

Carolina Watchman

JUNE 21, 1877.

Cases involving the issue of late Federal Courts will come up in the Supreme Court at Raleigh, this week.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing of a distinguished Southern lady, is freely open to criticism in the important points of knowledge, judgment and taste.

The Oxford "Torch Light," enters upon its fifth volume. It is one of the best papers in the State, and there are few better sustained. It is a 32 column paper and 16 of them are filled with advertisements, mostly representing the business of the growing town of Oxford.

Col. Chas. R. Jones, editor of the Charlotte Observer, upon invitation delivered a lecture to a small but highly intelligent audience at Statesville, last week, which is spoken of by the newspapers as a very splendid success. His subject was "Progress of events in the XIXth Century,"—a wide and fruitful field.

The Statesville American claims to be "an organ of the national conservative party, now crystallizing all over the country, &c." The American is modest. Why, it is not only an "organ," but it is the father of it in North Carolina—the great fellow or sitting Bull of the concern, and—there is not another—son or daughter. So be it.

Some newspaper has said that however wisely Mr. Hayes may administer his high office, the American people can never forgive nor forget the infamy by which he reached his position. That it is fairly burned into the popular heart, and the people will never rest until they have rebuked in the most decided manner, the returning board infamy and the electoral commission treachery. Nor should they.

Crime.—It is frequently asserted by the newspaper press that crime is on the increase. It is very desirable to know whether or not this is true; and it occurs to us that it would require but little labor on the part of the Superior Court Clerks in the several counties of the State to make out and send up to Raleigh a list of crimes recorded on their dockets, covering a term of years, for the purpose of comparison and settlement of this question referred.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The abuses that insurance companies had practised upon the people became so glaring and alarming, that the legislature of New York, very wisely appointed a committee, whose business it was to examine into the assets and accounts of all large companies doing business within the limits of that State. When they made their reports, the revelations were astounding, and almost took the breath from the too confiding people who held large policies in the same. One company paid its president the enormous salary of \$60,000, and it also employed a number of other officers, about twenty in all, the salary of the lowest of which, ought to have been almost sufficient for the president. The people could plainly see that their hard earned money was going to the support of salaried officers, and that the idea of economy had never been the thought of such companies. We told the directors of all insurance companies, that this thing of insuring, will entirely play out if some reforms are not quickly made. The people have had their confidence in insurance, badly, but justly shaken, and something must be done to have that confidence restored.—Charlotte Observer.

It is conceded on all hands that the man who patronizes lotteries, prize packages, or gambling of any kind, will sooner or later come to grief. If he had any money to begin with he will lose it; and ninety-nine times out of a hundred come to rags and lie by the time he is sixty years old. We put the life insurance business in the same category of other systems of gambling in so far as it concerns the State. To illustrate: Let Massachusetts or Virginia have the insurance offices, and the people of North Carolina pay, to Virginia for instance, three million dollars a year for life insurance; and let that thing go on for one hundred years. We undertake to say that in less than half the time, the people of North Carolina would be utterly insolvent; and if Virginia had invested the proceeds of her operations in purchasing lands in North Carolina, she would hold fee simple deeds for half of all the lands in the State.

We own that this notion of ours is off-handed, and not the result of very patient investigation into well established facts. There is one evidence to which we will advert as a basis: It is currently reported and generally believed, that the people of North Carolina did pay out for the year 1874, about three millions of dollars for insurance. An insurance agent very recently from Raleigh, told us about that time, that he had seen the figures in some office there, and that it was a fact. We asked the gentleman if from his intimate knowledge of the insurance business he could tell, approximately, what amount of that \$3,000,000 would ever return to those who paid it? He answered, "no." We asked again, if he supposed one-half of it would return to them. He very promptly answered "no." We asked still again, "Do you think as much as one-fourth of it will ever return?" He began to see that we were driving at the system, and wringing in his seat answered with some hesitation "it is doubtful."

We offer this only for what it is worth. It is not proof, but it is a clue, when we find a man engaged in a business who can give no better account of it. Let us suppose that one-third of that \$3,000,000 returns; and upon that basis we solicit answers to the proposition: How much money would North Carolina pay out, in

principal and interest, for the term of fifty years, interest at the rate of six per cent.

The whole system of insurance as now practiced is a stupendous fraud by which thousands upon thousands of men are living in splendid luxury at the expense of hardworking, innocent dupes. The companies build magnificent palaces for their central offices, and pay the principal managers higher salaries than is received by any government officer in the country. And sleek, smooth-tongued, well-paid agents are to be met with in almost every hole and corner in the earth. True, there are not so many now as there were a few years ago, in this section at least. Their pertinacity has no end. A little while after the war it was reported that an insurance agent pursued a man into the crater of Mt. Vesuvius. Only another way of telling how useless was an attempt to avoid them. But times are changing on this subject. Insurance played a large part in stripping the people to the skin, and they are beginning to find out that it is not the surest road to wealth after all.

