EPOCHA.

BY GAMMA.

'ot yet had shadows wide and still,
Veiled the fair form of Pathrill,
nshrouding in their grim cares,
Each token of her loveliness,
ill objects found by day, appear
Uncertain now, and shapes of fear—
or still the sun, his banner red,
Unfurled above his western bed,
And bade approaching night beware,
Nor yet assume the regal chair.

'Twas evening soft; nor ruled the day,
Nor yet night's sceptre owned the sway;
Both were there enough to lend,
The bounties which they each extend.
The breeze awoke its odorous sigh,
Suspended 'neath a lurid sky,
And swift revived the pensive bloom
Breathed once again its rich perfume.
The babbling brook more cooling flayed,
And fresher grew the esplanade:
Some birds of day fain to prolong
Their gaiety, maintained their song:
And shrill, as gathering shades inspire
Night's downy flutes, joined the choir:
While e'en the hush that fell between,
But toned the notes to suit the scene,
A holy calm—a sweet surcease,
O'er labor spread her wings of peace;
And respite, precious boon, was given
A fare taste of the rest in Heaven.

But as there still were blacked one part
In that bright scene, to glad the heart.
As though the artist still essayed,
To heighten still the charms he made;
Drawn by the smile of nature pure,
Or (who can tell?) a *dearer* lure,
A youth and gentle maiden came
To add new lustre to his fame.
Now mystic brush, thou, may'st forbear;
Poesy beholds her dreamland there!

No power have I with pen, to trace
A noble form or lovely face;
And least, to draw that *spirit* flame,
Which deifies the *meanest* frame.—
And yet I fain would treasure by,
In memry's cell, the girl's deep eye
Of heavenly blue, so clear in gaze,
Minerva's self might design to praise.
And the soft tresses, golden brown,
More costly far than orient crown,
Which wavering fell; and arching brow
Enriched by thought and pure as snow;
And the free form with joint impress
Of youthful strenght and gracefulnes:
Yet more than all, the heart, so strong,
The right, to aid—to oppose the wrong.

Nor yet o'er lightly, would I fold
The mantle round the form so bold,
So strong yet lithe, so stamped with truth
Which strode beside her in the youth,
His smiling eye, his face mobile
Bespoke the sanguine power, to feet:
To rouse like lion in his wild,
When tale of chivalry beguiled:
To drop in sympathy a tear
When wan-cheeked sorrow told her care
Or as the theme changed on the lyre,
To melt in love, or flash in ire.

A space they silent gazed—the eye
Speaking a thrill tongue dare not try,
While ever 'round enchantment threw
Her silken mesh of varied hue.
But, wont at last to such control—
Fib earnest of a guiless soul,—
The tender accents of the maid,
Her throbbing bossom thus portrayed:
"How mirrored true is Eden bliss,
To him who views such scene as this:
So quiet here—so silent there
So gay, yet so sevenely fair,
Man, god-like man whose heaven-lit eye
Blows with a light that cannot die,
Is not alone; sweet breath endears,
Equal the span, and rolling years;
And you low shape most robbed of grace
Born but to die, enjoys its space.—
Yes, all are happy, every where
Earth lifts a grateful vester prayer.
"And yet *not* all, the youth replies.
Instant to jest or moralized—
Not all fair maiden, *one* I trow,
Is not *transported* even now,
He sees the sun-beams dart and glance
But others reap the fickle dance:
He sees the clouds roll far and dim
From all, from all but only him,
And knows as only as such can know
Alone, *alone* the deepest woe,
And still,—he paused—that gloom *might* be
Magician fair dispelled by thee"
"By me!" The dark-fringed lily lid
Revealed the powers of soul it hid,
While time and space with all they brought
Were swallowed in a loftier thought,
And—if to mortals faith-lit eye,
Be visions ope'd of things on high—
E'en brighter 'round the eternal hills
Was glory's splendor; and the thrills
Of richer music trembled on
The golden harps at sight of one,
Who thus in spring-tide virgin-hood
Seemed self-devoted unto good!

