

Carolina Watchman.

JANUARY, 6, 1876.

The recent heavy rains prevailed over a wide extent of country, and in almost all directions, doing considerable damage in some places.

The trial of Gen. Babcock, President Grant's private Secretary, on the charge of conspiring with the St. Louis Whiskey Ring to defraud the Government of its revenue, will be resumed on the 11th instant. Meantime, the Chicago Times correspondent, has gathered and published in regular order the telegraphic messages between Babcock and the Ring, which make up a very strong chain of circumstantial evidence, though it is admitted that it does not comprise all the proofs against him.

MR. BUCKNER, of Missouri introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, last week, to reduce the President's salary to \$25,000 a year. This will meet with universal approval. \$25,000 a year is enough for any man in any position, especially when a good part of the expenses of the "High Table" is paid by the government.

Cut it down. The tax payers of this section will support war against all such radical abuses.

The New York papers are advocating a new thought in respect to homicides who escape the gallows on the plea of insanity, to wit: that they be shut up in prison for life, on the ground that society is entitled to protection against the mischief of insane persons.

The Scientific American goes a step in advance of this by advocating (some months ago) that the breed or race of all such as may be deemed constitutional predisposed to crime shall be stopped, and the bodies of such persons be reserved in prisons or work-houses, &c., for scientific experiments. "That's a ten strike."

HANDSOME RECOGNITION.

We learn by a private letter from China Grove, that the good people of Ebenezer Church, a few days before Christmas, made very handsome donations to their pastor, the Rev. W. KIMBALL, sending to him quantities of the good things of life, thus cheering and blessing the faithful man and his family, and doing and getting good for themselves all at the same time. On Friday before Christmas he was visited by a surprise party representing Lutheran Chapel congregation, (whom he also serves as pastor), bringing in wagons and buggies sacks of wheat, corn and flour, bundles of sugar and coffee, potatoes, chickens, articles of dress, leather for shoes, &c., &c. The good man's heart was touched, and he lacked words to express his feelings for such evidences of love.

We have heard of nothing this Christmas more creditable to the actors than that related of these two churches—creditable to both people and pastor.

The Christmas holidays over and new year fairly entered upon, the active business of life will be speedily resumed. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the teacher, and the professional man, all in their respective pursuits, will begin to think and act soberly with reference to the duties and responsibilities of his position, and to calculate the chances of his business prospects. Very soon all will be diligently employed again, and the great life contest will echo and re-echo from one end of the country to the other. The present hour seems more propitious than usual for the active labors of the industrious, the scarcity of money to the contrary, notwithstanding. There is just now a suspension of some of the usual disturbing causes. Politics—our country is a nation of politicians—slumbers quite profoundly. True, the newspapers here and there are trying to wake it to life, but the people are heedless of these efforts, and would much prefer to think and act on other subjects. Nineteen men out of twenty in the South feels so well pleased in the confident belief that the days of Grant and his party of rogues is virtually at an end, and that we shall soon see a good and honest administration of public affairs re-instated, that they are prone to rest, and "let well enough alone." We suppose but few have yet even thought of the Presidential election, which comes off this Fall, and of the election for Governor this Summer; or if they have, regard them as mere formalities of small in-

terest. Such is the apparent spirit and temper of the hour—the political inertia—so favorable to the business interests of society, but yet not without its dangers. Perhaps we are mistaken, and the seeming indifference of the people is deceitful—is like the crouching lion, waiting and watching, ready to spring when the game is sure. Be it so. We are quite certain that no true American citizen, with a proper sense of the mighty interest involved in the political issues and contests which are looming up in the near future can afford to be indifferent. There is no better attitude at present than that of watching. The grand political movements of the year have already commenced, and it will require good attention to keep up with and understand them.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE WATCHMAN: The Constitutional Convention passed one ordinance, and only one, proposing to amend Article VI of the Constitution, relating to suffrage and eligibility to office.

Section 1 of said Article now reads as follows: "Sec. 1. Every male person, born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector."