THE NATURAL WALL.

In reply to a letter in which the wall was mentioned, Rev. Prof. E. F. Rockwell writes, as follows: "The famous wall in Rowan is a natural phenomenon, common in the north; though fifty or more years ago, it was regarded as an artificial work; and in old books, such as Morse's Geography, spoken of as a curiosity. Persons often sent great distances for specimens of the rock. The fragments were boxed up and sent abroad. A man once, it is said, dug a week across the width of it to find the bottom, but did not succeed. It is what in geology is called a dike, a word that signifies a wall. Braude says, 'when a mass of unstratified or gneiss rock, such as granite, trap, or lava, appears as if injected into rents and fissures in the stratified rock as to intersect the strata, it is called a dike.' They vary in thickness from a few inches to 20 or 30 yards, they are composed of what is called greenstone, or basalt, from their breaking up into regular shaped fragments, trap rocks; or from a Swedish word trappa, a stair.

Sometimes, when the melted matter, thrown up from below to fill the crevice, cooled, it formed regular prisms, of 3, 4, 5 sides, &c., as in Giants' Causeway in Ireland. Generally these columns stand perpendicular; but in some places about Lake Superior, they are found lying on each other, with their smooth ends even, as if they had been sawed off, exactly of the same length; and then piled up regular. When the earth is removed, and the ends are exposed to view, they become an interesting natural phenomenon. All these operations show an effort of nature at crystallization on a large scale. We wish that those who visit this locality would take a compass and mark the direction of the wall; whether there is in this respect any relation to the Blue Ridge; whether of uniform thickness; whether the outcropping in different places lie in the same line: would a line drawn in the direction of one, strike another: when it runs through another rock, how is the latter affected by it; how related to the bed of granite in the vicinity that contains the trim crystals of felspar; any specimens of the wall north of the South River?"—Watchman, May 12.

"The 'Natural Wall' in this county so learnedly noticed above, has been exposed recently so that it may now be inspected with good degree of satisfaction. Mr. T. Walton the owner of the premises, with several of his neighbors, by ditching, draining and excavation, have brought out about 15 feet of it in full view without disturbing the stones and other material of which it is composed. It is certainly an interesting subject for the Geologist and the student of nature; and as there are some intelligent persons who still insist that it may be a work of art, it is of interest to scientist generally. The first impression of the common mind is that it was built by human hands. It is so perfectly wall-like—stand so perpendicular and accurate in line and breadth—that it is no wonder many should yet believe it is a work of art; for it is not common in this part of the world for nature to exhibit herself in this form. She displays veins in the earth of various kinds and dimension almost everywhere, and they are easily and universally recognized as such. But in this case there is a wide departure from that order of phenomena, and we have something that stands out in sharp contrast, puzzling the mind to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to its true character.

The course of the wall is very nearly south-east and north-west, and is traceable by out-lying stones of the same general character, scattered on the surface through woods and fields for half a mile or more. We speak now of actual observation, made last week in company with a patient, persevering and inquisitive friend, Maj. S. W. Cole, and regret that time and opportunity did not allow of more extended search. It is believed that the outcrop at Robley's and that at Farley Ellis', about six miles east or south of east, are parts of the same line. And continuing the same direction to the east bank of the Yadkin river near the railroad bridge, we learn that the same kind of stone appears in a form well enough defined to be called the "wall rock." Going north-west, we hear of it again near Correll's mill, and again, in the same general line, at or near John D. Johnson's. A line drawn from Mr. Johnson's via Correll's Mill, Robley's, and Ellis' to the east end of the Railroad bridge across the Yadkin, we think would not vary much from a true south-east direction; nor would it necessarily wave very much to touch all the points named.

The wall at Robley's is covered by the soil to the depth of about two feet. The land east of it swells up into a considerable hill, which is covered with forest trees. At the point of exposure the wall is embedded in decomposed granite, and the line of distinction between that and the material of which it is composed is sharp and clear. The stones of the wall are what is commonly called "iron rock," and are of

variable sizes and shapes, generally longer than they are broad or thick, cross sections of which present in the main the diamond shape. The new fracture is highly metallic in appearance, not unlike the luster of broken steel. They are thickly coated with a material resembling iron rust, which may be cut away with a knife like chalk. This oxide, or rust, has accumulated between the stones in all their various fractures, horizontal, and transverse, forming what is popularly regarded as cement, which we are free to admit it does in many places closely resemble.