* * * * * * *

But hold! my jade has born me far
Beyond the reckoning of my star;
And mixed with subjects high above
E'en the towering Alps of my self-love!—
Bold bird, avast! If that again,
You prove so rash I'll *clip your pen*!
Know'st not the auk can ill presume
To trace the track of the eagle's plume?
Nor that I reel whene'er my lungs
But *breathe* the themes of hallowed tongues
And yet *'were* sad to leave the youth
Sore pleading for maiden's ruth;
And searching for a boon, withal,
Through ways so labyrinthical,
As to thy *wings*-enduring strength
May serve perchance in lieu of length,
Or failing that, (unless report
Belies the antics of her sport)
The dame that whirls the fate-ful urn
May blow a breeze, and *lend a turn*
(For it has been told, who trust that same
Oft reach sublimest peaks of fame),
So rough thy fin! One vigorous flop!
And sound from yonder alphine top,
To all the attentive world below,
How that he triumphed from his woe,
Explained his runic measure, and—
And sauntered homeward hand in hand.

A prominent physician dead. The Milton *Mercury* chronicles the sudden death on Sunday of Dr. Thomas P. Hoge, of Pittsylvania county, Va., but who had a large practice in Caswell. He had visited a patient in Milton on Saturday, and returned home and died after a few hours illness.

THE FEVER TREE.

Among his other great public enterprises, Garribaldi, the famous Italian hero, is engaged in planting the Eucalyptus or Blue Gum tree about Rome, to prevent the malarial fever, with which the inhabitants of that city is afflicted. As this tree is little known in our country, some account of it may not be uninteresting. According to the best authority, it is an Australian production, and first discovered by the French scientist, La Nillardiere, who visited Van-Dieman's land in 1702. It was brought into the South of France about the beginning of the present century, and noble specimens of it are now growing in the promenades, and public gardens of Nice, Cannes, Hyeres, and Algiers. Its medicinal qualities, however, did not become known until about thirty years ago. The Spaniards first discovered that it was a preventive of fever, and the colonists of Tasmiama used its leaves for a variety of purposes. It was not until 1860 its full power became known, and, as a hygienic measure, it was introduced into the Spanish realm as an antiseptic. The people of Nalentia were suffering from malarial fever; Eucalyptus trees were planted about the city, and a marked improvement in the healthfulness of the locality followed. So popular did it become that the trees had to be guarded, the inhabitants stealing the leaves every opportunity they had, to make decoctions to drink. The Spaniards named the Eucalyptus the "fever tree," and soon afterwards it was introduced into Algeria. It next traveled to the Cape of Good Hope, Corsica, Sicily, South America, and California.

Garibaldi's attempt to introduce it into Rome is not entirely new; some years ago a few dozen specimens were planted about the walls, and although nearly all of the trees lived, but very few of them are vigorous. After a trial of many years in Southern France, it has failed to become hardy, or suck up and destroy the poisonous vapors of the swamps in which it was planted. The Trappist monks of the Tre Fontane have recently set out large plantations of Eucalyptus trees, and are tending them with the utmost care. It may be fairly looked upon as a decisive experiment. The place known as Tre Fontane, or the Three Fountains, lies some miles south of Rome, and is the seat of a magnificent monastery. Its climate, once healthy, in consequence of the destruction of all the timber in the vicinity, has become so deadly that, notwithstanding its splendid buildings, rich in mosaics, marbles and frescoes, the place is wholly deserted during the summer months. To live there in June, July, August, it is said to be almost certain death.

The record of the Eucalyptus as an antiseptic and disinfectant is excellent. The districts in which it is indigenous are healthy, and those into which it has been introduced and thriven have become healthy. A few miles from Algiers is a farm once noted for its deadly fevers Life on it in the summer months was almost impossible. In the year 1767 the owner planted 300 Eucalyptus trees, and they grew nine feet in thirteen months, and not a single case of fever appeared. Nor has there been any fever there since. Now if the Eucalyptus will make the sickly climate of Tre Fontane healthy, it can safely be relied on as an antiseptic and disinfectant, and I advise those curious in such matters to watch the success of the Trappist monks in its cultivation.

