

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 20.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Federal Court will open in Statesville on 3rd Monday in April next.

Mr. Robt. H. Albright, late editor of the *Reidsville Recorder*, and formerly of the *Greensboro Patriot*, is dead.

The President has approved the Amendments to the Bankrupt Act, which makes exemptions accord with State laws.

20,000 cases of Coal Oil were burned at San Francisco on the 10 inst. Sage's Warehouse was also destroyed.

The steamer *Henry A. Jones*, from Houston for Galveston, with a cargo of four hundred and forty-two bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire last Saturday in Galveston Bay. Twenty-one lives were lost, among them Capt. J. J. Price, the first clerk, and James E. Hogan, the second clerk—both well known Steamboat men.

Wm. Bayles, a farmer, living near Battsville, Minn., was attacked last Saturday by a party of negroes, one of whom shot him. After Bayles had fallen to the ground, he raised himself on his elbow and shot the negro who had fired upon him with one barrel of his shot gun, and then fired upon another of his associates, killing both instantly.

The joint committee appointed by Congress to notify U. S. Grant of his election as President—consisting of John Sherman, on the part of the Senate, and H. L. Dawes and Jas. B. Beck, on the part of the House—performed that duty on Saturday morning last in right royal style.

GRANT'S REPLY.

"I sincerely appreciate this renewed evidence of satisfaction with my administration. When I was elected four years ago there was less regard for party lines. In the last campaign political difference and personal hostilities more clearly defined the lines of party. But notwithstanding this, I shall continue to endeavor to make my administration of the government one which will meet not only the approval of the great party which elected me but as well of all the people of the United States."

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.

The committee then waited upon Senator Wilson and notified him (to his great astonishment, no doubt) of his election as Vice-President.

HIS REPLY.

The wily Senator in his reply steered clear of a contract of his common places with the eloquence of Grant and in a few words dismissed the committee who had been waiting to impart the gratifying intelligence to "Both Houses" that, at the call of the people, both these distinguished Americans had concluded, patriotically and self-sacrificingly, to accept!

Judge Davis, of New York City, has granted a stay of proceedings in *Sike's case*.

Osborne, of Chicago, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Matthews, has been sentenced to death.

Gaffney, the Buffalo murderer, who tried to play off insane, was hanged in that city last Friday.

A colored man by the name of Newton Wilfray was stabbed and killed at Charlotte last Saturday by one Joseph Baker. Baker has been committed to jail.

Great freshets are threatened in many of the streams and water courses throughout the country, in consequence of the recent heavy rain.

William Lowry, J. Ross, Stewart and Robert Hay, Mitchell, Ku Klux prisoners, have been released from the Penitentiary. Fifty such prisoners remain.

Archbishop McCloskey has appointed the Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's Vicar General in place of the late Father Starrs.

A bill passed the House of Representatives in Washington last Saturday allowing pay for a runaway negro.

Ex-King Amadeus with his family have gone to Lisbon where they will remain until spring.

A. J. Belch was hanged at Edenton, N. C., last Friday for the murder of Thomas H. Evans.

Dan Sickles, the great unwashed and U. S. Minister to Spain, has congratulated the President of the Spanish Cortes on the establishment of a Republic. Those are short hollers, ceremonial forms. They are so short-lived. We would not be surprised if Sickles is called upon in less than six months to "congratulate" (homebody else on the establishment of a different form of government in Spain, and he will be just as obsequious and sincere as he was the other day in complimenting Spain upon the birth of a Democracy.

A couple of wife murderers confined in a Savannah jail got into a fight and chested the gallows before they could be separated.

The *Savannah* says, a member borrowed a bill from the Speaker that had passed one or two readings and proceeded to alter it. That man is equal to the heathen Chinee for things that are profitable.

Gen. Robt. Ransom, it is said, will shortly remove to Richmond, Va.

The Louisiana embargo is not yet settled. It is probable that a new election will be ordered.

Mrs. John Plinn, of Catawissa, Pa., on the 6th inst., gave birth to triplets, two girls and one boy. The boy weighed eleven pounds and the girls together weighed thirteen pounds.

Robert Emmet, the oldest son of Thomas Adis Emmet, the Irish patriot, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, died in Rochester, N. Y., on Monday.

The Union Railroad Tunnel in Baltimore caved in last Tuesday, killing one person and wounding two.

