

We had the pleasure of a call from Brother Green of the Durham Tobacco Plant. Mr. Green represents a live town and is himself one of the live editors of the State.

The Albemarle Times pays a high compliment to our worthy representative elect to the Convention, John S. Henderson, Esq. It will appear next week.

The Rads shamelessly assert that they will buy enough Democrats to give them the majority in Convention. This venal and unprincipled party would, no doubt, if it were possible to buy Democrats. But we have no such fears.

The Charlotte Democrat favors the removal of ex-Governor Holden's disabilities. We agree with the Democrat that Mr. Holden ought to be allowed the same privileges now enjoyed by every white man and free negro in the State; and hope the Convention will have the nerve and the magnanimity to give it him.

The old ante bellum Constitution of North Carolina elicited from the people more respect and obedience than are likely to be obtained for any other. It was well adapted to the wants of our people, and it has been their fundamental law so long that they are loathe to give it up. Would it not be well, therefore, for the Convention to re-adopt it, with such changes as the new order of things require?

A Few of the Many.—Some of Grant's Postmasters have been privately raising their own salaries by an improper use of postage stamps, for which they have been dismissed from office. The following are reported in North Carolina: William Atkinson, Cresswell, Washington county; John O. Keeter, Cabarrus county; Wm. A. Hallfield, Mecklenburg county; C. C. Bergen, Wolf Knob, McDowell county.

A LITERARY TREASURE.

The Wilmington Star says the August number of Our Living and our Dead is a most admirable number of the best magazine the State ever had. The serial stories "Margaret Rossely" and "A Summer Idyl" are continued. Mr. Kingsbury's review of St. Bene's life and works is likewise continued. He is evidently performing his task in a painstaking and conscientious manner. Mr. Kingsbury is one of the most gifted of our writers. Besides these contributions there is a pleasant sketch of the Greenville bar fifty-five years ago by that distinguished politician of the last generation, still preserved to us, Hon. Abram W. Venable, who was a contemporary, though then quite young, of the illustrious gentlemen who half a century ago practiced at Oxford court. The passage only of these recollections we have room for. We quote: "Those of whom I have written all dead, except the Hon. Hugh Waddell and myself—the presiding Judge, the Clerk and the Sheriff have all passed away. We remain patriars of the Bar of which we were juniors, and if it be as pleasant to him as to me to remember our early friendship, he will often indulge in reviving those recollections, which are, 'Like the memories of joys that are passed, Pleasing and mournful to the soul.'"

If distinguished merit and patriotic devotion to his country, of doing in the best manner whatever duty he was called upon to discharge, either by his friends, his clients, or his countrymen, can soften the consciousness of that decay which time brings upon us all, he has abundant reason to be satisfied with his lot in life."

We are indebted to the Hon. Philo White, formerly of this city, now of Whitesboro, N. Y., for a neatly printed pamphlet, entitled the "Laws and Usages in all the States in relation to the Taxing of Churches." This pamphlet has been compiled with great care by Mr. White himself, and it will serve as a convenient annual reference, in all matters touching mooted questions of interpretation of the various laws, all over this continent, for the exemption of Houses of Divine worship from public taxation.

The following notice of this valuable pamphlet is from a northern paper. "We have received from the Hon. Philo White an interesting pamphlet on the 'Laws and Usages in all the States in relation to the Taxing of Churches.' From this comprehensive digest, which was prepared for the late Diocesan Convention of Central New York, it appears that each State in the Union has at one time or another passed laws exempting from taxation houses of worship, charitable and educational institutions, cemeteries, &c. But what troubled the Convention was that the municipal corporations, in failing to pay any attention to the general laws, continued to assess churches for local improvements. The only remedy for this alleged wrong which the committees are able to discover, is to be a 'vigilant exercise of the right of suffrage, and a harmonious and unanimous union of all the best citizens of each recurrence of these civic elections.' They think that by a rigid adherence to such a course the municipal councils of the various villages might be constituted of pure and energetic men—citizens of

