

Carolina Watchman.

DECEMBER 23, 1875.

We invite attention to the articles appearing in this paper over the signature of JAMES S. HENDERSON, Esq., on the proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

Babcock's trial at St. Louis is set for the 11th January.

Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina refuses to commission the recently elected negro Judges, Moses and Whipper, on the ground that the present Legislature did not have the right to elect them.

What is the matter at the Post Office in this place? Our packages addressed to Woodleaf and Mill Bridge failed to reach their destination, and a quantity of mail matter went to Woodleaf when it should have gone elsewhere.

What sort of a "hitch" is that in the financial affairs of Burke county which disables her to pay the coupons on her bonded debt, and yet enables her to send out an agent with money to command to hunt up and buy in the bonds?

It is a good time now for our patrons to renew their subscriptions, the paid term of many of them expiring on or about the 1st January.

It is to the interest of every citizen in the county to foster the newspaper which goes abroad in the land, representing their immediate section, because by it the locality will be judged.

If we are correct in this view of the case, and we think we are, it concerns the business men of Salisbury, especially, to make such a presentation through the columns of their paper of the business of the town as to arrest the attention of strangers at a distance, and thus attract them to the place.

The Asheville Citizen says: Capt. W. P. Fortune broke the first dirt West of the Blue Ridge on the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad on the 8th inst.—That it has a letter from Jackson county which details such a state of morals existing there as to be too bad for publication; and charges the blame on Judge Cannon, who it says is too slack in the execution of the laws.

The Wadesboro' Courier relates the killing of A. W. McDonald, at Durant, in Miss., recently. Mr. McDonald was formerly of Anson county, where he has two brothers now living.

The Fayetteville Gazette gives the particulars of the re-arrest, in that place, of an escaped murderer, a negro boy named Hillman Morgan, for the murder of Jack Oradrop, in Franklin county, about four years ago.

The Asheville Citizen says: "We were pleased to have a visit from Col. W. S. Pearson, one of the Commissioners on the Western N. C. R. R., last Saturday, who had run over from Morganton to spend a day in the mountain capital. He gave us good news about the progress of work at Old Fort.—The bridges at and near Old Fort are about finished, and crossings are being rapidly laid down.

The Hickory Press, brags on several big hogs slaughtered thereabouts, this winter, the heaviest netting 414 lbs. Very good; but did the Catawbian ever hear of Davis county boasting of such pigs as that! Why, Berry Foster of Davis killed one this year which weighed 795 lbs. net. Last year he slaughtered one which weighed 812 lbs.—We learn from the same paper that the Blue Ridge is covered with snow.—That six car loads of locust pins passed down from Old Fort.—That 50 more convicts passed there safely on their way to the works on the Western R. R.—That the South Mountains of Burke county are on fire.—That three convicts escaped from the Rail Road, authorities at Old Fort, of whom one was captured, one killed, and the other is yet at large. And that there is an old woman up there, with the help of a big dog, is making money by capturing runaways and returning them to the owners.—That Mr. Samuel J. Hoyle of Cleveland, and Miss M. Ella Round of Lenoir, were married on the 14th. And that on the next day, Nathan H. Gwyn, Esq., of Patterson, and Miss Mary Moore, of Lenoir, were married.—Mr. J. F. Murrill, of Newton, says there is something wrong in the mail carrying business between that place and Marion. Where is the General Mail Agent.

HEAVY LOSS FROM LIGHTNING ROD IGNORANCE.

