Carolina Watchman.

FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

$2.10 Persons making remittances for the *Watchman* should send $2.10 to pay for a year—10 cts. to pay postage.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

VII.

EDITORS OF THE WATCHMAN:

Article VIII of the present Constitution—relating to "Corporations other than Municipal"—remains unaltered.

I now proceed to explain the amendments to

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

It contains *seventeen* sections, only *two* of which are proposed to be amended.

Section two of said Article is proposed to be altered by adding thereto the following words:

"And the children of the white race and the children of the coloredraces hall be taught in seperate public schools, but there shall be no discrimination made in favor of, or to the prejudice of, either race."

So that said section asamended will read as follows:

Sec. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. [And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination made in favor of, or to the prejudice of, either race.]

This amendment will forever exclude the possibility of white and colored children *being taught together* in public schools. The Republican delegates in the Convention *did not dare* to place themselves on the record as being opposed to this amendment—although it is well known that the Republican leaders are *really* hostile to its adoption—and the Republican party, *as a party*, is notoriously in favor, not only of mixed schools, but also of intermarriage between the races—as appears from the public acts of that party in the Congress of the United States; and in the Legislature bodies of those States, where it maintains an undisputed and absolute ascendency.

Section 4, of said Article now reads asfollows:

"Sec. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise specially appropriated by the United States or heretofore by this State; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds that may accrue to the State from sales of estrays, or from fines, penalties and forfeitures; also, the proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State; also, all money that shall be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; also, all grants, gifts or devises that may hereafter be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the grant, gift or devise, shall be securely invested, and sacredly preserved *as an irreducible educational fund, the annual income of which*, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and perfecting in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other purposes or uses whatsoever."

The amendment strikes out the whole of said section, and proposes to insert *two new* sections, in *lieu* thereof, as follows:

[SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds and other property now belonging to any *State* fund for purposes of education; also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to this State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the term of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State treasury; and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.]

[SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to and *county* school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State; and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of the State: *Provided*, That the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.]

Under the present section, all moneys, etc. belonging to any fund for purposes of education—except what may be appropriated for free schools purposes out of the ordinary revenue of the State—are required to be securely invested and sacredly preserved *as an irreducible educational fund, the annual income of which, only*, can be used for keeping up our public schools. The *principal* of this *irreducible* fund is not allowed to be touched, *under any circumstances*. The Convention thought it best, to place it in the power of the Legislature to use both the principal and interest of all funds, devoted to purposes of free education, in such manner as it might deem most conducive to the proper support and maintenance of a system of free public schools. The children of The State are now in the utmost need of all possible educational facilities—and all funds in the Treasury of the State, for educational purposes, ought to be expended upon the education of the children of this day and generation. The income arising from the present school funds is very small—but the whole sum is quite considerable and, if properly expended, would greatly enlarge the circle of our present free school system. And it is by no means certain—and judging from past experience it can scarcely be said to be even probable—that, if a very large permanent fund shall be finally accumulated for purposes of education, it will prove to be of any real benefit, in the future. It is possible, that the whole fund may be lost by being badly invested, or by some unforseen calamity or revolution. The proceeds arising from "fines, penalties and forfeitures" are now required to be paid into the State Treasury and securely invested, as a *permanent fund*, the interest of which is redistributed to the several counties, in proportion to the number of school children living therein. There are ninety-four counties in this State—and the proceeds arising from these sources, taking Rowan County as an average county, ought to amount to at least 30,000, *per annum*. Instead of that, the average annual amount received by the State Treasurer from these sources, since the adoption of the present Constitution, will not average much more than *one-fifth* of that sum. The receipts from these sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872—being about an average year—amounted to $6,216,97. The receipts from the same sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, amounted to $11,743,08, but quite a large proportion of this sum were arrearages, unaccounted for by the clerks of the superior Courts of the several counties of the State, until after the passage of the "Act to provide for the better collection of fines, forfeitures and penalties," passed by the General Assembly on the 16th day of February, 1874. It is a sad commentary upon the general demoralization of the times, and a serious reflection upon the integrity of a some-what large and a very influential and highly esteemed class of public servants, to be obliged to draw the conclusion, from official returns made to the State Treasurer, that not less than *four fifths* of all the fines, penalties, and forfeitures received by the Superior Court Clerks of the several counties are *retained* and *used* by them, and are *never accounted for* by them in any way whatever. I cannot believe that the defaulting Clerks as a rule *intend* to be *dishonest*, but they certainly are wholly inexcusable for conducting the business of their office in such a lax and reckless manner. It appears from "a communication from the Public Treasurer" to the President of the Senate—dated Jan'y. 28, 1874—that *no payments of any fines, penalties and forfeitures*, had up to that time been made to his office by Clerks of the Superior Courts of the Counties of Alamance, Pamlico, Rutherford and Wilson—and that only *one dollar* had *ever* been received from the County of Craven. The period referred to embraced the whole of the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873. The aggregate sum received for the five years from all the Clerks amounted to only $32,120 47. The amounts paid in by the Clerks of the following named Counties will convey to the people some idea of *how* different Clerks acted:

