

a laborer among us can earn to-day, high as prices are supposed to be. If a man can just live here now, what must have been the untold sufferings of the poor laborer in those days? Thoughtful times are better now, English writers of to-day are speculating upon the happiness of that future day, when an English laborer may be able to have meat for dinner every day!

In order to raise the immense revenues necessary to equip and support the enormous armies required in the Napoleonic wars, the taxes were laid heavily, not only on articles of luxury, but upon the absolute necessities of life. Sidney Smith did not draw a tariff, but a true picture, when he wrote thus: "The school boy whips his taxed top, and the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle upon a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent, into a spoon which has paid fifteen per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty per cent, and expires in the arms of the apothecary, who has paid a license of one hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Large fees are demanded for burying him in the church. His virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more."

Nor was all this taxation for revenue only, or even chiefly, but for the protection of some class, or interest, or individual. Protection was the fundamental idea. The landlord, the farmer, the shipowner, the manufacturer, everybody was protected, except the laborer. He was not protected, who needed it most. But if he was an artisan he was forbidden to leave the country, and thus denied the poor privilege of expatriating himself. Nor had he any voice or influence in framing the laws that were to govern him. That was done by the privileged few, who were protected. Cobden and Bright had not yet appeared in his behalf. It was not until the adoption of the Reform Bill, in 1832, that the poor classes could vote for members of the House of Commons, and not even then unless they paid a rental of from fifty to two hundred dollars. It was the poor man's duty to toil, and stint, and suffer in silence the inevitable evils of his lot, but never to utter a word, or cast a vote for the removal of those evils. But a change has come, and little by little the Englishman has become partially emancipated from the thralldom of those early times. In this favored land of ours, no such hardships and privations have ever been endured. And yet in our own State there remained relics of ancient English injustice until 1835. Up to that time the representation in the Legislature was not according to population, but by counties, while a half-dozen boroughs—Salisbury among the rest—had the privilege of electing one member of the Legislature. By this rule a small county in the east had an equal voice with the largest county of the west. Nor could any one hold office except by taking oath that he did not believe anything contrary to the doctrines of the Protestant Religion—thus excluding Catholics and Jews from office.

4. Previous to this century there were many needless and cruel severities in the laws of civilized nations that have been recently mitigated. It has been customary to ridicule the severity of Puritan laws, and to hold up the "Blue Laws of Connecticut" to obloquy, as if they were as bloody as the code of Draco. In a little book in my library, entitled, "Blue Laws of Connecticut," I find a chapter headed, "Capital Crimes." In that chapter there are enumerated fourteen offenses to be punished with death; each of the fourteen, except one are exactly the offenses to which the laws of Moses affixed the death penalty. And that is all there is in the "Blue Law" charge. But in a book just published, written by an Englishman, I read that English law, till of late years, recognized two hundred and twenty-three capital offenses. And these laws are not the bloody legacy of the dark ages, but one hundred and fifty-six of them have no register origin than the reigns of the Georges. Not only murder, rape, arson, and burglary, as with us, were punishable with death, but injuring Westminster bridge—dismissing oneself on the highway, cutting down young trees, shooting a rabbit, stealing five shillings' worth of goods, stealing anything from a bleach-field, etc., all received the same dread penalty by English law. Men were hanged by the score, and by fifties at Newgate and Tyburn. Chas. Wesley records that he one day preached a "condemned sermon" to twenty persons about to suffer the death penalty. Besides the jails in which prisoners—including debtors—were confined were horrible dens. Lord Cockburn said they were most atrocious, and that the very breath of them almost struck down any stranger who entered their dismal doors. Of the jail called the "Heart of Midlothian," he says: "One week of that dirty, fetid, cruel torture-house was a severer punishment than a year of our worst modern prison. In modern days prisoners are treated with kindness, sometimes almost excessive, furnished with food and beds, and the jails are warmed with furnaces in winter. With us the death penalty is limited to a few atrocious crimes. Even in these extreme cases, every facility is furnished to mitigate, or commute the penalty. If there is an error to-day, it is on the side of too great tenderness towards the criminal classes.

