Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, FRIDAY JAN. 12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Having purchased the printing stock and subscription list of the *Old North State*, in accordance with the terms of the sale those who had paid in advance for that paper, will look to us to fill out their term. Those who were indebted to that paper at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 16th ult., had their indebtedness transferred to us, and it is a matter of importance that all should be promptly paid. Those not behind exceeding three months may yet pay at the advance rates of $2,50 for the year.

Oct. 3, 1871. J. J. BRUNER.

BILLS AND LETTERS.

Having sent out bills to all who are behind on their subscriptions for this paper, we are beginning to receive letters on the individual indebtedness of those concerned, in some cases of persons who do not know the law in relation to taking newspapers. For the instruction of such we give the following:

LAWS RELATING TO MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers do not order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have paid their bill and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Referring to the rules which are to maintain hereafter with respect to appointments in the Civil Service of the Government, submitted to the President by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, we make room for the first of the series as follows:

1. No person shall be admitted to any position in the civil service, within the appointment of the President or heads of departments, who is not a citizen of the United States, who shall not have furnished satifactory evidence in regard to character, health and age, and who shall not have passed a satisfactory examination in speaking, reading and writing the English language.

The character of the great bulk of the Federal appointees under the present Administration have been so notoriously bad, that it has, in self-defence, organized rules for reform. But the zeal manifested by the President and his friends for reform will not avail him or his party unless he declares said rules to be retrospective and begins the application of them at his own door. The character of the fraudulent disclosures made by the Senate Investigating Committee of the New York Custom House last week is enough to crush out any Administration, as it ought. No candid man can read the evidence disclosed before said Committee without the most serious apprehensions of the guilt of the President, to say nothing of the guilt of the members of the Kitchen Cabinet, composed of Porter, his Private Secretary, Babcock, his San Domingo annexing speculator, and Leet, the athlete. These three latter gentlemen (!) constituted the "mess" organized at Washington city as disclosed by the unimpeachable testimony of the witness Lindsay, and who can doubt that the President was not one of the "mess."

Another witness, Mr Charlton T. Lewis, the Managing Editor of the New York *Evening Post*, one of the most influential Republican papers published in the city of New York, testified before said Committee relative to the profits of Detectives in the Appraisers' office of the Custom House as follows:

Q. Have you ever had your attention as a journalist attracted to the large amount of gains obtained by detective officers? A. Simply in a general way; I have tried on several occasions to get the particulars of cases in which such transactions are said to have taken place; the special agent of the Treasury or some deputy under him discovers that a fraud has been detected on the revenue; he goes to the merchant, or whoever he may be who has detected the fraud, and lets him know he has obtained the knowledge; he then demands a share of the profits for hushing it up; the common belief among merchants in this city is that by far *the largest part of the attempted frauds upon the Custom House, which are detected by special agents and their detectives, are compromised* in that manner, and are covered up by payment made into the private pocket of the agent or his deputy; I have no evidence to support this, but only suggest the fact.

[A suggestion as applicable to Federal officers in the Internal Revenue Department as to the Custom House officers in New York.]

Q. Do you find that an opportunity for those frauds by special agents arises from the fact of their power to seize without any preliminary investigation or any record of their investigation? A. Yes; I have so understood; that is one of the conditions of their successful operations.

Q. Have you ever known cases in which an honest and innocent merchant has been compelled to pay under threat of imprisonment and seizure, where no wrong has been committed by him? A. I have heard of several such instances, and yet I cannot call to mind anything; I only know there have been such cases reported.

Q. Can you give the name of the person who was asked to apply for a return of duties on rail road iron on the ground that it had been damaged on the voyage? A. The house of J. S. Kennedy & Company, one of the leading houses of this city, and the fact was communicated to me by Mr. Kennedy, and head of the firm; in regard to the character of the special agents of the Treasury I think some light will be obtained by an examination of the records of the case which was tried only five or six weeks ago in the U. S. Court, in which one of these agents who acted in a great case of fraud in the Appraiser's department was examined under oath, and was brought to testify that he himself had been a slave trader and a smuggler, and a felon guilty of some other crimes, and that he had passed immediately from arrest as a smuggler into the service of the United States as a special detective.

Q. Does that officer continue in the service of the Government yet? A. I have not heard of his removal; he was in the service and was continued in while under arrest for smuggling.

