

Carolina Watchman.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

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

Spain is reinforcing her troops in Cuba.

Ex Governor Henry A. Wise, of Va., died at Richmond, on the 19th.

Mr. ENGLEHARD, passed up to the mountains Monday, and expects to spend six weeks in that section of the State.

South Carolina radical party is in Convention at Columbia. Chamberlain will be nominated for Governor.

Mr. FURMAN, of the Asheville Citizen passed up the road Monday. He was returning from the Eastern part of the State from which section he brings cheering news for Vance.

The war in the West seems about to close for the present. Gen. Terry abandoning the pursuit of the Indians and disposing of his troops to stand guard.

Main Election.—The Republicans will have two-thirds of the House and probably 27 out of 31 Senators. Maine usually gives a republican majority of about 18,000. It is reported this year at 12,000.

Excitement at Charleston, S. C., abate. Several negroes arrested on the 2d for carrying muskets in disobedience to Governor's proclamation.

A tar heel went to Chester (S. C.) with a load of chickens to sell. But it leaked out he was a Settle man and he could sell nary chicken in Chester and had to drive on to Winaboro.

A negro was arrested in Alexander county a day or two ago, who, it is thought, committed the rape in Sharon, Mecklenburg Co. He will be taken there for identification.

M. L. Holmes Excursion party to the Centennial, arrived at Philadelphia Saturday evening last. A vote was taken on the road for Vance and Settle; Vance received 317 and Settle 7. The party was in fine spirits at the end of their journey, though some were much wearied.

BOSS TWEED—the great robber of the city of New York, has been captured. He was in Cuba, and sailed from there for Spain. The Spanish authorities were notified by Telegraph and of course had only to wait for his arrival to pick him up. He will be brought to the United States via Cuba.

Remarkable Letters.—We give in this paper two letters from JOHN T. DEWEES, one of the men who in 1868, aided in plundering the State. He comes forward with confessions of his sins, showing the part he and his radical associates of that day bore in the work of robbery, bribery and corruption. Many of the facts he mentions were well known before; but his letters, nevertheless, throw a flood of light upon them. We commend them to the attention of every voter who may see this paper. They will refresh his memory of past events and instruct him more fully as regards the political villainy of the Grant radical party. A man turning State's evidence is looked upon with suspicion; his word is taken only so far as it may be corroborated by other good testimony. Dewees's letters are subject to this qualification, but are, notwithstanding, highly interesting to the North Carolina public.

A friend has handed us some N. Y. papers published in 1839. We learn from one of them, under the head of "Abuse of Executive Power," that the Gov. of N. Y. was charged with having appointed a "minor to a civil office, contrary to the State law."

Think of that reader. The people made a big fuss about small abuses in those days. And that Governor who appointed a minor to office had to account to the people for his conduct. Ye gods! what would the people of that day have done with Grant, and the rascally Governors who have plundered the South? They would have hung them like sheep-killing dogs.

One is forcibly impressed, in looking over these old papers of how small was the stock in trade of politicians in those happy days of the Republic. Of stealing there was none. Officials were then honest. If one happened to fall, he ran away or hung himself. But now, the brazen faced rascals build palaces and roll through the land in princely carriages, and lord it over voters as if they were only so many slaves. A people who will submit to such a state of things while there is power in the ballot box to change it all, and compel officials back to their proper subordination to authority, will not long be free.

To give ordinary water all the refreshing and invigorating qualities of sea water salt it till it has a buoyant feeling, which shows how easy it is to get up a buoyant feeling. Salt will do it sometimes, but the most effectual way of producing it in the family is to plant a "Light-Running Domestic" square in front of the hearthstone.

SAMUEL A. SPAUGH.—The Davidson Record of Sept. 7th, contains the proceedings of a meeting of the County Commissioners of Davidson, in respect to the memory of this gentleman, a member of the Board. Mr. SPAUGH was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens as an upright, intelligent and useful public servant.

