

The Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. FEBRUARY 21, 1879.

The N. C. Legislature.

In the Senate, the bill to abolish the office of State Geologist was taken up. Mr Austin favored the bill. He had nothing against Prof. Kerr personally, but he wanted to legislate for the best interest of his constituents. He said there was a screw loose somewhere, and the Legislature should tighten it. Mr Erwin was in favor of putting the Survey in with the Agricultural Department, and thus save the State of North Carolina the amount of salary paid the present incumbent, or a more reasonable salary at any rate. Let the State be just before she is generous. Mr Alexander was surprised at the action of Senators Erwin and Austin. At Mr Erwin because he objected to the present incumbent on personal grounds, and at Mr Austin because he came from one of the best gold counties in the State, and he could not see why that gentleman was opposed to the Survey. Mr Everett opposed the bill from beginning to end. He had visited the Museum and examined and propounded questions to the Geologist, which satisfied him that it would be a great loss to the State. The question then recurred upon the substitute offered by Mr Davidson, which provides that the Governor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a suitable person to conduct the Geological Survey of the State. The sum allowed such person not to exceed \$2,000, the expenses of said Survey not to exceed \$3,000 and to be paid by the Agricultural Department. Mr Seales was in favor of the substitute. He did not represent Prof. Kerr, but the justice and interest of North Carolina. Mr Snow also favored the substitute. He could not see why it should not pass the Senate unanimously. It would save to the tax-payers of North Carolina the amount of \$5,000, and the Agricultural Department could well afford to keep up the Survey. Mr Leach favored the substitute and would cheerfully support it. Mr Caldwell had no animosity or prejudice against the present incumbent, but was in favor of abolishing the Survey, as also was Mr Hoyle. Mr Williamson moved to amend by limiting the term of said appointee, whoever he might be, to two years, and that the Governor and Board of Agriculture be empowered to remove said Geologist at any time they saw proper, which was adopted by a vote of 28 to 8, and the bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 37 to 9, and ordered to be sent to the House asking concurrence. [The House subsequently agreed to the above arrangement.]

Mr Henderson moved to take up a bill in favor of the sureties of Jonas Cline, late Sheriff of Catawba county, which was carried and the bill passed its final reading. The bill to prevent live stock from running at large in the counties of Rowan, Davie and Cabarrus, passed second reading. The bill introduced by Mr Graham, of Lincoln, concerning the receiving of freights and charges for transporting the same by Railroads and other transportation companies, was passed. In the House, on the 12th, the Bill to charter an extension of the Ral. & Ang. Railroad at Sanford to Charlotte was discussed at considerable length. Messrs. Brown and Ardrey of Mecklenburg, made able speeches in favor of the measure, and it was also favored by Messrs. Norment, Blocker, York, Atkinson and Jones. And Messrs. Cobb, Covington, Lockhart, Davis of Catawba, Foard of Surry, Richardson of Columbus (a State Director on the Western N. C. Railroad), and a few others, did all they could to cripple the measure and defeat it. After much talk the Bill passed its third reading by a vote of 53 to 48—nineteen members not voting. [We will publish the Ayes and Nays as soon as we can obtain them for future reference.]

On the 15th, the bill enacting a stock law in South Iredell, was discussed. Mr Lewis was opposed to passing these stock laws, and thought these local bills should come up with the general bill. When that bill came up he would take position against it. Mr Ardrey advocated the bill, and did not deem opposition to such local legislation proper. The stock law in Mecklenburg was one of the greatest benefits ever conferred, and the people of all classes and means had a warm regard for it. The people of Iredell ask the bill so as to prepare the fence for their county in time for the crop. Mr Clink thought such opposition to local legislation unfair. The stock law is in force in part of the county, and the bill merely extends it. Mr McCorkle said the sentiment of the people of Iredell was in favor of the bill. Mr Norment sent in an amendment that the expenses of such law be paid by the Townships. Mr Host said the law was desired by the people of Iredell, and they had some rights on the subject. The amendment was lost, and the bill passed its third reading.

