justice and peace, decency and civil liberty, that they might enjoy the fiendish pleasure of revenge for a season. Yet our statesmen (7) will still counsel quiet submission: our merchants still buy goods from the authors and defenders of these atrocities; our farmers and laborers, still continue to dig and delve, plow and hoe, to fill the coffers of some of the basest creatures that ever disgraced the image of the Creator.

What does this measure propose to do? Why, it simply proposes to override all law, human and divine, and force social equality between the white and negro races, and ultimately amalgamation—to force intimate social relation between two races as widely different in all their functions and nature as the horse and the ass, or the eagle and the crow. It is an attempt to degrade by association the most refined, intellectual, and elevated race with one that in the period of five thousand years has not even shown sufficient capacity to achieve so much as a history.

We should not be understood as ridiculing the mental capacity of the poor negro, or reflecting with undue severity upon him, for we are kindly disposed toward him, knowing full well that he is not responsible for his nature; but we are merely stating facts to illustrate the monstrous crime and wickedness of the mad fanatics of the North. If history is to be believed, it is the most accurate and able writers are to be regarded, we have clear historical records from the time of Herodotus to the present day, which is about 2,300 years, to prove that the negro has always been a stranger to civilization. In addition to this monumental record of Egypt, 2,500 years anterior to the time of Herodotus, show that the negro was the same stranger to civilization then that he is to-day. There is no record, no monument of negro civilization known to history or scientific research. As a race they are literally without a history, and by nature savages and averse to civilization. Yet the fools and fanatics of this age are attempting by force measures to engraft this inferior race upon the superior, knowing full well if such a thing could be done, without the most revolting crime against the decrees of Heaven, nature, decency, and humanity, it would result in the destruction of both.

What then should be expected of those who are selected as victims of this most villainous and ungodly measure? Should they assist its consummation by quiet resignation to a fate worse than death? or by honorable, fair, religious and legitimate means strive to avert it? They can not, as responsible agents, as christians and philanthropists, as true patriots and good citizens yield more than an absolute forced acquiescence while they use every possible legitimate means to break its force and effect. And if they are not abject cowards, they can do much; for we have many illustrations of the utter futility of force measures thrust upon a people of courage and manliness.

We are told by Abbe Goeghegan that, notwithstanding the terrible and bloody laws passed by England against the Catholics of Ireland, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, even that of James I., not over sixty Irish embraced the Protestant religion in all that long time, though Ireland contained over two millions of inhabitants. This is an illustration of the benefit of cruel force laws.

If our people are not indeed ingrates and cowards this monstrous measure of wickedness and madness, which is intended to crush and degrade them, will serve to purify and elevate them. There are means to render the law of non-effect without resorting to violence. Let our people be vigilant, patient, and firm.

Everybody who professes to see their home papers grow instead of those at the North, are respectfully requested to send us subscribers for the Watchman.

During the past year eighty thousand sheep were killed in the United States by dogs. Six thousand were killed in North Carolina! Yes! Legislators find a constitutional difficulty about exterminating dogs or even levying a tax upon them. The people should hereafter send bold men to the Legislature who will do right without regard to the prospect of a re-election.—Charlotte Democrat.

It is the want of "bold men"—the want of men who have the nerve to do what they believe to be right, under all circumstances and at all times—that keeps North Carolina in the back ground and the South degraded. There is such a lot after office, such a cringing to power, such a temporizing of expedients, on the part of those entrusted with public affairs as to disgust all men of decency and intelligence and make them shun the doubtful honors of official station. If a good man please to get into place, the time-servers, the weather-cocks, the rings, the boot-licks and the tools of power all turn their batteries against him to stifle his voice and destroy his influence. The minions of monopolies, the pimps of wards, and the representatives of filth and ignorance sneer at him, ridicule him, until he is forced to desist from what he believes to be right, or retires from public affairs altogether in disgust: Simply because the people too often give a more willing ear to them than to him.