The same witness testifies to the demoralized condition into which society has fallen in consequence of the usage resorted to in these days of corruption and defalcation for extorting money from Government officers for political purposes, the refusal to do which is tantamount to removal from office, as follows:

Q. I understand it to be your impression that there is a political usage here under which the employees of the Government are assessed a certain percentage, and that the understanding is they must pay that arbitrary assessment or lose their offices? A. Yes, Sir, so I have understood.

Q. You know something of the men who hold post offices, clerkships, and these deputy collectorships, internal revenue offices, and assessors—do you believe that you know of one single capable man among them who was called upon to pay an exorbitant assessment for political purposes, and refused to pay that assessment because it was exorbitant, who was removed from his office for that refusal? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. You know something of the character which composes the community of New York, do you not? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What do you think would be the effect of such a removal of a faithful officer, discharged from the public service because he himself refused to pay an exorbitant political assessment; what do you think would be the effect of such a removal upon public opinion in New York? A. The most faithful officer who I ever knew in the service of the Government, whose work I had an opportunity to watch—a man incorruptable, energetic, and responsible officer under the Government—was removed not long ago, immediately after he had refused, or very soon after he had refused, to pay an exorbitant political assessment, and, as I believe, in consequence of that refusal, and the effect on public opinion was precisely nothing or as near as you can imagine.

Q. That is an interesting fact. Give me his name, please? A. I should rather be excused if you are willing.

Q. Don't you see how you embarrass us? You have given us an opinion of yours with no possible opportunity to contradict it or impeach it? A. Gordon L. Lord, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of New York.

Q. That is one case, you say, that removal was made, and it produced no effect upon public opinion in the City of New York? A. I think not, practically.

Q. Then is public opinion in New York so constituted that the best of public servants can be removed from office because they will not submit to exorbitant exactions, and yet produce no effect upon it? A. I am afraid there is too much in that.

Parallel cases to those of the smuggler and felon, and the incorruptable Gordon L. Lord might be named here in North Carolina, and the effect upon society quite the same.

We hope our readers may have an opportunity to glean from the N. York daily papers, the remarkable and damaging evidence taken by the Senate Investigating Committee which gives promise of a complete political revolution. Nothing can save the President from irrevocable defeat and political degradation now, unless he applies the official axe to the necks of every corrupt official throughout the land.

But recurring to the rule of the Civil Service Commission quoted above, it will be observed, that satisfactory evidence of character, and a knowledge of the art of speaking, reading and writing the English language are prerequisites to the success of all competative applicants for place in the civil service; and should the President declare this rule retrospective as he may and ought to do, it will be sure to extend to parties in this Town recently inducted into office, and to none less surely than to the author of the following letter.

"Rich Fork n c june 23d 1864

Gov. Z B. Vance

Dear Sir it is the desire of maney persons, that you Should Come to High Point make a speach and I think you could do as much good for your self and make as maney Vots by coming there as aney place in the State you will have to heare you a great maney from Davidson County that was not to heare you at Lexington and I think for that efort to be made you can beat you opponent in both County Davidson & Guilford—

Your obedeent servt

W, F, HENDERSON.

P. S I Shall take the Stump for you on every occation that I Can do you any Good."

At the time this letter was written, its author was an uncompromising Confederate war man. He has since taken the test oath for office.

In continuation of the subject matter of this article in so far as it relates to the corruption and abuses practiced at the Custom House in New York, and the investigation now in progress there, we have only room to subjoin the following from the N. Y. *World* of the 8th inst.

"Step three in the proof is the one furnished by Mr. A. T. Stewart on Saturday last. In his testimony before the committee he swears that he called the attention of the President four times to the wrong the young friend's monopoly was inflicting on the commerce of this great city. The increase in the costs and charges, the danger of damage by storage in exposed warehouses, the risk of loss by theft or from the weather or by careless handling, the vexatious delays, such sometimes as to make the importer actually lose his market—all these and the other wrongs of the system, so clearly explained otherwise in his testimony, we are bound to believe Mr. Stewart laid before Mr. Grant. In October 1870, in the summer of 1871, and, if we apprehend the testimony aright, on two other occasions he made these represantations, and no change for the better was vouchsafed for a reply. Mr. Grant should, one would think, have heeded Mr. Stewart above all men in a matter of financial and commercial import. It was this gentleman whom he desired to make Secretary of the Treasury, who was his first choice, whose ability he valued so highly as to even recommend that the laws be abrogated in favor of his appointment, and yet time after time does this so-valued man appeal to him in vain to do away with the injurious monoply enjoyed by his young friend. The evidence on this point is so vital that we here subjoin it in full:

Q. I do not wish to press you beyond what you feel is proper, but if you have no very serious objection will you mention whether you called the attention of the President to it? A. Well, sir, I have.

