

Carolina Watchman.

MAY 31, 1877.

Gov. Hendricks has no fear of a split and a new party.

Iowa Republicans are down on Hayes' "Southern policy." With them the war is not yet over.

New Gold Discovery.—We learn from the Savannah that a new gold discovery has been recently made at DeLoach, Ga., which is said to be immensely rich.

Hon. Wm. M. Robbins struck a revenue officer at Winston, last week, for selling him a bar. By-standers interfered and prevented further hostilities. Maj. Robbins is a peace man, but giving the lie is equivalent to an assault.

Whistling.—Judge CLOUD, holding court in Charlotte, sent a negro to jail last week, for whistling near the Court room. It is proper to add, the offense was committed on purpose to annoy the Judge, and we therefore think he did right in sending the contumacious offender to jail.

Thieves.—Wilmington seems to be second to no town in the number and variety of her thieves. A policeman and city watchman were committed on Saturday for stealing slaughtered beef in the market. The way things are now going it really looks as if the whole race of colored Republicans were determined to have work on the railroads.

The Hon. PHILIP WHITE and LADY, having finished the time allotted themselves for a visit to their North Carolina friends, took the cars last Monday morning at China Grove, going East, via Staunton, Va., at which place they will stop for a few days; thence on home, to Whitestown, N. V. They left in good health, and their friends here trust they may reach their destination in safety.

Judge D. G. FOWLE has written a letter denying that he is in favor of the "Hayes movement" in North Carolina. We believe there is no influential or respectable Democrat in the State who is in favor of the "Hayes movement," but the scheme is destitute of sense and reason, if it is intended to mean the disbandment of the Democratic party. If, however, it is meant that the Democrats of North Carolina will yield a moral support to the just and right notions of Hayes, we suppose there is no doubt of it. A party that cannot approve right because performed by an adversary is worse than Bourbon.

Personal.—We were pleased to meet on Tuesday, Dr. Sam'l J. Love, Auditor of the State. He is looking remarkably well, and like all our State officers from Governor Vance down, moves about among our people with the freedom, cheerfulness and confidence becoming one of his personal integrity. It is an inestimable blessing to have good men in authority. It inspires the citizen, brightens his face, warms his heart, strengthens his good resolutions, and nerves his arm for every duty. The people of North Carolina have abundant reason to be proud of their State officers, and of their own noble action in selecting them.

Judge Schenk and Judge Kerr agree in refusing to yield to Judge Dick's demand for the removal of cases of indicted revenue officers from the Superior Courts of the State to the U. S. Court at Greensboro. It is a question of jurisdiction about which there is a difference of opinion among the ablest men of the State. There is no difference of opinion, we presume, as to the necessity of punishing revenue officers for committing crimes. An issue involving the question in dispute is now on trial at Greensboro, before Chief Justice WATTS, of the U. S. Supreme Court. Gov. Vance has retained Hon. D. G. Fowle and R. H. Battle, Jr., to represent the State.

A Rare Case.—Jan. P. Wilson, who in 1854, 23 years ago, shot and killed Nat. C. Clayland in Charlotte, and sprang on his horse and escaped from the State, reappeared a few days ago and gave himself up for trial; had his trial last week, and was sentenced to the county jail for 5 years. It will be remembered by a few persons that they were both young men, 17 and 18 years; and that the occurrence was the result of a petty dispute between two boys who had always before been fast friends. The friends of Clayland died having any hand in the prosecution and there was no living eye witness to the shooting, although it took place in a store in open day. Wilson was arraigned and tried on his own confession. He was sentenced for homicide.

Filling Up.—Petty thieving seems on the increase. We have heard of negro cases recently that ever before. Five persons (all colored) were sent to jail last Saturday. There are 20 now in jail awaiting trial. At the same rate we shall have enough to build the Mocksville railroad by the time of the next regular Court. By the way, many of these cases, we presume, would properly come within the jurisdiction of the Inferior Court provided for by the last General Assembly. We think it is well deemed necessary to establish a tribunal for this county, it need not entail much additional expense. Feeding prisoners is costly, and it will no doubt interest our County Commissioners to consider the situation with reference to the financial question involved.