The bill to prevent tramps from deprecating upon the people of the State, or from cruising around generally, and giving them six months in Jail, was passed. The vote by which the bill to regulate the fees of jailors was laid on the table was reconsidered. Mr McLean spoke in favor of the bill, saying that the bill only allowed the Commissioners to pay jailors less than 30 cents per day for feeding prisoners when it could be done. The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Bost, Richardson of Columbus, Hines, Foard and Holt, in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Norment and McCorkle in opposition. On motion of Mr Richardson of Columbus, the bill was so amended as to fix twenty cents per prisoner as the maximum. Mr McCorkle moved to amend so as to allow the County Commissioners to allow so much as 35 cents per day, and Mr Foard offered an amendment to the same effect in different language. Mr Foard's amendment was ruled out and Mr McCorkle's was lost, and the bill then passed.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Winston, Salem & Mooresville Railroad was taken up. Mr Barringer spoke in opposition to the bill and Mr McCorkle in its favor. The bill passed second time and was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the Senate, on the 17th inst., Mr Wadell introduced a resolution to postpone the day of appointment of Justices of the Peace till the 25th inst. Adopted and transmitted to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr Williamson, the bill in relation to the staff of the Governor was taken up. The bill provides for the creation of eight additional Aides, with the rank of Colonel, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary subject to army regulation—said officers to receive no pay in times of peace. The bill passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

The vote by which the bill concerning freights of Railroads and other transportation companies passed its third reading on Saturday, was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted.

The House bill to authorize the Commissioners of Caldwell county to levy a special tax to pay the county debt, passed its third reading. [The bill provides that the sum required—\$3,500—may be raised in two years, but that not more than \$2,000 shall be levied in one year.]

A bill to make the killing of live stock indictable, was considered. Mr Austin strongly advocated the bill. He said the people on the Carolina Central Railroad were continually having their stock killed and reaping no reward for the same. Mr Dortch moved to amend that this bill only apply to the Carolina Central Railroad and its whole matter. Mr Bynum was opposed to the bill, saying that all Railroads should be on the same footing. Mr Hoyle also advocated the bill. The stock was killed upon a main road, and no redress was to be had for the same. Mr Graham of Lincoln, favored the passage of the bill. The people needed such a law. The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr Dortch and passed. Mr Dortch introduced a second amendment not to indict any but Conductors and Engineers, which was adopted. The question then recurred upon the original bill and passed its final reading by a vote of 29 to 5.

In the House, the bill forbidding discrimination against "runners" of hotels, etc., by Railway Companies, at wharves and depots, was taken up and explained by Mr Scott, and passed.

A bill to make the prosecutor pay the cost in criminal cases where the indictment is frivolous or malicious, passed.

A Sensible Speech by Col. John L. Brown. When the Bill to charter the extension of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad to Charlotte was on its second reading in the House on the 12th inst., Mr Brown of Mecklenburg, said:

Mr Speaker:—When I introduced this Bill to charter the extension of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad from some point on its line to Charlotte, there was no opposition to it. When it came to the floor of the House, I was surprised to find that there was a very full meeting of the Committee, and the Chairman was unanimously instructed to recommend that the Bill should pass. But that was done before certain Railroad officials came to this city. I hope I shall not be forced to the conclusion that what is said in regard to the very great influence certain Railroad men have, is true. I tell the members of this House that what I say to them is true, and I ask them to reflect seriously before they vote against this bill. Who, I ask again, is to be benefited by the extension of the R. & A. Air-Line? I will tell you, gentlemen. The hard-working farmer, the laborer and the mechanic. What are the facts in regard to our Railroads? They are controlled by a monopoly, a combination. Every Road running into the State is under its control except the R. & A. Air-Line, and a combination has been formed and a pool made against the shippers, the producers, farmers, merchants and mechanics. The producers are the sufferers by this combination, pool and monopoly, and that is the reason why this combination is fighting the extension of this Road. It knows it will open up a new route and give the people another competing line to the seacoast.