We have seen so much of this shuffling, trimming, and cowardice among office holders, legislators, and even members of county and municipal boards, as well as among persons on whom responsibility devolves in other positions, as to make us sometimes doubt the firmness of nearly everybody. No man ought to accept a position whose duties he is afraid to discharge according to his honest convictions of what justice and the public good require. He should not regard the sneers of any clique, sect, or party. If the people would select such men, and no others, to fill their public offices there would soon be a decided improvement for the better.

The large majority of those who fill offices at the present day ride in on promises, with little or no other gratification than brass, impudence or ignorance. When they have achieved their object, they forget their promises, their duties to the public, and go to work devising means and ways to keep themselves in office. They are as supple and wiry as a jumping jack. They trim their sails to suit every wind; dodge, shuffle and prevarication, are every thing by turns and nothing long.

Now this is no fancy picture of the average office-holder of to day, but a truthful sketch of the large majority, as they appear and act after they have secured position. Is it any wonder therefore that we find so little to approve in the sayings and doings of our public assemblies, and so little of general interest to the people at large?

Let our watch-word be, henceforth and forever, good, honest men or none.

FENCE QUESTION.

As the fence question is agitating the minds of a great many, and it being a question of importance, I will give my views on the subject, as I have lived where it is a law. All farmers are acquainted with the task of building new fences, and remodeling old ones every year, and know, that it is no small job, besides, it requires that the best timber in the woods must be cut to make the rails, unless every farmer should clear a new ground when the timber would be sufficient without cutting elsewhere—yet that is not economy—for the timber will be slain and the woods turned into fields to be cultivated in a few generations to come, whilst fields now cultivated, which could be made more productive than ever, will be thrown out to grow up into old field pine.

Then, where will the timber come from to make rails? When the country is as barren as the western prairies the "No fence" will be made a law, and why not adopt it now and save the timber for the use of future generations, avoid the laborious task of making rails to keep the farms under fence. The fence law will have several good effects without the labor saving.

In the first place, the time spent in making rails and building fence, can be devoted to improving the farm, by preparing manure and fertilizers of all kinds, sowing clover seed, plowing more frequent and deeper and should the time not all be occupied at farm, devote two hours at least each day in reading—read agricultural papers and scientific works, and yourself posted in the progress and modes of agriculture and the laws of nature. Should the labor on the farm be diminished, during the winter months, by doing away with fence making, try and send your children to school, that they may improve their intellectual qualities,—for the progress of a country is in proportion to the intellectual development of her people. The idea of the old folks, that farmers need no education, is all boob, absurd, and the result is oppression. Farmers must be educated and enlightened as much as any other class.

The fence law will also be a means of improving the stock. A person cannot afford to keep so much scrubby stock when he must keep up and feed them, but must necessarily keep less and better stock.

Why keep four little cows to milk two gallons of milk per day from them, when one good cow will yield the same quantity in a day, and certainly one cow will not cost as much to keep her as four will? Why keep a poor stock of hogs two years that they may weigh one hundred and fifty pounds a piece, instead of good stock that will weigh two hundred pounds at 12 months old? Farmers must wake up and devise means to save labor.

SENATOR MERRIMON.—The Richmond Dispatch says that "Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, distinguished himself as an able debater and a sound lawyer" during the discussion on Morton's bill regulating the manner of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

Senator Merrimon is doing credit not only to himself but to his State.—Wilmington Journal.

THE GREAT ANTAGONIST OF DISEASE.