5. Of the social refinement, and decline of the times of one hundred years ago, not much that is favorable can be said. The reader of Shakespeare, Fielding, Smollet, and others, not excepting Swift and Pope, will not have a high opinion

of the refinement of an age in which such books were written, and read in the social circle without a blush. In the beginning of this century in England, looks of the grossest indecency were exposed for sale, side by side, with Bibles and Prayer Books. Indecent songs were sold without restraint, and sung at social gatherings by the wives of respectable tradesmen without any sense of impropriety. What we would call a general coarseness of manners and language prevailed. Profane swearing was the constant practice of gentlemen. They swore at each other for the sake of emphasis. They swore at their inferiors to secure prompt obedience. The chaplain cursed the sailors to secure their attention to his admonitions. Ladies swore orally and in their letters. Lord Braxfield swore at a lady for not playing whist skillfully, and then apologized by saying that he thought, for the moment, it was his wife. Esquire, a splendid lawyer, swore on the bench. Lord Thurlow swore on the bench. The King swore sweetly, and complimented the weather, a good dinner, or a fine horse with an oath. Society clothed itself with cursing, and no doubt, by reason of swearing, the land was made to mourn. And yet it was a hospitable age—more hospitable than this epoch of selfishness. But its hospitality was as rude as its manners. The entertainer expected his guest to testify his appreciation of his hospitality, not only by eating heartily, but by beastly intoxication. The supreme, crowning evidence that an entertainment was successful, was not given till the guests dropped one by one off their chairs and were slumbering peacefully on the floor, till the servants removed them. Of course, this was not a universal practice, but it was countenanced and encouraged in society of the highest tone. Many men of fashion lived after this style—a style that reached down and contaminated the lower ranks of society. And yet there were many good people who did not swear, pure people who used no indecent language, sober people who kept themselves unspotted from the world. But they were only a little flock—a handful of sheep in the wilderness.

6. If I had time I might depict the methods of travel, and the manufacturing implements and machinery of the last century. I can but glance at this subject. It was before the day of the steamboat, the railroad locomotive, and the electric telegraph. It was the day of sailing vessels, stage coaches, and horse mails. On horseback a man might travel thirty or forty miles a day, or by stage seven or eight miles an hour. It took the despatches of Wellington concerning the battle of Waterloo, by the fastest available means, three days to reach London. Lord Campbell once travelled from Edinburgh to London in seventy-two hours; but his friends warned him of his danger by telling him of some persons they knew who had died of mere rapidity of motion, by travelling at such a rash speed. Think of that, ye who have travelled at the rate of fifty miles, or more, in an hour! A voyage from Leith to London, sometimes took six weeks, and the Atlantic might be crossed in one month, or in three, according to the weather. The germ of many of the great mechanical forces was in existence a hundred years ago, but had not gone into use. Watts had discovered the power of steam, but Fulton had not yet arisen to apply it to navigation. The tramway had been employed, but the railroad belongs to our century. Franklin's hand-press could print two hundred and fifty sheets in an hour, but the great Power Press with a capacity of thirty thousand sheets an hour is not yet fifty years old. A hundred years ago the diligent woman still laid her hands to the spindle and the distaff, producing cloth in a manner not very different from the methods employed to make the linen that enveloped Egyptian mummies, 4,000 years ago. Arkwright invented the spinning frame in 1769, and Crompton the spinning mule in 1775. Cartwright devised the power loom in 1787 and Whitney the cotton gin in 1793. But the world was not ready to use them. Working men had a strong antipathy against them and demolished them whenever they could. Franklin had demonstrated the identity of the subtle fluid of the Leyden jar with the lightning of heaven, but no Morse had yet arisen to send this swift-winged messenger as the herald of human thought. That was reserved for our day. The last century knew that gas was combustible, but they lighted their houses with candles, and their streets—if at all—with the oil of the whale. Kerosene oil and electric lights, even the calcium, or Drummond light, were all unknown in those days.