Why should the people of this portion of our State be required to pay tribute to those of another? Mr Speaker, you might as well try to change the current of the great Mississippi as to try to force trade out of its channel. It will seek the best market, to that be Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh, Norfolk or Charleston. The county which I have the honor to represent, together with its citizens, has nearly one million of dollars invested in Railroads. Therefore we have a right to speak in favor of free Railroad chartering. Let capitalists build roads wherever they will, if they will only do so with their own money. Why does the R. & A. Air-Line ask for an extension of its charter, when it connects with the Carolina Central Railway at Hamlet? I want every member of this House to consider this question seriously, for it is a very serious matter. It is because of this combination and pool against shippers. The Carolina Central Railway, on account of having gone into a combination or pool with other Railroads, refuses to have any connection or business intercourse with the R. & A. Air-Line Railroad. So, at least, I have been informed. It refuses to extend to it the common courtesies and an exchange of freights on a fair and equitable basis. What redress has the R. & A. Air-Line got, after building a Road from Raleigh to Hamlet, costing millions of dollars, but to extend their Road to some point where they can get an outlet? And what are the facts in regard to the country which this proposed line will open up? It will go through the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Stanly. This is the only hope to have a Railroad through this section, and will you deprive them of it simply because the Carolina Central Railway opposes it. I have very grave doubts about its injuring Wilmington. I do not see how it can, for I know that their merchants are enterprising and energetic, and they have decidedly the advantage of any other seaport town or city in being nearer Charlotte by one half the distance; and I assure my Wilmington friends there is no gentleman in this House who wishes them greater success than I do, and I regret exceedingly to seem to oppose them, for I do not feel in my heart that I do. I think it is all a delusion of theirs, but if I am against them it is in the interest of the people of the class which deserves protection at our hands. Mr Speaker, I know it to be a fact that the merchants of Wadesboro have been forced to put on a wagon train from that place to Cheraw, and the cotton after being hauled from Wadesboro to Cheraw goes from there to Charleston, S. C. What difference does it make to the merchants of Wilmington whether the produce of the counties of Anson, Union and Richmond, of this State, and Lancaster and Chesterfield of South Carolina, go to Charleston or Norfolk? It seems that Wilmington cannot get it, as the freights are so high they can wagon it for less than they can ship it over the Carolina Central Railway. And I appeal to the gentleman from Anson to know if his merchants have not been hauling their cotton in wagons to Cheraw because it would net them more to wagon it to Cheraw and ship it from there to Charleston, S. C., than it would to ship it to Wilmington. I think that ought to convince our friends that they cannot force trade to their city. Trade will seek the best market and it ought to, and the producer (the farmers) should have the advantage of the best

market wherever that is, and gentlemen of this House, it is our duty to give it to them. It has only been a short time ago, that the merchants of Monroe had to wagon their cotton to Charlotte. And why? I will tell you. Because the Carolina Central Railway was trying to force the shipment of it to Wilmington; and Charlotte being a better market at that time, the merchants of Monroe could get a better price for their produce in Charlotte after paying the price of wagoning it. I have seen what was called the Monroe opposition wagon train come into Charlotte consisting of from twenty to thirty wagons at one time. And it created more excitement than anything I have ever known to occur in our city. The very idea of wagons running in opposition to Railroads is an evidence that there is something wrong somewhere. The friends of the Carolina Central Railway are fighting the extension of this Road when at the same time they have applied to this Legislature to grant them a charter to extend their Road from Lincolnton to Hickory, when they know that their branch or extension will run parallel with the Road now building, known as the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge, from Lincolnton to Newton, and it will tap the Western N. C. Railroad at Hickory and will, at least divide the freights with it from that point. As to a North Carolina Railroad system, that is all a delusion, as there is no such thing, that idea having exploded long since.

