

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strayed!—\$10 Reward.

STRAYED from my place, 7 miles south of Salisbury, on the N. C. Railroad, the 31 of June last, a black Milch Cow, white on the back and belly; marked in the left ear with a crop and a hole. Also, a brown Cow, pretty old, and giving milk when she left. Also, a light-red Heifer, 2 years old, without mark. The brown cow was brought from Mocksville, and may have led the others in that direction in attempting to return to her old range. I will pay \$3.50 each for the recovery of the cattle. G. H. HELLIG. July 29th, 1868. w-3c30

University of Virginia.

THE 45th Session of this Institution will begin on the 1st day of Oct. 1868 and on the Thursday before the 4th of July 1869. The organization of the Institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science and in the professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering. Estimated expenses—exclusive of books, clothing and pocket money—of the Academic student \$308; of the Law student \$358, and of the Medical student \$358. For particulars send for Catalogue to Wm. Wertheimer, Sec. or S. MAUPIN, Chairman of the Faculty. P. O. University of Virginia. [July 30 w-3c-31]

Attention Farmers.

I HAVE TEN PAIR OF FINE PIGS for sale. WHITE CHESTER, ABERDEEN and BURNING—the best stock in the State. Call on or write to C. S. BROWN. July 25, 1868. [w-1w-3]

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. SAM'L A. BELL, located on Ennis street, between Main & Lee. Office formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Caldwell, and offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity of Salisbury. July 25, 1868. [w-4w-3m]

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1868. Fortine White vs. Ewing White. PETITION FOR INVOICER. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ewing White, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Watchman & Old North State, notifying said defendant to appear and answer at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise the same will be heard and granted. Witness, H. N. Hittner, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1868. H. N. HITTNER, CLERK. 22c-6-10

State of North Carolina,

CATAWBA COUNTY. Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1868. Moses M. Hitt and wife Rhoda, et al. vs. J. E. Fry and wife Anna, et al. PETITION TO BE LIT. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Noah Fry and wife, & F. W. Wing and wife Catharine, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Watchman & Old North State, notifying the defendants to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Catawba at the courthouse in Newton, on the 21st Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. Witness, O. Campbell, clerk of our said Court at office, 2d Monday of February, 1868. w-2c-6-8-10 O. CAMPBELL, CLERK.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1868. A. Speer vs. W. H. Rodwell. ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LABOR. IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered, therefore, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Watchman and Old North State, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Yadkin, at the court-house in Yadkinville, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur as to attachment, or the same will be heard as pro confesso, the judgment confirmed, the land levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt, and an order of sale granted. Witness, J. G. Marler, clerk of our said Court at office in Yadkinville, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1868. J. G. MARLER, CLERK. 22c-6-8-10

State of North Carolina,

ALEXANDER COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1868. L. H. & J. W. Jones vs. Willey Gaither. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Willey Gaither, resides beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Watchman & Old North State, a paper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Alexander, at the courthouse in Taylorsville, on the 6th Monday after the last Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the property levied on should not be condemned to the plaintiff's use. Witness, E. M. Stevenson, clerk of our said Court at office, the 6th Monday after the last in February, A. D. 1868. E. M. STEVENSON, CLERK. 22c-6-10-10

Ten Cents Reward.

DANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday day, the 2nd day of July, 1868, a bound boy named James Towel. I will pay the above reward of ten cents, and no thanks, to any person who will return said boy to me, near South River Mills in Rowan county. W. W. MILLER. July 11, 1868. 22c-6-10

Interview with Gov. Seymour—What He Says of His Nomination.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.] UTICA, N. Y., July 20.

