Carolina Watchman.

AUGUST, 5.

General Geo. E. Pickett, of Gettysburg notoriety, is dead. He was a true and gallant Southron and noble man.

☞ Andrew Johnson is dead. He died in Carter county, Tenn., last Saturday morning. He was attacked with paralysis and sunk rapidly to the hour of his death. He will occupy in history a prominent position among the great men of America.

A HAPPY GATHERING.

We are informed that the Grange meeting at Rowan Mills, Thursday, was a very pleasant one to all. Nearly five hundred persons were present: Speeches were made by Mr. Mills, the head of the order in this State; also Capt. Crawford. The dinner was fine and plentiful. Everything passed off orderly and well.

It was our purpose to be present, but the time slipped by "unbeknowenst."

☞ Rail Road or no Rail Road, there is one thing that deserves honorable mention: it is the noble effort put forth by Col. P. N. Heilig, J. W. Mauney, Esqr., and Mr. Theo. F. Kluttz, in behalf of the Road. These gentlemen all did good service, and their ability, courteous bearing, and honesty of purpose have been recognized and appreciated by the people. They will never regret the action they have taken. But the demogogues, the time-servers, and fence-riders, who were Railroad men with Railroad men and opposed to it when with those opposed to it, will live to be despised.

THE RESULT.

It is of course yet uncertain as to what the result of the election to-day will be, but after a careful survey of the field, we feel confident, as we have felt all the time, that the people will rise up and put the seal of their condemnation upon rotten Radicalism, Civil Rights, and corruption in office so far as North Carolina is concerned. We know that there is much to contend with every where; that the blunders of a weak Legislature have been great obstacles in the way, but we have faith in the people, and we believe that they, notwithstanding the inexcusable and foolish action of a weak and timid legislature, will proclaim to-day in favor of Constitutional reform, and of good and cheap government in the Old North State. We believe for the Democrats of North Carolina that the bright and beautiful sun of this morning was "the sun of Austerlitz," and that it will go down upon our people this evening leaving them purified, disenthralled, and redeemed. If these conjectures are correct, as we hope and trust they may turn out to be, the election of to-day will mark an epoch in North Carolina, from which will date the beginning of a new era of prosperity for our people. If it should turn out otherwise—if Radicalism should triumph,—we should not become dispirited, but continue to struggle on for the right and for the success of Democratic principles until we achieve the victory. The right will triumph in the end.

THE YADKIN RAILROAD.

Before this paper shall have reached most of our readers, the election will have passed, and the questions involved in it, settled. To us of Rowan, the Yadkin Railroad scheme possessed a local interest of no small importance. Many of our people looked on it as essential to the prosperity of the county and Town. They were willing to be taxed all that might be necessary to grade it; and they believe the Road would have resulted to the individual benefit of property holders had the scheme met universal favor. It is possible, even probable, that the stock of the county, had the people voted "subscription," would not be of much value; but that as a reason why we should not have the road is about as strong against the roads we have as against the one proposed. The original stock of none of our roads is worth much. That of the Western is a total loss. If, therefore, this is to become a reason for rejecting railroad schemes in the future, we have done building railroads for the public benefit; and all the schemes that shall hereafter be proposed will be devised, not with reference to the public good, but with a view to *grind* the public. They will probably be built by the heavy moneyed monopolies for the purpose of securing advantages to themselves without the slightest regard to the interest of the section through which they may pass. The people will have no voice in the control of them; and possibly, after a while, will be compelled to submit to their exactions, however grevious they may be. The original idea of a State system, under the control of the people and the State, will be lost; and the dominion of the money power in the North, will soon be able to prescribe rules to which the people here will have to yield obedience, whether pleasing to them or not.

We have no reproaches to utter against those leading and influential men amongst us who feel it to be their duty to oppose a county subscription to the Yadkin Road. We have nothing to do with their motives unless we knew positively that they were unworthy. We deeply regret that there should have been any such difference of honest opinion as to produce the result which we apprehend. The defeat of a measure which to so many seemed the only chance to place our county and Town under protection from soulless corporations may be a calamity of no small magnitude. What will be the effect of it cannot yet be definitely known, and can only be made to appear by actual demonstration. For ourselves we shall most heartily rejoice at the superior foresight and wisdom of those who saved us from the expense of a heavy job, if it shall indeed be shown that wisdom was with them. On the contrary, if it shall weaken the springs of industry, trade and enterprise, we shall pity those whose self conceit was potent for the accomplishment of more evil than their wisdom and power is able to avert.

