

Carolina Watchman.

MAY 11, 1876.

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SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Thursday, June 9th, at Taylorsville.

The District Convention of the Democratic Conservative Party of the 7th Congressional District will be held at Taylorsville on Thursday the 9th day of June, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and for electing delegates to attend the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, on the 27th day of June, and also for nominating a Presidential elector.

JOHN S. HENDERSON, Chairman Dist. Ex. Com. April 19th, 1876.

Piper, the Boston murderer of Mabel Young and Bridget Londergan, after many denials at last confesses his guilt in both cases.

JUDGE WATTS.—The Wilmington Post says: "The time is not far distant when he (Watts) will be taken up by the good people of this Commonwealth and made their chief magistrate." More the pity and the shame if they should, though he is as good as Brogden, we suppose.

There are as many candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor presented by their respective friends as there are telegraph poles between here and Raleigh. We see Gen. Leach is "beginning to be talked of," and some one says the Radicals fear him more than any other man in the State.

The Champion Dodger.—Blaine is in a fair way to earn this distinguished appellation. He has been accused lately, of at least three little jobs wherein bonds or money were obtained after a manner not strictly creditable, and yet he has dodged out (or tried to) every time and logged in some one else to bear the blame. It is a little surprising that though not guilty himself, he is always ready to lay his hand on the fellow that is.

The 10th of May is Memorial day in this State, selected, says the Southern Home, "because it was the day of the translation of one (Stonewall Jackson) distinguished alike for his piety and his martial prowess." It is a fitting day to remember the brave boys who laid down their lives in a cause they believed just. It well becomes their friends to decorate their graves and keep their memory green.

The grand world's show opened at Philadelphia yesterday, May 10th, with great demonstrations of rejoicing. A special train of Pullman cars was sent to Washington to carry the President and party, members of Congress, &c. President Grant was to make the opening speech, which, if his own, will be short.

North Carolinians visiting the Exhibition may see most of their State papers at Geo. P. Rowell's headquarters on the grounds.

Maj. JOS. A. ENGELHARD, for many years editor of the Wilmington Journal, has terminated his connection with that paper. We regret to record this change. Maj. ENGELHARD has occupied a leading position among our Democratic journals, and has exerted a wide and useful influence as a high toned, fair and honorable man in the politics of the State. He retires with our best wishes for success in whatever his hands may find to do. It is not yet known who will take his place on the Journal.

It turns out that Judge Cloud's name was not on the petition for the pardon of Atwood, as heretofore stated by the Raleigh News. T. C. Evans explains that he is to blame for the error, having misunderstood Gov. Brogden in some conversation with him on the subject. The News makes the proper amendment to the Governor, and so we are all right again. Judge Cloud is put to rights—it was due him, and he very properly wanted nothing less.

WET OR DRY.

Our Concord friends had a wet and dry ticket in the municipal election on the 1st, and the drys won by about 75 majority. So, Concord has decided that a fellow shall not "wet his whiskers" in that town.

The "Dry ticket" for town officers also carried at Mt. Pleasant. The good seed sown in the soil of Cabarrus by that earnest and good old man, JOHN PHIPPS, continues to bear fruit. He reaps from his labors but his works do follow him. The good or evil a man does in this life runs down through long years, blessing or cursing his race for many generations.

Gov. Seymour.—We call attention to the N. Y. Sun's abstract of a late speech delivered by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, at Utica, N. Y. We think Mr. S. has sounded the key note which will rule in the approaching national election. The people will demand that honest men be brought to the front. Without this there is no hope of reforming the terrible corruptions and abuses that have fastened upon the Government. The people must also awake to a due sense of the general social and commercial situation, and apply correctives at all the points where needed. Mr. S. says we must return to the simple habits and genuine virtues of the fathers of the republic, both in society and government, as the best remedy for the evils which surround us. It is very apparent that the country has gone wildly astray, and the people are now suffering the natural consequences of it, and will continue to suffer until they repent of their folly and wickedness and turn back to the practice of those virtues which made the country so great and so glorious in its better days.