7. Of Popular Education and the various humane institutions of modern days we will find but the faint beginnings a hundred years ago. It is true that there was a great revival of learning, along with the Reformation of religion in the 16th century. But it was rather the higher learning, classical and philosophical, and not the general diffusion of intellectual light that was revived. The masses of mankind still slumbered in illiteracy. Governments, as such, took no steps towards the education of the people. At the beginning of this century it was observed that one third of the men in England, and one half of the women who came to get married could neither read nor write. An examination of wills and other documents of the last century, in our Court House, will show an astonishing number of reputable citizens of Rowan who made their mark, instead of signing their names. Moore's History of N. C., asserts that there was not a school in the Province previous to 1767. As present about three-fourths of the white population over ten years of age can read. Most of the other States are in advance of North Carolina in this respect. Turn-

ing to Europe we find a system of schools provided in every nation. In Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland, compulsory attendance at school is required of all children between certain ages, and soon there will not be a single person of sound mind, in all those nations unable to read. In Finland the whole population can read already. Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Russia, do not compel attendance, but most of them make liberal provision for general education. All this has come about in less than a hundred years.

In regard to humane institutions, similar progress has been made. As late as the last century, the insane were regarded as possessed by the devil, and every thing was done to make the home of the intrusive demon undesirable. In 1788, George III, of England was subjected to harsh treatment in his insanity, and was actually struck by a brutal attendant. But in 1830 one brave English Physician Dr. Conolly, gained a triumph over the harsh traditions of the past. Since then such progress has been made as by kindness and firmness to charge the very types of this disease. In other departments of suffering and misfortune similar advances have been made. London has more than five hundred charitable institutions, supported by five millions of dollars, voluntarily contributed by benevolent persons. And so it has been over the civilized world. Human kindness for the unfortunate has been aroused, as never before, in the history of our race. But time demands that I should leave this interesting subject. Those who wish to find a compendious view of these subjects, generally reliable, will find it in McKenzie's "Nineteenth Century," which has been freely used in compiling the foregoing facts. But there are several other cheering facts that must be mentioned in the close of this discourse.

8. The first of these is the modern revival of experimental and personal religion. In all ages God has had his faithful ones who lived apart from the world. But there were times when personal religion appeared to be generally sunk beneath a mass of formalism, indifference, Moderatism—sometimes of Pelagianism and socialism. Such a period existed a hundred years ago. The life and spirit of the Reformation age, and of Puritan zeal and spirituality had decayed. But through all this country Revivals blessed the people near the beginning of the century. Much of this awakening, under God, is to be attributed to the fervor and zeal of the "people called Methodists." The church from which they came out, and which did not justly appreciate them and all the other churches, have received a great blessing from the emphasis which they have given to the doctrine of an experimental change of heart, and of a spiritual regeneration, in order to salvation. Not that other churches did not hold these doctrines, but that they were in danger of being overlooked, in the zeal for orthodoxy, church order, or forms of administration and discipline.

9. Another special characteristic of this century is the revival of the Mission Spirit. The last command of the Savior was to go into the world and preach the gospel to every creature. The early church obeyed that command, nor was it ever entirely forgotten. But one hundred years ago it was practically disregarded by the great body of the Protestant churches. When in 1795 some good men invited the church of Scotland to favor Foreign Missions, she declined it. When Robert Hall, in 1796, wished to go as a Missionary to Bengal the East India Company refused permission. When young Carey, the Baptist Minister of Leicester, a few years before, proposed in an Association to consider the duty of sending missionaries to the heathen, a venerable minister told him to sit down—if the Lord willed the heathen converted, he would find means to convert them. But Carey would not be still. He wrote, and preached, and prayed for Foreign Missions, and in 1792 took up a collection for the cause, which amounted to sixty-six dollars. Thus arose the Baptist Missionary Society, first-born of all our Great Missionary Associations. Next year Carey went himself to India. Others followed. All the churches engaged in the work, until, not India, but China, Japan, Siam, Africa, and the Islands of the sea have been visited and the Gospel planted in them. This is mostly the work of the last sixty years. Great Britain now sends out one thousand missionaries and expends \$3,000,000 annually for their support. The Continental churches employ four hundred missionaries and expend \$600,000 to sustain them. America contributes 550 men and gives \$1,500,000, in all there are 2000 Protestant missionaries in heathen land, supported by an annual contribution of \$5,000,000. In India alone, in 1872 there were 320,000 native Christians. There are probably 500,000 to-day. If atheism has entirely disappeared from the from the Sandwich Islands in the last 50 years. The heathens of South Africa have been christianized, and many other tribes of Africa have received the gospel.