The Clerk of Beaufort County paid in to the Treasury for the 5 years	$376,97.
The Clerk of Anson co. paid	76,00
The Clerk of Bladen co. paid	$53,50
The Clerk of Brunswick co. poid	$596,53.
The Clerk of Camden co. paid	55,00.
The Clerk of Catawba co. paid	406,05.
The Clerk of Craven co. paid	1,00.
The Clerk of Edgecombe co. paid	2496,71.
The Clerk of Rutherford co. paid	0,00
The Clerk of Guilford co. paid	782,82.
The Clerk of Greene co. paid	20,00.
The Clerk of Halifax co. paid	1521,30.
The Clerk of Iredell co. paid	769,42.
The Clerk of Johnston co. paid	1092,87.
The Clerk of New Hanover paid	197,85.
The Clerk of Northampton co. paid	1080,21.
The Clerk of Perquimans co paid	15,00.
The Clerk of Rockingham co paid	853,49.
The Clerk of Rowan co. paid	205,00.
The Clerk of Wake co. paid	295,15.
The Clerk of Wayne co. paid	1,303,45.
The Clerk of Wilkes co. paid	1,259,12.
The Clerk of Yadkin co. paid	701,50.
The Clerk of Forsythe co. paid	245,00.

From all which it will be seen, that there are Clerks *and* Clerks. Mr. John A Boyden, late Clerk of Rowan Co. sent to the Treasurer, during his term of office, a period of a little more than two years—the sum of $406.00 or twice as much as his predecessor returned for the 5½ years previous—and his successor, Mr. John M. Horah, the present Clerk of Rowan Superior Court, returned to the Public Treasurer for the year ending Sept. 1, 1875—being the first year of his term of office—the sum of $745,11. It was Mr. Horah, who first called my attention to this matter—and it was at *his* instance, that I introduced in the Convention the ordinance proposing to amend section 4 of the Article of the Constitution under consideration. Mr. Horah gave me the idea, and I drafted the Bill. Strange to say, it at first provoked the wildest and most bitter opposition in the Convention. The Committee on Education *twice* reported against its passage—and even after the Committee reported favorably upon the Bill, considerable opposition was manifested against it on the floor of the Convention—but after the ordinance was fully explained and understood, it was adopted *unanimously*.