Postal Commission.—The brief stoppage of the special train conveying the U. S. Postal Commission in its passage through this place last Friday, was the pleasant incident of the week. The train was met at the depot by a large number of citizens, including the Aldermen and Mayor. Postmaster General, Key, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Marshall, of the Post Office Department, and Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, comprised the Commission. They were graciously introduced to our people by the Hon. F. E. Shober. They all made short speeches, in response to calls. Judge Key contacted himself with a simple statement of the objects of the Commission. Mr. Hubbard adverted to the speedy mail facilities of the Northern States, and said the government, under an act of Congress, was now endeavoring to arrange for their extension through the Southern States. Mayor Fox, of Phila., seemed more inclined to fun, those preceding him having exhausted the business matter. He said the mission was not a political one, but he wanted his fellow citizens every where to know that he was a Democrat. He put it in a way to make it tell, and it drew fire of course. The citizens cheered him with a will. He played off on his friend Mr. Hubbard, of whom he said he had confident hopes of making a Democrat before they got back to Washington.

These gentlemen, passing through the South on a mission for the benefit of our people, are feeling kind toward us, and are everywhere met with cordial greetings. We are always real glad to see intelligent, honest northern men traveling through the South, for we are always sure of having more witnesses in the North against the Blaines and Mortons who are so fond of trading the southern people.

The Postal Commission seem to be inspecting the routes leading to New Orleans, between which point and Washington it is desired to establish a fast mail service. They had been over the Wilmington and Weldon road before passing here. Went from here via Charlotte to Atlanta, and having completed their inspection beyond, will return by the East Tennessee route.

Railroad from Knoxville, Tennessee to Augusta, Ga.—Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, has written a long letter to Mr. Head, of Knoxville, warmly advocating a railroad as above indicated, with a terminus at Port Royal harbor, in South Carolina. He says the roads are already constructed and only require to be closely and directly connected, consolidated and equipped. He thinks the saving on freights incoming and outgoing alone for one year to the Northwest would consolidate and equip these great lines of transportation and travel to Knoxville, and will be the first in the South to demand a double track to meet the great demands for freights and passengers.

The design of the Western North Carolina Railroad was, in large part, to bring the West in more direct connection with the Atlantic and the straightest route of travel to the East. Hence a branch road from Asheville in the direction of Knoxville, and another towards Chattanooga, the latter to connect with the railroads leading east to that point. The Knoxville Port Royal route would be the shortest to the sea coast, and probably the cheapest for heavy freights; but the Western N. C. will undoubtedly have the advantage as a route for travel. Travelers, as a general thing, will prefer railroad and inland routes as safer, more comfortable and more speedy than can ever be attained via Augusta and Port Royal harbor.

We learn that a company bent on speculation have invested a large amount of money in Port Royal harbor lands, and are endeavoring to build up Port Royal with a view to sales at fancy prices. We suppose, of course, that Col. Johnston has nothing to do with this, and his letter no reference to it. It is a gratifying circumstance in this connection, that our State has waked up to the importance of completing the W. N. C. R. as speedily as possible. The last General Assembly provided for this as well as they could, and the Executive and the present board of Directors and officers on this road, are putting forth all their energies to carry out the design of the State.

This injury is not altogether confined to the colored race either. Now and then some depraved white person bears this infamous brand on his very countenance as he testified in court, but it is more alarming among the colored people. One white man stands indicted for perjury (John Daniel) because he swore at the town election for 1876 that he was a citizen of Goldsboro when he was not. He voted fraudulently and was indicted for perjury, and has since left the State to avoid a just punishment.—Goldsboro Messenger.