Under this heading the Scientific American informs the public of the loss of a woolen mill worth a hundred thousand dollars, notwithstanding it was fairly bristling with lightning rods, having a rod running all around the eaves with vertical points every four feet. One would think if there was any virtue in rods this house was proof against lightning; but not so. The defect consisted in the ground terminal of the rods. It has been proven that the ordinary method of running the rods down four or five feet into the ground is wholly insufficient. It amounts to no protection at all, in many cases. Ships are protected, says the American, by having the rods run down forming connection with the copper sheathing of the vessel, which being a larger surface than the deck, and in immediate contact with the water, ensures perfect safety; and no lightning rods to buildings will secure the same degree of protection without a virtual compliance with these conditions. "The rod must have for its terminal a very large surface of conducting material, placed underground in contact with the earth." If the soil is always moist, a smaller extent of conducting surface for the bottom of the rod will be safer than if the soil is generally dry. In dry soil this conducting surface should be equal in area to the roof of the building. Iron or copper plates are the best material for this conducting surface; but in the absence of these good charcoal is recommended to furnish the required extent of conducting surface.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Another Christmas is at hand, bringing with it its accustomed scenes of gladness and joy. The whole land, almost the whole world, is just now wide awake, and either actively preparing pleasant greetings for those they love, or are joyously turning their footsteps toward those who expect them, and with whom they hope to spend a season of pleasure. How eager the wisher! How keen the relish, for favors done or doing—received or in expectancy. The season is wholly unlike any other occasion known, in its wide observance, and in its peculiar character. It is a world's Jubilee, when, for the time, the cares and anxieties of ordinary days are forgotten amidst the overwhelming prevalence of the spirit of freedom and gladness. From Washington Territory to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; from the remotest North point of Canada to Cape Horn; throughout Europe, and in many of the isles of the seas and oceans, the glad voices of people, old and young, will usher in the day with happy greetings;—the great mass because it is a holiday which they have been long accustomed to celebrate with unusual gratifications and indulgences; the lesser part, as the natal day of the Great Redeemer, whose advent was so gloriously celebrated by the Heavenly host when they proclaimed, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." It was more rational if all would recognize the day in its true significance, uniting with the celestial choir in ascriptions of Glory to God; and by the exalting exercise of faith, thanksgivings and praise, rise to the high dignity of life in God through the glorious Daysman whose advent we record. Least of all should they who profess to honor him desecrate the season by excesses more characteristic of devils than of saints, hoping excuse from the censures of their fellow men because "Christmas comes but once a year."

that wisdom may guide and zeal inspire all to a higher and nobler life than has yet been recorded of us in the great book of accounts out of which all are to be finally judged.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WATCHMAN: Another objection, which is being urged with great zeal against vesting in the Legislature the power to create other Courts inferior to the Supreme, is that inevitably this will bring about the restoration of the

OLD COUNTY COURTS or of a similar system. I myself do not believe that the Legislature will do anything of the kind; and I am not myself in favor of the re-establishment of these courts. I do not believe that there are five lawyers in the State who wish to return to that system—and I know, that a great many of the people, outside of the Republican party, are also opposed to the restoration of the County Courts.

Of course, if the Radical presses and orators are to be believed, there are no supporters of such a scheme amongst the Republicans. With so many adverse influences operating against them, I cannot conceive how it will ever be possible for the friends of the old County Courts to effect their restoration. Legislators always endeavor to be on the popular and winning side—and they will be pretty sure to find out what are the sentiments of the people on this point, before they commit themselves to any particular scheme. If, however, in spite of the combined opposition of lawyers, Radical leaders, and numbers of good Conservatives, a majority of the people shall express themselves in favor of going back to the County Court system again, and shall be so strong as to compel the General Assembly to respect their wishes by legislating accordingly, who shall dare to question the right of the people to have their own way about this matter?

Section 8, of Art. III is amended by striking out the word "four" and inserting "two" in its place, so that the section will read thus: "The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices."

Instead of having five Supreme Court Judges, this amendment proposes, that hereafter we shall have but three. This will effect a saving to the tax payers of \$5,000 a year—and three Judges will do the same work just as well as five.

Section 9 now reads as follows: "There shall be two terms of the Supreme Court held at the seat of Government of the State in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require."

And sec. 6, of Art. XIV, provides that "the seat of government in this State shall remain at the City of Raleigh."

The amendment abolishes section 9 and substitutes the following: "The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, as now, until otherwise provided by the General Assembly."

The advocates of this amendment in the Convention urged its adoption upon the ground, that the State was about to enter upon a new career of progress—when population, wealth and all kinds of business would rapidly increase.

If results shall verify this prediction, it will soon become necessary, that some provision should be made for holding sessions of the Supreme Court in different sections of the State—especially in the West—whose people still remember, that in former times that Court periodically held its sessions in the town of Morganton, for their benefit and convenience. A similar system also prevails in many other States.

Another objection urged against retaining the section, as it now stands, was, that if at any future time, our State should be invaded, and the city of Raleigh occupied by a Foreign enemy; there would be no legal or Constitutional authority whatever—during such occupation—for the Supreme to meet at any other place.