10. Another glorious movement of the last hundred years is the Sunday school work. It was just a hundred years ago a certain kind of Sunday school work in Gloucester, England. The little seed there planted has sprung up, borne fruit and multiplied with amazing rapidity. Harvest after harvest has been reaped and new fields have been sowed. This branch of Christian work has secured the best and holiest talent of the Protestant churches. In this day, not to be a Sunday school worker, if the way be open, is almost to cast suspicion upon one's Christian profession, and to suggest the presence of spiritual sloth and indifference. Another great achievement of this age is the Temperance Reform. It is pecu-

liarily the child of the 19th century. Of course, drunkenness has been forbidden since the days of Noah's transgression, and prohibition was divinely imposed on the Jewish Priesthood. But not until the present century have the eyes of the world been opened to the ravages of this gigantic evil. And it is in the present generation that enlightened statesmen have been led to consider the evil in its social, civil and economical aspects. It is a source of gratification to learn that 50,000 of the most intelligent and virtuous of the voters of North Carolina, and 300,000 of her intelligent women are ready and anxious to wipe out this terrible curse from society by legal enactment. The influence of these Christians and patriots is no idle thing. It will be felt in time. It is simply a question of time, an end to be labored for and prayed for, until the eyes of all our people shall be opened to the light of truth and christian charity. Perhaps the 20th century will reap the harvest which the patriots and Christians of the 19th have sowed in hope.

12. The last, but not the least encouraging symptom of this age is the rise of the bands called "Young Men's Christian Associations." This is an institution intended to bring healthful moral, religious social influences to bear upon young men, under the control and direction of young men. Though it is still in its infancy, it has already done much good, and if its original aims are strictly pursued, it is calculated to be an incalculable blessing to the world. I recommend it to the sympathy, the assistance and the prayers of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ.

I have thus shown in twelve distinct departments of labor and progress, that it is not wise to prefer the former days to the days in which our lot has fallen. For all these reasons, as well as many more, we are called upon to-day to render thanks to the Gracious and Sovereign Disposer of all things.

In closing I call your attention to the North Carolina Orphan Asylum. In it are gathered hundreds of children deprived of their parents, and who are dependent upon the kindness of the Christian and benevolent people of the State, for their subsistence, and for the education and moral training that will make them happy and useful citizens of this Commonwealth. You know the character of the Institution—you know the faithful and efficient Superintendent. In addition to our tribute of vocal and heartfelt praise and thanksgiving to God, let us now make an offering in money to be expended in clothing, supporting and educating the orphans of the State in the Asylum at Oxford.

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1881.

Congress meets Dec. 5th.

Thanks for the "Durham Record," giving an early report of the proceedings of the Methodist Conference, recently in session there.

The Democrats have a majority in each branch of the New York Legislature, but the Governor is a republican, armed with the veto, and thus the State is virtually in the hands of the Republicans.

Well thought of.—The Oxford Torch-light proposes that Gen. Hancock should be invited to visit Atlanta. Truly, a contrast between him and Sherman.

The East River Bridge will require 6,700 tons of steel work to complete it. The original estimate was 3,000 tons, and the addition of 1,200 tons more is rendered necessary to fit it for bearing more than was at first intended.

The Raleigh News & Observer says Mr. Ed. Fasnach, a Swiss gentleman, has an establishment near Raleigh for the production of silk worm eggs, large quantities of which he ships to Philadelphia and to France, finding it more profitable than to make silk. He gets from \$3 to \$6 the ounce for eggs, whereas cocoons bring from \$1 to \$1.50 per pound.

A new disease has broken out among the horses in New York city, by which about 1/4 of the horses have been disabled. It commences in the nose and eyes, causing them to matter; and if not arrested, becomes a typhoid pneumonia. Horses have died within 16 hours after the first symptoms. Some recover in a few days and others not in weeks. Moderate use and the free use of stimulants and tonics are relied on to cure.

The British navigator and Commander Cheyne, delivered a very interesting lecture in New York last week, on his recent Arctic Explorations, exhibiting some of the best illustrations of scenes yet given. He proposes the use of balloons after reaching the coal deposits on Smith's Sound, 500 miles in a direct line from the Pole.