The Maine Legislature has passed the Woman's Suffrage bill.

The snow is 20 feet deep near Salt Lake City.

Jacob C. Bear's building, in Shreveport, Louisiana, was burned Tuesday. Loss \$1,000,000.

The Hon. James A. Winnett, of Macon, Ga., died last Wednesday morning.

The City Council of Macon, Ga., has extended

an invitation to President Grant to visit that city.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, February 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 1,375 bales. Uplands 21; Orleans 21 1/2. Flour dull. Wheat dull. Corn dull. Pork firm, near \$14.75. Lard firm; steam 8 1/2. Turpentine dull at 67. Ropes quiet and firm at \$3.75-\$3.80 for strained. Stocks dull. Gold firm at 143. Money firm at 7 to 1-32 per cent. Exchange, long 9; short 10. Governments quite and dull. State bonds dull and steady.

IT HANGS FIRE.

The Amnesty Bill hangs fire in the House of Representatives. Why is it? Everybody asks. Is that branch of the Legislature in doubt as to the propriety of the measure? If so, we commend its delay. Nothing should be done hastily. While we think that there are good reasons for the passage of the bill; that peace and harmony would be promoted by a generally wiping out all past offences, not capital; and that the fact that during the long dark days of so-called reconstruction extending from the termination of the war up to '70, we were in an unsettled, transitory state well calculated to make men reckless and desperate, some such measure of relief seems to be demanded—we are not prepared to say that it would be wise to set a precedent of mercy and complete pardon to bloody handed criminals in these reckless times. We are willing to leave the matter to our representatives believing that they will act prudently and with an eye single to the best interest of the State.

Least article and a previous one be understood by some we will state distinctly that we do not give our unqualified support to the Amnesty Bill as it passed the Senate. We think it is rather too sweeping.

BE CAREFUL.—The Legislature has passed a law amending what is known as the Mechanics and Laborers Lien Law. In view of the law as it now stands, it will be dangerous to employ a workman to build or repair a house unless the said workman gives good security that he will pay those who do work for him on the job.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

We have not examined the law referred to above; but taking it for granted it is as the *Democrat* says, legislators, in an excessive zeal for doing the mechanics a good, have done them a great harm. Under the circumstances, no one in his senses would employ a contractor to build a house unless he would give a bond for the faithful execution of the work, and for the payment of the hands whom he might employ. And here is the difficulty. The fewest number of Mechanics will be able to give a bond. The signing of bonds by disinterested parties has about "played out." There are very few men now who are able to give bonds, even for small amounts. The result of the matter will be that a few of the more wealthy mechanics will have a monopoly of contracts—demand big prices for their work, and pay the poor mechanics what they please. The change in the law was unnecessary, and as it now stands, is unjust and oppressive.

"NO TAX RECEIPT, NO VOTE."—This is the title of an editorial emanating from the *Raleigh News*. Several of our State exchanges have copied the editorial in question, and commented thereon. We want a word in on this subject. "Them's our sentiments," and we are ready to join hands with the *News* in advocating such legislation as is necessary to accomplish this end. We have had too much experience in the collection of taxes to be driven from this position. It is firmly grounded within us, and we realize the justice and equity of the measure, and shall support it with pleasure. We believe that every citizen should join in the support of the government according to his or her interest therein. We have no fears, politically, for the measure; we are prepared to advocate any such reform, looking to the best interests of the State, and calculated to distribute the burdens of taxation, where they rightfully belong.

Newbern Republic, (Ind.)

The above from a Republican paper breathes the right spirit and is no doubt the sentiments of all true and honest Republicans. Surely no one should have any part in the control of government who will not pay to support it. What right has A, who pays no taxes, to say what amount of tax B shall pay on his property? Simple justice demands that all who vote should pay taxes also. Those who will not pay taxes should not be allowed to vote; and this is what the Legislature should bring about, if it is in the power of that body to enact such a law. Equality before the law is what Radicals have been clamoring for, and we hardly think any one would object to this move which involves the first principles of equality of government.

THE PRICE OF TYPE.

