

The Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.] Why is it?

That, whenever the law goes in between a debtor and his creditor, it almost always "goes in" on the side of the debtor? Every stay law, usury law, bankrupt law, retro-spective homestead law, suspension of specie payments, refusal to resume them, pouring out of irredeemable paper money, demonetization of silver when its dollar can buy more than one of gold, remonetization of silver when its dollar can buy less than one of gold, refusing to pay State debts and county debts and city debts, &c., &c. All such arbitrary acts are intended to help the debtor against the creditor. Why is this interference? Is the debtor a simpleton that requires a guardian? Is he a weakling that needs a protector? Is he a pauper who must have his debts wiped out? Is the creditor a man without a conscience, or without sympathy? Is he not as honest, as honorable, as generous, as truthful, as neighborly as the debtor? Is he not as necessary to the welfare of the commonwealth as is the debtor? If nature makes a creditor strong is he to be denounced for this strength?

The truth is all this one-sided legislation is wrong and it does wrong. When a bargain is once fairly made no man ought to disannul it or add thereto, directly or indirectly. When a man swears, even to his own hurt, he ought not to change. This shrinking from the performance of a promise is not only wrong, but it does harm. It hurts the poor man. The strength of the poor man is his credit—his power to borrow. Whatever hurts this hurts him. In the long run, the poor are best off where debts are best paid. "Cheating never thrives" is an old adage and is as true as it is old. When a creditor is in doubt about the return of his money, as to its kind or as to its time, he shows his uncertainty by the price he sets on the favor he does the borrower. In Holland, Dutchmen will lend to Dutchmen at two or three per cent a year. In England money is generally abundant for three and four per cent a year. But in our own country it is seldom cheaper than six per cent a year. This difference exists although steamers start across the English Channel several times a day, and across the Atlantic several times a week. When men with money in their pockets are uncertain about getting it back if they give it out, they will keep it where it is, or they will spend it in travelling, or in bringing Obelisks from Egypt. They will do anything with it but lend it. Let it be remembered then that whatever helps a man to retain what he has promised to return, or to put off the day for his return, hurts his credit—his very best friend.

Perhaps the most delusive voice that ever misled a people is the cry for "cheap money." We are apt to forget when we hear it, that cheap money means dear food, dear clothes, dear houses. It makes every thing dear but old debts. If however it makes old debts cheaper, it makes new debts dearer. We had cheap money during the Confederacy. How many are better off for it, and who are they? We have had cheap money since the Confederacy. Who is better off for it, and who is becoming better off? Certainly not the poor man. Credit is the poor man's strong tower and cheap money undermines credit. The country is like a man becoming sober after a debauch. He feels very badly and he begs for more of what made him "tight," although it has made him sick. But what he needs is self denial and sobriety. So what our people need is not more money, but confidence between man and man. There is a plenty of money in the world and in our country. But they who have it won't lend it. But they have, besides an abundance of money, an abundance of fear, that if they let it go it won't come back. There is such a cry for inflation, and such a spirit of repudiation by States, and Counties, and Towns, and Corporations that those who have been creditors are afraid to repeat the experiment, and those who might fill their places shrink from their disasters. So they keep their money where they can get it at a moment's notice, and where they may find it to be of the same value as when deposited. If money is cheapened after it has left "a money centre," it will come back in a much larger bulk than when it started on its travels. Then, as we have daily experience, it cannot be moved again. For those who sent it out fear to bring another avalanche upon themselves. And those who took it out, don't want any more of it. When a man of honesty, enterprise, intelligence, energy and skill borrows money, say as a manufacturer, he does not want the money to worsen, that is to become cheaper, on his hands. For then his material and his labor will cost more than he calculated on. Nor does he want it to better, that is to become dearer, for then it will be scarcer when his notes fall due. What we need for a sure and lively business, is money as unchangeable as Nature will let it be. "The nimble penny is better than the slow shilling" when it goes steadily. It may be nimble because folks are afraid of it. But then it goes about, as the Devil, seeking whom it may devour. When we have doubtful money in our pocket, along with good money, we pay that out first, fearing lest it may lose its value while we have it. "The queer" always has a livelier time than real money. Folks keep shoving it off on others. But when at last it stops, as stop it must, it cannot start again. So it is with "cheap money," which is the greatest curse of every poor man and of every man who works for wages.