H. H. HELPER.

This gentleman delivered an address at Meroney's Hall, Monday evening last, to an audience of colored men, which, as reported to us, was conceived in the high purpose of benefiting them. It was not, however, of that popular character suited to the times; but rather prolix and burden with heavy statistical facts unsuited to the untrained mind. Some white citizens present accord to it a high degree of merit, as bearing on the past, present and future destiny of the race. Mr. H. tells the colored man that his future is colonization, and that he should himself begin to look to and prepare for that event. That in the very nature of things he must choose between that and annihilation, and that it is only a little question of time as it respects that choice. That his present relation and status in this country is only temporary; that the history of the world shows it to be a practical impossibility to make it permanent. It is not a party question, but a question of races, wherein the weaker always goes down and out before the stronger.

In his review of the black man's past and present the speaker necessarily brought to light the abuses practiced upon the negro by the political leaders whom he had followed since his enfranchisement, and took occasion to denounce those abuses and to administer some very wholesome advice. Of course but few if any will heed the advice. Negroes like other men, are apt to hate counsel just in proportion as it conflicts with the notions and passions of the present hour. The speaker was racing away "ahead of the bounds" whilst they were spell-bound with the music of the pack as it was passing before their eyes. There is very little doubt that an advanced position would better subserve the welfare of the race if they shall ever rise above their present position of inferiority.

Dr. KEEN was called out after the conclusion of Mr. Helper's address, and it is said made the best speech of his life. It was cool, clear, and convincing. We shall be glad to hear of good results from well-meant and able speeches, and shall wait for them with patience. Mr. Helper is certainly not laboring for votes, but more likely for a record.

Liberal Republicans.

SCHURZ SHOWN UP.

DIGNIFIED BUT SCATHING LETTER TO THE EX-SENATOR FROM EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MUELLER (WHO WAS ELECTED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF OHIO ON THE SAME TICKET WITH GOV. HAYES IN 1869).

(Translated from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" from the "Waechter am Eve" of Aug. 24.)

To MR. CARL SCHURZ: The announcement that you are going to make your debut as a reformed reformer in our beautiful Forest City has been a surprise to me and no less to many of your former admirers. I think I understand why the Republican leaders wish to see the lever for reconverting the Liberal Germans first applied in our city; but what I do not understand is that you should so readily offer your assistance! You must have known, since 1872, that the reform ideas whose seed you helped to sow took strong root with us here, and that these roots cannot be pulled out without some trouble. I do not think that you are given to the illusion of being able to re-Republicanize the German reform elements of this locality, even with the rhetorical mastery that is your own. But as the persons who have called you here believe, or at least pretend to believe, that such a dexterous performance can be accomplished, and inasmuch as the Liberal Germans are thus exposed to the humiliating suspicion of requiring only an intimation from yourself to be converted—this explains why you make your first campaign speech in German—it is right and proper to protest. Far too long already, far too long for the honor of the German element as well as the honor of all of us, has the false idea been worked and speculated upon that the German vote can be effectively influenced and controlled by some one great or small politician! It is high time to do away with such notions.

But in case that your speaking in German is accidental, and that the inference drawn from it be therefore void, I will most draw myself of your presence in order to set forth something to me all-important. Having been a member of the New York Conference, to which you invited me, I feel called and justified to do so. Disgusted with the corruption of the reigning party, without confidence in the other party, I beheld in a conference of independent patriotic men a ray of hope for reform. The spirit that prevailed in the conference surpassed my expectations; the result of its deliberations were satisfactory to me. Although many members were inclined to cross the Rubicon immediately and to use the conference as a starting point for a third party, the opinion of the more prudent members predominated, viz: to remain as yet in a position of waiting; to issue an earnest address to the people, and to find a third party only in case that this address should be unheeded by the several conventions

which were to be held in the immediate future. The address to the purpose, edited by yourself, left no doubt which class of Presidential candidates was meant to be worthy of support. The first section manifestly depicted the class represented by Messrs. Morton, Blaine and Conkling, while the other sections were directed against such candidate of expediency as Hayes and Hartraft. There was not the least doubt of this in the conference.

Nor can the author of the address be in doubt of it. Since this seems to be the case, however, I intend to assist his memory and remind him that when he read the address before me and my friend on the day preceding the conference, and made us acquainted with its intent, that he himself after each section had been gone through with, called the names of the candidates that were meant though not named, and that after reading to us the following: "We shall support no candidate who, however favorably judged by his nearest friends, is not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires, for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the republic in experiments on merely supposed virtue or rumored ability to be trusted on the strength of private recommendations." He turned to us and remarked plainly, and as if it were a self-evident matter: "THIS DISPOSES OF MR. HAYES."