Messrs Geo. P. Rowell & Co. announce that they have at their warehouse in New York an assortment of type from one of the most celebrated foundries in the world, that of Figgins, London, England, which they will sell at 20 per cent. discount from the American scale, when ordered in founts of 100 pounds and upwards. They also offer to import large founts on special orders at a greater discount from the American scale, and propose to be able to fill the largest order in eight weeks from the date of its receipt in New York. They supply sorts in large or small quantities from their stock on hand in New York at the American scale rates. They assert that if the present duty on type shall be removed, the price of the article, both of home and foreign manufacture, will immediately fall 40 per cent. below the present

scale. Messrs Geo. P. Rowell & Co. are known as conducting the largest advertising business ever secured by one house, and are also extensive dealers in printing material. They are compelled to import foreign goods because American foundries, governed by a class corporation or ring, keep the price of type so high, and at the same time make it an exception to every other species of merchandise by recognizing no wholesale price; the same amount per pound being charged to the purchaser of five thousand pounds as would be paid by him who wants but fifty.

STILL THEY COME.

Bankrupt notices still come in, and if we are forced into bankruptcy, it will be because our debtors have gone in before us. This is really the cause of so many going in. One man who is largely in debt goes in, and he thereby forces all his neighbors to do likewise. The large majority of men we know can't help it, and we therefore entertain no hard feelings for those who have been compelled to send us bankrupt notices. A general bankruptcy of the people was to have been seen at the close of the war. Hence, the writer of this, (while conducting the *Salisbury Democrat*), believing that it would prove the best for the people of the South, advocated, as far back as 1866, a wiping out of all past obligations—a sweeping repudiation; but the good(?) men said no! the pure politicians advised against it. They preferred to see the people driven into bankruptcy, sold out of house and home, rather than that a glorious day of jubilee should be inaugurated. We see the result: hundreds and thousands of men are driven into bankruptcy, or the Homestead—the worst and most baneful species of repudiation. Why? because, under the Bankrupt or Homestead system a man may and does repudiate his neighbors claims, and yet forces that neighbor to pay whatever he may owe the bankrupt or Homestead man. Can any one doubt that this system of repudiation is the most unrighteous and injurious to the peace of society that can be imagined?

Under the old Testament dispensation, when men were better than they are now, it was not thought wrong to wipe out old debts every seven years; but in this age of hypocrisy, pharisaism and general corruption such a thing would be horrible. Away with any such miserable cant!—such disgusting self-righteousness, and let us be consistent.

LAYING OFF HOMESTEADS, &C.

We have heard some apparently well grounded murmuring, within the last few days, against the abuses sometimes practiced under the Homestead and Exemption laws. For instance, in one case the assessors laid off for a homestead a piece of property which the neighbors say is worth \$5,000. The owner of it has been known himself to estimate its value at about that sum. In another case, they assessed for a homestead a piece of property estimated by creditors at \$5,000—a more valuable property than a piece near which recently sold for more. Many such instances have occurred all around us. Assessors seem to think that they have been appointed, not to do justice between the debtor and the creditor, but alone to defeat the creditor and to shield the debtor. They also, seem to forget that they are acting under oath, and are sworn to carry out the provisions of a law which they are supposed to understand, and which, if properly carried out, looks as much to the protection of the rights of the creditor as to those of the debtor. So glaringly unjust and unrighteous have been some awards that the question is seriously mooted in some circles, whether or not assessors who have done these things have not laid themselves liable to indictment for perjury; and we shall not be surprised if the Grand Jury for Rowan is called on to consider complaints of this character at their next sitting.

We mention this matter for the warning of those who may hereafter be appointed assessors to lay off exempted property. The duty under the law is a very simple one; and when performed with conscientious obedience to its provisions, leaves no ground of just complaint. But when assessors allow a debtor more than the law allows him, they challenge the law and defy God and man. They perpetrate a high crime against the peace of society, and prove themselves to be dishonest.—They take an oath and break it, all in the same day. They are emancipated to do justice, but really perpetrate injustice. They bring a reproach upon themselves and sin by tempting their fellow men, the debtor, to commit the crime of holding more property than the law properly administered would allow him. It is impossible that the creditor class of his fellow citizens should look on these things with equanimity. It must produce heartburnings and bitter reflections. It will be told to children, and the memory of the wrong will be perpetuated through years; so that what was a relief to the debtor became a mental burden to his neighbor, the creditor, who, often times, is poorer a great deal, than the debtor who has escaped from his liabilities.