As proposed to be amended, the section will read thus:

"Sec. 1. Every male person, born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and ninety days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector. [But no person, who, upon conviction or confession in open court, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, or of any other crime infamous by the laws of this State, and hereafter committed, shall be deemed an elector, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a mode prescribed by law.]"

The present section requires a residence for an elector of twelve months in the State and thirty days in the county—and confers the privilege of voting upon all native and naturalized male citizens twenty-one years of age.

The amendment changes the time of residence in the county from thirty to ninety days—and also depicts the right of suffrage to all persons who shall be adjudged guilty of felony or other infamous crime—which shall be committed after the first day of January 1877. The amendment is not retrospective, but entirely prospective in its operation. All persons who are now entitled to vote, whether they have heretofore committed felonies or other infamous crimes, or not, will continue to exercise all the rights of a voter—and no person shall ever be deprived of this privilege, unless he shall forfeit his right to vote by committing a felony or some other infamous crime, after the first day of January 1877, when the amendments proposed to the Constitution by the late Convention will go into operation, if they shall be previously ratified by the people, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1876.—And all persons who shall be thus disqualified from the exercise of the rights of citizenship, shall remain so disqualified, until they shall be restored to their rights as citizens in some mode to be prescribed by law. The amendment will not affect those who shall commit felonies or other crimes before the first day of January 1877—although they may be convicted after that date. The felony or other crime must be committed after that time—or it cannot have the effect to deprive any one of his right to vote.

This amendment is not liable to any good objection. A voter is required to reside in the county in which he proposes to vote, for ninety days, instead of thirty, as now. This change was made by the Convention in order to prevent the colonization of voters, on the eve of an election. In the majority of the States of the Union, the time required for an elector to reside in the county is from four to six months. Under our old Constitution, until the adoption of the free-suffrage amendment, a county residence of twelve months was required in this State. No fair-minded man ought to object to this change, as it bears with equal justice and impartiality upon all; and its only object is to maintain the purity of the ballot box.

Of course, none but the most obstinate, hardened and invertebrate felons and thieves ought to object to the denial of the privilege of voting to those, who shall, after the first day of January, 1877, be adjudged guilty of felony or other infamous crime—committed also after that date.

The Convention neither proposed nor adopted any amendment, requiring an intelligence or property qualification for voting—although it will be remembered, that the Republicans, in the campaign last Summer, charged that the Democrats would do both these things, if they succeeded in controlling the Convention.

A Republican Legislator Killed by a Democratic Editor.

A special from New Orleans, under date of the 28th inst., says: "E. L. Pierson, a Republican member of the Legislature from the Parish of Natchitoches was killed on Sunday evening by James Cosgrove, editor of the Vindicator, a Democratic paper. Pierson was formerly an active Democratic politician, but for the last two years has acted with the Republicans. Since that time Cosgrove has commented on Pierson in his paper. A few weeks ago Pierson sent a challenge to Cosgrove which the latter refused to receive. Pierson then published him as a slanderer and coward. On Sunday night Cosgrove met and shot him in the head. Pierson was the law partner of the Hon. Wm. M. Levy, Democratic Congressman from the Fourth District. His death gives the Democrats the control of the Legislature on joint ballot."

When a California woman defeated a lion in a hand-to-hand combat the neighbors were greatly astonished, but her husband quietly remarked, "Oh, that's nothing. That woman could lick the devil."

HOW TO CALCULATE INTEREST AND WHAT IT WILL DO.—The following rules are so simple and so true according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant or clerk, should post them up for reference. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained by so few figures:

Six per cent.—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired; separate the day and figure and divide by six; the result is the true interest on such sum for such number of days at six per cent.

Eight per cent.—Multiply any given amount by the number of days upon which it is desired to ascertain the interest, of such sum for the time required, at eight per cent. and divide by 45.

Ten per cent.—Multiply the same as above and divide by 36 and the result will be the amount of interest at ten per cent.