Near Constantine, Algeria, there were vast swamps, never dry, even in the hottest months, and productive of violent periodic fevers. About fourteen thousand Eucalyptus trees were planted there, and they soon dried up every square foot of the swamp and killed off the fevers. Maison Carree, near Hansch, was once a great market for quinine, as there was much fever; but since the blue gum has been planted there the demand for quinine has almost entirely ceased. Mexico and Cuba were also, not many years ago, great consumers of quinine, and as the mercantile books of exports will show, since the introduction of Eucalyptus into these countries, the demand has greatly fallen off. It is reported a very unhealthy railroad station in the Department of Var, Southern France, has been made healthy by a grove of forty Eucalyptus trees. Efforts are now being made to introduce this wonderful tree into Ceylon as antidote to jungle fever, and it also being carried over in large numbers for planting in the jungles of India. The English have given it great attention, but the most intelligent tree-growers believe it is too delicate to stand the cold weather of English springs. The Eucalyptus seems destined to make the tour of the world, but it will be found to grow best in the La Platte States and California.

Referring to our own country, planters have met with the most wonderful success in cultivating it on the Pacific coast. One gentleman who planted several thousand trees at Wilmington, Cal., says: "When set out they were only from three to five inches in height, and in one year they grew six and eight feet high."—*New York World.*

EIGHT GEMS.

SELECTED FOR THE N. Y. OBSERVER.

"Experience wounded is the school,
Where man learns piercing wisdom out of smart."

"With fame in just proportion envy grows;
The man that makes a character, makes foes."

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."

"Foster the beautiful, and every hour
Thou call'st new flowers to birth."

"Return, my senses, range no more abroad
He only finds his bliss who seeks for God."

"True happiness, if understood,
Consists alone in doing good."

"Humble we must be, if to heaven we go;
High is the roof there, but the gate is low."

"Absence of occupation is not rest:
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

It is stated that Mr. Moody will commence a meeting in Augusta, Ga., about the first of May.

[From the New York Observer.]

TWO DAYS' THIRST.

BY REV. WENDELL PRIME.

Fasting as a means of grace is much neglected. But we do not know a word in our language by which to express the idea of mortification of the body by abstinance from liquids. Fasting refers to food only and implies hunger, but what shall we term that voluntary abstinance from drink which implies thirst? In the church of St. Patrick, Soho Square, London, on the 16th of March, the devout assembly entered upon this very service for which we look in vain for any name. They subjected themselves by a solemn sacramental vow to a *two dars' thirst*, promising to indulge in no intoxicating drinks (except at meal times) from twelve o'clock noon of March 16th until twelve o'clock noon of March 18th. What are the difficulties, dangers, distresses that lead to such a maceration of the flesh as this? What awful calamity impends, that the communicants of St. Patrick's, Soho Square, should imbibe no intoxicating liquors during forty-eight long hours, *except at meal times?* Some light is thrown upon the subject by the following entirely authentic account of the services at St. Patrick's on the 16th of March:

"Nearly every one present went up to the communion railings and received the Indulgence shamrock from the hands of the Rev. Father Beckley. Enclosing the shamrock was a scroll, which contained the following:—'I promise, in honor of St. Patrick, to abstain from intoxicating liquors (except at meal times) from twelve o'clock at noon, the 16th of March, till twelve o'clock at noon the 18th of March, and I offer this act of mortification for the good of my soul, and to avert the anger of God, so justly deserved on account of the prevalence of the sin of drunkeness. Also 300 day's indulgence each time a Catholic shall induce another to accept and keep this Truce. O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.'"

Drunkenness, maudlin or brutal, belligerent or boastly, drunkenness in one or another of its disgusting aspects, is the prevailing sin that calls for such an unparalleled act of devotion as a two days' total abstinance between meals. Three hundred days' indulgence each time a Catholic succeeds in persuading another "to accept and keep this *Truce*," this truce with old King Alcohol. Seneca tells of a voluptuary who never saw the sun rise or set. Before evening he was so far gone in his cups that his eyes were closed in sleep. He never recovered from his stupor until long after the morning dawned. Now, if three hundred days' indulgence are enough to quicken the persuasive powers of the soberest, for two days at least there will be few of the congregation of St. Patrick's who will not be able to see the sun at any seasonable hour.

