

Carolina Watchman.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1879.

The first No. of the "Western Carolinian," by Mr. H. S. Blair, Hickory, N. C., is to hand. Success to it.

It is mentioned as an unprecedented fact that the negroes have suffered more from yellow fever in Memphis than the whites.

Who Has It?—We mean the body of A. T. Stewart. Thieves in Canada are offering to give it for \$250,000, and yet the friends of the rich man say his body is in their possession.

The yellow fever in Memphis is at a stand still at present. A few new cases every day and a few deaths. There is nothing very alarming, but enough to require quarantine regulations to be strictly enforced.

The Ewing canvass in Ohio is conducted somewhat on the style of J. M. Morehead's in this State in 1840. He is met by delegations of citizens and escorted into the towns and cities, the ladies sometimes turning out to grace these demonstrations of honor.

Sudden Death.—We regret to learn that Mr. THOMAS T. MAXWELL, fell dead at his residence in Davie County, Sunday last. We think he was in ordinary health up to the time of the sudden illness. He was in this town a few weeks ago, looking very well. The deceased was well known here and highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities. He leaves a family to mourn an irreparable loss, and many friends and neighbors to cherish the memory of one dear to them.

Capt. James, of the "Review," who has been to Asheville, writes for his paper the following result of an interview with SENATOR YANCEY.

Among those we met there was Senator Vance, or, as everybody in that part of the world calls him, "the Governor," a title which this distinguished gentleman seems to like much better than the more exalted and important one he now bears, that of Senator. The Governor, as we shall also call him, is located at the Eagle Hotel with his two youngest sons, both of whom are fine, promising lads, one of them a naval cadet at Annapolis, and a yellow-legged "gaspinger" at Judge Vance's call. We could not get Senator Vance in his undress uniform, so to speak. He was in his own home, surrounded by many whom he had known from boyhood, and he looked just like "any other man," only more kindly, more genial and more unpretentious than many whom we have known of a far less distinction than he is.

But if there is one thing above another in Gov. Vance that charms and interests us, it is his calm, firm, his thorough North Carolinianism; for, in his, essentially, in thought, word, impulse and action, a North Carolinian, born, bred, educated and consecrated, from the top of his gray head-piece to the sole of his No. 94 shoes. And this reminds us of an assertion once made by him when last Governor of the State, to a friend in a private conversation, the said friend being our authority, that he would not wrong the State of North Carolina of a single cent to be United States Senator. Gov. Vance expressed himself freely in us in conversation on various matters, State and National. It is interesting to know that he does not endorse a "North Carolina System" of railroads as conducted under the auspices of a foreign corporation, and cannot see how any practical good will result to any section of the State thereby, a fact which he thinks in a short time will be amply demonstrated. He spoke warmly of the administration of the affairs of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad by Maj. Hughes, the late President of the road, who was appointed by him and whom he denominated an "able, capable and efficient man." These grave views were expressed to others as well as to myself, and we therefore feel satisfied that we are guilty of no betrayal of the confidence of a private conversation in speaking of them here.

Gov. Vance's views on national affairs will be read with much interest. He thinks that the prospects of this time are very cheering for the Democracy, the signs on every hand being good. In Ohio he feels confident of Democratic success, and that by a handsome majority. In Maine, with proper management, he thinks, will elect Garcelou as Governor, and the result in these two States will necessarily exert a powerful influence in others. He has even some hopes of Pennsylvania, although he thinks that that State is too much under the influence of the Cameron go-to-Democratic, except under the pressure of unusual circumstances, which pressure it is possible may yet be brought to bear. According to the present outlook, which, however, may change at any moment, he thinks that Tilden is ahead in the contest for the Democratic nomination. His strength, however, will not come from the South, Kentucky, through the influence of Watterson and his "Courier-Journal," being the only Southern State he can count upon as yet with anything like certainty.