Water for Fuel is not a new idea—it is the decomposition of water in association with carbon, forming combustible gases of which hydrogen is the chief. The New York Tribune announces that a locomotive is now in process of construction at Patterson, N. J., to be run by the consumption of gas made from water: in other words, the new engine is to be run without the burning of either wood or coal. The Scientific American, the best authority on such subjects, is of the opinion that the result of the experiment may afford a useful hint on the use of naphtha fuel in places when it is more needed than on a locomotive.

"WINE OF CARDUI" makes rosy cheeks and clear complexions.

At Theo. F. Klutz's.

An attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia is reported under date of London, Nov. 25. It was to be accomplished by sending up in a balloon, a quantity of explosives to be dropped within the precincts of the Czar and family's residence. Every thing was ready for the experiment when discovered. Numerous arrests, some of prominent families, were made shortly afterwards.

Captain Ericsson gave an exhibition of his torpedo boat Destroyer at Hoboken, Nov. 14. The torpedo is fired by electricity from a gun three or four feet under water, and sends a projectile of 25 feet in length, charged with 300 lbs. dynamite at the rate of 300 feet in three seconds, striking and exploding according as the manager desires. It was considered a decided success and very much astonished the savans who were present on invitation to see it operate.

The Railroad Commissioners, Vance, Jarvis and Worth, having at last agreed to the extension of time asked for by the proprietors of the Western N. C. R. R., which also secures to them a bonus of 99 days for the completion of their contract it is not likely there will be any more trouble on the subject. Maj. Wilson has said he would have the road finished to Point Rock by about the middle of December, and is pushing it with every probability in his favor. The work on Ducktown branch has also been pushed with an energy which leaves no room to doubt that the present owners are not only fully determined to hold on to the Road, but to complete in strict compliance with the terms of the purchase.

A lady near Greensboro, who has been annoyed by some one trying to get into her house, was on the watch Saturday night, and gave the enemy a shot which took effect, though the fellow escaped.—Tribune.

Guiteau is allowed to appear as counsel in his own defence. It is a constitutional right and he makes the most of it, giving the Court a great deal of trouble, and delaying the business of the trial. He is irrepressible, having something to say on every point and question.

A trial package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge. At Theo. F. Klutz's.

CORN! Corn!! Corn!!!

I will sell at public sale, on the 20th of December, 1881, at my plantation near Tylgaira Church, Rowan County, 9 miles from Salisbury, 500 Bushels CHOICE CORN, in the crib. J. G. MCCONAGHEY.

SALE OF LAND!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county, I will sell on the 21 day of January, 1882, on the premises, at public auction, a tract of land containing about 174 acres, adjoining the lands of Jno. Litzker, Aaron Goodnight, S. Overcash and others, the same being the land willed by Daniel Overcash to Silas S. Overcash, and on which the late Polly Overcash lived. Terms, one-half cash and the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. from date of sale—bond and approved security.

G. R. OVERCASH, Com'r. November 17, 1881. 6:56

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and have no need of a man. Ready to start. If you want a business at which you can make good pay all the time you wish, write for particulars to H. BAXTER & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE!

All persons having claims against the estate of Mary E. West, dec'd., are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of November, 1882, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. C. West, Adm'r. November 15th, 1881. 6:51-pd

Breach of Trust.

The public is warned against a man calling himself M. A. BROWN, of Rowan county, who obtained possession by fraud of one of my cotton gin patents for filing in suits. He will probably represent that he has the right to use the machine, but he has no such right. As it is covered by patent No. 22,844, in my possession. The public is warned against employing him as a user of my machine, as it will claim my rights in such cases of trespass. J. M. BAKER.

640 ACRES

LAND FOR SALE!

Having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, &c., of Richard Lowery, dec'd., I will offer for sale at the Court of the testator, on Monday the 21st day of January, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Salisbury.

640 Acres of Valuable Land. This land lies about three miles west of Salisbury, immediately on the Lincolnaton Road, and much of it valuable farming land. It is justly regarded as very desirable. Parties desiring further information can get it by addressing the undersigned or by calling on him at his office in Salisbury.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, note and good security with interest from date of sale on deferred payments. J. W. MAUNEY, Adm'r., &c. Nov. 16, 1881. Salisbury, N. C.

