

# The Charlotte Democrat.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 12, 1874.

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME—NUMBER 1145.

**THE Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum,  
One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months.  
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan 1, 1874.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct 26, 1873.

**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Brick Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets.  
Practice on College Street.  
March 11, 1873.

**Alexander & Bland,**  
DENTISTS.  
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
Office in Brown's Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
Aug 8, 1873.

**HOFFMAN & SIMPSON,**  
Dentists,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of Dentistry. Their aim will be to perform all operations relating to the profession in the most skillful manner and highest degree of excellence.  
Tooth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Office on Trade Street, in A. R. Nesbit & Bro's new building.  
Jan. 15, 1873.

**W. N. PRATHER & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of  
PURE REFINED CANDIES,  
And Wholesale Dealers in  
Confectioneries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.  
Trade Street, 1st door above Market,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Orders solicited.  
Jan. 5, 1874.

**STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on moderate terms.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the Traveling public.  
77 Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
Jan. 1, 1873.  
H. C. ECCLERS.

**W. F. COOK,**  
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 22, 1872.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS**  
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM  
Milburn Wagon.  
A LARGE LOT NOW ON HAND.

For durability and style of finish unexcelled.  
Call and see them at our Ware Rooms, corner of College and 4th Streets, 2d story.  
Sept. 8, 1873.

**NOTICE.**  
Having sold out our entire stock of Groceries to Mr. R. B. Alexander, who will continue the business at our New Store, we respectfully commend him to the favorable consideration of our friends.  
GRIER & ALEXANDER.

We will in future confine ourselves to a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, to the purchase and sale of Cotton and other country produce, to the wholesale and retail Liquor, Tobacco and Powder business. Storage furnished on accommodating terms.  
We would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.  
GRIER & ALEXANDER.  
Jan. 3, 1874.

**F. SCARR,**  
Chemist and Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the Day and Night.

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and Black Tea, &c., &c.  
June 9, 1873.

**SANDERS & BLACKWOOD,**  
COTTON BUYERS  
—AND—  
Commission Merchants,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

New Arrow Ties on consignment at Wilmington and Charleston card prices.  
We are State Agents for the celebrated  
Winship Gin-House Outfit,  
(complete or any part). All orders receive prompt attention.  
L. W. SANDERS,  
W. C. BLACKWOOD.  
Aug. 31, 1874.

**Do Something.**  
If the world seems cool to you,  
Kindle fires to warm it!  
Let their comfort hide from you  
Winters that deform it.  
Hearts as frozen as your own  
To that radiance gather;  
You will soon forget to moan,  
"Ah! the cheerless weather!"

If the world's a "vale of tears,"  
Smile till rainbows span it;  
Breathe the love that life endears—  
Clear from clouds to fan it.  
Of your gladness lend a gleam  
Unto souls that shiver;  
Show them how dark sorrow's stream  
Blend's with hope's bright river!

**Executors' Sale.**  
As Executors of the last Will and Testament of Ezekiel Johnston, deceased, we will sell, on the 27th day of October, 1874, at his late residence in Cabarrus county, near Rocky River Church, the following property belonging to the Estate of said deceased, viz:  
Twelve or fifteen head of Horses and Mules,  
Stock of Cattle and Hogs,  
Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, two Wagons, one Buggy, 500 or 600 bushels Corn, a quantity of Wheat, and a great many articles not necessary to enumerate.  
Terms made known at Sale.  
JOHN R. MORRIS,  
JNO. N. D. WILSON,  
Sept. 21, 1874. 6wpd Executors.

**Sale of City Property.**  
By virtue of mortgages executed by W. H. II. Houston to Mrs. L. J. Lowrie (who has since intermarried with J. K. Tucker), and to the First Building and Loan Association, and to the late A. A. Kennedy, all of which are recorded in the office of the Register of Mecklenburg county, we will sell at the Court House in Charlotte,  
On Saturday, Oct. 17th, 1874,  
That valuable property in said city, on Trade Street, known as the residence of said Houston. The property is well improved, and is in every respect desirable.  
Terms, Cash. VANCE & BURWELL,  
Attorneys for Mrs. L. J. Tucker, and for the Adm'rs of A. A. Kennedy.  
F. H. DEWEY,  
Sec'y and Treas. First B. & L. Ass'n,  
by Jno. E. Brown, Attorney.  
Sept. 14, 1874. 5w

**D. M. RIGLER,**  
No. 5, Granite Row.  
A lot of very fine CRACKERS of all kinds for family use—fresh and good.  
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies every day.  
PICKLES by the dozen or gallon—very fine.  
A FULL LINE OF CONFECTIONERIES, just received at  
D. M. RIGLER'S.  
Feb. 3, 1874.