Why does Wilmington oppose the extension of the R. & A. Air-Line to Charlotte? The reason given for the opposition is that it will injure trade that should go to Wilmington or Norfolk. But there is another side to this question, and what Wilmington apprehends from competition is already a reality, and it has been brought about by the pooling of the freights from Charlotte. The Carolina Central Railway has entirely cut off Wilmington from all participation in the cotton trade East, South and West of Charlotte, the per cent the Carolina Central Railway receives by virtue of the pool, pays that Road much better than if they took the cotton to Wilmington. Then what do we see? That her valuable cotton trade is being carried to Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston cannot be denied, because the Carolina Central Railway is receiving more money from the pool while its freight cars are standing idle than if they were busy, while the cotton and other produce is going to other ports when it should be going to Wilmington. And this has all been brought about by the combination and pool. I do not see how any member can vote against granting this charter, or how he can reconcile it to his conscience to do so.

North Carolina Items.

WINSTON AND MOORESVILLE RAILROAD.—The Directors of the Salem, Winston and Mooresville Narrow Gauge Railroad met at Third Creek Station on the Western N. C. Railroad on the 18th inst., and located the Road from that point by Mount Vernon to Mocksville, and then on to Clemensville, and Winston eventually, if Winston and Forsythe county make good their proposed subscription. They confidently expect to blow the whistle in Mocksville on the 20th or 25th of next October.

DEATH OF MAJOR ENGELHARD.—Hon. Joseph A. Engelhard, Secretary of State of North Carolina, died at the Yarbrough House in Raleigh, on last Saturday, of congestion of the liver, after an illness of twelve days, in the 47th year of his age.

THE ASHEVILLE POSTMASTER.—The Senate has confirmed G. M. Roberts as Postmaster at Asheville. Col. Fagg, the retiring Postmaster, has met with the Brutus of his party and he has fallen, covered with a multitude of wounds. "Republicans are ungrateful." Col. Fagg, however, has declared war on what he calls the "Greensboro Ring." He is going for Keogh, Douglass, Settle, Judge Dick, and others, with "gloves off." Col. Fagg had strong backing among some of the Senators, especially Senator Edmunds, who thought a veteran of the Mexican war should not be displaced. —Washington cor. Raleigh Observer.

Judge Dick, and Marshal Douglass and others, can defy Col. Fagg and his disappointment, if they have properly discharged their duties. The public influence and requests of Colonel Fagg are about ended, we presume—though he has been a pretty clever man in his day.

Col. L. L. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Commencement Address at Rutherford College on the 21st of May next.

Rev. Walter Pharr and Dr. J. H. Bigham, of Mallard Creek, with some boys, went rabbit hunting on Saturday last. They had three dogs and they caught 32 rabbits. Can the sporting Nimrods of the trio of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Springsville beat that? —Concord Register.

John H. Cox, Sheriff of Perquimans, was robbed near Hertford on the night of the 6th inst., of \$1,640. He was taking the money to Edenton to express to Treasurer Worth.

According to the Report of the N. C. Commissioner of Agriculture, it would cost the people \$15,000,000 to rebuild all of the rail fences in North Carolina. He says: "The returns show that in the counties reported, exclusive of the twenty-four Townships omitted, there are 101,071,698 panels, or 153,567 miles of fencing. One hundred and five dollars per mile (all things considered) is a moderate average estimate for the ordinary zigzag fence used on our farms."

