

Rich Ford, the trunk robber, who was said last week to be awaiting a preliminary suit of striped clothes, did not wait long. He was arrested Monday night, and his examination before a magistrate on Tuesday, and his trial before Judge Gilman on Wednesday. Was found guilty and sentenced to five years hard labor.

It will gratify the public to see crime thus summarily dealt with, and offenders promptly consigned to the punishment they deserve. It is probably the only way to prevent crime, and it is to be regretted that every offender cannot be thus vigorously handled. The virtue of law lies in the certainty of the penalties and their speedy execution; and in view of the present impunity of crime throughout the country, law-makers should aim to secure these points. Uncertain and tardy justice have already filled the country with offenders. Leniency is cruelty to the law-abiding. It imposes on them heavy tax burdens and subjects them to the hazards of a lost and abandoned state of society. It encourages crime and terrifies virtue. It weakens the hands of justice and tends to the subversion of order, civilization and liberty. It is high time that all delay of the law should end, and the speediest possible justice be visited upon those who break it. This applies with especial force to the perpetrators of high crimes, who should be taught to expect swift retribution to overtake them.

As we had supposed.—We learn from the Oxford Free Lance that the officers lately appointed by the Commissioners to collect insolvent lists from 1874 to 1878, are bringing to light much radical iniquity. The fact is developed in hundreds of cases, that the taxes were paid and receipted for, while the rogues pocketed the money and returned the parties insolvent.

It is stated that eight or ten thousand dollars have thus been stolen from the people. Now let the Commissioners continue the good work begun, and prosecute every one of these robbers of the people.

Granville county has been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of such stalwart patriots, to bring us out of the wilderness of radical corruption.

Our neighbor of the Charlotte Democrat is rather ultra, we think, in his remedy to check the negro exodus, if indeed it would be remedied at all. The "emancipations" of the exodus movement are violating no law of the land and doing little if any more damage to the negro than the agents of some more private parties North are doing to the whites. The exodus men are deceiving the negroes and leading them into trouble, it may be; and agents of various swindlers are cheating white people out of their money. We know of no better remedy against either than to publish the truth and leave it to accomplish its own work in its own time and way.

The body snatching business has been carried on to a large extent at Chattanooga, Tenn., by a well known man in the community named Jackson. The books at the Express Office show that he had shipped several boxes to Cincinnati during the early part of the year. He was detected on a box recently sent to a man in Atlanta, containing the body of a negro woman. He is now in jail.

The burglars in Charlotte, says the Observer, have not yet all been caught. They are not deterred by fierce dogs, and when they fail to loosen a lock they supply kerosene and fire. A lock was actually burned out of a store door there a few nights ago, and the miscreant got away without personal harm.

Copies of the President's Message and of Sherman's Report were stolen and sold to newspaper men Saturday night before their presentation to Congress on Monday. Consequently they were published in the Sunday papers of New York and Cincinnati, and the President, who says the thief shall be brought to law. "First catch the hare" etc. The fellow made money out of it, having sold a copy for \$1,500.

The composition of the present Congress is as follows: Senate—Democrats 42, Republicans 33, Independent 1; Democratic majority 8; House—Democrats 159, Republicans 132, Nationals 11; Democratic majority over all, 7.

The recent fire at Winston damaged Dr. V. Thompson, Franklin & Co., Griffin, Moore & Co., Hodgkin & Sullivan, H. L. Graves & Co., Thomas Black, Old Fellows, Kingsley & Co., and the Tobacco Association. Several of the parties insured.

The Charlotte Observer says: "Come to think of it there is something a little prophetic in Mr. Hayes' anger over the theft of his message. How does he suppose Mr. Tilden felt in '77 when he had something stolen from him and when Mr. Hayes figured as the receiver of the stolen goods?"

Russ Sharp, of Iredell County, recently lost his dwelling by fire.

GEORGE W. WADSWORTH R. R.—The managers of the Charlotte and Wadesboro R. R. did well in buying iron when they did it. When, when they purchased it, it cost one hundred thousand dollars, and now, we venture to say, the same iron could not be bought for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. So those who have purchased bonds can certainly rest assured that they will receive the interest on the bonds, and the principal when it becomes due. The track has been laid to Spanglers, where no doubt a depot will be erected at once, and freight and passengers received and delivered. The completion of this road will add much to the trade of Charlotte, and be the making of our own beloved town.—Pee Dee Herald.

THOSE BLUE LAWS, ONCE MORE.