Section 10 now reads as follows: "The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the Courts below upon any matter of law or legal inference; but no issue of fact shall be tried before this Court; and the Court shall have power to issue any remedial writ necessary to give it a general supervision and control of the inferior Courts."

The amendment strikes out the words: "but no issue of fact shall be tried before this Court," and inserts in lieu thereof—"And the jurisdiction of said Court over 'issues of fact' and 'questions of fact' shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight."

This amendment was proposed by Judge Albertson, a Republican—and was adopted by the Convention with entire unanimity. It simply restores to the Supreme Court its former authority and jurisdiction over 'issues of fact' and 'questions of fact.' All lawyers and even all intelligent laymen are bound to concede the propriety of this change.

Section 12 now stands thus: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial Districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a Superior Court in each county in said District at least twice in each year, to continue for two weeks, unless the business shall be sooner disposed of."

The section as amended will read as follows: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial Districts, for each of which a Judge shall be chosen; and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time as may be prescribed by law. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of Districts."

The present section limits the number of Judges of the Superior Court to twelve—there must always be the same number—and neither less nor more.

The amended section provides, that the present number shall be nine—but leaves it in the power of the Legislature either to diminish or increase the number—as circumstances may require. At present a greater number of Judges than nine is not needed—but at some future period the business of the Courts and the growing necessities of the people may require even a larger number of Judges than twelve.

Court shall be held in each county of the State at least twice in each year, to continue for two weeks, unless the business shall be sooner disposed of. The result is, that a Judge, who rides a circuit of seven counties, cannot get round sooner than fourteen weeks—notwithstanding there may not be business more than sufficient to occupy him one half of this time—and the counties are taxed with a vast deal of useless expence in consequence.

This section as amended provides that the terms of the Superior Courts in each county shall be held for such time as may be regulated by law.

This amendment will effect a present saving of \$7,500 per annum—by way of reducing the number of Judges from twelve to nine—and the amounts, which will be saved to the several counties, on account of the shortening of the terms of the Courts, which will inevitably take place, will be very great.

This amendment will simply restore to the General Assembly authority formerly belonging to it under the old Constitution. There are only two objections which are urged against this amendment, to-wit:

1st. Nine Judges are not sufficient to do the work, which will devolve upon them. I think nine Judges of probity and talents will perform these labors far better than twelve inferior Judges. Previous to the year 1868, eight Judges discharged duties equally great without complaint.

2nd.—The General Assembly, as soon as it once has the power, will increase the number of Judges far beyond the present limit of twelve—and far beyond the real wants and requirements of the people.

If the people will elect a lot of fools and knaves to represent them—like the Radical Legislature of 1868—such a result may follow—but not otherwise.

Section 14 now reads as follows: "Every Judge of a Superior Court shall reside in his District while holding his office. The Judges may exchange Districts with each other with the consent of the Governor, and the Governor, for good reasons, which he shall report to the Legislature at its current or next session, may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms of said Courts in lieu of the Judge in whose District they are."

The section as amended will read thus: "Every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the District for which he is elected. The Judges shall preside in the Courts of the different Districts successively—but no Judge shall hold the Courts in the same District oftener than once in four years, but in case of the protracted illness of the Judge assigned to preside in any District, or of any other unavoidable accident to him, by reason of which he shall become unable to preside, the Governor may require any Judge to hold one or more specified terms in said District, in lieu of the Judge assigned to hold the Courts of said District."

This amendment will restore that good old practice of a rotation of the Judges—and every friend of law and order, and every lover of fair-play, without regard to party, must admit its propriety. There was no opposition to it in the Convention. The present system is calculated to make partisans of even our best Judges, and cries aloud for correction and reform.

Sections 26 and 27 as they now stand are to the following effect: "The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Superior Courts shall be elected by the qualified voters of the whole State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly—and shall hold their offices for eight years. But the General Assembly is authorized to provide that the Judges of the Superior Courts may be elected by the voters of the several Districts—instead of by the voters of the whole State."

The amendment strikes out both these sections and inserts the following: "The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years."

The Judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective Districts."