What is the natural antagonist of disease? It is the vital principle. From the moment that disease is developed in the system, this champion fights the intruder until it either conquers or is conquered. Which side should medicinal science espouse in this life and death struggle? Should it depress and cripple the physical energies of the patient, thereby helping the disorder, or should it reinforce the vitality of the patient and thereby assist in quelling the ailment? Of course the proper answer to this question must be obvious to every one above the grade of an idiot or a lunatic, and hence it follows that the weak and broken invalid who chooses to dose himself with debilitating drugs, instead of toning, invigorating and vitalizing his enervated frame with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, must be either feeble minded or deranged. Surely nothing short of imbecility of intensity could induce a person laboring under bodily weakness and nervous prostration, to take day after day powerful doses of some drastic purgative in the hope of gaining strength thereby. Although charlatans may advertise preparations of this character as tonic, people in the full possession of their reason can not, one would think, accept them as such. If they do the penalty of their credulity may be the shortening of lives. The rheumatic, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the debilitated and nervous, and all who are subject to intermissions, or other diseases brought on by the immoderate use of stimulants, will do well to strengthen their nerves, tone their stomachs, and regulate their bowels with the Bitters. The two-fold operation of this reformatory is an invigorant and an aperient, in addition to its direct and specific effect upon the disordered liver. renders it a most efficient remedy for complaints of the digestive, secretory and excretive organs, at present in use. This fact is conceded by eminent members of the faculty whose testimony to that effect is published in Hostetter's Almanac for 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, in first-rate running order, with table and all necessary fixtures for sale for \$25. Apply at this office. March 4, 1874.—H.

WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR. SUPERIOR TO ANY FERTILIZER MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. FOR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO.

For sale by J. McDAUGHLIN, & Son, Charlotte, N. C. WELL & BRO. Goldsboro, N. C. H. M. HOUSTON, & Co. Monroe N. C. MURRAY, Co., Wilmington, N. C. WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH, & THOMAS, Raleigh, N. C. W. L. McGHER, Franklinton, N. C. TEMBERLAKE & EARES, Pacific, N. C. BRANCH & CO., Wilson, N. C. W. A. ANGELO, DURHAM, N. C. March 4, 3mo

Peter M. Trexler, administrator of Levi Lawrence, Plaintiff, against H. C. Owens and wife Elizabeth, James Lawrence, John Lawrence, Lawrence, and Julia Lawrence, Defendants.

Special proceeding to make real estate assets, SATTE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO THE SHERIFF OF ROWAN COUNTY: GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to Summon H. C. Owens and wife, Elizabeth, W. G. Watson and wife Amanda, James Lawrence and Julia Lawrence the Defendants, above named, if they be found within your County, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan, within twenty (20) days, after the service of this Summons on the exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this Summons. And let them take notice, that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this Summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 25th day of February, 1875. (Seal) J. M. HOWARD, Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan Co. CRAIG & CRAIG, Plaintiff's Attys. March 4, 1875.

Uriah Phelps, and Harvey Sparks, F. M. Phillips, and W. R. Sharpe, Admrs. of the Estate of Hiram Phelps, dec'd.—Defendants.

The North Carolina HOME Insurance Co., OF RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES DWELLINGS, STORES, MERCHANTISE, AND All Classes of Insurable Property, Against Loss or Damage by Fire, on the Most Favorable Terms.

Its Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of Property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions. R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Pres. C. B. ROOT, Vice President. SEATON GALES, Sec'y. P. COWPER, Supervisor.

ANDREW MURPHY, Agent at Salisbury. March, 4th—5mo.

DR. S. VAN METER & CO

Proprietors of the famous Charleston Ill. Infirmary are engaged in the last issue of the "National Journal of Health" by men of prominence South and North. Also by fifty ministers of various denominations. An opportunity is now offered to obtain a thorough examination and treatment without having to visit the Infirmary. Address at once DR. S. VAN METER & CO. Charleston, Ill.

NOTICE.

To Creditors of the estate of H. L. Brown, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of H. L. Brown, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of March, 1875, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle promptly. March 5, 1875. JOHN S. HENDERSON, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of H. L. Brown, deceased. March 4, 1874—Gwa.

NAVASSA GUANO.

The attention of Farmers is called to the following statement of the merits of this superior Fertilizer. J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent. Salisbury, N. C. Price \$60 Cash, \$65 payable 1st November.

Mr. J. A. BROWN, Agent for Navassa Guano Co., says: Dear Sir: I take pleasure in giving you the following statement in regard to the NAVASSA GUANO, which I have been using for the past two years under cotton on my farm. In 1873 I used one ton at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, and the next year for each acre. The final result was 900 per cent. more cotton, and nearly 200 per cent. on money invested. In 1874 (last year) I used one ton and a half, applied it in 1873, and the final result was 640 per cent. more cotton.