What will it do—If a mechanic or clerk saves only 2 1/2 cents per day, from the time he is twenty-one until he is three score and ten, the aggregate, with interest, will amount to \$2,900; and the daily saving of 2 1/2 cents reaches the important sum of \$29,000. A sixpence saved daily will provide a fund of \$7,000—sufficient to purchase a good farm. There are few employees who cannot save daily, by abstaining from the use of cigars, tobacco, liquor, etc., twice or ten times the amount of the six cent piece. Every person should provide for old age, and the man in business who can lay by a dollar a day will eventually find himself possessed of over \$100,000.

Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her you think untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the worst members of the community—men lost to every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity.

Many a good and worthy woman's character has been ruined and her heart broken by a lie manufactured by some villain and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and damning report. A slanderer is soon propagated; and the smallest thing derogatory to woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mothers and sisters are women, and as you would have their lives unembittered by the slanderer's tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife of some fellow creature.

The Birth of the Centennial—The New Year Welcomed by the Firing of Cannon.

The Centennial Year was ushered in here by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. Many of our citizens, not being aware that a programme had been arranged for the occasion, were at first startled by the booming of the heavy gun upon the midnight air; and, being so suddenly aroused from their slumbers, and by such an unusual and unexpected process, were ready to believe that a tremendous explosion of some sort had taken place. A moment's reflection, however, brought to their drowsy minds the fact that it was the birth-night of the Centennial of American Independence, and that the year of 1876, destined to fill so important a page in the history of the country, had dawned upon us.

The firing of the cannon and the ringing of the bells, the occasional ringing of Church bells where watch-meetings were being held, the barking of dogs, rendered uproarious by the unusual din at what would generally be termed such an unreasonable hour, the crowing of chickens, the occasional yells of rambling rowdies and street-walkers, and, finally, the exciting cries of "fire," and the sound of the alarm bell, seemed altogether to make the last moments of the old year and the first of the new one anything but calm and serene.

The cannon firing, which was by the authorities, was under the immediate direction of Mr. J. N. Van Soelen. The number of guns fired was thirty-six, the interval between each discharge being about two minutes.—Wil. Star.

WELL DONE.—Happy is that human being who has the tact to do a disagreeable thing beautifully. Here are the men of America continually babbling concerning the aggregate height of feminine hats in theatre audiences. And yet no manager in the land has had the wit to remove these torments in the simple manner adopted by the functionary of a French provincial theatre. He made no boisterous observations; he gave no stern orders; not he. He merely printed in large letters this master piece of genius: "The manager requests that all good-looking young ladies will remove their hats for the accommodation of the rest of the audience." The aged, the bald and the plain are not expected to comply with this request." From that auspicious night the soaring bonnets and the mountainous hats was invisible at that wise man's theatre.

A young man asked his bachelor uncle: "What advice would you give to a young man contemplating matrimony?" "I should advise him to keep on contemplating it."

Murder, Robbery and Arson at Pomaria—Three Negroes Arrested on Suspicion.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 1. A few nights since the store of Holloway & Reid at Pomaria, thirty miles from this city, was burned to the ground with a stock valued at \$10,000. The safe was robbed of \$3,000 and the body of Mr. Reid was found in the ruins rendered to a cinder. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he was murdered before the arson and robbery were committed. Gov. Chamberlain has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the guilty parties. Three negroes were arrested last night at Newberry, for the crime.

The Bloomington paper bag factory was burned Friday. Loss \$30,000.

The centennial year was ushered in throughout the country generally by the ringing of bells, blowing of steam whistles, firing of salutes, processions, &c. No accidents are reported so far.

A Sioux City dispatch reports that four hundred Sioux are encamped at the Old Ponce agency and that the settlers are fleeing. It is expected the agency will be attacked.

MADRID, Jan. 1. General Jovellana, the new Captain General of Cuba, sailed from Cadiz yesterday for Havana.

King Alfonso to-day had a long conference with General Quesada and Martinez Campos.

FATAL SHOT.—Mr. James Etchison, of Davis county, shot himself fatally, near the house of Mr. King, on Mr. N. S. A. Chaffin's plantation, on Saturday last, whether accidentally or intentionally, is not known.—Salem Press.