We will take this occasion to bring to the attention of the black man the complete bondage in which he permits himself to be held by the Radical party. This Railroad question had nothing to do with any other question in this election. Not the least connection with Convention or anything else. And it was one in which the black man had the most direct and immediate interest of any other; for if it had passed it would have given to many of them profitable work, and could have done them no harm at all. For as to the taxes, they would never have felt them, having little or no property to be taxed. And yet in the face of all this they were led almost in solid body against the Railroad—led against their own interest—*driven*, we may say, like sheep to the shambles,—kept in a body to be used for party purposes hereafter, and whenever needed to promote the vilely selfish purposes of those who could never otherwise reach a respectable position.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the above was put in type, to wit: 7 o'clock last evening, the most extraordinary change has taken place in the Railroad prospects. The Radical leaders who have opposed a county subscription, and were leading their colored cohorts against it, suddenly and most unexpectedly turned over and accepted the proposed scheme, and went to work immediately by word and deed, to undo the work of opposition they had previously wrought.

When will marvels cease!

[From the New York Sun.]

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

The trial of John D. Lee in Beaver, Utah, for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857, promises to have one good result, if no other. The judicial investigation will afford the people an opportunity to learn from authentic testimony the true history of that revolting outrage.

The tragedy occurred at a time of great excitement in Utah. Brigham Young was then Governor of the Territory, and likewise Superintendent of Indian Affairs, having received his appointment to those offices from President Fillmore, though Alfred Cumming, with a commission in his pocket from President Buchanan, was on his way to supersede him as Governor, accompanied by a military force of about three thousand men, under the command of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, to enforce his claims.—There had been great turbulence in Utah; numerous outrages on emigrants by persons in the guise of Indians had been ascribed to the Mormons; and the Gentile Judges of the Federal Courts had left the Territory, which in fact was in a state of rebellion. The question of armed resistance to the troops was seriously discussed, though subsequently this idea was abandoned.

During this period of excitement, namely, in August, 1857, a large train of emigrants on their way to California reached Salt Lake City. It was the finest train that had ever attempted the overland route. Several elegant carriages were among the vehicles for the accommodation of ladies of the party, and there were many woman and children in the trian. It is said that the finest of these carriages was for years afterward used by a family of Mormons. After laying in their supplies in Salt Lake City, this party proceeded toward California, and that was the last that was know of them for a long time. It was fully a year before any of their friends received the least intimation of their fate.

Three hundred miles from Salt Lake, on the road to Los Angelos, California, is a meadow five miles in length by one in breadth, with a very fine spring at one end, affording an excellent camping ground.—Here the emigrant party encamped in order to recruit their stock before entering upon what was called the Great Desert, and here, in the month of September, the massacre took place.

According to the commonly accepted story of the slaughter, the emigrants were attacked while encamped by Indians, who had been set upon them by Mormons, and by Marmons disguished as Indians, and ten or twelve men were killed before any one understood they were in danger. The remainder of the party at once seized their arms, intrenched themselves behind their wagons, and prepared for a determined resistance. For a week, with their women and children lying in the trenches they had dug, the emigrants maintained their position and kept their enemies at bay. Then the Mormons resolved on strategy. The firing by the Indians ceased, and the beseiged party, looking up the meadow, saw a wagon full of white men coming toward them. These men proved to be John D. Lee and other Mormon dignitaries, who offered to mediate with the Indians. As the Mormons and Indians were known to be on good terms, the offer was gladly accepted, and after Lee and his associates had conferred with the attacking party of savages, it was agreed that the emigrants should surrender their arms and other property, and return by the road they came. The Mormons on their part promised to guard and protect the party until they should reach the settlements.

Having giving up their arms, the emigrants left their wagons and stock and started northward on foot. The women and children were in front, the men followed, and in the rear was a guard of forty Mormons. Hardly had this sorrowful procession started on its way when a fire was poured into them from an ambush, followed by an attack from the Mormons in the rear, and in a few minutes one hundred and twenty men, women and children lay slaughtered upon the ground. Seventeen of the youngest children were saved and adopted by Mormon families, and it is said that three men escaped immediate death. But one of these was afterward murdered by the Indians; another starved to death, and the third killed upon the Colorado, though by whom it is not known.

