Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 21.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Samuel M. Phillips, of North Carolina, has been appointed Solicitor General. He succeeds Gen. Bristow.

A malady has attacked the chickens in New York, which threatens to destroy the entire stock. The heads swell to double the natural size.

There were four inches of snow in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 15th inst.

Sergeant Bates, walking through England with the American flag, is unmolested.

Twenty-two men were drowned in an English Coal mine, an the 14th inst.

Cuban advices state that there are 18,000 insurgents under arms, but there is a scarcity of clothing and medicines.

The Charlotte *Observer* of the 16th inst., says, that the Charlotte Institute for young ladies, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Chapman and his estimable lady, opened last week under most favorable auspices. It begins the session with more than forty day scholars and a number of boarders, with an encouraging prospect of more.

The Principals are widely known as most excellent teachers, and exemplary members of society. The school is one of the old established institutions of that city, and there is no resident of Charlotte who does not wish to see it always in a flourishing condition.

Presbyterians (Louisville, Ky.,) render verdict of guilty against Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson for drunkenness, licentiousness and falsehood. Dismissed from the ministry and the Church.

Gov. Caldwell, in obedience to the request of the people, has ordered a Court of Oyer and Terminer for Macon County to begin on the 2nd Monday in December. Judge Henry is to preside.

Mrs. Dr. B. Smith and her daughter, Mrs. Mann, have been discharged from jail on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Watts. The people of Raleigh and vacinity do not believe them quilty of the charge of poisoning Dr. Smith.

A destructive fire accurred in Philadelphia on the 15th instant.

The mules are now taking the horse malady in many places north.

Again Northern journals are discussing the logic of great conflagrations in great cities. The conclusions reached are as follows: First, That granite and other stone-fronts afford no security against fire. Second, Brick and even wood are to be preferred as building material to granite, marble and iron. Third, That narrow streets give increased facility for the spread of fires, serving as conducting channels, and being easily filled by falling buildings, preventing access and effective operations. Fourth, That very tall buildings—six, seven or eight stories in height—increase fire risks; and lastly, that Mansard roofs are only immense tinder boxes for setting whole cities in flames.

The Cherokee Indians have a suit in the U. S. Court at Asheville involving several thousand dollars.

J. W. Bowman, Esq., member elect to the House from Mitchell, had his leg broken on Monday last, by his horse falling on him.

Chickens along the Hudson river are dying by hundreds.

Pennsylvania Coal miners are on a general strike.

In all the Cathedrals of France, on the 17th inst., special prayers were offered for the National Assembly and blessings of God invoked on its proceedings.

General Beauregard has been elected administrator of improvements at New Orleans.

They have two cases of small-pox in Charlotte.

Nearly two hundred freedmen including several families, left N. Y., for Leberia last Wednesday. They were from Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia and go out under the auspices of the American colinization society.

The horse malady has reached Atlanta Ga. It is also at Wilmington N. C., and is rapidly spreading through the country.

A severe earthquake shock accurred at Concord, New Hampshire, on Monday last at 2 o'clock. It lasted about ten seconds.

Henrietta Robinson, the celebrated "veiled murderess," of Troy, N. H., who has been at Sing Sing prison for years, has become insane, and will be sent to the Utica Asylum.

A little son of Mr. Eugene Barnes, about eight years of age, while returning to his home from school, near Georgetown, Ky., on the 7th instant, passed through a lot of hogs on his father's farm, and it is thought was playing with some small pigs, when the large hogs rushed upon him, and no one being near, killed him and eat him, with the exception of his head and shoulders.

Col. Hardee has peaches and strawberries this month in his Honeymoon Nursery, Florida. He expects to be able in a year or two to have peaches from May to December.

On Friday, the 8th of this month, Jerry Thompson and York Lattimore, colored, were hanged in Rutherfordton for the murder of Samuel Martin, colored. The origin of the difficulty which resulted in murder and finally ended on the scaffold, was a lewed white woman, with whom all three were intimate.

The old police commissioners of Jersey City, N. J., still refuse to surrender to the new board appointed by the governor until the validity of the appointment is sustained by the courts.

The mercantile marine of the whole world numbers over sixty-one thousand vessels.