All of us who are debtors and who will be compelled to remain debtors, ought to cry out, with one consent, against this proposal to pay our creditors with silver worth 92 cents in the dollar, instead of greenbacks worth 97 cents, or gold worth one hundred cents. It may be hard for us to get the gold or the greenbacks to pay our debts. But we shall be still worse off if we put on our creditors an experience they won't repeat. "Honesty is the best policy." If we compel our creditors to take 92 cents for a dollar this time they will make up the loss on us the next time. If we offer to take 92 cents for a dollar when we sell, and are obliged to pay 100 cents when we buy we

must become poor. If as a nation we sell our cotton, and tobacco, and kerosene for silver at 100 cents in the dollar and buy coffee and sugar and silk with 92 cents money we shall become a poor people and the poor of a poor people are very poor and daily becoming poorer.

[COMMUNICATED.] The Big Meteor. CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 21, 1877.

Editor Charlotte Democrat:—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., about 4 1/2 P. M., just before the sun set and a little after the moon rose, I saw in our northern sky, which was entirely free from clouds, a most remarkable meteor. It was of great brilliancy, and was followed, after an interval of some four or five minutes, by a loud rumbling noise like that of great guns. This ball of fire left behind it a long line of light like a fine and straight thread of silver. This line, bright as a streak of lightning, reached from a point nearly over head to one about twenty-five degrees to the east of the north and about twenty degrees above the horizon. It seemed to be about sixty degrees long. It hung in the air straight and bright for nearly a minute, and then began to broaden and become milky. Then, as if agitated by the air, it became zigzag, and then to become more and more broken. It preserved however its original general direction, but seemed to shorten as it floated off towards the north. When last seen it presented a few faint and small patches of "mackerel sky," about forty-five degrees above, and towards the same point of the horizon. The appearing and disappearing of this superb skyrocket with the final vanishing of its track occupied about twenty-five minutes. Several intelligent persons gazed at the sight with me, and we all agreed that it was one of the grandest and most beautiful sights that we had ever seen.

North Carolina Items.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS.—The following are the recent appointees of Judge Dick: A. T. Summey, W. S. Cushman, John Hildebrand, A. M. Gudger, Buncombe; A. Q. Moore, Henderson; G. C. Neill, Transylvania; D. D. Davis, Jackson; N. G. Phillips, Graham; Saml Henry and Drury Weeks, Cherokee; J. F. Hardwick, Madison; J. W. Burton, Yancey; D. A. Bowman, Mitchell; W. F. Craig, McDowell; J. A. Thorne, Polk; H. B. Wilson, Rutherford.—Asheville Citizen.

From the statistics we observe that there have been fewer failures in North Carolina during the past twelve months, than in any other State south of the Mason and Dixon line. The liabilities of the persons who failed amount to only about \$700,000. The Old North State is making rapid strides towards the topmost round of the ladder. Indeed may she be termed "the land of promise."

We heard a gentleman of intelligence from Nash county remark a few days since, that there was a negro in his neighborhood, who had just returned from the Penitentiary, bragging that he fared better while confined—was better fed and clothed than ever before. His back and stomach covered his idea of good fare, and the disgrace weighed not a feather in his mind, nor did he feel at all degraded in his social pretensions. As long as the Penitentiary is regarded in such light by the criminals, it will prove, in the language of Judge Kerr, inadequate as a punishment for criminals.—Wilson Advance.

IREDELL COURT.—At the late term of the Superior Court for Iredell county, two issues were tried involving the existence of the Bank of Statesville as a corporation, both of which were decided adversely by Judge Cloud, and appeals taken. The ruling was, that the Bank and its assets was part and parcel of Mr. Simonton's estate, the provisions of the charter never having been complied with to make it an incorporation.

