

VOL. V.—THIRD SERIES.

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MY LIFE IS LIKE THE SUMMER ROSE. BY RICHARD HENRY WILDE.

My life is like the summer rose. But ere the shades of evening close. It scatters on the ground to die. On that rose's humble bed. The soft dew of night are shed. As if wept such waste to see— But none shall shed a tear for me.

THE FATE OF MORGAN. A Singular Story.

In the fall of 1870, while sitting on the porch of the hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico, a party of twelve horsemen approached. Their horses were jaded and gaunt as from a long and difficult journey. The riders were dressed in buck-skin over-shirts, cavalry pants, heavy boots and large Mexican spurs. Dismounting at the hotel, the horses and men were cared for. A tall slim hickory iron sort of a man, who seemed to be leader, made arrangements aside with the landlord. After supper falling into conversation with the leader of the party, I learned, in the course of the evening, that they were a party of prospectors sent out in the mountains in the north part of New Mexico and Arizona in the interests of a company of St. Louis capitalists. The Captain, as he proved to be, and a member of the company, went on this perilous and toilsome expedition to satisfy a roving and restless disposition. They had gone beyond their intended limit at starting, and had penetrated the side of the Apache country. They had numerous fights with the Indians, but being all old Indian fighters, had brought all their number back, though not without some ugly scars. At one time their whole number were taken prisoner by a midnight surprise of double their number of Apaches. They were held prisoners two days, and marched toward the Apache chief town, where they were to form the subject of a grand feast. But the second night, they escaped by stratagem, taking with them the leader of the Apache band, whom they afterward released on certain conditions. This leader is the blood-thirsty Apache Chief, the chief who murders men women and children.

The whole party, before their escape understanding something of the captors language, unknown to them, learned from a word let fall here and there that the Indians had knowledge of some very rich mines, which the specimens they had with them amply showed; but from the desultory character of the remarks, could not learn the location of this treasure; and it was to this fact that the chief owed his life. This chief they spared when making their escape, at which they sent the rest of the band to their long homes. They promised the chief his life and liberty if he would show them the "golden mountain" and tell them the "sacred legend of his father," which seemed to be associated in some way with the golden mountain. To this he finally assented, as the price of his life and liberty. The riches of the golden mountain are even greater than the extravagant stories of the savages has led them to believe; but it is located in the heart of the Apache country, and it is utterly inaccessible till the savages are subdued. The guarding of this golden mountain, the keeping of the whites out of a gold field of absolutely incalculable wealth hoarded and piled up in the mountains of Arizona, is the first and greatest cause of the implacable hostility of the Apache, even greater than that of the second cause—revenge. This chief showed them this wealth, guarded by the whole Apache nation, which Captain—

preparing to take possession with mills and mining apparatus, as soon as the Apaches are subdued. The chief gave them his legend, and they, as men of honor even to a captive savage, gave him his liberty. "And the legend," said the Captain, "is being late, I'll give you in the morning." "So here's to bed. Good night." In the morning the Captain and I walked apart to the out skirts of the town to a grassy knoll, and, sitting here, he related to me the following strange, weird story: A party of Apaches, while lying in ambush one day in the latter part of December, 1826, at Chinahua, Mexico, on the

Rio Grande, across the river from what is now the town of El Paso, Texas, watching a traveling cavalcade as it passed a clump of small trees, saw one of the number spring from his horse into the dense chapparal, and disappear from the view of the horsemen. The cavalcade fired a few shots at it towards him, and a half dozen of them dismounted and pressed in the direction he took, but to no avail. The escaping man ran directly towards where the Apaches lay in the bushes, and ran into their midst. They seized and bound him, mounted and lashed him to a horse, and at once took flight. They traveled toward the Apache chief town by a circuitous route and reached it after six days' travel.