There is a Methodist General Conference now in session at Baltimore which is doubtless the largest and most influential ecclesiastical body in this country. It comprises bishops, clergy and lay delegates in large numbers; and they will probably be in session for several weeks. Its authority is limited to questions which relate to the working of the church, and to improvement in ways and means for directing the vast energy of the people they represent. They have shown some little inclination to handle political subjects, but it is hardly probable the wise men of the body will permit any extravagance to pass out with the sanction of the Conference. GIL HAVEN of Boston, who some while back recommended that the Methodist should pray for a third term for Grant is in attendance, but the papers represent him as reticent on the subject at this time. He has probably repented of that folly and will hardly renew it now.

The Hon. Judge in this Dis. has been in everybody's mouth this week, and continues to be talked of. There is a great fault either in the people or His Honor, for they don't agree, and are constantly picking at and fault-finding each other. It was not always so as respects the Judges and our people. The time was that the Judge attending our Courts received everywhere, in public and in private, the most deferential and respectful greeting from high and low. Every man touched his hat as the Judge passed along the streets, and those who enjoyed the opportunity of hearing him in private conversation, like those who listened at his deliberations from the bench, were all attention and respect, and treasured up his words with care, to be recited to family and friends when at home.

We wish it was so again. We know all our thoughtful people long to see a re-establishment of the former relation between themselves and the Judiciary; long to see justice administered with that decorum, fairness and firmness which ever commands the assent and the approbation of the citizen. It is a painful reflection that we have of late years fallen so far below the standard of excellence which once characterized the administration of law and justice. It deeply concerns them to see the judicial ermine, once held so sacred, dragged in the dirt and become the subject of ridicule and contempt. And well it may, for it is one of the saddest of all the deplorable signs of the times, to see this palladium of the people's rights and protection undermined and endangered. Destroy the respect of the people for the judge, and they lose all confidence in his decisions; and the ruling of courts if enforced at all, will be regarded more in the light of arbitrary oppression than the administration of a system of laws designed for the security and protection of the community.

But it rests with the people directly to correct any evil they may have to complain of in this relation. The Judges are now elected by them, so that the whole responsibility is theirs, and they must bear all the consequences that may result from a bad exercise of the right to choose for themselves. It is a grave responsibility, and claims the most serious thought of those who exercise it.

United States District Court.

This Court was opened in Asheville on Tuesday evening, His Honor Judge Dick presiding.

The Grand Jury was empaneled, His Honor delivered his charge, which was replete with information, both to the Jury and the crowd. Judge Dick entered into an interesting explanation of the provisions and the necessity of the Revenue law—showing that the faithful execution of the Revenue law by which the illicit manufacture of the article is prevented, is a stimulus to the lawful manufacture of the same, and thereby encourage the legitimate industry of the country. The Judge showed that legitimate business could not exist and flourish in the country, while violations of the Internal Revenue law are tolerated. We regret the want of time and space for a more extended notice of this excellent charge to the Grand Jury. The day was quite inclement, and the crowd not so large as usual at this Court.—Asheville Expositor.

TILDEN.

There are many and strong reasons in favor of the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. The strongest of these is his complete identification with the cause of reform. The requirements and personal accomplishments befitting to the office, he possesses; and there can be no doubt that he would administer its high duties to the best of his ability.