"The Governor," as the Democratic nominee is familiarly known by all his friends and neighbors—and that includes pretty much everybody in this region—"the Governor" resides in a plain, unpretending farm cottage, above two miles north of and overlooking the city of Utica. Something in the outward appearance of the house, though not exactly in the architecture—something in the pastoral air that surrounds it—something in the approach to it, and in the view from the veranda that stretches along its front—something there is in all these features of the Governor's home, that, while not affording particular points of resemblance, inevitably call to one's mind Mount Vernon. A snug little farm of about three hundred and fifty acres surrounding the rural retreat has been the property of Mr. Seymour and his ancestors for half a century. The house in which the proprietor now resides was built for a tenant of the farm, and when, a few years ago, Mr. Seymour grew weary of law and sought privacy and retirement, a few alterations and repairs rendered the place amply imposing and sufficiently accommodating for his own wants and those of his family. A fine grove of ancient trees surrounds the house, affording an inviting shade, while walks and drives are abundant without materially encroaching upon the usefulness of the soil. The house is furnished in keeping with its own outward appearance, its surroundings, and the well-known tastes and character of its occupants. An air of refined comfort pervades the whole. From the veranda a view is obtained well worth a long journey to enjoy. Down the green slope and across the rich meadows of the Mohawk Valley, all covered at this time with tolling farmers hastening to secure the over-abundant crop of hay, taking in the entire city of Utica and all its surroundings, stretching far away up or down the Mohawk, the view is finally lost in the blue distance far up the picturesque Chenango Valley, the opening to which is directly opposite. At the time of my visit this very anxious aspirant for Presidential honors was engaged, in superintending his laborers in securing the hay crop. I apologized for the inopportune nature of my call, and remarked that I had supposed him to be a country gentleman on leisure. He simply smiled, told me not to cut any more grass, but haul in what they had down, and invited me into the house. I made some essay at his business, but he insisted on my telling him the news. Like all regular journalists, I protested that I knew nothing later than that appeared in the Utica morning papers. "Well, those are the only papers I get here," he replied, "and those don't reach me till evening." I told him all the news I could remember, and he remarked on the enthusiasm with which his nomination had been received. To this he replied that he did not see how people could get up enthusiasm in such hot weather as this. He thought they had better postpone politics until it got cooler. Talking of the heat, I suggested that the heated term commenced with the meeting of the Convention. "Yes," he said, "and but for that I wouldn't have been in this unfortunate predicament. I went to the Convention on purpose to prevent my being the candidate. I fought steadily against it until the midnight before I was nominated; and again, fifteen minutes before my name was presented, I protested most emphatically against its use. When they did present it, the excitement, and the heat, and all together, completely upset me. Had I been as cool as I am now, I should have declined. I had planned out a little trip abroad for myself; but this affair has changed all my programme and unsettled all my plans of life. I didn't want the office. I wanted Chase nominated."

IS IT A FACT?

Twelve Editors, it is said, met in Raleigh last month to discuss the interest of the press. To economize expenses they made a common purse, and bought a box of sardines for dinner; the aggregate rates being 15 cents per man. In consequence of this reckless extravagance, eleven of them have since applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law! Is this a fact, or only a fish story? Our contemporaries will please answer. The above slanderous article is from the Western Vindicator. If the editor had not been out "sparking" he would have known that Blair, of the Yarrowburgh House, saved the craft by giving them a fine dinner.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Latest News.

From Washington. Washington, July 28.—The Radicals are considering, favorably, a plan of electing the Presidential Electors by the Legislatures of the Southern States. From Tennessee. Nashville, July 28.—Governor Brownlow declines to recommend the enfranchisement of all whites. He leaves the whole matter to the Legislature. Cable Dispatches. London, July 28.—In answering questions regarding the diplomatic relations with Mexico, Lord Stanley said that Mexico had suspended her relations in consequence of England's recognition of Maximilian, and that she could have her diplomatic relations renewed by application, self-respect forbidding England's taking the initiative. Private advices report that peace has been concluded between Russia and Bokara. From Washington. Washington, July 28, P. M.—It is understood that the President considers the Commissioner of Internal Revenue vacant, and will make an ad interim appointment in a few days. Efforts to reorganize the Federal officers in New Orleans failed. It was found impossible to compromise the conflicting party interests. It is positively stated that the President will continue to act as heretofore regarding the reconstruction acts. He will conform to the law still modified by Congress or nullified by the Courts. General Howard is dismissing a large

Congressional.

