Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878.

Mr. Robbin's late Speech.—We copy an abstract of the speech of our representative, Mr. Robbins, on the tariff question; and as it is a subject which concerns every man, woman and child, we urge our friends to read Mr. R.'s able speech in behalf of his State and section.

The Richmond *Dispatch* also notices this speech as follows:

THE SPEECH OF MR. ROBBINS.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, followed Mr. Tucker, and made a capital speech of nearly an hour and a half on the same side of the tariff question. It was a clear, able, and carefully-prepared presentation of the arguments on his side of this great question. North Carolina has a first-rate delegation in Congress, and among them there is no better member than Mr. Robbins. Mr. Kelley will speak to-morrow against the bill, and Mr. Garfield will probably follow him in opposition to it.

The Charlotte *Observer* says:

The speech of Hon. W. M. Robbins, of the seventh district of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives last week on the Wood tariff bill, has attracted very considerable attention. That it was a forcible and argumentative effort in favor of the reduction of the tobacco tax, is unanimously conceded.

The Statesville *Landmark* talks about the Congressional question in this District as if "speaking by the book," or from some well settled programme. It tells us how the counties will vote, how the ballots in District Convention are likely to fall, and thinks it not improbable that "the dark horse" will finally win the steaks. Among other things it says Rowan will cast her vote for Mr. Shober; and just here we begin to doubt the prophetic utterances of our neighbor. Certainly from our stand point it don't look so to us; but on the contrary that Maj. Robbins is yet the favorite of the people of this County. His successful career as a Congressman has confirmed his friends as to his fitness for the place.

We think it hardly probable that any "dark horse" stands much chance. Nevertheless, if it should turn out that new and hitherto unnamed men shall be brought forward in the District Convention, the Rowan delegation will most likely enter our cherished & rising fellow citizen, KERR CRAIGE, Esq., than whom Rowan has none it would more delight her citizens to honor by entrusting to his hands the highest interests to be delegated.

A correspondent writing from Amity Hill, over the signature of "many citizens," without giving a responsible name, does not, of course, expect us to publish. We have no objection however, to stating the writer's point. He wants to know if Rowan is going to send a certain class of citizen to the Legislature. State your objections to the class mentioned. You have opinions on the subject and doubtless come by them honestly, and you have the right to express them. If they are sound they are likely to be popular. Every free man ought to have opinions of his own, and know upon what facts they are based.

Commissioner Raum has been scenting and tracking a whiskey fraud in Cincinnati for the last six months and has at last got it cornered. He estimates it at about $1,250,000. These are *big* rascals and will therefore have a magnificent airing in the newspapers; will have big and *honest* lawyers to defend them; get off very light and retire with plenty of money, while one of our poor western county men caught in a similar scrape will fair hard—be ruined, in fact—and disgraced. How this world is given to injustice.

Swift Justice.—As an exceptional case we mention that *Wearer*, the horse thief, quite notorious in Anson and some of the counties east of that, stole a horse, traveled 500 miles horse-back, was arrested, brought back to Anson, where the offence was committed, had his trial moved to Richmond Co., was tried there and found guilty, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, all in the space of 25 days. That's business. We wish Anson and Richmond had all the rascals to handle, if that is their "style."

We are indebted to Hon. Robt. B. Vance for a copy of his speech on the National Banking System as a monopoly, and the taxing of State Banks 10 per cent, a gross injustice. We trust our representatives in Congress will unremittingly demand a repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State Banks, and also the internal revenue law. The tax completely hobbles enterprise and prosperity in the South; and the internal revenue system is not only a great burden to the people but also a great corrupter and a prolific source of crime.

Fly Fan.—Still another novelty—a self-acting machine perfectly accomplishing the design intended. Operated by clock-work, servicable either for dining table or for keeping off flies when one would sleep. Noiseless and ornamental. At Heilig's Hardware store. Go see it.

Haywood County, in Convention, has instructed her delegates to go for Smith, for Chief Justice, and Schenck for Associate Justice.

Gen. D. H. Hill is President of the Memorial Association at Fayetteville, Ark. The General's record goes before and makes a way for him.

