Carolina Watchman,

MARCH, 18.

CANVASERS WANTED.

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

☞ The State Supreme Court has decided that the Lease made by the Directors of the N. C. Rail Road two years ago, is valid, that the Lessees may change the gage of said road if they choose.

☞ The Repudiation bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and should it become a law without the sanction of the creditors will prove about as valuable as a rope of sand, notwithstanding it is called by the saints the compromise bill.

☞ They are changing the gage on the N. C. Railroad between Greensboro and Charlotte, and of course the cars are not running and we have no mails, and have not had since Saturday. We have therefore to draw largely on our imagination for matter to fill this paper.

The change has been by this time fully completed and the trains are running right through from Richmond to Atlanta without a change of cars. It is good for Richmond and Atlanta, but death to North Carolina and her Railroads.

The Christian at Work Co., in addition to The Christian at Work, issues also five small monthly papers for the Sabbath-school and Home, which are handsomely illustrated and are under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE. They are evangelical and non-sectarian, and supply an important place in the field of Sabbath-School literature. The low rates at which they are sold make them accessible even to schools whose resources are restricted. The publisher, HORATIO C KING, No. 102 Chambers street, New York, will be happy to furnish samples of all the papers and full particulars on application.

☞ A most remarkable meteorological phenomenon occurred in the Western suburbs of this city on last Monday evening. As stated in another place, three houses, situated in a low secluded spot and surrounded on all sides by rising ground, were suddenly struck by a gust of wind or tornado, during the prevailence of the thunder storm last Monday evening, and completely demolished. It was the work of a moment. The houses were raised in the twinkle of an eye and thrown to pieces in the utmost confusion around. A gentleman likens the confusion of the ruins to printers pi. To those who do not know what printers pi is, we will say that it is the most perfect confusion and mixture of odds and ends that can be imagined. Neither the approach nor departure of the mysterious power can be traced. It seems to have fallen like a bomb on the houses referred to, scattered them and like Samson perished in the ruins. The inmates, all colored, escaped uninjured and unhurt, with the exception of a child which was painfully if not seriously hurt.

RESTRICTED CONVENTION.

The Convention bill pending before the Legislature proposes to allow the people to have a Convention on certain conditions, that is, they are to be restricted in certain essential particulars. In other words, the people through their Legislature say to themselves assembled in Convention that the old order of things must be reversed; that the action of the creature must bind the creator, and that the creator can do nothing without the consent of the creature. Such stupidity is worthy of the present Legislature.

It is admitted on all hands that there is no body in this country so completely embodying all the elements, the very essence, of sovereignty as a *Convention of the people*; yet this first cause of republican government is to be trammeled by a pettifogging Legislature which is a mere off-shoot of the republican form.

If the Legislature can bind the action of the Convention, what is the necessity of calling a Convention at all? Why not let the Legislature proceed to do the work of a Convention? But there is no such power given the Legislature by the Constitution. The Legislature will have reached the limit of its constitutional functions when it shall have passed a bill by a two-thirds majority, providing for the election of delegates to a Convention.

It is, we believe, a settled principle that no existing Legislature can bind the action of a succeeding one: Surely then no Legislature can restrict the action of a Convention.

If the Convention bill were to be submitted to the people and they were to ratify it by agreeing to or endorsing the restrictions proposed, then delegates elected to the Convention would feel bound to recognize them as valid, but under no other circumstances or for any other reason.

It would be foolish and over cautious for the people to do such a thing, as it would amount to instructions on their part, and in this sense might be regarded as binding. But we think it very questionable whether delegates in Convention assemble even under these, or in fact any circumstances, are legally bound to regard restrictions that may have been attempted to be imposed upon them.

In case the Convention bill passes in its present form, we don't suppose any one will feel himself bound to observe it in the least, so far as the restrictions are concerned.

