APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Congress has passed a new apportion bill, and it is gratifying to note that it adgments the power of the Southern States in the electoral college, if they will stand together as heretofore. The Richmond Dispatch presents the following:

"With the number fixed at 325 the South retains the electoral power it had prior to the recent census, because with gon or Nevada a united Southern vote will still elect a President, giving him 201 yotes-that is, 153 Southern votes ; New The South has, moreover, a greater comthe Northern vote of 204 than it was 41 out of a Northern vote of 187. Another fact to be considered is that the increase at the North is in probable Democratic tions of the same. For example, while Western New York loses Eastern New York gains.'

He cannot be a very good Southern Democrat who undervalues the importance of these facts.

SENATOR VANCE'S SPEECH.

We commence in this paper the publication of Senator Vance's recent speech in the United States Senate on the Bill proposing to taise a commission of experts to revise the tariff system, and report on the changes thought to be advisable. The Senator does not confine himself rigidly to the proposition of the bill, but grapples the general subject of the present tariff as it affects the people of the country, and exhibits in a lucid style its oppressive and unjust character. We patrons of the Watchman to make an exgiving more in any one than will suit the convenience of most men to read without less of time, preferring this method to the one of making extracts. Senator Vance has evidently bestowed much lasuch universal and weighty character ry man in the country.

with both the Democratic and Republican know when election day comes? party-thinks the former has failed to It will be wise in the leaders, it seems meet public expectation, and the latter is to us, if in regarding the policy of a given a crusade against the Democratic party,himself.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.—Our present system of County government has worked well for a number of years. It has fully met the requirements of the people—has benefitted diplomacy by others. Neither of these all and damaged no interest public or prifine words will in the least mean that it vate. It has been of incalculable value to was true; and nothing that is not true about 30 eastern counties of the State and can possibly be good." economical to all. And yet there will be an attempt made to destroy it. Men who are mest anxious to pull down the works tried and proved, should be able to show wiser and better works of their own to commend them. It is a good rule to let well enough alone. It is bad enough to have to doctor a sick horse,-none but a ninny would drench a well one.

T. D. Carter, it will be remembered, set up a claim to the Western N. C. R. R., en a sheriff's deed. The case came up before | nue laws, Mr. Vance said : Judge Dick in Chambers, at Greensboro, on the 14th, says the Patriot, and was dismiseagainst him.

Episcopal church, South, died at Charles- legislation which have injured the minor- but robbery. ton, S. C., a few days ago. His demise is ity section to the benefit of the majority

The appointment of Judge Seymour in the place made vacant by the death of equal and unjust legislation. Judge Brooks, has been confirmed, to the entire satisfaction of this section.

There is a bill before Congress for the purpose of putting an end to the subletting of mail contracts; and from present indications some such bill will pass.

The present tariff affords strong protection to wool-growers, but why should it

signal service embezzler, claim that a present. This is how, remarks the St. they are found out, always try to intimi- ed the lion's share. date the prosecuting officers and witnesses. This is why the star-route prosecuare defeated.

Rocks and Breakers.

Vilmington Star.

The Democratic papers are splitting up decidely on the county government question. Some eastern papers take the western view, but we fail to note any western papers taking the eastern view. The Star has intimated its position, and at this time we do not propose to enter at any great length upon a discussion of the merits of the question. The Democratic party professes to be guided by principle. was governed by principle when the systhe aid of New York, New Jersey and Ore- tem of the county government was adopted, what has occurred in the history of our State to overturn that principle? Has York, 36; New Jersey, 9; and Oregon, 3. not the system been a blessing to many New Hanover, Edgecombe and Greene, others counties been much favored under States, and especially in Democratic por- stealings occurred f Have not the expenses been reduced greatly? Has not the this clamor about robbing the people of power f Who elected magistrates, judges, &c., under the old system before the war, when parties were pure, strictly economical, and dishonest officials almost unheard of? If magistrates must be elected by the people else they will be robbed, what about the robbery of having postmasters, most important officers, who can pry into the secrets of the people or handle more or less of their funds, appointed in Washington? What about revenue

officers being appointed, and so on? As we said the party made the change

propitiate Mott's District, at the expense of the great central counties and the East, bor on this speech, and it is a subject of leads the Democratic party to a changeto a return to the old Radical practice that it should be read as a whole by eve- that robbed the people of hundreds of thousands of dollars, nay, of more than more than a million-what will happen ? Gen. T. S. Clingman is out in a letter re- Whilst Mott's voters may be propitiated in plying to the newspaper articles which part, how will it be with the voters in the have recently appeared concerning his po- afflicted and threatened counties? Will litical attitude. The General is displeased not thousands be so neutralized as not to