During these two days of proposed self-abnegation, it is the intolerable length of time between the meals that makes the strain. Is not this the reason why the Indulgence shamrock limits this fearful trial to forty-eight hours? How many meal times would be instituted in the families of St Patrick's, Soho Square, if such a Truce as this were extended to a week or month? It would not do to risk the disturbance of all the relations of life and labor that might result from such a rash experiment.

What a revelation as to drinking habits do we have in such sacramental appeals as this of the Indulgence shamrock. When our temperance reformers are discouraged at the hardness of heart that prevents the church universal from rallying aronnd the total abstinence banner, let them take a crumb of comfort from this state of things at St. Patrick's, London. If they can discern no progress in the campaign against rum, let them compare the average Protestant congregation in England and America with the body of people who, in taking the Sacrament, solemnly pledge themselves to abstain from intoxicating drink for two whole days, *except at meal times.* Such comparisons are not wise if made to justify errors or palliate offenses. They may, however, serve a good purpose in refuting the charge that the world is not improving under any influences, and that progress in morals is not the result of enlightenment and freedom.

County Taxes and the Recent Decision.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the matter of taxation, is of great importance to county officers. We have not seen the opinion of the Court, but are indebted to the Wilmington Evening Review for the following synopsis, which, our cotemporary says, is the meaning of the decision:

1. Taxation for State and county expenses combined cannot exceed 66⅔ cents on the $100 valuation.

2. The current expenses must be kept within the limits of the levy as above. In the case of any county, therefore, the expenses at present cannot exceed 28⅓ cents per annum.

3 That any new debt created since the adoption of the present State Constitution by any county must be paid out of the amount levied for county expenses.

4. That any old debt must be paid, as well as the interest on old debts, and the power of the County Commissioners to levy sufficient tax to meet such principal money and interest, is affirmed.

5. That every dollar levied and collected for the payment of old debts, must be appropriated to the legitimate purpose of payment of interest of the old debt and for no other debt, claim or demand.

The *Presbyterian Banner* says: The growth of Presbyterianism in this country is certainly cause for thanksgiving to all evangelical Christians. In the year 1700 there were three ministers in this country bearing the Presbyterian name; in 1776, one hundred years ago, there were 133 ministers; now all the different Presbyterian branches number 8 000 ministers, 9,000 churches and 1,000,000 members. And never at any previous time in its history in this country has Presbyterianism had such encouragement to be faithful in its doctrines and policy, and active in its efforts to extend the kingdom of Christ.

KLUTTZ'S COLUMN.

FACTS! FACTS!! FACTS!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE, is the largest, and oldest established in Salisbury.

KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE, is prepared to duplicate any Merchant's or Physician's Bill, bought anywhere in Christendom.

KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE, has done, is doing, and **intends to do.** the largest Drug trade in this section of the State.

KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE

is the place to buy anything that you want from a Corn plaster, to a $7 box of perfumery. From a paper of Lampblack to a thousand pounds of White Lead. From a dose of Castor Oil to a hundred ounces of Quinine. From a tooth pick to a Pocket Book. No bragging either, but solid facts. To prove it, call on, or write to THEO. F. KLUTTZ
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
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SMELL GOOD.

IT'S JUST AS EASY.

DREXEL'S, HOYT'S, and HUNGURIAN Colognes. WRIGHT'S, LUBINS, and all other Handkerchief Extracts.

At KLUTTZ'S Drug Store.

Wash and be Clean!

Cashmere Boquet, Brown Windsor, STERLING, PONCINE, CARBOLIC, and fifty other kinds of Toilet Soaps, at from 5 to 75 cents a cake.

At KLUTTZ'S Drug Store.

A ROYAL SMOKE.

Salisbury Favorite Cigar,

Only 5 Cents.

IT DRIVES AWAY CARE, AND PUTS You in a Good Humor.

Also. All popular brands at from 2 to 25 cents.

At KLUTTZ'S Drug Store.