NEW YORK.—It is noted at New York as a significant sign of the times, that the principal business of the auctioneers just now is the selling of gentlemen's private establishments under the hammer. These sales are still continued from day to day, and include not only fancy horses and carriages, but expensive libraries, oriental wares and antiques. Included in these is the library of William Butler Duncan, Esq., of the bankrupt firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Among other rare curiosities of art are textile fabrics from Turkey, Persia and Algeria, such as gold curtains, pearl embroidered shoes, ornamented and sacred vases, bronze censers, &c.—Review.

NEW YORK. Confession of a Murderess—Moulton after Beecher—Fifty Thousand Dollars Damages Claimed—Important Rumor—Cuban Intervention.

UTICA, Dec. 28. Mary Davis, upon whose evidence Ludocia Freudenberg and her son were sentenced to death Dec. 31 for the murder of an aged cripple, confesses that she swore falsely at the trial. She and her grandmother committed the crime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28. Frank Moulton has instituted a suit against Henry Ward Beecher for \$50,000 damages. The complaint sets forth malicious persecution. Mrs. Tilton will be a witness in the case.

A special to the Herald from London says the officials in Madrid having refused to forward the following dispatch it was transmitted to the city through another source: "There are indications of the near advent of serious diplomatic complications. There is a strange rumor abroad in trustworthy quarters which alleges the near advent of European intervention in Cuba. The nations which may coalesce for this purpose are not named. The United States government is probably forewarned of the fact, as I am assured that lengthy dispatches in cipher are passing between Madrid and Washington."

DEAD BABY.—The joyous incidents of the holidays seem to be always accompanied by some overshadowing act of cruelty or barbarity. So, a portion of our good citizens were thrown into commotion, last Tuesday morning, it having been discovered that a dead infant rolled up in a white rag, had been placed in the yard in front of a respectable house in the southeastern part of the town. We learn that it was a negro infant and that its neck was broken or dislocated. The gorner's inquest, at this writing, is still in session and it is hoped that the fish-belly mother may be discovered.—Carolina Messenger.

THE CHICAGO WHISKEY FRAUDS.

CHICAGO, December 30.—The amounts of the revenue frauds involved in the seizure of distilleries yesterday are greater than at first supposed. It is now thought that nearly \$750,000 will be found due the Government from the owners of the distilleries seized.

THE ARMY.—The New York World says: "Unless it is to overawe the Southern States and to manufacture voters there is no necessity to-day for a standing army of 25,000 men, costing the taxpayers about \$40,000,000 per annum.—It should be reduced to at most 15,000 men. And with this reduction of the line of the army, the entirely too large general staff, including the general officers, should be reduced."

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—A difficulty occurred in Freetown, opposite the city, Christmas Day, between a few whites and blacks, which resulted in one or two of the latter being roughly handled.—After that, quiet reigned until about 7 o'clock, when Barney McCabe, John Rossetti and Jeanis Rossetti, while standing by the bar in Bowers' coffee-house, were fired upon by negroes. The first two named were instantly killed, and the latter probably mortally wounded.—The police from this side crossed the river and made some arrests.

THAT AMENDMENT.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, endorsing the Randall amendment, says: "A President who understood that he could not be re-elected would devote his term of official life to the study of statesmanship, instead of the trickery of politics. He would have only himself and the people to serve, and he could best serve himself by serving them."

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, Dec. 27.—A fearful tornado passed over Tuckerstown and St. David's Island on the evening of the 15th Dec. The house of Daniel A. Smith, a well known pilot in Tuckerstown, was blown into the water with all its inmates. Capt. Smith was hurled into a clump of trees and saved. His wife was carried across the harbor, where she was found clinging to a plank. She was so badly injured that she died in a few hours. Their four children were drowned. Several other buildings were demolished, but there was no further loss of life.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Though people have been for two years now prophesying and anticipating the improvement of business, yet trade still continues unsatisfactory. The situation is not alarming, nor is the prospect very gloomy. But there are many failures, and merchants find that they must content themselves with a smaller per centage of gain than that to which they have grown accustomed, and with reference to which they had fixed their scale of expenses at home and in the warehouse.