Q. When first? A. October, a year ago.

Q. October, 1870? A. Yes, sir.

Q. More than once? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often, if you please? A. At another time.

Q. When was that? A. Last summer.

Q. Did you express your views to him at any other time? A. I did; only twice.

Q. Did you succeed in getting any reformation or improvement of the system? A. No, sir.

Q. In any particular? A. No, sir.

Q. Does it remain precisely as it was before you made those representations in that high quarter? A. Yes, sir.

'That mysterious power' seems hardly mysterious after this. The evidence heretofore skirting the premises comes forth here bold, direct, inexpugnable to point to Mr. Grant, saying, Thou art the man."

A public meeting of citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, was held in Charlotte on 1st January, on the subject of impeaching Judge Logan. They passed resolutions disclaiming partizanism, and pledging themselves in favor of incuring the expense of impeachment, &c., &c. The county commissioners of Mecklenburg, in their official capacity have also endorsed the lawyers' memorial.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

RADICAL FIGHT.

New Orleans is again the scene of a most disgraceful contest between two radical factions.—Gov. Warmouth heads the one and Col. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives heads the other. Grant is said to have backed Carter in a sly way as he did Holden and Kirk.

Gen. Longstreet has been called to the aid of the Governor and given command of the militiforce of the State. It is a fight among radicals, in which Longstreet should take no part except to see that the fight was a fair and a free one. We are glad to see the rogues fall out, and we do not care how seriously they make it to each other.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Charles J. Perry, ex-mayor of Hoboken, suicided; cause, despondency.

The guard has been withdrawn from Miss Mansfield's house.

The father of James Fisk has gone crazy from the news of the assassination.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The Sergeant-at-arms went to Carter's house and attempted to arrest a member of the Legislature. A scuffle ensued, when a policeman shot Walter R. Wheyland, who claims to represent Sabine Parish, but expelled by the Carter faction. Wheyland died in an hour. This is the first blood.

LOUISVILLE, Jan, 16.—Gen. Halleck is dead.

Yadkin Railroad.—At a meeting of the county Commissioners for Rowan, on Tuesday, the question of submitting to the vote of the people a subscription of fifty thousand dollars to the stock of this Railroad came up, and was negatived by a vote of three against, and two for it. We have not heard the reasons which controled the action of the Board at this meeting but are inclined to the opinion that whatever they were, they are temporary, and will have no effect injurious to the progress or final success of this important enterprise. It is true we do not know the individual views and feelings of those members of the Board by whose votes this action ensued; but we do know that many of the largest property holders and tax-payers, and most of our influential citizens are warmly in favor of building this road, and that at the most, the action of the Board of Commissioners, can have but a temperary effect in restraining its final success.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Asheville Citizen* of January 4th, is exclusively devoted to articles descriptive of Western North Carolina, culled from many sources, among which we would mention one by Prof. GUYOT, of Princeton College, N. Jersey, detailing his measurement of the mountains and other observations in that region. Another, by H. P. GATCHELL, a general description of physical structure, soil and productions, climate, adaptability for various industries, sheep raising, &c. Also extracts from the report of RICHARD OWEN, M. D., Professor of Natural Science, Indiana University. Extract of a letter by Gen. Clingman, in 1855, to Prof. Joseph Henry, &c., &c. The editor of the *Citizen* struck extra copies of this very interesting sheet, and offers them for sale at $1 per dozen. The design of the thing is to bring before the public the rare attractions of that most charming region of country and invite emigrants to it. And just here we would suggest to our readers that if any of them desire to secure homes in the mountains, they had better look after it early, for we think the time is not far off when it will be more difficult to find places than at present.

Gov. Gratz Brown's message to the Legislature of Mo, is to hand, and from the rather hasty inspection given it, we are of opinion that the Governor is worthy of his great State—a vigorous, go-a-head officer, who likes to see things done speedily and well.

Not Correct.—It having been alleged by some of the Radical journals of the State, that the *Charlotte Democrat* had expressed complimentary words in behalf of Judge Logan, the editor has deemed the matter of sufficicut importance to give an explanation by which it appears that his compliments did not touch the question of competency.