See how unjustly the present system works. Edgecombe county, for instance, having sent to the State Tresurerthe sum of $2500—being the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures—that sum is invested in United States Bonds—and the annual interest therefrom is re-distributed to the several Counties of the State in proportion to the number of school children in each County.—Craven County having contributed only *one dollar*, is entitled to receive back quite as much as Edgecombe, which contributed $2500. Rowan County for the year ending Sept. 1, 1875, contributed $745,11, and was entitled to receive back, not the interest on that amount—but the interest on only about *one fifth* part thereof. A County with an honest and faithful Clerk, is therefore, no better off than one with a faithless and dishonest one. Under the proposed amendment, *all the fines and penalties*, annually collected, will remain in the several Counties; and the whole amount will be expended for the support of the common schools. It will be to the interest of the County Commissioners and of the school Committees, in each County, *to see to it*, that Clerks and Magistrates make prompt and honest returns. I have no doubt, if the proposed amendments shall be ratified, that the fines, penalties and forfeitures hereafter collected by Clerks and other officers, will be faithfully accounted for—and will be properly expended, in educating our children. This amendment will save the people of the State, each year, at least $25.000—and will be the means of furnishing instruction to about 25,000 more of the children of the State than are now being taught in the public schools—and whites and blacks will be equally benefited. The annual saving, in money alone by this amendment, will pay for the cost of the Constitutional Convention, to say nothing of the immense advantage it will be to the State, that there shall be taught and educated so many children, who would otherwise grow up in ignorance—"and, probably, in vice. All good citizens—irrespective of race, color or previous condition"—who wish their children to have the privileges of an education, and who have the prosperity of the State at heart, will consult both their own interests and the good of the State by voting for "the amendments."

JOHN S. HENDERSON.

"Old Fort"—a correspondent of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, promises to make some startling exposures of Railroad transactions which involve S. McD. Tate, Swepson, &c., touching the Western N. C. Road.

Negro Cow Thieves, at Wilmington, stole two cows last week and sold them to a butcher, one for $13 and the other for $7, which the owner estimated to be worth $100. Is not the butcher as guilty as they who stole?

The State Fair appears to be in a very bad financial condition. The citizens of Raleigh and others interested in sustaining it, have been holding public meetings for the purpose of devising ways and raising funds to relieve the Association. We hope they may succeed, for we think the Fair has been serviceable to the State. It is a matter of more especial pecuniary interest to the business men of Raleigh, for it certainly contributes much to the business interests of the city.

Our Fair.—We respectfully suggest to the officers of our Fair that it is *not* too early to send out the Premium List for 1876. Heretofore this part of the business has been delayed rather much. It is designed, as we learn, to arrange the Premium List this year more in the interest of farmers and mechanics than ever before, a fact of which they should be definitely informed in time to lay their plans and carry them out with success. The great object of the Association is to promote the advancement of these interests as of primary importance, and it should not be lost sight of in the endeavor to make the Fair pay expenses. Many shrewed men believe that the Association has suffered by not adhering more closely to this object. Be this as it may, the institution cannot long survive on a reputation not fully sustained by a practice of those principles with which it seeks to commend itself to the classes referred to. The farmers of the country have been very slow to recognized the labors of the Association as designed for their benefit. We might say this was their fault; and yet it is claimed that the Association, by giving greater prominence to mere entertainments or sports, has failed to some extent in its duty. These things should be reconciled, and we believe it is in the power and the will of the board of officers to manage the business with wisdom and success.

Send out the Premium List.

Fire from Lightning.—It is not a common thing to see a flash of lightning and before the thunder has well ceased to roar, a great sheet of fire burst up, illuming the cloud-covered heavens, a whole town, gilding in an instant, gables, walls, trees, cupolas, spires, fences, and even the paving stones of the streets. Such a scene is exciting as well as rare. It is electrical in its effects on human nerves—giving the women the "oh la mes," children the squalls, and men the "get up-and-gits." We had such an one in Westward at 2 o'clock, a. m., Monday morning last. It was a stormy night. The heavens were black with clouds and the rain was coming down in fitful April showers. The muttering thunder at length seemed to have marshaled the furies above for a grand demonstration. It came suddenly—a glaring flash and a clear quick report followed, in an almost inconceivable short time with an out-burst of flame, leaping up far above intervening objects and lighting up for miles around the whole country. It proved to be the barn of Mr. R. J. West, which was well filled with dry straw and fodder. The loss is small, being partly covered by insurance. The cows failed to come home the evening before so that there were no lost lives to deplore.

