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Associate Editor.

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Salisbury, N. C., May 13-tf.

From the Raleigh News.

Salisbury Fair.

The third annual exhibition of the North Western North Carolina Fair Association opened at Salisbury, Tuesday last. The exhibition, Lewis Circus on the same day, was seriously detrimental to the Fair, and the attendance was very slim on this day. Wednesday the attendance, though not as large as it should have been, was nevertheless creditable. Every preparation had been made by the energetic Executive Committee and its working Secretary, B. F. Rogers, Esq., to make the Fair in all respects a success, as the large number and character of articles on exhibition will show but the advent of the Circus, gathering up all the loose change in the country, and the panicky times, which is being felt by the western men, has and will seriously interfere with the pecuniary success of the Fair.

THE FAIR GROUNDS

are beautifully situated in the suberbs of Salisbury, convenient both to the hotels and the Railroad depot, and are well and conveniently arranged. There are four halls, built upon the same plan of those of the old Raleigh Fair Grounds, on the right and left of the gate, and two large stands with raised seats near the race track capable of accomodating about two thousand persons. The track is a half mile in length generally level (having only one slight grade) and is solid and firm. The stables for stock are poor in structure and not sufficient in number. The same may be said for the hog and sheep pens.

THE EXHIBITION

we thought highly creditable to the farmers and manufacturers of North Western Carolina, who deserve great and lasting praise for the interest they manifest in the success of the Association. The show of agricultural implements, principally of plows, castings, mowing and reaping machines, wheat threasher, corn-shellers, &c., &c., of different styles, patterns and manufacturies, was very good.

We never saw larger hogs or better grown pigs at any Fair. A black Berkshire sow with sixteen pigs, one month old, the smallest of which would weigh about fifty pounds, attracted much attention. A pair of fourteen months old Chesters, weighing over four hundred each, were also a good hog show.

The show of cattle was small and rather poor, but the horse and mule exhibition far excelled any previous one of this Fair, and was the most important feature of the occasion.

We saw quite a variety of the domesticated feathered tribe; Dorkins, Shanghaies, Cochin Chinas Frizzlings, ordinary American barn yard and game chickens, puddle and Muscovy ducks, big geese and tall turkeys, which, upon the whole, made the poultry exhibition a success.

In the hall devoted to the products of the farm, was observed many articles on exhibition deserving of especial mention, but our limited space forbids a special mention. The beets, pumpkins, cabbages etc., were as large as we generally find them anywhere; oats, wheat, grass seeds, corn, barley, rye and excellent specimens of tobacco grown in McDowell county, together with a large number of other farm products, all of which are justly entitled to a premium, completed the exhibition in this department.

As is usually the case with all well regulated Fairs,

FLORAL HALL

was the most attractive part of the grounds. It was most beautifully and tastefully decorated by the committee of Salisbury ladies appointed to superintend its arrangements, and the exhibition was very full.

Needle work of every description, from a frizzled baby's dress to a "log cabin" bed quilt was to be seen and admired; oil paintings, chromos and drawings ornamented the festooned walls; plants, flowers and evergreens added to the general attraction, while the sewing machine men kept all the noise. One sewing machine man had a small steam engine attached to the wheel of his machine, which seemed to do the work with much more ease and regularity than the foot power. It is a good thing, in our opionion, if it will work and won't get on a "bust." A cabinet maker and dealer exhibited a solid black walnut bureau, the prettiest piece of furniture we ever saw, and a parlor ornament in the form of water fountain, also of black walnut, which were among the principal attractions of Floral Hall. A box of bird eggs, showing two of every North Carolina bird, attracted considerable interest; specimens of cookery in the way of tempting cakes and bread, prepared by ladies of known culinary skill, jellies, jams, preserves and sweetmeats; native wines, cordials, syrups, &c. also added to the attractions of this department,

OUTSIDE OF THE FAIR

but within the enclosure, we observed among the attractions the "spinning jenny" man who secured the undivided attention of all the boys and many of the older heads. He managed to keep up a continual running, and, in our opinion, made more money than the Fair Association.

The man with the fat woman, big snake, little man, and other monstrosities had his tents spread and, with the aid of his flaming posters, snake music and an endless tongue, raked in a large number of quarters. The Ring man, who has been ruled out of the most of the Fairs and should have been out of this, plied his vocation with a zeal and energy worthy of a more honest mode of obtaining a livelihood, and succeded in enticing a large number to throw six rings at the peg-board for a quarter of a dollar with the promise to pay 25 cents for every ring that caught a pin.