Washington, July 25.—Hesse.—A bill requiring future grants of railroad lands to be sold only in actual settlers were passed. A resolution was passed providing exemption from the penalties of the new tax bill for twenty days, as it will take that long for its official promulgation. Cliff, Prince, Edwards and Gove, from Georgia, were seated. A Florida member offered resolutions impeaching the President, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Baker, Ingersoll and Spalding voted with the Democrats in opposition to the new impeachment movement. Except this the action was strictly partisan. The Corruption Committee on Impeachment was discharged. The bill protecting Americans abroad was passed and goes to the President. After passing the bill securing General Howard in office in the Freedmen's Bureau, and some other bills of no interest to the South, the House adjourned. Senate.—The House bill for the reorganization of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas came up and was placed on the President's table as too important to be referred to a committee. The bill protecting American citizens abroad came up. Mr. Howard opposed conferring power on the President by which he could involve the country in war in six weeks. The Government had nothing to do with Irish oppression at home. He objected to making the United States a society for the propagation of political views. Mr. Ferry said the bill was an effort to change the laws of nations, and by its passage we would simply expose ourselves to the contempt of all the nations of the earth. The bill passed 39 to 5—the nays being Messrs. Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard and Van Winkle. Though in their seats, Messrs. Sumner and Trumbull refused to vote. The bill removing the political disabilities of Hahn, of Louisiana; Genl. Young, of Georgia, and others, was amended so as to include John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and passed. The bill securing Howard as Freedmen's Bureau commissioner was passed. After some executive session the Senate took a recess. [RECORD DISPATCH.] Washington, July 25th—Midnight.—The House at 10 o'clock took a recess.—The Senate went into executive session to-night. News has just reached the lobby of the rejection of General Jeffries as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Senate will not pass the bill reorganizing Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to-night, as Davis and other Democrats will talk the session out rather than let it pass. A NOVEL AND EXCITING RACE.—Algiers was yesterday the scene of an exciting race between the rival balloons, Seymour and Grant, under the supervision of Professor Harris, of Sireport. An immense concourse of spectators having assembled, and every arrangement being completed, the balloons were sent off, the ensign of Seymour being a white, and of Grant a red flag. Symbolizing, we presume, the spotless purity of the one, and the butcher instincts of the other. In the cars of each balloon were placed fireworks—Roman meteors, grenades, etc.—that kept up a continuous firing, and added not a little to the interest of the scene. Short after about went up as the two contestants in the airy race towards the cloudless sky, and great was the anxiety of the lookers on as to the result. Neck and neck—to adopt a horse racing expression—the aerial couriers sped for at least a mile, when suddenly the white banner of Seymour was seen to flutter above the red of Grant, and then as if taking instant advantage of his elevated position, he fired a broadside into the laggard in the race, which effectually put an end to his aspirations. He collapsed, took fire, and burning, fell to the ground while the victor, amid the acclamations of the thousands of spectators, soared proudly towards the "central blue." An enthusiastic admirer of the "Silent Slave," disgusted with the result, turned on his heel, remarking, "Pshaw! the thing was inevitable." "Of course it was," said another. "So is Seymour's election." A dark soul was the only reply. N. O. Picayune.

Canada.

CANADA THISTLE—WHEN TO CUT.—The New York Agricultural Society has received a communication from John Ferguson, of Caldwell, giving his experience in fighting the Canada Thistles. He ascertained, that cutting them, as he did, August 17th, 18th, 20th and 24th, was sure to kill them. He cleared his farm by pursuing this course of cutting. There is a general concurrence in the opinion that August is the right time to mow thistles for the purpose of killing them. A NEW NAME.—While in Bristol at the late Convention, we happened to be in a store with several gentlemen, where there were a number of carpet bags exhibited for sale. Some one in the crowd asked the proprietor if the onslaught against the carpet-baggers had not lessened the sale of these articles. He said that it had that effect at first, but their name had been changed from carpet-bags, and they now called them "railroad-bags," and since the change of the name they sold quite as well as originally.

From China and Japan.

London, July 25.—The Chinese rebels have left Tientsin going South. The Mikado had issued decrees against the Christians in Japan. The Tycoon is menacing Jeddo. The Japanese prevent foreigners from purchasing lands in Osaka.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