A very destructive fire accurred in Abbeville, S. C., last Sunday. Much valuable property and many stately buildings were destroyed.

A thief who attempted to enter Mr. H. Ponton's house near Weldon lately, had his arm shot off by Mr. Ponton.

North Carolina took the premium for the best sample of cotton at the South Carolina Fair.

The United States Court rooms, Marshal's office, Post office, and thirteen business houses and a number of dwellings were burned at Fort Smith last Thursday night.

A Fire occurred in Brooklin N. Y., last Monday. Six hundred thousand bushels of grain were destroyed.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, of San Francisco, the Crittenden murderess, is announced to lecture. Her subject is "Wolves in the Fold."

The cable has brought us very sad news from the Baltic sea and the German ocean. A dreadful storm raged in those regions of the north of Europe all day long Wednesday the 13th, inst., and it continued with but little abatement in its fury throughout Thursday. In the neighborhood of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stralsund, on the Prussian coast, it was most disastrous in its effect. The wind blew a hurricane, and rain and snow fell incessantly. The streams rose to an unusal height overflowing their banks and inundating the country for miles around. Great damage was done to the seaport towns, and numerous marine disasters occurred. Reports of the loss of twenty four ships have already been received. Half of the town of Praesty, in the Island of Scotland, on the Baltic, was laid waste by the force of the wind. The small Island of Botoe was entirely submerged by watter, and every inhabitant was drowned. This much from Denmark. While from Stralsund we have despatches telling us of its destructive ravages on the Prussian coast. Eighty vessels were totally wrecked, and the town was greatly damaged by the inundation. The fishmen on the Islands of Zingst, Dars and Hiddensee lost all their fishing-smacks and apparatus. Their houses and contents were heavily damaged by the high water. Nearly all the cattle on the Islands were drowned. The wells were flooded from the sea, and the inhabitants are suffering greatly for want of fresh water, food and shelter. The Island of Rugen also felt the disaster heavily. Many of its fishing-boats were destroyed, and the fields near the coast line were flooded. The loss of life on the Islands and the mainland is reported very great. The Norwegian ship Sesostris was wrecked in the North sea during the terrible gale of Wednesday last, and fourteen of the crew perished. The German government was sending aid to the distressed and doing everything in its power to relieve the destitute and to succor those in peril. Truly has this been a sad month, both at home and abroad, and full of calamity.

STATE NEWS.

The chills have left Newbern, and the city is generally healthy at present.

The Mecklenburg Superior Court commenced Monday. Judge Logan will preside.

Mrs. Maria Lewis, wife of Wm Lewis, Esq, of Wayne county, died on Friday last.

The Franklin *Courier*, has been disposed of by R. M. Furman to Messrs. Mitchell & Baker.

The Wilmington *Star* says the Register of Deeds issued six marriage licenses during last week.

The Jefferson *Messenger* says Jack Blackbern and T. N. Carson made their escape from the county jail last Friday afternoon.

The Wilmington *Star* says a deaf and dumb preacher, had his carpet-sack containing all his money stolen on Friday night last.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. Y. M., for the State will meet in Wilmington on the 10th of December.

The Statesville *Intelligencer* says William Johnston was killed about ten miles from Wilksboro, on Wednesday, by being kicked by a mule.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says there is a curiosity in the vicinity of Salem Meeting House, near that place in the person of a negro woman preacher.

Owing to repairs on the gas house, our city was without gas last night and night before. So says the Newbern *Times*, of Saturday. We are without gas on our streets all the time.

The Wilmington *Journal* says: "We learn that Col. A. J. Jones, President of the Western Railroad under Gov. Holden, is lying very ill of dropsy at his residence in Bladen county."

The Wilmington *Journal* says Capt. John Summerfield Green, a native of Newbern, and closely related to several gentlemen in Wilmington, died very suddenly in Mobile, Ala., last Monday.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: The scaffolding, used by the plasterers in one of the stores of the new Hotel building, gave way on Saturday last and came down with a tremendous crash. One negro man was buried under the debris, but came out unhurt.

The Goldsboro *Messeuger* says: We observed in our town a few days ago a negro woman, of pure African complexion, having in her arms a baby, her own child, a real Albino, with bushy flaxen hair. The child is a novelty. It can see nothing when in the sunshine. Father and mother are both black.