Editor Watchman:

DEAR SIR.—I see that my name is coupled in several instances with others, as a Candidate for the Lower House of the next Legislature, for which I am by no means responsible, all is done without my knowledge. In the mean time I would say that friends I know I have, and not a few, for which I feel grateful and if in my power, I will repay.

Yours,
D. BARRINGER.

Mr. Barringer has been voted for by the Conservatives in several of the township meetings, and so far as we know accepts the usual conditions of having his name brought before the County Convention on the 18th May. We understand the above note as designed to convey this idea; and as a rejection of any "independent" movement or purpose on his part. It would not be amiss for him to speak out more pointedly on this subject, since it is apparent that parties without his knowledge or consent are persuing a course which must embarrass his position before the nominating Convention.

Beware.—We warn the Conservatives of Rowan and neighboring counties that the radical party is playing a wiley game in the opening of the present political canvass. They know very well that it would be useless to bring out Candidates of their own and offer a fair fight in an open field, and they will therefore do no such foolish thing. They will work on the plan of dividing the Conservatives by bringing out independent candidates. The ticket published in this paper comprising the names of David Barringer and Wm. H. Crawford, is believed to be of this character. Mr. Barringer, it will be seen, suspects it, and when convinced of its true character, as he must pretty soon be, will no doubt denounce it as it deserves. Our repeatedly honored fellow citizen, Wm. H. Crawford is also too wise a man to permit his name to be used when it is likely to damage the cause for which he has fought so many successful battles. A few days more will settle these matters in Rowan, and all similiar ones elsewhere, we trust.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS—TUCKER AND ROBBINS MAKES ABLE AND ELOQUENT SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF REVENUE REFORM—CORRECTION, ETC.

[From the Raleigh Observer.]

WEDNESDAY, May 8th, 1878.—Monday's "special" to THE OBSERVER reports Mr. Scales as expressing the opinion that the vote on the bill reducing the tax on tobacco was a fair test vote and that the passage of the bill was certain. In this there is error. He regards the passage of the bill doubtful. Mr. Steele entertains like doubts. Senator Merrimon has serious doubts about the Senate. Senator Ransom on the contrary thinks the bill can be pulled through the Senate. Your readers are entitled to these conflicting views, and I therefore give them as the most reliable intelligence accessible.

Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed to-day. Mr. Robbins followed Randolph Tucker in a masterly speech. He said:

THE PUBLIC DEBT

was sacred and should be honestly and faithfully paid. Our honor as a people binds us all irrevocably to pay it. When it should be paid was another question. It ought not to be paid by the present generation. The sacrifices and losses entailed by the late war demand that the country should fully recuperate before this debt is paid. Its liquidation should be deferred to a more auspicious time. The country is rapidly developing and if no direful calamity befalls it it will soon become the most prosperous country in the world. A burden which would crush us now would be a trifle then. The rate at which the public debt is being paid is ruinous in our present impoverished circumstances. Since July 1st, 1866, more than $559,000,000 of the principal of the debt, or more than one fourth of the whole of it has been paid. This is unwise financering. The world has faith in our solvency. Money lenders are willing to take our bonds at a low rate of interest. Why then grind the people with taxation to pay the debt now? Why continue to impose a tax to maintain the sinking fund? It is suicidal. Revenue should be raised for only two purposes, for current expenses and the payment of the interest on the public debt. The current expenses of the government for the last fiscal year were $140,000,000, the interest on the public debt amounts to $93,000,000—total revenue needed $233,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June, 1877, the net ordinary receipts of the government were $269,000,000. He quoted from official data to show that the receipts of the government, even under so ill-adjusted a revenue, are at their minimum, and demonstrated beyond question that we have an annual revenue many millions in excess of the real needs of the government, and that this revenue is growing gradually and is destined to grow to a greater excess under wise legislation. The corollary to this is, he said, that a reduction of taxes is our bounden duty.

A STUPENDOUS INIQUITY.