We will give the General's letter soon, tho extract from a book written for children, General's letter to justify the conclusion remarkably clever "Child's History of all the emoluments and riches of the Rethat he proposes to join the Republicans in England," written for his own children, occurs this judicious reflection, that North that conclusion has been reached outside Carolina politicians of the Democrat parof anything authorized by the gentleman ty would do well to read carefally and digest inwardly. It runs thus:

> "You may perhaps hear the cunning and promise-breaking of King Henry the First called 'policy' by some people and

> > THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF

Hon. Zebulon B. Vance in the United State Senate, February 14, 1882.

On the bill to previde for the appointment of a commission to investigate the the material progress of the South and to question of the tariff and internal reve-Mr. President-

The tendencies of all democratic societies centration of exclusive privileges in the is just taxation. FLOODS.—New Orleans, Feb. 19—Arkansas City is inundated. Trains have stopped.
Great disaster to planters between Memphis
and Vicksburg—lands flooded and cattle
and hogs drowned. The mischief extends
all along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers,
as high up as Kentucky and Cincinnati.

AMOney levied on each citizen for the
support of the government in proportion
to his ability to pay, in such manner as
to put most money into the treasury and
with the Supreme Court. Common sense agrees
with the Supreme Court. "It
is none the less robbery because it is done
to the minority section, and appropos
to this ability to pay, in such manner as
to put most money into the treasury and
with the Supreme Court. "It
is none the less robbery because it is done
to the pending bill of the Senator from
the United States is traveling that road
support of the government in proportion
to his ability to pay, in such manner as
to put most money into the treasury and
with the Supreme Court. "Ommon sense agrees
with the Supreme Court. "It
is none the less robbery because it is done
to the pending bill of the Senator from
the United States is traveling that road
with both certainty and rapidity. A difference of domestic institutions, modes of
to put most money into the treasury and
with the Supreme Court. Common sense agrees
with the Supreme Court. "It
is none the less robbery because it is done
to the pending bill of the Senator from
to the pending bill of the Senator from
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the United States is traveling that road
with the Supreme Court. "It
is none the less robbery because it is done
to the pending bill of the Senator from
to the pending bill of the Senator from
Now, Mr. President, having as I trust
the benefit of a particular class of men at
the United States is traveling that road
with the Supreme Court.

Now, Mr. President, having as I trust
to not the government in proportion
to the s noted with tokens of respect throughout monstrate by facts and figures that the I shall submit to the Senate. section. I think I shall be able to desuperiority of the one section to the other in wealth, education and material progress is due in a great measure to this un-

In the first place, there was and is the public domain. Perhaps no people on earth ever possessed such a rich and happily situated expanse of virgin lands. They were the common property of the people and were in a great part the free gift of some of the original States of the bill as it passed the House at that production. the Union, notably of Virginia and North time? Carolina, who generously contributed this great wealth to aid the government in paying the price of our independence. That portion not so contributed was acprotect this interest and raisers of cattle?

quired by the common blood and treasure; afford none to the raisers of cattle?

quired by the common blood and treasure; and chiefly through the statesmenship of defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore ordered perior to all others. the South. It would seem, therefore, that it is almost impossible that this "common property" should have I want to say, sir, that in my opinion them in any thing like compact form.