**NEW FIRM.**  
The undersigned, having leased from Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., their store on the corner of Trade and College streets, and having succeeded them in the Grocery Business, now offer to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country a well selected stock of  
**Choice Family Groceries,**  
Suited to the wants of all, embracing everything usually kept in a first-class establishment. We promise fair dealing and a strict attention at all times to the wants of our patrons.  
We will also deal in grain and all kinds of country produce, which will be sold at current market rates. We solicit, and hope to merit a share of the public patronage.  
Terms cash. WOLFE & NISBET.  
Sept. 21, 1874.

**Groceries.**  
Just received, a lot of nice Corn Meal, choice Hams, and various other articles for family use.  
Always on hand, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and everything else in the Grocery line.  
WOLFE & NISBET,  
Successors to Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.  
Sept. 21, 1874.

**Fashionable Millinery Store.**  
Having spent several weeks in the Northern cities, making selections of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, respectfully informs the Ladies that she is now ready to serve them with the latest styles and fashions. She is confident that she now has a stock that will not fail to please the most fastidious taste.  
Mrs. Query keeps constantly on hand a large stock of every description of Goods in her line, such as  
**BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,**  
Laces and Trimmings,  
And every variety of Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

**Dress Making.**  
In all its branches, executed in the most fashionable and best style. She has some of the most skillful seamstresses in her employ, who cannot fail to please the Ladies of Charlotte and surrounding country.  
Ladies are invited to call and examine Goods and patterns.  
MRS. P. QUERY.  
March 30, 1874.

**RANKIN & WALSH,**  
Cotton and Commission Merchants,  
COLLEGE STREET,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Mr. WALSH is well known as having been connected for several years with Col. J. Y. Bryce, one of the oldest cotton-buyers in the city.  
Col. RANKIN is an old and experienced merchant.  
Sept. 7, 1874. 6m

**Coffee.**  
Best Coffee, four pounds to the dollar.  
J. S. WILLIAMSON & CO.  
May 18, 1874.

**J. McLAUGHLIN & SON,**  
(Successors to E. M. Holt & Co.)  
Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they will continue the  
**Grocery Business**  
On College Street, at the stand formerly occupied by E. M. Holt & Co.  
Farmers and purchasers generally are invited to call and examine their stock of choice Family and Plantation Groceries.  
Country Produce of all sorts bought at Market prices or stored for the owners at reasonable charges.  
A large Stock of Goods is being received for the Fall Trade.  
J. McLAUGHLIN & SON.  
Aug. 11, 1874.

**Gov. Smith of Georgia Denounces and Ridicules the Fiery Orators.**

In a speech at Marietta, Ga., the other day, Gov. Smith said: "Blatant orators are firing the Southern heart with heroic threats of what they could or would do. Some of these are threatening to do now what they failed to do when they had a chance. These doughty warriors who are so keen to fight now, and did so little fighting when the time for fighting was at hand, remind me of a scene I once witnessed in North Carolina. I was stopping at a little roadside inn, kept by a clever old Dutch lady. She had a little bar attached, and sold liquors. Well, I was sitting in her bar when there came in two men seemingly much excited, and a great burly fellow called the other some opprobrious name, when he caught him by the nose and gave it a good pull, saying: "Resent it, if you dare, you scoundrel you!" The other very quietly submitted until his tormentor loosed his nose and left in disgust. After he had been gone some ten or fifteen minutes the other began walking the room in high dudgeon, twining his hands and shaking his head with all the fury of a mad bull, and soon he began to rant with his mouth, and swore he could and would whip the infernal scoundrel for treating him so. At this the good old lady rose up and cried out in all her womanly indignation, "Vell, vy didn't you fight de mens ven he vas here? You get mad now?" Let me tell you, my friends, those of you who have smelled blood, there is no fun in fighting. It is a dangerous, a destructive and a sad resort. I tell you frankly that I am not anxious ever to engage in another war. There is nothing to be gained by it; nothing can be accomplished by force, and no sober, sensible, prudent man, who regards the interest of the State and his people would counsel it. It is all the dictates of bad whiskey—the counsel of General Bad Whiskey. We must not be led into trouble by it. We cannot afford to trifle with the destinies of our people. We can gain nothing by a resort to arms, and everything by preserving law and order.