The above calls to mind an occurrence at Lenoireville, at the last election. Henry Chilson of Salisbury, was challenged as a non-resident of Anson. He deliberately made oath that he had then "moved to the county as his permanent home," and having been here several weeks, he was against the protests of many, allowed to vote. Soon afterwards he disappeared, and we think has not been seen in Anson since, unless at night by some nigger. He is not likely to appear again until the time comes to organize the next spring—white and colored—for the next campaign. This matter must be called to the attention of the next Grand Jury, if he has not overlooked it. If it is not a strong case for indictment, we do not know what would form one. Pee Dee Herald.

From The N. Y. Tribune. JACKSON, Miss., May 3.—The effect of that people here style home rule, and of what might be more accurately called white rule, has been of manifest advantage to this State. It has not brought about a millennium of prosperity and good feeling, but the State is on the whole in a much better shape than at any time since the war, and has at last got in a way of developing its resources and improving its social condition. Negro supremacy was overthrown in 1875, by methods only excusable by the kind of ethics that makes the ends justify the means, but the result of taking the bottom rail from the fence and putting it back where it belongs, has unquestionably been beneficial. Taxation has been greatly reduced and brought within reasonable limits. The rate of the State levy is only five mills on the dollar; under the Republican regime it was 14 mills, and the valuation then excessively high, have been greatly reduced. County taxes have, on the average, been cut down fully one-half, and a law has been passed restricting the whole amount of county and State tax that can be levied without special enactment to 15 mills on the dollar—a rate which the tax-payers in most of the Northern States would think exceedingly low. The Legislature spends less than half as much money as it formerly did. Last year the whole cost of running the government, including the expenses of the charitable institutions, was only \$218,709, and for the current year the estimate is \$452,750. After paying the interest on the State debt and retiring certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$122,504, the Treasurer had a surplus at the beginning of the present year of \$100,944, and had about \$300,000 of back taxes yet to come in. Retrenchment in county expenses has fully kept pace with that in State outlays, and it is within bounds to say that the people have been relieved of more than one-half of the burden of taxation.

If this had been accomplished at the expense of efficient government there would be nothing in the change to commend, but with the new economies a decided improvement has been made in the character of the State and local administration. Intelligent and respectable citizens have taken the places in many public offices of ignorant, incompetent, irresponsible and rascally fellows, white and black, who came to the surface in reconstruction on the wave of a negro majority. The laws are administered by better magistrates and judges, and executed by a better class of officers. The natural result is a decided improvement in the feeling toward each other of the two races composing, in about equal proportions, the population of the State. Since they have obtained that control of affairs which they think belongs to them by reason of superior intelligence and the possession of property, the whites are much more kindly disposed toward the negroes than formerly, and the negroes finding that no harm has come to them as a class by the change, or to any of their race, except the few men who have lost office, seem readily to acquiesce in the new order of things. They care less for politics than formerly and more for their crops, and feel an unaccustomed security in the consciousness of the disappearance of much of the old hostility toward them on the part of the whites, which grew out of political antagonism. The white members got the upper hand in everything concerning government; and as long as it is a question whether one race or the other shall rule, the negroes are unquestionably in a better situation as a class than while attempting to govern the whites. Their condition will be more satisfactory, however, in that new era which patriotic men North and South hope is now dawning when the color line will disappear from politics.

Not as much is being accomplished in the way of common-school education in Mississippi as should be done, but it is by no means true, as frequently asserted in party newspapers at the North, that the school system has been practically abandoned since the Republicans went out of power. The State still appropriates as much money for school purposes as it did during the latter part of the Republican administration. All revenues derived from the poll tax and from licenses, fines, and the redemption of lands sold for taxes, go into a fund for distribution pro rata among the counties according to population, and the law requires that when the fund falls short of an amount equal to two mills on the dollar of all the taxable property in the State the deficiency shall be made up from the general fund. If the poll tax were all collected the amount would far exceed the two mill minimum, but as no one is obliged to pay this tax, have the privilege of voting it is very laxly enforced. The amount of school funds distributed to the counties last year was 52 cents for every child of school age—a very small sum, but intended only as a nucleus for the counties to add to. Many counties increase the amount by local taxation sufficiently to sustain good schools for from four to six months in the year. There is no disposition in Mississippi, so far as I can see, to put the colored people at a disadvantage in the matter of education. They have their equitable share of the school funds. The Legislature appropriated last year \$10,000 toward the support of Alcorn University, \$3,000 for the normal department of Tongalo University, and \$3,000 for the State Normal School at Holly Springs—all institutions for the colored students. This was the Legislature that came in on the high reactionary tide of 1875, and if there had been much hostility among the white people to the education of the blacks these colleges would surely have been starved out.