THE PRESS

was represented by Mr. Cameron, of the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, T. B. Kingsbury, of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, C. F. Harris of the Concord *Star*, and "yr local" of the DAILY NEWS, and were kindly looked after by the Secretary, and a room for their own use with tables and writing material provided. For this and many other kindnesses we return our thanks sincere to Mr. Rogers.

So as the Salisbury Fair is a gratifying success, as does that will doubtless stimulate the good people of this section to renewed energy for a still greater success for the Fair of 1874.

On the 17th of August last, the North Carolina Tobacco Association was formed at Greensboro, at which time a Committee was appointed to issue an address to those raising, dealing in or manufacturing tobacco in North Carolina, in regard to the objects, purposes and advantages of the Association, and to ask their assistance and co-operation.

The *Western North Carolina Tobacco Leaf* of Statesville pub'ishes this address in full. It is a well written paper and contains much useful information in regard to the culture of tobacco, and its growth and manufacture in this State. We make the following extract from this able and interesting production:

"The fact that the discovery of tobacco was almost coeval with the discovery of Columbus, and that it was found to be an indigenous growth upon the soil of North Carolina, is the best proof that the climate and soil of this State are naturally adapted to its growth and culture, but if this element were lacking, the subsequent history of its culture, growth and manufacture would be ample evidence that the culture of the plant is inherently and peculiary adapted to our soil. Again the signs of Commission merchants and dealers in tobacco in New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Galvestion, and we might add in the principal markets of European commerce announcing that they are dealers in the celebrated brands of North Carolina and Virginia tobacco, is a proof of the high appreciation with which this production is held by the civilized world.

When we come to consider the vast proportions of the trade; when we consider that the fine chewing tobacco for the mercantable world, is raised in about twenty counties bordering upon the State line between Virginia and North Carolina; and when we remember that our lines have been cast in this very part, the most favored of any country yet explored, on the habitable globe, for the cultivation of fine grades of the weed, our minds ought to be filled with the importance of the subject which it has been made our duty and pleasure to elucidate.

The magnitude of the question may be better illustrated by stating that the tobacco crop of last year, in North Carolina, has been estimated to exceed fifty millions of pounds, which, at an average price of ten dollars per hundred, gives us a staple which annually turns loose upon our commerce the amount of five millions of dollars. Brought into the country by this industry, and once set in motion, it goes into the actual wealth of the State, and helps to build up our material prosperity. It goes directly into the hands of the planter, to be by him turned over to the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer, the editor, &c., &c., and thus lubricates the machinery of trade; gives an impetus to every diversity of industry, and places North Carolina on the high road to material independence.

The tobacco plant, requiring as it does eighteen months of unremitting labor and attention to raise and prepare it for market, and our limits being restricted, it would be eminently improper for us to enter elaborately into the details and minutiæ connected with its cultivation and management. If we can say a word or let fall a sylable that will advance this particular branch of our industry and wealth; promote the development of the latent resources of our impoverished State; infuse a spirit of energy and enterprise into our farmers, planters and manufacturers and convince them all that their respective interests are identical; dispel the gloom and despondency which seems to have settled like a pall over the actions of many of our best men; convince them that we inhabit the garden spot of our great and grand Republic, and thus restrain them from seeking homes in the inhospitable climates of the North West, or the no less, disagreeable breath of the burning sirocco which sweeps the prairies of the South West; that in a proper development of our God given resources, the prosperity and happiness of our people are sure to follow if we can succed in riveting the minds of those who read these lines, the importance of the subject, the benefits of co operation, the advantages of a uniform rule of action, we shall be more than compensated, and look to the future for the bright reward which is so clearly indicated by the bow of commercial promise which even now spans our horizon. Experiance has proven that tobacco is certainly the main dependence of Lower Virginia and Northern and North Western North Carolina, and as indicated heretofore, the fact that our soil and climate are peculiary adapted to the production of the higer grades than can be grown elsewhere in the country, should constrain every raiser to do the best to promote this great interest, because it is our inherent source of wealth, and because we must look in that direction mainly for the benefits which must perforce its proper development. We have our mines but their rich minerals lie too far below the surface to be brought to light just yet. We have our cotton fields, whose bosoms will soon be whitening in the autumnal sun, and whose products will carry joy and comfort to the millions of earth's children, but it is an admitted fact, that where our soil and climate are adapted to its full development, there is no plant under the sun which, with proper care, skill and management, can be made to produce such a revenue as tobacco."

An Atrocious Murder.

We learn that Mr. John W. Cheek, about 55 years old, was murdered on the 26th of September, on the road between Dallas and Shelby. A man named Allen Owens, who was traveling with Mr. Cheek, is supposed to have committed the murder. Mr. Cheek started with a two-horse wagon from Yorkville, S. C. (and had some money,) for the purpose of looking out a location in Cleaveland or some other county. Owens, the supposed murderer, was a laborer in the employ of Mr. Cheek. He is about 35 years old, heavy set, red hair and whiskers. Pursuit was made for Owens, but with what result we do not know.

The Yorkville enquirer gives the following information concerning the murdered man:

"It seems that the murder was committed on Friday afternoon last, about eight miles from Dallas, on the road leading to Shelby. Mr. Cheek had left his home on the Monday previous with a two-horse wagon on a trading expedition to North Carolina, accompanied by a hired man calling himself Allen Owens, formerly from that State, but who had been in Mr. Cheek's employment about one month. On Friday, Mr. Cheek's wagon was seen to pass a house about three-fourths of a mile from where his dead body was subsequently found. When the wagon passed this house Mr. Cheek was observed to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. In a short while after passing the house, Owens returned to it, bringing the wagon with him, and stating that he had left Mr. Cheek at a point up the road in company with some other wagoners, and that he would be all right—meaning that he would be sober—by the next day. Owens remained at the house that night, and next morning borrowed a saddle, which he put on one of the horses and rode off, saying he would return in a short while. After his departure, suspicion becoming aroused at this prolonged absence, and other suspicious circumstances, an investigation was made by the man at whose house he had stopped. Mr. Cheek's hat and boots were found in the wagon stained with blood, and the clothing which Owens had worn as the wagon first passed the house was found spattered with blood in Mr. Cheek's trunk, it having evidently been exchanged for some of the murdered man's apparel. This confirmed suspicions of foul play, and led to an extended search, resulting in the discovery of the dead body, three-fourths of a mile distant, concealed in the woods about fifty yards from the road, having a pistol wound in the side, and a rope drawn tightly around the neck. Robbery was the incentive to the deed. Mr. Cheek's body was brought home for interment on Monday, and pursuit has been made for Owens.

What Is It?

A Wisconsin Ghost Chops a Bible to Pieces.

A week or more ago we alluded to some mysterious occurrences in a house in Dunn county, Wis., but the story lacked the completeness which subsequent investigation has given it, the more wonderful phenomena not having been mentioned. According to a reporter of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, the family occupying the house is named Lynch, and consists of husband and wife and three children. The trouble commenced eighteen months ago, when household utensils began to disappear, and various articles of raiment were cut and torn up.

The eldest son was accused of being the mischief maker and severely punished, but he maintained his innocence, and a short absence from home convinced that he was not the moving cause of their distress. Matters became so serious that an appeal was made to the neighbors for their intervention, but they regarded it as some cunningly devised scheme to play on their credulity with a view to obtaining money from them, and held aloof. At last, however, two persons were induced to visit the house and investigate. They took with them some pieces of cloth, which they placed in a bureau drawer in an upper room. Locking the drawer, and the room they waited an hour down stairs, and then found the cloth had been cut and torn to shreds.

A five year old child, left alone a few minutes without thought of consequences, had her hair cut close to her head, and was unable to say how it was done, as she had seen no one. A venerable elder, who thought the good book all powerful to exorcise the demon influence, entered the room where the fiveliest manifestations were experienced with his Bible under his arm. He was surprised to see a broad axe traveling toward him apparently of its own volition, and he dropped his book and precipitely retired. When he regained his courage and reconnoitered, his surprise was increased at finding that the broad-axe had chopped the Bible to pieces. Other incidents, equally strange and startling, are narrated.

The following story is related in connection with the run on the Union Trust Company in New York, last week. A long line of people were waiting to draw their money out of the institution. An excited individual offered a boy representing a commercial house, $50 for his place in the line, and afterward increased the bid to $100. The boy, loyal to his employers, would not sell his place for the tempting offer. A man ahead of him, however, responded, and said he would sell his place for $200. The money was paid him immediately, and the place was given up. As he walked away, he said to a friend, "I had only $100 in that concern, and I think I have come out a little ahead."

California.

The People's Party—A Poisoned Sop to the Political Parasites.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.

The Independent State Convention at Sacramento last night nominated F. W. McKingsley, of this city, for Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a Democrat and the present Judge of the Twelfth District Court.

The Convention adopted a platform of resolutions, that they are the opponents of organized corruption, and join themselves into a political party known as the People's Independent Party; repudiate party fealty as a tyrannical rule, sinking the citizen into the servile partisan; condemn the system of using money corruptly in elections; condemn all political rings and cliques formed to control the action of the Government; pledge the party to civil reform; resist all Credit Mobilier contract finance companies; denounce the present system of land and land grants to railroad and other corporations; oppose all kinds of subsidy by Federal, State, county or municipal Government; oppose the present tariff; favor taxing solvent debts; favor an eight-hour law; oppose Chinese immigration; and oppose the election of the President for more than a term of four years. The last resolution endorses the noble stand taken by Gov. Booth in behalf of popular rights against the encroachments of unscrupulous politicians and railroad corporations. Tumultuous applause followed the reading of this resolution.—The report was unanimously adopted.

A State Central Committe was chosen, and a county organization recommended.

After adjournment, the members of the Convention proceeded in a body to the residence of Gov. Booth, who, in response to a serenade, addressed them briefly as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am glad to see you all thankful beyond the power of language to express. If ever there was a movement which had its inception spontaneously with the people themselves, it is this which you have organized. It is absolutely without leadership except in so far as you have given it form. There were men, honest, able men, looking forward to to the immediate results, and speculating in the probabilities. While they have been calculating the people have been moving *en masse* behind them, and have swept every thing before them. [Prolonged applause.] In the history of State Conventions there have been none such as that which assembled here to day. [Enthusiastic applause.] Some newspapers have treated your efforts as a kind of treason, just as if the people did not have a right to assemble in their own manner.—But the politicians must always take this thing upon themselves, and mark the way in which they must move. Gentlemen, you have done nobly. Success awaits you.

Grant's Indian Policy.

Of all recent events, the Modoc war, in its rise, its progress and its conclusion, illustrates most forcibly the greed, the incompetence and the folly that have distinguished the conduct of Indian affairs by this Administration. It was the cupidity of Indian agents, desiring the profits on more blankets and sugar and axes, that induced the attempt to remove the Modocs of Lost River to an objectionable reservation. From peaceable fishers and trappers, on friendly terms with the settlers, Captain Jack's band was speedily transformed into savages, with a substantial grievance to revenge; and from the moment that the Indians took the war-path the Government substituted the olive-branch for the rifle. While it was an armed force that the Indian Office sent after the peaceable Modocs on Lost River, it was a Peace Commission that the Government despatched to treat with the sullen, angry, and treacherous murderers entrenched in the lava beds. General Canby went bravely to a death which the policy of the Administration invited and almost ensured; and it is this policy that was gibbeted along with Captain Jack and his three lieutenants at Fort Klamath. A system of dealing with the Indians, so full of contradictions that the intellect of the ordinary white man cannot comprehend it, is naturally a cause of perplexity and distrust to such as the Modocs.—They can see only facts. That they are robbed by Indian agents like Wright; that they are turned out of their fishing grounds, as at Lost River, when friendly; and that the murder of settlers is followed by long peace talks and probable visits to Washington, are evident enough. They understand so much; and if anything more has been taught them by the Modoc war, with its tragedies and hangings, it is but little to the credit of the Government.—Boston *Post*.

"BURKE," the European correspondent of the *Piedmont Press* gives the following account of his interview with an ex Confederate soldier at Bologna:

"From Venice I went to Bologna at night. This latter place I will long remember as the residence of an Italian who served in the Confederate Army and returned to Italy after the war rather than *take the oath*. He learned, in some way, of the approach of your correspondent and was promptly at the station when the train arrived (9 o'clock at night) *and awaked me*. I got out and had a good long talk with him—got all needful information about what is Italy—asked him when he would come to America, &c. He said look for me *when the South is free!!*

In London, in every case where a person is brought to the station house in a state of insensibility, whether from drink or any other cause, the fact is announced as soon as possible. Drunken persons are locked up and visited every half hour until they can't be roused a physician is sent for at once.

SENATOR THURMAN ON SPECIE RESUMPTION.—Senator Thurman, of Ohio, made the financial situation a large part of his speech at Kenton, in that State, last week. He reviewed the causes which led to the panic, and then discussed the remedies proposed. He divided the country into creditor States—New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, and debtor States—the western and southern. The effect of the resumption of specie payment, in his opinion, would compel every man who owes $5 to pay $6, and would have a most crushing effect upon the debtor States. On this subject he continued: "I do not believe that the business of the country can ever be carried on with an redeemable paper currency. I believe that to do so would result in the destruction of the best interests of the country. But I do now say to you that, in my judgment, it would be most unwise for the United States to yield to this clamor of the creditor States, and undertake in the forth-coming Congress, which meets next December, to force a resumption of specie payment upon the country without delay. I shall go to Congress next December, if God spares my life, determined that while I will advocate a resumption of specie payment as soon as it can responsibly be effected, I will not crush the debtor class for the benefit of those who now are their creditors, and who are already in easy, and most of them in affluent circumstances of life."

THE PIN MACHINE.—This machine is one of the closest approches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. It is about the height and size of a lady's sewing machine, only much stronger. On the side, at the back, a light belt descends from a long shaft in the ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of the machine hangs, on a peg, a reel of wire that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers. The wire descends, and the end enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this voracious little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it off by inches, incessantly—140 bites to a minute. Just as he seizes each bite, a little hammer, with a concave face hits the end of the wire three times, "upsets" it to a head, while he grips it to a counter sunk hole between his teeth. With an outward thrust of his tongue he then lays the pin sideways in little groove across the rim of small wheel that slowly revolves. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop these pins roll in their places as they are carried under two series of small files, three on each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the pins, and a series of cams, levers and springs are made to play like lightning. Thus the pins are dropped in a little shower in a box. Twenty-eight pounds are a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. The machines reject crooked pins, the slightest irregularity in any of them being detected.

The love-life of George N. Sanders is a rather queer story. About the year 1838 George fell in love with a Cincinnati lady; but neither she nor her parents would have anything to do with him. He was not discouraged, but his method of creating an impression was certainly peculiar. He possessed some fancy stock, and he named a fine young Alderney cow after the young lady. He had the cow painted, moreover, and sent the picture to the lady. this was a rare compliment, of course; but the young lady was greatly offended, and retaliated by naming a Berkshire boar, belonging to her father, "George N Sanders." This crushed the love out of George's heart, and for a long time he was exceedingly sensitive against the mention of the most diminutive pig. However, he recovered after a time, and, subscribing for a New York magazine, called the *Passion Flower*, soon became enamored of its editor, a Miss Reed. A correspondence was promply opened, and the lady was found to be as gushing as the bruised heart of Mr. Sanders could desire. The parties were married in due season, although up to the day of the ceremony they had never seen each other.

A METAL BALLOON.—Among the "balloon possibilities" suggested by the New York *Journal of Commerce* to obviate the numerous objections to silk and cotton material is to use the comparatively new metal aluminum, which does not need to be either oiled or varnished, and which will not permit the escape of gas. The specific gravity of aluminum is about one-eight of that of gold, a fourth of silver, and less than a third, of copper. It weighs less than a common glass and but little over twice as much as sea water. Lightness is but one of the good qualities of this extraordinary metal. It is malleable like gold, and may be hammered or rolled out in sheets of extreme tenuity; and yet it is stronger and more tenacious than iron itself. Furthermore, it resists the oxydizing influence of the atmosphere.

THE POLITICAL SITUTION IN LOUISIANA.—The committe of seventy of New Orleans have adopted a resolution calling a mass convention of the people Louisiana, in New Orleans, on November 24th. The people of all the parishes, irrespective of party, opposed to the Kellogg government, are earnestly requested to join in the election of delegates to the said convention, the objects of which are stated to be to consider the political situation in Louisiana, to institute measures looking to the amelioration of the condition of the people, and to memorialize Congress for relief.