☞ We publish to-day the comments of the New York Journal of Commerce, a letter of a certain bank president, &c., to show the insolence of the money clique. The editor of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, who is a fit representative of the tools and hired pimps of the moneyed men of New York City, would have us believe that he alone is capable of comprehending the Usury question; that he knows more about it than any body else, and that all who do not subscribe to his, paid for utterances, are ignorant savages. The assurance, the insolence of the contemptible ass is the more apparent, when we take into consideration the fact that there is not one State in the Federal Union that conforms to his idea of usury; but one that approaches it, while all the others have usury laws. Are the people of all these States ignorant savages, simply because they will not pass such laws as will give the moneyed rings the opportunity to rob and oppress them? Such is the idea of the pampered tools of the would be moneyed oligarchy of this country, and their ideas are reechoed by every little strut who wants to borrow five dollars or who glories in the privilege of having some rich man whom he can call boss—some one who has lent him a few dollars at usurious rates or put him in business with the understanding that he is to have not only the biggest half of the profits, but the services of his tool at all times. Such is the editor who writes for pay—such is the man who sells his soul and manhood, for the poor privilege of serving the rich, merely because they are rich,—and such are all they who imagine that the great body of the people are ignorant savages, because they will not consent to be robbed in a ceremonious way. We would rather be an ignorant savage than be capable of selling our principles and manhood for the poor privilege of having a boss. Our standard of greatness is based on honesty and intelligence.

And who is the bank president who thinks people savages when they refuse to be robbed by the forms of law? We would like to be able to give his name to our readers also.

Now, the fact is this sort of presumption and insolence produced communism in Europe, labor-strikes and bread riots in this country; and it will continue to produce them, as long as there is such a spirit of intolerance manifested on the part of those who control capital. The great masses of the people will always be ready to protect the rights of capital so long as it is kept within proper bounds and not used to oppress and enslave them; and the wise statesman will endeavor to procure such legislation in the future as shall prevent all clashing between labor and capital.

The sapient editor of the aforesaid Journal of Commerce thinks the law will be evaded. There are but few laws that scoundrels do not evade in some way, but because a few scoundrels will do this, it is no good reason why every body else should be licensed to act the scoundrel.

Are there no other bank presidents who will be kind enough to serve the cause of the people by drawing out other representatives of the moneyed ring? Such dictatorical, splenetic, and stupid articles as that of the Journal of Commerce, will do more than anything else to convince the people of the wrong, oppression and infamies of so-called free money.

Mr. J. H. Mills, Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, has refused to accept five hundred dollars tendered him, for the use of the Asylum, by the Wilson Gift Concert Association.—*Roanok News.*

Perhaps Mr. Mills was right. We will not call in question his good intentions.

If the masses of the world would, however, cease to devise and hunt out imaginary sins—if they would be content with steering clear of such as are pointed out with absolute precision—and not trouble themselves so much with secondary sin, with sin in the abstract, with sin whose existence is discovered by induction or logical disquisition, we do not doubt that there would be less sader blunders made, less crimes to repent of, and more souls saved. But so long as men will persist in straining at knats and swallowing camels, things must remain somewhat protrusive, if not disjointed.

We do not wish to be regarded as orthodox, and hope to be excused if we should in any way intrench upon the legitimate domain of the religious press, since we are only a heretic, a free-thinker, and we will be excused for doubting, in view of the many strange things we see and hear, whether the tendency of this age is to the elevation and freedom of mankind or the reverse.

We had fondly hoped that the age of proscription, puritanism, one-ideaism, bigotry, had passed away forever, but we are not so sure that this is the fact.

When a legislative body, not ecclesiastical in the strict sense of the word, assumes to proscribe a poor devil because his idea of the Supreme Being is not consistent with that entertained by a majority of its membership, we are inclined to doubt whether we are living in an age of religious bigotry or of progress and reason, and whether the days of Witch burning will not return.

Very strange ideas occur to us sometimes on hearing, and sometimes when reading the moral lectures of the day. When we fail to appreciate, we are at a loss to divine whether it is obtuseness on our part, or whether we are simply an unbelieving heretic. There is so much that is foreign to the subject-matter—so much that tends rather to encumber—so much that tends to befog reason—so much that is neither positive nor negative, so much said about constructive sin, and so little about the all important, all essential duty as set forth in the Book of Books. It is not literary beauty, rhetorical symetry, and logical grandieur and precision that the soul thirsting for divine favor and assurance, craves—not the husk but the kernel—not the accompaniments but the essence of christianity, that most concerns it; and hence we think there is too much niceness, too much disposition to quibble about things that are merely secondary. There were *nice* people in the days of Augustus Caesar, and they even dared to lecture the world's Savior on questions of morality and sacred duties, but he established a religion, nevertheless, which nineteen centuries of progress have not outstripped, and which no future progress is likely to supersede. The people who have adopted this religion, says a writer, differ from all others by a higher standard of morals, greater progress in knowledge, a more active spirit of beneyolence, and more wisely organized institutions. The history of civilization is the history of those nations which have professed the christian faith. And it can easily be demonstrated that their superiority is not a mere accidental attendant of christianity, but a direct consequence of it. Now a religion which, originating nearly two thousand years ago, in the soul of a Jewish peasant, and which established a standard of life towards which all succeeding centuries have been approximating but have not yet reached, and the ideal of which has never been improved, is the most wonderful phenomenon that ever engaged the attention of the human mind. "Whence had that man this wisdom?" The physical miracles related in connection with his life seem poor and trivial by the side of this great permanent theme of wonder, that the son of a Jewish carpenter was twenty centuries in advance of his own time in his moral intuitions, and perhaps as many centuries in advance of our time. The dim and doubtful prophecies recorded in the sacred writings are as nothing in comparison with the clear prophetic soul of that wonderful Nazarene whose spiritual wisdom will outlive the world.