"Words are inadequate, he said, to depict the stupendous iniquity of the existing system of protective duties. Let doctrinarians disguise it how they will so-called protective tariff is nothing but legalized robbery, it wrings from the great masses their hard earnings and fill therewith the coffers of the pampered few." Has the House duly pondered the startling fact disclosed by the pending tariff bill that over *one thousand articles on which high duties are now levied do not yield to the Treasury an aggregate annual revenue exceeding one-third of a million dollars.* The effect is to give the manufacturers of these home products exclusive control of our markets and enables them to exact from consumer and buyer in the United States a proportionately higher price for the same, a heavy contribution is thus levied upon the entire class of consumers, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the people, and yet hardly a dollar of this sum finds its way into the Treasury, but goes into the pockets of those who are growing rich by preying upon their fellow citizens. The oppressed people, he said, have been deceived by ingenious sophisms on this subject. But these are becoming enlightened and when they come to apprehend fully the great outrage they suffer under this unjust system of legislation they will put an end to it at all costs, even at the hazard of disrupting parties and revolutionizing politics, if necessary. The pending bill was not all that he wanted. He believed in a tariff for revenue only. He pointed out the several excellent features of the bill, and the advantages it possessed over any previous legislation in the same direction.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, reducing the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents, was not low enough. He was the first to introduce a bill at the very earliest day of the extra session, reducing the tax to twelve cents on the pound. He believed it was right then and believes it is right now. The agitation of the question had caused great disturbance and very considerable loss to the tobacco trade. He had been held responsible for this agitation. He relied on the good sense of his constituents, who well knew his zeal and singleness of purpose in behalf of their interests, for his complete vindication. While the tobacco tax remains as high as it is now agitation for its reduction cannot be restrained. It is the exorbitance of the tax that produces the agitation, irrespective of the action of Congress or any individual member of that body. The demand for reduction comes from the people—from the producers. No industry, in this country, can long survive such a burden of taxation as is now laid upon the tobacco interest. Seeing this agitation impending at the opening of Congress, and knowing that the question would be opened, no matter what course he might pursue, he introduced a bill promptly to reduce the tax, and since that time he had earnestly and anxiously labored to procure its early and favorable adjustment. He here earnestly argued the expediency of a reduction. Statistics abundantly showed, he said, what common sense and a knowledge of the laws of trade enabled everybody to foresee, that by lowering the tax and thus lightening the burdens on the tobacco business there has been and will be a large increase in the aggregate of that business. As to the feasibility of reduction he showed that by the present tariff (assuming that the pending bill would not become a law) will produce next year $133,000,000; that the Internal Revenue taxes will yield $120,000,000. The proposed reduction on tobacco will reduce the latter amount $6,000,000. This leaves $247,000,000 as the receipts for next year—$13,000,000 more than is needed for current expenses and interest. The income tax will yield $10,000,000 more, should that bill become a law. Ten millions more will be realized by the passage of the present tariff bill. From whatever point of view, therefore, the justice, the practicability and the propriety of reducing the tobacco tax seems clear and indisputable.

WHY NORTH CAROLINA IS POOR.