In the case of Sossaman vs. the Pamlico Fire Insurance Company, the plaintiff's counsel submitted to a non-suit. When the case came up for trial the Attorney for the Insurance Company claimed that the policy had been voided because the stock of goods had been mortgaged to another party. The Court concurred in this opinion.—Statesville American.

The old Wilmington Journal (weekly) is to be revived and will make its appearance in the city of Wilmington on the first Thursday in December, under the editorial control and management of Mr. Josh T. James, of the Wilmington Review. Mr. James was for many years connected with the old Journal as one of its editors, in which position he won the reputation that makes the Review so conspicuously prominent in the State as one of its leading journals. Success to the enterprise.

A CENTENARIAN.—On the 10th inst., Mrs. Margaret Gray died in Bethel Township, aged 116 years. She was raised in the vicinity of where she died, and never was out of Cabarrus county. She never saw a Railroad in her life. She was, perhaps, the oldest person in the State, being 15 years of age at the outbreak of the revolutionary war.—Concord Register.

A Washington correspondent of the Raleigh News thus speaks of the members of the House from this State:

"All of our members voted against the Paris Exposition bill, on the ground of general hostility to subsidies of whatever character. To Col. Steele is due the credit of having had incorporated in the act a specific clause, securing a proper recognition and representation of the agricultural interests of the country, which were in danger of being almost entirely subordinated to commercial and manufacturing monopolies.

Gen. Vance has introduced a bill to increase and regulate the fast mail service between Washington, Charlotte, Atlanta, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston and other points South, and appropriating \$250,000 for that purpose.

And here I may state that while our members are alive to all the great interests of our section and of the country, their efforts are constantly and actively bestirred in the direction of an augmentation and improvement of our postal facilities."

Congress. Exciting Debate in the Senate about the admission of the South Carolina and Louisiana Senators—Ransom, Merrimon and Gordon make a noble defence of Southern Democrats.

Nov. 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Wadleigh, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring W. P. Kellogg entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana for six years from March 4th, 1877. He asked the present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Merrimon, Mr. Withers and others, and the resolution was laid over until to-morrow. Mr. Merrimon submitted a minority report signed by Hill, Sausbury and himself, in favor of seating Mr. Spofford, which was ordered to be printed. [Kellogg is a Republican and Spofford is a Democrat.]

Nov. 27.—As an illustration of the character of the contest progressing in the Senate, Mr. Patterson of South Carolina, said that if the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) said that he (Patterson) made a bargain of that kind he said what was not true! (Session.)

Mr. Edmunds said that it was one of the duties of a Senator and a gentleman to be careful in his statements. He repeated the statement—he repeated the statement as made in the public newspapers, that the Senator was under indictment for the alleged offence of having secured his election by bribery.

Mr. Gordon inquired where the Senator got his information. Mr. Edmunds replied that it was the common statement on the streets and in the public prints, one of which he held in his hand.

Mr. Sausbury rose to a point of order and stated that no charge was pending before the Senate against any Senator. The Senate owed it to the morality of this body that scandal against Senators should not be indulged in on the floor without specific charges having first been made against such Senator. He therefore thought that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) was out of order.

The Vice-President over-ruled the point of order, and said that he did not understand the Senator from Vermont as making charges against any Senator.

Mr. Gordon said: The Senator (Edmunds) has seen fit to arraign by insinuation not only two of his former party associates, but Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber, for what he was pleased to call a corrupt bargain, and, sir, upon what evidence? Upon newspaper articles, reports and whispers around the Capitol. Now, Mr. President, why this insinuation. Sir, I wish to place that Senator upon notice that if this side of the chamber, or any member of this body, is to be arraigned upon such testimony, we might justly retaliate. If corruption is to be charged by insinuation and innuendo, which I will not follow Webster in saying, "is the basest subterfuge of cowardice, of malice and of falsehood," let it be understood that upon like evidence I might arraign that side of the chamber for having instructed a Judge upon the bench to hold the decision in a criminal prosecution over the head of a Senator so as to induce him to change the political course he has pursued for the last few days. But, sir, I arose only to protest against such insinuations, and to put that Senator upon notice that upon such evidence I could demonstrate that Republican Senators have sought to influence a Judge, to use his fearful powers on the bench for political ends; have sought to change the very temple of justice into the altar of sacrifice for the Senator who chose to vote according to the dictates of his conscience.

