

Carolina Watchman.

APRIL 26, 1877.

Col. Wm. Johnston is a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor for the city of Charlotte.

Oil Making.—Quite a number of the people of Rowan are engaged in a small way in the manufacture of saffras and pen-arybrail oil. Several of our merchants deal in these commodities which seem to pay the producers a satisfactory price.

Almost every paper we pick up is urging the farmers to plant more corn, make more bacon, and diminish the cotton crop. This advice is given with especial reference to the war about to commence between Russia and Turkey. The editors want to see our farmers ready to step in at the breathing spells of the big fight and sing out "Here's your corn and bacon, fresh from America." That's business. Soldiers must eat.

A Big Lie.—We published recently a report that 30 tobacco manufacturers in Surry county had been indicted for revenue frauds. The Winston Sentinel writes thus, on the subject: "There are only about twenty-five factories in the county of Surry, and most of them are very small, and not exceeding ten have been seized and notice of libel has only been served on two, and not a suit that we have ever heard of has been entered against the revenue officers for technical violations of law.—These revenue officers go to Washington and make the department believe their services are invaluable, they concoct big stories and tell them."

The expected war in Europe is having a very depressing effect on cotton. Prices have gone down in all the English and American markets. Provisions on the contrary, have advanced, and the calculations of sharp business men everywhere are that this is the year when farmers should reduce their acreage of cotton and run their land in corn. Some have even advised the plowing up of cotton already planted in order to secure an abundance of corn and pork for which a heavy foreign demand is expected. We give no advice on the subject simply because we don't know how it is going to be. It is admitted on all hands, that every farmer should produce those things necessary to keep up his business—support his family and stock; and it matters little what other surplus he may raise if it will bring the money he is required to have during the year.

Judge Schenck has announced in a public manner the accountability of U. S. Revenue officers for violating the laws of the State. We are glad he has done so; for notwithstanding all lawyers and old men in the public walks of life know very well that no official title or dignity is sufficient to allow any man to violate State laws with impunity, yet our people have submitted so long to federal indignities and outrages that many young men who have grown up in the meantime are in danger of thinking that it is all right; and that if a U. S. officer should kick them from Dan to Beersheba they have no redress, no power to protect themselves. U. S. officers have scarcely ever gone out among our people on official business that they have not outraged the rights of person or property. Arresting citizens without a warrant, handcuffing and maltreating them as if they were out-laws; seizing and destroying property in a lawless manner, and in many ways setting at defiance the laws of the State. We hope that not only Judge Schenck, but that every judge in North Carolina will give their best abilities to the correction of the growing error of permitting such violations of State laws to go unpunished. There is necessarily no conflict between State and national authorities: The government does not license men to violate State laws, neither should it be the aim of our judges to obstruct U. S. laws. But let it be settled now and forever, that U. S. officers are amenable to the laws of the State as well as those of the General Government.

The statement we published last week, from the Greensboro Patriot, about the decision of the U. S. Court in the case of Terry against the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, was not exactly correct. The decree of the Court is thus correctly stated: "That the stockholders of the corporation known as the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, are liable to the creditors thereof according to the shares of stock held by them, in double the amount of their respective shares of stock in said Bank; the liability of each stockholder to be a sum bearing the same ratio to the entire indebtedness of the Bank, which the number of shares held by them respectively bears to the number of shares constituting the entire capital stock." It is thought the loss of stockholders under this ruling will not be heavy. It depends, however, on the amount of outstanding liability. It is a severe hardship on stockholders to lose all their stock and be required to pay on what they lose, and this too, without any fault of theirs. The State made forced loans with and broke the Bank, and the Federal Government stepped in and declared the State should not be liable for such war debts; but yet under the charter of the Cape Fear the Courts of the State are constrained to decide against the stockholders and make them liable for debts the State disallowed them from paying! If a Dantelmas should ever get this case fairly into his head, it will be next to impossible to keep him from saying ugly words.

Dr. E. Thompson Baird has resigned the Secretaryship of the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Richmond. Rev. Wm. A. Campbell, of Virginia, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Found Dead.—A sailor, on the beach a few miles below Wilmington; lost during the recent storm on the coast. That is all. No one can tell any more of him. Thus a man passed from the earth almost without observation—unknown to those who cover his body beneath the sands, and his fate unknown to those who may be waiting for his return.

