Carolina Watchman.

OCTOBER, 5. 1876.

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

PUBLIC SPEAKING!

In Salisbury,

TUESDAY, OCT. 10th.

The Hon. Geo. Davis of Wilmington, will address the people of Rowan county, at Salisbury, Oct. 10th. An opportunity is now offered our people we believe for the first time, to hear one of the most gifted and eloquent speakers of the State. Come and hear him.

SPEAKING AT GOLD HILL.

We had hoped to have it in our power to make some definite and satisfactory statement in this paper in regard to the speaking at Gold Hill by the candidates for Governor, but have not. The Raleigh *News* says that Gen. Ransom will speak there on the 14th—the day that it was hoped Vance and Settle would put in appearance there. The Vance and Tilden club of Gold Hill were expecting to have one big day before the election, and that the candidates for Governor would be with them. No doubt they will welcome General Ransom, and hear him gladly, but it is likely they will still look for a visit from Gov. Vance. Meanwhile, let all turn out to hear Gen. Ransom, on the 14th, who is one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers in the State, and has borne a most gallant part in the present canvass. Spread the news of his coming, and go to hear him, for it will abundantly repay the trouble.

We notice that our old friend W. L. SAUNDERS, Esq., and Mr. HALE, well known as coeditor with his father, E. J. Hale, of the *Fayetteville Observer*, propose to establish at Raleigh, a daily and weekly paper to be called the *Observer*. These gentlemen have already made good records as newspaper men, and will no doubt fully sustain them in the new enterprise. The field of opperation is pretty well filled up, there being three dailies already in Raleigh, but this fact has no doubt been duly considered. We certainly wish Messrs. Saunders & Hale abundant success, for we are quite sure they will fully merit it.

The Hon. PHILO WHITE, though not less than 75 years old, is an active working member of the Tilden and Hendricks club in Whitestown, N. Y. He fills the place of corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the club, and in other ways is laboring with his fellow citizens to restore good government. Let his old friends in Rowan and Western N. C., make a note of this, and do likewise. They may be old enough to claim exemption from an active part, and yet they cannot fail to perceive that old men have a weight of influence which should be employed in behalf of the greatly needed political reform sought to be accomplished by the election of Gov. Tilden to the Presidency.

From the Raleigh News, Oct. 4th.

THE HOLDEN-KIRK WAR.

The Secret Mystery of the Movement.

WHAT GOV. HOLDEN CONFESSED TO REV. C. T. BAILEY.

Himself an Unwilling Tool of the National Republican Committee.

The Stephens Murder—"The Republicans had much to do with that CRIME."

THE PROSECUTION OF THE INVESTIGATION STOPPED BECAUSE IT WAS LIKELY TO CRIMINATE PROMINENT REPUBLICANS.

Saturday afternoon, as has already been announced, a gentleman of the NEWS staff was dispatched to Moore county to learn from Rev. C. T. Bailey whether or not there was any error in the statements made in the article headed "Startling Revelations," which appeared in the issue of that morning. This gentleman found Mr. Bailey at Bethlehem Church, six miles beyond Carthage, attending the meeting of the Sandy Creek Baptist Association. The first opportunity was taken advantage of to approach Mr. Bailey in regard to the matter, and that gentleman, after expressing regret that the matter should have got into print, said that the main facts set forth in the article were substantially true, but there were some errors, which he then pointed out. What the errors were the appended card of that gentleman will indicate. Mr. Bailey declined to be interviewed in the matter then, saying that he would be in Raleigh Monday morning and would then make a statement for the papers. This he has done and his card corroborates, in almost every material particular, the article which appeared in Saturday's NEWS. Comment is now unnecessary at our hands. The card speaks for itself. That the Republican party, or the leaders thereof, murdered J. W. Stephens, there can be no doubt; that is if faith is to be put in Holden's confession. Read Mr. Bailey's statement:

A CARD.