This is a singular statement; besides, the editor of the *Messenger* is presuming rather much, we think. [Eds. *Watchman*.

On Thursday night, after the election on the 5th, the Republican of Alamance held a jollification meeting at Graham. During the meeting Mr. Jas. Melvin was accidently shot in the left side with a pistol, and has since died.

Mr. Andrew Smith, who resides some seven miles South of Raleigh, while on his way home on Tuesday night last had his pocket knife open, in his pocket, and unfortunately stumbled and fell, inflicting a severe wound in the abdomen, which resulted in death.

Five persons were sent to the State's prison from Halifax at the term of the court just concluded. Among them was Charles William, who under the name of Charles Johnson was once sentenced to death for highway robbery in Wake, but was saved by his counsel in the Supreme court.

TURNER'S ALMANAC.

Mr. Jas. H. Enniss has got out and ready for distribution, "Turner's North Carolina Almanac for the year of our Lord 1873." Price Ten Cents for single copies—Liberal discount to the trade.

Mr. Enniss issues this year the largest edition ever printed of any Almanac in this State, and the orders rushing in threaten to exhaust him before Christmas, so that it is important for dealers to send in their orders at once.

This Almanac is from the presses of Messrs. Edwards & Broughton, and the Book Bindery of Mr. John Armstrong, and is, mechanically, the best edition ever issued; while the matters of the Almanac is the most useful and interesting of any of its predecessors.—*Era*.

We have received a copy of the Almanac referred to above, and fully endorse all that is said of it. It is specially adapted to North Carolina and this latitude, and is the best publication of the kind ever issued in this State. It is well arranged, neatly printed on good paper, and contains a great deal of useful and interesting matter, besides that which belongs to the Almanac proper.

THE MUDDLE IN ALABAMA.

The news of the extraordinary proceedings now going on in Alabama, in connection with the meeting of the Legislature of that State, is far from encouraging to those who had hoped the result of the recent Presidential election was to be followed by more just and impartial dealing with the South, on the part of the victorious party. It seems from this, that we are to expect from the present Administration and its partisans a continuance of the same oppression and selfish interference in the affairs of the Southern States which has been s marked hitherto. The lion which has once tasted human flesh ever afterward scorns other food, so Radicalism having prospered by lawless usurpations innumerable appears incapable of returning to law, order, and good behavior.

Out of the one hundred members of the lower House of the Alabama Legislature, the Conservatives elected *fifty three*. The Senate is about a tie. This gives a majority of about *six* on joint ballot to the Conservatives, and would secure the election of a Conservative to the U. S. Senate.

But the Rads are playing a bold game. There are six seats in the House which they are contesting against the Conservative members who hold the certificates of election to those seats. Three of these are from Marengo county and three from Barboor. Now, according to universal usage and law, the only proper way to settle this sort of business is for the Legislature to meet; every man having a certificate of election takes the seat in the beginning; and then after the organization is completed, the question of the contested seats is decided by each House, which is the sole judge of the election of its members. This is the well known rule in Congress and every Legislative body in this country.

But the Rads in Alabama are entitled to a patent for inventing an entirely new plan. They have procured the Marshal of the Federal Court to arrest the six Conservatives who have the certificates of election, and thus obstruct them from appearing at Montgomery and participating in the organization. The Radical members also meet, not in the Capital where the Conservatives were waiting for their arrival, but in the U. S. Court room in Montgomery, and there they proceed to organize, though without a quorum, and admit to their seats the *six* Radical contestants without any certificates of election, for they had none. All this is perfectly irregular and lawless. But the purpose plainly is to try and foist into the Legislature the six Rads, right or wrong, and thus secure a majority for their party at all hazards, so as to gain the control of the body and elect a U. S. Senator. The whole programme savors of Carpet-bagism thoroughly.

The Conservatives met at the proper hour in the Capital, but as there was no *quorum* present, on account of the absence of the arrested members and of the Rads, they adjourned over to the next day to await the arrival of a *quorum* in the usual manner, as they were bound to do, they not having the affrontery to attempt organizing with a minority present as the Rads did.