The Town Treasurer for the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., renders a public statement of his accounts for the year ending 30th December last, showing total receipts in detail, amounting in the aggregate $21,333,-65. Disbursements, (itemized,) total, 21,-209.17. Less than $1.000 paid for work in the several Wards. The remainder was consumed mostly in payment of old debts salaries, lawyers fees, &c., &c.

Loyalists on Christmas.—The loyalists celebrated Christmas week by burning the barn of Mr. Means, in Charlotte; by waylaying and robbing Mr. Hinkle; by robbing W. S. Norment's store in the country; by breaking open Dr. Johnston's gin-house, in Gaston county; by capturing, tying and sending to South Carolina two of the so-called Ku-klux; by stealing a horse from W. L Houston, and another horse from — —

The four loyalists who stole cotton from Dr. Johnston, viz: Workman Nixon, Jim Eddleman, Bill Moore, Starling Johnston—all loyally black—have been lodged in Gaston jail. George Rhyne, (colored) accomplice, escaped.

The barn-burner, the highwayman, the store-robber, the loyal Ku Klux and the horse thieves are still at large.

Southern Home.

THE EUPEPTIC SPRINGS FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. F. Foard, offering for sale his Eupetic Mineral Springs in the upper portion of this county. These springs afford both sulphur and chalybeate water of highly medicinal properties, and offer great inducements to an enterprising purchaser.—S. *American.*

From the N. Y. World, Jan. 6.

THE CUSUOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION YESTERDAY.

In calling attention to the evidence given before the Senate Committee of Investigation yesterday, we ask that the testimony of Mr. Lindsay may be read with care and weighed with candor. It is altogether the most damaging of any disclosures that have yet been made of the corruption of General Grant's administration, and what is more, it connects General Grant himself with this corruption as its promoter and abettor. Mr. Lindsay's testimony is more than curious; it is astounding.

Before proceeding to comment on any part of the testimony taken yesterday, we must call attention to the spirit in which the administration members of the committee, are trying to conduct the investigation The venerable Mr. Buckingham, the Chairman of the Committee, is a mere respectable figure head. The active administration member is Senator Howe, who is acting to great perfection, with no great dignity, the part of counsel for the defence in a criminal trial. He exhibits an unseemly zeal (unseemly considering that he is a member of a committee of investigation, and a lawyer employed to defend a criminal client) to cross examine and discredit the witnesses against the government. There was a very scandalous exhibition of this kind yesterday. It was observed in the examination of Mr. Lindsay (a most important witness) that Senator Howe, the administration attorney, was constantly prompted by a young man sitting near his elbow Some members of the committee did not know who this young man was, and one of them tried to find out by a question addressed to the witness. It turned out that Senator Howe's promptor was no other than the notorious Leet, of the general firm of Leet and Stocking, a former member of General Grant's staff, and a particular crony of Gen. Porter, the private secretary of President Grant. Mr. Leet acted, yesterday, like the party to a suit, and the administration members of the committee like counsel for the defence — We cannot recollet anything so odd and scandalous in a Congressional investigation.

We will not dwell on Mr. Greeley's testimony, because his knowledge was mostly at second hand. We do not doubt the truth of his second hand statement, for the information is such as our metropolitan journals habitually trust. The editor of the great journal, not being ubiquitous, cannot be at the same moment in Congress, the Legislatures of the States, the courts of law, at the Stock Exchange, the Custom house, and other places where important things are going on. It is a necessity of his vocation that much of his knowledge is communicated by others, and not the result of his personal observation. Wherever anything of interest is likely to happen he sends his reporters; but he has usually more important sources of information respecting the secret springs and hidden currents of events.—His profession brings him into intercourse with almost everybody; and if he be a man of character and national reputation, like Mr. Greeley, to whom men can talk in confidence without fear of betrayal, he has opportunitics to be among the best informed men in the community, both as regards the open and more especially the secret history of current transactions. We therefore think that if Mr. Lindsay had not followed Mr. Greeley, and testified from his own personal knowledge, Mr. Greeley's evidence, though mostly second hand, would be of great importance But even the most authentic hearsay pales before the light of immediate evidence.

Mr. Lindsay testified, yesterday, to what he knows. He was Collector Grinnell's intimate and trusted adviser, to whom the Collector talked in the frankest way. Mr. Lindsay acquired his knowledge of the Custom house by close contact with its business, and confidential relations with its chief officer. Now what does Mr. Lindsay swear to respecting the scandalous general order business on which he was examined yesterday?