This condition of things is likely to be permanent. Even though the volume of business increases, as it surely will, the merchant must be prepared to accept a much reduced rate of profit as compared with that of the ten years previous to 1872. It will therefore require greater skill, more prudence, wiser execution, than in those golden years when even the careless, extravagant, reckless, and rash could not escape making money so long as they had anything to sell. It is keeping of money, the wise disposition of it, that indicates business capacity, rather than the mere faculty of making it when the opportunities are abundant. If one tenth part of the men who made fortunes between 1861 and 1871 had had real business prudence, sound, practical heads, coolness, and self control, the number of our prosperous citizens would be many times what it now is. They lacked these necessary qualities, so far as the keeping of money is concerned, and the result is that they now must pay tribute to those who had them and used them in preserving rather than in hoarding.

A correspondent of the Nation presents facts and figures to show that business is not improving. The iron business, one of the greatest industries of the country, has not been profitable during the year; furnaces and foundries are closed in large numbers, and only those run which are favorably situated for cheap production. In lumber the manufacturer has actually lost in 1875. In woolen and cotton manufacturing prices have declined seriously, amounting in the case of cotton goods, from ten to twenty per cent. Mills are closed in many places. The circulars of the large dry goods manufacturers show that very near all their stock is for sale now at lower prices than a year ago. Of the 5,334 failures with liabilities of \$131,172,503, 1,771 with liabilities of \$54,328,227 occurred in the third three months of the year—an excess of about 200 failures and \$20,000,000 liabilities over the second three months. The number of failures has steadily increased; 3,050 in 1872, 3,887 in 1873, 4,371 in 1874, and 5,334 in 1875, taking nine months of the year.

These facts are certainly significant, but they indicate rather the economy of the people than an actually unhealthy condition of trade. The number of failures in valdes has affected houses which were doing more business than their capital justified. Though the private calamity is great in such cases, yet the public really gains by the disaster which attends such weakness. The houses that stand are strengthened, and a premium is paid on conservative business management. The wedding out process will do good, and decrease the hazards which always accompany extended credit. This salutary effect will continue until business again gets into speculative channels, and when the failures will again increase, and more wedding out will have to be done.

The most serious outlook is in manufacturing. The condition of our manufacturers as a whole is not encouraging, although they are much nearer hard pan than they have been for years. They cannot long remain in their present stagnant situation, and the greater economy which now governs the management of the factories enables them to produce fabrics at nearly as low a rate as they did before the war, and yet save a fair margin of profit.

What the people of the country, who are themselves so closely economizing, demand of the Government, is that a like rigid economy shall control its expenditures. Expenses—municipal, State, and national—must everywhere be brought down to the lowest attainable figure. The party that does this will get the suffrage of the people, in spite of Grant's Anti-Catholic third-term movement and all his other schemes for his own re-election. Reduce the expenses, reduce the taxes, stop the stealing; these are the demands.—N. Y. Sun.

THE PRINTING PLUNDER.

Among the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury is an item of \$2,040,296.26 for the public printing and binding the next fiscal year. Of all the abuses which have grown up during the era of corruption and extravagance, this in proportion to its extent, is one of the most flagrant and inexorable. The public at large have only a vague idea of the enormous amount of money drawn from the Treasury to keep up what is called the "Government Printing Office," which is run by a Ring, like almost every other branch of the public service.—N. Y. Sun.

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

From the residence of W. L. Klutz, in Salisbury, on Sunday morning last, a light chestnut roan Mare, medium size, aged nine years—has a large black mane and tail. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to her recovery. Any report will be gladly received at W. L. Klutz's Store, or by GEO. R. McNEEL, Woodleaf Rowan co. N. C. Jan. 5, '76.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to us by note or account are notified to call and pay up promptly. We cannot give longer indulgence. Those failing to comply with this notice in a reasonable time will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Our terms from this date forward are strictly CASH or BARTER, and we will make prices so low for strict cash and barter that persons consulting their interest in what they want to buy will find a great difference in our proposed system of doing business.