**PEACE INSTITUTE,**  
Raleigh, N. C.,  
FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
The attention of parents and guardians is invited to the following advantages:  
A mild, intermediate, salubrious climate.  
A refined, intelligent, cultivated community.  
A central position, easily accessible from all points.  
A beautiful oak grove of eight acres, half mile from the Capitol square.  
A spacious building, well ventilated, warmed and lighted.  
A full corps of eleven experienced and successful teachers.  
A well selected Library, chemical and philosophical apparatus and cabinet of minerals.  
The Music Department is under the charge of Prof. Baumann, long and favorably known in Georgia and Alabama as well as the Carolinas. The music roll at present numbers eighty members.  
Special attention given to German and French. In addition to the large class in drawing and Painting, all the pupils take tri-weekly drawing lessons free of charge. The scholars draw from objects and from nature.  
A large Gymnasium and an accomplished lady teacher of Gymnastics.  
The cheerful, pleasant, home-like arrangement for the convenience and comfort of the young ladies.  
The ample provisions for religious, moral and physical, as well as Intellectual training.  
The present session commences September 23d, 1874, and closes June 10th, 1875.

For further particulars, address Rev. R. BURWELL & SON, (formerly of Charlotte Female Institute), or S. J. STEVENS, (formerly of Home, Ga., Female College), Raleigh, N. C.  
Sept. 21, 1875. 3m

**McMURRAY & DAVIS**  
TO THE RETAIL TRADE.  
We again invite the attention of the trade to the largest and most varied stock of  
**Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, White Goods,**  
Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to be found in the State.  
An immense stock of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., selected with special reference to brilliancy of shade and color, and superiority of texture and makes.  
The largest line of Alpaca ever presented, including the lowest price Goods as well as the finest Fabrics. Llama Blooming Black, Cunard, Double Warp and Face, Grand Duchess Eclipse, Silk Finishes Black Brilliante, an entirely new Fabric, made from the wool of the Turkish goat, much more lustrous than pure Mohair Shawls.  
We are offering a large variety of  
**Foreign and Domestic Shawls,**  
Embracing novelties of the most elegant design and finish. Black Merino and Cashmere Shawls, Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Shawls, and Lap Robes in fine variety.  
Gros Grain and Velvet Ribbons, all widths and qualities, in a complete range of colors.  
Laces, Embroideries, Bugle Trimmings, Silk Scarfs, Ruchings, Beltings, Steel Morocco and Russian Leather, and Bugle Trimmed Belts, in all the latest designs. Bleached and Brown  
**SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,**  
Pillow-case Linens, Table Damasks, Towels, Napkins and Table Diapers are offered at extremely low prices. Flannels, Linseys, Jeans, Cassimeres, Coatings, new style Repellants, Blankets, Counterpanes, Bed Covers, and an elegant line of  
**Carpets and House Furnishing Goods,**  
will be sold at astonishingly low prices.  
Great inducements will be offered in Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Trunks, Satchels, Reticles, and many other entirely new lines of Fancy Goods, which have been added to our stock.

**Capt. W. E. STITT,** formerly of the firm of Brem, Brown & Co., has charge of the Retail Department, who, with the assistance of a large corps of polite, attentive and experienced salesmen, will endeavor to wait on the trade in such a manner as will, we hope, insure for us a continuance of that patronage which has enabled us to double our business in the last twelve months.  
An early call and careful examination of our stock is respectfully solicited from all.  
McMURRAY & DAVIS,  
Sept. 28, 1874.

**A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, of various kinds, and fine stylish Hats just received and for sale by**  
SAMPLE & ALEXANDER.  
Oct. 5, 1874.