I do not think the amendment was needed at all—for the sections, as they now read, mean the same thing, properly construed, as the proposed new section. And it seems to me to be a question, whether the length of the terms of any of the Superior Court Judges, except those who shall be elected in the year 1878, is defined at all. The words of the new section, "elected at the first election under this amendment," are entirely unnecessary—and if in the original ordinance, certainly do not convey the meaning of the introducer of the proposition. In my copy of the ordinance, as originally printed, (and laid on my desk) during the session of the Convention, those words were noted by me in such a way as to show, that they were to be stricken out; and I think it was so understood. I am free to confess, that if these words stand, the Legislature will have the power to regulate the length of the terms of the Superior Court Judges to be elected after the year 1878—although if the Legislature were to make the terms of these Judges either greater or less than eight years, it would violate the spirit of this amendment, and would place upon it a construction not given to it by the members of the Convention, who framed it.

The amendment was adopted without opposition or objection from any one.

I do not believe any future Legislature will dare to fix the terms of the Judges of the Superior Courts different from that intended by the Convention. But even if I shall be mistaken in this opinion, it is a matter of no great consequence. Under our former Constitution and laws, all the Judges were elected by the Legislature, during their good behavior—and I am not sure but what that is the best policy, at all times, and under all circumstances.

Section 31 is amended so as to read as follows: "All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article of this Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election [for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person, elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such office shall be appointed to, held until filled, or until the next regular election, when elections shall be held to fill such offices.]"

The amendment is merely the words in Italics and between brackets—added to the present section.

It is well known, that all the Supreme and Superior Court Judges, elected at the first election under the present Constitution, have been enabled by a judicial construction to hold their offices for two years longer than the Constitution ever contemplated.—It will also be recollected, that the present incumbent of this Judicial District now holds his office by virtue of an interpretation put upon the words, "regular election," by the Supreme Court—different from that commonly understood. This amendment gives those words a constitutional meaning, which is in accordance with the common understanding of the people—and requires Judges to go out of office, when the terms for which they have been chosen shall have expired—and authorizes the appointee of a Governor, filling vacancy, to hold it, not for the whole remainder of the unexpired term, but only until the people themselves can have an opportunity to fill the place by an election.

Section 33 is amended so as to give to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction of all civil actions founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy—but does not give them "exclusive original jurisdiction" of the same. The General Assembly is also authorized to give Justices jurisdiction of matters of tort wherein the value of the property in controversy does not exceed \$50. A poor man, who sues his debtor or judgment may be under \$25, may have an appeal to the Superior Court if he thinks proper to pray one. At present that privilege is denied to him. Otherwise, the jurisdiction of Justices will remain the same as at present.

The two sections following are proposed to be added to this article: "Section.—Any Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts, and the presiding officers of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly. The Judge or presiding officer, against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

Sec.—Any Clerk of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, or of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability; the Clerk of the Supreme Court by the Judges of said Courts, the Clerks of the Superior Courts by the Judge presiding in the district, and the Clerks of such Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, by the presiding officers of said Courts. The Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal at least ten days before the day appointed to act thereon, and the Clerk shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the Superior Court, and then to the Supreme Court, as provided in other cases of appeals."

The first section is a literal transcript of section II, of Art. III of the Amendments to the old Constitution of 1835. Both sections provide summary and inexpensive remedies to enable the people to displace inefficient judicial officers—without the necessity of always being compelled to resort to the tedious and expensive method of impeachment.

The following section was also adopted by the Convention under the title of an amendment to this Article: "The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State, and filled, or held, by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution, and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof."

This section was adopted, in order to agree exactly with the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the Act of the General Assembly calling it—and which restrictions each member of the Convention, at the time of his qualification as a delegate, had taken an oath to obey.

JOHN S. HENDERSON.

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

I have just completed my large and commodious brick Livery and Sale Stable, situated on the ground of the old Mansion Hotel stable, which property I recently purchased; and am now prepared to accommodate DROVERS with good sheltered lots and feed for at least 150 head of stock. I shall also have a good WAGON YARD, with house on it for the use of Wagoners, and wood for making fires.

I shall keep constantly on hand HORSES and MULES TO SELL, and persons wanting to purchase from me, as I will guarantee the stock to be as I represent it; otherwise it will be taken back and the money refunded.