Veritas, in his reply in the Watchman of the 2d of October, labors under an entire misapprehension, as to many points made by me in my last article, and especially as to the motives which induced me to write. Whatever may have been insinuated to the contrary, I know I have been prompted by a desire that, what I believe to be the falsehoods and caricatures of history, should not be effectually used against expedients devised for the good of society. I wrote, not from "excessive zeal in behalf of the Puritans," but because I and others had become wearied and provoked, at the epithets of reproach and ridicule, with which almost every exponent of a moral or religious nature is assailed. For, as another has remarked, "no intelligent person can fail to have perceived, no evangelical believer can fail to have deplored, the indiscriminating censure and scorn with which the Puritans have been stigmatized of late, and in which every party, in any way or on any ground associated with them, justly or unjustly, intelligently or ignorantly, has been compelled to bear a part. It is to be feared that, under the hated name of Puritan, not only will good men be unjustly aspersed, but great principles fall into temporary discredit."

Having satisfied myself, years ago, that the so-called Blue Laws were mainly caricatures and fictions, and having seen them so often seized upon, by the enemies of morality and religion, as weapons in the absence of argument, to excite passion and prejudice, I, for one, felt called upon to enter my protest. It ought not to be expected that conscientious men will always submit to be ridiculed by arguments based upon garbled and false history. The history used for such a purpose, should at least, be true. In his first communication Veritas said, "toleration was not what they (the Puritans) wanted." In this assertion, he will find himself endorsed by all the Liberalists of the land. That avowed infidel Robert Ingersoll, is reported to have recently said in a lecture, at Cincinnati, that "the Pilgrims did not come to this country for religious liberty; they came to prosecute each other. They took the Bible for their guide, and how could any people have religious liberty, with that book for a guide?" Thus do extremes meet—but what part hath he that belittles with an infidel? Without intending it, Veritas is giving the Liberalists aid and comfort, and I ask if it is not time for good men to forbear?

After all I have said, I am somewhat surprised that Veritas insists that I have made an assault upon Episcopacy and the Episcopal church. I am not, as Veritas is a member of that church, but I respect it, as one of the denominations of Christian Churches, and fellowship and commune with it, when invited to do so. As to the Churchman I have this to say: I cannot, of my own knowledge assert that or any other Episcopal Journal, has "intimated that it was to the interest of the Episcopal church, that the genuineness of the 'Blue Laws' should be maintained," nor can I affirm to the contrary. One of the Editors of the Philadelphia Presbyterian, in reply to inquiry upon this point, says, "I remember the Editorial you allude to—and as I now remember, the paragraph alluded to appeared in the 'Churchman,' published in New York city; but whether as an editorial or by correspondent, I do not now remember." From another source and quarter, I am informed as follows: "I have a strong impression that it appeared, in substance in the Churchman, (then published in Hartford, now in New York,) in the spring of 1877, or thereabouts. I have not a file of the paper to refer to, and cannot speak positively." These correspondents are men of high character and entire reliability, and certainly justify the remark, in my last communication, of the "entire probability," that the Churchman had contained the paragraph, in question. Veritas says he "knows the charge cannot be sustained." If it is not mistaken, then there is an end of the matter, at least so far as that paper is concerned, for I would prefer that my correspondents were mistaken, to having the allegation proven. But for this assurance of Veritas, I should be impelled to the belief, that he felt it to be to the interest of his church, that the genuineness of the "Blue Laws" should be maintained.

Veritas attacks the character and motives of the Trumbulls, and others, introduced by me as witnesses. He says Dr. Trumbull was a "personal enemy" of Dr. Peters, and insinuated that he was a coward also. There is no evidence of either; but if there was, the question would not be, was he an enemy or a coward, but did he tell the truth? Dr. Trumbull says the reason he did not allude to Peters, in his History, was because it was "wholly unnecessary, since any one on slight examination, would see that it was refuted, in so many of its statements, by indisputable public documents, that it could gain no credit." He was not obliged to close his mouth in private, because he did not choose to speak in public, and hence, when asked privately he said he thought Peters "not to be depended upon; as to any matter of fact," Dr. Trumbull acted with great, but misjudged magnanimity. Had he exposed Peters as he deserved, he would have been denounced, for persecuting him, as one of the fallen race of Tories. But in no event would Veritas have been happy.