Fatal Jump.—Mr. J. E. Starke, at Morganton, April 20th, sends us the particulars of another case of fatal jumping from a train while in motion. He says: "A man by the name of Monroe Rector jumped from the train about two miles east of Morganton this morning; he fell and the wheels of the last car ran over both legs making amputation necessary. He has since died. The conductor Henderson, endeavored to prevent him from jumping and proposed stopping. The train was going comparatively slow and Rector thought he could jump with safety."

Indian Relics.—Mr. J. F. Pennington, a short distance below Milledgeville, in Montgomery county, found in the bottom of a ditch, washed into view by the rains, a skull and other bones, and near them, bits of pottery, &c., usually regarded as Indian relics. The valley of the Yadkin has no doubt at one time densely populated by the Indians, of whom many relics have been found both in the bottoms and on the adjacent hills.

"PRAISE THE BRIDGE," &c. Some of our contemporaries do not, it seems to us, accord to Mr. Hayes the amount of credit really due him. They say he has only performed his duty in removing the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana and thus fully restoring those States to self-government. Strictly, it is true; but when it is considered that he did this in opposition to the party which claims to have put him in power, it is manifest that it required the exercise of virtues beyond those necessary to impel men to the simple discharge of duty.

When he came into the Presidential chair it was understood that he would do just what he has done, though not in the way in which he has reached it. He declared his policy in advance of the final decision, and we suppose his party friends did not then make war on him because they confidently expected to overcome and rule him into the party traces. They have failed. Their man was not the ball of wax they thought he was. He has carried out his Southern policy thus far. The people of South Carolina and Louisiana are free, not by the will of the radical party, but by the act of the man whom they set up. There is nothing due them who meant evil, but there is something due Hayes who in defiance of the evil intent of his party has chosen to do well because it was right he should.

The manner of Mr. Hayes coming in was well calculated to raise a strong presumption against him. The removal of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, is certainly not less guilty than the actual thief. And yet just such a man shall freely relinquish to the rightful owner property that he could retain, it is an act of character by which he earns credit to the extent of the virtuous motive prompting it. A vixen should not lose the credit of a humane action because her habits, or nature or circumstances precluded the expectation of it. A gambler is entitled to praise for risking his own life to save another. A thief is praised for being truthful in word. Hayes is certainly not fairly dealt with by those who deny him all credit for carry out his Southern policy. It is really no more than a sworn President should have done; and yet it is rather more than was to be expected of a man of his political habitude, and to that extent, if no more, he is entitled to credit. If it is said he made a virtue of necessity, for that Congress was withholding money, it may also be said he withheld his hand from creating much mischief in both the perturbed States which was easily in his power. "Give the devil his due" contains a maxim of justice applicable to the case though less elegant in conception than the case deserves.

The Wilmington Star takes a liberal view of Mr. Hayes' course, as follows: "We give the President due credit for his consistent, independent, and patriotic course. He has had peculiar difficulties to contend with—difficulties of a most delicate and unexampled character, and he has thus far overcome them with singular success. In his own party, there were several strong and restive factions to contend with. He had the extreme men—the Blaines, Camerons, Chamberlains, Tuffs, and the like—on the one side; and the carpet-baggers—the Packards, Chamberlains, and like creatures—on the other; and he has thus far overcome them with singular success. In his own party, there were several strong and restive factions to contend with. He had the extreme men—the Blaines, Camerons, Chamberlains, Tuffs, and the like—on the one side; and the carpet-baggers—the Packards, Chamberlains, and like creatures—on the other; and he has thus far overcome them with singular success." "That the stockholders of the corporation known as the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, are liable to the creditors thereof according to the shares of stock held by them, in double the amount of their respective shares of stock in said Bank; the liability of each stockholder to be a sum bearing the same ratio to the entire indebtedness of the Bank, which the number of shares held by them respectively bears to the number of shares constituting the entire capital stock." It is thought the loss of stockholders under this ruling will not be heavy. It depends, however, on the amount of outstanding liability. It is a severe hardship on stockholders to lose all their stock and be required to pay on what they lose, and this too, without any fault of theirs. The State made forced loans with and broke the Bank, and the Federal Government stepped in and declared the State should not be liable for such war debts; but yet under the charter of the Cape Fear the Courts of the State are constrained to decide against the stockholders and make them liable for debts the State disallowed them from paying! If a Dantelmas should ever get this case fairly into his head, it will be next to impossible to keep him from saying ugly words.