HOMICIDE IN MITCHELL COUNTY.—A gentleman of this city has furnished us the details of the killing of a ruffian in Mitchell county. A Minister of the Gospel, named Martin, passing along the road to his home, was attacked, in passing a grocery by a drunken ruffian named Hensley, who showed him a volley of curses and abuse, and followed him up, saying that he intended to kill him. The Minister paid no attention to his abuse or threats, but, riding along quietly, arrived at his home and went into the house. Presently Hensley was observed approaching, still cursing and abusing the Minister. As the former came to the gate, he halted and got off his horse, swearing that he had come to kill him and was going to do it. At this juncture a son of Mr Martin, who was in the house, hearing the threats and seeing the situation, advanced quietly to the bureau, took out a revolver, and, going toward Hensley, fired, killing him instantly. Hensley's abuse was a piece of causeless drunken violence, and young Martin's act is justified by the community.

A friend informs us that the Schools at Denver, Lincoln county, are in a flourishing condition. Prof. D. Matt Thompson's School numbers 45, and Messrs. Wilkinson & Cline's 40.

Another horrible murder, similar to the Mooresville tragedy, occurred in Greensboro Thursday night, Feb. 13th. A merchant, Mr John S. Parker, was knocked down on the street and robbed, and died from his wounds next day.

Direct of Supreme Court Opinions.

January Term, 1879.

By Smith, C. J.—Paschall vs. Bullock, from Granville.—It is incumbent on the appellant to make out his case and show error. Where no statement of facts proved upon the trial and no assignment of errors appear in the record sent up to this Court the judgment below must be affirmed.

By Smith, C. J.—State vs. Leak, from Richmond.—On a trial for forgery it is sufficient at the trial to show any person who could be defrauded and against whom the intent to defraud is directed, in proof of the general averment of the intent to defraud. It is not necessary or proper that the verdict should specify the person intended to be defrauded. The words "order for the delivery of goods" in our statute only includes orders drawn by persons having a disposing power over the goods upon a person under obligation to obey. It is not however so restricted in an indictment concluding at common law.

By Smith, C. J.—Bonham vs. Craig, from New Hanover.—Where an allegation in the complaint is not denied in the answer the fact is admitted and the effect of the admission is as available to the plaintiff as if found by the jury. An issue as to such fact is wholly unnecessary and immaterial. Where an action is not instituted to correct or reform the deed itself on the ground of accident, fraud, mistake or undue advantage parol evidence is inadmissible to convert an absolute deed into a trust or mortgage. Where a parol agreement to change an absolute deed into a mortgage or trust is denied by the answer it is unnecessary for the defendant to set up the statute of frauds in his pleadings.

By Smith, C. J.—Mason vs. McCormick, from Bladen.—Where a witness was rendered incompetent to testify for the plaintiff as to a conversation with a deceased person under whom the defendant claims title by being surety on the prosecution bond he cannot be rendered competent by withdrawal of the bond and the substitution of another as surety thereon.

By Ashe, J.—State vs. Gillespie, from Iredell.—In an indictment for obtaining goods by false pretences an averment of the value of the goods need not be made.

By Ashe, J.—State vs. Davis, from Orange.—An objection that a juror is an atheist made when the defendant is asked if he has any cause to show why sentence of death should not be passed upon him comes too late. The challenge propter defectum should be made as the juror is brought to the book to be sworn and if not then made the defendant waives his right of challenge and it makes no difference that the ground of objection existed at the time the juror was sworn but was not discovered till afterwards. In such a case the Court which tries the prisoner may in its discretion award a new trial but no appeal lies from its refusal to do so.

By Ashe, J.—Walker vs. Dicks, from Forsythe.—Under the present system, a surety before he has suffered from his suretyship, may use his liability as an equitable set off against a debt he owes his insolvent principal and this defence will avail him equally against an Assignee, provided the note is overdue when assigned or is assigned with notice.

By Dillard, J.—Brunhill vs. Freeman, from New Hanover.—Four notes were given for the same consideration at the same time and falling due at four successive dates and on a trial of an action brought to recover on the last three notes the record of the recovery in an action on the first note was offered, with an averment, that the same points and matters of defence had been urged and adjudged therein. Held, it was error to reject the evidence. Its effect when admitted will be for the Court below to pass upon and this Court expresses no opinion thereon now.