He testifies that *before* Mr. Grinnell's appointment, before Mr. Grinnell had any knowledge that he was to be appointed, this young Mr. Leet, who had been on General Grant's staff and was then a clerk in the War Department, came on to N. York with a letter to Mr. Grinnell written by the President, introducing Gen. Leet and asking Mr. Grinnell to promote his interests. It was from Col. Leet that Mr. Grinnell first learned of General Grant's intention to appoint him Collector.

Was there ever a more singular or a more cunning proceeding? A strong and warm letter from the President to a man whom he has not yet appointed, but was about to appoint, to the most lucrative office under the Federal government, asking special triendship and favors for the bearer, through whom Mr. Grinnell was first informed of his coming appointment, was a thing very dexterously planned, to enable Leet to get anything which it was in Hr. Grinnell's power to bestow.

When Mr. Grinnell got the appointment, and asked Leet what he wanted, he found that it was nothing less than the whole general order business. There were so many applicants that he could not give Leet the whole, but he did give him "the biggest plum in the pudding." Leet was a Pennsylvanian; he had never lived in New York; had never done business in New York; had no business connections of any kind in New York; but came here as an adventurer, with a recommendation from the President, asking Mr. Grinnell to promote his interests. At first, Leet made an arrangement with Bixby, a man already in the warehouse business, which enabled Leet to share the profits without giving any personal attention. Bixby was to pay him $5,000 a year, and all the subsequent profits exceeding $10,000 were to be divided between Leet and Bixby. The testimony of Mr. Lindsay shows that the business is worth at least, $100,000 a year. At a later stage Leet rose in his demands, and threatened Mr. Grinnell with removal if he did not comply with them; and in point of fact, Mr. Grinnell *was* soon after removed, and gave place to Tom Murphy, with whom Leet has got on very smoothly.

Who, besides Leet, and his partner Stocking, have shared in the profits of this giganitc swindle of the New York merchants. The testimony carries it home to headquarters in Washington. There is no longer any room to doubt that General Porter, the President's private secretary, shared in these dishonest, extortionate gains, and probably the President himself. The President's own letters, in his own handwriting, convicts him of complicity with the fraud. Mr. Lindsay's testimony yesterday, explains, what has seemnd so mysterious. Senator Schurz's stated in his speech that these general order extortions were supported and continued by a power superior to the Secretary of the Treasury. It has long been known that Mr. Boutwell disapproves of this gigantic swindle; but there is a higher power behind him which upholds the swindle in spite of Mr. Boutwell's wishes. The following passage from Mr. Schurz's speech is what extorted this investigation:

"It was intimated by some of the witnesses that Mr. Leet, who pockets the enormous profits arising from that business, had some connection with the White House; but General Porter was examined, Mr. Leet himself was examined, and they both testified that it was not so, and counting the number of the witnesses we have no right to form a different conclusion. *But the fact remains that this scandalous system of robbery is sustained—is sustained against the voice of the merchants of New York—is sustained againt the judgment and the voice of the Secretary of the Treasury himself.* I ASK YOU, HOW IS IT SUSTAINED! WHERE AND WHAT IS THE MYSTERIOUS POWER THAT SUSTAINS IT? THE CONCLUSION IS INEVITABLE THAT IT IS A POWER STRONGER THAN DECENT RESPECT FOR PUBLIC OPINION, NAY, A POWER STRONGER THAN THE TREASURY HIMSELF."

The testimony yesterday shows what that power is which is stronger than the protests of the merchants, stronger than public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury. It is no other than General Grant himself, to whom the origin of this disgraceful business has been traced home, and who is sharing its dishonest gains!

HANDSOMELY SAID.—The editor of the Raleigh *Carolinian* passed this place on Monday the 1st, and sent back to his paper the following, as the result of his observations in Salisbury.

I am the guest of Mr. C. S. Brown, of whom it can safely be said, that he has no superior as a *Hotelist* in the Southern country. Persons having occasion to visit Salisbury, will always find the comforts of home at his house,—clean beds, attentive and polite waiters, and a table groaning under all the delicacies that the market affords.

Yesterday being Sunday, I attended the Episcopal Church in company with my friend "Baldy," a gentleman of remarkably sound church views, and a thorough christian. I was struck with the very tasteful decoration of the church, (incidental to this season) which I can assure you redounded greatly to the credit of the fair sex of Salisbury. The Rector was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Albert Smedes, of Raleigh, who delivered a very chaste, eloquent and impressive discourse fully sustaining the reputation he has enjoyed of being one of the first ministers in the State.