The prisoner was much alarmed at first, but finding that his death was not to be immediate, he seemed to get his mind steady in regard to some plan of escape, and they kept him in a dark cell all the way to their camp. They then decided to keep him till a grand feast day, some months ahead, and then put him through the gauntlet and end his life in a grand carnival. He for some time was as restless as a captive bear, walked up and down his small enclosure, and talked to himself incessantly. But before the day arrived for taking off—this is the Captain's term not the Ludian's—he had become somewhat resigned to his captivity, and learned something of the Apache language and gave them something of his history. They got interested in him, and promised him his life in return for his solemn promise that he would never attempt to escape. He married the chief's daughter, and on the death of the chief became chief himself. He had four sons and a daughter. The oldest son became chief in his turn, and is the chief who is the subject of our story.

The white chief taught them while among them the secrets of the Great Spirit, and these secrets have enabled them to make the Apaches the strongest tribe in the West; to pass through the country of the white men in safety everywhere; to obtain information of their movements always, and by pass-words and signs to know an enemy or a friend as far as seen. They always have kept and still keep one of their educated half-breeds in camp with the whites, and by secrets of this great society he is always able to keep them informed of every movement of any kind and of every plan of attack on them, as soon as the plan is known to the enemy themselves. And when captured, they are almost always sure to effect an escape, released by some member of the society among the enemy. The great white chief told them the society extended all over the world, and taught them all the ceremonies connected with it; taught his maidens to make badges and insignia worn by the initiated, and on certain days, the 24th of June and some others, they walked in procession and beheld a grand dance at night. They believed him to be the son of the Great Spirit. He is buried at the Golden Mountain, and his grave is walled and covered with gold, and is their sacred place of worship. They gather now every year on the 24th day of June.

The great white chief told them he was "moons" (months) on his journey from his starting point; that he was taken to and confined in Fort Niagara, in the latter part of September of the same year in which he came to the Apache country. The reason of his imprisonment was on account of his intending to publish a book divulging the secrets of the great society. He was kept prisoner at Fort Niagara till September 19th, when he was taken in a close carriage and driven via Buffalo, N. Y., to Hennipen, Ill., on the Illinois River, and thence taken in a flat boat to the Mississippi river down which he floated to New Orleans. There he was placed on a vessel, and sailed to the mouth of the Rio Grande river, and proceeded up that river on horseback to El Paso, where the Apaches found him. His captors intended to give him in the hands of some Jesuit priest among the Indians, near where they captured him. His captors passed down through Mexico and escaped. The great white chief was the man supposed to have been murdered by the Masons, William Morgan, and the subject of this story is his son, Cochise.

A Convict Clergyman. The Rev. George C. Holland, of New York, a colored minister, has been sentenced three years to the State prison with hard labor for cutting Robert H. Scott, another colored man, with a razor on the 20th of July last. The reverend gentleman paid very frequent pastoral visits to a Mrs. Brown, whose husband was away at sea as a cook in a steamer. This excited the jealousy of Scott, who was also an admirer, and an altercation ensued, ending with the razor attack. Scott was laid up with his wounds for a month.

Beecher Scandal Again. The Beecher scandal breaks out again. Beecher is desirous of entering a *nolo prosequi* in his case against Moulton for libel. Moulton, however, demands a trial to defend himself and prove Beecher a liar. He asseverates, that his charges against Beecher are true and that the Almighty will show up the man's true character some day, if earthly tribunals do not. Moulton is evidently determined to bring Beecher to the wall, and he probably will as he has got Gen. Ben. Butler with his large capacity for scent on the trail of the "true inwardness" of the loathsome business.

How to Stop a Paper. Do not take your paper to the postmaster and tell him to send it back; in nine cases out of ten you will fail to stop it in this way. Do not attempt to return it yourself, and write on the wrapper to discontinue; this is against the law, and lays you open to a fine. Before your subscription expires, send to the editor a postal card, saying your subscription expires on such a date; please discontinue at that date. Sign your name, also the town and State where your paper is sent, in full. If the paper has been sent two weeks or more over the time for which it was paid, don't send a postal card; it will do no good; rather write a letter and inclose what is due for arrears, always allowing that one number will be sent before the letter reaches the publisher and his list is corrected. By observing these simple rules, your requests will always be promptly attended to. Printers' Circular.