I want to say, sir, that in my opinion them in any thing like compact form. The friends of Captain Howgate, the been used for the common benefit; either prohibitory protection, as it is called, is They crowd upon the mind. forthcoming itemized account will implibeen divided equally among the States, Congress instead of upon Black Heath enable them to pay higher wages; but as at the office of the Clerk of the Superior cate many others in various degrees of or it should have been granted to actual Common. There is more of civilization in to whether they do pay higher wages or Court of Rowan county, at the Court House

ern States have received 4,405,986 acres; vs. The City of Topeka, 20 Wallace. By the Tariff of 1861 duties on imports

the establishment and support of schools, is what they say, among other things : the Northern States have received from

value of county scrip gone up? Who is lie treasury. The same shameful partial- the absolute disposition and unbounded injured really by it? Is it not clap-trap ity has been observed from the foundation control of even the most democratic deof the government to the present day. pository of power, is after all but a des-For purposes of public buildings, light- potism. houses, armories and arsenals, navy-

nal improvements within the Northern sovereignty minus only those which she And this brings me to the consideration States the government has expended has granted by the Constitution to the of the question, who is an American lacan be little wonder that the northern adopted by that body:

that it should receive most. This is only an apparent, not a real, state of facts. It would be a poor compliment to the statesmenship of the North to say, while it was successful in absorbing the public property by the direct and brutal force of numbers, it was incapable of that ingenious legislation which insidiously bleeds to death one class or section for the benefit of another. No better scheme for this purpose, nor one more plausible and absolutely false in its pretenses, was ever devised than the existing tariff on foriegu imports, the burdens of which fall most heavily on the agricultural people of the South. Of all the unjust and unequal legislation ever enacted by Congress this is the most unjust and unequal; of all the causes which have operated to prevent keep the people poor, this tariff for pro-tection, so called, is and has been most potent. I think the following propositions

are correct and can be maintained: 1. Money levied upon the people fo ed. Carter's claim is held to be entirely worthless, the law and facts all being of the government at the expense of the support of the government in properminority; and secondly toward the con- tion to the ability of each citizen to pay,

hands of the few. The Government of 3. Money levied on each citizen for the

These are the propositions that I pronose to maintain in the few remarks which Mr. Morrill, Will the Senator from

North Carolina permit me to ask him a question ? Mr. Vance. Certainly, sir. Mr. Morrill. I think the Senator was a

it should have been sold and the proceeds the legislation of Dick Turpin and of Sixplaced in the Treasury, or it should have teen String Jack, levied in the Halls of criminality. Names are withheld for the settlers from all the States without dis- the one than in the other, but there is less not is a very different question. The cen- in Salisbury, on or before Monday the 27th tinction. Neither was done. How they of manhood. The one sneakingly evades sus of 1860, under an average tariff duty day of March, 1882, and answer the comhave been disposed of is matter of history. the ten commandments, and the other of 19 per cent. showed that the ratio of plaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is

In Mr. Spofford's American Almanac Now, sir, our fathers provided in the an average tariff duty of over 43 per answer the said complaint, the plaintiff will the statistics are compiled showing how Constitution, under which we live and cent. labor was only 181 per cent, As to apply to the Court for the relief demanded tions are delayed and all inquiries into and I propose to refer briefly to that should be absolute equality and free trade statistics of the totality of our manufacthe public domain has been disposed of, which we are supposed to obey, that there 1880 I have not been able to obtain the ie the complaint. the rascalistes of Hayes' administration compilation. For the construction of between all the States of this Union; and tures, but I find from a tabulated state-

ed directly from the government 32,488,- restriction on the trade between these as to the woolens and cottons for that 806 acres; while for similar purposes the States and foreign natious except such as year, labor in cotton is only about 22 or South has received 12,365,351 acres. Rail- may be necessary to raise revenue to sup- 23 per cent. of the cost of production against road corporatoins in the North have re- port the Government, to provide for the 16% in 1860, and in wool not so much; while ceived for building railroads 139,341,000 common defense and promote the general in iron it is to-day less than 19 per cent. acres; while a single Southern corpora- welfare. To this extent is the decision under an average tariff, I suppose, on iron tion, if indeed the Southern Pacific Rail- which has been more than once quoted articles of about 75 per cent. There is road can be so called, has received 9,520,- here of the Supreme Court of the United no getting around or evading these stern 000. For constructing canals, the North- States in the case of the Loan Association figures.