A. J. MOCK & CO. Salisbury, Jan. 5, 1876. 13:1mo

MERONEYS HALL

TWO EVENINGS, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 11 & 12.

America's Favorite Artist! The Peerless Comedienne and Vocalist, MISS KATIE PUTNAM

and her Unrivaled Comedy Company, ALEX. CALHOUN, Manager.

J. S. SULLIVAN, Director. TUESDAY EVENING—the new version of Charles Dickens' celebrated creation, the Old Curiosity Shop!

Little Nell, with Songs, & The Marchioness, with Katie Putnam. Songs and Dances.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—The celebrated domestic Drama, Fanchon, the Cricket!

FANCHON, the merry Cricket, with original songs and dances. Full cast of characters in Programmes.

Gen'l Adm'n, 75 cts.; Reser'd seats \$1. Seats can be secured at customary places.



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, Castors, Napkin Rings, Forks, Knives, and Spoons. 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, and 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. 10:11

CALL AT THE BOOK STORE FOR HOLIDAY GOODS!

IN this line Goods are various and beautiful. 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.

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 buy stock will find it to their interest 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 Saddle Horses 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 other place.

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

THOS. E. BROWN, Dec. 23, 1875. 4:10mo

NEW DVAERVISSEMENTS. DISSOLUTION!

The Firm of Klutz, Graham & Rendleman has this day (Sept. 25th, 1875,) dissolved in relation, and they hereby give notice to all persons 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 generous public. KLUTZ, GRAHAM & RENDLEMAN, Oct. 14, '75—3mo

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

Klutz & Rendleman, HEDRICK'S NEW BUILDING No. 2.

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

Come one, come all and give us a look before buying elsewhere.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. We pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Country produce in Cash or Barter.

W. LAWSON KLUZZ, J. A. RENDLEMAN, Oct. 14, 1865—3. mo.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Western North Carolina Insane Asylum

MORGANTON, N. C. Nov. 5th, 1875. Sealed proposals will be received at this office to be presented on or before Feb. 1st 1876, for the laying of 22 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 Dec. 1876. It will be required that the entire work shall be strictly under the direction, control and supervision of the Board of Commissioners.

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 Insane Asylum of North Carolina, and addressed to T. GEO. WILSON, Sec'y. of W. N. C. Insane Asylum, Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 11, 1875.—Jan. 6.

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. MELLE.

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.; W. T. Keen, Salisbury; Sutherland & Johnson, Charlotte, 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, Pittsylvania county, Va.; or Millersburg, Dauphin county, Penn.

Danville, Va., December 6th, 1875. 10:40mo

FALL AND WINTER STOCK 1876.

75 Bbls. Molasses. 10 do New Orleans 150 lbs. Candy 25 Bags Coffee. 25 Kegs Soda. 40 Boxes Cheese. 25 " Adamantine Candles. 25 " Soap 30 Cases Oysters. 30 " Brandy Peaches 30 " Fresh Peaches 10 " Pine Apples 30' Gross Suet 25 Coils Cotton and Jute Rope 40 Doz. Painted Pails. 40 Gross Flasks 2,000 lbs. Hemlock Leather 100 Bags Shot 50 Kegs Powder 100 Reams Wrapping Paper 10 Doz. Scotch Ale 40 Doz. Ginger Ale

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

Also, a large lot of Canned Goods, a choice selection of French Candles, Salt, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Royal Baking Powder, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citrons, Nutmegs, Sardines, Cocoa-nuts, Pickets, Sauces, Catsup, Potted Meat, Escarots, Tanners and Mining Oils, Liquors of all kinds, Flour, Grains, 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 profit.

BINGHAM & CO., Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 16, 1875.

GREENSBORO Female COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Spring Session of 1876 will begin Wednesday, the 12th of January, and continue twelve weeks.