By Dillard, J.—State vs. Smith, from Yadkin.—If any member of the Grand Jury which finds a bill of indictment has a civil suit at issue in the Court at the term the bill was found, the bill is abatable if the defendant takes the objection before plea traverse made on the bill and it is not necessary to show that such juror was present and participated in the deliberations on the bill.

By Dillard, J.—State vs. Waller, from Catawba.—On an indictment for fornication and adultery where it appeared that the defendants lived in the same house, the man being about 23 and the woman 50, that he had been taken by the defendant at ten years of age, being a cripple and an orphan, that there were two beds in the house and sometimes three, that the witness who went to the house at 4 a. m., on one occasion found the female in one bed and the other bed not tumbled, the man being dressed and engaged in making a fire and it was not shown that there was not another room to the house, it was error to leave the issue to be passed by the jury, the evidence being too slight and the Court should instead have directed the jury to acquit.

By Dillard, J.—State vs. Spartin, from Alleghany.—No appeal is given by law from the Inferior Court, directly to the Supreme Court, but the right of appeal is to the Superior Court, where the trial is de novo and thence to this Court. An appeal must be dismissed where no bond to secure the costs of appeal accompanies the record and there is no order of the Court allowing the defendant to appeal without security.

Additional Decisions.

By Smith, C. J.—State vs. John E. Scott, from Cumberland—Judgment affirmed. R. G. Sneed vs. B. F. Bullock, from Granville—Judgment affirmed. John G. Jones vs. Manly B. Jones, from Granville—Judgment reversed. Joseph Clayton vs. A. J. Hester, from Ashe—Judgment affirmed.

By Ashe, J.—R. W. Wharton, Adm'r vs. Elizabeth Leggett and others, from Beaufort—Judgment affirmed. State and J. H. Townsend vs. W. M. Edney, from Henderson—reversed. State vs. J. C. Murray, from Buncombe—affirmed.

By Dillard, J.—State vs. Mary Packer, from New Hanover—Judgment affirmed. State vs. Jno. Cooley, from Yadkin—Judgment affirmed. R. M. Deaver vs. Commissioners of Buncombe, from Buncombe—Judgment affirmed.

The Cotton Movement.

For the week ending Friday, 14th inst., the Cotton receipts were 150,841 bales, against 171,608 bales the preceding week, and 148,648 bales three weeks since. The receipts since Sept. 1st, have been 3,592,189 bales, against 3,374,969 bales last year; increase, 217,220 bales.

The week's exports were 143,250 bales, of which England took 73,164, France 30,139, other Continental States 39,947 bales. The exports last year were 101,898 bales; increase 41,352 bales. Since September the exports have been 2,207,094 bales, against 1,954,562 bales in 1878.

The sales for future delivery last week were 362,800 bales; for immediate delivery 4,926 bales, of which 1,508 for export, 2,581 for consumption, 587 for speculation and 250 in transit.

The Financial Chronicle thus states the course of the week's market: "The market for cotton on the spot was decidedly firmer early in the week; quotations were advanced 1-16 cent on Monday, and again on Tuesday, to 11-16 cents for Middling Uplands, and late on Tuesday, on large line was taken for export. But, on Wednesday the demand subsided, and prices were barely maintained, and yesterday quotations were reduced 1-16 cent. The speculation in futures has been quite active throughout the week, and prices advanced considerably in the course of Saturday and Monday, but on Tuesday there was a slight reaction, because Liverpool refused to respond to our market. Operators for the time became sellers to realize, and on Wednesday, the movement of the crop comparing favorably with last season, there was a material decline."

At the interior ports the receipts for the week this and last year were:

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1879, 1878. Locations include Augusta, Ga., Columbus, Ga., Macon, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., Selma, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Nashville, Tenn., Dallas, Texas, Jefferson, Texas, Shreveport, La., Vicksburg, Miss., Columbus, Miss., Eufaula, Ala., Griffin, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Rome, Ga., Charlotte, N. C., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., and Total.