If we compare this passage, which pronounces the verdict upon Mr. Hayes, with the parole likewise issued by Mr. Schurz, viz.—that this election did not turn on political articles of faith as much as on the personalities of the candidates, not on platforms but on the men that stood on them—then we discover the irrefutable fact that not only Mr. Schurz but the entire conference, all of whom enthusiastically approved of the address, and the above passage counted Mr. Hayes as among those who should absolutely not be supported. And, not yet content with this, the conference, by their sweeping approval of Mr. Adams' speech, fixed its programme as follows: Blistow or Tilden; and in case that neither is nominated, reconvening of the conference.

The position taken by the conference full corresponded with my own conviction. It was a great satisfaction to me to know that so patriotic a body of men—were assembled there should agree in the points above mentioned. I took the cause to be an earnest one; I have remained true to it, and shall remain true to it, despite of all desertions.

How it is with Mr. Schurz—the investigator and leader of the conference; the chairman of the executive committee, appointed at his own motion, and which was charged with carrying out the views and resolutions of the assembly? How is it with the man that, as long ago as 1871, declared war on the Republican party, and who, to accomplish the ruin of his party, in 1872 allied himself with the Democrats? Is he, who for the past five years has been using his captivating eloquence, his great talent and the strong power of his popularity for the overthrow of the Republican party—is he in his today's speech going to support that same party? Is he going to show the Germans that the Republican party is better in 1876 than it was in 1872, and that Hayes has become a different man since the May conference? Will Mr. Schurz on the same speaker's stand on which four years ago he advocated the alliance with the Democratic party to day represent this alliance to his German fellow citizens as dangerous.

Mr. Schurz ought to feel that he cannot succeed in the attempt to harmonize his position to-day with both that of 1872 and that taken in the New York conference, and that no amount of sophistry is sufficient to fill the gap which exists between Schurz the reformer, and Schurz the Republican stump orator! If the danger of a Tilden administration were as great as Mr. Schurz now pretends to fear, a review of his agitator activity during the past five years would certainly overwhelm him with a sense of great responsibility, for no one more than he has successfully discarded the Republican party in the eyes of the people; no one more than he more contributed to the thinning of its ranks!

What ever Mr. Schurz may maintain in order to reconcile the contradictions between his previous position and that of to-day, he will not be able to overcome the logic of the following propositions:

1. If his activity in behalf of reform since 1871, which culminated in the New York conference, has been earnestly believed and justified, his present position is unparadonable, untenable and inconsistent.

2. If that conference purposed more than to be a mere comedy, Mr. Schurz can not possibly favor the election of Mr. Hayes. And in case that Mr. Schurz did not feel able to abide by his duty to support Mr. Tilden the only thing left for him to do was to reconvene the conference.

3. If Mr. Schurz in his sovereignty believed that he could set himself above the due regard and obligation towards the members of the conference there was left for him the only alternative to maintain a passive or neutral, or at least a reserved attitude, even if merely for the purpose of quieting in his fellow-citizens and former reform companions the suspicion that his position in this campaign is based on personal grounds rather than on patriotic motives.

I have been induced to write this open letter, as stated before, by Mr. Schurz's coming here for a purpose which is particularly provoking to me as one who was repeatedly by his invitation to the New York conference. This provocation prompts me to vindicate my own position, as well as that of all my German co-operators, of whom their former leader, Schurz, now asks to renounce the same convictions and principles for which they have fought for years, and not unfrequently made the greatest sacrifices. Although the readiness with which Mr. Schurz takes the stump in this city, and to such a purpose, is repugnant to me and to the German sentiment—a feeling which politicians may not look upon as being justified—yet I will not by any means weaken the effects that the Republicans expect from Mr. Schurz's speech; for I am too ardent a friend of political discussion.

A LETTER FROM JOHN T. DEWEES.

Amongst other things they say I twice bought my way into Congress.—This is true in this respect, as the chief editor of the Leader should by this time well know after his persistent chase after the Swiss mission, that you get nothing from the Republican party but what you buy, and pay for I was twice elected by the Republican party to Congress, and on both occasions I was compelled to buy the leaders of that party to keep them from selling my election. I paid James H. Harris \$1,000 to keep him from bolting two weeks after my first nomination, and \$2,000 the second to keep him from supporting Seymour for President in 1868. I also was compelled to pay John A. Hyman now a Republican member of Congress, \$500 for his influence. I paid C. L. Harris, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of North Carolina to keep him from selling my election to my opponent—in short I was compelled to pay money for my seat in Congress.