THE JUBILEE IS ON EWING'S SIDE.—At Lancaster, Ohio, on Thursday, where General Ewing spoke, about a dozen flags were carried in the line and a number of orators. One who created a deal of excitement was carried by the New Lexington boys. It was a pole, and from the top hung a dozen yards of figured calico, and on the banner attached was printed, "Charley Foster's War Record, Twenty-five Cents a Yard." This was greeted with howls along the line. Other orators were "Free Ballot, No Payoffs, State Courts, Deputy Marshals," "Fair Trial by Jury," "We Will Bring Out the Blood," "Shut Next Outlets," "Our Union and Harmony There is Strength," "Our Heroes—Generals Ewing and Rice—The Laborers' Friend and the Soldiers' Benefactor." There were about 1,000 persons in the procession, and what with the tremendous yelling and the row of five ligons (one having come down from Columbus), it appeared as though the procession was made up of 20,000 Zealots.

All but one of the Memphis *Avalanches* staff have left for healthier localities, and that paper is now gotten out by Major Fred Nye, and "The Old Man" who edited and printed the paper all through last year's epidemic.—*Meridian Mercury.*

A CHIEF OF THE OLD BLOCK.—Silas M. Patterson, a son of ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, has turned up in Chicago in an unenviable role. He resided in Chicago from San Francisco a few weeks ago and began to live in a swell style. Hearing personal letters from Secretary Sherman, Secretary McCarty, Gen. Devens, Gen. Key and others, he soon placed himself in good graces of Win. Henry Smith, Collector Harvey and all the government people. The other day he told Mr. Smith that he had just lost \$1,800 betting on the wrong horse, was dead-broke, expected a check from Secretary Sherman, and would like, meantime to borrow a "dishpan" from some family Diamonds which he had with him. The scrapbook got three or four thousand dollars for the diamonds, which Warren King, a pawnbroker, now claims to have loaned Patterson. The latter has disappeared.

In his first inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1861, President Thomas Jefferson spoke of the United States as a Nation—a rising Nation. "No Democrat should be alarmed at that word and all that the term implies. At the same time Jefferson pronounced, as "among the essential principles of our Government, the preservation of the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." Among the same "essential principles" the father of Democracy enumerated the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies. "That is Democracy. And those are the principles for which the Democratic party of the day is contending, against the anti-republican tendencies of Radicalism."—*Washington Post, Dem.*

Amid much that is fine and oratorical contained in the Norfolk addresses on the occasion, we notice the following striking paragraph in the speech of Gen. Cox:

"There are additional considerations, memories and rights that attach to you and cause us to respect the soil of Virginia as hallowed ground. Virginia and North Carolina stood side by side during the fiery prelude of the revolution, and the battle of Guilford court house was but a prelude to the storming of Yorktown. In the stormy winter of 1800 and 1801, North Carolina and Virginia stood side by side at the Peace Conference at Washington, pleading for union and conciliation while their wayward sisters of the far North and South were girding their loins for the impending conflict, and when the three monarchs of civil war could no longer be exercised, and Virginia raised her mailed hand to strike for her altar and her sire, North Carolina prodigally threw her treasure and manhood into the breach, and the first soldier that fell [at Big Bethel] in the cause of the South was a North Carolinian, and the last charge that was made [at Appomattox Court House] in that grand old Army of Northern Virginia, which had stood for four weary years against overwhelming numbers and resources, as a condition of the outposts of the Southern Confederacy, was made by North Carolinians. And now, from the low lands of the Chickahominy to the heights of Gettysburg the ashes of the pride and beauty of our States, and the brave and gallant soldiers from the North and South lie side by side."

The Exchange of Bonds.

Dr. Worth, our most excellent Treasurer, has been much more successful in effecting an exchange of bonds with the bondholders of North Carolina under the provisions of the recent act, than could have been anticipated. From the day he commenced the work, he has been indefatigable in his exertions, and yet, thus early he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has already accomplished a good work for the State. The exchange has proceeded very agreeably. To-day his books show that \$4,000,000 of the old debt has been retired and is now represented by only \$1,120,000 in the new bonds. This leaves about \$2,880,000 of the debt still outstanding. All classes of old bonds provided for under the act are being brought in, and there seems to be no possibility of withholding any particular issue in hopes of more satisfactory adjustment hereafter.