Mississippi came out from under the rule of the negro party in a much better condition, as far as her State debt was concerned, than did any State subjected to a

like affliction. Some patriot who ought to be gratefully remembered, but who is already forgotten, put in her Constitution a clause prohibiting grants to railroads, and that blocked the chiefing game practiced in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana. No pretext could be found for increasing the debt by wholesale issue of bonds. With real and personal property assessed at \$130,000,000, the State owned on the 1st of January, 1877, only \$3,197,000, and of that amount more than half is due to the school fund, and requires but the payment of annual interest—the principal never falling due.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

Mr. Editor:—Three of the Commissioners named in the charter above mentioned, to wit: Messrs. James E. Kerr of Salisbury, John M. Clement and A. M. Boes, of Mocksville, met, Saturday May 25th inst., in Mocksville to consult in regard to opening Books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Rail Road Company, the result of which consultation will be made known to the citizens of Salisbury and the friends of the enterprise in Davis County in due time.

This enterprise has been before the public but a very short time, although it was before the minds of the people twenty years ago, and some of us very well remember what stirring times were in Mocksville and Salisbury when the late Governor John W. Ellis and Colonel Charles F. Fisher were active and most zealous advocates of the project and urged the people of Davis and Salisbury the great advantages to be derived by securing the building of the road through the two counties, we come before you again, after having given you twenty years to meditate upon this most vital question, which involves the prosperity of your respective Counties and people, and ask of your lands a careful consideration of this project.

This Road being built, and the Cheraw and Salisbury Road being completed her citizens are put within the means of a direct competing line to the North Carolina Central Road to the city of Charlotte.

This North Carolina and Virginia Rail Road will not, in my humble judgment, damage the North Carolina Central, as some think, but will very much increase its receipts annually. Then let us go to work at once and build the Road from Salisbury to Mocksville, and then from time to time, as we may be able to do so, extend it further.

Are the people able to build it? I think they are, and, if we mistake not the signs of the times they intend to do so. The amount necessary to build said Road must be raised by private subscription and taxation, therefore, in order to give the people some idea as to what amount will be required, the following estimates have been made in regard to what it will cost to build the road.

COST OF BROAD GUAGE: Grading 17 miles, at \$5,000 per mile \$85,000. Cross ties for 18 miles, at \$400, 7,200. Rail Road Iron, Spikes, &c., 60,000. 1 Engine and tender, 7,500. 2 Passenger coaches, at \$4,000, 8,000. 4 Box cars at \$1,200, 4,800. 1 Engine, tender and 4 gravel flats, 5,000. Bridge over South River, 17,000. Total cost, \$237,940.

COST OF NARROW GUAGE: Grading 17 miles, at \$4,000 per mile, 68,000. Cross ties for 18 miles, at \$400, 7,200. Rail Road Iron, Spikes, &c., 60,000. 1 Engine and tender, 7,500. 2 Passenger coaches, at \$4,000, 8,000. 4 Box cars at \$1,200, 4,800. 1 Engine, tender and 4 gravel flats, 5,000. Bridge over South River, 17,000. Total cost, \$177,660.

This calculation is made with the idea that the road will cross the River, at Craige's old bridge, formerly built over the South River, between Hudson's and J. C. Ford's ferries. To look at these figures it does seem that the road is not a very expensive one, and that the "Nons verons," EUREKA. For the Watchman.