There are, however, we are sorry to say, grave obstacles in the way of both the nomination and the election of Mr. Tilden, in addition to that of the strength of the Republican party. The greatest of these is the disaffection, toward himself, which he has engendered—it seems to us to a large extent unnecessary—in the ranks of the Democratic party in his own State. This remark applies particularly to the leading men in the party. This may have been unavoidable so far as concerns a section of the Democratic party supposed to be affiliated to what is called the Canal Ring; but what necessity was there for the alienation of such men as Chief Judge Church and the other Democrats on the bench of the Court of Appeals? Certainly these gentlemen are as pure, as far removed from corruption, as Mr. Tilden himself. And yet it is an open secret, if indeed it is called a secret any longer, that all these Judges have been rendered, by some means or other, hostile to Mr. Tilden. This may have been occasioned in part by the harsh and unmerited criticisms by persons notoriously identified with Mr. Tilden of certain decisions of the Court of Appeals, notably the decision on the writ of Habeas Corpus. We regard that decision as unsurpassed in importance and greatness by any judicial determination in the history of this State or of this country. Fortunately will be for the next President of the United States, he be ever so earnest a reformer, if there be one act, in his whole official career, so grand and memorable as this. All honor to the independent, liberty loving Judges, who recorded their votes in favor of the immortal opinion permanently affirming, in this State, and as an example to the whole country, the priceless privileges of this great writ of right. Why has Mr. Tilden alienated himself from such men?

Baring these personal feuds, we think Mr. Tilden has showed marked ability as Governor of this State. But for these he might very probably be nominated and elected President of the United States. They stand in the way of both his nomination and election. The position and pledges of the delegates are not the only things which will be considered in the National Convention. What is the state of feeling at home, behind the delegations? This is a question that will be pertinently asked.

With New York thoroughly united in his favor, Mr. Tilden would be very strong. Can a perfect union of the party be effected? Are there any honorable means of reconciling the serious existing differences? We submit these inquiries to the parties concerned. A reform in the administration of the National Government is an object so grave and so desirable that large mutual concessions of personal feeling may well be made for the sake of its accomplishment. To the end that this may be achieved, if possible, we have spoken frankly on the whole subject as it presents itself to our, we trust unbiased, judgment.—N. Y. Sun.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC MOVEMENT STILL ACTIVE.

We learn that the Republicans in Washington are spreading broadcast over the country, as a political document, a sermon of the Rev. J. P. Newman, the pastor of President Grant, and the same clergyman who by the President's appointment recently travelled around the world to examine into the condition of "Religious Liberty; A Free Church in a Free Country." Like another pamphlet, which, as we understand, also proceeded from the pen of Dr. Newman, and which bore the title of "Vaticanism in Germany and in the United States." It is aimed at the Roman Catholic Church, and breathes a political rather than a religious antagonism.

The National Republican Committee, composed of gentlemen in both branches of Congress, and other conspicuous friends of President Grant, furnish the money for the circulation of these documents; and they are distributed under the direct management of Mr. J. M. Edmunds, Post-master of Washington and especially known as the particular, intimate friend of Mr. Chandler, the Secretary of the Interior. Hundreds of thousands of these pamphlets were sent into Ohio last fall, and into Connecticut and New Hampshire this spring.

If it has been supposed anywhere that the great demonstration of hostility to the Catholic Church, of which President Grant sounded the keynote in his famous speech at Des Moines, has been abandoned or relaxed, the supposition is entirely mistaken. It is evident that the attempt to identify the whole Republican party with this hostility is now to be urged more vigorously than ever. This is to be done, doubtless, not only because it is believed that a great weight of political strength may be added to the resources of the party through the effect of the anti-Catholic sentiment, but also because it is thought that by raising such an issue into greater and greater prominence, public attention may be diverted from the almost incredible corruption of the Government, and from the enormous and pressing dangers which that corruption brings upon the country.

The Commissioners of the W. N. C. R. held a meeting at Asheville, last week, and transacted considerable business of importance. We give below a synopsis of what they did: They authorized the Vice President, W. P. Canaday, to make a contract with the "Western Union Telegraph Company" to construct a telegraph line from Salisbury to Henry Station. They also passed resolutions looking to removing the line of the road to run near Newton, instead of having to run down three miles out of the way.—They awarded the contract for completing the western approach to the Swannanoa tunnel to Mr. Aldrich, one of the old engineers of the company. This gentleman has been in the employ of the Western Road for about 20 years, in the capacity of engineer.