Mr. Ransom inquired if Gen. M. C. Butler had had an opportunity of cross examining the witness. Mr. Cameron, who was chairman of the committee which inquired into the South Carolina affairs, said the testimony of the witness was taken down by the stenographer and handed to Gen. Butler, and he suggested to Mr. Merrimon, a member of the committee, such witnesses as he desired to have examined and the questions he wished to be asked.

Mr. Ransom asked if this testimony was not taken with closed doors, and if Gen. Butler was not excluded from the sessions of the committee.

Mr. Cameron replied in the affirmative. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, *sotto voce*, "The usual way."

Mr. Ransom referred to the remark made by Mr. Hoar, which, he said, had reached his ears, and said it was unusual in any civilized community to have testimony taken to damn a man, and not allow him to be present to cross-examine witnesses. Had not Mr. Corbin, the contestant of Mr. Butler, these same witnesses with him two or three weeks?

Mr. Cameron replied that nearly all the Democratic witnesses were under indictment, and that they were summoned to Columbia to attend Court, Mr. Corbin then being United States Attorney for South Carolina.

Mr. McDonald of Indiana, asked if the Senator from New Hampshire would not read the testimony of Gen. Butler.

Mr. Hoar said the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Ransom) assumed a style of speech unbecoming to him.

Mr. Ransom: "Mr. President—"

Mr. Hoar, excitedly: "Do not yield; I have the floor." (He Mr. Hoar) was sorry that it was a strange thing that anywhere, where common or christian law prevailed, that outrages should be committed, and among the members of a great party not a man was found to raise his hand to stop them.

Mr. Ransom said he had the floor by the courtesy of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Wadleigh), but the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had interrupted him and then claimed the floor. That Senator, during his remarks, took occasion, first, to reflect upon Lim (Mr. Ransom) and then upon the party he acted with, and upon the section in which he lived. He desired to say to all that when he desired to be instructed as to what was becoming, he trusted that he should have the good sense to seek that instruction from other sources than the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar). When he (Mr. Ransom) made the statement that in no civilized community could a man be condemned without an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, was it in order for the Senator from the great State of Massa-

chusetts to say that in no country would such wrong be committed as had been in the South? That answer was unbecoming to his character and unbecoming to the Senator from Massachusetts. Nothing prevented him (Mr. Ransom) from using a harsh term to denounce the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts but the propriety of the Senate chamber. There was not a good man in the South who had not denounced all outrages. Did it become an American Senator to throw calumny upon eight millions of people, upon thirteen great States, whose glory did not pale before that of Massachusetts herself. Here to-day Senators had witnessed an assault made by the other side of the chamber upon one of their own number, one whom the policy of the Republicans had put over the people of the South. The Republicans had had the army and navy and the judiciary, and now they undertake to lay their own crimes at the doors of the Southern people. If his (Mr. Ransom's) manner was wrong or objectionable he could not help it. He could not help his nature, but he desired to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that when he (Mr. Ransom) saw a man come here who was the peer of all; in whose veins flowed the blood of Oliver Perry; when he heard that bright name ascribed, he must defend it.

Mr. Hill of Georgia, said he desired to appeal to the sense of the Senator from Massachusetts to know what this discussion about the Hamburg trouble had to do with the election of either Mr. Corbin or Mr. Butler.

Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin: "Had not Gen. Butler been indicted?"

Mr. Hill: "He has not been indicted. He has asked to be, but a Republican Solicitor said the evidence was not sufficient."

Mr. Wadleigh again quoted from the evidence before the South Carolina committee, and said that he had no outrages had not been denounced by the Democratic party.