Gen Joseph E. Johnston. We clip from the New York Herald a very high compliment to this distinguished Confederate leader, called forth by the mistaken idea, that Gen. Johnston had accepted a foreign military position. The compliment, however, will bear republishing, and we give it to our readers. If the New York Herald had not been so careful in adding "on the Southern side," and candidly acknowledged what impartial foreign criticism avows, that Johnston's position during the war, its compliment would have been more appreciated, especially if unaccompanied by the insidious comparisons and reflections made by it, and which we have omitted. It is reported, that General Joseph E. Johnston, the distinguished Confederate commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army; that he will receive a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars and an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars, and that now he accepts the post after repeatedly retasing it. If this report be true, the Khedive has scorned the services of a most accomplished and capable soldier, and if victory should not favor his colors in the wars he has to apprehend, it will not be for the want of military talent in his command. Gen. Johnston is not only the ablest living soldier produced on the Southern side in our great war, but in the opinion of persons who have closely studied the conflict, he is the ablest soldier that appeared on the scene, from first to last, in support of the Southern cause. With the many admirers of Johnston's talents as a soldier his character also stands high, because he fought, as he understood it, for his country and freedom. Different views may be taken now, as he seems to become a mere soldier of fortune in an Oriental service; but against the antique prejudice on this point it tends to become more and more recognized that war is an inevitable fact in the progress of nations from old to new conditions, and that it is one of the more humane economies to have its conduct regulated by scientific principles. There will, moreover, be no war there, but such as his friends might envy Gen. Johnston the chance to assist in; for the Khedive will do no fighting of consequence till he is compelled to defend against Turkey his declaration of independence.

French and American Beauty.

Albert Rhodes writes in the French at Home: The French woman's face is as handsome as that of any other in Europe, and looks more so. At forty she still presents an excellent example of an ungrated face and good complexion. At the age when the English woman becomes heavily veiled and gray, and the American pale and wrinkled, the French has something to do with this, but doubtless her nourishing and generous wine, and out-of-door air much more. Her mode of living contributes thereto—the exercise and development of each function in a more natural and sensible manner than with us. There are some ideas in America which have a tendency to retard the physical development of women, for moulds matter. The extremes of American life are unfavorable to a healthy growth, in its features as well as its accoutrements, where the flesh is suppressed by dieting, or mortified by certain religious teachings. Aside from these causes is a prevalent notion that it is beneath the dignity of man and woman to occupy themselves with what they shall eat and drink. The American has more intellect than her French sister, but the latter has softness where she has pertness. There is nervous excitability and cleverness in one, mellowness and equality of character in the other. The forced, brilliant vitality of women in America is subject to fits of reaction, for nature has its limits. In the French woman the mind is more even and cheerful, and in the absence of exhaustive and irregular demands made upon it the uniform is better.

There really appears to have been some ground for the recent excitement in Georgia. The trouble, as far as we can learn, originated with a few turbulent fellows, anxious to gain notoriety or perhaps to enrich themselves in some way, who got up the plot, or the pretense of a plot, and drew a number of ignorant negroes into it. The "order" that were found and the purloined goods were from the militia of a single State may have been genuine, but they were quite as probably forged, in order to help the thing along, but there was enough in the plot to terrify the scattered whites when it was discovered, and the wonder is, in such a state of affairs, that they kept their heads as well as they did. For this the chief credit seems to be due to the temperate action of Governor Smith, as well as to the good sense of the leading people of both races. A hundred or so of negroes were arrested in each of two counties, but all except half a dozen ringleaders have been already released, and the latter are likely to have a fair trial. It would be rather a good thing for the South if about a dozen fellows in each State, black and white, could be judiciously selected for hanging. The great mass of negroes in Georgia especially, would get along quietly enough, and the whites with them, if it were not for the ambitious and unpunished as they are ignorant—Philadelphia Times.

A Storm of Ice.

Hailstones Shattering a Railroad Train and Wounding the Passengers.

[From the Denver News.]