**A Great Nautical Invention.**  
One of the greatest inventions in steam machinery which the fertile genius of the age has produced has recently been announced and successfully tested in England. Like all other really valuable designs for giving safety it acts upon the principle that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. The contrivance is an automatic engine governor, whose work is to regulate the motion of the steamship's propeller, so as to save the ship from the frequent and fatal breakdown by straining of the machinery.  
The mammoth passenger steamship of the present day, once at sea, is almost wholly dependent on the strength and safe working of her screw. The safe and efficient action of the screw depends on the immobility of the water in which it revolves and in its sufficient immersion. Every sea-goeer on the great steamers has felt the shock and the peril of the "racing" of the engines when, in a heavy sea, the propeller is lifted out of the water and the revolution is four or five times increased. Instantly a sudden check is brought to bear on all the connections, the whole apparatus is subjected to an intense strain and then comes the ominous breaking of the shaft, leaving the vessel at the mercy of the storm.  
The invention to which we allude applies an anticipative correction of this catastrophe by its automatic action. It consists of a pneumatic air chamber, which communicates with the sea through a sea-valve and with the throttle valve of the engine, and acting somewhat after the principle of the Westinghouse air-brake on steam cars when the train is broken. This pneumatic governor, so simple and instantaneous in its operation, cuts off the steam from the engines by the transference of pressure the instant a heavy sea begins to lift the screw out of the water. The adjustment is such that when or before the propeller is raised out of the resisting medium, and before acceleration can ensue, the throttle valve has served its purpose and the shaft been relieved from all tension. Nothing could be simpler and more summary in its working, and scarcely any invention could afford greater safety, comfort and economy to all steam vessels employing the screw.  
The economy of steam, and consequently of fuel, by closing off the supply of motive power from the boiler when the propeller is in the air, must be very great in long voyages. The enormous saving of the wear and tear of the shafts and gearing and the relief of the shafts and rods from the tremendous tension of the rolling waves must be still greater economy to the steamship company. But the outweighing consideration of the great security to life and property from so cheap and self-acting a contrivance will very much enhance the popularity of every ocean steamer which it is known employs it. The simplicity, inexpensiveness and self-evident utility of this invention should strongly commend it to all our steam lines, especially on the boisterous Atlantic, and no time should be lost in fitting it upon their vessels, before the winter gales set in.

**Failures in Business.**  
Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinet-maker, locomotive builder and grocer, but as often as he failed he "tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, then crowned his victory by giving a million dollars to help the poor boys in time to come.  
Horace Greeley tried three or four lines of business before he founded the Tribune, and made it worth a million dollars.  
Patrick Henry failed at everything he undertook until he made himself the ornament of his age and nation.  
The founder of the New York Herald kept on failing and sinking his money for ten years, and then made one of the most profitable newspapers on earth.  
Stephen A. Douglas made dinner-tables and bedsteads and bureaus many a year before he made himself a giant on the floor of Congress.  
Abraham Lincoln failed to make both ends meet by chopping wood; failed to earn his salt in the galleys-slave life of a Mississippi flat-boatman; he had not even wit enough to run a grocery, and yet he made himself a grand character of the nineteenth century.  
General Grant failed at everything except smoking cigars; he learned to tan hides, but could not sell leather enough to purchase a pair of breeches. A dozen years ago "he brought up" on top of a wood pile "teaming it" to town for \$40 a month, and yet he is at the head of a great nation.

**BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA.**  
I have just returned from New York, where I purchased a large and fine stock of  
**Custom-Made Clothing,**  
For Men's, Boys' and Youth's Wear. Also, a complete stock of  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.**  
Since purchasing my stock, I have made arrangements to enter into business with my brother in San Francisco, California. Therefore, I offer my entire stock to the public at  
**COST PRICES (for Cash only).**  
As I intend to leave this city by the 1st of January. Consequently the stock must and will be sold. Parties indebted to me will please call and settle at once.  
I also offer for sale my Store Fixtures. Also, my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Bed Room and Dining Room Sets, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., at very low prices.  
Sept. 28, 1874. E. SHRIER.