In the Daily NEWS of the 30th ult., an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to certain gentlemen at Cameron on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all the parties concerned it becomes necessary for me to state the following facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Fayetteville, I was introduced to ex-Governor Holden. During the session of the Convention I was invited to dine with him and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist church after tea. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that the plan of the "Kirk war" originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington, in the interest of the party; that he was opposed to it, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that Committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate or criminate prominent members of the Republican party; that these fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statements of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impression that he had been the unwilling instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes of his party and that he did not merit the odium which attached to his name all over the State.

During the session of the late Constitutional Convention I called on Gov. Holden in his office at his own request. In a very pleasant interview reference was made to the removal of political disabilities by the Convention then in session. So favorably was I impressed with statements made by him that I called on Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin and a few other members, and requested them to use their influence to have Gov. Holden's disabilities removed.

I stated these facts or some of them in the conversation referred to in the NEWS as mentioned above. I have also given them in other parts of the State, where Gov. Holden happened to be the subject of conversation. It was done in the free and easy style of social intercourse, and though I stated nothing which was not true, I did not expect to see it in the newspapers or in print.

In any statement which I have made concerning Judge Bond or the hanging of Judge Kerr, I give or meant to give my own opinions, based on information received from other sources; not from anything said to me by Gov. Holden. So far as I can now recollect he has never spoken to me in reference to either of those gentlemen.

I have made this statement in the interest of truth and not of any political party; also as a matter of justice to myself and all the persons mentioned in the NEWS of the 30th.

C. T. BAILEY.

A WORD TO THE WORKINGMEN.

What party has controlled the affairs of the nation for the past 16 years? The Republican party. Who has levied and collected enormous taxes, given away millions of acres of our public lands, plundered the National treasury, squandered our revenues, paralyzed our industries, closed our mines, rolling mills, furnaces, forges and workshops, and brought our people to starvation, bankruptcy and ruin; thrown thousands of honest men out of work and banished them from their homes to "tramp" upon every thoroughfare and highway in the land in pursuit of employment? Is it not the Republican party that is responsible for all this stagnation in business; for all this misery and woe?

Shall we give this party which has been guilty of these crimes, of this outrageous career, a new lease of power? Shall we vote for Hayes and Wheeler and thus perpetuate the reign of Grantism? Shall we be drawn into a decoy movement and cajoled into the face of voting for Cooper and Carey, who cannot possibly obtain a single electoral vote, and thereby aid in continuing the Republican party in power? Or shall we act the part of sensible men, and vote in a manner that our ballots will count in the great battle for reform which will come off in November. Is it not folly, is it not madness in us, who have suffered such deep wrongs at the hands of the Republican party to waste our strength upon this Peter Cooper movement, which can bring us no relief.

Shall we not act like wise men and vote with the army of reform that is now marching on under the leadership of those fearless, gallant and honest leaders Tilden and Hendricks? There is but one escape from our present difficulty; there is but one road which will lead us out of our fearful condition, but one course left for us to pursue, and that is to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. Business and working men, shall we not do this, and achieve a victory decisive and complete?

In the event of the election of Tilden and Hendricks, a new era will dawn upon us, which will revive trade, set the industries of the nation in motion, giving employment to laborers, mechanics and artisans in every vocation and calling.—Vote for Tilden, Hendricks and a restoration of our crippled industries and a general revival of business.

Tweed to be Delivered to the United States Authorities.

A gentleman who professed to be fully informed, said yesterday that it was not true that the Boss would be first delivered to the New York authorities. The programme, he said, was that he should be turned over to the United States authorities in Washington, they having conducted all the negotiations which led to the arrest and return of Tweed. These negotiations, he further said, included an agreement on the part of the United States to arrest and turn over to Spanish Government a certain contractor who absconded from Cuba, taking with him a large sum belonging to the Spanish Government. According to this gentleman, the fugitive Spaniard is now in this city, and is constantly shadowed by detectives, who will arrest his as soon as Tweed arrives in this country.

Friends of Mr. Tweed and his family say that the American living in the Hotel Europa at Vigo cannot be one of Mr. Tweed's sons, as neither of those gentlemen has sandy hair. An attache of the Sheriff's office says that Mr. Maginnis, one of Mr. Tweed's sons-in-law, answers the description of the American given in the above despatches.