I ever received from the Republican party.—Their offices appeared to be in the market for sale and I purchased them, like any other doubtful stock on which speculation is made. I know of no friend of mine who had any favor from either his party or its leaders he did not pay for. I could instance a number, both North and South, who paid for their places, and in some instances, did not get them, one notorious case in this State, less than two years ago, in which the office was paid for but the delivery failed. This is such a crime for me to have done what my party was daily doing?—and the investigations show this was the rule and not the exception. He further says that the swag of corruption is in my pocket; now let us see about that. I may perhaps have done some things that were wrong in the company of such men, and ally associating with such characters as Bill King, their Postmaster of the House, Railroad Barren, the Speaker, the Rev. General Garfield, of Credit Mobilier and De Gullier fame, with the Rev. Senator Patterson, drunken Zach Chandler, Attorney General Williams, Postmaster General Creswell, with Babcock for private Secretary of War, and even the imbecile Grant himself—bolting down with windles and steals, was it to be expected that I, a green country boy, just out of the army, with no experience in life, with these shifty lights for leaders, that I would not do something wrong? And God knows I am only surprised, from the company I was then daily in, I did nothing worse.—There is one sin you cannot charge me with, and that is I did not sneak behind the altar of the church or my wife's skirts to shield myself as some of the others did.

Associated as I was with such men as I was daily brought in contact with, seeing them sell their influence and their votes, seeing them support Credit Mobilier rings and Indian rings; to see them rake such men as Grant, McKee, Fisher, Casey, Dent, Harrington and hundreds of such characters and hold them up to me as leaders; to see the leading officers of the Republican party daily sell the patronage of the government—I only shudder when I think of it, and say thank God I have done no worse than I did. There is Schenck, our Minister to England, who sold the good name of his country in such an open and notorious deal as the Emma Mine, with the illiterate G. S. Orlin, late Minister to Austria, and more recent Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana; both of these men were in Congress with me and were my political leaders. They supported Hayes and are honest men, I supported Tilden and am condemned. What I may have done wrong is only a crumb to their loaf.

Of the different men who were charged with the same offense I was, White, more of South Carolina, who was by his constituents re-elected to Congress and since has been in the State Senate, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati and voted for Hayes for President. H. B. Butler of Tennessee, was twice re-elected to Congress as a Republican and is now a candidate for Judge of your ticket.—Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, was in the same boat with me, and by P. T. B. Grant afterwards sent as a consul to Algeria. What of Schuyler Colfax, who was Vice President of the United States, and who added perjury to his liberty? What of Oakes Ames, who swore he brought James A. Garfield in his Credit Mobilier deal? What of Boss Shepherd, who stole with his gang \$250,000,000! What of a President who would take to his heart and home such a set of scoundrels as Judge Fisher, Babcock, McDonald and a score of others, who nominated such a notorious thyster as George H. Williams for Chief Justice in place of such a statesman jurist as the late Salmon P. Chase? What of Holden and Ames, two of the late reconstructed States' Governors? These men are all true patriots; they all support Hayes and Wheeler and wave the bloody shirt, each with "reform on his lips" and a demand for office in his hands and stolen swag in his pockets.

These men and hundreds more, who are leaders now in the Republican party, took millions by all kinds of ways, while I was guilty of taking \$500 for recommending a boy for appointment and gave the same check two weeks after to my party to be used for political purposes. When I saw I had done wrong, I resigned my seat at once.—Did Colfax, Patterson, Oakes, Ames, Garfield, Shepley, Persons or Babcock? Not they; all are to-day cheering for Hayes, and praying for four years more of such government in which to complete their wealth.

You are welcome to say and do what you like as far as I am concerned. When a party gets so rotten and corrupt that I am compelled to turn against it, I say God hold you, and when election day comes around and Tilden, Hendricks and Reform have swept the country, and the gang of vipers now sucking the life out of taxpayers are compelled to let go and return to their original obscurity and once more work for an honest living, I will then say, thank God, the political millenium has come.

JOHN T. DEWEES.