Deprecating the bitter and relentless spirit of the opposition to the tariff bill, he said: "Will these daughters of the horse-leech forever cry, 'Give, give!' Will those great and wealthy communities who, under the existing system, have so long thrived by contributions from their less prosperous brethren never be satisfied to mitigate the burdens which they impose upon the rest of us? Look at Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, for instance, with their teeming millions of population and their billions of wealth. Their valleys bloom like the rose, and their hill tops are white with the beautiful cottages and vinetrellised homes of happy and thrifty citizens. True, under the shadow of the vast piles of wealth which corporations and monopolies have there heaped up, we have heard the murmurs of discontent from the toiling masses. But, nevertheless, those States are rich and fortunate. On the other hand, look at my own impoverished State of North Carolina, with a soil, climate, and natural resources surpassed by none. The sun kisses her fair cheek with the warmth of a youthful lover. Nor was any region ever occupied by a more noble, brave, sober, steady, or naturally industrious population. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Townsend) paid them the just compliment the other day of saying they were now at work, doing their duty, and attending to their own business. Let me thank that gentleman for his kind and appreciative remark, and also tell him that North Carolinians have always been so—a people of the manliest type, of the best habits, and no nonesense. Yet they are politically poor. Superficial observers have attributed their slow material growth to their own want of genius and energy. Sir, have they shown any lack of these qualities in other respects? No people have shown a higher genius for government. No state has ever had wiser laws or better rules. And in the late conflict of arms, by the judgment of all her sisters, no State exhibited a greater capacity for warlike organization, a sterner persistance, or a more titanic energy. Out of a white male population of only 314,000 of all ages, she sent considerably over 100,000 soldiers to the field, about one in three of all her white males. What State or nation ever beat that? And what State ever furnished better soldiers? In the final hour at Appomattox, as her foot-sore but still compact and undaunted battalions filed past their great commander-in-chief, in response to his last call to battle, he bore testimony to their excellence by exclaiming, "God bless North Carolina! always faithful!" Why does a State peopled by such men remain poor? Will you let me tell you frankly the truth? It is because she has been reduced to a skeleton, paying the perpetual tribute exacted from her by unequal and unjust federal legislation. Nature and circumstances have made her almost exclusively an agricultural State. What single interest of hers has ever been fostered by protection? The fishermen of New England have received bounties. The cotton spinners of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the iron-mongers of Pennsylvania, the sheep-raisers of Ohio and Vermont, the hemp-growers of Kentucky and Missouri, the sugar-planters of Louisiana—all these have had the boon of protection extended to their several industries, thereby doubling the value of their products and doubling also, the price which North Carolina has to pay for nearly everything she buys abroad. You give her nothing. You take everything from her. She is an agricultural State, and you are the representatives of a country whose real superiority among the nations lies in its vast agricultural resources, and yet you tax the fruit that grows in her orchards, you tax the grain that waves on the hillsides, you have taxed her cotton, and you have taxed and are still taxing most exorbitantly, from a hundred to a thousand per cent. her tobacco, which would be one of her chief money crops. Throughout most of her history no State has been truer to the Union, but the Union has been to her as a step-mother. All this has gone on till millions of her sons, in despair, have bid adieu to their beautiful native hills and sought homes in other States where Federal legislation brings benefits and not burdens. To whatever State her sons have gone they have illustrated its annals by their genius and valor and statesmanship. No citizen has ever been President of the Republic, and yet three Presidents were born within her borders and owed their success to the great qualities they inherited. Other losses she might endure, but when you tax her to impoverishment and drive out her people to other States, like Jacob she exclaims, "If I be bereaved of my children I am bereaved." In spite of all the losses, misfortunes and injustice she has suffered, North Carolina by the bountifulness of her natural resources, and the vigorous energy of her people, is a great and magnificent State. In population she still ranks as the *sixth* of the old *thirteen*. Let those who speak of her slow progress remember how many States have grown great and waxed fat by feeding on her vitals. I trust I shall be pardoned for dwelling at length upon my own State and her comparative growth in material wealth. I have done so because she is so good a representation of that large number of States which have suffered and been retarded in prosperity by unfair legislation and unjust treatment on the part of the Federal government, especially in this matter of taxation and the distribution of favors. By my voice, as one of her delegation here, she asks for justice. She demands reform in the revenue system. She asks to be protected from the so-called protectionists and from the ruinous extortions and oppressions of the internal revenue tax-gatherer. Robin Hood, the free-booter of Sherwood Forest, robbed the rich to help the poor, and yet was accounted an outlaw. What must be said of those who rob the poor to favor the rich, and yet call it *protection!* I appeal to this House to adopt the very moderate and conservative measures we have reported looking towards a modification of high protective tariff duties now levied for the benefit of the long favored manufacturing classes, and a reduction of the exorbitant taxes now imposed upon the products of the field, and thus give the agriculturists and agricultural States a more even chance in the race for wealth and prosperity."

The entire speech commanded the marked attention of the House, and was pronounced a most masterly and eloquent exposition of revenue reform. H.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

MAY 13th, 1878.

Present the entire board except I. P. O'Neil, absent on account of sickness.

Mr. J. M. McCorkle was elected Attorney for the town.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to draft ordinances in regard to the Financial system of the town, and report at next meeting, and that the election of a Treasurer be postponed till that meeting.—*Committee:* Messrs. Frecks, Wiley, McCorkle and Rogers.