I also keep Harness and Saddles for HIRE; and can send parties to any point they desire to go. My Buggies, and all other conveyances and Harness, are entirely new and of the best patterns and workmanship. Persons desiring good Horses and new and comfortable vehicles, will find them at my Stable, and at as reasonable prices as at any stable in this place.

I am also prepared to do any kind of HAULING with two-horse teams.

THOS. E. BROWN. Dec. 22, 1875. 11:30m

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From my camp near Morgan's Ford, one bay mare mare, medium size, about 9 years old, led eye out, mane and tail heavy. A liberal reward will be paid for the male's delivery in Concord at Maj. Ford's, or at Locust Level, or at Salisbury at Mock & Brown's.

B. E. HARDING. Concord, W. C.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK 1875.

- 75 Bbls. Molasses. 10 do New Orleans. 10 do Syrup. 25 Bags Coffee. 25 Kegs Soda. 25 Boxes Cheese. 25 " Adamantine Candles. 25 " Soap. 30 Cases Oysters. 30 " Brandy Peaches. 30 " Fresh Peaches. 30 " Pine Apples. 30 Gross Stuffs. 35 Coils Cotton and Jute Rope. 40 Doz. Painted Pails. 40 Gross Flasks. 2,000 lbs. Hemlock Leather. 1,500 lbs. Candy. 40,000 Cigars. 50 Kegs Powder. 50 Bags Shot. 100 Reams Wrapping Paper. 40 Doz. Scotch Ale. 10 Doz. Ginger Ale.

ALSO A full line of Wood and Willow Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles & Bridles, Axes, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Also a large lot of Canned Goods, a choice selection of French Candles, Salt, Pepper, Spices, Ginger, Royal Baking Powder, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citrons, Nuts, Sardines, Cocoanuts, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Potted Meat, Kerosene, Tanners and Machine Oils, Liquors of all kinds, Hominy, Grits, New York Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c., &c.

The above Stock was bought at the close of the season at greatly reduced prices, and is offered at Wholesale & Retail at very short profits. BINGHAM & CO. Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 16, 1875.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. GREENSBORO, N. C. The Spring Session of 1876 will begin on Wednesday, the 12th of January, and continue twelve weeks.

Board (exclusive of washing and lights) \$75. Tuition in regular course, \$25. Charges for extra studies moderate. For Catalogues containing particulars, apply to Rev. T. M. Jones, President. N. H. D. WILSON, President of Board of Trustees. 9:20m.

NOTICE OF Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of Smithdeal & Hartman is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm either by note or act, must call and settle the same by the 1st day of January, 1876. All falling so to do by paying cash can settle the same with an officer after the above mentioned date.

W. SMITHDEAL, A. HARTMAN. The Hardware business will be continued at the same old stand on Main St. in the name of Smithdeal & Caldwell. They invite their friends and public generally to call and examine their new and well selected stock before purchasing elsewhere. They furthermore give notice that they are agents for the Buckeye mower and reaper—Sweepstakes thrasher and cleaner and the Thomas hay rake. The best machines made.

SMITHDEAL & CALDWELL. 9:10m

LUMBER! LUMBER!! ANY person wanting good yellow Pine Lumber, should address the undersigned. Orders solicited. M. L. BEAN, Hickory, N. C. Oct 23 75-3mos.

J. & H. HORAH, JEWELERS, MAIN STREET, SALISBURY.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF Most Beautiful Jewelry. Christmas Presents for All!

We have just received the largest and handsomest stock of Jewelry ever exhibited in Salisbury, and respectfully invite public inspection. It comprises, Gold and Silver Watches, of all kinds; Silver Pitchers, Cups, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Forks, Knives, and Castors. The finest and most beautiful sets of Jewelry of all kinds, as Ear-drops, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Seals, Lockets, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a lot of plain SOLID GOLD RINGS. Also, agents for the celebrated Schaffhausen Spectacles. The finest glasses made. Will sell as low as any House in the south. CALL HERE AND GET YOUR Christmas and holiday Presents.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING done promptly as usual. All work warranted 12 months. Dec. 16, 1875. 10:1f

CALL AT THE BOOK STORE FOR HOLIDAY GOODS!