while the Southern States have received When any Senator on the othet side com- were more than doubled, and yet abso-For educational purposes the partiality Fry) was disposed to do the other day, the total cost of production was 11 per is still worse, and the inequality is still that we use hard terms when we style cent. less than under the tariff of 1846; more glaring, and should put to shame protective legislation "robbery," I want and since that the slight increase that has every man who is disposed to boast that him to understand that the term is not been made does not near keep pace with It ought to be equal to doing right. If it the people of the North are so much bet- mine but it is the term used by the Su- the increase in the tariff. Who has reter educated than those of the South. For preme Court of the United States. Here ceived the increased price paid for manu-

received but 6,434,446 acres, more than power of the government on the property where it went. I think it went into the important sections? Have not Craven and eleven acres to one of this 'common of the citizen and with the other bestow it plethoric pockets of the manufacturers property." And yet the recipients of this upon favored individuals, to aid private themselves, and with it they have set up bounty taunt those who got it not with enterprises and build up private fortunes, newspapers to advocate the cause of

Nor has it been any better in the dis- held the lives, the liberty, and the prop- where I think this increased taxation has tribution of money directly from the publicity of its citizens subject at all times to gone.

canals, roads, railroads, and other inter- this Union, which has all the powers of ever.

section of the Union keeps ahead of the Resolved by the national tariff conven- tion was honestly divided between capisouthern. Is it to be wondered at that tion now assembled in New York City, That tal and labor, it would only "protect" a we who feel these inequalities so keenly the chief aim and purpose of a tariff on very small portion of "American labor," become a little restive under the gibes all foreign made fabrics and raw material and that protection would be at the exupon our ignorance and want of thrift, so not produced or existing in this country pense of the great remainder it is therefore called; that we refuse to fold our hands is for the protection of American labor a false claim. To show the utter hypocriand submit to it all with the meeknss of and to enable our manufacturers through sy of this cry of the capitalists, let us restill dishonest and unworthy of support, movement they do not entirely lose sight an Egyptian fellah? Are we to blame, do a tariff to pay higher wages to American fer to the manner in which they supply and that it would be better to destroy both. of the principle involved. We give an you think, for endeavoring to let the workingmen than they would be able to their demand for labor. They do not seworld know the truth that one section of de were they forced to compete with un- lect from the small protected class of the Union, having the physical power to protected foreign workingmen where la- their own countrymen, but they select rights that our workingmen enjoy.'

> But it may be said with regard to the bor in preference to the labor of any othpublic money—it cannot be said of the public domain—that as the North pays sound protectionist, and is now as it was plies. "Workingmen," says the Senator from our Agents, payable in Cotton next Fall. If there is no Agent at your Railroad most of it into the treasury it is but right in 1879, the first and chief duty of our from Vermont, "including every shipload of imigrants, have found acceptable em-Government.

This is a compendium of the whole question. In these few words are contained every specious pretext, every false pretense, every hypocritical howl, every communistic yelp ever uttered in behalf of the doctrine that the Government is bound to support a man who cannot support himself in the favorite occupation which he has chosen.

The Senator from Maine, without any disguise, came out the other day and avowed that he was for protection for protection's sake : that if there was not a single dollar of public debt, if there was not a single dollar of public revenue to be raised, nevertheless he was for protec-

of the United States, the highest tribunal in this land, has denounced the doctrine and any local pains. as robbery. There is not one single solitary word concerning revenue in those lection there was not one word concerning revenue in the speech of the Senator from Maine. It was all protection, pro-

tection, protection. Mr. President, when the Supreme Court denounced that as robbery, as a lawyer

Bishop Wightman, of the Methodist some of the inequalities of our national the expense of another is not taxation, shown, at least to any on that this kind of taxation is unconstitutional, let us examine briefly into its N ORTHCAROLINA IN THE SUPEclaims for patriotism and beneficence, of which it so foully boasts. In the first place, they say that protection increases C. C. Krider, Adm'r of Rosanna S. Cartner, the wages of labor and prevents our free workingmen from being compelled to compete with the panper labor of the Fredrick Cartner and others, Heirs at Law, world; second, that it builds up a home market, keeps our money at home, and member of the House of Representatives in this respect increases the national at the time of the passage of the tariff bill wealth; third, that the prosperity of the which passed the House in 1860 and pass- manufacturer is the prosperity of the peoat law of Mary Felker, dec'd, (their names ed the Senate in 1861. I desire to ask ple generally, and especially of conhim whether he did not vote to sustain sumers; and fourth, that it cheapens at law of Catharine Boston, (their names