"honor and honesty, of property and 'probity—in whose good character and 'capacity society would have a guarantee that their official acts and ordinances would tend to promote morality and economy, encourage education and enterprise, and generally to advance the best interests of religion, liberty and law without 'their sphere.' All of which is greatly to be desired, and is well worth the attention of the 'best citizens.' But how it would aid the churches in escaping local assessments passes our understanding.—Honor and honesty, property and probity unite in demanding that if a sidewalk is laid in front of your house you shall pay for it, and not saddle the tax on your next door neighbor. The fact that your house happens to be a house of worship does not alter the principle, but emphasizes it. For if professed Christians enter in and enjoy the improvements for which they have not paid, with what grace shall they blame the world's people who sponge and deaden their way through the world? The churches demand and receive the support of the State and county, towards whose expenses they contribute nothing. They are also protected by the local authorities, and they ask now that they may be exempted from assessment levied for the improvement of their own property. The time is coming when there will be no favored classes known to our laws—when churches will be taxed equally with all other real estate. It would strengthen the churches if the advent of that day could be hastened.—A church that paid its taxes like other corporations would appeal more effectively to the hearts (and pockets) of men than the church that raised the highest untaxed 'spire or swung the sweetest chime of untaxed bells. Our venerable and distinguished friend Philo White is too clear-headed not to appreciate this fact, which he must have inadvertently overlooked in his well-written and readable pamphlet.

THE EFFECT OF IT ABROAD.—It should be a matter of very serious reflection with the white men of North Carolina to consider the effect abroad of the result of the late election in this State. That it will have a great effect there is no doubt. The political demagogues in other States will use it on all occasions to promote the Grant radical party. They will mount the stump with a grand flourish and cry out to the people, 'see, see, what the good, staid old State of North Carolina, did at the August election; she went into the contest with nearly 20,000 Democratic majority; she had made a trial of the Democratic Conservative party for three or four more years; she weighed them in the balances and found them wanting! Yes, fellow citizens, and they have just kicked out the vile democracy, and the next you will hear from her will be gone for Grant and the third term.' We say this is the way in which the Radical stump orators in other States will preach about our August election; and many an ignorant man will thus be led to cast his vote for the Radical party; for there are many good people in other States who greatly value the political action of North Carolina. We learn from a gentleman just returned from Washington, that the greatest annoyance and mortification felt while there was hearing the newsboys in the streets crying out "great Republican victory in North Carolina!"

We commend the consideration of this matter to all our lukewarm and indifferent fellow citizens and to those who staid away from the Polls on election day. We know it must now be to them a subject of regret. We here in North Carolina understand the significance of the late election much better than they who reside in other States, and are not at all troubled at the result except as to its moral effect abroad. This we should have prevented for the sake of Conservatism throughout the country. It would have been better for our own political sake in the State. But though it is now too late to change that result, it is not too late to give a practical and most decided demonstration disproving all the proud boasts of the radical leaders abroad. The Conservative people of North Carolina are just as numerous and as firmly set against the oppressive, wasteful and dishonest radical party now as ever, and only need a square outlet to show it. They will show it when the time comes. Meanwhile, let those who read talk freely with those who can't or are negligent, and endeavor to inform and quicken them to the duties they owe to themselves and the State. We speak with especial reference to the white men of the classes mentioned. It is not worth while to waste a word on the negroes. They are a part of a great machine completely in the hands of their masters, the radical leaders, who direct them with unerring certainty to vote the radical ticket. With very few exceptions they oppose the white men of the State at every election. They accept no counsel or advice from Conservatives, but invariably follow in solid body the men who are base enough to fraternize with them for the sake of their votes, and who hope to live by their support. The white men of the State are largely in the majority and it is only necessary for them to take care of themselves by promptly voting at every election. Will they not resolve to do it!

The Paducah (Ky.) Herald says: There lives at Birmingham, Marshall county, Kentucky, a family named Gregory, the wife and mother of which is certainly a very remarkable woman. She is the mother of nineteen, the first one of which was born fourteen years ago. She gave birth to seven of them inside of three years, and to five of them inside of eleven months. Eleven months ago she gave birth to three boys, all of whom died in a few days; and the day before yesterday she gave birth to two more babies—making five in eleven months. Thirteen of the nineteen children were boys. The lady is rather a small person, and looks rather frail.