The report of the Master of Transportation showed an increase over the income of the Road during Receiver Smith's management of some \$600 per month. The Engineer in charge of the works reports everything as going on finely in the mountain section. Mr. Wilson has completed some 120 feet of tunneling and Mr. Lize is also making good head way with his contractors.

The new hotel of Messrs. Pearson & Sprague, at Henry Station, is completed and is finely and successfully conducted, everything is in "apple pie" order.

Take everything into consideration and the Company is doing splendidly. The Commissioners are doing all in their power, and if the Penitentiary Board would co-operate with them in this State enterprise, instead of assisting in trying to defeat it, the Road would be completed to Asheville in less time than twelve months. The Governor will have to do something in this matter, or the good people of North Carolina will hold him responsible. We hope and believe that Governor Brogden will not let the Penitentiary Board longer trifle with this matter, it is too important. We must have a Board of Commissioners in charge of the Penitentiary who will study the interest of the State and not that of its members.

Major Muller, who is in the immediate charge of the prisoners in the mountains, is hard at work and doing great service for the State. No man works harder or more successfully for the interest of the Western Road and if the Penitentiary Board will give him the number of men the Commissioners of the Road ask for, he will make a hole through the mountains of North Carolina very soon.—Wil. Post.

J. F. G. Spears and wife against Snell, from Cabarrus.

Battle's Reversal, chap. 5, sec. 3 provides: "The Judge of Probate in their respective counties shall bind out as apprentices all orphans whose estates are of so small value that no person will educate and maintain them for the profits thereof."

Therefore, where the uncle of an orphan was, upon petition, without notice to his mother, appointed guardian, and subsequently the mother, who had again married, filed a petition praying that the order of appointment be revoked and that she be appointed guardian, and upon the hearing it appeared that the orphan's estate was very small, and neither of the parties offered to maintain and educate him for the profits thereof: It was held, that the court below erred in revoking said order and appointing the petitioner guardian, upon her filing bond as required by the Court; and that the orphan should have been bound out as an apprentice.

The Probate Court of the county in which such orphan has acquired a settlement, has jurisdiction of the proceeding, which should be entitled In re A. B. &c. The Probate Judge has authority and ought, in the exercise of a legal discretion, upon the application of the step-father, acting in the name of his wife, made within a reasonable time, to have revoked the order appointing the uncle guardian, without notice to the mother, and heard the same de novo.

The boy was a competent witness and ought to have been examined in that character, and his feelings and wishes ought to be allowed serious consideration by the Court, in the exercise of its discretion as to the person to whose control he was to be subject.

THE BIRD LAW.

From the Raleigh News.

At the request of a valued correspondent we republish the Bird Law enacted at the last session of the Legislature for the protection of a specific class of birds in certain counties of the State named in the Act. Our opinion, in response to the inquiry of our correspondent, is that the law, like all others, must be construed literally, and therefore no trespass, or the pursuit of any other game, than is specifically set forth makes parties liable to the penalties imposed by the act. But it is in the power of owners of land under the laws authorizing them to post their lands to exclude trespassers of any description and in the pursuit of any game. The law of last Winter was enacted more for the preservation of certain birds, liable to extermination from pursuit within certain seasons than for the prevention of trespass.

Our correspondent views the subject from a sensible point of view, and we give below an extract from his letter, which breathes the very spirit we wish to see reared in the State. Whenever farmers come to the recognition of the superior importance of stock as an item of farm prosperity, then they will rise to demand the enactment of protective laws against the encroachment of idlers, who commit damaging trespass under the cover of sport. Let the farmers remember they constitute the vast majority of the voters in the State. If they wish their interests to be protected, they can have it done. He adds:

"We find it impracticable to preserve stock, particularly sheep, and allow the hunting of any class of game on our fields or on our farms. To allow one, is to allow all; to allow all, is to introduce all classes of men and dogs; and to allow all, is to destroy all. This is the practical result of the whole matter. Our section is beginning to make a state in good farming and stock raising, and the most intelligent of our farmers are, to a man, in favor of the strictest construction of the law. Birds, fences, and stock must be made inviolate.