A mortgaged farm is generally a lost farm. Foreign fertilizers won't save it. Can any man do better than to let the mortgagee as soon as possible, and when once more free set himself earnestly to work making and saving all he can? Don't set your hopes on the various cracks in the wall of farm tools now so plentifully in the markets; don't spend a cent, before it is fairly earned or will enable you to make two cents for the one laid out. Make your own tools in rainy days; raise your bread and meat; make your own clothing; make your farm supply all your own wants and leave a safe surplus as surety against accidents. There is no other road for the farmer leading to peace and plenty. There is no safe gambling for him. His fortune is in the soil, and can only be obtained by honest labor, and will remain with him only on condition of strict economy in saving all his industry brings out. Could say more but do not like to give words hard to swallow and still have to digest them. This world is by no means a play house, and no one has any right to expect more or less than the fruit of his own doings. If the farmer sells all his forage he diminishes his manure heaps. If he spends the money for fertilizers he swaps off a permanent value for a temporary excitement or stimulus. If he spends it for luxuries he deceives himself and makes no gain. If for fashionable attire, he brings sorrow to himself and family. If for permanent improvement of the farm, as may be done in various ways, he lays up comfort for himself and household. The farm is capable of supplying all the wants of the farmer. If fairly managed it will yield a sufficient surplus to purchase necessary things, cannot produce, otherwise God's plan for human life is a failure. But that plan admits of no wastage of time or resources. A close practical observance of its simple requirements ensures success, while every departure therefrom demands a corresponding penalty. "Hard times" is the cost farmers are now paying for past derelictions from that plan. There is no country on the face of the whole earth where men may fail in duty and yet not feel the consequences of it. M. R.

SALISBURY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING. At the first annual meeting of the members of the Salisbury Library Association, held on the 14th inst., the following officers were elected: President, Rev. J. Rumpke, Secretary, Theo. F. Klutz, Librarian, Dr. J. F. Griffith, Treasurer, Orin D. Davis. Directors, Rev. J. Rumpke, J. Murdoch, and Messrs. S. F. Lord, Orin D. Davis, Theo. F. Klutz, Dr. H. T. Trantham was elected a Director but declined to serve, when he was excused. The Librarian reported as follows: Number of bound volumes purchased by Ass. 35 " " loaned to Association, 70 Magazines, Journals, Novels &c., paper covers, 15 Number of Members 57. And now allow me to say one word in behalf of the Library. The Librarian reports that we have made a very promising start, though the number of members is much smaller than we had anticipated, and we hope to have that number largely increased. The cost is very small, only one dollar as an admission fee, and thirty-three and one-third cents per month as dues. Every dollar of this money is expended for books and periodicals, as we have no red-tape, salaries, no rents, no expenses. Our books, too, are all purchased from first hands, and at a very liberal discount from regular prices. Selections of books are made by the directors upon the suggestions of members. The library (which is at Dr. Griffith's office) is open on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, and each member can take out not more than two books at one time, which must be returned or reported at the end of two weeks, and all loss of, or damage to some must be made good. This is in brief, our plan of operations, and it should commend itself to all our people. The plan is simple, and the good which it is capable of producing, if properly nurtured, is incalculable. The payment of twenty-five dollars at one time constitutes a life membership. Will not some of our wealthier citizens help us in this way? It would be good seed sown upon good ground.

We have now in the library some very valuable books, and have also subscribed to the leading reviews &c., and the number will be increased as rapidly as money comes in. I have twenty seven reading people in Salisbury, whose names ought to be on our roll, and who are slighting a great opportunity for bettering themselves and their fellow-men. P. S. Subscriptions will be received at any time, by any of the officers of the Association.

For the Watchman. FAYETTEVILLE, May 21, 1877. Dear Watchman:—I should have written you earlier, but an indisposition, both in point of health and exertion, has thus far prevented me. I will occupy this letter in discussing the merits and demerits (if any) of FAYETTEVILLE. This place was originally called Campbelltown, then its name was changed to Cross-Creek, from the fact that in the eastern part of the place, we find one creek partially crossing another; then in 1784, the name was once more changed to Fayetteville, so called in honor of GENERAL LA FAYETTE, who afterwards (1820) visited this place.