NOTICE—Persons having claims against the estate of Richard Lowery, dec'd., are notified to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 18th day of November, 1882.

J. W. MAUNEY, Adm'r., &c. Nov. 16, 1881. 5:6t

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the Scientific American, a large and influential illustrated weekly paper. \$3.20 a year, shows the Patent Office, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Send for it. Patent Agents, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

SPECIAL!

From to-day we will commence reducing our LARGE FALL STOCK OF GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

CLOTHING AND SHOES

Will be sold regardless of cost. Just received a lot of FOSTER'S PATENT LACE KID GLOVES, In Black and Colors. If you want a GOOD CARPET

Now is the time to get it. We have a large line of Fresh Samples Super Extra and Three-Ply to select from. JONES, McCUBBINS & CO.

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF NEW GOODS

Which are Handsome and Complete in all the Departments. DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, SHOES AND BOOTS THAT WE WARRANT.

CLOTHING

SHIRTS AND HATS VERY CHEAP. Flour, Meats, Sugars, TEAS, SYRUPS, POTATOES, &c., to be had. Try us.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF STOCK FEED.

See us before you buy, as we have one thousand things we can not tell you of here. COME AND SEE. Sept. 28, 1881.

CHRISTMAS AT KLUTZ'S!

PRESENTS for Old Folks and Young Folks, for Rich Folks and Poor Folks, for Big Folks and Little Folks.

The most magnificent line of Christmas Goods ever brought to Salisbury.

Elegant Box Papers 10 cts. to \$3.50. Picture Books 1 cent to \$3.50. Perfumeries 10 cts. to \$5.00. Christmas Cards 1 ct. to \$1.00.

Autograph Albums 10 cts. to \$2.00. Photograph Albums 20 cts. to \$5.00. Pearl Card Cases, Toilet Sets, Vases, Games, Puzzles, Checker Boards, Scrap Books, Family Bibles, Hymn Books, Mirrors, Toy Paints, Gilt Eggs, Poets, &c., &c. Whatever you do, don't buy your Christmas Goods until you have called at KLUTZ'S Drug Store.

THEY HAVE COME

AND CAN BE SEEN AT A. PARKER'S STORE!

I mean the Largest Lot of New Toys, Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Musical Instruments for Children, China Toys from 5 cents to \$5. Toilet Sets and Vases to match.

CONFECTIONS!

Fine assortment of French Candies, Plain Candies, Sugar Fruits and Toys, Citron, Currants, Raisens, Cocoa Nuts, and assorted Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Jellies, Canned Goods, Mince Meat.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, FULL LINE.

Sugar and Coffee, and everything else in the grocery line. Do not forget the place.—Prices as low as the lowest.

A. PARKER,

Administrator's Notice!

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Jas. H. HARRIS, deceased, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 5th of December, next, 95 acres of Land, lying on either side of the Gold Hill road, 5 miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Zack. Levery, Ed. Bane and others. Terms made known on day of sale. W. H. H. HARRIS, Adm'r. Rowan county, N. C., Oct. 31st, 1881. 3:1m

NOTICE!

Owing to infirm health and the absolute necessity existing to lead a life free from exposure and fatigue as possible, I will hereafter confine my practice to my office, Monday the 5th of December, next, 95 acres of Land, lying on either side of the Gold Hill road, 5 miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Zack. Levery, Ed. Bane and others. Terms made known on day of sale. W. H. H. HARRIS, Adm'r. Rowan county, N. C., Oct. 31st, 1881. 3:1m

DRESS MAKING.

The undersigned will resume her former business at her old home, and respectfully solicits work. She is well supplied with latest styles and patterns. Will rely on paper cut patterns, used as directed and expect to give satisfaction. Mrs. M. H. FRANKS. Nov. 14th, 1881. 1m

DR. JOHN WHITEHEAD will continue to do as heretofore, a general town and country practice.

Nov. 11, 1881. 3:1m

Subscribe for Carolina Watchman,

only \$1.50 per year in advance.