The evidence produced in the pending trial goes to show that this account of the massacre is substantially correct. Phillip K. Smith, one of the defendants, who was Mormon Bishop at the time of the massacre, appeared as State's evidence, and gave a full description of the slaughter, with all its horrible details, as well as an account of the deliberations among the Mormon leaders which preceeded the butchery, in which, against his will, as he says he was forced to participate. The massacre was resolved on by Mormon bishops and councillors, Lee and W H. Dame being among the most conspicuous in planning and executing the crime. The description which Smith gives of the slaughter fully confirms all that has heretofore been reported of its barbarous character.

While the general facts of the Mountain Meadow Massacre having long been admitted, it has been contended by the Mormons and their defenders that Brigham Young knew nothing about it; while on the other hand, it has been vehemently asserted that it was accomplished by his express command. It is certain that a large portion of the Mormons living in the Territory at the time of the murders were greatly shocked when they became known, and the general impression among unprejudiced persons has been that the act was committed without the knowledge of Young, who, it was thought, was certainly too shrewd a man to countenance such atrocious treachery and cruelty to innocent women and children. The evidence of Smith, however, if it is to be credited, proves that Brigham Young was at least an accessory after the fact, for he distinctly swears that in company with Lee and another man, he called on Young in Salt Lake City, Lee having previously reported the facts in full, and received from him instructions as to the disposition of the property captured from the murdered emigrants, and at the same time a warning against talking about the affair, even among themselves.

In 1859, Judge Cradlebaugh, a Federal Judge appointed by Buchanan, attempted to bring the perpetrators of this horrible crime to justice, but failed. It is doubted whether the present trial will result in the conviction of Lee and his associates, since eight of the jurors are Mormons; while it is said that some of them are near relatives of persons who are deeply implicated in the murders.

Boyton to Swim the Hellesport.

Captain Boyton, in compliance with the invitation of the International Maritime Exhabition in Paris, has consented to go over to France with the Lord Mayor of London's party on the 12th August, and will swim in his safety dress up the Rhyne and Danube. He also proposes to swim across the Hellesport without his safety dress, a feat performed by Lord Byron. "In the second canto of Don Juan Byron says of his hero:

A better swimmer you could see never,
He could, perhaps, have crossed the Hellesport.
As once (a feat on which our-selves we prided)
Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did.

The actual distance is not above a mile, but the rapid current renders it hazardous. Lieutenant Ekenhead, who was Byron's companion on this occasion, swam across in one hour and five minutes; Byron took five minutes more, but had not been able to cross a fews day before. Only four persons, besides the traditionary Leander crossing to visit the fair Hero, were known up to 1821 to have swam across the Hellesport. These, Byron says in one of his letters, were 'a Neapolitan, a young Jew, Mr Ekenhead, and myself.' Considerable interest has been excited by the announcement of Captain Boyton's intention to pass in this manner from Europe to Asia."—*Whig.*

Thirteen Black Dogs.

[From the Troy Press.]

Last evening nineteen beef cattle came over the covered bridge from West Troy. They were in charge of two boys and four dogs—big and unclean, and one of them was yellow. The boys were armed with long sticks stolen from a lumber pile. As the procession entered King street ten city dogs with tails aloft and ears elevated ran after the country dogs, and they halted. The ten visiting dogs were black, and three of the country dogs were black, which made exactly a baker's dozen black dogs. They kicked up an impromptu fight in about forty seconds, which alarmed the cattle, and with one accord they bowed down their heads and advanced on the quarrelsome canines.—A short, quick, upward jerk of the beeves, necks, and the atmosphere was full of dogs kicking, and howling, and pawing in the air. Some came down on their backs, some on their sides, some on their heads. One dog landed on an awning and rolled off like a keg of nails, souse into a tub of water where a youth had been bathing some ice. The dog fight was over, and each cur crawled or leaped home as best he could. Time, one minute.