The Treasurer feels assured that the fund provided to pay the accruing interest on the new bonds will be ample for the purpose, and that as soon as the exchange is effected the Old North State will rank as high as she did before the war. When her credit is restored, we hope it will be in order for some one to introduce a constitutional amendment prohibiting the issuing of any new bonds, except in certain cases, without submitting the matter to the people.

We are very much gratified at the progress being made in the matter of the exchange, and feel with Dr. Worth that the work will go on without interruption until all the bonds are retired. When this has been done, Dr. Worth may be assured the people will say to him "well done, thou good and faithful servant."—*Raleigh Observer.*

Official returns show that during the twelve months ending June, 1879, 931 emigrants arrived at New York, against 103,062 the year previous—a gain of 38,869. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The outlook for the year to come is even more favorable than the steamship lines, who are always well informed in this matter, anticipating a heavy increase from the British islands as well as the continent. Bismarck's tariff and military preparations must stimulate the German movement, while the agricultural distress in Ireland and the industrial depression in England can scarcely fail to swell the exodus from that quarter."

The Philadelphia *Record* has the following to say about the "drummers' license law":

Several States have upon their statute books laws which act as restrictions upon commerce between the States. These laws aim to encourage the local merchants by compelling drummers from another State to pay an excessive license tax. It cannot be doubted that such a law is unconstitutional. The Texas Legislature recently passed an act directing that merchants and manufacturers should pay in advance an annual tax of \$300. Evidences of the law are to be severely punished. Apparently the ill-informed Texas legislators imagine that the way to enrich their State is to stand at the borders and compel all who approach to pay tribute.

A Fayetteville correspondent of the Statesville *American* notifies the Governor on the Republican ticket, Judge R. P. Hixton, and for Lieutenant Governor, ex-Judge J. M. Cloud. That was!

The loud demands of the colored voters of Ohio for recognition in the local nominating convention of the Republican party, have been treated with customary contempt. There is a good deal of grumbling, and there will be a good deal of booting. The colored brethren are not so much the dumb, driven cattle as they were years ago. When they were running the thirty-fourth range at night years ago, they were expected to keep silence, and they are still and always will be expected to keep it.—*Raleigh News.*

When the Detroit *Free Press* expressed its fears of a future ice famine by stating that an insect would soon be found that would eat up the ice, or a germ that would make it poisonous, it was understood as a joke, but it turns out to be close to the truth. The *Popular Science Monthly* has been investigating our ice and finds much of it filled with typhoid fever germs. Large quantities of ice are taken from streams that are either the result of artificial fertilizers of the drainage, or the outpourings of sewers. Such ice, though clear and transparent, is dangerous not only in itself, but all milk, butter, fruits and vegetables which come in close proximity with it are similarly infected. It would therefore be well for those who have ponds from which ice is taken to take measures for pure water before the freezing time arrives.

The Colored Exodus from the South.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The secretary of the emigrant aid society of the District of Columbia has received a letter from Gov. St. John, president of the Freedmen's Relief Association of Kansas, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The tide of immigration continues to flow northward in an abundant stream, and unless checked by the quarantine regulations established on Mississippi, there is no telling just when it will stop. We find it very difficult with the means at our command to relieve the necessities of the refugees, but are doing the best we can, and have thus far prevented any actual suffering. It seems to me that the people of the North do not comprehend the magnitude of this movement, and their interest in the matter. So far our association has extended aid to about 4,000 destitute colored people. We have obtained employment for them and placed them in such a situation that they are now self-sustaining, but it has cost a great deal of money. We have received some aid from abroad; in fact, from certain sections of the country quite liberal donations have come. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has given \$1,600, but the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not given that many cents. What is needed is money. Our funds are nearly exhausted, and whether we shall receive further contributions or not the future alone can determine. Of one thing however, you may rest assured: young Kansas will not falter in her duty towards these people, and I only wish the entire country would wake up to the magnitude of the movement. Our association has expended so far for the relief of the destitute refugees a little over \$6,000."