There has been continued improvement in the roads, and preparations for the new crop are being rapidly made in the earlier districts.

Congressional Items.

The Senate resumed the discussion of the bill to amend the Revenue laws, the pending question being on the amendment to tax tea 10 cents per pound and coffee 2 1/2 cents per pound. A division of the question was ordered, and the vote was first taken on taxing tea 10 cents per pound. It was rejected—yeas 4, nays 57. The amendment to tax coffee 2 1/2 cents per pound was rejected without a division. The amendment increasing the tax on tobacco from 16 to 20 cents per pound was rejected—yeas 21, nays 42. The Senate agreed to an amendment that the Act take effect 1st of April as proposed by the committee. After other amendments, the bill passed.

Senator Windom presented a resolution of the Colored Western Emigration Society of Charleston, S. C., favoring the passage of his resolution in regard to the migration of colored people. [Let them go as fast as they please.]

Senator Blaine of Maine, was the principal advocate in the U. S. Senate of the bill restricting Chinese immigration to the United States, and his chief argument in its favor was the alleged fact that peace could not be maintained in California five years hence without the aid of the army unless Chinese immigration was prohibited. He was aptly reminded by Mr Eustis that when the question of race was between the Chinaman and the Northern white man all the denunciation was against the Chinaman; but when the question of race was between the Southern white man and the negro all the denunciation was against the white man.

The Cabinet discussed the bill for restricting Chinese immigration, but there was no indication as to whether the President would sign or veto the measure. The cattle plague was also given attention and it was deemed advisable to request Congress to enact laws forbidding the shipment of diseased cattle from American ports and thus prevent discrimination by England or other countries against our cattle export trade.

Have You the Buckeye?

It is a well established fact, that Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure, if used according to directions, the Zeculus Hippocastanum, or Hemorrhoids, commonly known as the Buckeye, has been highly esteemed for many years, owing to the fact, that it possesses virtues, lying in the bitter principle called Esculin, which can be utilized for the cure of Piles. If affected with that terrible disease, use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, and be relieved. Price 50 cents. For sale by L. R. Wriston & Co., Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 7, 1879.

Bottled Lightning!

When used for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Corns and Bunions, on human beings; and Spavin, Ring Bone, Galls, Scatches, etc., on animals, Coussens' Lightning Liniment is unequalled, and its effect simply electrical. As its name suggests, it is quick to relieve, and thousands bear witness to its astounding virtues. Price 50 cents. For sale by L. R. Wriston & Co., Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1879.

Mrs. Grier's new Hair Restorer.

The best remedy for Baldness known. It thoroughly cleanses the scalp of dandruff, relieves itching and cures all eruptions peculiar to the head. It has the testimonial of the most distinguished people of the State. A fair trial of the remedy will reproduce a new crop of hair on bald heads. It is an excellent hair dressing for Ladies, and cannot be excelled as an application for infants' heads, curing and preventing all diseases of the scalp. Nothing equal to it. Give it a fair trial. Satisfaction guaranteed or the price will be refunded. For sale wholesale and retail by DR. J. H. MCADEN, Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 7, 1879.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Mecklenburg Deacons Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., held at their Hall on the 18th of Feb., 1879, the following resolution and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, to dispendation of His wisdom and mysterious providence to remove from this to a better world, our dearly beloved brother, A. W. LANE, who died on Feb. 9th, 1879, at his residence in this county, and

And whereas, His sudden death has brought grief and sorrow to his relatives and friends, as well as to his brothers in this Order, be it by the Lodge assembled

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the inscrutable power and wisdom of God, we deeply mourn the death of our brother and friend, and his stricken family our sincere sympathies and tenderest regards, and we will do all in our power to comfort them to our Heavenly Father for consolation and strength in their sorrow

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge mourning for 30 days

Resolved, That a page in our minute book be subscribed to his memory, and a copy of the resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and to the different city papers for publication.