CROWDED OUT.—The following interesting articles unavoidably omitted: The Turkish Insurance.—La Fayette in North Carolina.—Extract of Hon. John C. Calhoun's Speech.—The Hon. John C. Calhoun's original.—Heavy branch of Promise made Tennessee of Missouri.—Furth instruction, &c.

41 YEARS AGO.

A copy of "The Western Carolinian," dated August 28, 1854, is before us. It was then edited by Major JOHN BEARD, Jr., who subsequently moved to Florida, where he living, he probably still resides. He was a very able man, and highly respected for his learning and personal worth. Perhaps it will interest some of our readers to know something of the contents of this old paper. It is a true map of the times as they were then. In the first column is an advertisement of the "North Carolina State Lottery, for the benefit of the Salisbury Academy," to be drawn at Lincoln, Aug. 27th; capital prize, \$5,000, signed Stevenson & Points, Managers. Then comes—Lincoln Factory, by James Bivings; Land for sale, Matthew B. Locke; \$75 Reward for runaway negro man, John, by John L. Morrison; Daniel M. Forney offers 1000 acres of land for sale in Lincoln Co.; "Travelers' Inn," by John P. Mabry, Lexington, N. C.; Tailoring by B. Fraley; Ross Justice, Cabarrus, wants two journeymen Hatters; R. H. Madra proposes to publish in Morganton, N. C., a weekly newspaper to be called "The Mountain Sprout." (The name killed it, for the people up there didn't know him, and said "Is he coming up there to sprout us?") Executors' sale—10 likely negroes, &c., by Richard Stoker and John Callaway; one of Major Jack Dawning's celebrated letters, trying to settle a "peaky dispute betwixt the General (Jackson) and his folks, and Squire Bidde and his folks." The Bank of the United States was then the leading political topic. Examination exercises of the "Salisbury Female Academy," by the Rev. Mr. Morgan proceptor, and Mrs. Morgan proceptress, in charge, and very highly complimented. Hard down on President Jackson, "who promised positively, to reform all abuses in the General Government, and to retrench the expenses, and we have seen him break these promises." By his management, "He had, in five years, got the P. O. Department in debt nearly a million of dollars!" (No wonder there was high excitement in those times!) Louisiana elect a Governor and other officers opposed to Jackson. The "Thespian Society," of Salisbury, reply to the Rev. P. J. Sparr and Thales McDonald, who made remarks in the pulpit concerning the demoralizing influence of Theatres, which the society construed as aimed directly at them. They reply with dignified but forcible earnestness. The Temperance Societies of "Unity and Franklin" report a meeting, signed John Fraley, Secretary. The Grand Jury of Lincoln county Court made the presentment "That our present Constitution is grossly unequal, unjust, and incompatible with every principle of Republicanism," &c. &c., signed by Richard Proctor, foreman; John Kellion, James Harwell, Thos. Beatty, Alex. Weir, Amos Robertson, Jacob Fry, Daniel Huffman, Geo. Shook, Henry Benick, Thomas Wilson, Henry Kistler, John Fry, John Carpenter, David Settemyer—By order of the Court, M. W. Abernathy, Clerk.—Death of Duncan Carmichael, near Germantown; and Wm. Burch, Surry; Dissolution of firm of Wm. Murphy and John B. Moss. \$10 for another runaway negro; Cotton Gin Factory in Salisbury by E. P. Mitchell; Dr. John Scott, lost Bank certificate; \$20 for Fed and Tom, by James Smirli; Rufus Reid, admr. will, &c.; Philip Shaver & Co., advertise Beer; John I. Shaver, Bitchinger; Thos. L. Cowan, Saml. Reeves, Wm. H. Horah, open books for subscriptions of stock in the new State Bank of N. C.; Male Academy by P. J. Sparrow and N. L. Sparrow; "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills"; John Mudgett, C. & M. E., Iredell; H. H. Beard, Tailor; Robt. Mic, Negroes wanted; Aaron Woolworth, watch & clock maker. Prices: Bacon, 12; Brandy, apple, 40 & 40; Butter 10; seed cotton, 25; clean, 10; corn, \$1; coffee, 14 a 18; Nails, 8 a 10; Molasses, 50; Oats, 40; Rye, 75; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 1.12 a 1.25; Wheat 80 a \$1; Whiskey, 45 a 50; Linned oil, \$1.12.