HAYES' BOARD BILL.—In recording the death of Mrs. Lina P. Woodruff of that place, the *Pearisburg Virginian* says: "She was a daughter of William Watts, who was killed by the falling of a tree, sixty years ago near Chapman's spring, on the road from this place to Walker's creek; and his son William Watts, and a brother of the deceased, were killed in a similar manner, near the same spot, some thirty-five years afterwards. Mrs. Woodruff was sixty-four years of age, and was married in early life to Hugh Woodruff, who died in 1858, leaving her a widow and in charge of the Pearisburg hotel of which she has had the management the greater part of the time since, and where she was living at the time of her death. She had charge of this hotel in 1862 when the United States troops invaded the State, and it was at her house where Lieut. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, now President of the United States, boarded and left one morning very suddenly, on learning that the Confederate States forces were approaching, without paying his hotel bill, and which remains unpaid to this day."

THE NEW LAW IN REGARD TO JURORS.—At the next term of the Inferior Court, which meets here next Monday, the new law in regard to extending from jury service those who have served at any time within the last two years, will be in operation. The Wilmington *Star* states that the law has operated very badly in the Criminal Court of New Hanover, which meets six times in a year. The same paper also states that some of the lawyers are disposed to construe the law as applying only to Superior Courts, but the court could not see it that way, claiming that a majority of the other lawyers that the terms of the law were too explicit to admit of such a view of its requirements. The same difficulty will doubtless be experienced here in the Inferior Court, but then the law runs the course of the professional juror.—*Charlotte Ob.*

All on His Head.

During one of the very hot days last week, one of our very baldest citizens put into his hat a writing which had just been drawn off, put the hat on his head and walked up the street. Stopping at some little time at a store, he took off his hat and began to fan himself. The paper, however, adhered to his skating rink, and he had to pull it off like a man drawing off a porous plaster. One of the young men in the store, passing the gentleman a moment later, was attracted by the "off-coloring" of the top of his head, and stopped to look at it. He read thereon a perfect copy of the paper which the bald man then held in his hand. Attention was attracted to the matter and one person after another passed by, and in a moment the citizen conversed in a vigorous manner about something or other, and read the note on the top of his head and wondered—who did those who did not seem scribbling on the top of his head. But the young clerk who had first discovered the joke, knew what was the matter, and he went off to the subject who would go down street by and by, with the note in his hat, a copy of it on his head and another copy probably in it.

But though this matter has served for a joke, it also demonstrates a new principle in the realm of utilitarianism, and that the moral is every man can, by shaving his head, become his own letter press.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Rev. J. H. Rond, Sr., a minister of the Methodist church, died in Lenoir last Tuesday, aged 74.

A Beautiful Story.
From the Pittsburgh Telegraph.

A young man who had been on a three days' debauch, wandered into the reading room of a hotel here he was well known, sat down and stared moodily into the street. Presently a little girl of about 10 years of age, dressed in a simple, but neat, blue dress, came in and looked at him. She was dressed in rags, but she had a sweet, intelligent face, that could scarcely fail to excite sympathy. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each begging. One gentleman gave her a five cent piece and she went to the gentleman spoken of and asked him for a penny, adding: "I haven't had anything to eat in a whole day." The gentleman went out of the room, and he said crossly: "Don't bother me; go away! I haven't had any thing to eat in three days." The child opened her eyes in sly wonder and stared at him for a moment, and then walked slowly toward the door. She turned the knob, and then, after hesitating a few seconds, walked up to him and gently laying the five cents on his knee, said: "I have a little English ploy in my sleeve. If you haven't had anything to eat for three days you take this and go and buy some bread. Perhaps I can get some more somewhere." The young fellow blushed to the roots of his hair, and lifting the miser of charity in his arms, he kissed her two or three times in delight. Then he took her to the persons in the room and to those in the corridors, and the office, and told the story and asked contributions, giving himself all the money he had with him. He succeeded in raising fifty-four dollars and sent the little one on her way rejoicing.