At Potter station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, on Friday night, a train was just pulling out from the station when a storm commenced, and in ten seconds there was such a fury of hail and wind that the engineer deemed it best to stop the locomotive. The hailstones were simply great chunks of ice, many of them three and four inches in diameter and of all shapes—squares, cubes, &c. The first stone that struck the train broke the window, and the flying glass severely injured a lady on the face, making a deep cut. Five minutes afterward there was not a whole light of glass on the south side of the train the whole length of it. The windows in all the Pullman cars were of French plate three-eighths of an inch thick and tore the curtains into shreds. The wooden shutters, too, were smashed, and many of the mirrors were broken. The "decklights" on the top of the cars were also demolished. The dome of the engine was dented as if it had been pounded with a heavy weight, and the wood work on the south side of the cars was ploughed as if some one had struck it all over with sliding blows from a hammer. During the continuance of this terrific fusillade, which lasted fully twenty minutes, the excitement and fear among the passengers ran very high. Several ladies fainted, and one lady, Mrs. Earle, wife of the superintendent of the Mountain division of the road, went into spasms, from which she did not recover for over an hour after the storm. Several persons sitting on the south side of the cars were more or less injured about the head and face. As soon as the storm abated a little, the engine and the cars were lugged up in front of the windows, and the train moved ahead, the drifted hail stones proving obstacles for some miles. At the next station, strips of tin were procured and fastened over the windows the entire length of the train. The cars have run into shop for repairs, and the damage will amount, it is estimated, to several thousand dollars.

Throwing the Shoe.

Very few, probably, of the thousands who throw shoes after bridal parties as they are leaving home, know anything of the origin of the custom. Like a great majority of such usages, its origin is ancient, and can be traced to Bible times. It was then the custom for the brother of a childless man to marry his widow, or at least he had the refusal of her. If he chose to reject her the ceremony was public, and consisted in her losing his shoe from his foot (Deut. xxv. 6-10) and spitting in his face. His giving up the shoe was a symbol of his abandoning all dominion over her, and the latter part of the ceremony was an assertion of her independence. There was an affair of this kind between Ruth and Boaz. In some parts of the East it was a custom to carry a slipper before a newly married couple as a token of the bride's subjection. The custom as it exists with us is very old in England and Scotland. The usual saying is, that it is thrown for luck, and that is the idea in this country, but originally it meant a renunciation of authority over the bride by the parents.

It was formerly a custom among the Germans for the bride when she was conducted to her chamber to take off her shoe and throw it among the guests. Whoever got it in the struggle to obtain it regarded it as an omen that he or she would be happily married. When the Emperor Vladimir proposed marriage to the daughter of Ragnald she rejected him saying, "I will not take off my shoe to the son of a slave." Luther being at a wedding told the bride that he had placed the husband's shoe at the head of the bed as a sign that he was to be henceforth govern. Train in his history of the "Isle of Man," says, "on the bridegroom leaving his house it was customary to throw an old shoe after him, and in like manner an old shoe after the bride on leaving her home to proceed to church, in order to secure good luck to each respectively, and if by stratagem either of the bride's shoes could be taken off by the spectators, or her way from church, it had to be ransomed by the bridegroom." In Kent, England, after the couple have started on their tour, the single ladies are drawn up in one row and the bachelors in another; an old shoe is then thrown as far as possible, and the ladies run for it, the successful one being supposed to be the first who will get married. She then throws the shoe at the gentlemen, and the one who hits by it is deemed to be the first male who will enter into wedlock. Generally it is considered the older the shoe the better.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