THE RACE QUESTION. A Lesson from the U. S. Census. From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion. If the negro leaders had a particle of discretion they would hesitate long before precipitating a conflict of races in any part of the South. They ought to know that, in such a conflict, their defeat would be inevitable. Leaving out of view a calculation of the aggregate white population in the two sections combined, let us look at the statistics of the Southern States alone. The following table, made up from the ninth census, shows that there are only three States in the Union wherein the negroes have a majority, and only two where on a square division of the races at the polls the negro majority is large enough to be fairly counted upon:

POPULATION IN 1870. Table with columns for State, White, Colored, and Maj. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dileware, Maryland and Missouri are not given in the table because the negro vote is not large enough to be considered. South Carolina and Mississippi are the only States in which the negroes can count on a majority sufficient for any practical purpose. But in such a contest as their conduct in Warren county and their proceedings in the Legislature, are likely, sooner or later, to bring about, what would their numbers avail them against the courage, skill, discipline and desperate intrepidity of the Anglo-Saxons fighting for their homes and all they held sacred? Besides, it is not to be supposed that the whites of contiguous States would be idle witnesses of such a conflict. The means of transportation from one State to another, are convenient and rapid. The negroes cannot be too often nor too solemnly warned that the white people like themselves, are here to stay. They do not intend to be hewers of wood, nor drawers of water. They do not intend to abandon their homes, nor to be taxed out of them. There is a limit to the right of taxation, and the negro leaders and their allies have already reached the boundary.

Queen Victoria has one honest cousin the Count Gleichen, who works for a living. He is a sculptor in stone, and to see that noble member of a royal house pack his little tin dinner pail, toddle off to his work in the morning, with his stone cracker over his shoulder, would draw tears from a man with soap in his eyes.

THE ELECTION.

We give below a list of the delegates elected as far as heard from.—The southerners marked with a * send Democratic delegates to the Convention, with the exception of Caswell county, which sends a divided delegation: Alamance—Jas E. Boyd. *Alleghany—W C Fields. *Alexander—Ruben Watta. *Anson—Col R T Bennett. *Ashe—J O Wilcox. *Beaufort—James E Shepherd. Bertie—F W Bell. Bladen—A McDonald. *Blount—Major A C Avery. Brunswick—E W Taylor. *Buncombe, David Coleman and Thos. L Clingman. *Cabarrus—R W Allison. Camden—J L Chamberlain. *Caldwell—E W Jones. *Carteret—James Rumley. *Catawba, Col L M McCorkle. *Chatham—John Manning, W F Strowd. *Cherokee, Capt J W Cooper. Chowan, Jno R Page. *Clay. *Cleveland, Plato Durham. *Columbus, Forney George. Craven, J S Manis, R F Lehman. Cumberland, R P Baxton, J C Blocker. *Currituck, W H Cowell. Dare, G B Biven. *Davidson, B B Roberts, F O Robbins. *Davie, Charles Price. *Duplin, J N Stallings, Wm. Farrier. Edgecombe, W P Mabson, A McCabe. Foraythe, W H Wheeler. *Franklin, W F Green. Gaston, Jas Hoffman. Gates, W P Roberts. Granville, I J Young, J A Bullock. Green, Jos Dixon. Guilford, A W Tourgee, A S Holton. *Harnett, John A Harrington. Halifax, J E O'Hara, J J Goodwin. *Haywood, Sam L Love. Henderson, Frank Woodfin. Hertford, J J Norton. *Hyde, Wm Carter. *Iredell, Thos A Nicholson, and C. L. Summers. *Jackson, G W Spake. Johnston, B B Hinnant, P T Massey. Jones, J F Scott. *Lincoln, Caleb Moz. *Lenoir, R W King. *Macon, W N Allman. *Marrin C B Hassell. *Madison, Dr. John G Anderson. *McDowell, Jasper Neal. Mitchell, J W Bowman. Moore, W M Black. Mecklenburg, Rufus Barringer, W M Kerr. Montgomery, Allen Jordan. *Nash, Benj H Binn. New Hanover, S H Manning, J H Smith, G Z French. Northampton, William Barrow. *Orange—J T Turner. *Onslow, Capt James G Scott. Pasquotank, W J Munden. *Person, Col John W Cunningham. Perquimans, J W Albrerston. *Pitt, Thos J Jarvis and William King. Polk, N B Hampton. Randolph, J W Bean, A M Lowe. Richmond, O H Dockery. *Robeson, Dr Duncan Sinclair and Calvin A McEachin. *Rockingham, Ex-Gov. Davis S Reid, Maj J Turner Morehead. *Rowan, Hon F E Shuber and Joo S Henderson. Rutherford, James Justice. *Sampson, Wm Kirby, S J Faience. *Stanly, Joseph Marshall. Stokes, W W McCandless. *Surry, Joseph Dobson. *Swain. *Transylvania, Geo W Wilson. Tyrrell, E Ransom, Ind. *Union, Dr T W Redwine, Wake, R C Badger, M C Hodge, A B Davis, J J Nowell. Warren, J W Thorne, and I O Cosby. Washington, J M Bateman. *Watauga, L Bingham. Wayne, W T Faircloth, G W Grant-ham. Wilkes, T J Dala, J Q A Bryan. *Wilson, R W Slegatory. Yadkin, B F Jones. *Yancey, Neal Bird.