**A CARD.**  
I take this method of informing my friends that I am now with Messrs. J. McLAUGHLIN & SON (successors to E. M. Holt & Co.) where I will be pleased to see them, and will endeavor to wait on them in a satisfactory manner.  
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**Greene County.**

Until 1791, there was in North Carolina a county called Dobbs, in compliment to Arthur Dobbs, Royal Governor of the State in 1754. In 1791, Dobbs was divided into Lenoir and Glasgow, and in 1799 the name of Greene was substituted for that of Glasgow. It is named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who was one of the bravest, most sagacious, and most successful officers of the revolution, and the saviour of the South from the invasion of the British. The county has an area of 280 square miles, is bounded on the North by Wilson, East by Pitt, South by Lenoir, and West by Wayne. Snow Hill is the Court House, about 22 miles east of Goldsboro. Its population as per census of 1870 is said to be 8687, of which 4521 are put down as colored, and 4166 as white. The registered returns for 1872 show 514 white polls and 530 colored. Number of acres in the county 155,930, valued at \$880,342, but worth nearly double this, and of which about 63,500 acres are improved lands, the balance unimproved. The county has 880 horses and 669 mules, valued at about \$110,000. About 3,354 cattle, 1147 sheep and 12,417 hogs, valued at say \$46,000. The land is productive. Marl of fine quality is found in many sections. Cotton and corn grow well. The forests consist chiefly of oak, pine, ash, elm and hickory. The annual products of the county are estimated to be, cotton 4,000 bales; corn 400,000 bushels; peas 65,000 bushels; wheat 10,000 bu.; oats 6,000 bushels; butter 15,000 pounds; honey 12,000 pounds; fodder and hay about 5,000 tons; fruits, value \$3,000; lumber and naval stores about \$30,000. There are in the county some 15 churches, and a good number of schools, private and public.—*Goldboro Messenger.*

**Precious Stones.**

An interesting paper on the subject of precious stones appears in a recent number of the St. Petersburg Gazette. M. Gilson, the author, has just completed a journey round the world; undertaken for the express purpose of making inquiries into this branch of trade. From his researches it appears that, owing principally to the plentiful supply from South American fields, diamonds are at a lower price than they have been for ten years past. Pearls and emeralds, on the other hand, are at a premium. At New York, an opal about the size of a moderately sized olive would bring, at the present time, about 1,200 roubles; a sapphire of the same size would be worth 1,800 roubles, an emerald, 10,000, a diamond, 180,000, and a ruby, 50,000. In Europe these prices would vary somewhat, opals and sapphires bringing more, and emeralds less. Pearls are now brought from Central America, California, and the Persian Gulf, but none of them rival those of the East Indies. The diamonds annually imported from South Africa into America are worth about seven million roubles, and the importation into Europe average about the same. Many of them are of good size, and nearly all, without exception, are of a yellowish tinge, the consequence being that diamonds of a similar color have actually gone down 75 per cent in the market. Diamonds, indeed, would have fallen lower in value had it not been that the realization of enormous fortunes in America through petroleum and military contracts created an excessive demand. A similar depreciation in the price of diamonds was occasioned at the time of the discovery of the Brazilian diamond mines, Goiconda having previously supplied the market. But the stones soon regained their original value, and it may be confidently expected that the effect of the African digging will also be merely temporary.

**Home after Business Hours.**

The road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence, or wealth is not a Meadezimed one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary it is a rough and rugged path, beset with thorns and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turn-pike road, the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and is at thirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shonks of children, the many fort and enjoyment that silently tell of a thoughtful and expectant love; the ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this; you wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toil, the anxiety, the mortification, the wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy at their own firesides.

**STUDWELL BROTHERS,**  
No. 17 Murray Street, New York.  
Are now receiving a fresh stock of BOOTS and SHOES, gotten up expressly for North Carolina trade.  
Our old friend, Mr. J. E. MOOSE, so long known in this State, is still with them, and will be happy to see his friends and customers at No. 17 Murray Street, or to receive and fill their orders.  
Sept. 28, 1874. 3w

**New Stock of Groceries.**

**W. J. BLACK**  
Has just received a new Stock of Groceries and Provisions—the very articles farmers and everybody else needs for support during the Summer. Examine stock and prices, as inducements will be held out to prompt customers.  
June 1, 1874. W. J. BLACK.