AN ACT to protect birds in the Counties of Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Anson, Warren, Guilford, Rockingham, Orange, Caswell, Mecklenburg and Edgecombe.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, that it shall be unlawful to kill or shoot, trap or net, any partridges, quails, doves, robins, larks or

mocking birds or wild turkey in the above named counties, between the first day of April and the first day of October, in each and every year, and any person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$10 for each and every offence.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to take by net, trap or kill with gun any birds mentioned in section one of this act on the lands of any person living within the boundaries of the above named counties, to-wit: Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Anson, Warren, Guilford, Rockingham, Orange, Caswell, Mecklenburg and Edgecombe, without permission from the owner or his agent of said lands, and any person so offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined ten dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 18th day of March, A. D., 1875.

GOOD GRACIOUS!—The mountains around us are again, this morning, 31 day of May, white with snow! Truly, "winter lingers in the lap of spring." Has the confusion about Easter got anything to do with it? Notwithstanding the cold and backward season, what looks well and the grasses are splendid. We now look for warm growing weather, and a few weeks of such will set us all right.

Burt Loudermilk says: "Yes, tell 'em it was 'shoe-mouth' deep and the Bear Wallow" and for the information of our booted gentry we will state, that means about three inches.—Blade.

THE TOMATO.—A dry, rather poor soil is best for tomatoes. This checks luxuriance and throws them into fruitfulness, and as soon as the plants are heavily laden with fruit, they can be helped to form it of good size and rich color by the use of manurewaters of dressings of solid dung, mulchings. Neither must the plants be allowed to flag for want of water nor suffer for lack of food. A heavy crop of fruit in different stages of growth proves a great strain on their strength and resources, and they must be supplied with abundance of food and water.

THE BANQUET.—The banquet to be given to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, will be a grand affair. Col. C. S. Brown, the well known proprietor of the National Hotel, who has the affair in hand, has secured the services of Mr. Jimmie Wren, of Salisbury, who by the way is the best one in the State at such things; to decorate the hall with evergreens, suitable mottoes, &c. We called yesterday and found all busy as bees.—Rat. News.

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SAVE YOUR CORN & KILL THE RATS by having Crow & Rat Poison at ENNIS'S Drug Store. 31:1mo.

CURE YOUR WIFE AND BABIES by buying Child Care at ENNIS'S. 31:1mo.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Vanderford and Wyatt is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm will come forward and settle at once. The books of the concern can be found with Mr. N. C. Wyatt in the Caldwell store House on Innis street.
VANDERFORD & WYATT
April 25, 1876. 29:1mo

A CARD.
I beg leave to return my thanks to my friends for their liberal patronage to me while in the firm of Vanderford & Wyatt, and hope by a strict attention to my business and fair dealing to all to merit a continuance of the same, at my new stand next door to the Post Office where I shall always endeavor to have on hand a fresh stock of Family Groceries and country produce.
Very Respectfully,
T. H. VANDERFORD.

A CARD.
I beg leave to return my thanks to my friends for their very liberal patronage in the past, and hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of it in the future. I can be found at the Caldwell store House on Innis street, where I shall at all times keep a full and choice stock of Groceries, Liquors & country produce. Very Respectfully,
29:3mo N. C. WYATT.

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CENTENNIAL NEWS. WE take pleasure in saying to our friends and the public generally, that we are now daily receiving our SPRING STOCK OF Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. Our Goods have been bought low. * * * * * We sell a good suit of clothes for \$4.00 We sell a good article of women's shoes for 1.25 Wholesale prices for shoes for \$1.50 to 1.75 HATS at LOWER PRICES than ever before offered in Salisbury. In a word we guarantee to sell goods as low as the same quality can be bought elsewhere in the United States. Call and examine for yourself and see if we cannot stand the test.—With thanks for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same. Salisbury, April 3d, 1876. 28:1f WALTON & ROSS.

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