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 are formed by their action upon the food, transform 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 purifier 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, ranking 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 eradicator of those diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys which contaminate the springs of life.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I will open my school at the Fair Grounds on the first of September, before which time names of pupils may be left with Col. P. N. Hellig or B. F. Rogers. H. T. J. LUDWICK. Aug. 19th '75.—4 ms.

OMNIBUS & BAGGAGE WAGON ACCOMMODATIONS.

I have fitted up an Omnibus and Baggage Wagon which are always ready to convey persons to or from the depot, and from parties, weddings, &c. Leave orders at Mansion House or my private Stable, Fisher street near Railroad bridge. M. A. BRIGLER. Aug. 19.—if.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE, STATEVILLE, N. C.

The next Session will open September 1, 1875. Terms for Board, &c., have been made as low as possible to suit the times. Circulars on application to Mrs. E. N. Grant. References: Rev. Chas. Phillips, D. D., Prof. W. A. Wood, Rev. D. E. Jordan, Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Hon W H Battle, and all friends of the late Prof. Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, N. C. Aug. 19, '75.—1 ms.

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage to the Salisbury Building & Loan Association.

By virtue of a mortgage executed to the Salisbury Building and Loan Association by Robert H. Broadfield and wife, dated the 6th day of July 1874, and registered in Book No. 49 page 98, in the Register's office at Raleigh, N. C., and upon which default has been made the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction on the 20th day of September, 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House door in the Town of Salisbury, the property mentioned in said mortgage, to wit: House and Lot in the North Ward of the town of Salisbury, on the corner of Fulton and Liberty Streets, opposite the Residence of Thomas J. Foster—being parts of Lots No's 52 and 60 in the Plan of said Town, as laid out and platted and known as day of sale. Terms: Cash. N. C. August 19th 1875. By order of the Board of Directors. B. F. ROGERS, Secy. Salisbury Building & Loan Association. Aug. 19.—1 ms.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

I will sell at public Sale on Tuesday, the 7th day of September next, at the late residence of Dr. O. P. Houston, de'd., 17 miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrills Ford road, the following personal property, viz: One fine Malin, 1 brood Mare, 1 Horse, about 20 head Cattle, 40 or 50 head Hogs, about 250 W. Wheat, 125 bu. Oats, 1 fine Carriage, 1 Sulkey, 2 Wagons, farming Implements, Gearing &c. The growing crops of Corn and cotton as it is in the field supposed to be about 60 acres, 10 shares in Building and Loan of Charlotte, all the surgical implements and Library and many other articles not enumerated. Terms CASH, except for the growing crops one half of which will be cash, the balance before the crops gathered, or removed by the Sheriff. Notice is also given to all persons indebted to the estate either by note or account, that they must come forward and settle promptly. S. A. LOWRANCE, Administrator. Aug. 12, 4ms.—Pd.

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. 1 mo. Aug. 5.—1875.