A young lady in Western New York has just declined an offer of marriage from a wealthy lover whose name is Hussey. It is impossible not to admire the spirit of that woman who refuses to be called a Hussey for any man.

THE FENCE LAW.

A correspondent of the *Winchester News* inquires whether "it is true or not that our Legislature is threatening us with a fresh infliction of indirect taxes by repealing the law which for some years has been protecting the fenceless land-owners against the depredations of the stock allowed to run at pleasure. It may be that the article which has alarmed my fears is ill-advised coming as it does from a paper published out of the State. All that I wish now to add is that when this Legislature, after all that has been written upon the cost of superfluous fencing, shows itself unequal to the duty of true and enlightened representation they must expect to hear of a storm of indignation at the fresh taxation imposed in the shape of fencing made necessary by unwise legislation. The law left as it now stands and we may ere long congratulate ourselves that the era of cultivation of steam finds so many of our lands unencumbered by fencing, to say nothing of the immense amount of capital reserved for noble purposes."

There is a bill now before the Legislature authorizing the voters of certain counties to vote on the question of repealing the act relating to fences. It provides that a three-fifths vote be required to repeal the existing law. Astonishing as it may appear, the cost of enclosing the lands of Virginia into thirty-acre fields with a simple eight-foot worm fence, would cost more than the entire land would sell for, leaving out the incorporated towns and cities. There are but few who realize the importance of this subject. Say there are but sixty thousand farms in the State that will average five hundred rods of fence each, ten cents a rod to keep it in repair, after the first cost of its construction, would cost annually \$3,000,000. The justice of requiring land-owners to go to such an expense to prevent the destruction of their crops by the stock of others is what we never have been able to perceive. That each man should be required to take care of his own stock certainly can work no injustice.—*Richmond Whig*.

There are some facts in the above to which we wish to call the attention of our farmers who are wasting their substance and labor keeping up fences. It cost millions of dollars in North Carolina annually to keep up fences.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPT DECISION.

The *Greensboro News North State* says: "Hon. Robt. R. Dick, Judge of the U. S. Court for the Western District of North Carolina has delivered an opinion in the matter of E. A. Vogler and A. E. Pohl, bankrupts in which he holds that the Homestead and Personal property Exemptions provided for in Article X of the Constitution of North Carolina, are good as against pre-existing as well as subsequently contracted debts, and must be allowed in the courts of bankruptcy in this district, by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 22d, 1872, amending the Bankrupt Law."

The decision in the case of Hill vs. Kessler by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, is considered and fully sustained.

Homesteads already allotted where there is no fraud, are to be recognized and allowed in bankruptcy. Where they have not been set apart previous to the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, the allotment will be made by the assignee under the directions of the Court.

Where the land and personal property have been sold and the fund is undistributed, \$1,000 in money out of the proceeds arising from the sale of the land will be allowed in lieu of the homestead, and the value of the reversionary interest to creditors will be ascertained and adjusted by the Court. The \$500 in money arising from the sale of the personal property exemption.

Judge Dick in this decision has fully considered and discussed the policy of the bankrupt and homestead laws."

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

CORRUPTION THE FRUIT OF INTOLERANCE.

A brilliant English historian, in treating of the decay of private and public morality which followed at the heels of the ultra, high-pressure patriotism set up by the Cromwellian dynasty in England, remarks that the greatest knaves in the kingdom soon learned to groan more loudly, wear a more austere countenance and sing psalms with a more decided nasal twang than the head men of the Puritan party. The reigning faction was intolerant; it had set up an iron standard of pious patriotism, assuming that the Lord had given the earth to the saints, and that its members only were the salubrious. It was a premium offered for excellence in hypocrisy, and ambitious rascals who cared for neither God nor man, at once seized the opportunity for elevating themselves to power. Nothing was easier to do than for a trickster to observe strictly every little requirement which the spirit of intolerance exacted. Neither heart nor brains were needed to perfect one's self in these new accomplishments; a little cunning supplied the place of both. The developments made within the past few weeks concerning such lights in the dominant party as Colfax, Kelley, Pomeroy, Dix and their associates in corruption, made too little within two months of the corruptionists no doubt imagined that the wrongs done to all opposition and investigation forever, are but a repetition in American politics of the story which Macaulay has so graphically related in his *History of England*. It is the old tale with a new scene and new actors, but with a like plot and the same eloquent moral. An intolerant standard was set up by a relentless, merciless partisanship. States were stricken down that such infamous patriots as Colfax, Dix, Pomeroy, Kelley and Pomeroy might carry out their plots in Congress without the interruption and hazard of a strong opposition. When such Republicans as Trumbull and Schurz asked that a free ballot might be secured to Americans everywhere, where they were cried down as sordid, as malcontents, and estranged. Now compare these statesmen with their de-