At 10 a. m., Mr President Ransom called the Convention to order. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kerr, of the Convention. Journal of yesterday read and approved. Mr Bennett, from the Committee on the Judicial Department, reported a substitute for various propositions in regard to the residence of Judges, &c, and offered a substitute therefor, providing that Judges shall reside in the districts for which they are elected, but shall rotate in their circuits. Mr Durbin, from the Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Public Debt, made an adverse report on several ordinances, among which was one to provide that the public highways shall be kept up by taxation. Mr Roberts, of Gates, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the enrollment of several ordinances. The following resolutions and ordinances were introduced and appropriately disposed of: By Mr Bennett: An ordinance to amend art 2, by an additional section, that should Congress propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States no Convention or General Assembly of this State shall act on it, except it was chosen after the presentation of said amendment. By Mr Sinclair: An ordinance to amend sec 11, art 11. This requires inmates in the charitable institutions to pay their expenses when able to do so. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. By Mr Coleman: An ordinance to amend art 6, providing six months residence in county for voting, also that no person who, since Jan. 1st 1865, has been convicted of treason, perjury, larceny or any other crime, infamous by laws of this State at the term of the commission thereof, or of corruption or of mal-practice in office, shall be eligible to office. By the same: An ordinance to amend sec 7, art 14, providing that disqualification of officers from holding office, or sitting in the General Assembly, shall not extend to trustees of the University, or to any person holding an office or place to which no compensation is attached. The resolution to define the duties of the Committee on Revision, was taken up and passed its third reading. The ordinance to amend art 4, striking out sec 9, was taken up on its third reading. The section reads as follows: Sec 9. There shall be two terms of the Supreme court held at the seat of government of the State each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and first Monday in June, and continuing so long as the public interests may require."

At 10 a. m., Mr President Ransom called the Convention to order. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hessel, of the Convention. Journal of yesterday read and approved. Mr Reid, from the Committee on the Executive Department, submitted a report, recommending the passage of an ordinance giving the Governor power to pardon in all cases except in impeachment cases. The General Assembly has power to pardon in impeachment cases after the lapse of five years; also an ordinance making the term of all Executive State officers two years, and abolishing the office of Lieut. Governor. Mr Clingman, from the Committee on the Legislative Department submitted a report on several ordinances and resolutions. Mr Bennett from the Committee on the Judicial Department, submitted a report on various resolutions and ordinances. The following ordinances were introduced and appropriately referred. By Mr Woodfin: An ordinance concerning the publication of the ordinances and resolutions passed by this Convention, by the public printer, all in book form for distribution. By Mr Green: An ordinance electing the Attorney General and the several Solicitors of the State by joint ballot of the General Assembly. By Mr Avery: An ordinance to strike out sec 33, art 4. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The ordinance to relieve the disabilities of W. W. Holden, was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The question recurred on the call of Mr. Jarvis, made yesterday, for the previous question. The call was not sustained. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Avery, made day before yesterday, to recommit his substitute and the original ordinance to the Committee on the Judicial Department. Mr Badger took the floor. He came here asking for pardon, mercy, and not to impeach the justice of the verdict of the court of impeachment. He had no high respect for adjudicated position. He regretted that a proposition of this kind should have elicited such acrimonious political debate as it had pro and con. He hoped that gentlemen would on both sides rise superior to all partisan considerations in dealing with this subject, notwithstanding all the bitterness which party feeling had brought out. He would not go over his argument as to the power of this body to pass the ordinance. He thought he had clearly established this. He would now leave the matter in the hands of the Convention. He concluded by calling the previous question. Mr Avery asked to be allowed to withdraw his substitute and the motion to recommit to the Committee on the Judicial Department. The chair ruled that the gentleman had a right to so withdraw. Mr Tourgee said that no such right existed, and appealed from the decision.