**The Slave Trade in Egypt.**

*Battles between the Egyptians and Darfourians.*

Dispatches have been received in Cairo from the Governor of Soudan, says the Alexandria correspondent of the London Times, announcing the capture by the Egyptian authorities in Southern Kordofan, of a large slave caravan. Five hundred and ninety-one slaves were taken; of these 137 adult males were enrolled in the Egyptian army; 96 children were placed in the Khedive's schools; the women, 331 in number, were given in marriage to the soldiers, and 27 slaves died after the capture. News has been also received of a great victory won by the Egyptian troops over an invading force of Darfouria.

It seems that for some time past the Darfourians have excited the Bedonin tribes of that district against the Egyptians, and have supplied arms to the disaffected. At length they determined to invade Kordofan in force. Their army, amounting to 12,000 well-armed men, and commanded by Es Sultan Aabana, was encountered on June 17th near a place called Ealaka, on the frontier of Kordofan, by a force of 1,600 Egyptians armed with Remington rifles. After a severe engagement of two hours the army of Darfour was defeated, with a very heavy loss in killed and prisoners. Their commander was among the slain, and his son was captured.

Almost immediately after this, the Sultan of Darfour made a fresh attack on the Egyptian frontier, with an army (according to the dispatch) amounting to 50,000 men, many of them well-armed cavalry. The second battle was fought on July 2, and lasted one hour and a quarter, when the enemy were utterly defeated, and vigorously followed up till night stopped the pursuit.

The loss to the Darfourians is stated at 1,500 slain and 400 prisoners; 500 muskets, 7 rifled cannon, and a large number of horses were captured. The Egyptians lost 18 killed and had 16 wounded. Strong reinforcements have been sent from Cairo, and it is nearly certain that after this invasion the Khedive will occupy Darfour and annex it to his dominions.

One main source of the slave trade will thus be cut off, for Darfour being close to Wadal, which is one great slave preserve, its people are the greatest slave dealers in Central Africa, many of their caravans even making their way across the Sahara, through Fezzan to Tripoli, Beigazi, and the ports on the Mediterranean, and *via* Malta, it is said, or along the African coast to the different slave markets. The routes followed by the caravans pass through the Oases of the Libyan desert. Many routes are known only to the Bedonins, but every now and then a party falls into the hands of the Egyptian authorities. It is, however, almost impossible thoroughly to watch the long Nile frontier, and prevent slaves from being smuggled into the country. The following is an instance of the artifices employed: Visitors to Cairo may remember the beautiful monuments of the Mameluke Sultans, between Old Cairo and the Mokatum hills. Not long ago a carriage was stopped while entering Cairo by this lonely and circuitous route. Some Zaptiehs, observing that the horses could not draw the carriage through the sand, approached to give help; but as they came up the driver and attendants ran away, and seventeen small negro boys were found closely packed inside the carriage. They were all placed in the Khedive's schools.

**Chapter on Negro Militia.**

The New York Herald of Tuesday says: "A remarkable practical commentary on one of the provisions of the Federal Constitution has been furnished by Gov. Moses and Attorney General Williams. Moses made application to the President on Friday for troops to suppress domestic violence in the town of Edgefield. The Attorney General replied on Saturday, informing him that one company was already there and was deemed sufficient. The grotesque absurdity of confessing that the whole militia of South Carolina is incompetent to cope with a local disturbance which a single company of Federal soldiers suffices to hold in awe needs no words to set it forth. It is a burlesque on that part of the Constitution which declares that 'a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' The South Carolina militia affords a wonderful 'security' to that 'free State' when it is confessedly unequal to an exigency for which one company of the regular army is ample! But this correspondence has its sad as well as its ridiculous side. It is a shame and scandal that an American State is organized on so false and unsafe a basis that a pretty local *meute* threatens to topple it into ruins. Moses gave as his reason for applying for Federal troops that 'I am powerless to enforce my orders except by the use of inexperienced State militia'—a confession that the negro militia is utterly worthless in a State where the negroes outnumber the whites in the proportion of nearly two to one. By the last census the white population of South Carolina was only 289,668, and the negro population was 415,814. And yet Moses quivers with fear, and telegraphs to Washington for aid against a small local disturbance in a rural town!"

A rustic couple from the village of Davenport, on their first and bridal trip to the metropolis of the State, Dubuque, called at a Main street confectionery and rashly ordered soda water. The obliging clerk inquired what syrup they would have in it, when the swain, deliberately leaning over the counter, replied: "Stranger, money is no object to me; put sugar in it."