famers. What man in all the borders of the republic would not a thousand times rather trust his purse to the keeping than to the doubtful guardianship of the heroes of the Credit Mobilier ring? Self-protection requires that the people of the Northern States shall make a speedy and thorough reform in this matter, and throw down that Moloch of intolerance which faction has required them to worship. The politics of the country are growing more corrupt for the very reason that men whose souls are set upon public plunder will soon be able to supplant the honest men of their own party in Congress if the spirit of intolerance continues to prevail.

A KUKLUX PRISONER GOING HOME TO DIE.

The Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel, of Tuesday last, tells a sad story of a released Kuklux prisoner. It says: "At 6 o'clock Monday evening ready-man William Woodfield was called on by a citizen and informed that a man was lying in the snow near the stone bridge across Hood's run apparently unable to rise. He at once went to his assistance, and discovered that he was suffering from a hemorrhage, and was a stranger in our city, seeking to make his way through, where he had fallen from disease and exhaustion. He was conveyed to the station house, where he still lies in a precarious condition and not able to speak above a whisper and is subject to frequent paroxysms and hemorrhages. He gives his name as Jos. Simes, and states that he is originally from Appomattox county, Va., but has been late a resident of Greenville district, South Carolina, where he has (or had) a wife and child; that he belonged to the 7th South Carolina regiment in the late war, and was severely wounded at the explosion of the mine near Petersburg, Va., to which he attributes his sickness; that about three months ago he was sentenced by Judge Bond to the Albany penitentiary as a Kuklux, and that a few weeks ago he was turned out, on account of his health, and told to make his way home; that he has, by working and begging, given this far on the way, having been given a passage on the Washington ferry boat yesterday, and was trying to get along, his face still southward, when he fell from exhaustion yesterday evening. He is about thirty-nine years of age."

[Philadelphia Telegraph, Ind.] DRIVE OUT THE LEOPERS.

The Republican party to-day is defiled and endangered by the companionship of a horde of hungry and corrupt adventurers, who disregard every principle of honor and justice, and make their affiliation thereto a cloak for their misdeeds. Some of these precious scoundrels have been exposed by the investigations into the Credit Mobilier inquiry and the Kansas Senatorial elections, but others there are who yet continue to conceal their true character from a too confiding public.

Several who now stand forward charged with such crimes as bribe taking, bribe giving and perjury, and whose defense has, thus far, utterly failed, have hitherto maintained a singularly high reputation. Whatever of ability they may have been given credit for, whatever of statesmanship they may have displayed, one thing has been awarded them by friend and foe alike, and that is virtue.—But all their professions are shown, in the light of recent revelations, to have been the empty vapors of hypocrisies, it may be of hypocrites who persuaded themselves that they were sincere, but none the less of men who when the crucial moment arrived, lacked the strength of their profession, and fell an easy prey to the tempter, not even retaining sufficient grace to confront their own deeds, but sinking into lower depths of infamy in attempts to avoid the consequences.

ASHES OF THE BONAPARTES.

A correspondent of the *N. York World* calls attention to the vicissitudes which the ashes of the Bonapartes have undergone. The dust of the first Napoleon rests in the Invalides, Josephine is buried at Malmaison, and the King of Rome at Schornbrunn, Joseph, Lucien, Charles, and Jerome, the brothers of the Emperor, lie in different parts of Europe. Charles Marie Napoleon, of Corsica, the father of the whole family, and Napoleon Charles, the eldest son of Hortense and Louis, are buried at St. Len. Napoleon Louis, the elder brother of the late Emperor, is also buried at St. Len. The remains of the late Emperor himself are deposited at Chislehurst. The changing scenes of their lives are in keeping with the fate which seems to follow them after death.

NOAH'S I.E.M. NAME.

It is said that the Chinese declare that Noah's real name was Ah Bo, and that he resided in Pekin. Unfortunately Noah's family Bible was lost in the flood, and we cannot ascertain from it exactly what his name was. His door-plate also seems to be missing, and he had a very careless way of neglecting to mark his shirts; so we are baffled in that direction. We have inquired at the libraries for a copy of the Pekin directory of that date to see if Noah really figured in its pages; the only copy any of them had was out. For our part, we do not believe that his name was Ah Bo, or that he resided in Pekin. These Chinesemen really claim every thing that is going, from gunpowder up to newspapers. If we give them any ground on the Noah business, the first thing we know they will be out with the assertion that the ark was insured in the Pekin Mutual company, and that Noah used to give the Pekin newspaper people free tickets to go in and see the animals perform. The interests of Christianity require that we should believe the Bible.—*Sunday Dispatch*.

A PESTILENCE.

A disease is prevailing in Crawford county, Illinois, from which not a person attached has recovered. It is called by some the black cholera, and by others malignant spotted fever. In the town of Robinson, of about 800 inhabitants, the deaths average two a day. In a small town near Robinson, of 200 inhabitants, fifteen deaths have occurred, and four corpses were lying unburied in one house. The disease is spreading, losing nothing of its malignant type.

BREADSTUFFS.

The prospects of the grain crop next summer are particularly interesting to the planters of the South, and indeed, to the farmers of the country at large. It is highly probable that there will be an unusual demand for breadstuffs. The London *Times* states, on the authority of the ablest grain statistician of England, that there will be a great falling off in the grain crop throughout the United Kingdom next summer, owing to the very unfavorable weather which has prevailed, and England will be a heavy buyer of the breadstuffs. On the heels of the bad season comes the prospect of a bloody war between England and Russia, which will make her need of foreign supplies of provisions greater than ever. In this country the usual severity of the present winter has probably destroyed a great deal of the seed sown, and the deficiency will have to be made good in part by spring wheat. The planters of the South can draw their own inferences from the facts we have recited above as to the state of the market. It would seem that they would find greater profit in sowing spring wheat freely instead of devoting their attention almost exclusively to cotton.

Louisville Courier Journal.

THE SUBTLE INFLUENCE OF DRESS.

Different articles of dress possess moral qualities in different degrees, which they unconsciously to the wearer, impose upon him. No human being can help being "easy" in a jaunty hat, while the very "sacredness" is modified or increased by its inclination. A smooth, silken tie induces caution, but a man is naturally reckless in what is termed a slouch. A trained dress evokes not only vanity but hate, but a short dress renders one at peace with all mankind, that is, inasmuch as the length has influence. Of course even a short dress may be so made or decorated as to awaken the most bitter and revengeful feelings. It is possible to be meek and lowly in a grand toilet, but is not probable. The addition of a cane to an ordinary costume brings out superciliousness, and a fan distills the very essence of coquetry. A stiffly starched collar calls for dignity, but no human being would dream of being imposing, of gazing, with silent contempt, of awing with a glance, when he has only a wilted rag about his neck.

FAMILY COURTESIES.

In the family, the law of pleasing ought to extend from the highest to the lowest. You are bound to please your servants if you expect them to please you. Some men are pleasant in the household and nowhere else. We all know such men. They are good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own homes you would have thought they were almost angels; but if you see them in the street, stores, in the counting house or anywhere else outside their own homes, you would have thought them almost savage. But the opposite is apt to be the case with others. When among strangers or neighbors they endeavor to act with propriety; but when they get home they say to themselves, "I have played a part long enough and now I am going to be natural." They sit down and are ugly and snappish, and blunt and disagreeable. They lay aside those little courtesies that make the roughest floor smooth and make the barest tables look like velvet, and that make life pleasant. They expend all their politeness in places where it will bring eliver and gold.

QUEER AND FAST MEN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

About a century ago, says the London *Athenaeum*, on the part of "fast men" to drink bumpers to the health of a lady out of her shoe. The Earl of Gork, in an answering paper in the *Commoisseur*, relates an incident of this kind; and, to carry the compliment further, he states that the shoe was ordered to be dressed and to be served up for supper. "The cook seriously set himself to work upon it; he pulled the upper part (which was of fine damask) into fine shreds, and tossed them in a ragout, minced the sole, cut the wooden heel into slices, fried them round the dish garnish. The company testified their affection for the young lady by eating heartily of this exquisite impromptu."