IN FOUR STATES; Vermont, Maine, Arkansas, and Alabama, all of which voted for Grant, the Republicans lost 120,000 votes, or nearly one-quarter of the entire vote of both parties.

ELECTION LAW—STATE AND NATIONAL.

Registers, Inspectors, Judges and Their Respective Duties.

[Condensed from Acts of the Legislature of 1872-3 & 4-5.]

An election shall be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November to wit: the 7th day of November, 1876, for the following officers, to wit:

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General. Members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for their respective districts, members of the General Assembly for their respective districts, members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts, a county Treasurer, Register of deeds, county Surveyor, five county Commissioners, Coroner and Sheriff, with six separate boxes for the reception of voters, to wit:

Presidential Box—For the election of ten Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Congressional Box—For the election of a Representative of the 7th Congressional district of North Carolina to the 45th Congress.

State Ticket Box—For the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General.

Legislative Box—For the election of one Senator from this Senatorial district, and two members of the House of Representatives to the next session of the Legislature.

County Box—For the election of a county Treasurer, Register of deeds, county Surveyor, five county Commissioners, Coroner and Sheriff.

Constitutional Amendments Box—For the "Ratification" or "Rejection" of the several Amendments to the Constitution, submitted to the people by the late Constitutional Convention of the State of N. Carolina.

Duties of Registers.

Registers shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to register anew; and such registrars shall between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six up to and including the day preceding the first Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear in the revised list.

Where to Register and Vote.

No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.

When and how to Challenge Voters.

It shall be the duty of the registrar and judges of the election to attend at the polling place of their township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election, from the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., till the hour of five o'clock P. M., when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books. In case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite to the name of the person so objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide such objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to: *provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered, or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this chapter, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar shall erase his name from the books

Appointment of Judges and Inspectors—Their Duties.

The County Commissioners, on or before the first Monday of October, 1876, shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of different political party, where possible, from the registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and they together with the registrar for such precinct or township, who shall attend with his registration books, after being sworn by some justice of the peace other person authorized to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the register of deeds for safe keeping. And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence.—The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election, as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shall fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same political party as the absent judge or judges.

Persons entitled to Register.

Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceeding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath: "I,—— do solemly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident of the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the County of——for thirty days, and that I have not registered for this election in any other precinct, and that I am an actual and *bona fide* resident of—— township. So held me God."

Persons entitled to Register on election day.

No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of election that he has come of the age of twenty-one on the day of election, or has for any other reason, become on that day entitled to register, he shall be entitled to register and vote.

Challenging voters on the day of election—the Proof.

On the Day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the judges of the election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

When and how long the Polls shall be Opened.

The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name shall appear registered, and who shall not be challenged and rejected, shall hand in his ballots to the judges who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the ballot boxes.

What to do with the Registration books after the Election.

Immediately after the election the judges of the election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the register of deeds of their respective counties.

The Ballot.

The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and without device.

Counting the Ballots.

When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

When and how to make Returns.

Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, procede to add the number of votes returned, and so far as county officers, members of the House of Representatives and senators, where the senatorial district consists of but one county, are concerned, the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected. (should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected.) And if for any cause the return of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then and in that case the commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared and in the meantime they shall direct the sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officers with the vote of his precinct. When the commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the court house door, of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register of deeds and with the Sheriff of their county, or in case there be no sheriff, with the coroner, a certified statement of the same. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

Penalty when Registers and Inspectors Refuse to Serve.

Any registrar or judge or judges of election appointed under the provisions of this chapter, or any county commissioners, register of deeds, or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this chapter, for the non performance of which no penalty has been herein before imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court.

Penalties against fraudulent voting and Registering.

Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of the voters, or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

Further Penalty.

Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Federal Supervisors—Their Duties.