COMMENCEMENT AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE. Mr. Editor.—The 30th Annual Commencement has come and gone, and with came and went, perhaps, the most respectable assemblage that has ever been witnessed at Davidson College. It looked like reconstruction than anything which has hitherto occurred. As you and any of your readers were not present to see and hear for yourselves, a brief account of what was said and done will not out of place. At 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the Annual Sermon before the Williams' Association of Enquiry was preached by the Rev. Dr. Howe of the Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S. C. The object of the Association is to engage into the contest and promote the work of Foreign and Domestic Missions. The text of scripture selected for the occasion is found in the 26th chapter and 19th verse of the Acts of the Apostles: "Whosoever, O ye Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto a heavenly vision." The venerable Divine delinked with that force and beauty the early instructions of Saul of Tarsus, his persecutions of church, his conversion and subsequent ministry. The well drawn picture was without effort. The life and character of the great Apostle to the Gentiles—first missionary—was a fitting introduction to an account of the progress and present condition of the missionary work. He carefully collected statistics presenting many facts which were as striking as they were interesting and gratifying, and which certainly removed the too common impression, not to say reproach, that the ed accomplished by missionary operations is altogether inadequate to the means employed. Publication of the sermon had thrown much light upon the subject which it treats, and would doubtless do so and encourage the great work disseminating the gospel of "peace and good will toward men" among the nations which have long been and are deprived of its blessings. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Rev. Dr. Dabney of Union Theological Seminary, delivered the Annual Address before the two literary Societies. His subject was "the duty and duty of the young men of the South." He was listened to with attention and frequently greeted with applause. The Address will be published, I shall do the distinguished orator the injustice of attempting a synopsis of it. At 8 o'clock, P. M., the representatives of the two Literary Societies delivered their annual speeches.

A SPECTATOR.

Alas for the poetry of farming! All the songs of milk-maids must be listened for in the old English poets. The whetting of the mower's scythe is almost over—quite over—on my farm! Instead of that one hears the sharp rattle of the mower, and sees the driving man quite at the ease riding round and round the meadow, for all the world as if he were out riding! Whereas, heretofore, two acres would be counted a large day's work; now, ten and twelve are easily accomplished. Nor is the contrast less remarkable in all the other work. When I was a boy I was placed in line with all the men that could be mastered, to shake out the hay with forks; and after a few hours all hands were called to go over the ground and turn it. To do this rapidly, and yet so the bottom side shall really come to the top was no small knack. Now, a sceder, with one man riding, will literally do the work of ten men and do it far better than the most expert can. Have you seen a tedder? I have got now a perfect one. The grass rolls up behind it and foams, as it were, going to say, like water between the wheels of a steamer. The grass leaps up and whirrs as if it were amazingly tickled with such dealings. The result is, that unless the grass is very heavy, and the weather very bad, you may cut your hay in the morning and get it into your barn before night, in far better condition than it used to be when it required never less than two, and generally a part of three days to cure it. But I have forgotten the Horse Rake. Instead of the old-fashioned, long handled rake, and the five or six men, pulling and hauling to get the grass into winnow, that same fellow with that same horse, rides his luxurious rake, and in a fifth part of the time formerly required, puts it into equally good shape. Indeed, haying if it has lost its poetry, has also its drudgery. A man can now manage a hundred acres of grass easier than he formerly could twenty. The only thing that remains to be made easy is pitching on and off the load. It is true that horse forks have been invented, but I have never seen any that did their work well; and in my barn at any rate the old work of pitching and mowing remains: and if you wish to know what fun is, get on the mow, under the slate roof of my barn, on a hot day, and let Tim pitch off hay, as he will if I give him the wink. You will have to step lively, and even then, you will often be seen emerging from heaps of hay thrown over you, like a rat from a bunch of oakum. And then it is so pleasant, when a man is all a-sweat, to have his shirt filled with hay seed, each particular particle of which makes believe it is a flea, and wiggles and tickles upon every square inch of your skin, until you are half desperate!

FISH HATCHING.

Seth Green, Fish Commissioner of the State of New York, who was in Washington lately experimenting in fish breeding, is now at Holyoke, Mass., "making shad" in the river there. He is hatching from seven to ten million shad per day, and expects that in three years the river will contain from ten to thirty million pounds more of shad. This he urges justly is the best method of cheapening food. When the price of fish is reduced more than sixty per cent, it will be within the reach of rich and poor, and that will be when our lakes and rivers are filled full of fish adapted to the waters. Every acre of water is worth two of land, it can be "tilled" at one-tenth of the cost of the expense.

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A young man named Jacob Gamma, while lying asleep on the bank of the Niagara river below the Falls, rolled over the brink, and falling the distance of 200 feet upon the rocks below, was crushed to pieces. There is a new ditching machine at Chicago which digs a ditch, under favorable circumstances, at the rate of a rod a minute. It is worked by four horses or a breast.

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A little girl into a cistern at Rochester, and after some minutes was drawn out, to all appearances dead. A physician wrapped the body up in warm flannels, and after three hours' labor in infusing and compressing it, during which time no life appeared, succeeded in restoring animation, and the child has recovered.

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