SINGULAR DECISION OF A JUDGE.—A short time since two of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine agents, F. A. Ammons and John R. Covington, stationed in Wilmingtion, embezzled the funds of their company, and made tracks out of the State.—Hearing of them in Ohio, Governor Brogden made requisition, but the Judge out there decided the papers accompanying the requisition were not sufficient and discharged the prisoners on that ground. The Governor then sent a new requisition and we see the case was heard the other day at Lebanon, Ohio, before a Judge Smith on a new warrant issued for the delivery of the prisoners by the Governor of that State. The court held it had a right to inquire whether or not these parties were fugitives from justice and to this end permitted the prisoners to take the stand and testify in their own behalf. Of course they swore they were pinks and had left North Carolina with a boquet of the highest respect pinned to their buttonholes. The prosecution objected to this testimony and asked for further time to produce affidavits to prove beyond question their guilt.—But the court refused and discharged the prisioners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—All vessels arriving report a terrific gale at sea Feb. 2nd.

A corresponden of the *Morninj Star* nominates General Robert B. Vance for Governor.

THE CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

There is probably no man in America who is the object of such intense aversion on the part of so many persons as Jefferson Davis. This is due partly to the position he held during the civil war, and partly to certain peculiarities of his character; and when Mr. Blaine recently made his ferocious attack upon the proposition to include him in a new amnesty bill, that shrewd politician knew very well that he was addressing a very strong and a very deep sentiment, and that the extremest bitterness and virulence which he might display, would meet with an earnest response in the minds of an immense body of people. That such a feeling exists towards Mr. Davis more than toward any other one among the men conspicuous in the Southern Confederacy, ought not, however, to prevent the candid and the thoughtful from rendering entire justice to him both as a public functionary and as a man; and his letter to Judge Lyons, of Virginia, which we published yesterday contains an appeal which we do not disregard.

This letter shows clearly, we think, that the Confederate authorities, and especially Mr. Davis, ought not to be held responsible for the terrible privations, suffering, and injuries which our men had to endure while they were kept in the Confederate military prisons. The fact is unquestionable that while the Confederates desired to exchange prisoners, to send our men home and to get back their own, Gen. Grant steadily and strenuously resisted such an exchange. While in his opinion the prisoners in our hands were well fed and were in better condition than when they were captured, our prisoners in the South were ill fed, and would be restored to us too much exhausted by famine and disease to form a fair set off against the comparatively vigorous men who would be given in exchange. "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons," said Grant in an official communication, "not to exchange them; but it is humane to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. If we commence a system of exchanges which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they count for no more than dead men." "I did not," he said on another occasion "deem it advisable or just to re-enforce the enemy; and an immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect without any corresponding benefit."

This evidence must be taken as conclusive. It proves that it was not the Confederate authorities who insisted on keeping our prisoners in distress, want and disease, but the commander of our own armies. We do not say that his reason for this course was not valid; that is not now the question; but it was not Jefferson Davis or any subordinate or associate of his who should now be condemned for it. We were responsible ourselves for the continued detention of our captives in misery, starvation and sickness in the South.

Moreover, there is no evidence whatever that it was practicable for the Confederate authorities to feed our prisoners any better than they were fed, or to give them better care and attention than they received. The food was insufficient; the care and attention was insufficient, no doubt; and yet the condition of our prisoners was not worse than that of the Confederate soldiers in the field, except in so far as the condition of those in prison must, necessarily, be worse than that of men who are free and active outside.