It was formerly a noted depot for the up-country wagon trade, and many of our Rowan farmers can easily remember the time when the road made through the sand hills. Since the days of the "iron horse," however, and Fayetteville has lost much in consequence. Sherman, too, visited this place near the close of the late war, and destroyed much valuable property. The large U. S. Arsenal, once the ornament of the town, is now but a waste of ruins. Much, however, that is beautiful and prosperous is still remaining. For hospitality and refinement, for pretty residences and beautiful flower-gardens, Fayetteville ranks very high; and doubtless the more substantial virtues, THRIFT, MORALITY AND INDUSTRY, are not wanting. Five churches for the white, and as many more for the colored people, shoot their spires heavenward. In point of numbers, they probably stand in the following order: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Catholic. Rev. L. W. Crawford, formerly of Salisbury, is now in charge of the Methodist pulpit. His reputation is well known to my readers. Rev. H. G. Hill supplies the Presbyterian church and is an able preacher. Rev. J. C. Huske, rector of the Episcopal church, is much beloved by his charge; they have, indeed, a pretty church. Of the Baptist and Catholic churches I have learned but little.

The negroes have a very fine Academic building here and a good school therein. The State (colored) Normal School will probably be located here. The Gazette, I believe, the only paper now published. It is a well gotten up journal. Trade seems to be flourishing. Tar, pitch and turpentine are to be seen in abundance. The CAPE FEAR RIVER, just on the eastern edge of town, bears off daily, steam-boats loads of "sprites." The

main is but a day's boat ride from Fayetteville. The population of Fayetteville is about six thousand, a kind, general and hearty-hearted people, and all agree that they will, in the other day, all old time of the N. C. Presbyterian, first published here, and in glancing over it, saw the statement that on its subscription list there were over 800 Mecs. But the indisposition of which I suffer is fast returning, and I will desire, "Next week will find us enroute to Italy via Charleston, Ashland, &c. of which was anon." WINSTON, N. C., May 25th.

Masses, Editors:—Thinking you would like to know how His Honor Judge Kerr succeeded in relieving us of a few (1)—10—reals, thought I'd write you. Thad. Davis, the burglar, was sentenced on last Thursday to be hanged on the 29th of June. While his sentence was being passed, his face wore a contemptuous smile. The Judge was "seemed to be" deeply affected. He appealed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cumbo, the revenue bumper—has been sentenced to the county jail for eight months and a half for trying to capture our little town in one of his drunken sprees. Of course he will be farmed out and will find it harder than piloting a lot of U. S. troops around the country, arresting innocent men and abusing ladies. Jno. G. Hester was here yesterday, summoning witnesses to appear in Greensboro on the 30th to testify in the case of the U. S. vs. C. F. Clarke, another revenue bumper. He will be indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses. This is the case: Some time ago he and his friend Cris. Cumbo, and a lot of soldiers arrested some parties brought with making "crooked" whiskey; charged them to this place and—as the jail was full—put them in the court-house, having their meals sent from the hotel. Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the house, charged them not exceeding one dollar apiece, but Mr. Clarke's bill to the government was for the number at two and a half dollars each. He charges the government with jail fees but the prisoners were not even inside the jail yard.

Our little city is doing as much or more business as any other of twice the population in the State. We have eleven factories for the manufacture of chewing and one of smoking tobacco. All at work except one. Also a new thing in the shoe business, Geo. S. Bates, of Bristol, Tenn., has opened a boot and shoe factory and is doing a very good business. REB. For the Watchman.