A Romance Which Came of the Post-office.
Cincinnati Commercial.

Last year when the epidemic was raging in Memphis, among the Cincinnati physicians who rendered their services and lives to Health Officer Minor was young Dr. Collins of this city, an unusually bright and intellectual man, who was making a precarious living at his practice, not through lack of ability, for of that he had abundance, but from the lack of patients.

His services, together with five others, were accepted, and on a certain evening they all went to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad depot to take the 9:30 train for the South. Young Collins, in taking leave of the health officer, who had gone down to see the little band off, said: "Doctor, I will either make a reputation in Memphis or never come home again." He arrived in the city and reporting to the Howard Association for duty, was given an assignment in a part of the town where the disease was carrying people off by the scores.

Dr. Collins had to strike for her alter the family of a wealthy planter. He was successful in bringing the children through the sickness, one of whom was a beautiful and intelligent young lady.

Within a short time the doctor himself, worn down by incessant labor, was smitten with the scourge, and lay tossing feverishly in his small room. The young lady, hearing of the circumstance, went to the house and nursed him tenderly through his illness.

It is almost needless to say that by this time the youthful pair became mutually attached, a proposal and acceptance followed, to which consent was unhesitatingly given by the parent. They were afterwards married, the father investing his new son-in-law with a handsome interest in his large plantation.

Dr. Collins is now one of the rising young physicians of Memphis, and is the efficient secretary of its board of health.

"THE WRATH TO COME."—The colored people of both the town and country have been for the past two weeks deeply stirred up in matters of religion. The excitement in the colored Methodist and Baptist churches in town has been going on for days, and the fervor that prevails has never been preceded. Hell and damnation have been portrayed to the immense congregations in such black and hideous terms, that some are even crazed in their efforts to flee, or to come. The mourners swoon at the altar, and remain motionless and seemingly lifeless for hours at a time. Two poor unfortunate creatures are raving crazy. One of these has been adjudged a lunatic and is now confined in jail. The church has been kept open the whole night long, and the doors were only closed when daylight drove the crowd away. The excitement has at present subsided, but the theme of religion is the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night.—*Chester (S. C.) Bulletin.*

The Atlanta *Constitution* says, Judge Settle is now one of the country, trying to hitch himself to the tail of the Grant boom. The Judge is bound to come in for something big this time, or—try. He found in '76, that he could hope for nothing from North Carolina—he thinks, perhaps, on the Presidential ticket he would have a better chance for success, even though it were accomplished by fraud, as in the case of Hayes and Wheeler.—*Concord Register.*

The Judge could stand a fraud, no doubt, as well as Hayes.

Portrait of the Discoverer of Surgical Anesthesia.—New York, August 12.—Carpenter's portrait of Dr. Crawford W. Long the discoverer of surgical anesthesia, late of Athens, Ga., which is designed for the capital at Atlanta, was sent today by Adams Express free of charge, through the country by the courtesy of Mr. John Hoyt, to Senator Gordon.

Greensboro Patriot. The last invention of Dr. Gregory is a mouse trap, which catches them on a balance. This makes the seventeenth patent the doctor has taken out—all useful inventions. By the way, he is the inventor of the needle cotton gin—which patent was disposed of by him shortly after the invention—and is now owned by the Remington Manufacturing Company, and could not be purchased for \$1,000,000. He is now at work on a water wheel, by which the same water is used over and over, and which, if it succeeds as he thinks it will, will work a revolution in that line.

ENGLISH MECHANICS ARRIVED HERE.—New York, August 7.—The arrival yesterday on the steamship Algeria, from Liverpool, of 130 Sheffield cutlers, under contract with J. D. Frary, of Bridgeport, Conn., excites considerable interest. The men say they did not leave Sheffield for want of work, but because they were offered better wages and more comfortable homes by the proprietor of the Frary Cutlery Works. It is expected that five hundred more will come over in the fall.