As to politics, nearly every one with whom I have met in the city, seems to be thoroughly Democratic; and I have been requested by many to have the *Carolinian* sent them, as the only exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy in the State.

When I shall have arrived at my mountain cottage, I will write you at greater length, until then adieu.

In haste, yours, &c. D.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, a white man by the name of Hinkle was robbed of his pockt book containing an amount of greenbacks and several notes. It seems that Mr. Hinkle had visited the auction room, and there, for the purpose of paying for some purchases, displayed his pocket book and contents to the crowd, and on leaving there for the purpose of going home (he lives some ten miles in the country) he was followed by a negro man, and when in the outskirts of the city, in the rear of Col. Wm. Johnston's, the negro came up suddenly and seized Mr. H., placing his hand on his mouth, and threw him down. In the tussel the negro managed to get his hand into Mr. H.'s pocket and extracted therefrom his pocket book, and then took to his heels. Mr. H. thinks that he would know the negro if he could get eyes on him.—*Char. Observer.*

Killed.—Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., of New York city, was shot at the Grand Central Hotel in that city, last Saturday, at 4½ P. M., by EDWARD STOKES, of which wounds he died about 11 o'clock, A. M next day. Three shots were fired at him: one missing, one cutting his arm, and the other, fatal, penetrating his abdomen. He made his will Saturday night, bequeathing the bulk of his large estate to his wife, and large sums to his mother, sisters and friends; and next morning turned his face to the wall and died. Stokes was immediately arrested and conveyed to prison. He is now in the Tombs prison awaiting trial.

These men were, for several years, warm personal friends. The rupture between them grew out of the infidelity of Stokes and a Mrs. Mansfield, Fisk's mistress. Fisk had lavished money upon the woman, and used to take Stokes to her house to dine. The woman and Stokes took a fancy to each other, and hence a bitter enmity between the two men, culminating in the murder of Fisk, and ending probably, in the hanging of Stokes and the destruction of the woman's worldly comfort, if no more. It is an old case—old almost as the world—working out to its ordinary legitimate results—There is nothing in it at all surprising, romantic, or of other interest, not met with in criminal courts very frequently. But Fisk was a brilliant Star in the constellation of N. Y. city. Whether a "bear" or a "bull" in her speculating circles, he was powerful. Stokes was small compared with him. But they were both of a character, only differing in degree; and neither was recognized as a gentleman by the best men and society of the city!

So wags the world. Who comes next.

MARRIED:

On the 28th of December last, by Rev. S. Scherer, at the house of the brides' father, Mr. John A. Canupp and Miss Landa Bost, all of Rowan.

In this county at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. Rothrock, Jan. 7th, Mr. Daniel Harkey, of Illinois, and Harriet E., daughter of Mr. Adam Lentz.

DIED:

In this county on the 28th of December last, in the Faith of the Gospel, Henry A. Walton, in the 62d year of his age.

In this county, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Margaret (Freeland originally,) widow of the late James Fleming, aged 72 years.

Near Statesville, on the 28 ult., Mrs. Rebecca Freeland, widow of the late Wm. Freeland, aged 80 years. She was born in 1792 a few miles south of the place where she ended her days; married in 1808, when 16 years old.—Two of her sisters (Fleming) were married to two of her husband's brothers. She lived a useful life, and brought up 14 children, 10 of whom survived her. She measured out more than one seventy-fith second since the flood and died in peace.

In Bankruptcy.

This is give notice—That on the 2d day of January, 1872, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the Dist. Court of the United States for the Cape Fear Dist. of North Carolina, against the estate of M. L. Chunn, in the county of Rowan, in said Dist., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Courthouse in Salisbury, N. C., before R. H. BROADFIELD, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 27th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. T. CARROW,
By J. T. CUTHBELL, U. S. Marshal.
Deputy U. S. Marshal Messenger. 1738

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. STATES,
For the Cape Fear District of N. Carolina.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of JOSEPH GRAY, bankrupt.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 25th day of February, 1871, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the U. S. for the Cape Fear Dist. of North Carolina, against the estate of JOSEPH GRAY, of Wilkesboro', Wilkes county, in said District Court, who has heretofore been duly declared a bankrupt upon his own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Salisbury, N. C., before R. H. Broadfield, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for said District, on the 15th January, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. T. CARROW, U. S. Marshal.
By J. T. CUTHBELL,
Deputy U. S. M. as Messenger.

16:2t pd