J. H. THORPE, (Committee)

W. A. OWEN, (Committee)

Bring Prescriptions

To Dr. T. C. Smith's Drug Store and have the filled—best quality of Medicines used and lowest possible prices charged.

Nobody undersells Dr. T. C. Smith on Kerosene Oil, or other goods in the Drug line, in either large or small quantities. Try him.

Blockade Tobacco at Retail.

If you want cheap Tobacco go to "PERRY'S" Charlotte, N. C. It never has been retail cheap before. As the stock is limited call early and get bargains.

Cigars, Candies, Fruits,

Or any thing you want in the Confectionery line can be found there.

Mr. T. H. ROBINSON will be glad to serve many friends and customers, and respectfully asks them to call on him at "PERRY'S" Feb. 7, 1879.

Garden Seeds,

Of all varieties, fresh and genuine, just received and for sale by T. C. SMITH, Drugs Jan. 24, 1879.

Buist's Garden Seed.

A large Stock of these popular Seed just received by WILSON & BURWELL Jan. 24, 1879.

Garden Seeds.

Just received a full supply of Buist's and Landreth's fresh Garden Seeds. J. H. MCADEN Feb. 7, 1879.

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

These Seeds, known to all Kitchen and Market Gardeners as the most reliable of any on the market, we offer to the trade at as low rates as other Seeds are sold; and having been assured by the Messrs. Landreth that all Seeds from their House have passed under their personal inspection, we do not hesitate to say that we offer them guarantee satisfactory return in every instance when properly given in planting, &c. We have a descriptive Catalogue for every man in the country, and secure one send in your name and Post Office, and we will send one by mail. L. R. WRISTON & CO. Jan. 24, 1879.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas

This is the original Extra Early Pea named introduced by them over 50 years ago. It stands today at the head of the first early sorts; none so profitable to the market gardener, and none more luscious. For sale by L. R. WRISTON & CO. Old Drug stand, corner Trade and Tryon St. Jan. 24, 1879.

Garden Seeds.

An entirely new and fresh stock of BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS, the most reliable Seeds in the market, for sale by SCARR & CO'S DRUG STORE Near the Post Office, Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 31, 1879.

Crockery, China and Glass

TO MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY Having met with such flattering success in the Wholesale and Retail Crockery business since opened last November, and from the fact that we have received many orders from Merchants of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, I am confident that my success is certain.

Owing to the above facts I have been compelled to enlarge my business a hundred per cent. I complete with any Northern Jobbing House in prices, &c. All my Ware is put directly from the Factories; therefore it does not pass through several hands, and I am enabled to sell Goods as cheap as they can be bought at the NORTH.

Decorated China,

PORCELAIN and GRANITE, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets we make a Specialty. We have much of this kind of Goods in Stock at present, and in a few days we will have twenty seven varieties of

Decorated Chamber Toilet Sets

And Dinner and Tea Sets in nearly the same proportion. Our Retail Shelves are completely filled with the largest and best selection of CHINA CROCKERY and GLASSWARE ever brought to this country.

Much care taken in packing. Circulars and Price List furnished upon application. Thanking you for past patronage, &c., I remain Respectfully, JOHN BROOKFIELD, Trade St., near College, under Democrat Office, Jan. 24, 1879. Charlotte, N. C.

Begin the New Year

By buying all goods in the Drug line of Dr. T. C. SMITH, Druggist, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR 10 years past, entering now upon the eleventh year, Dr. T. C. SMITH continues the Drug business at the same corner opposite the Central Hotel, with increased facilities during 1879 supplying the wholesale and retail trade.

Country Merchants

Will find everything they need in the Drug line of Dr. T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store—prices as low as any Drug House in the United States for the same quantities. Try him.