Chapter——Sec. 2016 United States Revised Statues of 186 —— directs: the supervisors of election, appointed by the United States court, are authorized and required to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who being registered would be entitled to vote for the Representative or delegate in Congress, and to challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and to cause such names registered as they may deem proper to be so marked; to make, when required, the lists, or either of them, provided for in section two thousand and twenty six, and verify the same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance upon the duty herein prescribed, to personally inspect and scrutinize such registery, and for purposes of identification to affix their signature to each page of the original list, and of each copy of any such list of registered voters, at such times, upon each day when any name may be received, entered or registered, and in such manner as will, in their judgment, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therefrom, or addition thereto of any name.

Their duties on election Day.

The supervisors of election are authorized and required to attend at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at such elections; to challenge any vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, may doubt; to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until every vote cast at such time and place has been counted, the canvass of all voters polled wholly completed, and the proper and requisit certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry-lists, and tallies or check-books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial or municipal law, are kept.

Examining Ballots as they are Voted

To the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the supervisors of election are, and each of them is required to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each ballot in their election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the endorsement on the ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found; to make and forward to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand and twenty-five, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in winch the city or town wherein they may serve, acts, such certificates and returns of all such ballots as such officer may direct and require, and to attach to the registrylist, and all copies thereof and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the supervisors of the election, or either of them, may desire to make or attach, or which should properly and honestly be made and attached, in order that the facts may become known.

When the State and Federal Supervisor don't Agree.

When in any election district or voting precinct in any city or town, for which there have been appointed supervisors of election for any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is voted for, the supervisors of elections are not allowed to exercise and discharge, fully and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hinderance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of any person, all the duties, obligations, and powers conferred upon them by law, the supervisors of election shall make prompt report, under oath, within ten days after the day of election to the officer who, in accordance with section two thousand twenty-five, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they served, acts, of the manner and means by which they were not so allowed to fully and freely exercise and discharge the duties and obligations required and imposed herein. And upon receiving any such report, the chief supervisor, acting both in such capacity and officially as a commissioner of the circuit court, shall forthwith examine into all the facts; and he will have power to subpœna and compel the attendance before him of any witness, and to administer oaths and take testimony in respect to the charges made; and, prior to the assembling of the Congress for which any such Representative or delegate was voted for, he shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives all the evidence by him taken, all information by him obtained, and all reports to him made.

Arrests—When and how Made.

Whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge or court of the United States for examination of the offences alleged against him; and such commissioner, judge or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

Supervisors Cannot Arrest

Supervisors shall have no authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS—RADICAL VOTE HARDLY WORTH COUNTING.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 4—The election passed off quietly. About 2,800 votes were polled, of which Colquitt received 2,200 and Narcross 600.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, benign remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredul. as in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a pauper medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Heading of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,

C. L. PETTINGILL,

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State Street, Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility; and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, MASS., June 1st, 1873.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I was induced by the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. — Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel, myself a new man.

Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1½ dozen 1-2 bottles of your VEGETINE since April 12 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very truly yours,

A. GILMAN, 408 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

RIOTS! ROWS! RIOTS!

Not between the races but among Sewing Machine Companies because the world renowned

Singer Sewing Machines

are greatly reduced in price for cash. We will sell for 25 per cent less than heretofore. Needles, oil, attachments, &c, for sale and machines cleaned, repaired or traded for. Address all orders to

WILL R. BARKER, Ag't.
SALISBURY, N. C.

Office Barker's Drug Store.
Sept. 21, 1876. 49:tf

DR. THOS. HILL

offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country. Residence on Church street between Jackson and Louisa. Office——

Aug. 12.2mos.

National Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

Board by the Day, $2.00.

Beautifully situated next to Capitol square

Col. C. S. BROWN, Propr

DISSOLUTION!

THE Copartnership 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.

L. W. WALTON,
J. F. ROSS.

Sept. 12, 1876.

NEW FIRM.

WE have this day associated ourselves for the purpose of conducting a general MERCHANDISE BUSINESS under the firm name of MAUNEY & 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 track of land lying in Franklin Township, three and a half miles north of Salisbury, immediately on the new Mocksville 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 soon, examine the land, &c., and see for themselves. Terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

JOHN C. MILLER.