IN this line Goods are various and beautiful. GAMES, SCOPES, OPTICAL DELUSIONS, PAPER DOLLS, Dressed and undressed. A fresh supply of AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON'S NEW BOOK, Monday. No extra charge for ordering any books or music not on hand. Save your postage and price of money order. Come all and see my stock, and get your books here at Publishers' prices. Respectfully, C. PLYLER. 10:1f

NEW DVAERVISEMENTS. TO CONSUMPTIVES: The advertiser, an old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Attuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (free of charge), to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing DR. W. C. STEVENS, MURDOCK BLOCK, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Nov. 25, 1875.—1y.

DISSOLUTION! The Firm of Klutz, Graham & Rendleman has this day (Sept 25th, 1875.) dissolved by limitation, and they hereby give notice to all indebted to said Firm to call and settle their accounts without delay, as they are very anxious to close the business of the above Firm. They return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage given them by the general public. KLUTZ, GRAHAM & RENDLEMAN. Oct 14 75-3mos

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS! Klutz & Rendleman. HEDRICK'S NEW BUILDING NO. 2.

We are now opening a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been bought at the very lowest Cash Prices, consisting of every kind of Dry Goods, Yankee notions, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Ladies' trimmed Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery and a full line of Family Groceries, which we offer as low as the lowest for Cash or Barter. Hoping by strict attention and due politeness to merit a liberal share of public patronage, as our motto is quick sales and short profit.

Come one, come all and give us a look before buying elsewhere. WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE IN CASH OR BARTER. W. LAWSON KLUTZ, J. A. RENDLEMAN. Oct. 14, 1865.—3 mos.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Western North Carolina Inmate Asylum. MOBANTON, No. Car. Nov. 5th, 1875.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office to be presented on or before Feb. 1st 1876, for the laying of 24 millions of Brick more or less according to the specifications of the architect for the foundation walls of the above Asylum. The said proposals must contain bids for the work both with and without furnishing the lime and cement in accordance with the printed specifications. The work will be required to begin on or after the 1st of May next and to be completed by the 1st of Dec. 1876. It will be required that the entire work shall be strictly under the direction, control and supervision of a person, such as the Board of Commissioners may appoint.

Copies of the specifications of the contract may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, approved and executed bonds to the full amount of the bid are required to be filed with the proposals. Proposals should be sealed, marked Proposals for laying brick for the Western Inmate Asylum of North Carolina, and addressed to T. GEO. WALTON, Sec'y. of W. N. C. Inmate Asylum, Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 11, 1875.—Jan. c.

BUGGIES. For Fine Buggies and other work in the Carriage line, call at W. M. BAKER'S, Shops on Liberty street between Innes & Fisher Sts. (To 14 Jan '76)

STAR SALOON. MAIN STREET. Next Door to National Hotel. The proprietor wishes to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has always on hand a full assortment of the best wines and liquors. The former reputation of this establishment will be sustained regardless of cost.

Home made Whiskies and Brandies a specialty. Bailey's Rye or Corn Whiskey, Clite's Corn Whiskey always on hand. J. A. SNIDER, Proprietor.

STAR SALOON RESTAURANT. Is now opened and will be furnished with every delicacy the market affords. Fresh Oysters, Fish, all kinds of fowl. Game of every description. Meals at all hours either day or night. J. A. SNIDER, Proprietor. To 1st Jan 76

LAND AGENCY. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of purchasing and selling real estate in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and respectfully ask all persons who have Real Estate for sale, including water powers, &c., to place it in our hands.

We advertise generally throughout the North and Northwestern States. J. W. MCKINSEY, D. F. MCELLEN.

By permission we respectfully refer to Messrs. W. S. Patton, Sons & Co., Bankers; Maj. W. T. Sutherland and W. T. Clark & Co., Danville, Va.; Hon. G. C. Cabell, member of Congress, Danville, Va.; T. Sallsbury, Sutherland & Johnson, W. Kent, Dr. John Roberson, Statesville, N. C.; and A. Dowden, President 1st National Bank and Samuel Buck, President Millersburg Bank, Millersburg, Pennsylvania.

Address, Danville, Va.; Chatham, Pittsburgh, Virginia county, Va.; or Millersburg, Deshaup county, Penn. Danville, Va., December 8th, 1875. 10:30m:pd