Thus on Monday the matter stood, two Legislatures meeting at once in the same State, neither having a *quorum*; the Conservative wing meeting in the proper place and acting in the proper manner, and the Rad wing meeting in an unauthorized place and violating law, usage, and decency in their proceedings. We know not what further developments are to come, or how this thing is to end. If Radical ideas and lawless tactics, such as this case exhibits, are to have sway, how long will it take to *Mexicanize* this country?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF THE PAST.

The Philadelphia "Press" in a glorification over the great triumph of President Grant, recalls all the elections of the past to prove it to have been the most complete popular endorsement ever received by any President. As the following historical facts are interesting we copy them from its article:

To appreciate the fullness of the triumph, let us indulge for a moment in a brief retrospect of the Presidential strugles and electoral votes of the past. In the first election, at which only ten of the States voted, the choice of electors in all save one (Virginia) was made by the Legislature. Of the sixty-nine electoral votes George Washinton received every one. In the second election for President, in 1792, Washington again received all the electoral votes, 130. In the third, at which he declined to be a candidate, John Adams was elected after a hard struggle, receiving 71 out of 138 votes. In the fourth election, with evey State voting for electors after its own fashion, the Electoral College was divided into 77 votes for Thomas Jefferson and 77 for Aaron Barr, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. The end of that memorable struggle was the choice of Thomas Jefferson for President, and a constitutional amendment preventing the recurrence of such a state of affairs in the future.

In the fifth election, Thomas Jefferson was again successful, receiving 164 out of 178 electoral votes. In the sixth election, James Madison received 122 out of 176 votes. In the seventh he had 128 to 89 for De Wit Clinton. James Monroe, his successor, had at first election 183 to 34 for Rufus King, and at his second, 228 to 1 for John Quincy Adams, almost a unanimous vote. In 1824, Andrew Jackson received 99 votes, John Quincy Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 87. The election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and Adams was chosen by the vote of Kentucky, cast by Mr. Clay. Since that time the vote has stood as follows:

Year.	Candidate.	Party.	Vote.
1828	Andrew Jackson,	Dem.	178
1828	John Q. Adams,	Federal	83
1832	Andrew Jackson,	Dem.	219
1832	Henry Clay,	Whig	49
1832	John Floyd,	Whig	11
1832	William Wirt	Whig	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	170
1836	W. H. Harrison	Whig	73
1836	Hugh L. White	Whig	26
1836	Daniel Webster	Whig	14
1836	W. P. Mangum	Whig	11
1840	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	60
1840	W. H. Harrison	Whig	234
1840	James G. Birney	Liberty.	—
1844	James K. Polk	Dem.	170
1844	Henry Clay	Whig	105
1844	James G. Birney	Liberty	—
1844	Zachary Taylor	Whig	163
1848	Lewis Cass	Dem.	127
1848	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	—
1852	Franklin Pierce	Dem.	254
1852	Windfield Scott	Whig	42
1852	John P. Hale	Free Soil	—
1856	James Buchanan	Dem.	174
1856	S. C. Fremont	Rep.	114
1856	Millard Fillmore	American	7
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	180
1860	S. A. Douglass	Dem.	12
1860	J. C. Breckinridge	Dem.	72
1860	John Bell	Union	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	212
1864	G. B. McClellan	Dem.	21
1868	U. S. Grant	Rep.	214
1868	Horatio Seymore	Dem.	80

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party might take ground in favor of principles and policy that would belie its name—in that event we would call it something else, because it would cease to be Democratic.

Democracy rightly understood is the advocacy of the rights of the body of the people, as individuals and as societies, communities and States.

The party of freedom in every country has been the Democratic party. It might have borne some other name, but no matter. If it was the party of popular freedom it was the Democratic party.

Every age and every country has its parties. Politics, as some great writer has said, is the study of mankind. We think we can define the term no more fully than by calling it the practical philosophy of the day. Men will always take an interest in that which concerns their daily wants and welfare. The generality of men do not speculate upon the essence of liberty, the beauty and grandeur of freedom, the blessings accruing to the world from the maintenance of the institutions of civil government. These things are left by them with the theoretical politicians and the statement. The great mass of the people appreciate them only in the concrete, as enjoyable in the rights of locomotion, of making and husbanding means for support or luxury, of rearing families, and similar rights common to all men.