STEWART IN HIS STORE.—Stewart runs his store on the detective system.—Each man feels that he is under the eye of some one—that he is watched—and no one disguises the annoyance this fact gives him. I was in the store, one day, and in conversation with an employee.—It was not a busy time, and all the hands seemed to be laying off. Some lounged, some leaned, one or two sat at the boxes In a moment the scene in the store changed; all came to "attention," sharp. No one was seen—no one spoke. Each man was erect; the loungers came to their feet; there was not an idler in the store. In a moment Stewart came in from his little coupe on the curbstone: He spoke to no one, bowed to no one, seemed to recognize no one. He gave a sharp glance right and left, and went up stairs. "Did you see that glance?" said the clerk; he saw every one of us, and could tell what each one was doing." While Stewart remained not a man "laid off."—*New York Letter.*

A Walking Pincushion.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A curious story is told of Gen. C. A. Evans of Augusta, Ga. At the battle of Monocacy, Md., while leading his brigade in battle, he was struck in the left side by a minie ball. The ball passed through his arm, and thence through his body.—In ploughing through his coat pocket it tore through a paper of pins, burying some of them in his flesh. For the past few months he has been troubled with a pain about a foot and a half from the wound. A week or two since a bump about as large as a pigeon egg was raised on the spot where the pain was most severe. A few days ago three or four pins worked out of this bump, and it disappeared at once Thus for eleven years Mr. Evans has been a walking pincushion.

Plowing Young Orchards.

This is generally a very delicate and tedious task. In the effort to plow as closely as possible so as to lessen the work of spading, we are apt to get too close and inar the trees with the whiffle tree or yoke. To avoid this I have adopted the following plan: Hitch the team to a front bob sleigh, then lash a stick across, letting it project eighteen inches on the near side; attach the plow to the end of this; one runner will follow the near horse in the furrow; the plow can then be perfectly controlled, and I can plow every inch of the ground without maiming a single tree. The dirt is then spaded back to each tree. In an orchard of 1,000 trees this saves an immense amount of labor. Any person can adjust the stick to suit himself. Of course the draught will be slightly increased, but there will be no barking of trees.

"Give him a Cold Potato and Let Him Go."

Lieutenant John L. Bailey, of this city went down to Union county, last Saturday to enlighten the natives, and we hear from a Union gentleman that the people down there played a little prank on him which will probably have a tendency to cast a wet blanket, as it were, over his anti Convention zeal. The Lieutenant is only 22 years of age, and his appearance would not indicate that he had passed his 18th summer. He was billed to speak at Wolfesville, 12 miles from Monroe, and a goodly crowd had assembled to hear "words of truth and soberness." Among the crowd who had assembled to be advised as to how they should vote in the coming election, were many old farmers—disciples of the great lights of the State—men who had sat at the feet of Graham and Reid, and Gaston and Morehead and Ruffin, as Paul sat at the feet of Gamaliel; and when they saw this adolescent Radical sprig, these old fellows bought him some candy and chewing gum, and giving it to him, said, "There now, sonny; that'll do, run along home like a good boy!" and Johnnie came along home and we notice that he ain't billed to make any more speeches.—*Char. Observer.*

The "Lost Cause."

There have been mountains of nonsense, written and spoken, on the subject of "the lost cause," as the failure to defend Southern civilization is called. The simple truth is, the South made two fatal mistakes in the matter in issue—first in the modes selected, the separation of States, and second, in the surrender of the Southern armies. They could not submit to Lincoln's election, of course, but they should have left a bridge between themselves and the same men of the North, and more vital still, they should never have disarmed with such a foe in their front. What were the total annihilation of Lee's and Johnston's armies, in view of the stupendous martyrdom of six millions of people since? Indeed, the immediate martyrdom of Lee's eighteen thousand half starved and worn out victims would have saved the land not only from the awful ruin brought on the South, but the impending horrors yet to be brought upon the North. These are the mistakes, the sole mistakes, which, if Mr. Davis had reached the trans-Mississippi armies might, (at least this latter one,) have been avoided, for unlike General Lee, who never really understood the Abolition power, Mr. Davis did so, and would have secured guarantees before disarming.—*Day Book.*

PREVENTION OF SCARLET FEVER.

The *Baltimorean* says: "As this dreadful disease frequently makes its appearance at this season of the year, we feel that we cannot do our readers a better service than to give the following preventive, communicated some time ago to the Baltimore Sun; the prescription was put up by various druggists of Baltimore, and we learn that it is the testimony of every one of them that at a time when scarlet fever was very prevalent here, not a single case occurred where this prescription was followed. Dr. Cherbonia is a graduate of the University of Paris, and one of the most skillful and accomplished physicians and high-toned gentlemen of our city:

"Extract of belladonna, two grains; cinnamon water, one ounce; alcohol, ten drops. Give two or three times a day. Dose—one drop for every year of the age of the child; ten drops will be the maximum dose."