Yet the merits of this religion consist not in strange and mysterious doctrine, not in abstract questions, not in mere theories, but principally in that rooted depth of conviction with which his whole soul was penetrated that he was teaching the saving truth of humanity, and the incessant emphasis he laid on a few prolific principles, and the wisdom he evinced in singling them out as fundamental. These are the circumstances in which he differed from every other moral teachers and every other founder of a religion. And the wonderful, the miraculous thing is, that the most enlightened philosophers of all succeeding times have found no occasion to revise the moral judgments of that poor young man brought up in a rural Jewish village.

Love, faith, and charity constitute the fulness of that religion which is so essential to the salvation of mankind; and the simple story of the untaught Galilean as told by his immediate followers, bereft of superstitious formality and useless ceremony, is more effective in controling human action for good than all things else yet devised. Nothing comes so completely within the grasp of the human intellect, and nothing is so efficient in softening and toning the sensibilities of the human heart. The law established sin: The invention of new creeds, doctrines, standards, increases the chances of opposition and multiplies antagonistic elements. This is the tendency of too much that is set down as religion.

EXPENSES OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF N. C.

We learn that the recent enquiry at Washington into the alledged extravagance in the management of the affairs of this district, fails to establish any fraud in the office of Col. Douglass as Marshal of the District. Indeed, we do not know of any specific charges, but have heard a general allegation of extravagance. From what we know and have seen of Col. Douglass, we believe him to be a faithful and honest officer, and do not believe that he would connive at anything like fraud in the management of his office. There exists no doubt, great abuses in the District, resulting from the conduct of persons acting in the interest of the government. This is always the case when operating over a vast territory like this, but we know of nothing to impugn the honest conduct of Col. Douglass, or the integrity of Judge Dick, who presides over the District. If there is any blame it doubtless rests with "the powers that be" at Washington; which authorized the hunting up of all the stillhouses on every "possom branch" in the country, and no man dare be suspected of having "malt" or "mash" in his old delapidated stillhouse, without being brought to the court. Such an extensive programme by which four hundred cases came into court necessarily involves expense.

Judge Dick has time and again published rules preventing the accumilation of costs, and the power at Washington should not now seek shelter by intimating a wrong on Judge Dick and the Marshal of the District. They are but administering a law put in motion by the law-makers at Washington. —*Asheville Expositor.*

Raleigh *Sentinel*: The Western North Carolina road will be sold at auction sometime in May next and President Armfield of the Senate, and Speaker Robinson of the House, and Gov. Brogden, have been appointed commissioners by this Legislature to purchase the road for the State, and then it is the intention to finish it to Paint Rock with convict labor. By amendment of Mr. Morphead, these commissioners are limited in price to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The bill passed its third reading in the Senate last night, and will return to the House to concur in the amendments. Mr. Linney amended so as to protect the commissioners from all chance of trickery and fraud on the part of sharpers.

A special of the 3d to the Indianapolis *Journal* thus describes certain lively court proceedings:

Hon D W Vorhees and Hon Wm Mack, had a fight in the court-room at Danville, Ills., to-day. They had a quarrel a few days ago which was not at all over with when finished. To-day it was renewed and in the row Mr Vorhees threw a law book at the head of Mr Mack, which missed that gentleman's top-knot and caromed on the head of the grave judge who sits in council on the Manu-Blackburn seduction case, about which the quarrel arose—Mr Vorhees being attorney for the plaintiff and Mr Mack representing the defense. Mr Mack was put in jail. It is thought Miss Manu will recover large damages from Blackburn.