Mr. Cameron said the claims of Messrs. Butler and Corbin, claiming a seat as Senator from South Carolina, were so blended together that one could not be discussed without the other. He proceeded to read the brief of Mr. Corbin, claiming that he had been legally elected Senator from South Carolina. Mr. Merrimon said he did not rise to enter upon a discussion of South Carolina affairs as they appeared to him as a member of the committee of the Senate which visited that State about a year ago. At some future time, when the Senate should be in a better humor, he would give his views; for the present he would merely show how entirely false were the statements as to intimidation in South Carolina. He argued that the Republicans had been in the majority in that State. They could do as they pleased, and did do as they pleased. The whole population in South Carolina entitled to vote was 184,943, and the whole number of votes cast in 1876 was 183,388. How was it that persons were intimidated when nearly the whole vote of the State was polled? Moses, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1874, received many more votes than any candidate before had ever received. He then referred to the Hamburg riot, and said the evidence before the committee showed that the trouble was the consequence of a long continued series of outrages in Hamburg on the part of negroes who lived there. He denied the charges made against Mr. Butler, of being concerned in that riot, and said Mr. Butler happened to be there and no doubt sympathized with the white people, but to hold him accountable for the outrages or murders committed there, was against all decency. The evidence showed that when men were shot down like wild beasts at Hamburg, Butler had left the place. Mr. Merrimon quoted at length from the testimony, to show that violence did not exist in South Carolina. He argued that the presence of Federal troops in the State affected the vote of that State to the extent of at least 10,000. Again, it was the common impression that all the negroes in South Carolina voted the Republican ticket, which was erroneous. Thousands of them voted for Hampton. Mr. Merrimon then argued that there was a conspiracy in South Carolina to prostitute the army of the United States to carry the election there for the Republican party, and Mr. Corbin was concerned in that conspiracy.

Mr. Cameron referred to the testimony and charged that there had been intimidation and violence in South Carolina against the colored people during the campaign of 1876. He spoke at some length of the rifle clubs organized in the State for purposes of intimidation.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Senator Thurman, which reads: Resolved, That the committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from the consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.

Agreed to—Yeas 29, nays 27.

Immediately upon the announcement of the vote, Mr. Edmunds objected to the present consideration of the credentials, and under the rules they were laid over.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Thurman, by a vote of yeas 29, nays 27, adjourned until 12 o'clock Wednesday, after a continuous session of twenty-eight hours.

Nov. 28.—In the Senate, the question being, Will the Senate proceed to the discussion of the resolution reported by the committee on Privileges and Elections declaring Kellogg entitled to a seat as Senator from Louisiana. The vote resulted, yeas 29 and nays 29. The Vice President voted in the affirmative, and the resolution was taken up.

Thurman then moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after "resolved" and insert M. C. Butler. The vote stood 31 to 31 (Davis and Patterson voting with the Democrats, and Conover with the Republicans.) The Vice President voted nay, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Thurman denied the right of Vice President Wheeler to give the casting vote in such cases.

New York Matters. Correspondence of the Raleigh Observer. In his charge to the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city, Judge Davis declared that in his experience of more than twenty years of judicial life he had found that more than seven-eighths of the crimes committed in this country which involve personal violence are traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors; and he specified homicides, affrays, assaults and batteries, criminal contempts, wife beatings, and abuse of families and children. He mentioned a recent case where a wife, drunk, plunged a knife into the heart of her husband, also drunk; and she was found hidden in a tenement house inhabited by fifty families, all of whom were drunkards. The whole tenor of the charge, and its avowed object, were to induce the Grand Jury to indict the members of the Board of Excise Commissioners, who have lately issued licenses to liquor shops as "tinnies, taverns, or hotels," in palpable violation of the laws. The laws prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor between 1 and 5 o'clock a. m.; prohibit their sale to in-oxicated persons; or to any person under eighteen years of age; or to any apprentice of any age (the Judge remarking that he was sorry that in this country apprentices had ceased to be numerous, owing to the rules of the Trades Union,) and the Judge closed with the following on adulterated liquors:

"The statute declares that knowingly to sell intoxicating liquors which are adulterated is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for three months and a fine of \$100. In all human probability a vast deal of the injuries inflicted from intoxicating liquors are produced by the degree and character of their adulteration rather than by the injurious effects of the article itself. In all probability no pure liquors are sold at all in the innu referred to. If you go into these cheap inns, taverns and hotels you will in all probability find nothing but a gross mass of compounds and villainous adulterations, enough to poison the whole neighborhood."