Then, to sum up: The people love freedom; the advocacy of popular freedom is Democracy; as long as the people are true to themselves they will be free; and as the defence of freedom is Democracy, therefore it follows that as long as the people are free there will be a Democracy.

Yes, Democracy is eternal, because right is eternal, because truth is eternal because justice is eternal. It may be stamped into jelly under the foot of a Gothic tyranny. It may be consumed to ashes and scattered to the winds of heaven. But in the end its "still small voice" will be heard speaking for the right. It will rise fn the glory of the Phoenix from the ashes.

There will always be a Liberty party in this country. Despotism may not soothe itself to rest with the flattering unction to its soul that Democracy is now dead or that it will ever die. The great democratic party of the future may not carry that proud name painted on its head board, but what is of far higher moment, it will carry the grand principles of civil freedom carven in language ineradicable and immortal on the hearts of each of its members.—Wilmington *Star*.

SALE OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We regret to learn that this great work is to be sold. The purchasers of the *first mortgage bonds* of the Company brought their suit to *foreclose* the mortgage because the accrued interest was not paid; and we learn that Judge Dick, at the present term of the United States Court at Asheville has granted a decree of foreclosure of the mortgage, and ordering a sale of the road, including the franchise of the Company and its property. The sale will be made after 40 days notice in various newspapers in this State, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Burgess S. Gaither and Marcus Erwin, Esqrs. were appointed Commissioners to sell. The State invested $4,000,000 in this road. This is all gone!—*Sentinel*.

☞ The columbus, (Ga) *Sun* commenting upon the neglected grave of the Hon. Charles Fisher, says:

Hon. Charles Fisher was the father of Col. Charles F. Fisher, who was killed at the head of his regiment at the first battle of Manassas, and the grand-father of Miss Frances Fisher, the distinguished young authoress. He was the intimate friend and Congressional associate of the Hon. John C. Calhoun. We knew Mr. Fisher from our earliest boyhood until business led him to find an unrecorded grave as above described.

The sketch of his political life by the News is correct, and we sincerely hope its appeal will be heeded by the Legislature, or the people of Rowan and the citizens of the old, historic, English, borough town of Salisbury.

As individuals and as a nation we exhibit less reverence for the ashes of our own illustrious dead than any people on earth. Italy is full of statues and monuments commemorative of her painters, sculptors, historians, orators, heroes and poets. France scatters flowers or piles the cannon of a thousand victorious fields upon her dead minstrels and warriors.—England gathers the dust of those who have borne her flag on field and wave from every land, that it may at last mingle with kings and conquerors—with those who once touched undying harps or commanded listening Senates. Only a few days ago the Scottish residents of New York presented to the people of New York, in a spirit of reverence for native genius, a statue of their greatest poet, historian and novelist. It now stands in the Park of that great city, a memorial to millions of him whose prolific brain and magic hand made the corpse of Scotland's beauty, virtue and valor, once more instinct with life and spring upon its feet. Shall it be said that strangers, in a strange land, can render such honors to their benefactors, while the tombs of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson and other once loved orators and statesmen, be covered with thorns and briars?

If neither brass or marble can call back the departed spirit, they at least in some degree, can perpetuate the memory of the loved and lost. They could stimulate the youth of our land to deeds of noble action and infuse into them the heroism of Nelson, when as he bore down on the combined fleets of France and Spain and shattered them forever, exclaimed with dying lips—"Victory, or Westminister Abbey!"

OUR HOME INDUSTRIES.

It is very natural, and assuredly high time, that our people were beginning to look more to themselves for the procurement of the necessary supplies of life.

To make ourselves independent we must encourage and support home industries.

Why should not we at the South be able to turn out as good work as those at the North?

Simply because our own people discourage us and keep us down.