JOHN POOL. It seems that this worthy(?) has lost the respect of the party to which he has been allied since the war. He does not possess the qualities of head or heart to endear him to any party long. The New North State, the ablest radical journal among us, thus disposes of little John, the artful, and cunning, and bad.

"This man, lost to memory of North Carolina's sons, has come to the surface again. He waltzed within our borders a few months last year, drawing the salary of a Superintendent of Public Schools, and in a sneaking way doing what he could against the Republican ticket.

"We are told, however, that the records of the Interior Department in Washington show that he drew a full year's compensation for the fund when he did not handle more than six months. "Sneaky John" notwithstanding he has been a refugee from North Carolina for many years, has not forgotten how to tell people that certain things are going to happen right away, which he knows will not. This is a favorite way with our friend John to make strength. For some time past he has been writing to people in this State, saying that he is running Hayes, and will be in his Cabinet within thirty days. This is all moonshine and lunacy. "If Pool really needs it, we do not object to his receiving a clerkship in some of the Departments in Washington, provided he is credited to the District of Columbia, and is not charged up to either party. There is one thing on which we think both Republicans and Democrats in this State agree, and that is that John Pool has long since forfeited the respect and confidence of all our people."

WASHINGTON, April 23. Ben Wade has succeeded in finding a publication for his letter, attacking Hayes' Southern policy, in the New York Times. The Baltimore American says of it: "It is very bitter and caustic; but the writer seems to have forgotten that circumstances have changed since the end of the war."

PACKARD WILL REMAIN at the State House until the troops are withdrawn, and the money allowed by Nichols is distributed by a committee of three from each party, and will be handed directly to the men.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, is at Wilmington. The New Orleans Republican concludes an article on the situation: "Gov. Packard has patiently waited day by day for that aid, which, according to his understanding of the Constitution of the United States, was his unquestionable due. Failing to receive this, his choice now rests between submission to force, or resorting to civil strife. In such a dilemma, there is but one course for a patriotic citizen, and such an one Gov. Packard has always shown himself."

No information can be obtained regarding the balance of the unexpended appropriation for Rivers and Harbors. All paragraphs on this matter have been based upon a favorable hearing accorded to persons in favor of special interests. The War Department takes special pains to conceal its intentions.

The Star says: "It is among the rumors on the street, that the President will appoint Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, to be Collector of the Port of New Orleans."

Gov. Colquitt, with Senator Gordon, had an interview with the President to-day. The President seemed glad to hear how well Georgia was getting along. Blaine says the story that he intends to introduce a resolution in next Congress questioning Hayes' election, is the invention of an idiot.

Mr. Stephens rode out to-day. He clerked on Speaker Randall, Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House, and the President. Mr. Hayes says the story that he intends to introduce a resolution in next Congress questioning Hayes' election, is the invention of an idiot.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth telegraphs a friend here, that Packard will vacate the St. Louis Hotel and move to the White House, under date of April 10th, that affairs on the Isthmus are peaceful.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—The examination into the affairs of the American Popular Life Insurance Company develops fraud and perjury on the part of the officers.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Hampton in Charleston—His Path Strewn with flowers.—A Grand Reception—Republican Unity in the Demonstration—Address of Colored Militiamen—Hampton's Reception.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—The popular outpouring to-day to welcome Gov. Hampton was a wonderful demonstration. It was plain that the heart of the people was full with a sense of their deliverance from a dread of oppression and misrule, under which they had grown almost hopeless, and they hailed their liberator with an enthusiasm, far surpassing any ever before shown for any man in South Carolina.

The feeling swept away for the moment all class or party lines; even the republican city officials seemed to have cast the infection and joined with the rest of the community in honoring the chieftain they had striven to defeat. The chiming of the churches, mingled their welcome with that of the artillery, and as the Governor, bareheaded, rode through the densely crowded streets on a superb thoroughbred mare, the imposing escort attracted little attention in comparison, the ladies and children literally strewn his path with flowers and green garlands.