Eighty-eight colored families comprising 537 persons will emigrate to Liberia from two of the counties in Alabama.

A ROYAL ORGAN.

The stomach has been well named a "royal organ," since it sways and controls the entire system, every gland, tissue and nerve sympathizing with it as the servants of a prince sympathize with their master. Each one of them is fed and sustained by it—even the brain itself, the centre of sensation, is absolutely dependent upon it for sustenance. Consequently, when the stomach fails to perform its all-important office, the subordinate organs also falter in their duty. The reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have such a wondrously beneficial effect upon the general health, and are such a reliable preventive of disease, is that they speedily overcome weakness or disorders of the stomach, and thus insure complete nourishment of the entire system and a healthful performance of its various functions. Unlike those stimulants whose alcoholic principle is unmodified by judicious medication, the spirituous basis of these Bitters, which is of the purest description, holds in solution herbal alteratives and invigorants to which a foremost rank has been assigned in materia medica. But it is not alone the fact that these sovereign botanic elements enter into the composition of the Bitters that constitutes them such a benign tonic and corrective, but also that they are so happily combined that the full effect of each is exerted upon the disordered or debilitated system. The digestive and secretive organs are the first to experience their beneficent operation, which extends, by sympathy, to the brain, the nerves and the circulation. The influence thus exerted is fruitful of those great sanitary results which have built up the reputation of this truly national medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAIR WARNING.

All persons indebted to McNeely & Walton are requested to come forward and make settlements before the 1st. day of April, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an Officer for collection.

March, 18th—1 mo.

FOR SALE.

My farm situated on Grants creek about 9 miles from Salisbury is now for sale.

This farm contains about 240 acres, of the best farming land in Rowan County. Has on it a good two story dwelling House a double barn and other necessary buildings and also a well of excellent water. Parties wishing to purchase good and cheap property will find it to their interest to give me a call, can always be found at Kluttz, Graham & Rendleman's Store Salisbury, N. C.

R. FRANK GRAHAM.

March 18, 1875,—3mo.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3938, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special-Tax Year begining May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to J. J. MOTT, Collector of Internal Revenue at Statesville, N. C. and pay for and procure the Special TaxStamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 1, 1875.
March 18, 1874,—4 tms.

The Christian at Work.

T. De Witt Talmage, Editor.

Without Premium, $3; with Premium, $3.-25. To Clergymen, 75 cents less.

A CHOICE OF TWO PREMIUMS. Agents wanted.

Also, Five Sabbath-School Papers

Under the same editorial supervision. Each published monthly, and suitable for School ro Home. The best and cheapest published.—Beautiful Premiums with these also.

GOOD WORDS, MY PAPER, GOOD CHEER, OLD AND YOUNG, DER SONNTAGSGAST (German).

☞ We number our papers, but do NOT date them, making them good at any time. ☜

Full particulars and sample copies of all papers furnished on application.

HORATIO C. KING, Publisher,
BoX 5105, New York

March 18.

60 cts Per QUART.

Wine for Church purposes at 60 cts per quart at ENNISS' Drug Store
Next to Meroney & Bro.

30 cts WILL BUY

A gallon of the Best Kerosene Oil at ENNISS' DRUG STORE.
Next to Meroney & Bro's.

Prescription Department.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded day or night by experienced, and skillful Druggist, with neatness and despatch. To Ministers of the Gospel I will sell it considerably below my regular prices.

JNO. H. ENNISS, Druggist.
Next to Meroney & Bro.

A Fresh Supply of Brigg's

Garden Seed received this day at ENNISS' Drug Store
Next to Meroney & Bro.

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, 1876, 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, dec'd.

March 4, 1874—6ws.

NAVASSA GUANO.

The attention of Farmers is called to the following statements of the merits of this superior Fertilizer.

J. ALLEN BROWN,
Agent.

Salisbury, N. C.

Price $60 Cash, $65 payable 1st November.

—:0:—

MR. J. A. BROWN, Agent for Navassa Guano Co.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

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, leaving one test row 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 as 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. PROPST.
Rowan Co., N. C.