As to J. Hammond Trumbull, Veritas says he "wrote his book for the sole purpose of vilifying Dr. Peters," and quotes Dr. Coit to prove that Mr. Trumbull was "unfair" in one of his quotations. The first assertion lacks force for want of evidence; and the last is not the question at issue. The question is not, was Mr. Trumbull unfair with Coit, but did he deal justly with Peters? It is altogether improbable that Mr. Trumbull wrote to vilify Dr. Peters, because the latter was either a Tory or Churchman, as is also intimated, because as I understand it, J. Hammond Trumbull was not a descendant of Gov. Trumbull, who, Veritas says, "caused Dr. Peters to flee the colony in 1774." His only Connecticut ancestor of that surname, at that time, was a member of the church of England, and belonged to the parish of which the Rev. John Taylor

was Rector, who was as staunch a loyalist and as zealous a churchman as Peters himself, and who suspended public worship in his church three years, rather than omit the prayers for the King and Parliament, and yet retained his connection with his "parish unmolested by mobs of Sons of Liberty—because he minded his own business, and habitually spoke the truth." (See Rev. Samuel Peters &c, by J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, 1877.)

Veritas maintains that the Blue Laws, so-called, were not *leges scripte*, statute or code laws, but were *leges non scripte*, and laws of "custom and usage," or in other words the common law of their locality. It will be remembered that in reply to a question, by Veritas, I said in my last communication that the Rev. Samuel Peters had said the Blue Laws, existed as a code. Of course, I did not mean that he had said so in many words, but that, according to J. Hammond Trumbull, Peters had quoted the laws, as from a book of statutes of written laws, and that he quoted "forty-five of them, as specimens" of the balance, to show what "the law-givers" had done. It does not matter who numbered them. Peters intended that they should be handed down to posterity, as truthful exponents of Puritan legislation. But Veritas says that Peters stated explicitly that "the Blue Laws were never suffered to be printed," and simply gave a "sketch of some of them. I do not doubt that Peters made the statement, but if he was not better informed upon this point, than he was about the pond of water, in the town of Windham, which he said was "three miles square"—water enough, to say nothing of the shape, to larst the little frog of a town enclosing it—the fact being that the pond "is about half a mile in length, and varying in breadth, from ten to fifty or sixty rods"—he is unworthy of belief. "In 1655," Prof. Kingsley informs us, in his historical discourse, that "Governor Eaton was requested, by the General Court, to compile a code of laws for the colony" of New Haven—that he made the compilation, which was printed in England, under the inspection of Governor Hopkins, and in 1656, distributed through the colony." We thus see that one code of statute laws did exist, and was distributed. It did not contain the Blue Laws, because Peters was not then born, and could not compile his "sketch." If they had existed, they doubtless would have been there, because no motive could exist, at that day, for their suppression, and there is no evidence, except the gratuitous assertion of Peters, that they were not suffered to be printed, at that or any other time. But was this "sketch" of Peters, a true one? I answer it certainly was not, because Neal's Abridgment, referred to by me, was not an abridgment of the Laws only, but of the "Ordinances" also of New England, and these ordinances would doubtless have embraced the laws of "custom and usage," sketched by Peters, if they had existed; for Neal says explicitly, in his Preface that although "some of the more ancient ones, relating to dress, fashions, &c, are obsolete; and others, which require ecclesiastical qualifications for civil preferments, are repealed by the New Charter, yet it was not proper to omit them, because they discover the genius of the first planters, as well as give light to several parts of the history." Now remember the laws, in Peters' code relate almost exclusively to the subjects of dress, fashion, &c, and to ecclesiastical qualifications for civil preferments, and that Neal published ordinances as the findings and convictions of courts, as well as laws, and that being an Englishman, and never having been on American soil, he had no motive to omit, and did not "omit," any law or ordinance of fashion, dress, or civil or religious regulation, and is not, I ask in all sincerity, the inference a fair one that the "Blue Laws," whether written or unwritten, had no existence, at the time Neal wrote his history, in 1719?

Veritas does not show that this is not true, but contents himself, by the assertion, that Neal and other Puritan writers, "being devoted to their party, left out, what are styled, 'unnecessary truth.'" This is not argument. Neither Neal nor any other writer, could quote that which did not exist; that fact was reserved for Dr. Samuel Peters; who in codifying his laws of "custom and usage," was about as successful as the State of New York, is said to have been, in its attempt, about a quarter of a century ago, to codify the common law, when the effort was made to simplify the legal phrase "in exeat," by substituting the slang English "no go."