An exchange puts the case thus strongly:

Stores are opened and door neighbors trade at places ten or fifteen miles distant. A mechanic sets up and the same kind of articles which he manufactures are purchased in Baltimore or New York. A newspaper is started and persons in the town or even within a few hundred yards of the printing office, know not what has been issued for weeks. A school is opened perhaps as thorough, practical and efficient as almost any to be found, but it is not patronized by those within the hearing of the school bell because it has not the high sounding name of a Harvard or a Yale. If a youth offers his services in some one of the learned professions, or is a worthy aspirant for some important and profitable office or position, he is not encouraged, because he is one whose every act is so familiar to the community. These and many more of like import are facts which cannot be gain-sayed. Men know them to be true yet they tolerate them.—Every one's own interest demands that these should be considered and corrected. Mutual interests should be established in communities. Enterprises should receive fostering aid from all around them. If they are at first weak, they may thus become strong. If they are inferior, they may become superior. If the communities are poor where they spring up, they may become rich. If they are dependent, they may become independent. Encourage, protect, and work for your home enterprises.

GRAND JURIES.

Their Rights and Their Duties

The great importance that this question has assumed in the estimation of the people of the Cape Fear, by reason of recent occurrences, renders unnessary any apology for our frequent refference to the subject. A free press, free speech and free juries, are as indispensable to the liberties of the people of the Cape Fear to day as they were a hundred years ago. Our ancestors knew their value then. If their descendants do not know their value now, it is not for the want of the teaching of history or for the lack of personal experience.

One hundred years ago the Lord Chief Justice of England sought to enforce the doctrines that Judge Russell seeks to fasten upon the country to day. The same question that to-day comes to the lips of every thinking man was then asked, and with overwhelming force. The great Junius then asked "Why force twelve honest men in palpable violation of their oaths, to pronounce their fellow subject a guilty man, when, almost at the same moment, you forbid them inquiring into the only circumstance which, in the eye of the law and reason, constitutes guilt, the malignity and innocence of his intentions?"

There was danger then; there is danger now. This is no new question, nor does it even come in a new form. We verily believe that in the shape of rascality and oppression, at least, there is nothing new under the sun. The same authority, from which we quoted on yesterday, says: "Let it asserted in this note quoted in Bacon, that it is the doctrine of Lord Hale confirmed by *Pemberton*, C. J. in the trial of Lord Shaftesbury, that as an indictment is merely an accusation and the party is afterwards to undergo a trial, the Grand Jury ought, upon probable evidence only, to find a bill. *This doctrine is wholly inadmissible in any government when the protection of the innocent and the rights of the accused are among the first objects of the Constitution and laws.*" Can anything be plainer than this?—*Wilmington Journal*.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Nov. 18.—The Alabama Legislature convenes by law to-day at 12 m. Lieut. Gov. Moren who holds over by Constitution until his successor is qualified, called Senate to order in the Senate Chamber. Eighteen Senators were sworn in. Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House called to order by Hubbard Speaker of last House, who holds over by Constitution, until his successor is elected and qualified. Forty-five Representatives were sworn in by Speaker. There not being a quorum the House adjourned to 12 m. to-morrow.

Every member in each House at the capital to day was a Conservative.

Republicans met at U. S. Court-room, with a member of each branch in chair. This makes two Legislatures in Alabama.

Five Conservative members are absent but arrive to-night. The three arrested at Marengo yesterday hold certificates of election, but they have been carried to Mobile. This would make 53 members in the Conservative branch—51 is a quorum.

The Republicans are said to have sworn in 52 members in their branch, claiming and seating three from Marengo and three from Barboor; but they do not hold certificates of election from the Secretary of State.

The conservatives who held certificates of election from Barbour, were arrested this p. m. but promptly gave bond for their appearance at the next term of the U. S Court.

There is considerable excitement but no disturbance. To morrow will probably make new developements.

The following remarks of the Wilmington Post about Grand Juries are proper, timely and truthful. Grand Juries are a legalized spy-system that should be abolished as unworthy the notice of Courts of Justice:

"We have never admired the Grand Jury systems. It is, and always has been, the medium of cowardly stabs in the back for men who had not the manliness to come forward without the foolish shelter of being "forced to testify by the Court." The Solicitor becomes the tool of designing parties involuntarily. It is impossible for him to know men's minds or motives, and upon receipt of the information, his duty as a sworn official compels him to draw a bill of indictment and send it to the secret conclave for action. This is often a very disagreeable duty to perform, but the Solicitor cannot shirk the responsibility. Friend or foe, rich or poor, high or low, indictments must be drawn upon the complaint of some secret person, and involuntary witnesses are dragged to court to testify thereon. The system in this county costs thousands of dollars per year, and three-fourths of the cases for trial are originated in hired hand malice, and one patty a place on the docket. Two men have a fight, and one is indicted and tried. He instantly gets out a secret indictment against the other party, and has him indicted. One-half the A. and B. cases in the Superior Court are "cross fire" cases, and the county has to foot the bill. 'Tis a sorry humbug, and the medium of secret accusation, which we hope to live to see destroyed."