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of McCubbins, Beall & Julian was dissolved 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 see their many friends and the public generally at the old stand No. 1 Granite 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. B. JULIAN. Aug. 5, 1875—

The undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past, and in returning to 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 for safe and judicious dealing. D. E. JULIAN.

Purity the Springs of Life.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON SAW GIN.

Equal to any in the country, with an improved cotton roll superior to any other Gin. Manufactured by J. M. ELLIOTT, Winstonsboro, S. C. References: W. R. Cright, R. R. Agt., and Maj. F. W. Woodward. July 16, 1875.—3mo pd.

Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies.

Having removed my School from Stateville 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 card for circular. S. TAYLOR MARTIN, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVIE COUNTY—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Thomas Gray and Margaret Forney, Plaintiffs, against Emma Clampt, Mary Clampt, Patsience Gray and Pink Gray and others, Defendants. Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Davie County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Emma Clampt, Mary Clampt, Patsience Gray, Pinkney Gray and others, children of Amos Gray names unknown, whose names when known will be inserted, the Defendants above named, to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Davie at the Court House in Mocksville on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of September and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within first 3 days of said term and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for 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 10th day of August, 1875. H. B. HOWARD, Clerk Superior Court Davie County.

It appearing to the Court upon satisfactory proof that the said Pinkney Gray and others, children of Amos Gray, names unknown, are not residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered, that publication of the above summons be made in the "Carolina Watchman" a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury for six consecutive weeks commencing on the 12th day of August, 1875. H. B. HOWARD, Clerk Superior Court Davie County. Aug. 12, 1875.—6ws. Printers fee \$10.50

DAVIE COUNTY—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

F. M. Phillips, Plaintiff, against Uriah H. Phelps, Defendant. Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Davie County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Uriah H. Phelps, the Defendant, above named, if he be found within your County, to be at the Court House in Mocksville on the second (2d) Monday after the third (3d) Monday of September, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within the first three days of the term, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said 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 6th day of August, 1875. H. B. HOWARD, Clerk Superior Court Davie County.

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage to the Salisbury Building & Loan Association.

By virtue of a mortgage executed to the Salisbury Building and Loan Association by Robert H. Broadfield and wife, dated the 6th day of July 1874, and registered in Book No. 49 page 98, in the Register's office at Raleigh, N. C., and upon which default has been made the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction on the 20th day of September, 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House door in the Town of Salisbury, the property mentioned in said mortgage, to wit: House and Lot in the North Ward of the town of Salisbury, on the corner of Fulton and Liberty Streets, opposite the Residence of Thomas J. Foster—being parts of Lots No's 52 and 60 in the Plan of said Town, as laid out and platted and known as day of sale. Terms: Cash. N. C. August 19th 1875. By order of the Board of Directors. B. F. ROGERS, Secy. Salisbury Building & Loan Association. Aug. 19.—1 ms.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE, STATEVILLE, N. C.

The next session will open Sept. 1, 1875. Terms for board, &c., have been made as low as possible to suit the times. References: Rev. Chas. Phillips, D. D., Prof. W. A. Wood, Rev. D. E. Jordan, Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Hon W H Battle, and all friends of the late Prof. Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, N. C. Aug. 19, 1874.—6 ms.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

I will sell at public Sale on Tuesday, the 7th day of September next, at the late residence of Dr. O. P. Houston, de'd., 17 miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrills Ford road, the following personal property, viz: One fine Malin, 1 brood Mare, 1 Horse, about 20 head Cattle, 40 or 50 head Hogs, about 250 W. Wheat, 125 bu. Oats, 1 fine Carriage, 1 Sulkey, 2 Wagons, farming Implements, Gearing &c. The growing crops of Corn and cotton as it is in the field supposed to be about 60 acres, 10 shares in Building and Loan of Charlotte, all the surgical implements and Library and many other articles not enumerated. Terms CASH, except for the growing crops one half of which will be cash, the balance before the crops gathered, or removed by the Sheriff. Notice is also given to all persons indebted to the estate either by note or account, that they must come forward and settle promptly. S. A. LOWRANCE, Administrator. Aug. 12, 4ms.—Pd.

MRS. JOSEPHINE S. NEAVE.

will be in Salisbury about the middle of September, and will be pleased to receive pupils for thorough instruction in