For Your Sweetheart.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF MAGNIFICENT TOILET SETTS,

SHELL TOILET BOXES, POWDER and PUFF BOXES, FANCY BOTTLES, VINIAGARETTES, POCKET-BOOKS, MIRRORS, &c. &c, Cheap at

KLUTTZ'S Drug Store.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

MONEY, TIME, LABOR,

Chemical Paints, so called, have proven failures: simply because the chemistry of their manufacture seems to consist in the quantity of water that is combined with the paint, by the addition of an *Alkali*, either *Potash*, *Lime* or *Soda*, &c.

Chemical Paints containing water peel from the wood, and are not Economical, because they will not cover as much surface as *Pure Paints.*

We offer our PREPARED PAINT with the guarantee that it is not a Chemical Paint; contains no *Water*, no *Alkali*, no *adulteration*, and is made of only such material as are used by the oldest painters. Our Paint will cover more surface than any Chemical Paint in the world.

We authorize their sale, subject to the satisfaction of all buyers. We agree to re-paint any house with English BB White Lead, or any other White Lead, if our Paints do not prove perfectly satisfactory.

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Sold only at KLUTTZ'S Drug Store.

Chills Cured for 25 Cents.

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Warranted or money Refunded, at
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LAMPS from 25 cts, to $5.00.

PURE GRAPE WINE, for Churches 60 cts. per quart.

WHITE LEAD, Warranted equal to any in the world, 11 cents per pound.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PHYSICIANS AND MERCHANTS At

THEO. F. KLUTTZ'S, DRUG STORE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Time Table Western N. C. R. R.

In effect on and after Monday April 10th, 1876.

GOING WEST. Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Arrive.	Leave.
	9 00 A M	Salisbury		4.15 P M
9 30 A M	9 40 "	Third Creek	3.30 "	3.35 P M
10.15 "	10.25 "	Statesville	2.35 "	2.50 "
10.59 "	11.03 "	Piotts	2.07 "	2.10 "
11.13 "	11.18 "	Catawba Sta.	1.40 "	1.45 "
12.15 P M	12.35 P M	Newton	12.50 "	12.55 "
12.35 "	1.20 "	Canova	12.26 "	12.30 "
1.20 "	1.35 "	Hickory	11.36 A M	11.55 A M
2.00 "	2.05 "	Icard	10.40 "	10.45 "
2.45 "	2.55 "	Morganton	9.55 "	9.55 "
3.40 "	3.45 "	Bridgewater	8.55 "	9.10 "
4.30 "	4.35 "	Marion	8.10 "	8.15 "
5.15 "	5.20 "	Old Fort	7.20 "	7.25 "
5.30 "		HENRY'S		7.10 "

Going West, Breakfast at Salisbury, 8 a. m.; Going East, Dinner at Hickory, 11.35 a. m.

Piedmont Air Line Railway

Richmond & Danvile, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Divison, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE

In Effect on and after Monday, March 13th, 1876,

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	5.45 A M
" Air-Line J'nct'n	6.25 "
" Salisbury	8.20 "
" Greensboro	10.58 "
" Danville	1.34 P M
" Dundee	1.49 "
" Burkeville	6.51 "
Arrive at Richmond.	9.35 P M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond.....	5.50 A M
" Burkeville.....	9.00 "
" Dundee.....	1.39 P M
" Danville.....	1.43 "
" Greensboro.....	4.28 "
" Salisbury.....	6.54 "
" Air-Line J'nct'n	8.52 "
Arrive at Charlotte..	9.15 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro..	10.55 A M	Arr 4.20 P M.
" Co Shops	12.14 P M	Lv. 2.54 "
Arr. Raleigh	3.22 P M	Arr. 11.43 "
Arr. at Goldsboro'..	6.00 P M	L've 9 15 A M

Read down. Read up.