RECEPTION OF COLORED MILITIA. A most interesting feature of the day's work was the reception by Gov. Hampton of a committee representing the first militia regiment, composed exclusively of colored men, whose line and field officers had been commissioned by Governors Moses and Chamberlain, by whom also they had been supplied with arms bought by the State. It was feared that as under republican rule the militia had been practically confined to republican organizations, would enjoy militia privileges, and the committee composed of colored men, presented a written paper, in which they said: "Rumor has it that you propose disbanding and calling in the arms of the

regiment. While we attach no importance to the report, believing, as we do, that our rights will be respected, at the same time we desire to know if our status as a branch of the National Guards is to be preserved. We are peaceful and law-abiding citizens, and will cheerfully render every assistance to make the State prosperous, and will join hand in hand to forever remove the ill-feeling engendered during the excitement of the campaign.

"We are South Carolinians, deeply interested in the welfare of our common mother. Her advancement looks towards our prosperity; her success will bring happiness and comfort to our hearthstones. Our regiment is not a political body, but organized in the interest of and for the protection of the State, and will always yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to the commander-in-chief of the army and naval forces of the State of South Carolina when called upon. We are unable to purchase arms, and most respectfully but earnestly beg that your excellency allow us to retain those in our possession and that the regiment may be permitted to continue in its original form.

"Should your excellency grant our petition we would ask that you appoint a new set of field officers for the regiment, and at the same time request with deference that we be allowed to suggest the names of suitable persons for the offices of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major. We must express to your excellency our high appreciation of the generous and patriotic sentiments contained in the address delivered by you on your return to Columbia from Washington, the recollection of which will linger long and pleasantly in our memory."

GOV. HAMPTON'S REPLY. In reply Gov. Hampton said that he was exceedingly glad to have met the committee, and assured them that so far as his power extended he would lend them every facility in organizing and enrolling their companies among the legal militia of the State.

"I want you," he said "to remember one fact, that I recognize in your race the right to enjoy precisely the same rights enjoyed by every other citizen of the State. I recognize your equality and intend to uphold it. As soon as we can get in harness I will enroll you in the militia and will take great pleasure in commissioning such officers as you may designate. When the militia law is enforced, and when the military of the State is all enrolled, I want the only emulation between the companies to be who can obey the laws best, who can be the best soldiers, and who can best protect the public peace."

THE BELLIGERENT ARMIES—RESOURCES OF THE COMBATANTS.

[Baltimore Sun.] What has long been obvious from the steady accumulation by Russia of an enormous military force during late years, from her progress southward up to India, from her reported alliance with Persia, from the alliance she has sought with the western powers, from her concentration of large armies at points close upon the Turkish frontiers, and from the fact that she has employed the Slav societies to foment the disturbances in the Turkish provinces, and from the singular character of her late diplomacy, is that she intended to seek a settlement of the Eastern question by a resort to arms. There is no longer much hope that this appeal can be avoided, and hence a comparison of the forces and resources of the two chief combatants, and of those powers most likely to be drawn into the fray on one side or the other, is not without interest.

The area of the Russian empire in Europe and Asia extends over one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. The European population, occupying an area of about 86,000 square miles, is 63,658,934. This does not include either Russian Poland, whose population is 5,765,607; Finland, with 1,843,245 inhabitants; or the Caucasus, 4,661,824 inhabitants. Russia in Asia has an estimated population of 6,302,412, these being chiefly the nomadic tribes. From the above population is drawn the regular army of the Russian empire. It is not necessary to go into the details of the military organization. The duration of military service is fixed in European Russia at six years in the active army and nine in the reserves. The total number of men in the regular army is 1,880,954. The strength of the irregular army is estimated at 140,493. The grand total is 2,021,447 men, 361,837 horses and 2,796 guns. This is, of course, independent of the territorial army, which is composed of all the male inhabitants between the ages of twenty and forty who are fit for military service and not already enrolled in the active or reserve army. The navy is catalogued under two great divisions, the Baltic fleet and the fleet of the Black Sea. In the Baltic are seventy-seven men of war; in the Black Sea nine men of war. The Siberian fleet comprises eleven ships of small armament, and there are three ships in the White Sea and five on the Sea of Aral. The total available strength of the navy is stated at about one hundred and twenty men of war, of which only twenty-nine are iron-clads. The public debt of Russia is estimated at 277,871,000 does not bear interest. Added to this is a paper currency of 213,044,783. Both gold and silver are at a high premium.