CLAYTON, N. C., Feb. 8, 1875.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & WHITAKER:

Sirs: In answer to the repeated questions as to test of several guanos 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, weight 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:

	1st picking.	2d	3d	4th	Total.
Navassa,	**32**	**17½**	**13**	**15**	**—77½**
Sea Fowl,	33	17	12	13	—75
Star Phosphate,	30½	17	13	12½	—73
Whann's Rawbone,	30½	17	13	12½	—73
Patapsco,	29	17	12½	14½	-73
Bradley's S. P. of L.	23½	15	14½	16	—69
Guanahani,	24½	16	13	12½	—66

F. J. HOLLOWAY.

Feb. 25, 1875.—1mo.

Kerosene and Soline Oil

At Reduced Prices at ENNISS'
Next to Meroney & Bro.

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.—tf.

Peter M. Trexler, administrator of Levi Lawrence,—*Plaintiff.*
against.
H. C. Owens and wife Elizabeth, Wm. G. Watson and wife Amanda, James Lawrence, Johnson Lawrence, and Julia Lawrence.—*Defendants.* } Summons.

Special proceeding to make real estate assets.

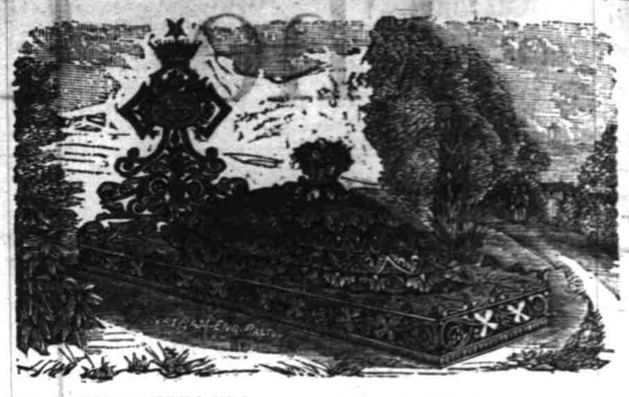
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
TO THE SHERIFF OF ROWAN COUNTY:
GRREETIFG:

You are hereby Commanded to Summon H. C. Owens and wife, Elizabeth, W. G. Watson & 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. HORAH.
Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan Co.
CRAIGE & CRAIGE,
Plaintiff's Attys.
March 4, 1875.



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, sanded and galvanized to suit the taste of purchasers. A galvanized plate, containing whatever inscription parties desire, is furnished with each mound *free of charge.*

THIS HANDSOME DECORATION

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

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

C. PLYLER, Agent.
Sailisbury, N. C.—Aug. 6, 1874—*tf*

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.
WEIL & 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. ANGEIR, DURHAM, N. C.

March, 4,—3mos

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 Stock. The plan is working well for Consumers, Agents, and ourselves. 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 reference as to character.

DEVLIN & CO.
P. O. Box 2256. New York City.

Superior Court:—Davie County.

Henry B. Owens, J. T. Williamson & wife Jennie, S. L. Lineberrier & 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.*
against.
Uriah Phelps, and Hervey Suarks, F. M. Phillips and W. R. Sharpe, admr. of the Estate of Hiram Phelps, dec'd.—*Defendants.* } Summons.

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

You are hereby commanded in the name of the State to Summon Uriah Phelps, and Hervey F. M. Phillips and W. R. Sharpe, Admr. of the Estate of Hiram Phelps, dec'd. defendants in the above action, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the county of Davie at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, then and there to answer the complaint of Henry B. Owens, J. T. Williamson & wife Jennie, S. L. Lineberrier & wife Julia, William S. Owens, Edward L. Owens, Plaintiffs in this suit. And you are further command to notify the said defendants that if they fail to answer the complaint within the 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 the 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 that his 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.

H. B. HOWARD, C. S. C.
Feb. 25, 1875—6w. Printers fee $10,50

The North Carolina HOME Insurance Co.,

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES DWELLINGS, STORES, MERCHANDISE, 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., Prest.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secr'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.

ANDREW MURPHY,
Agent at Salisbury.

March, 4th—5mos.

LOOK OUT

BELL & BRO.

Offer the best selection of Jewelry to be found in Western North Carolina, Consisting of

LADIES' & GENTS' GOLD WATCHES
Gold Opera and Vest Chains,
FINE GOLD PLATED Jewelry.

SILVER WARE, GOLD PENS, &c.

They are agents for the celebrated **Diamond Spectacles** and **Eye Glasses, Manufactured** from **Minute Crystal** PEBBLES.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted 12 months, charges as low as consistant with good work.

Store on Main street, 2 doors above National Hotel.

2p. 1874—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS 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.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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