LAFAYETTE'S LONG LOST WATCH.

It is doubtless within the recollection of many in this city that in the year 1824 General Lafayette made a tour of this country, attended by such an ovation as offered, perhaps, the grandest spectacle of a nation's tribute to a hero the world has ever seen. During his tour, while on a visit to some town in the State of Tennessee, the General was mysteriously robbed of his watch, a valued souvenir which had been presented to him (in 1781) by General George Washington. Directly upon the robbery becoming known, most strenuous efforts were made for its recovery, but, despite the fact that the Governor of Tennessee offered a reward of one thousand dollars for its return, not the slightest trace of it was thereafter obtained, and General Lafayette was eventually compelled to return to France, resigned to the thought that the precious gift of his dear friend was lost to him forever. The years passed on, and with their lapse men's recollection of the circumstance faded away. Lafayette died in 1834, and for a space of forty-eight years the stolen watch bore an unknown history. At the end of that time, but a few days ago, a gentleman residing in this city, while visiting Louisville, attended an auction sale at a junk shop, where, strange to relate, he found among the articles offered a watch which, upon examination, he discovered it to be the long lost watch of Lafayette. Suffice it to say that he eagerly purchased it, and is quickly formed the resolution to transmit it to the family of General Lafayette, now residing in Paris. The watch is open faced, of gold, with a double case, and may be remarked as of a peculiar appearance, being of only ordinary size, but nearly as thick as it is wide. The outer case bears upon its entire surface carved figures, in *base relief*, representing the picture of Mars offering a crown to the Goddess of Peace, who is surrounded by her emblems, while over all appear the stern implements of war, hung high out of reach. On the inner case appears the yet clearly legible inscription:

"G. Washington
To
Gilbert Mottiers de Lafayette
Lord Cornwallis' Capitulation,
Yorktown,
Dec'r 17, 1781."

On the covering of the works is the maker's name—E. Halifax, London, 1759.—*New Orleans Times*

Land Deeds, Trustee Deeds, Commissioner's Deeds, Sheriff' Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, &c.
For Sale at this offie.

OFFICIAL RETURN

Of the Vote for Governor at the Election held on the first day of August, 1872.