The total war strength of the Turkish government is 616,100. Military service is made obligatory on all the Mohammedan population, the duration of which is twenty years, four of which are spent in the regular army and the rest in the various reserves. Only one religious division of the empire, the Mohammedan, is permitted to serve in the army, though men of other creeds are obliged to serve in the fleet when called on. The non-Musulman population pays an exemption tax

from army service, and the citizens of Constantinople are also exempt. Thus the army is recruited from about 12,000,000, or less than half the population of the empire. The official report of the navy gives twenty iron-clads, other steamers seventy. Nearly all of the iron-clads were built in England. Three additional iron-clads have been completed during the past year, and a number of smaller vessels gotten in order for war-like services. The navy is manned by 30,000 men. Hobart Pasha, the chief naval commander, is an Englishman of decided ability.

In the Crimean war, twenty-three years ago, there was no telegraph wire nor a mile of railroad in Turkey. The first railroad was begun as lately as 1863. The country is now well covered with lines connecting all important points. From the ferocity and fanaticism of the Turkish character it is apprehended that if Turkey triumphs there will not be enough Christians left in her dominions to quarrel over.

The financial condition of Turkey is bad. Her deficit last year was nominally 24,036,924. It will probably prove to be, on account of the insurrections in the provinces, 27,500,000. The foreign debt of the empire is upwards of 218,000,000. Turkish securities of the best class have been traded in London and Liverpool with derision. The "internal" debt is placed by official figures at about 18,000,000, though the enemies of Turkey say it cannot fall below 20,000,000. The financial resources of Turkey for war purposes amounts to nothing, though the fact that so much of her paper is held by Englishmen may lead, with other supposed English interests, to military assistance from England.

Here the military strength of the British empire becomes a subject of interest. The total of the army of England is 850,382, of which the regulars are 228,624; reserves, 320,421; Irish police, 13,000; Channel Isles, 8,300; Indian army, 110,497, and Indian police, 190,000. It is probable that a large portion of the entire Indian forces would sympathize with the Sultan and his ally, although Russian agents are active, and the prize of independence from British domination is tempting. It is unnecessary to add that the navy of Great Britain is the most powerful in the world.

The army of Persia, which is said to have formed an alliance with Russia, can furnish at least 70,000 men of all arms. Her geographical position enables her to render effective service to Russia in such a quarrel as the present, inasmuch as she bars the way to an Anglo-Indian army moving westward. The principal drawback upon the colossal military power of Russia is its remoteness and the incompleteness of her railroad system, which is inadequate to the transportation required for such a war as that now pending, and which may possibly involve other powers besides those mentioned.

The attitude of Austria has not been altogether satisfactorily defined. Turkey, however, seems to have been busy in diplomacy at Vienna, and there is talk of concessions of territory, which may have a tendency to keep Austria out of the struggle, or at least from opposing Turkey.

THE COTTON PICKER PERFECTED. Another North Carolina Invention.

[From the Raleigh Observer.] We noticed the arrival in the city of Mr. O. R. Smith, the inventor and patentee of a cotton picker, which it is said will do the work of 100 laborers in the cotton field. We interviewed Mr. Smith on the machine, and now will tell what we know about Smith's patent cotton picker:

The machine is about the size and weight of a two horse wagon, upon three wheels, spanning two rows with one wheel between each. The two driving wheels from which is worked the machinery are high enough to carry every thing above the cotton. The front wheel is about half the height and works under the machine on a pivot joint, to which are attached the horses that also walk between the rows. The arrangement of the wheels adapts it to turning in the smallest possible space, the unevenness of the land, backing in the corners, &c.

The picking machinery consists of a series of finger-shaped cards on india rubber the size of an ordinary walking cane, working alternately up and down through the stalks as the machine advances. These cards, of which there are two hundred, are fastened to levers, worked by cams, and are each independent of the other. In passing over stumps, only those stop that strike it, and they no longer than upon it. These cards or pickers are flexible to a degree that just adapts them to the purpose for which they are intended, and so arranged that in going over the field, once in a row, and the machine covering two rows, it would have been picked over twice, and every square inch in the field would have had its picker, not all at once, but part at a time, and if there were only one bull opened it would get it whether it was upon the ground or the top of the stalk. These cards are very fine, with the teeth all ranging upwards, and will not take hold of any thing but the lint of the open cotton. Leaves, twigs and hulls will not stick to them, but the cotton touched in ever so small a degree instantly adheres, and will not let go until brushed off at the top by a brush, the same as from the saws of a gin, and from the branches it is taken on an apron of bands and deposited in a receptacle to the rear in a light straight form, entirely free from dirt. The whole machine is reduced to its lowest simplicity, very durable, easily managed, and under perfect control of the driver. It is automatic in all its operations, taking care of itself and performing its work without assistance. To stop the