The following officers were elected:

J. J. BELL, Sexton.
M. L. AREY, Tax Collector.
C. W. POOL, } Policemen.
G. H. SHAVER, }
T. H. VANDERFORD, City Weigher.

The Ordinance passed Sept. 7th, 1877, in regard to Beef and fresh Fish, was amended to read as follows: *Be it Ordained*, That no Beef or other fresh meats shall be hung up or publicly exposed for sale on the sidewalks of the town, under a penalty of a fine of five dollars for each and every such offense.

Ordinance No. xvi was amended to read as follows: *Be it further Ordained*, That the Collector for the Town shall demand of and receive from each and every itinerant merchant or peddler other than those having books only, who shall sell or offer to sell any goods, wares or merchandise within the limits of the said Town, the sum of five dollars per day, &c.

The present Mayor's office and improvements attached, were rented from Dr. J. A. Caldwell for the year ending May 1st, 1879.

The Mayor was instructed to have the usual health Ordinance published in the *Watchman* two weeks, and also to have 500 printed and given to the policemen, whose duty it shall be to leave one in every inhabited house in the Town.

Messrs. Atwell, Frercks and Kestler, were appointed a committee to make a contract with the Gas Company for lighting the Town for the ensuing year.

The following accounts were approved and ordered to be paid:

D. L. Briugle, judge of election,	$2 00
P. N. Heilig & Son, Hardware,	1 85

On motion, the Board adjourned till Friday, May 17th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

B. F. ROGERS, C. B. C.

We are having a sensation in Europe. The Paris *Estafette* on the 9th reports that for the past few days numerous detachments of Russian sailors have been passing through France and embarking at Havre, and even Liverpool, for America to man vessels purchased there by the Russians.—*Ral. Observer.*

In some portions of Georgia the ground is so hard from a lack of rain that stock cannot stand more than half a day's plowing, and the small-grain crop is drying up.

Is it not probable here is another instance where the destruction of timber diminishes the rain fall. Georgia is badly cut down in some sections.

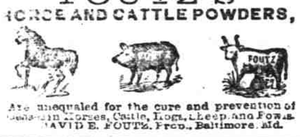
To all whom it may Concern:

THE season of the year has arrived, when it becomes all good citizens of Salisbury to aid in the preservation of the health of our Town. Your interest demands this much at your hands, and if all the householders of the town will lend their aid towards policing their lots properly, great good will result to the public. Our lives and health will be protected simply by keeping our lots in a clean condition. To this end I ask each any every citizen of Salisbury occupying a residence to clean out, and keep in good condition, any and all cellars, privies, stables, and any other places on their lots likely to endanger the public health. If this request is not complied with, a committee of public health and safety will report the condition of all delinquents, who will be fined in accordance with the Ordinances of the Town of Salisbury: It is confidently hoped, and believed that every citizen will not fail to attend to this request at once, and not by a different course jeopardize the health of themselves and families, as well as incur the displeasure of their neighbors, and also the payment of heavy penalties for such neglect.

P. N. HEILIG, Mayor.

May 14, 1878—No. 30:2t.]

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,



Are unequaled for the cure and prevention of Gemes in Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Fowls.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Prop., Baltimore, Md.

NEW GOODS

AT

Bottom Prices!

WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY A NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries,

SHOES, &c., &c.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT LOW FIGURES FOR

CASH OR BARTER!

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY, WHEN WE ADD THAT WE WILL NOT

BE UNDERSOLD!

Call and see us, at the old stand of Mauney & Ross.

Ross & Greenfield.

March 12th, 1878. (21:1m.)

GET THE BEST.

The Raleigh News.

DAILY, one year, - - $5.00
WEEKLY, one year, - 1.00

Send Postal Card for Sample Copy.

Address THE RALEIGH NEWS, Raleigh, N. C

MARRIED LIFE — DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and female than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled,

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 543 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment. Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

POPULAR PRICES—60 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts. extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the matter of A. J. Mock, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carolina, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Court-House door in the Town of Salisbury, on the first day of June, 1878, a House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, adjoining the premises of William Overman and John M. Coffin—being the Lot and Residence of said Bankrupt.

Terms Cash. Dated this 1st day of May, 1878.

DAVID L. BRINGLE, Assignee.
JOHN S. HENDERSON, Trustee. 25:1m.