Mr. Vance. I really cannot say now that is very new on the subject of the whether I did or not. It is possible that tariff, and that all the arguments and inci-I voted for that bill, but I do not think I deuts upon which I shall rely to refute ington Cartner, John Hartman and wife Sally, that it is almost impossible to arrange that publication be made for six successive

Louis News, that radical reformers, when I propose to show that the North obtain- openly defies them and takes the conseduction was 20 per cent. In 1870, under clerk for said county, and that if they fail to railroads the Northern States have receiv- in my opinion they did not provide for any ment made by the Senator from Vermont

plains, as the Senator from Maine (Mr. lutely the ratio of the cost of wages to facturers under the high tariff since 1861 "Beyond a cavil there can be no lawful According to the census, that increase the government 70,213,534 acers of public tax which is not laid for a public purpose. did not go into the pockets of the labor-lands, while the States of the South have • To lay with one hand the ers. Where did it go? I think I can tell 163 will be a majority of the new House (of 325) the South has 121, whereas under the last census 147 was a majority, of which the South had only 106. Hence it is easier to obtain 42 votes now out of the Northern vote of 204, than it was 41 ungenerous it is in him who is permitted "It must be conceded that there are taste and beauty which make the comthe present system? Has any one been to ride free, as a government dead-head, rights in every free government beyond fortless surroundings and the plain homes robbed by it? Have any oppressions and stealings occurred? Have not the expen-

> Even if the manufacturer did divide with his laborer, as he was enabled to do by the tariff, it must be remembered that the laborer himself is a consumer, and that while his wages were raised by the The gist of the decision in this imporyards, and marine hospitals, fortifications, tant case, which is too long to quote, is tariff every item that he consumes was &c., there have been expended in the that necessarily and inherently the power also raised by the tariff to the extent of Northern States \$136,774,518, while in of taxation in every government which is the average duty; so that the laborer who the borders of the Southern States there free is limited to those purposes which lived within a protected factory would be have been expended by the government are public in their nature, and can be left by the tariff just where he was found for similar purposes \$72,554,906, though made to extend to no others. If the pro- his increased wages consumed by the an equal, if not a greater, extent of sea- perty of the citizen could be taken for use increase in price of all the necessaries of coast to be defended is in the latter sec- of private persons and to promote private life. But to unprotected laborers, fully fortunes, why not his constitutional rights, five to one, it was pure taxation, unac-For purposes of rivers and harbors, his liberties, or his life; and if a State of companied by any compensation what-

\$59,661,010, while in the Southern States | Federal Government, cannot, as the court | borer that requires protection ? Accordfor similar purposes it has expended \$22,- say, levy such a tax in aid of private ing to the idea of the protectionists no from principle, or professed to do so. The 259,473. Of bonds of the government to fortunes and to build up the enterpirses man is a laborer and an American unless change has been of greatest advantage to aid in building northern railroads there of individuals, how can the Government he stands at a New England spindle, or the richest sections of the State, whilst have been issued \$78,926,732, while none of the United States, which has only lim- in a Pennsylvania iron-forge, or at some are aware that most readers of newspano one has been injured really by it.

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The readers of newspano one has been injured pers have an aversion to long articles and There is no reason but policy, pure and makes a grand total of money and bonds States through the constitution derive a only are entitled to the protection and are very apt to pass them by without simple for changing it. It is an attempt expended by the government for the de- power from the States which the court the fostering care of the Government. reading them. In order to induce the to propitiate the West, that cries for a velopment and protection of the North- says the States had not to give ? The masons, carpenters, joiners, railroad change, its interests are not injured real- ern States of \$275,362,260, against So this tax levied upon the property of a hands, canal diggers, miners, fellers of ception in this case, we shall present Senly, and when a change will be a great

set of Vance's expended in the Southly, and when a change will be a great

set of Vance's expended in the Southly, and when a change will be a great

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set of Vance's expended in the Southly, and when a change will be a great