SATIONS.	Accommodation Train.
Leave Greensboro..	6.30 A M
" Co. Shops.....	10.30 "
Arrive at Raleigh...	6.07 AM
Arrive at Goldsboro	10.55 "

	Accommodation Train.
Arr. 4.20 A M	
Lv. 2.54 "	
Arr. 11 43 "	
L've 9.15 A M	

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.45 P M
Arrive at Salem.....	6 45 "
Leave Salem.....	8.15 A M
Arrive at Greensboro.....	10.33 "

Passenger trains leaving Raleigh at 11.43 A M connects at Greensboro' with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Accomodation Train leaving Raleigh at 8.00 P. M. connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points East. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at 6 03 A. M. connects at Goldsboro with Northern and Southern bound Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond daily at 9 00 A M., arrives at Burkeville 12.56 P M. leave Burkeville 1 20 P M, arrive at Richmond 4 34 P M

No Change of Cars Between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

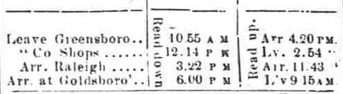
Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above and forward copies to Gen'l. Passenger Agent.

For further information address
JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
Richmond, Va

Dec 19, '75. 11: tf.

Carolina Central Railway Co.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
Wilmington, N. C. April 14, 1875.



Change of Schedule,

On and after Friday, April 16th, 1875, the trains will run over this Railway as follows.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at.....7.15 A M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....7.15 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at.....7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington at .....7.00 P. M

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Wilmington at.....6.00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte at.....6.00 P M
Leave Charlotte at.....6 0 A M
Arrive in Wilmington at.....6.00 A M

MIXED TRAINS.

Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 A M
Arrive at Buffalo at.....12 M
Leave Buffalo at. .....12.30 P M
Arrive in Charlotte at.....4.30 P M

No Trains on Sunday except one freight train that leaves Wilmington at 6 P. M., instead of on Saturday night.

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads, Semi-weekly New York and Triweekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte & Statesvile Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT.
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
May 6. 1875.—tf.

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Buggies for sale, ALL GRADES & CLASSES. I have, on hand, Buggies which I will sell at the lowest cash prices, and as low, or lower than any other establishment in North Carolina, according to grade. All kinds of [illegible] done, at short notice.

Those wishing any thing in my line, would do well to call and see me, before purchasing elsewhere—I am determined not to be outdone either in prices or quality of work in the State. Call on me at Franklin Academy, 4 miles N. W of Salisbury, N. C.

C. L. REEVES.

12: 6 mo.

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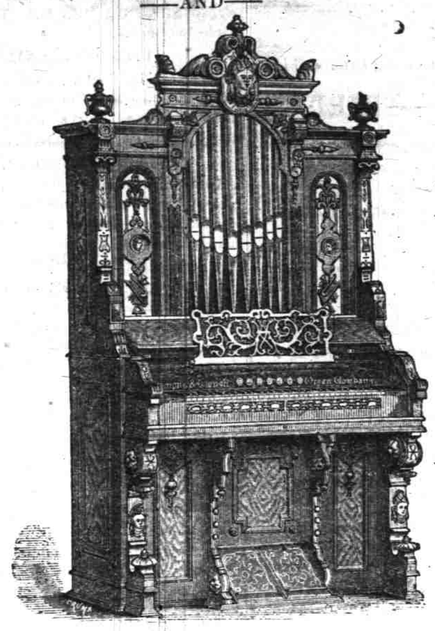

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Equal to that of the Best Pipe Organs of the Same Capacity.

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May 20 1875.—1y.

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ACORN COOK.

With or without Portable Hot Water Reservoir and Closet.

Don't buy an old-fashioned Stove, but get one

With all latest improvements.

Largest Oven and Flues. Longest Fire Box for long wood. Ventilated Oven, Fire Back and Fire Box Bottom—Insures a Quick, Sweet and Even Bake and Roast. Swing Hearth and Ash Catch. Won't soil floor or carpet. Durable Double and Draped Centers and Ring Covers. Burns but little wood. Has Nice or Solid Iron Front. Carefully Fitted Smooth Castings. No Old Scrap Iron. Nickel Plated Trimmings. Tin Lined Oven Doors. Ground and Silver-like Polished Edges and Mouldings.

Heavy. Best New Iron. Won't crack.

WARRANTED SATISFACTORY.

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RATHBONE, SARD & CO., Albany, N. Y.
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L. V. BROWN,
Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 11, 1875.—6mos.

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July 29, 1875.—1y.

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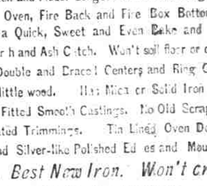

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Aug. 19.—tf.

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