picking while going along, the driver has merely to lean back against the seat, which is hinged with spring catches, and the picking arrangement stops up in the body and can be driven to the place of deposit, unloaded and return without the throwing of wheels in or out of gear. The machine costs three hundred dollars, and will last as long as farming implements generally, every piece of which is duplicated with the facility of adjusting a plow point. It is estimated to pick out the cotton at a cost of one dollar per bale, and will gather all that can be gone over in a day at plow horse gait, once in a row, and without perceptible damage to the stalks, and what heretofore seemed an impossibility, is just as simple and certain as a sheep catching cuckle burrs and not the leaves, with the order reversed; this catches the sheep or rather the cotton wool only. It is a machine of merit throughout, and will bear investigation, for it speaks for itself.

Salisbury Examiner: It is not generally known that Capt. Alexander Shannon, whose remains lie buried in Oak Grove Cemetery at this place, was killed in a skirmish between Gen. Lord Cornwallis' advance, and Gen. Green's rear guards, a short distance from this place, at a point between the old and new Concord roads, ninety-six years ago this spring.

On one hand Democrats are solicited to recommend Samuel B. Phillips to the vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench, on the other Mr. Phillips is soliciting the President to retain Fourge and his fellow carpet-baggers in office over us.—Raleigh News.

A NEW THING, Salisbury, April 24.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORK.

We have located at E. H. Mar's shop, corner of Fulton and Council street, where we are prepared to do all kinds of casting in either iron or brass. We are now manufacturing one and two horse iron plows, of the improved Farmers' pattern—at prices to suit the times. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Wood and Iron work, such as Pattern Making, General Repair Work, and Manufacturing all kinds of Agricultural Implements at short notice, and at reduced prices for cash or barter. All our work guaranteed to be equal to the best. A share of patronage is desired. F. REXLER & OWEN. 28.3m. pd.

TIME TABLE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD. To take effect April 23d, 1877.

Table with columns: STATIONS, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, ARRIVE, LEAVE. Includes stations like Salisbury, Statesville, Newton, Marion, Old Fort, and Henry.

NATIONAL HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.

Board by the Day, \$2.00.

Beautifully situated next to Capital Square. Col. C. S. BROWN, Prop.

Carry the News to the People! DR. TRANTHAM

Having purchased the DRUG STORE of BUS & BARBER, 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. B. BARBER.

THE SOUTHERN UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION.

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

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 wisdom 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 25th, 1874.

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 Treasury for that purpose. Its stock-holders are among the prominent business men in North Carolina. Its officers are known and managed of native North Carolinians. 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, 1874, 1875.

At His Old Tricks.—Information was received yesterday at the sheriff's office, that the notorious Frank Harrison had just been arrested in Hillsboro for robbing an old negro man of his money. Sheriff Nowell telegraphed at once the authorities at Hillsboro to hold the prisoner, and wait on an instanter capias which is pending here against the prisoner. He will be brought down, and instead of the formalities of a new trial being gone into, judgment will be prayed upon him for one of three other cases in which he had submitted before he was sent to the penitentiary, and he will be sent back there.—Raleigh News.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

Notice is given that I will sell on the 10th of May, at public auction, on the premises 10 miles west of Salisbury, all the Lands belonging to the estate of Joshua Miller, dec'd., adjoining the lands of J. K. Graham and others. Subject to the widow's dower. Terms easy. Sale at 11 o'clock. S. A. LOWRANCE, Adm'r. April 14th, 1877. 27-4c.

A. S. MURPHY, Attorney at Law. Office in No. 7 Lawyers Row, opposite Court House. Salisbury, N. C.

J. A. CLODFELTER & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. SALISBURY, N. C.

Special orders made from Photographs in our office will be supplied.

Also Agents for the Remington Sewing Machine, the most perfect and light running Machine in the market. They have no rotary cause, cog wheels, never aims to make a noise, run hard, do not over-heat. We warrant every Machine. If they don't please we take them back and return the money. Call before buying and see them.

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 sawed on shares. CALL AND SEE ME. W. M. NELSON. 21.1y. pd.

NATIONAL HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.

Board by the Day, \$2.00.

Beautifully situated next to Capital Square. Col. C. S. BROWN, Prop.