set of Vance's expended in the Southator Vance's speech in three parts, not curse and burden to twenty or thirty public lands of 246,449,326 acres expend- up private fortunes," to use the language lands of the West, teamsters, herders, counties that pay more than half the ed for the benefit of the Northern States, of the court, is an unconstitutional tax. | millers, shoemakers, tinners, tanners, any 28,319,797 acres expended for the ben- Now, let us see what the present law ditchers, smiths, hod-carriers, personal One more point now. If a desire to fit of the Southern States. This does not was framed for, and what purpose it was servants, school masters, printers, paintake into account at all the fishing boun- intended to subserve. In addition to ters, plasterers, wheelwrights, carters ties and other drawbacks on taxation of what was said by its advocates at the and draymen, these and all other workwhich the North received the exclusive time of its passage, and to what is now ers too numerous to mention, who fill our benefit. When to all this is added the fact said in opposing its repeal or modifica- land with prosperity and furnish seventhat more than seven tenths of the emol- tion, I desire to refer to the authoritative eighths of our trade with the world-these, iments of public office have for twenty declaration of the national tariff conven- all so far from receiving any protection, years past been enjoyed by the northern tion recently assembled in the city of are taxed heavily as inferior beings on people; that fifty millions in pensions are New York. I presume that will be re-every thing they eat, drink, and wear to annually paid there, together with almost garded as good authority. Among other support the "American laborer" and to the whole interest of the public debt, there things the following resolutions were prevent his being undersold by a foreign pauper. So in fact and in truth, if protecwe cannot see much use in it. There is but that contains many lessons that gray nothing either in the words or tone of the heads may pender. In Charles Dickens' and seizes to itself with rapacious greed have not the civil, religious or political have not the civil, religious or political than the world; and they pay no more than the market price fixed by this uni-Resolved, That the protection of our la- versal competition. There is no restriction, tariff, or duty or whatever upon the

> ployment." [Continued next week.]

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" makes chills and fever impossible. For sale by Tho. F. Kluttz.

WHENCE COMES THE UNBOUNDED POPULARITY OF

Because they have proved themselves the Best External Remedy ever invented. They will cure asthma, Now, to begin with, the Supreme Court | colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia,

Applied to the small of the back resolutions, and to the best of my recol- they are infallible in Back-Ache, Nervous Debility, and all Kidney troubles; to the pit of the stomach they are a sure cure for Dyspepsia and

burn. Get ALCOCK'S, the only

RIOR COURT. ROWAN COUNTY. Plaintiff.

Defendants.

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

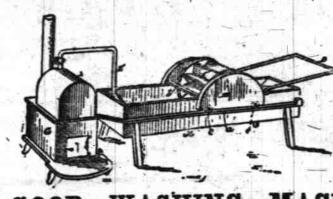
It appearing to the Court that the Heirs

being unknown to the plaintiff), the heirs being unknown to the plaintiff), the heirs at law of Margaret Mock, dec'd, (their names I am aware that I cannot say any thing being unknown to the plaintiff), and Henry Cartner, Sarah Emberson, John Emberweeks in the "Carolina Watchman," notifying the said defendants, and all the heirs With reference to the first claim, there at law of Rosanna S Cartner whose names

> This 2d day of February, 1882. J. M. HORAH, Clerk

Sup'r Court Rowan County.

SUCCESS AT LAST.



SALISBURY, N.C. T. J. MERONEY,

THIS MACHINE is a plain wooden tank lined with copper or galvanized iron with perforated pipes in the bottom for the admission of steam, with corrugated Roles made of same mettle, and of sufficient weight. This Roler gathers the air while pass. ing back and forth over the cloths, forcing air and water through the fabric. At same time the steam is thrown up through the perforated pipes underneath from the bottom of the tank. There are wooden strips between the pipes so as to protect them and form

a smooth bettom in the tank. The process is simple: any one can operate the machine. First, soap the cloths and distribute them evenly about four or five inches thick in the tank. Turn on enough water to cover them-turn on steam, and mover the Roler back and forth until the water s colored. Turn the valve and let the water pass off. Add fresh water, and repeat this three or four times, and you find the clothes are thoroughly washed without the slight est injury, for there is no rubbing process employed, the Roler having rounded edges so as to prevent any wear or cutting. A lace handkerchief can be washed as well as a bed quilt. This Machine is in operation at Meroney & Bros. Machine Shop, where they will be manufactured at as small a cost as possible. Any one having a steam boiler in operation can use one of my machines at small cost and with satisfactory results. One person can do they work of ten wash-women in one day and do the work better.