But further, if "the Blue Laws, instead of being a code, are only records of convictions," surely the code of 1650, going back to 1638, comprising the "orders of the General Court," and the "judicial proceedings," copied with "accuracy" from the "original records," supporting withal, to be "what is commonly styled, Blue Laws," should certainly contain the laws of Peters, if they existed. It was printed by S. Andrews and son, four years before Peters' death, which occurred at New York in 1826—to that extent, at least, disproving the assertion that no attempt was made, in the life time of Dr. Peters, to disprove his statements. The identical laws of Peters are not to be found in that code, and but few proceedings similar, if we except, now and then, a conviction, "for sinful or filthy," not "futile," "dalliance." It is no answer to these and other facts, to quote "Peters' assertion that 'the Blue Laws were never suffered to be printed.' Such an answer cannot be satisfactory even to Veritas himself, who knows that Peters' veracity is mainly in question in this whole matter; for Veritas says it did not make the Rev. Samuel Peters "his own witness," in favor of the genuineness of the Blue Laws," and he manifests his chariness by saying, further, "there are dozens of books written upon the Blue Laws, and scarcely any of them copy from Peters." How he makes this tally with another statement, that he had "proved that learned men, of all parties, quote them with approbation." I am at a loss to understand, unless it be that "Dr. Peters was needed, as a witness in the one case, and not in the other," as he asserted, when trying to break the force of my quotation from *The Methodist Quarterly Review*, which affirmed, that Peters "was a man utterly incapable of telling the truth," on any subject." So much, at present, for codes.

It is admitted that Peters' Blue Laws, cannot be found, either in them or the judicial proceedings of courts, not because they were not suffered to be printed, but because they did not exist.

But Veritas, wisely turning from Peters, says he "preferred to quote other authorities—notably Gov. Hutchinson of Massachusetts—a great authority among Puritans, to show that the appalling code of laws of Massachusetts was even worse than any thing contained in the so-called code of Peters."

Now while I have not admitted that this is the question at issue, I wish to remark, in passing, that if Gov. Hutchinson is a great authority among the Puritans, that fact ought to justify the insinuation, that I, or any one else is influenced by considerations of "Tory" or "Whig"—loyalty or disloyalty, in weighing evidence as to the veracity of Peters, for Hutchinson was a Tory as well as Peters. He too, was waited upon by a mob, his house was rifled, and his person only escaped indignity and outrage because it was protected in the castle. As Governor, he was powerless to prevent the "Mohawks" or masked Sons of Liberty, from destroying the tea, in Boston Harbor, and was finally compelled to vacate his office, and sail for England, which he did in 1774—the same year in which Peters left.

But Prof. Schele De Vere, of the University of Virginia, is introduced as saying that the Blue Laws of Peters "are affirmed beyond a doubt, by the reprint of the Abstract of Laws of New England, in Gov. Hutchinson's Collection of papers, where the identical provisions" may be found. It would be a marvel indeed, if Peters could quote from memory, forty-five unwritten laws containing the identical provisions said to be found in this Abstract. But what is more unfortunate than marvelous, is the fact, that Hutchinson died, in 1780, before Peters gave his "sketch." How could Hutchinson's Abstract contain the "identical provisions" of laws not as yet sketched? The last work of Hutchinson himself, was published in 1769. His grandson, John McCornick the grandson of Peters, published a posthumous volume, in London, in 1828, which may or may not have copied the "identical provisions" of Peters' laws. But after all, Veritas does not seem to have much confidence in Hutchinson, as a witness, and "damns him with faint praise," by adding, "it is said that he loved fame and feared giving offence."

Mr. Trumbull's admission that "the acts and proceedings of New Haven Colony were stigmatized as Blue Laws, as early as the year 1705," proves nothing more than that the term "blue" was used as a term of reproach. It is immaterial as to the time when this epithet originated. Good men, their acts, public and private, civil and religious, were thus stigmatized long before Peter's day. All dissenters from the English established church, whether Independents, Puritans or Presbyterians were thus stigmatized. A modern writer, quoting Hudibras, who wrote a century before Peters, says, "The Presbyterians, under which name, all dissenters were often included, as they still dared to be the advocates of decency, were more particularly designated by this term; their religion being marked by it, as mean and contemptible. Thus Butler

"For his religion, it was fit
To match his learning and his wit;
'Twas Presbyterian true blue."