The Convention sustained the chair, by a vote yeas 91, nays 15. Mr Badger moved to withdraw the call for the previous question. Mr Turner next occupied the floor in opposition to the ordinance and spoke at some length. At the conclusion of Mr Turner, on motion of Mr Morehead, the previous question was ordered. The question then recurred upon the passage of the ordinance on its second reading. The yeas and nays were called, and the ordinance was rejected by a vote of 53 yeas and 56 nays. Mr Woodfin introduced a resolution in regard to Messrs. Sinclair and McEachin, members from Robeson county, which was at once and peremptorily ruled out of order by the chair as unparliamentary and offensive in its wording. The ordinance to reduce the number of State Senators to 25, was taken up, and after discussion, was on motion of Mr. Badger, ordered to be printed and made special order for Wednesday at 12 m. On the call of Mr. Clingman the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to adjourn prevailed by a vote of yeas 88, nays 53. Adjourned.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23. The Convention met at 10 o'clock President Ransom in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Marshall, of this city. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr Reid, from Committee on Revision, submitted a report, being a substitute from ordinance submitting to the vote of the State the ratification or rejection of the amendments made by this Convention. Printed second reading, ordered to be printed, and made special order for Saturday 12 o'clock. Mr Manning, of Chatham, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report in relation to the Robeson county contested election case, which was voluminous in its character and could not be given as full as its importance demands. The report in substance recites that the contestants, Messrs. McNeill and Norment, must have their right to the seats established by a comparison of the poll books, &c., and that all the testimony in the case must be before the Committee, and prays the Convention to take each order as it may seem necessary to meet the ends of justice, and recommend that the resolutionousting the present incumbents, Messrs. McEachin and Sinclair, do not pass. That the certificate of the Sheriff made out a *prima facie* case for the incumbents, and that it is for the contestants to rebut this and establish their right to the seats. That there was no competent testimony before the Committee on this subject. That the net of Assembly giving contested elections to the General Assembly, as applicable to this case, has not been complied with by either the contestants or incumbents. This act does not apply, and the Convention must make rules to govern the case. Mr Chamberlain, rep., submitted a report in behalf of the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, claiming that the contestants, Norment and McNeill, received a majority of the votes cast in the county of Robeson, and were therefore entitled to seats in the Convention; that the Board of Commissioners acted illegally in throwing out the vote from certain precincts whereby the present incumbents received their certificates of election. It alleges that the whole affair was a species of fraud perpetrated for political ends. And this minority was of the opinion that this question did not come under the provisions of regular contests, the certificates of election having been given on improper returns. Mr Manning moved that both the majority and minority reports be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday

Death From Hair Dye.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Jacob Benjamin, a well known and wealthy pawnbroker of this city, died this morning from erysipelas produced by the use of hair dye. The deceased used the hair dye on his whiskers and it irritated his throat. He then shaved the whiskers off, when erysipelas set in.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE.

When you want Hardware at low figures, call on the undersigned at No. 3 Granite Row. D. A. ATWELL. Salisbury, N. C., May 13-4f.

CEDAR COVE NURSERY.

FRUIT TREES, VINES & PLANTS. A large stock at reasonable rates. New Catalogues for 1875 and 76 with full descriptions of fruits, sent free. Address: CRAFT & SAILOR, RED PLAINS, Yadkin County, N. C. July 1, 1875.—4fm.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

At the old stand of Foster & Horn. Just received a full line of Hats, and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Ribbons, Sewing, and all the latest French and American novelties, at ALL PRICES. Orders executed with care and dispatch. Pinking and Stamping done to order. The Store will be conducted on the Cash system and no goods or work will be charged to any one. This rule is unvaried. Mrs. S. J. HALYBUSTON. April, 15th—6ms.

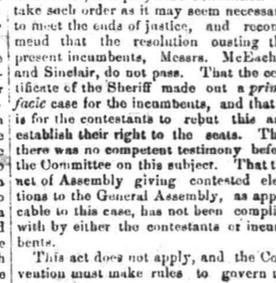
Spring Stock 1875.

120 Bags Coffee, 40 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, 10 do Fresh Apples, 10 do Smoking Tobacco, 25 Gross Snuff, 25 Cols Cotton & Jute Hope, 40 doz. Painted Pails, 40 Boxes Assorted Candy, 100 Reams Wrapping Paper, A full line of Waxed & White wares. 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 prices, for cash. BINGHAM & CO. June 3rd 1875.

SPECIAL.

No. 1. Heavy plow Shoes at \$1.00 worth \$2.00. " Women Shoes at \$1.25 " 1.50 & 1.75 Ladies Embroidered Slippers at 100 worth 125 Ladies Slippers at \$1.25 worth 1.75 Ladies Gaiter Slippers at \$1.50 worth 2.00 Ladies Cloth Gaiters at \$1.75 worth \$2.00. A large lot of Children's Shoes very cheap. BINGHAM & CO.

LOOK OUT



BELL & BRO.

Offer the best selection of Jewelry in or out 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, & Washable Clocks and Jewelry repairs warranted 12 months, charges as low as consistent with good work. Store on Main street, 2 doors above Pugh's Hotel. 2p. 1874-1y.