Again in reference to those cases of extreme suffering and disease, the photographs of whose victims were so extensively circulated among us toward the end of the war, Mr. Davis makes, it seems to us, a good answer. Those very unfortunate men were not taken from prisons, but from Confederate hospitals, where they had received the same medical treatment as was given to sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The fact mentioned by Mr. Davis, that while they had 60,000 more prisoners of ours than we of theirs, the number of Confederates who died in our prisons exceeded by 5,000 the whole number of Union soldiers who died in Southern prisons, though not entirely conclusive, since our men were generally better fed and in better health than theirs still furnishes a strong support to the position that, upon the whole, our men were not used with greater severity or subjected to greater privations than were inevitable in the natures of the case. Of this charge, therefore, of cruelty to prisoners, so often brought against Mr. Davis, and reiterated by Mr. Blaine in his speech, we think he must be held altogether acquitted.

There are other things in his letter not essential to this question, expressions of political opinion and intimations of views upon larger subjects, which it is not necessary that we should discuss. We are bound, however, to say *that in elevation of spirit, in a sincere desire for the total restoration of fraternal feeling and unity between the once warring parts of the republic, Mr. Davis' letter is infinitely superior and infinitely more creditable to him, both as a statesman and a man, than anything that has recently fallen from such antagonists and critics of his as Mr. Blaine.*

Landlord and Tenant Act.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: Last summer the Radical candidates and speakers in this section endeavored to make a big "bug bear out of the so-called "landlord and tenant act." All sorts of villianous misrepresentatives of the act were resorted to, and as the planting time is again upon us, perhaps it may be of interest to reproduce the law which explains itself. We wish merely to add that the act is in substance the same of one that has been in operation for years, which was framed by the Radicals themselves, only that now a verbal agreement is placed on equal footing with a written agreement. Farmers should read it carefully and preserve for future reference.

Be it enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement written or verbal for agricultural purposes or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to vest in possession of the owner of the land, or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent of said land shall be paid, and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his dessigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred in making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee and cropper, which according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop. That this lien be preferred to all other liens; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land and his assigns shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper, or any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent and to the possession of the crop until the said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies giving in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

Sec. 2. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a justice of the peace if the amount claimed shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the country where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant, setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace, or of the clerk of the Superior Court in whatsoever court the suit shall be pending to issue an order to the constable or sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by the law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term.

Sec. 3. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor or party entitled to receive the rent and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of all kinds and prices, Strings and Trimmings for Guitars, Banjoes and Violins can be had at

BROWN'S VARIETY STORE,

HOLLEMAN'S BUILDING,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Children's Carriages, Fancy Goods,

Toys, Baskets, Pistols, Bowie and Pocket Knives, Cartridges, Envelopes, Paper, Picture Frames, Playing Cards, Perfumeries, Soaps, Croquet Sets, Bats, Balls, Swings, Hobby Horses, Wagons, Step Ladders, Brooms, Mats, Blacking Brushes, Pipes,

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

And many other things too tedious to mention. *No trouble to please at*

NAT. L. BROWN'S,

Holleman Building, Raleigh.

Buy an ESTEY ORGAN. Upwards of 55,000 sold. The Estey Organ is the Best for Churches, Schools and Parlors. The Estey Organ leads the World. 19:1y

THE OLD AND RELIABLE

SALISBURY

Marble Yard.

Main Street,

☞Next door to the COURT HOUSE☜

THE cheapest and best place in North Carolina to buy first class Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, &c., &c. None but the best material used, and all work done in the best style of the art. A call will satisfy you of the truth of the above. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge made. JOHN H. BUIS, Propr. 17:6ms

SIMONTON

Female College.

The Spring session will open on Wednesday, Feb. 2d, 1876.

Circulars with terms, &c., on application to MRS. E. N. GRANT, Principal, Statesville, N. C. 16:3m]

Notice.

All persons indebted to McCUBBINS, BEALL & DEAN, are requested to come forward and settle, as longer time cannot be given. A word to the wise is sufficient.

McCUBBINS, BEALL & DEAN

Jan. 13, 1876. 14:3t

Marble Works.

MONUMENTS. TOMBS. HEADSTONES.

TABLES, MANTLES, &C.