Strange Story of an Unfortunate Woman.

The outrage on the Wife of Colonel Merrit in New York—Her Escape from the Government Insane Asylum and her Subsequent Advantages.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The woman who was outraged Tuesday night on the tugboat Mike Norton is about 28 years old, shabbily dressed, but of refined and delicate appearance. She told the police captain that her name was Louisa Merrit, the wife of Col. Merrit, of the army, and that about three weeks ago she made her escape from

A LUNATIC ASYLUM NEAR WASHINGTON,

called St. Elizabeth's Asylum, but better known as the Government Hospital for the insane. She had become confined there by her husband, she said, a year ago last September, in order to break her of the habit of eating morphine at the time mentioned. She managed to make her escape through a hole in the wall, and went to Alexandria, Virginia, on foot; from there she went to Baltimore, and thence to Philadelphia, where she remained some days. She then sold a heavy gold ring she had in her possession, and procured a few necessary articles of clothing. She saw in the Philadelphia newspapers that Detective McDevitt, of Washington, was in the city and fearing that he might be looking for her determined go away at once. She therefore took the train for Jersey City, where she arrived on Tuesday morning. Hoping to find a situation, she looked over the advertisements in the daily papers, and saw that a stewardess was needed on a steamer and she came to New York to apply for the position. She lost her way during the day, and at last when she attempted to return to Jersey City,

BECAME BEWILDERED.

and wandered aimlessly about. Near 11 o'clock at night she found herself in South street, and while standing on a corner was approached by a man who asked her what she was doing there. She told him her story and he said he was agent of the vessel she was looking for, and told her he would take her on board. She then went with him to the tug Mike Norton and entered the cabin with him. After she had been there a short time four other men made their appearance.

THE ASSAULT WAS MADE.

The moment she effected her escape she sought the protection of the first patrolman she met, who took her to the police station. It was with great difficulty that the police captain could get her to tell her story, as she said that she did not want her troubles to be made public, and that all she desired was to be allowed to go away in safety. She had appealed to the officer for protection only. A half dozen coarse cotton hankerchiefs found in her possession are marked "C. E. Waldron." She accounted for this by saying that she bought them in Philadelphia, and had them so marked because she proposed to take that name, as she had a brother in-law by the name of Charles E. Waldron in Boston. Besides the hankercheifs

A QUANITY OF MORPHINE

was found in one of her pockets, and the police captain says he thinks she was under its influence at the time she was brought into the station. He says that her manner and language indicated that she is a refined and cultivated lady, though evidently suffering from the excessive use of morphine. A medical examination disclosed the fact that she has two severe wounds on her arms. The two men arrested on the charge of complicity in the affair have been committed.

"CUTTING A DIDO."—This is a phrase older than most people imagine. Do you call to mind the story of Dido, Princess of Tyre? Her husband, Acerbas, priest of Hercules was murdered for his wealth by the King of Pygmalion, brother to Dido. The widowed princess was enabled to escape from Tyre, bearing with her the wealth of her husband, and accompanied by a number of disaffected nobles.

After a variety of adventures they landed upon the coast of Africa where Dido bargained with natives for as much land as she could inclose in a bull's hide. Selecting a large tough hide, she caused it to be cut into the smallest possible threads, with which she enclosed a large tract of country, on which the city of Carthage soon began to rise.

The natives were bound by the letter of their bargain, and allowed the cunning queen to have her own way; and after that, when any one played off a sharp trick, they said had he "cut a Dido." That was almost three thousand years ago, and the saying has come down to our day.

Purify the Springs of Life.

It is a sine qua non of health, that the sources of vitality, the "springs of life," should be free from contamination. The fluids which, by their action upon the food, transforms it into blood, and the great vital nutrient itself, must be pure, if the muscles, the bones and the brain are to be properly nourished and kept vigorous. To this end the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys should perform uninterruptedly their various functions, since if these are disturbed the vital fluids speedily become vitiated. The best, nay, the ONLY blood depurent which purifies them, by overcoming those bodily irregularities which produce them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The principle upon which this salutary alterative acts is as simple as it is philosophic. The origin of most diseases, and invariably those which affect the organs above mentioned, is weakness, caused by insufficient assimilation of the food. The Bitters speedily rectify the cause of the difficulty by restoring vigorous digestion, so that all parts of the physical structure are supplied with an abundance of pure, rich blood. This increases the activity of the discharging organs, and enables them to throw off the effete matter, which, rankling in the system, destroys health. This bodily refuse having been got rid of, and perfect assimilation re-established, there is nothing to prevent a healthy and active performance of the various functions. Such being the case, it is plain that the Bitters are not only the most reliable stomachic, but an eradicant of those diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys which contaminate the springs of life.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. JOSEPHINE S. NEAVE, will be in Salisbury about the middle of September, and will be pleased to receive pupils for thorough instruction in Piano Forte Music, and the German Language.
Aug. 5.—1875. 1 mo.

Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies.
REV'D. S. TAYLOR MARTIN Principal, Charlotte, N. C.
Having removed my School from Statesville and leased the Charlotte Institute for a term of years, I will open the Institute for the reception of pupils Oct. 1st 1875.
A full corps of experienced and efficient teachers will be employed. For other information send for circular.
S. TAYLOR MARTIN, Charlotte, N. C.

DISOLUTION.
The Firm of McCubbins, Beall & Julian was disolved by mutual consent on the 16th July, 1875. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and settle as early as possible, as we are very anxious to get all the business of the old firm closed up.
The business will be continued by J. Samuel McCubbins, Thos. B. Beall and John W. Dean, under the firm style of McCubbins, Beall & Dean, who will be glad to sell to their many friends and the public generally at the old stand No. 1 Granate Row, where a good stock of just such goods as the people want can always be found and will be sold low for cash or barter.
J. SAMUEL McCUBBINS,
T. B. BEALL,
D. R. JULIAN.
Aug. 5, 1875—

The undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his many friends for the patronages so liberally bestowed on him in the past, and in retiring from the mercantile business would state that having been associated with Messrs. McCubbins & Beall for over three years, and having found them to be gentlemen of high character and business qualification, he takes pleasure in recommending them to his friends as safe and ust dealing. D. R JULIAN.

COTTON SAW GIN.
Equal to any in the country, with an improved cotton roll superior to any other Gin. Manufactured by
J. M. ELLIOTT, Winnsboro, S. C.
References: W. R. Creght, R. R. Agt., and Maj. F. W. Woodward.
July 15, 1875—3mo pd.

To the North Carolina Gold Amalgamating Company, the North Carolina Ore Dressing Company, foreign corporations and William A. Coit, a non-resident, you are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against each of you. viz:
ROWAN COUNTY—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Amos Howes Plff. against The North Carolina Gold Amalgamating Company, the North Carolina Ore Dressing Company and William A. Coit, Defendant — Summons.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *To the Sheriff of Rowan County—Greeting:*
You are hereby commanded to Summon The North Carolina Gold Amalgamating Company, The North Carolina Ore Dressing Company and William A. Coit the Defendant above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the JUDGE OF OUR SUPERIOR COURT, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 6th Monday after the 3d Monday of Sept. 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, of said County, within the first three days of the next term thereof, 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 the seal of said Court, this 4th day of August, 1875.
J. M. HORAH, Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan County.

SUPER. OR COURT—ROWAN COUNTY.
JOHN WATTS, Plaintiff, against The North Carolina Ore Dressing Company. Defendant. — SUMMONS.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *To the Sheriff of Rowan County, Greeting:*
You are hereby commanded in the name of the State to Summon the North Carolina Ore Dressing Company. Defendant, in the above action, to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in September next then and there to answer the complaint of John Watts, Plaintiff in this suit. And you are further commanded to notify the said Defendant that if he fail to answer the complaint within the time specified by law, the Plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the Complaint and for all costs and charges in this suit incurred.
Witness, J. M. Horah, *Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Salisbury, this the 2nd day of July, A. D.* 1875.
J. M. HORAH, Clerk Superior Court Rowan County.
July 15, 1875—6w.