Perhaps our people don't know it, but Calumet county land rates higher, by the valuation of 1879, than in any county in the State.—*Concord Register.*

Dr. J. M. Hapgood has been elected Mayor of Montant, by H. H. Crowson, resigned.

There is talk of another newspaper in Greensboro. Bigger yet fellow will have one of his own.

A citizen of Rocky River, by the name of Burgess, was killed by lightning near the church, on Thursday evening.—*Concord Register.*

Corn is badly damaged on bottoms all along Rocky River. The water was very high and continued up a long time.—*Concord Register.*

The County Commissioners have determined to farm out no more convicts to the railroads, but will work them on the public roads of the county. Under the new road law this is entirely practicable, and the convicts can be made to add greatly to the material advancement of the county.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Black Mountain correspondent of the Asheville *Journal*: Some of the attaches of the Smithsonian Institute are to investigate the cause of the different temperatures in different localities on these mountains. A gentleman who has made this place his headquarters for the last two years will lead in the investigation and direct these scientific to the localities.

Wilmington *Star*: We are pleased to announce that Mr. Donald MacKen, of this city, has been appointed by Governor Jarvis "commissioner of the exhibition" from the State of North Carolina for the World's Fair, to be held in the city of New York in 1883. We are glad to know that Mr. MacKen has consented to accept, as he will represent North Carolina as she should be represented, and will redoubt credit upon the State in holding this representative position.

EXCITEMENT IN MONTREAL BANKING CIRCLES.—Montreal, August 8.—The Ville Marie Bank has stopped payment, with liabilities amounting to about \$700,000. A run is now taking place on the Hochelaga Bank, and the City and District Savings Bank. Great excitement exists.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—Raleigh, N. C., August 11.—The recent heavy rains have saved the tobacco crop in this State. Reports to the Raleigh *News* indicate that the yield will be within twenty per cent. of last year's crop. Durham, the great tobacco centre of the State is doubling its business in leaf tobacco.

Prejudice often rules in the physical treatment of babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from Colic, Flatulence, Bowel Disorders, etc., when some simple, reliable and safe remedy as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, would give almost immediate relief and perfect ease to the little sufferer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN THE CITY OF
SALISBURY, N. C.

By virtue of a Mortgage or Deed in Trust, executed by Thos. E. Brown and wife, E. W. Brown, to Sophia Beshner, dated the 19th day of January, 1878, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan county, in Book No. 54, page 499, 410 and 411, &c., and upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the court-house door in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., on Monday the

15th Day of December, 1879,
at 12 o'clock M., the following real estate, to wit: The Lot or Piece of Land, known as

BROWN'S LIVERY STABLE.

embracing the greater part of the lot purchased from Edwin Shaver and Mary E. Shaver, and joining the lands of John L. Shaver's heirs, Dr. W. F. Bason, and the parsonage of the Episcopal Church, in the Town of Salisbury.

TERMS CASH.—Dated at Salisbury this 15th day of August, 1879.

CHAS. PRICE, SOPHIA BESHNER, Trustee.

Aug 14toDec 15

ORGAN FOR SALE.

A first rate 5-stop Mason & Hamlin Parlor Organ for sale. Apply through post-office Box No. 56, No 44.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE:

On Saturday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I will offer for sale, unless sooner disposed of, my One-Fifth interest in that part of the National Hotel Building that belonged to the Heirs of the late Joel H. Jenkins, and in which Messrs. Hargh have their Jeweler's Shop. Price asked, \$600.