Scotch and American Granite

MONUMENTS,

On hand and furnished to Order.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Address, JOHN CAYTON,

Corner Morgan and Blunt Streets,

Raleigh, N. C. 19:1y

BEES.—Any person wishing to sell Bees, or put any out on shares, will do well to address the undersigned. Italian Queens and stocks for sale. Also, American and Langstroth Hives. Morgan's combination Hive for $3 is the *Best*. NO PATENT ON IT. *Address Rufus Morgan, Salisbury, or Old Fort, N. C.* 16:4t

Mill Stones!

Of any size desired, cut out of the best Granite in the State, may be obtained on short notice. Also, window and door sills, pedestals for monuments, &c. Address E. E. Phillips, Salisbury. 16:tf

Removal.

R. & A. MURPHY have this day removed their stock of Goods to the Store occupied by James A. McConnaughey, where they will be glad to see all old friends and the public generally.

16:3t R. & A. MURPHY.

THE SALISBURY BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY. } IN THE SUP. COURT. 27th January, 1876.

THE plan of the proposed Incorporation, to wit: The Salisbury Building Association having been signed by the Corporators, and permission to open books of subscription to the Capital Stock thereof having been granted, and two-thirds of said Capital Stock having been subscribed: *Now, therefore*, at the request of John A. Boyden, one of the said subscribers or corporators of the said "Salisbury Building Association," a meeting of the subscribers of the Capital Stock thereof is hereby called to be held at the Court-House in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 7th day of March, 1876.

JOHN M. HORAH,

Clerk of the Superior Court Of Rowan County.

16:3t:pd]

Glenburnie for Sale!!

THE undersigned being crippled and unable to work the farm, offers for sale his tract of land within three quarters of a mile of MOCKSVILLE, containing

105 Acres.

Said tract lies well for cultivation, and is well supplied with water. There are two good schools, male and female, in Mocksville. Said tract has on it a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-buildings.

Any person wishing to buy will please call on the undersigned, as he is anxious to sell.

17:tf G. E. MUMFORD.

ON and OFF

Slick as Grease!

WM. A. EAGLE

respectfully announces his continuance at his old stand in his old line, on Main street, opposite Ennis's Drug Store. He is always ready and anxious to accommodate customers in the Boot and Shoe business in the best manner possible. He is prepared to do first class work and can compete with any northern shop on hand made jobs. His machine, lasts, &c., are of the latest and best patterns. He keeps on hand ready made work, and stock equal to any special order. Forcing Boots in best style, $7. New Boots, best quality, $11. Repairing neatly and promptly done at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.

Cash orders by mail promptly filled.

WM. A. EAGLE.

Jan. 20 1876. 15:6mo

Davidson County,—

Superior Court.

Elizabeth Ward, Gray Harris and wife Elizabeth, and others, AGAINST S. D. Stout, Mathew Stout, and others, defendants. } NOTICE.

TO S. D. Stout, Mathew Stout, and others whose names are unknown, heirs-at law of Peter Stout, deceased; Wm. T. West, Jemima West, Rachael West, Sarah West, Samuel West, and Wm Yarboro', heirs-at-law of Hannah West, deceased, defendants in this case.

You will take notice that the plaintiffs in this case will make a motion to confirm the sale of the lands described in the Petition, before me at my office in the Town of Lexington, on the 25th day of March, 1876, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why said sale shall not be confirmed.

This 31st day of January, 1876.

C. F. LOWE,

Clerk Superior Court and Probate Judge Of Davidson County.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in the above entitled action are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court that publication of the foregoing Notice, together with this order, be made once a week for six successive weeks in "The Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in the city of Salisbury, North Carolina. C. F. LOWE, c.s.c.

17:6t:$10

Chesapeake and Ohio R R

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE BETWEEN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE WEST.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS.

	MAIL	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond	9 a m	10 p m
Charlottesville,	2.10 p m	2.15 a m
White Sulpher,	10.20 "	8.42 "
Huntington,	9.40 a m	4.55 p m
Arrive Cincinnatti,	——	6.00 a m

Connecting closely with all of the *Great Trunk Lines* for the *West, North-West* and *South-West*. This is the *shortest, quickest* and *cheapest* Route, with less changes of cars than any other, and passes through the *finests scenery in the world*.