There is a man across the street who has been devouring for weeks past, every newspaper he could lay his hands on—conservative and radical—hoping to find the true and good in the politics of the country. He has at last reached the conclusion that there is not a single really good and honest man to be found among all the radical leaders in this broad country. It makes him nervous; he lifts his voice and declares with painful emphasis, that Grant and Grantites are thieves from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet. Whenever he sees one of these leaders he rams his hands in his pockets to hold his money, then watches every movement of the discarded gent. Our friend will recover his equanimity when Tilden is elected.

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VALUABLE INFORMATION. Boston, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with salt rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and showing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, but without obtaining any benefit until I commenced using the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with the same complaint, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. H. R. STEVENS, Prop., Act. Med. C. R. 431m. 69 Washington Street, Boston.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. DISSOLUTION!

The Partnership heretofore existing between L. W. Walton and J. F. Ross, under the firm name of WALTON & ROSS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them will please call at their stand and settle. Sept. 12, 1876. L. W. WALTON, J. F. ROSS.

NEW FIRM. WE have this day associated ourselves for the purpose of conducting a general MERCHANDISE BUSINESS under the firm name of MATNEY & ROSS, at the store formerly occupied by Walton & Ross.

We hope by fair dealing to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. E. MAUNEY, J. F. ROSS. Sept. 12, 1876. 48-1m

LAND FOR SALE. The undersigned has determined to sell a small tract of land lying in Franklin Township, three and a half miles north of Salisbury, immediately on the new Rockville road. There is a new framed house on the premises, but not yet finished, and a well of good water in the kitchen piazza. The land lies well and is very desirably located, being within half a mile of Franklin Academy and convenient to several churches, where there is preaching every Sunday. It is in a good and healthy neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy would do well to call upon, examine the land, &c., and see for themselves. Terms will be made to suit the purchaser. JOHN C. MILLER. Sept. 1, 1876. 48-1m

Land for Sale. I will sell at the premises on the 15th day of September, 1876, at 11 o'clock, valuable Tract of Land lying 16 miles west of Salisbury, near the Beatties Ford road, on the waters of Sills Creek, near Back Creek church, adjoining the lands of M. W. Goodman and others, containing about

100 Acres —about 60 acres under cultivation, some 30 acres of bottom, some cleared and some in woods. It has on it a good House, Barn, Orchard, &c. Altogether it is a very desirable Tract of Land. Also, about 17 bushels Wheat, at same time and place. Terms easy. Apply to S. A. LOWRANCE, Adm'r. of F. D. Clodfelter Rowan co, Aug. 26th, 1876. 21-pd.



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THE SOUTHERN UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION. INSURES ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000 ASSETS, MAY 5, 1876, \$151,571.91. HOME OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C. ARMISTEAD JONES, President. G. W. BLACKNALL, Treasurer. R. W. BEST, Secretary.

Blackmer and Henderson, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. SALISBURY, N. C. January 22 1876—11. SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE. Statesville, N. C. MRS. E. N. GRANT, PRINCIPAL. The Next Session will open August 30th, 1876. Circulars, with terms, etc., upon application. References: Rev. W. A. Wood, Statesville, N. C.; ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C.; Prof. W. J. Martin, Davidson College, N. C.; Rev. R. Burwell, Raleigh, N. C.; and all friends and pupils of Rev. Dr. Mitchell, late Professor in University of N. C. July 6 76-1y.

Plantation for Sale. The Undersigned offers for sale the plantation which he formerly lived upon, immediately on the public road leading from Salisbury to Cheraw, 10 miles South-east of Salisbury, containing 250 ACRES, of which there is about one half wood land, the other portion is meadow, pasture and a tiable land. There is on the premises a good dwelling, good barn, and all necessary out-buildings. Also a good well and good springs convenient. Any person wishing to purchase land would do well to call on the undersigned at Salisbury. Terms will be made to suit the times. P. N. HELLIG, Salisbury, N. C. July 13-2 mos.

KERR CRAIG, Attorney at Law, Salisbury, N. C. Pure Italian Queens \$3.00 FOUR FOR \$10.00. Safe arrival and prompt guaranteed. Italian stocks \$12.00 each. Morgan's combination HIVE \$2.50 EACH. Address, RUFF'S MORGAN Old Part, N. C.—May 10-11.