Not caring a fig who uses it or who don't, who says it pays or who don't, or who believes my report or who don't, I expect to continue to use it so long as it is kept up to its present standard. Yours, &c. E. A. PROBST, Rowan Co., N. C.

CLAYTON, N. C., Feb. 8, 1875. MEMRS. THOMPSON & WHITAKER:

Sir: In answer to the repeated questions as to test of several guano last year, I request you to publish the following statement for the public benefit. (By examination you will see that your Navassa beats them all, and I intend to use none other this year.) I used seven kinds of guano in the following manner: 20 lbs. of each kind, put it in four rows the rows being 100 yards long, this being at the rate of 245 lbs. guano per acre, on common poor gray land, and gathered from the respective pickings as follows:

Table with 4 columns: 1st picking, 2d, 3d, 4th. Total. Navassa, 32 17 13 15—77 1/2. Sea Foam, 33 17 13 15—78. Whann's Rawbone, 30 17 13 15—73. Patapoco, 29 17 13 14 73. Bradley's S. P. of L. 23 15 14 16—69. Guanahani, 24 16 13 12—66.

Feb. 25, 1875.—Imo.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Town Lots and Farm Lands.

In obedience to a decree of the U. S. District Court, the undersigned assignees of John Foster in bankruptcy will proceed to sell on the 20th day of February, 1875, at the Court House in Salisbury, beginning at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property belonging to the said John Foster, bankrupt, to wit: 2 1/2 acres of Land in the North ward of the Town, known as the Lee Pond Lot. 8 acres of Land in the Town adjoining the Land of Hon. Berton Craige. 1 1/2 acres known as the Gravel Pit Lot. 181 acres of Farm Lands 2 1/2 miles North West of the County of Davie at the Court House in Mocksville, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. W. G. McNeely, H. C. Dunham and others. Also a portion of his Homestead in the North ward.

TERMS: One fourth Cash, balance Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, in equal payments. Persons wishing to inspect the above property may do so by calling on us. T. E. BROWN, Assignees. S. H. WILEY, J. C. JONES, Auctioneers. Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 19, 1875. (41a.)

POST-PONED.

The sale of the above property belonging to John Foster, bankrupt, was, by proclamation of the Assignees, postponed until Saturday the 6th day of March, 1875, when it will all be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, at 12 o'clock, M.

Superior Court:—Davie County.

Henry B. Owens, J. T. Williamson & wife Jennie, N. L. Linberrier & wife Julia, Edward L. Owens, an infant who sues by his next friend J. T. Williamson, and William S. Owens an infant who sues by his next friend J. T. Williamson.—Plaintiffs.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. TO THE SHERIFF OF DAVIE COUNTY: GREETING:

You are hereby commanded in the name of the State of North Carolina to Summon Henry B. Owens, J. T. Williamson, and William S. Owens, the Defendants, above named, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Davie, within twenty days, after the service of this Summons on the exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this Summons. And let them take notice, that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time specified by law, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint and for all costs and charges in this suit incurred.

Witness H. B. Howard Clerk of our said Court at office in Mocksville, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1875. (Seal) H. B. HOWARD, Clerk of Superior Court Davie County.

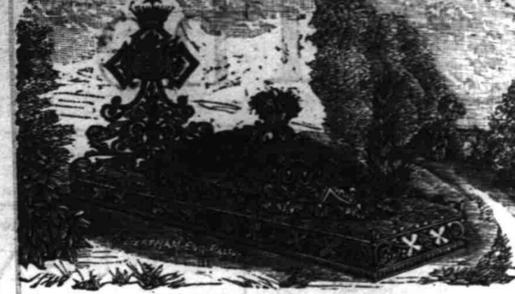
In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Uriah Phelps one of the Defendants in this case is a non-resident of this State and the place of residence is unknown, it is ordered that service of Summons be made by publication in the "Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., for six weeks successively.

Witness H. B. Howard Clerk of our said Court at office in Mocksville, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1875. (Seal) H. B. HOWARD, C. S. C. Printers fee \$10.50.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of G. M. Bus & Co., are notified that if they do not call and settle up their accounts in thirty days their papers will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Geo. M. Bus, Feb. 18, 1875.—Imo.

PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARM. How either party may fascinate and ruin the love & affections of any person whose hearts are so. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Pub. Phila.



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, rendered galvanized to suit the taste of purchasers. A gilded 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 of the 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—11

NORTH CAROLINA. Superior Court. MARY STARNES, Plaintiff, against J. J. STARNES. Special proceeding Petition for Divorce.

In this case it appearing that J. J. Starnes, the husband of petitioner Mary Starnes is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman" a newspaper published in Salisbury, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, notifying the said J. J. Starnes Defendant to appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the County of Alexander at the Court House in Taylorsville, on the 3rd Monday after the 1st day of March next, to answer the complaint of the plaintiff within the first three days of said Term thereof, or he will take judgment for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness W. A. Pool Clerk of said Court at office in Taylorsville on this the 30th day of Jan. A. D. 1875. W. A. POOL, C. S. C.

R. Z. LINNEY, Atty for Plff. Feb. 4.—1875—6r. pd.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

We are doing an extensive business in CLOTHING and CUSTOM TAILORING, through Local Agents, who are supplied with samples showing our Ready-made and Custom Piece Goods. The plan is working well for Consumers. Agents, and order at. We desire to extend our business in this line, and for that purpose will correspond with bona fide applicants for agencies. Send real name and references. DEVLIN & CO. P. O. Box 2256. New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

MOUNT PLEASANT, CAROLINA, 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.

NORTH CAROLINA. Superior Court. WILLIAM BOWMAN, Plaintiff, against ANNE BOWMAN. Special Proceeding Petition for Divorce.

In this case it appearing that Anne Bowman, the wife of Petitioner, William Bowman is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Watchman" a newspaper published in Salisbury North Carolina for six successive weeks, notifying the said Anne Bowman, Defendant to appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the County of Alexander at the Court House in Taylorsville on the third Monday in March next, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff within the first three days of said Term thereof or the Plaintiff will take judgment for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness W. A. Pool Clerk Superior Court for Alexander County at office in Taylorsville on this day of January, 1875. (Seal) W. A. POOL, C. S. C. Jan. 28, 1875—6w.—Pr. fee \$10. pd.

DAVIDSON COUNTY:—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. BEVERLY SERRATT, PLFF. vs. Spence Serratt, Wm. Serratt, Sr., James Serratt, Daniel Serratt, Lewis Serratt, Debaisha Glover, Clark Lottin & wife Linn, Jerry Morris & wife Frances, Moses Peacock by his next friend Wm. Peacock, Garel Serratt & Spencer L. Serratt, Heir-at-Law, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. TO THE SHERIFF OF DAVIDSON COUNTY: GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to Summon Spence Serratt, Wm. Serratt, Sr., James Serratt, Daniel Serratt, Lewis Serratt, Debaisha Glover, Clark Lottin & wife Linn, Jerry Morris & wife Frances, Moses Peacock, Garel Serratt and Spencer L. Serratt, the Defendants, above named, to be found in your county, to be and appear before the CLERK OF OUR SUPERIOR COURT, for Davidson County, at the Court House in Lexington within twenty days from the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 16th day of January, 1875. (Seal) C. F. LOWE, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County, and Judge of Probate.

It appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Garel Serratt, and Spencer L. Serratt, named in the foregoing Summons, are non-residents of this State, and cannot after due diligence be found within this State, and that their place of residence cannot after due diligence be ascertained, and that said defendants are proper parties to this action relating to Real property in this State; Therefore

Order is made that the said Summons, a copy of which is hereto annexed, by served on said defendants, Garel Serratt and Spencer L. Serratt, by publication of the same once a week for six successive weeks in the "Carolina Watchman" a newspaper published in the County of Salisbury in the 5th Judicial District, and that said defendants are proper parties to this action relating to Real property in this State; Done at office in Lexington, this 23rd day of January, 1875. C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.

CALL AT J. H. ENNIS'S DRUG EMPORIUM.

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