Passengers taking the Express train on the N. C. R. R. have no delay, but connect closely, to any point in the West.

First class and Emmigrant Tickets at the LOWEST RATES and Baggage checked. *Emigrants go on Express Trains.* TIME, DISTANCE, and MONEY saved by taking the *Chesapeake and Ohio Route.*

Freight Rates to and from the West, always as low as the lowest.

Merchants and others will find it to their interest to get our Rates before shipping or ordering.

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GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS

Just Arrived

THE largest & best assorted lot OF *Garden Seeds* ever brought to the Salisbury market.

Seeds Consigned to Country Merchants on liberal terms.

Come and see us.

BUIS & BARKER, Druggists.

14:3m

"Our Living and our Dead" 1876.

A Magazine of 128 pages, Devoted to North Carolina—her past, present and her future.

Terms, $3 per year, postage pre-paid.

☞Those to whom bills have been sent will please remit.

Two years for only $5.

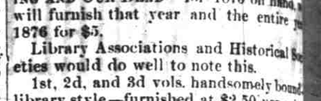
Having a few complete files of "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" for 1875 on hand, we will furnish that year and the entire year 1876 for $5.

Library Associations and Historical Societies would do well to note this.

1st, 2d, and 3d vols. handsomely bound, library style—furnished at $2.50 per vol., $2.75, if sent by mail.

Cash must accompany all orders.

Address, S. D. POOL, Raleigh, N. C. 14:3t:g



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 purchase; 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 stable in this place.

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

Dec. 22, 1875. THOS. E. BROWN. 11:3mo

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. MELLEN.

By permission we respectfully refer to Messrs. W. S. Patton, Sons & Co., Bankers, Maj. W. T. Sutherlin and W. T. Clark & Co., Danville, Va.; Hon. G. C. Cabbell, member of Congress, Danville, Va.; T. W. Kerr, Salisbury; Sutherlin & Johnson, Charlotte; Dr. John Robeson, Statesville, N. C.; Maj. 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 8th, 1875. 10:3mo:pd

NAVASSA GUANO

PRICES REDUCED.

Selling this year, cash, at $56 25

On time, 1st Nov., 62 50

Payable in cotton, 450 lbs.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

MR. J. ALLEN BROWN,

Agent NAVASSA GUANO,

Salisbury, N. C.

Dear Sir: I now send you the result of experiments with Guanos, this year.

I used eight kinds of Guano, selecting lots of as nearly uniform soil as possible, side by side, putting 20 cents worth of each kind in the row; and by the side of all these Guanos I put into one row 190 lbs of good stable manure, leaving one row without anything. The rows were 18 rods, (or 100 yards) by measure, and 50 rows to the acre, in the midst of a large acre field. I struck my rows, subsoiled each row, putting the Guano in and planting, all the same day, being the 6th day of May.

Now for the result of the picking, as given below:

Fertilizer.	*No. lbs. to Row.*	*Rows.*	*No. lbs. per acre.*
Stable Manure,	21	50	1050
British Lion,	17	"	850
Nothing,	4	"	200
Zell's Phosphate	21½	"	1075
Pacific,	16½	"	825
Sea Fowl,	22½	"	1125
Whann's	19½	"	975
Guanihani,	15½	"	775
Cat Island,	11	"	550
NAVASSA,	26	"	1300

Now, friend Brown, you see the result. The Agents of the other Guanos are all my friends. I don't speak disparagingly of any of the other Guanos, not at all. The sorriest may pay, but the NAVASSA most assuredly pays the best of all. Every acre where I used all Navassa I make one bale to the acre weighing from 450 to 456 lbs.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that taking the above as a basis, I lose 6,650 lbs. seed cotton by not using all of your most noble fertilizer, the best of all Guanos, the Navassa.

Yours, &c.,

E. A. PROPST.