E. H. MARSH'S MACHINE WORKS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Having my Foundry in readiness, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Casting in either Iron or Brass. All kinds of Engine and Boiler Work done with dispatch; also all kinds of Agricultural and Mining Machinery built or repaired to order. I am also prepared to Dress Lumber, make all kinds of Mouldings, make Sash, Blinds and Doors. Sash, Doors, and all sizes of mouldings, kept constantly on hand. A stock of Lumber always on hand or furnished at short notice.

A 16 Horse Portable Engine and Boiler for sale at my shops.

Work guaranteed, and at prices to suit the times. 28:1y.pd.

Cheap Chattel Mortgages, and various other blanks for sale here

E. S. KOONCE:

You are notified to pay up the note due the 1st January, A. D. 1878, for ten hundred and ten dollars and eighty-nine cents, and also the interest on the two other notes given for the purchase of the Ferrebee tract of land; and unless the said note and interest due thereon, as well as interest on the other notes are paid within sixty days from the date hereof, proceedings will be instituted to enforce the payment of said note and interest due the undersigned.

PHILLIP SOWERS.

March 20th, 1878. 22:2m. pd.

AROUND the CORNER.

To the Public, GREETING:

JULIAN & FRALEY

Present compliments to the public and desire to call renewed attention to their efforts to be useful as

CABINET MAKERS AND CARPENTERS.

Their prices are as low as it is possible to make them, and their work not inferior to any. They fill orders in two departments, and have so far given satisfaction. They have extended their facilities recently, and are encouraged to hope for increased demands. Their ready made stock in hand comprises a general assortment of house furniture—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Clothes Presses, Lounges, Racks, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Cupboards and China Presses, Candle Stands, Tin Safes, Desks, Tables, Washstands, Chairs, &c. They also keep an assortment of

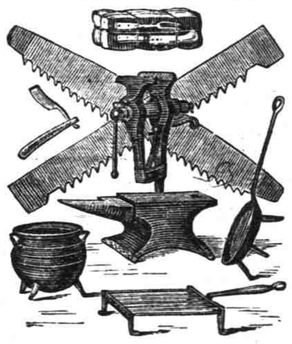
COFFINS

of walnut, pine and poplar, from $3 upward. Also, Window Sash. They fill orders without vexatious delays. Will contract for carpenter's work and warrant satisfaction. Will take good lumber and country produce in exchange for furniture.—Shop nearly opposite Watchman office. JULIAN & FRALEY.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

J. W. Watson,

The old original and reliable Photographer, from Raleigh, has taken and fitted up the old Gallery on Main street, Salisbury, N. C., where he is prepared to execute all styles of Photographs, Ferrotypes, &c., in the very best style. Call and see him over Plyler's Book Store. Work the best in the State. 21:1y.



P. N. HEILIG & SON,

would call attention to their large and splendid stock of

HARDWARE

Embracing IRONS and STEELS—every variety of sizes and shapes—best quality.

Wagon and Buggy Materials,

comprising all the various kinds required—springs, axles, wheels, &c., ready to set up.

Telegraph Straw Cutters,

all sizes, and unsurpassed in quality and durability.

Great American Lightning SAWS,

every kind and size, embracing MILL & CROSSCUT.

NAILS—all sizes—cut and wrought.

PLOWS

The most popular and approved styles—Plow Castings, all kinds, Bolts, &c.—No. 5 points for $1.

WINDOW GLASS—from 8x10 to 24x30—Putty, oils, Paints, Varnishes, Lightning Drier, &c.

FAIRBANK SCALES—Steelyards and Balances.

Work Tools

For Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Farmers.

Champion Mowers and Reapers.

Horse Rakes, Threshing Machines,

Horse-Powers, Pumps, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, Planters Handled Hoes.

GUNS, Pistols, Knives, and CUTLERY of all kinds.

Our stock embraces everything to be found in a large and complete Hardware Store, and all at low prices for cash. With thanks for past favors we hope to merit continued confidence and increasing patronage. March 7, 1878. 20:1y

Hack Line to Albemarle.

The undersigned is running a comfortable tri-weekly Hack line from Salisbury to Albemarle, N. C. Will convey passengers to Gold Hill, or elsewhere on the line, cheaper than any Livery Stable. Leave Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 a. m. Return every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 p m.