J. A. BOYDEN, Blowing Rock, N. C.

**NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court,
Daviess County, }
M R Chaffin, Adm'r of
Samuel Smith, dec'd, PIF } Petition to
Jonathan Smith, Jr., Samuel } sell land to
Smith, Thomas Smith, and } pay debts.
Smith, }
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit of the Plaintiff, that Bell Smith, one of the defendants above named, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the CAROLINA WATCHMAN, notifying said defendant to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on the 29th day of August, 1879, and answer the complaint which is filed in said office, or the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Witness, G. M. BINGHAM, Clerk Superior Court Davie county.**

39to44

Wesleyan Female Institute,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens its 30th Session, September 18th, 1879. One of the first schools for young ladies in the United States. Climate unsurpassed. Surroundings beautiful. Attended by pupils from Seventeen States. Strictest economy required. Among the lowest terms in the Union.

Terms.—Board, Washing, Lights, English Course, Latin, French, all extra very low. Scholarship year \$15. All extra very low.

For Catalogue, address
REV. WM. A. HARRIS, D. D., Presid't.
38:31

NOTICE!

The Town Tax Lists will be kept open until July 20th, after which date they will positively be closed and double tax imposed on all delinquents. By order of the Board of Commissioners. B. F. ROGERS, C. B. C.
July 7th, 1879. 21

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO., Stationers & Printers in Operation.
EXCELSIOR COOK
Unsurpassed for Durability, Economy, and Convenience.
Combining all Improvements of Value.
ALSO A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR HEATING STOVES.
FOR SALE BY
C. F. BAKER & CO., Salisbury, N. C.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!
BUY YOUR HARDWARE

Wm. Smith's
And you will not only save money, but get the best quality made. You will find in the Well Selected Stock of Hardware, Motives, Threshers, and Sewing machines.

Straw-Cutters & Corn-Shellers.
Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, Plows, Hoes, Mattocks and Picks, Spades and Forks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty and Varnish, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Distast's Cross-Cut, Lard and Mill Saws.

Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tin and Hollow Ware, Patent Oil Cans, Patent Fly-Fans and Traps.

BUGGIES, OPEN AND WITH TOPS.
Buggy-Harness, Harness Leather and Mountings, Wagon and Buggy Materials, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

No. 3, Hedrick's Row, - Near National Hotel, Main Street,
SALISBURY, N. C.
30:1

TALBOT & SONS
Shockoe Machine Works,
RICHMOND VA.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Bolters, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills, Milling, Hammers and Pulleys, Turbine Water Wheels, Tobacco Factory Machinery, Wrought Iron Work, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of Every Description.

Ginning and Threshing Machines
A SPECIALTY.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY & CAREFULLY DONE.

Talbot's Patent Spark Arrestor,
The Invention of the Age.

Talbot's new patent Spark-Arrestor is really the most perfect and reliable one, and is superior to others in use. The great efficiency of this Arrestor is attracting universal attention, and is being resorted to by the best mechanical engineers and machine companies. Its prominent features are:—
It does not interfere with cleaning the tubes.
It will not choke up, and requires no cleaning.
It requires no direct dampers to be opened and raised steam cylinders being in operation, as they may be left open and dampers to escape.
It requires no water to extinguish sparks, which, by condensation, destroys the draft. Besides, when water is used, if repeated, the efficiency is destroyed by evaporation of the water, and the boiler kept in a filthy condition.
It is simple and durable and can be relied upon. It can be attached to any boiler.
No plater should be without one of them. Improved companies, however, are not to be trusted. Talbot's Engines and Spark-Arrestors are used at the same rates as charged for water or horse-power.
Send for Illustrated Circulars and prices list. Branch House, Charlotte, N. C.
W. C. MORGAN, Manager.

"Musical Homes ARE ALWAYS HAPPY HOMES!"

McSmith Music House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Branch of Ludden & Bates,
SAVANNAH, GA.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE MACHINERY!

At the Court House in Salisbury, on the 14th day of July next, I will sell One Steam Engine and Boiler with all the Machinery attached. Also a Saw Mill and Grind Mill with all the machinery attached; it being the property conveyed to me by John Beard and Ellen B. Beard by mortgage duly registered in the Register's office of Rowan County, in Book No. 47, page 351.

Terms of sale CASH.
LUKE BLACKMER, Trustee.
June 10, 1879 5w

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