Counties.	Governor. Merrimon, C.	Caldwell, T.	[illegible]	President [illegible]
Alamance,	1270	1015	0 00	[illegible]
Alexander,	545	339	0 00	[illegible]
Alleghaney,	[illegible]	184	0 00	[illegible]
Anson,	1191	1019	0 00	[illegible]
Ashe,	752	761	0 00	[illegible]
Beaufort,	1331	1565	0 00	[illegible]
Bertie,	949	1514	0 00	[illegible]
Bladen,	1208	1448	0 00	[illegible]
Brunswick,	741	708	0 00	[illegible]
Buncombe,	1538	1114	0 00	[illegible]
Burke,	852	683	0 00	[illegible]
Cabarrus,	1161	811	0 00	[illegible]
Caldwell,	827	332	0 00	[illegible]
Camden,	562	554	0 00	[illegible]
Carteret,	1062	739	0 00	[illegible]
Caswell,	1415	1459	0 00	[illegible]
Catawba,	1261	422	0 00	[illegible]
Chatham,	1774	1583	0 00	[illegible]
Cherokee,	486	433	0 00	[illegible]
Chowan,	576	742	0 00	[illegible]
Clay,	252	142	0 00	[illegible]
Cleaveland,	1099	547	0 00	[illegible]
Columbus,	1045	693	0 00	[illegible]
Craven,	1146	2780	0 00	[illegible]
Cumberland,	1890	1883	0 00	[illegible]
Currituck,	763	349	0 00	[illegible]
Dare,	232	270	0 00	[illegible]
Davidson,	1334	1516	0 00	[illegible]
Davie,	826	662	0 00	[illegible]
Duplin,	1750	1035	0 00	[illegible]
Edgecombe,	1474	3552	0 00	[illegible]
Forsythe,	1033	1115	0 00	[illegible]
Franklin,	1475	1560	0 00	[illegible]
Gaston,	927	688	0 00	[illegible]
Gates,	754	512	0 00	[illegible]
Granville,	1976	2655	0 00	[illegible]
Greene,	783	947	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guilford,	1849	1831	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax,	1673	3690	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harnett,	795	695	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haywood,	749	420	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson,	565	713	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hertford,	874	983	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde,	815	610	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iredell,	1738	994	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson,	554	165	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnston,	1481	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones,	559	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lenoir,	911	1278	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln,	965	705	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon,	655	150	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison,	635	641	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin,	1035	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDowell,	706	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mecklenburg,	2311	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitchell,	165	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery,	475	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moore,	1055	881	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash,	1284	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hanover,	2291	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northampton,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onslow,	892	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange,	1945	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pamlico,	446	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pasquotank,	657	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perquimans,	642	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Person,	1101	[illegible]		
Pitt,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Polk,	221	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Randolph,	1351	[illegible]		
Richmond,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Robeson,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Rockingham,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Rowan,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Rutherford,	727	[illegible]		
Sampson,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Stokes,	905	830		
Surry,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	332	29		
Transylvania,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Tyrrell,	241	347		
Union,	1022	[illegible]		
Wake,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Warren,	[illegible]	2180		
Washington,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Watauga,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Wayne,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Wilkes,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Wilson,	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Yadkin,	759	[illegible]		
Yancey,	583	582		
	95,751	[illegible]		
		[illegible]		
		[illegible]		

Proceedings Against the Danville Railroad.—Proceedings against the Danville Railroad Company have been temporarily suspended by order of Mr. [illegible], and the parties whose rights are threatened by this gigantic scheme of confiscation have been allowed further time in which to establish their claim as *bona fide* owners of the property in question.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA.—Any medicine [illegible] the Paroxysms of this disease [illegible] hailed with joy by those [illegible]. The certificates which accompany [illegible] Cole's Remedy are from [illegible] sources, and attest to its [illegible] in the most severe cases. [illegible] Co., proprietors, Boston.

FREE ADVERTISING.—[illegible] family, from city to city, [illegible] fame of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters as a specific [illegible] the stomach, bowels and [illegible]. Its voluntary [illegible] are innumerable, any public [illegible] spreads faster than a [illegible].

DON'T SLIGHT YOUR [illegible] that upon their labor, the [illegible] of the stomach depends. Keep them [illegible] and in order to do so, manipulate them [illegible] dipped in the fragrant Sozodont [illegible] a day.

WHO WILL SUFFER?—It is now 24 years since Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment was put before the public, warranting it to cure [illegible] Rheumatism, Headache, [illegible] Sores, Pains in the Limbs, [illegible] and it has never failed. Sold [illegible] Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

[illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE [illegible] in the world. No [illegible] than any other. It is the [illegible] 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

CARBOLIC SALVE, recommended [illegible] the great healing [illegible] Cents per box. John Henry, [illegible] College Place, New York.

RISLEY'S BUCHU [illegible] for all derangements of the [illegible] organs. The genuine [illegible] land. Harrel & Risley and the [illegible] prepared by H. W. [illegible] proprietor, and the trade supplied [illegible] Morgan & Risley, New York.

[illegible] anodyne in the market [illegible] Detroit Medical [illegible] form in strength [illegible] of Opium.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL has [illegible] reputation as the surest and best [illegible] Over two million gallons have been [illegible] past two years from which no accident [illegible] scription have occurred. Send [illegible] House of Chas. Pratt Established 1770 New York.

WE HAVE FREQUENTLY HEARD mothers say they would not be without Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup from the birth of the child until it has finished with the teething siege, under any consideration whatever.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY. [illegible] longer asked, for the world of fashion [illegible] know that is produced by [illegible] harmless toilet preparation known as G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." Its beautifying effects are truly wonderful. Depot, 5, Gold St. N. Y.