Sept. 1, 1876. 48:tf.

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,
Admr. of F. D. Clodfelter

Rowan co. Aug. 26th, 1876. 2t:pd.

GET THE BEST

CALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

SUI GENERIS

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

The Cabinet or Parlor Organ in its present improved form was invented and introduced by MASON & HAMLIN in 1861, superseding the Melodeon, which was the best instrument of the class previously in use. Several important improvements were embodied in this new instrument, and especially it brought to highest excellence

THE ART OF VOICING REEDS,

discovered or invented several years before by Mr. EMMONS HAMLIN, of this company. This

MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE

IN SUCH INSTRUMENTS is now universally employed, but has nowhere else attained that peculiar excellence which characterizes the tones of the Mason & Hamlin Organs. "We know not," say twenty-five of the most prominent artists of the Opera in New York, (see *Illustrated Catalogue of the Company*,) "what peculiar secret or skill these makers possess, but certainly

WE HAVE NOT HEARD SUCH PURE MUSICAL TONES

FROM ANY OTHER REED INSTRUMENT, either of American or European manufacture." The most important secret or skill is in respect to the VOICING THE REEDS, in which the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs CERTAINLY stand alone.

There are now made yearly in the United States, under various names, as Cabinet, Parlor, Cottage, Boudoir, American, etc., about fifty thousand Organs, by something like two hundred and fifty makers. But the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

HAVE ALWAYS MAINTAINED THEIR SUPREMACY

as the best of this class of instruments;

UNEQUALED, and if judged critically, Unapproached

in excellence by any others. This supremacy is attested by the public

TESTIMONY OF MUSICIANS GENERALLY

in America, and a very large number in Europe, published in full in the Catalogue and Circulars of the Company; also, by the remarkable and

Entirely unprecedented Award to them of highest honors at competitive Exhibitions in

EUROPE AS WELL AS AMERICA.

It is not too much to say that in America they have

ALWAYS RECEIVED HIGHEST HONORS,

for in hundreds of Exhibitions it is believed there have not been six in all where other Organs have attained even equal honors. These Organs enjoy the proud distinction of having received a

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT EVERY EUROPEAN WORLD'S EXPOSITION

at which they have competed, and of being the

ONLY AMERICAN ORGANS WHICH HAVE EVER BEEN FOUND WORTHY OF ANY MEDAL

in such competition. They received first medals at

Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; and Santiago, 1875.

EVERY ORGAN made by this company is manufactured in the MOST THOROUGH and careful manner, from the VERY BEST material. In every minutia EXCELLENCE IS CONSIDERED BEFORE ECONOMY. Every instrument is warranted to be, according to its size, capacity and class, the BEST ORGAN WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE ART TO CONSTRUCT.

Such, however, are their facilities for manufacture accumulated in the largest and finest factory in the world, and rendered possible by the very large demand for these Organs, both in Europe and America, that they are enabled to sell at little more than cost of the most inferior Organs, and often at less than the prices demanded for them.

YET DEALERS OFTEN RECOMMEND OTHER ORGANS as equal or better, and use strenuous efforts to sell them. The reason for this is, simply, MANUFACTURERS OF INFERIOR WORK OFFER LARGE DISCOUNTS OR COMMISSIONS TO DEALERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY have pleasure in offering this season the largest and finest assortment of Organs ever produced, including novelties and improvements both in musical capacity and in cases. Many styles are now offered with EXTENDED or EVERGREEN TONE, very elegant and rich.

They pledge themselves that every Organ of their make shall GIVE THE SATISFACTION to any reasonable purchaser.

Organs rented with privilege of purchase, or sold for cash, or on installments at very favorable terms. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES with full descriptions of styles, PRICE LISTS and TESTIMONY CIRCULARS with opinions of ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS sent free to any address.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—154 Tremont Street, Boston; 23 Union Square, New York; 30 and 32 Adams Street, Chicago; 37 Great Marlborough Street, London; 20 Backer Strasse, Vienna; 116 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Sept. 21, 1876—1y.