Hudib. Cant. 1.
Chief Justice Smith of New York is also introduced as saying, in his history, published in 1767, that the laws in question are only records of convictions, consonant, in the judgment of the magistrates to the word of God, and dictates of reason, "which means, if it means any thing, that the colonists of New Haven, so far from having either a code of written laws, or laws of custom and usage, really had no laws at all, except 'the word of God,' which is much nearer the truth than Peters is, in giving forty-five specimens of laws, dubbed blue, which cannot be proven to exist. But let us see what Justice Smith says about these records, in addition to the above quotation, "The italics are my own.

"A note ought not to be suppressed respecting these records, to correct a voice of misplaced ridicule. Few there are, who speak of the blue laws, (a title of which the author was ignorant,) who do not imagine they form a code of rules for future conduct, drawn up by an enthusiastic, precise set of religiousists; and if the invention of *utiles, barbarians and buffoons were to be credited, they must consist of many large volumes. The author had the curiosity to resort to them, and to discover the genuine parts of the history for adjusting a partition line between New York and Massachusetts, in 1767; and a parchment covered book of demi-quarto paper, was handed him for the laws asked for, as the only volume in the office, passing under this odd title. It contains the memorials of the first settlement of the colony, which consisted of persons who had wandered beyond the limits of Massachusetts Bay, and who, as yet unauthorized by the crown, set up any civil government, in due form of law, resolved to conduct themselves by the Bible. As a necessary consequence, the judges, who chose, took up an authority similar to that, which every religious man, exercises over his children and domestics. Hence their attention to the morals of the people, in instances in which the civil magistrate can never intermeddle, under a regular well-policed institution; because to preserve liberty, they are cognizable only by parental authority." These remarks were, by the author, communicated to Mr. Hutchinson of Boston, then one of the Commissioners, and to other gentlemen of eminence, in the colony of the very town of New Haven, who heard them as they might; nor would the former adopt them, till he had recourse to the next day's Hist. Disc. p. 103.)*

It is admitted that such laws did not exist, and when Peters did not "sketch" them until after Hutchinson's death? The bare statement of the case, is its own refutation.

(To be continued.)

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco



WILLIAMS BROWN Has the exclusive sale of this celebrated Cook Stove and they are going off like hot cakes.

BURIAL CASKETS!



I have just received and have on exhibition in the Room Above the Hardware Store of Messrs. Crawford & Taylor a very Handsome Assortment of Burial Caskets to which public attention is invited. THEY ARE OF VERY NEAT STYLES, Carefully Made and of various Grades. Will be sold low. Persons wishing anything of the kind should call and see them. I am prepared to Undertake and furnish everything required. Special attention to Preserving Bodies from Discoloring. I have had much personal experience in this line and feel sure of giving satisfaction.

C. W. C. WOOLWINE. Nov. 25, 1879. 66m

"The Singer again Triumphant!" FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT THE STATE FAIR.

NOTE: The following improvements: An Elegant gilded stand, Improved Bobbin Winder, winds thread without running the machine. Improved patent Journal, which makes it

THE LIGHTEST RUNNING MACHINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Sold cheap for cash, or small monthly instalments, at the office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, next door to Barker's Drug Store.

J. O. REAM, Agt.

Buggies! Buggies!! Buggies!!!



JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF EMERSON, FISHER & CO'S Celebrated Buggies, With and Without Tops.

DESCRIPTION: BONES—Coal-box and Piano, made of perfectly seasoned wood, lined and sewed firmly. WHEELS—Genuine rubber patent, fitted in oil before painted. TYRES—Made of best Retinae, and secured by Non-returning Bolts. AXLES—Patent, Hub, 4 patent, Anchor Brand. SPRINGS—Patent, Hub, 4 patent, Anchor Brand. SEAT—Made of best seasoned Hickory. IRON WORK—First quality of refined grades of iron. PAINTING—Painted black with gold striping and other ornamentation. TOPS—Leather (not imitation) quarters and Back top, rubber roof, back black and side curtains, cloth heading. CUSTOMERS and Backs of cloth or leather as preferred. DASHES—Full leather, with patent Silver Dash-rail. SEATS—Leather trimmed, strengthened at the cross bar by 7 plates.

These Buggies are guaranteed, with fair and reasonable usage, for one year from date of purchase. But I will not agree to pay any repair bills, I do agree if any Axel Spring or Wheel should ever come off by imperfection of material or workmanship, and I will return it to me by the purchaser. I will return him a new one, he paying the charges on return on ship.

The Top Buggies are all made with Shifting Rails, so that they can be used as Top or Open Buggies. They are made of the Best Material, good Workmanship, Handsome Style, Strong and Durable in every respect. They will be sold cheap for cash.