It is also a good wool-washer. State and County rights for sale by the Inventor.

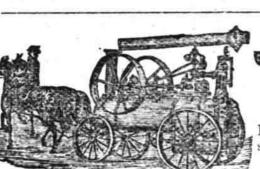
MERRYMANS' AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES

For Cotton, &c.

500 BAGS of this Standard Fertilizer on hand and ready for delivery. It has maintained the same high standard and given universal satisfaction for 20 years. It

ders by mail or otherwise so that we can place their names on our Books which will en

Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1882. sure delivery when called for. D. R. Julian is acting as Agt for us. Orders to him or ourselves will have prompt



J. R. KEEN & CO. SALISBURY, N. C.,

Manufacturers' Agents For the Sale of Engines and Boilers of all sizes & iles-NEW and SECOND HAND. Also-Saw Mills and Machinery generally.

Correspondence solicited. Sub-Agents wanted Mention where you saw this notice. in every town in the State.

Reports from all sections of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama sustain our claim that the

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S MANIPULATED GUANO

Is the BEST and Most Reliable and CHEAPEST Fertilizer in use, and that the

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S SUPERPPOSPHATE,

which we put out for the first time last season, has proved unexcelled by any Acid Phosphate on the Market. It is not necessary for us to say anything about these Fertilizers, as the reports which might be obtained from our agents, or ourselves, cover the whole subject, and will am-

Depot, get your merchant to order it.

WICOX, GIBBS & CO., Savannah, Ga., & Charleston, S. C.

BETTER STILL!

Alcock's Porous Plasters? KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN

ARE RECEIVING

WEW GOODS DAILY, AND ARE SELLING THEM VERY, VERY CHEAP AND AT

ONE PRICE TO

Our Dry Goods, Notion and Clothing Departments have all been supplied in the last week or two; and we offer them very low.

New Stock of Shirts and Underware; NEW LOT OF RUBBERS. SHOES AND BOOTS AS CHEAP AS ANY IN THE MARKET AND A LARGE ASSORTNENT.

We mean to feed you with the Beware of imitations that blister and Best Flour, Meats, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Buckwheat Flour, Hominy and Corn Starch,

Prunes, Tomatoes, Potatoes, &c., &c., That are to be had. We have as Fine Flour as is made in the United States. Full stock of Corn, Meal, Shorts and Bran.

New Supply of Glass and Table Ware. See us before you buy, as we have a thousand things not mentioned. Come and see

W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS,) E. F. TATUM, Salesmen. January 11th, 1882.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

A Spring Oats and RUST-PROOF!!

Wonderfully prolific. Will yield as high as from 75 to 150 bushels to the acre, and son, David Davault and wife Susan, Wash- one pound has produced as much as five bushels. These oats grow from 31 to 5 feet defendants in this cause, reside beyond the in height. In fact, they are said to be su-

For sale at ENNISS' Drug Store.

IMPROVE YOUR POULTRY!

Thorough-bred Plymouth Rocks, very large, fine layers and good mothers. They are in all respects the farmer's fowl. Eggs, \$1.00 per thirteen. Address LOCK BOX No. 250,

Subscribe for Carolina Watchman

only \$1.50 pr year in advance.

Salisbury, N. C.

Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of Rowan county to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Court-House

On Monday, 6th day of March, A. D., 1882, at 12 o'clock, M., all the Real

door in the town of Salisbury,

estate lately owned by Burton Craige, dec'd, situated partly within and partly without the corporate limits of the town of Salis bury, consisting of twenty-three acres, more or less, on which is the residence formerly occupied by said deceased and his family.

This property is very valuable, and will be divided into lots to suit the conve-

nience of purchasers. TERMS of sale—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one-third at the end of six months, and the balance at the end of nine months. Interest from day of sale on deferred payments. Title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

> MOSES L. HOLMES, Adm'r. of Burton Craige, dec's

Salisbury, N. C .. February 4th, 1682.