From all of which it would seem to be inevitable that there will be thousands of indicted liquor dealers. How far it may thus be possible to reduce the dreadful extent of drunkenness and consequent crime remains to be seen.

In Muller's "Life of Faust," of which a new edition has just appeared, the remarkable fact is stated, that during the past forty years he has received, in answer to prayers, and without personal application to any human being, the enormous sum of two and a half millions of dollars in gifts for the aid of the Orphan Asylum at Bristol, England, and other charitable institutions founded by him, and the still more strange fact, perhaps, that in no instance has he published the name of any of the donors. Mr. Muller considers all this a direct answer to prayer; but some people of less faith assert that it has resulted from the universal advertisement, in newspapers and otherwise, of his novel mode of raising money for charity. They think that the age of miracles has past away, perhaps not reflecting that the age of faith passed away first. So common is it to publish to the four corners of the world men's gifts, whether for charity or otherwise, that it is wonderful to know that such a sum has been given without receiving or expecting a newspaper puff. It is evidence that not only Mr. Muller has faith, but that the givers had read and believed in that portion of the sermon on the Mount embraced in the four first verses of the 6th chapter of St. Matthew's gospel. H.

Rev. J. B. Mack, formerly of Cabarrus, and now of Fort Mill, S. C., has been called to the pastorate of a Presbyterian Church at Columbia S. C.

NOVEMBER. The busy season continues; every department is full of life and activity, supplying the numerous demands for our Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. The demand, up to the present, warrants us in the belief that this will be our banner season. Limited capital and poor credit cannot compete with Manufacturers, who with unlimited facilities and resources have the power to name prices that cannot be equalled. We work for and in the interest of the people. We have but one price, that being the lowest possible for any reliable house to name, and we personally guarantee the value of any article purchased of us. Wholesale close buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

Goods sent from Charlotte C. O. D. to all sections, with the privilege of opening and inspecting before payment of bill. Self-measurement Cards furnished free on application. All goods marked in plain figures. One and the same price to all, both far and near. Every style of garment; every variety of texture and fabric.

E. D. LATTA & BRO., Largest Clothiers in the South. Nov. 23, 1877.

On Consignment. 10 Crates of fine Apples of choice varieties from Guilford nurseries. 25 bushels country Potatoes, for sale at 75 cents per bushel. Nov. 16, 1877. B. N. SMITH.

Just Received. Pigs' Feet, Bologna Sausage, Dried Beef, Breakfast Bacon, and the best Hams in the city. Nov. 16, 1877. J. B. FRANKLIN.

New Orleans Molasses. To arrive, next week, new crop Molasses, in Barrels and Half Barrels. BURWELL & SPRINGS. Nov. 16, 1877.

Grain Cradles. A lot of the celebrated Grain Cradles, made by Joseph Starnes of this county, on hand and for sale by JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN. Nov. 16, 1877.

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of W. D. Dowd, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of December, 1878, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. J. C. DOWD, Administrator. Nov. 16, 1877.

Shingles. 100,000 CYPRESS and PINE SHINGLES, low for Cash. W. W. WARD, Corner College and 4th Sts. Sept. 28, 1877.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! A lot of Extra, Cream and Choice New York Factory Cheese, just received at J. McLAUGHLIN'S. Sept. 21, 1877.

Rules of the Federal Court. At the late term of the U. S. District Court at Asheville, Judge Dick issued the following Rules:

Every affidavit for obtaining a warrant for an alleged violation of the Internal Revenue Laws must be presented to the U. S. Commissioner residing, or by order of Court assigned to duty, in the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; unless the defendant has escaped from said county.

Every warrant issued must be made returnable before the Commissioner issuing the same.