Call and examine them and hear prices before purchasing elsewhere.

W. SMITHDEAL, SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 18, 1879. 43m



That Little SHOP

AROUND THE CORNER TO THE PUBLIC GREETING: JULIAN & FRALEY, Cabinet Makers and Carpenters.

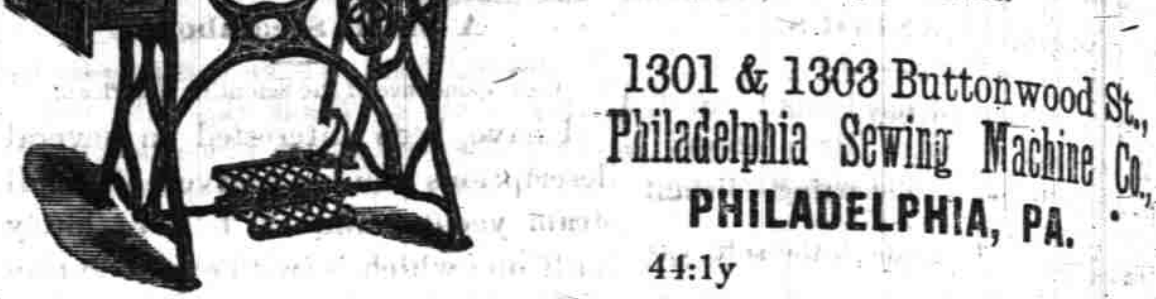
Their prices are as low as it is possible to make them, and their work not inferior to any. They fill orders in two departments. Their ready made stock in hand comprises a general assortment of house furniture—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Clothes Presses, Lounges, Racks, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cupboards and China Cabinets, Candle Stands, Tin Sinks, Dishes, Tables, Washstands, Chairs, &c. They also keep an assortment of

COFFINS of walnut, pine and poplar, from \$1 upwards. Also, Window Sashes. They fill orders without vexatious delay. Will contract for carpenter's work and warrant satisfaction. Will take good work and country produce in exchange for furniture.—Shop nearly opposite Watchman Office.

JULIAN & FRALEY. 41y

A WOMAN

Who has once used the PEOPLES' MACHINE will prefer it over all others, and AGENTS selling it find it just what the PEOPLE want. It makes the shuttle lock stitch, runs easily, does the widest range of work, and winds the bobbins without running the works of the machine. Write for descriptive circulars and full particulars.



1301 & 1303 Buttonwood St., Philadelphia Sewing Machine Co., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 44:1y

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO., Baltimore, Md. Manufacturers of THE CELEBRATED

EXCELSIOR COOK Unsurpassed for Durability, Economy, and Convenience. Combining all Improvements of Value, And Perfect in Operation. ALSO A VALUED ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR HEATING STOVES

C. F. BAKER & CO., Salisbury, N. C.

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 Besherer, dated the 19th day of January, 1878, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan county, in Book No. 51, page 409, 410 and 411, &c, and upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the Court House in Lexington on the 1st Monday of March 1880, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within the three first days of said Term, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 12th day of September, 1879. C. F. LOWE, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting, You are hereby commanded to summon J. Howard Jones and W. M. Earl, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Court of our Superior Court at a Court to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington on the 1st Monday of March 1880, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within the three first days of said Term, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 12th day of September, 1879. C. F. LOWE, C. C.

TERMS CASH—Dated at Salisbury this 15th day of August, 1879. CHAS. PRICE, SOPHIA BESHERER, Trustees. Aug 14th Deeds 5

HOW TO SAVE MONEY! BUY YOUR HARDWARE FROM

W. SMITHDEAL, Plaintiff against J. H. Jones and W. M. Earl, Depts. Summons for Relief. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting, You are hereby commanded to summon J. H. Jones and W. M. Earl the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court at a Court to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington on the 1st Monday of March 1880, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within the three first days of said Term, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 12th day of September, 1879. C. F. LOWE, C. C.

You will also take notice that at the same time in said case a warrant of attachment was issued against your property for the sum of two thousand and nineteen dollars and fifty cents, (2,019.50) due by open account, and returnable to said Court in said County on the first Monday in March, 1880, when and where you may appear if you think proper. This 8th day of Oct. 1879. C. F. LOWE, C. C. Davidson Co. No 31: 6w Piffs. Atty.

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.

At Heilig's old stand, main street, SALISBURY, N. C. 30:1y

JOHN P. WEBER, Practical Blacksmith and HORSESHOER.

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