Leave orders at National Hotel.

G. W. WHITLOCK, Proprietor.

27:1y.

CANCERS CURED.

The Oldest Specialist in America.

Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville, Ala.,

Treats with almost Universal success all Cancerous affections, all Scrofulous affections, Excresences and Tumors about the face, &c., Piles, Fistula, Dropsical affections, &c. As the Doctor is so often from home, address his son, John Robert Clopton, giving his name in full.

Send for Circulars and see Testimonials from men known to every one in the State. Thousands who could not leave home, have been cured by the use of his remedies. Printed directions accompany all packages, so that any man or woman can use them with success.

Write your name in full, also your Post Office, County and State. Always write my name, or my sons name in full. 25.6m.

BONDS

To make Title to Land, and Laborer and Mechanics Liens, for sale at this Office.

CRAWFORD'S CENTENIAL HARDWARE STORE

Enters the new year, 1878, with a large increase in the number of its patrons. Its proprietor would not forget to say THANKS, gentlemen, one and all. He hopes no one of the many who have traded with him has had cause to regret it. Turning from the past he would renew his solicitations, and urge his friends and the public to call and inspect his stock, which is full in every line. Especially call and see

STUDEBAKER'S one and two horse WAGONS; PLOWS, PLOW MOULDS, STRAW CUTTERS, FARM AND MILL IRONS, FORCE AND SUCTION PUMPS,

Fairbanks Scales, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails, Belting, Edge Tools, &c.

MAIN STREET, BOYDEN HOUSE NEAR THE SALISBURY.

SPRING MILLINERY.

I have just returned from the North and am receiving my stock of goods embracing all the latest styles of HATS and BONNETS, for Ladies, Misses and Children. FLOWERS and RIBBONS, in endless variety.

TRIMMING SILKS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, FANS,

Zephyr Worsted Material for fancy work, Silk Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, Corsets, a good stock of

Human Hair Goods, &c., &c.,

All bought for cash, which will enable me to sell as low as the lowest.

Call before buying elsewhere.

MRS. S. A. GREENFIELD.

Opposite Crawford's Hardware Store. 26:3mos.

PRESERVED

Without Sugar or Salt.

Having bought the county right for the "Tropical Fruit, Vegetable and meat Preserving Process," I will sell receipes at $2. It will preserve a barrel of fruits or vegetables at a cost of 5 cents, and 100 lbs pork or beef for 5 cents, and the fruits, meats and vegetables retain their natural taste. The process is a dry one, simple and perfectly harmless, and is used in almost every family. For sale at

26: ENNISS' Drug Store

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,

(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.)

Practice Limited to the

EYE and EAR,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society.

47:1y.

A Fresh Supply of Garden Seeds.

A great fall in Garden Seed Twenty-five cents will buy 8 papers of fresh, assorted Garden Seeds at

ENNISS' DRUG STORE.

LAW SCHOOL.

The undersigned purposes to establish a school in Salisbury for the preparation of applicants for admission to the Bar.

The healthfulness of the place, and the cheapness of Board are some of the advantages, which young gentlemen who desire to read law, will find by coming to this place.

Students will not only be taught the course as prescribed by the Supreme Court, but will learn the practical details of the profession, such as drawing pleadings, and other kindred subjects, which daily arise in an Attorney's office.

Fee for the course, one hundred dollars.

J. M. McCORKLE,
17:3m. Salisbury, N. C

Sparkling Catawba Springs.

CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

This desirable watering place will be open for select visitors 20th May, 1878. The Springs are situated near Hickory Station, on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the health restoring properties of their waters, render these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids and pleasure seekers.

The mineral waters embrace blue and white Sulphur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most extensively fitted up watering place in the State, and can accommodate three hundred persons.

A good band of music will remain at the Springs during the season, and all the facilities afforded for amusements usually found at first-class watering places will be offered to visitors. A good supply of ice constantly on hand.

Conveyances will meet the trains daily at Hickory Station to convey visitors to the Springs.

Board: $35 per month of 28 days; $12 per week, $2 per day. Half price for children and colored servants, and liberal deduction for families.

Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT.
29:2m. Owner and Proprietor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN