

## Carolina Watchman.

APRIL 12, 1877.

The Catholics are going to build a new church in Raleigh, their present building having been pronounced unsafe.

The Fayetteville and Western Railroad is to be reduced to a narrow gauge and pushed through to Greensboro. Col. L. C. Jones has been re-elected President. The company will rely upon convict labor to extend the road to Greensboro, 55 miles.

Gen. Robt. M. Douglass, U. S. Marshall for the District of N. C., and V. S. Lusk, U. S. Dist. Attorney for the Western District of N. C., it is reported at Raleigh, will soon be asked to resign, in consequence of having so discharged their official duties as to damage the Republican party in this State.

The rumored change in the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum has taken place. Nine of the old directors were found not to hold their positions legally, their terms having expired, and to remedy the defect, the Governor has filled their place with new men. The Board, as it now stands, says the News, is 13 Democrats to 2 Republicans, and decidedly anti-Grison.

### HAMPTON'S PASSAGE THROUGH N. C.

We might fill our paper with accounts of Gov. Hampton's passage through this State on his return to South Carolina from his visit to Washington. He was greeted with all sorts of popular demonstrations of joy and honor at every point along the road where the people had an opportunity to see him. He stopped at Charlotte over night and so it was reserved for his spirited citizens to distinguish themselves by one of the grandest displays ever offered to a public man. Illuminations, banners, music, processions and flowers in profusion, made the little city as gay as a bride decked for the nuptials. Gov. Hampton had no tongue equal to the occasion, though he spoke briefly in hearty recognition of the honor done him. All the way home, through his own State, the people flocked to the depots to greet him. It would be tedious to detail these numerous evidences of love and esteem. The men huzzed, trumpets were blown, cannon roared, the women kissed him and filled his car with wreaths and bouquets. It all ended at last in Columbia, whither he was escorted by a large delegation who met him at Charlotte. At Columbia he made a speech to the people, and as this may possess some peculiar interest to our readers we present it in another part of this paper.

### LEXINGTON—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

The young people of Lexington had charades and plays in the Court House last week, to raise funds for a benevolent purpose. They were successful not only in interesting and amusing the citizens, who turned out largely to attend their performances, but also in the pecuniary object in view.

Mr. C. F. Lowe, of that place, who suffered severely by fire last October, has rebuilt his store and is again handsomely fixed up in his new building, with a new stock of goods just arriving, and ready to receive the calls and the orders of his customers. He has the lumber ready on the ground to rebuild other houses destroyed at the same time; and it is understood that the new buildings will be larger and finer than those which were burned.

For the size of the place we believe Lexington possesses more marks of the olden time than any town in Western N. C. Her old citizens seem to last longer, and hold their places in the business walks of life with a firmer grip. She has one man who, before the war, was known in almost every town in Western Carolina; Mr. Geo. R. Lee, the silversmith, who used to travel from County to County, to sell watches and jewelry. Of late years he remains more about home, and so has almost passed out of the memory of men. But he holds his place, and may be seen any day in Lexington, a little more weighted by years, but the same cheerful, conscientious man he always was. It may interest some of our Stately readers to mention that he has never replaced that big, black, Newfoundland dog that met so sad a fate in their county some years ago, and that occasioned quite a sensation at the time.

The younger men of Lexington are vigorous—vigorous in all the elements that constitute sterling worth. She really possesses more strong men than some of her more pretentious sisters: Her General Leach, Frank Robbins, Marsh Pinix, Welborn, Lowe, Roberts, Loftin, Finch, and others, are men to be proud of, because always ready and equal to any demand in the affairs of life, great or small. We noticed that a very extensive business is carried on in oak staves. Thousands of dollars worth are sold there annually. Most of them finally reach foreign markets. It is said to pay well, and that the manufacturers of staves and sawstaves are the moneyed men of the county. There is also a heavy business done in dried fruits in the southern and northern portions of the county, while the Jersey settlement relies more on cotton, corn, and fine stock.

A Fayetteville gentleman who was in the city yesterday, reports that Col. W. McL. McKim, of that place, was stricken with paralysis in the Court House in Lumberton, Robeson county, last Thursday or Friday, and died within 24 hours. —Raleigh News.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

It is not expected at the White House that the changed policy of Chamberlain and his party in South Carolina, will have any serious effect in delaying pacification. There is much curiosity as to the political clique which engendered the changes. It is known that before going North, Gov. Chamberlain was contented to allow the wisdom of the President to rule him; there has been an intrigue.

The tone of the papers in speaking of the maneuvers of Chamberlain and Packard, which has heretofore been one of general ridicule, is becoming threatening.

MIDNIGHT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Caleb Cushing had a farewell audience with the King of Spain on Saturday.

Legal tender notes hereafter received in exchange for silver, will be held as a separate fund, to be issued only in exchange or in redemption of silver.

The Star closes an article, captioned "Chamberlain's Attitude." It is stated that Gov. Chamberlain and those who will stand by him, have one or two objects in view. First, either to force President Hayes to directly recognize Hampton, if he means to give him the aid and comfort of the administration, or failing to do this, to have the question referred to Congress at its special session, for such legislation as the urgency of the situation demands. The hope seems to be, that if a political debate is started in Congress, that the delay will cause a reaction in sentiment favorable to Chamberlain, and probably induce Hampton to forego the pledges he made to President Hayes, and attempt to gain by force or coup d'etat what would involve a tedious delay through forms of law.

The Supreme Court decides that the million and a half, appropriated to the centennial, reverts to the United States, and was not the property of the stockholders. This reverses the decision of the lower court, and depresses centennial stock over fifty per cent.

A dispatch from Sheridan confirms the report of Crazy Horse is coming in, and that Sitting Bull is moving towards Canada.

The President will have his summer residence at the Soldier's Home grounds near the city. Hereafter he will refer office-seekers to the heads of the departments.

Clerk Adam's roll of the house, at present, shows nine seats held open for contest, viz: Louisiana, two; Florida, two; Missouri, two; South Carolina, one; Colorado, one; California, one.

The Star, elsewhere than its gossip, says editorially: "The indications are that Chamberlain and Packard have been advised to stick, by some of the Northern extremists of the Republican party. The sudden change in Chamberlain's views, and the announcement that he has decided to hold on to his office of Governor till ejected by legal process, is looked upon as affording proof that he has been put to this course by some persons in the back ground, but it is pretty certain that his backing does not embrace any considerable portion of even the pronounced Republicans."

The New York Times, which has been the vigorous exponent of straight Republicanism, gives Chamberlain the cold shoulder in his resistance policy. There are Republicans at the North as well as at the South, that paper says, who, for obvious reasons, desire to perpetuate the Southern question, with all its embarrassments, as an element in national politics. Any settlement which shall remove the question from the partisan arena, is to politicians of this class, acquiescence of the first water. To their efforts may be traced the attempt to induce Mr. Chamberlain and his associates to interpose all possible hindrances to the legal measures which may be taken for the confirmation of Mr. Hampton's authority consequent upon the removal of the troops from the State House. Whether such proceedings lead to strife and bloodshed, is to these desperate partisans a matter of trifling moment. Their sole object is to create excitement which might revive partisan passion throughout the North, and so frustrate the conciliatory policy of the administration. Mr. Chamberlain will disappoint us if he lends himself to any of these schemes. The sympathy now felt for him will be destroyed, if he prolongs a contest, which in existing circumstances, can have but one end.

In regard to the Louisiana case, the Times says that the complications are more serious, and that unless both parties recede a little from the extreme position they have assumed, the commission will leave New Orleans without accomplishing anything; but it holds that the duty of the President, as he interprets it, is in no manner identified with the maintenance of Mr. Packard in an office whose functions he is unable to perform, and a brief order to the troops will leave him helpless. These words, depicting the policy of resistance, coming from a republican paper of the standing of the Times, have significance.

The President is constantly receiving letters from all parts of the country, the writers being of both political parties, approving his administration policy. It is not supposed in high official quarters that Chamberlain will make as determined opposition to his supercedure in office as has been anticipated by the press. Just previous to his departure for South Carolina, he showed a disposition to yield to the pressure against him, but nevertheless, will resort to such means as will, with a show of law relieve him from his present position without appearing too readily to submit.

The President has to this hour received

nothing substantial from the Louisiana Commissioners.

NEW YORK.

Gen. Sam F. Cary Indicted for Detention of Trust—The Court Decides against Him.

New York, April 9.—A special to the Times from Cincinnati says: A case of some interest, involving the character of Gen. Sam F. Cary is just decided in the courts here. The suit was based upon a charge that Gen. Cary had taken advantage of the confidence reposed in him by a number of individuals who made heavy investments in the Colorado mine. The court found that Gen. Cary had agreed with his associates and partners in the enterprise, to buy the mine for their common benefit, for fifty thousand dollars. He took the money to buy it as their agent, and bought it for \$22,000 and divided the balance between himself and his nephew. The balance of \$28,000, the court decided must be accounted for by Cary to subscribers of the stock.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Augustus Mulenburg, is dead.

VIRGINIA.

Terrific Storm.

NORFOLK, April 9.—A fearful North-east storm prevailed here last night and to-day, and is still raging to-night. More than two inches of rain fell. All the houses near the wharves are surrounded and partly submerged by the highest tide known in many years. The damage to property amounts to \$10,000. Portsmouth ferry boat is obliged to stop running. The Baltimore and New York steamers did not leave on time, and will not start until the storm abates. No marine disasters reported.

FLASHES.

NORTHFIELD, MASS., April 9.—American knife factory is burned. A hundred employees are ousted.

GEORGIA.

Jail Burned—Two Negro Prisoners Lost.

ATLANTA, April 9.—The jail at Conyers, Ga., last night. Only two negro prisoners, both of whom were burned to death. It is supposed the negroes set fire to escape. Every effort to save them was made.

From the Charlotte Observer, April 11.

### LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Tribune's New Orleans special says: President Hayes' Special Commission labored four hours yesterday, with a delegation of the leading business men of the city, with the object of persuading them to organize a movement to compel the politicians to form a consolidated legislature of all the members in both rival bodies, whose election is not contested. The members of the Commission made earnest speeches; the business men were, however, immovable. They said that rather than run the risk of having to endorse Packard as Governor, they would resist with arms, so as to make a military government necessary. To-day's experiment ends this compromise plan. The Commission may try to bring about an adjournment, on the basis of a legislature made up from the face of the pariah returns. This is the only compromise that has the least prospect of acceptance by the conservatives.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Very extensive revenue frauds in the manufacture of tobacco in North Carolina have recently been brought to light, and the department proposes taking vigorous measures to bring the parties concerned in them to speedy punishment. Some thirty manufacturers in the county of Surry are charged with participation in the fraudulent transactions, and have been indicted before the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina, within the past few days, through the efforts of the revenue agents, Brooks and Wagner. Maj. Wagner has charge of the district in which these frauds were perpetrated. As a means of deterring these revenue agents from the performance of their duties, a number of suits have been brought against them for alleged technical violations of law. But the department has signified its intention to fully sustain the agents in the prosecution of these and all other violations of the internal revenue law, and has assured them that the power of the government will be invoked to protect them against all such suits. The frauds discovered in North Carolina are estimated by the revenue agents to exceed one-third of the total amount of the revenue taxes collected in that State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, April 10.—The United States troops were formed and marched out of the State House at 12 M. to-day.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, April 10.

Hon. D. H. Chamberlain:

Sir: Having learned that you now propose to turn over to me the Executive Chamber with the records and papers belonging to the executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself. I am, Very respectfully your obdt. servt., WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Columbia, April 10, 1877.

Hon. Wade Hampton:

Sir: Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my private secretary will meet such officers as you may designate, at 12 M. to-morrow, at the Executive Chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note. Very respectfully, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of South Carolina.

No excitement whatever. All seem to

take the result as proper for the future welfare of the State. The surrender of the government to Hampton will be preceded by an interesting and dignified statement of the situation by Chamberlain.

LOUISIANA.

The Commission Intervened by the Cotton Exchange Delegation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Yesterday the Commission had a three hours secret consultation, then received the delegation from the Cotton Exchange, representing all the business elements, to whom they are reported to have said: They had sought Louisiana but could not find it. They found two governments, two Supreme Courts, and an alleged dual government in all departments, but in fact by the acknowledgment of all parties there is only one legislature, though it meets in two halls. The moment that the legislature meets in one body, it will be the State of Louisiana, and while it is in session, the only power in the State that can secure the intervention of the army. If self-government is desired, and the withdrawal of the army, it can probably be secured in a day, should the public opinion of the State compel its legislature to meet as one body. There are 33 of the 36 Senators, and 104 of the 120 Representatives, whose election is not disputed by either party; and the commission urged that when they assembled as such, the commission could have nothing whatever to say about its actions. The discussions continued three hours. The delegation was inclined to accept the suggestion, maintaining that Nicholls must be defended as Governor to the fullest extent. The commission was in session nine hours.

From the Charlotte Observer.

GOV. HAMPTON'S RETURN TO COLUMBIA.

Capt. W. B. Stanley, in a short but appropriate address, welcomed Gov. Hampton in behalf of the citizens of Columbia. Then Carolina's deliverer rose, and when the loud bursts of heartfelt applause subsided, for an hour, spell-bound the vast assemblage which had collected to do him honor.

HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, my Countrymen and Countrywomen of South Carolina: Travel-worn and weary, I have come back amongst you, to make my report to my constituents. Those constituents are the people of South Carolina, and coming here, to my surprise, I find a welcome which has stirred my heart to its inmost depths. It is not a welcome that conquered people would give to a conqueror. I bring no blood-stained ensign; I bring no trophies from battle fields, but come to say that the cause in which you made me your standard-bearer—the cause of truth—has been victorious, and once more the banner of South Carolina—not carried through bloody fields, but through those more glorious ones, of peace—floats over the State, free, disenthralled, regenerated and redeemed. And how has it been redeemed, my friends? Not by blood, not by violence, but by that potential agency, the ballot. It has been redeemed, because the honest men of South Carolina, of all races, and of all parties determined to wipe away the scandal which has hung so long over her history. It was because we saw we had to fight for very existence. We saw that all we held dear in the past was sinking or being blotted away. That the civilization of hundreds of years was being blotted out. That our government was to pass into the hands of aliens and strangers, and trusting alone in God and the justice of our cause in the hands of God on high, we would make one more effort to redeem South Carolina, and if she should go down, it would be with our banners floating, and with no stain to disgrace the cause. And you fought a battle that has never been equaled upon the American Continent. I scarce realized in those days of peril and gloom, the grave issues that were hanging on this contest. I did not realize them, until I went to Washington. I tell you that a musket shot in this town would have meant civil war on this Continent; and what stopped it? I repeat, you said, No, my countrymen, we will cause the people of South Carolina, were the most law-abiding people in this country, and because they had risen above considerations of party and determined to save their State, I tell you that though you have won this fight through the men, or rather the women—for it was the women of South Carolina who won the victory, because there was not a woman in the State who would look upon a man who turned his back upon our cause. [The rest of this sentence was lost in cheers.] But, my friends, you won the victory at the ballot box. But then came the more insidious attack upon us by fraud. From the 7th day of November to this time, the verdict of the people of South Carolina, as given by the ballot box, has been stifled. We have appealed as peaceful citizens should have done, not to violence, for you know there is not a man in Columbia who does not know that when that crowd was standing out there for night after night, it required but a word to sweep, as the storm drives the leaves before it, every vestige of opposition away. But I felt that I was safe in trusting to your forbearance; that I was safe in relying upon you to respect the laws, and in telling you that victory would surely come if you would be patient and forbearing. The courts recognized our government; but still a usurpation stood in the way. I knew that it would not do to resort to force to remove it; I knew that in fullness of time, victory would be full, complete and ample—I told you so. I told you that if you would only wait patiently, and trust to the justice of your cause, and to the Almighty, you would be successful. And now, I come to tell you that you have been successful. You have now, by all practical recognition that has been given, the government enforced. And just here, let me say to you, that I did not go to Washington to ask recognition; I did not go there to offer or to hear terms of compromise, nor to lay my case before any tribunal. I told them I held my title from the people of South Carolina; [cheers] I wanted no endorsement of theirs, and so long as they told me that title was good, so long would I grasp them by the hand. I went on from motives of personal courtesy to the President; I went on as a Democrat, as I am, and I say to you, because it is but justice to a political opponent that I should say so, that Mr. Hayes, consulting his own dignity, and his respect (I hope) for the people

of South Carolina, and myself, asked me to make no concession to make no terms, and I proposed no conditions; and as long as he will follow out in good faith the policy indicated in his inaugural, if he will do equal justice to all sections in this country, and see that the laws are enforced in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, in Louisiana as in Ohio, if he will carry out, in good faith, all the pledges he has made, as a constitutional President, respecting no party, race or section, so long will I support him. I have not fought this fight in South Carolina, now to let any party affiliations keep me from doing anything that will promote the good of South Carolina.

I wish to say to you, forget for the next four years anything about politics; forget that you are Democrats or Republicans, and remember that you are South Carolinians. Do that, go building up the material interests of the State, invite immigration, show the people of the North that we have no proscription in our hearts. That we welcome him here who comes as a citizen; no matter what his politics may be. We are striving for the redemption of our State, and not for the paltry offices of the Government. Then we will see the era of a new prosperity dawn upon South Carolina. Labor will be employed, white and colored men improving—happy, prosperous, united, if you only will forget politics for awhile, and devote yourselves to the State. Now, my friends, we can gain all the fruits of the victory in but one way, in my judgment. When in August last, I was nominated as your standard bearer, in accepting your nomination, I pledged myself I should be the Governor of the whole people of South Carolina; I pledged myself that I would know no race, no party, no man in the administration of the laws. I pledged myself, and the platform on which I stood declared that every citizen of South Carolina, whether white or black, was equal before the law; and I solemnly appealed to heaven and declared should I be elected I would see an equal administration of the laws. I promised that when I was nominated, and I re-iterated those pledges time and again, throughout the length and breadth of this broad land of ours. I told the colored men I would fulfill those promises to the letter, that if the party which had nominated me, should at any time go back on them, if they attempted to take away any of the rights now enjoyed by the colored people, they would have to find some other instrument—I would resign. [Cheers.] And I say again, now that victory has come, now that the whole State recognizes the government which has been elected, now that the power has been placed in my own hands, here where I took the oath of office, solemnly swearing that I would obey the constitution of the United States, and of this State, I say once more that I intend to carry out every pledge, and to be Governor of the people.

Now my friends, how can we bring about this consummation so devoutly to be wished? How can we bring peace, happiness, and prosperity to our people? We can do it in but one way, and that is, you must observe the laws. I here enjoin it upon you—I do not issue a proclamation; I do not give an order—but I ask my friends of South Carolina, the people whom I have trusted, and who have trusted me, and done me more honor than any people ever did a man, the people whom I love more than I love anything in this life, I ask them to carry out my wishes. I want every man to constitute himself a conservator of the peace, to see that there shall be no violence—go around and tell his neighbors, that if there is bloodshed or violence, we shall lose what we have gained. To appeal to them to carry out this policy of peace. The only difficulty that seemed to stand in the way at Washington, was the fear that when the troops were taken out of the way at the State House there would be violence. And they asked about it, and I pledged my honor, mark me friends, I pledged my honor, that not one single man should go into that State House unless he has some business there, simply to inform the citizens that I requested them not to go there. And I felt assured there would be no violence, or excitement, and that the laws would be obeyed. Have I promised too much for you? (Cries of No.) You have never deceived me, I know that you will carry out this promise; I beg you, I beseech you. You have trusted me, trust me a little longer. It is important for you, it is highly important for Louisiana, and for the whole country, that you do what I ask. (Cries of we will do it.) I requested the President that the troops should not be removed until I got here. When that order comes, let nobody go to the State House. Just let it stand until I want it; and I will tell you when I want it. I carried a letter to the President from a Federal soldier who has been stationed in the State House. He said the place was filthy and so full of vermin, he wanted to get away from there. I want the fire engines to play through it for awhile, and I want the convicts from the penitentiary to scour and fumigate it, and then we will have a clean legislature, and all will go on peacefully.

The Governor here alluded briefly to the kind receptions tendered him on his way to Washington and return. He was proud of his people, that their noble action in time of trial had elicited the admiration of all sister States. He continued: "Your destiny is now in your hands, it is for you to shape for weal, or for woe. You can by imprudence or violence undo the labor of months, and bring back to us all the scenes of anarchy, misrule and corruption which have prevailed. Or if you are prudent and discreet as you have been, you can soon place yourselves in a higher and better place. You will see both races and both parties willing for awhile to forget the bitterness of past strife, and ready to clasp hands and move on to lift our old State up. You will see capital brought here, immigration flowing in, and you will find your State once more exercising that controlling influence for good in the National politics, which she has so long enjoyed, and honorably employed. Your destiny is in your hands, and I beg you to be true to that record of the past; to try every means in your power to cultivate good will between parties and races. I beg the white men to show to the colored men, that what I have said for twelve years is true, that you are the friends they have in this world. I appeal to the colored men to recognize the government which is now firmly established, to trust us for awhile, and as they are still in the majority, if the government I have established does not carry out the pledges I have made, then throw out all the men in office at the next election, and put in anybody you please. With a fervent appeal to all South Carolinians, native and foreign born, white and black, Democrats and Republicans, to unite in the grand effort to restore the State to its once happy and prosperous condition, when it stood the peer and equal of any State in the Union.

Shot While Trying to Escape.

NEW HAVEN, April 7.—Clas. Wilson, hailing from Texas, was killed while attempting to escape from the police.

## "10th of April."

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he intends to leave Salisbury about the 10th of April. All those wishing good pictures, either Photographs or Ferretypes are advised to call before that time.

"IT IS SO."

That my prices have been greatly reduced. They range from 25 cents up. Come before it is

TOO LATE.

C. P. WHARTON, Artist.

21.1m.

SALISBURY

CITY MILLS

FLOURING & SAWING.

The subscriber having purchased the above Mills, respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country. He hopes for the continuance of the patronage heretofore given these Mills and by close attention to extend the business in both branches.

By special contract timber can be sawn on shares. CALL AND SEE ME.

W. M. NELSON.

21.1y. pd

Carry the News to the People!

DR. TRANHAM

Having purchased the DRUG STORE of BUS & BARKER, will continue the business at the Old Stand. Will keep constantly on hand a full and complete stock of all goods in his line. Special attention given the Prescription Department, which is under the sole management of Mr. C. R. BARKER.

22.1f

THE NEW "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are iron, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer. Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving of MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago. And 909 Main Street Richmond, Va.

THE SOUTHERN UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION.

INSURES ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00. ASSETS, MAY 4, 1876, \$1,000,000.00.

HOME OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

ARMISTEAD JONES, President. G. W. BLACKNALL, Treasurer. R. W. BEST, Secretary.

Parties desiring to insure their property should patronize this Company, for the following reasons: It is a safe corporation, combining solvency and stability, two of the most essential points in an insurance company, as the following certificate from the Secretary of State sets forth:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Raleigh, May 15th, 1876.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify, that I have thoroughly examined the "business affairs and finances" of "The Southern Underwriters Association," Raleigh, North Carolina, in accordance with the provisions of an Act to regulate the business of insurance, passed March 15th, 1875, and do find that said company is "doing business upon sound principle, within the provisions of its charter, and in compliance with the laws of the State of North Carolina," and that there are no persons named in the following schedule, which will more fully appear from statement on file in this office:

United States Bonds, (market value), \$70,000 00

N. C. Rail Road Bonds, (market value), 12,000 00

N. C. County and City Bonds, (market value), 12,575 00

Mortgages on Real Estate in North Carolina, (first liens), 20,100 00

Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents, 18,100 00

Total, \$132,775 00

In accordance with the authority delegated to me by the Legislature, I hereby approve the Report of said Company filed this day.

Given under my hand and seal of office.

WM. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State.

It protects the policy holder, for its Charter requires 5 per cent. of the premiums received to be deposited with the State Treasurer for that purpose.

Its stockholders are among the prominent business men in North Carolina.

It is under the control and management of native North Carolinians.

Its officers are known throughout the State.

It will insure your property on the most reasonable terms.

It will keep your money at home.

Live, Active, Reliable Agents wanted in every part of the State. Address, June 1, 1876. 17.

A. MURPHY, Local Agent, Salisbury, N. C.