Spring Stock 1875.
120 Bags Coffee,
50 Barrels Sugar,
40 " Molasses,
5000 lbs. Bacon, 2000 lbs. Lard,
2000 lbs. Best Sugar Cured Hams,
20 Kegs Soda,
20 Boxes "
50 " Adamantine Candles,
40 " Soap, 2000 lbs. Carolina Rice,
30 Cases Oysters,
20 do Brandy Peaches,
20 do Lemon Syrup,
20 do Fresh Peaches,
10 do Pine Apples,
10 do Smoking Tobacco,
25 Gross Snuff, 25 Coil's Cotton & Jute Rope,
40 doz. Painted Pails,
40 Boxes Assorted Candy,
100 Reams Wrapping Paper,
A full line of Wood & Willow ware,
A full line of Boots & Shoes (very cheap),
A full line of Hats,
A full line of Saddles & Bridles, Salt, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Canned Goods, Royal Baking Powders, Cigars, Tobacco, Crockery, Kerosene, Tanners & Machine Oils, &c., &c.
The above stock was bought since the late heavy decline in prices, and is offered at Wholesale & Retail at very short profits, for cash.
BINGHAM & CO.
June 3rd 1875.

SPECIAL.
No. 1. Heavy plow Shoes at $160 worth $200.
" " " Women Shoes at $125 " 150 & 175,
Ladies Embroidered Slippers at 100 worth 150,
Ladies Slippers at $125 worth 175,
Ladies Croquet Slippers at $125 worth $200,
Ladies Cloth Gaiters at $175 worth $250,
Ladies Cloth Gaiters at $225 worth $300,
A large lot of Children Shoes very cheap.
BINGHAM & CO.

TRINITY COLLEGE N. C.
Session Commences Sept. 2, 1875.
Full Faculty; elegant buildings; superior board and accommodations; location, near High Point on the N. C. Railroad, very healthy. A receipt in full for all expenses, except books and clothing, for five months, will be given for $90. Aid given to young men of limited means.
Post Office, "Trinity College, N C." For July 29, '75. B. CRAVEN, President.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,
Greensboro, N. C.
The Fall Session will begin on the 16th of August.
TERMS REDUCED.
Charges per Session of 20 weeks.
Board (exclusive of washing & lights) $75 00
Tuition in regular English course, 25 00
Charges for Extra studies, moderate.
For Catalogues containing particulars, apply to T. M. JONES, President
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June 17th.—2mos. pd.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!

Chesapeake and Ohio R'y

JUNE, 13.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS.

	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	9.30 a m	9.10 p m
" Gordonsvill.	12 50 p m	12.30 a m
" Charlottesville,	2.05 p m	1.30 "
" Starington.	4.20 "	3.35 "
" White Sulpher,	9.25 "	8.35 "
" Huntington,	8.30 a m	5.45 "
Arrive Cincinnatti,		6.00 a m
" Louisville,		10.15 "
" Indianapolis,		11.35 a m
" St. Louis,		7.55 p m

Mail Trains run daily except Sunday. Express " " " Saturday.
First class and Emigrant tickets for sale at all through ticket offices at lowest Rates.
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Lowest Freight Rates made by this Line:
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☞ EMIGRANTS GO ON EXPRESS TRAINS.
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Piedmont Air Line Railway

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TME-TABLE
In Effect on and after Wednesday, July 7 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte	9.24 P M	5.55 A M
" Air-Line J'nct'n	9.32 "	6.20 "
" Salisbury	11.08 "	8.34 "
" Greensboro	3.00 A M	10.55 "
" Danville	6.20 "	1.12 P M
" Dundee	6.36 "	1.30 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	6.47 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P M	8.47 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATION.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond	1.38 P M	5.05 A M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.14 P M
" Danville	10.39 "	1.17 "
" Greensboro	2.45 A M	5.16 "
" Salisbury	5.27 "	6.16 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.55 "	8.25 "
Arrive at Charlotte	8.03 A M	8.33 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL
Leave Greensboro	3.00 A M	Arr 2.00 A M
" Co Shops	4 20 "	L've 1.35 "
" Raleigh	8.33 "	" 8 10 P M
Arr. at Goldboro'	11.30 A M	L've 5 00 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)
Leave Greensboro 4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem 6 15 "
Leave Salem 8.40 A M
Arrive at Greensboro 10.35 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 8.10 P M connects at Greensboro' with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.
Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.
Two Trains daily, both ways
On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leaves Richmond at 9.00 A M, arrive at Burkeville 12 45 P M, leave Burkeville 4 55 A M, arrive at Richmond 7 55 A M

No Change of Cars Between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.
Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.
For further information address
S. E. ALLEN, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N C
T M R TALCOTT, Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent

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J. A. McCONNAUGHEY, Agt. C. C. & A. R. R., Salisbury, N. C.
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