The object of this order is to save expense and inconvenience to parties and witnesses and to enable Commissioners to fully investigate cases presented to them for consideration and action.

The District Attorney is hereby required to endorse on every bill of indictment or information the name of the affiant who instituted the prosecution and the name of the Commissioner who issued the warrant and heard the case on the preliminary examination.

The rule of Court heretofore made requiring Commissioners on certain cases to recognize parties and witnesses to appear on the second Monday of the term of Court at Asheville, is hereby revoked; and the Commissioners to whom said rule applied will hereafter recognize parties and witnesses to appear on Tuesday after the first Monday of regular terms of said Court.

All warrants now in the hands of the Marshal or his deputies which have not been executed must be returned to the Commissioner issuing the same, so that said cases may be entered on the record of said Commissioner, and warrants be renewed if deemed proper by the Commissioner. And hereafter all warrants which remain unexecuted until the ensuing term of the U. S. Courts must be returned to the Commissioner and he must enter on record the returns of the officer endorsed upon the warrant. ROBERT P. DICK, U. S. District Judge. Nov. 17th, 1877.

NEW FIRM. BOOTS AND SHOES. Having purchased the entire Stock of SAMPLE & WETMORE, we will continue the Retail business of Boots and Shoes, making a specialty of the celebrated "CAROLINA SHOE," manufactured by them. Besides, we will keep a full line of all qualities of Boots and Shoes.

A call from our friends and the public is respectfully solicited, with a promise that we will endeavor to please them in every respect. GRIER, McCOMBS & CO. Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 23, 1877.

Special Notice. We are daily receiving new additions to our already splendid stock of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our Stock is complete in every department, and we invite all to call and examine our Goods and hear our LOW PRICES.

Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's fine Goods a Specialty. We have a line of Burt's celebrated New York Shoes for Ladies—the best in the world. Come and see us. PEGRAM & CO.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF Western North Carolina. We are the general Agents for the sale of Sample & Wetmore's celebrated North Carolina Made Shoes, and are ready to supply all demands for them. Nov. 23, 1877. PEGRAM & CO.

Hyacinths, Tulips & other Bulbs. Now is the time to plant. F. SCARR & CO., Druggists. Nov. 23, 1877.

Fair Notice to All. All persons owing us Notes payable in Cotton are hereby notified that unless paid by the 10th of the center, we will refuse to receive Cotton. If received at all it must be of the best grade. Look to your interests, as we mean this. BURROUGHS & SPRINGS. Nov. 23, 1877.

Special R. R. Accommodations. ATLANTIC, TENN. & OHIO RAILROAD CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1877.

Commencing with November 7th, and on Wednesday of each week after an Accommodation Train will be run from Statesville to Charlotte and return.

GOING SOUTH. Leave Statesville at 6:30 A. M. " Mooresville at 7:45 " " Davidson College at 8:29 " Arrive at Charlotte at 10:40 "

GOING NORTH. Leave Charlotte at 3:00 P. M. " Davidson College at 5:10 " " Mooresville at 5:50 " Arrive at Statesville at 7:00 "

Round trip tickets will be sold at the following rates, and will be good only for this Train and day upon which sold. Statesville to Charlotte and return, \$2 25 Troutman's " " " " 2 05 Shepherd's " " " " 1 75 Mooresville " " " " 1 55 Mt. Mourne " " " " 1 35 Davidson College to Charlotte and return, 1 15 Caldwell's " " " " 95 Huntersville, " " " " 80 Alexandriana, " " " " 65 Henderson's " " " " 65 Section House " " " " 35

Tickets purchased for this Train will not be accepted for passage on Mail Train, nor for return passage on this Train except upon the day purchased. J. J. GORMLEY, Superintendent. Nov. 2, 1877.

Salem Almanacs. Wholesale and Retail Agents, BURWELL & SPRINGS. WILSON & BURWELL, Druggists. Nov. 9, 1877.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS, Raleigh, N. C. (Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.) Practice limited to the EYE and EAR. Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society. Oct. 12, 1877.