MESSRS. EDITOR: I learn that some of the farmers have engaged merchants of Salisbury, to furnish them with supplies to make their crops; and owing to the uncertainties of the business, merchants put a very heavy per cent. upon the goods sold to fill the bill of "supplies." To all this I have no objection, provided, that merchants will be careful to distinguish between those who buy for cash, and those who buy on a prospective crop. I have bought some small articles of late on which the prices were rather flat, I thought; and the idea of paying cash at "farm running rates" crossed my mind, and I desire to say that for one I am neither able nor willing to make up any part of mercantile losses on mortgage farms, crops, or stock. I hope the merchants will be careful to distinguish between mechanics paying cash, and the farmers who are running. MECHANIC.

P. S. The practice alluded to above is not new, though never yet much resorted to here. It has ruined some of the best portions of the South, and is incapable of much good anywhere. M.

News: A man in one of the jails of the State has written to Gov. Vance to go on his bond and get him out. Since he has been in office Gov. Vance has been asked to do everything that a man possibly can do, and one day or other before long a letter will come along asking of him remission of sins.

News: Arms and accoutrements were boxed yesterday at the State arsenal, and will be sent to-day to the following named companies: The Iredell Blues, Anson Guards, Buncombe Riflemen, Edgecombe Guards and Washington Light Infantry. Accoutrements will be shipped at the same time to the Whiting Rifles, of Wilmington, and the Newbern Grays.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFICE OF INT'L REVENUE, STATESVILLE, May 22d, 1877. The following property, seized for violation of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States; having been forfeited according to law, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday, June the 9th 1877, at 12 o'clock, M. in front of the Court House at Salisbury: One Horse, 1 wagon, 1 keg of whiskey, and one set of tire-iron. J. J. MOTT, Collector.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

An English, Classic, Mathematical and Scientific School. MALE AND FEMALE. This School, located in a growing, healthy little village, four miles north of Salisbury, on the New Mocksville road, will Reopen on July 30th, 1877. TUITION REASONABLE. Board can be had in highly respectable families, at from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per month. Ample facilities for Messing, &c. For further particulars address Rev. H. M. Brown, Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C. Rev. H. M. Brown, A. M., Principal. 33-24m.

Having purchased the DRUG STORE of Bell & Hester, we will keep constantly on hand a full and complete stock of all goods in the line. Special attention given to the Prescription Department. Mr. C. R. BAKER.

MILLINERY MRS. S. A. GREENFIELD constantly receiving new additions to her stock every week, in HATS of the most popular shapes. French and American Ribbons, &c. &c. Buy exclusively for cash, she is enabled to sell at very low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Opposite E. K. Crawford's New Hardware.

HARD TIMES ARE OVER. Just received an entire stock of new Spring goods, which were purchased at the market prices, consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. A great variety of all kinds of Notions. HAMBURG EDINGS AT 10 CTS. PER YARD &c. Also a large and well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. If you want to drink good coffee, come and try Wallace's Rio.

Wallace's Rio. Complete stock of Groceries, Crockery and Cuffery constantly on hand, which I can sell as low as any house in the city. Since the great political questions have been settled there is good times ahead for the people. Call on Wallace for cheap goods. I have determined to start the Herb and Root Business in this city, in order to give many a chance to make 75c to \$100 per day. V. WALLACE.

A NEW THING, Salisbury, April 24. FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORK. We have located at E. H. March's shop, corner of Fulton and Council street, where we are prepared to do all kinds of casting in iron or Brass. We are now manufacturing one and two horse 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. TREXLER & OWEN.

A. S. MURPHY, Attorney at Law. Office in No. 2 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 cast, egg wheels or over arms that make a noise, run hard, or get out of order. We warrant every Machine. If they don't please we take them back and return the money. Call before buying and see them. It is likely

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 in shaves. CALL AND SEE MR. W. H. NELSON. 21.1y. pd.

DR. TRANTHAM. Having purchased the DRUG STORE of Bell & Hester, we will keep constantly on hand a full and complete stock of all goods in the line. Special attention given to the Prescription Department. Mr. C. R. BAKER.

Carry the News to the People! DR. TRANTHAM.