"WHO BELONGS TO IT?"

An awkward question has arisen in Kansas: What shall be done with the money that Senator Pomeroy? Seven thousand dollars is a sum too large to take care of itself. York handed it to the officers of the Legislature, "quite claiming" his title. It does not belong to the officers, and it is not likely that Senator Pomeroy will claim it, if it was his. In fact, this snug little sum seems to be knocking about without an owner. This is a remarkable fact in Kansas politics, and it, in the course of human events, it should turn out that it shall escape all the private traps which are usually set for wads of that sort, and find its way into the State Treasury, then there is some room to hope that even the tricks of politicians have a limit.

NOT A WIFE.

The following sentence from a notice of a book, in the London *Saturday Review*, is full to the brim with wise suggestions: "A wife with sole idea of conjugal happiness is centred in easiness, and deep looks of love, and moonlight rambles on the terrace, and the slightest possible strain of the apron-strings, and who, falling these manifestations, gives way to tears, to rebukes, to petulant sarcasms, to outrageous retaliation, is of all women the one most likely to make an unhappy home, and to create the estrangement which she legions by deploring."

A fatted sheep of the Cotswold breed, which was sold to one of our leading vintners a day or two since, although perhaps the heaviest animal of the sheep kind ever slaughtered in this city, had not ten pounds of lean meat on the entire carcass. The price paid for this lump of mutton, and was about sixty cents a pound.—*Philadelphia Star*.

Who lives for himself alone, lives for a man few.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains! Bargains!!
In order to make room for my Spring stock, I am compelled to sell off my remaining Winter Stock consisting of READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, in all of which GREAT BARGAINS are given.
VICTOR WALLACE.
Feb. 6, f

TRIMMING TREES.

The undersigned has had 20 years of experience, and has qualified himself by careful study, in the art of trimming fruit trees, and grafting. He solicits orders in all the line of business. Can furnish grafts of choice Apples, Peaches, Cherries, and Grapes.
Orders promptly answered if left at Foster & Horst's Store, Salisbury.
G. E. MUMFORD.
Feb. 6, 2.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOLDEN STATE.

The first and best of all the Golden State products. Descriptions of the Golden State products. Mountain, Kentucky, Va., Lake Forest, Washington, D. C., and other places. Illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free.
WIL. FLINT & CO., MANAGERS, GEORGETOWN.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

C. R. Barker & Co. would respectfully announce that they have just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, of every variety, from Landreth and Davis.
The public is invited to give them a call at their Drug Store on Main Street.
Jan. 10, f.

DAVID HOTEL, IN MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

So long and favorably known to the public, has not been closed, as reported; but is still kept by Mrs. Henry Austin & Son, who respectfully solicit the patronage of their old friends and the travelling public. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction.
Jan. 16, 3mo.

SETTLE UP.

All those indebted to me for subscription to the *Examiner*, for advertising, or job work, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle up without further delay. Corn, Wheat, Flour, Peas, or any country produce taken in exchange for claims and the market price allowed.
J. J. STEWART.
Sept. 5-614f

To Farmers—Fertilizers.

HAVING become agent for JOHN MERRYMAN & Co., Baltimore, for the sale of their superior American Dynamite, Bone Fertilizer, I offer the same in any quantities desired, at \$52 per ton, exclusive of freight. I have already sold ten tons. This Fertilizer has been tested in Rowan and Fredrick, and proved to be the best yet tried.
Orders sent to the Store of Mock & Brown, will receive prompt attention.
2mo, 20p
E. A. PROBST.

W. A. HAYS. E. BRUCE SILL.

NEW FIRM HAYS & SILL.

Druggist & Apothecaries, SALISBURY, N. C.

Having purchased the contents of the Drug Store formerly occupied by Dr. Edward Sill. We respectfully call the attention of the Citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, to the new arrangement, and inform them that we will continue to carry on the business at the same place, and the same excellent way. We will endeavor to keep on hand all the various goods the people may need pertaining to our line, and therefore hope by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal patronage.

Physician's Orders Promptly Attended To.

Prescriptions accurately and carefully compounded by reliable and competent Druggists day or night.
43 1y



L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

\$100,000 00 IN VALUABLE GIFTS! TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S 40th SEMI-ANNU