We do not perceive much practical value attaching to this subject, but yet it is not without interest, having at an early period of the history of the State attracted the attention of scientific men so far at least, as to merit notice in some of their writings. We learn that Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, expects to visit this section during the summer, and will probably tarry long enough to give the "natural wall" such an inspection as will enable him by the aid of his Geological knowledge, to tell us anything Prof. Rockwell may have omitted.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that Prof. Kerr, who passed here Monday, in speaking of this natural curiosity said it was first brought to public attention about one hundred years ago, by a naturalist named Nutall, who was pursuing his investigations in this section.

FULTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST STEAMBOAT TRIP BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

In the Suffolk Gazette, printed at Sag Harbor, on the east end of Long Island, October 12, 1807, is a letter from Robt. Fulton to Joel Barlow, giving an account of the first trip of the first steamboat on the Hudson River. It is as follows: To JOEL BARLOW, PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK, 22d Aug., 1807.

My Dear Friend: My steamboat voyage to Albany and back has turned out rather more favorable than I had calculated. The distance from New York to Albany is 150 miles; I ran it up in 32 hours and down in 30 hours. The latter is just five miles an hour. I had a light breeze against me the whole way going and coming, so that no use was made of my sails; and the voyage has been performed wholly by the power of the steam engine. I overtook many sloops and schooners bearing to windward, and passed them as if they had been at anchor.

The power of propelling boats by steam is now fully proved. The morning I left New York there were not perhaps thirty persons in the city who believed that the boat would ever move one mile an hour or be of the least utility. And while we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with spectators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks; this is the way you know in which ignorant men compliment what they call philosophers and projectors.

Having employed much time and money and zeal in accomplishing this work, it gives me, as it will you, great pleasure to see it so fully answer my expectations. It will give a quick and cheap conveyance to merchandise on the Mississippi, Missouri, and other great rivers which are now laying open their treasures to the enterprise of our countrymen. And although the prospect of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, yet I feel infinitely more pleasure in reflecting with you on the immense advantage that my country will derive from the invention.

However, I will not admit that it is half so important as the Torpedo system of defence and attack; for out of this will grow the liberty of the sea; an object of infinite importance to the welfare of America and every civilized country. But thousands of witnesses have now seen the steamboat in rapid movement, and they believe—but they have not seen a ship of war destroyed by a torpedo, and they do not believe. We cannot expect people in general to have a knowledge of physics, or power of mind sufficient to combine ideas and reason from causes to effects. But in case we have war, and the enemy's ships come into our water, if the government will give reasonable means of action, I will soon convince the world that we have surer and cheaper modes of defence than they are aware of.

NEW YORK.

OMINOUS PROCEEDINGS ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

Printers Withdrawing from the Printer's Union.

UNION MOULDERS OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT IN NON-UNION FOUNDRIES.

Governor Hampton Will Stop in New York to Negotiate a Temporary Loan.

Troy, June 18.—The Troy Times, embracing nearly one-half of the compositors in this city, to-day withdrew from the printers' union.

A considerable number of moulders, heretofore belonging to the moulders union, have obtained employment in non-union foundries.

New York, June 18.—A special dispatch from New Orleans to the Herald, says: "Gentlemen just returned from the Texas border, say that by direction of the State department, people are preparing sworn statements of losses by raids during the past ten years.

Governor Hampton, on his return from Auburn, will stop here to negotiate a temporary loan, authorized by the legislature, to defray expenses until the taxes are collected.

The Western Union Telegraph Company opens to-day an office at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, connecting with the telegraph system of the company at Babylon, Long Island, by sub-marine cable across the great South Bay. Fire Island is thirty-five miles east of Sandy Hook, and captains of steamers and masters of vessels are requested to display their signals off Fire Island.

A Suicide About Cats and Tomato Vines.—WASHINGTON, June 16.—Robt. Richter, clerk in the War Department, found at his home a pleasure in rearing tomatoes. His wife found her's in breeding cats. He molested the cats; she tore up his tomato vines. Richter stationing himself in the midst of his demolished vines, said: "Now you see me," and shot off the top of his head. There are three little children and a frantic widow. Richter was a quiet, sober, industrious and upright man.

RASCALITY AMONG RADICAL OFFICIALS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

(Special to Richmond Dispatch.) THE DEPUTY MARSHALS OF NORTH CAROLINA. WASHINGTON, June 13.

Investigations of the transactions of the Deputy Marshals of Western North Carolina show that not one-third of the immense sums charged against the Government within the last three years has been for actual service nor honestly expended. These fraudulent operations have had extensive ramifications and increased with fearful rapidity during the period when the Presidency was in doubt. It was generally believed down there that Tilden would succeed Grant; and as he would have made a clean sweep of the Federal officers in power, they determined to make hay while the sun yet shone, but they ruined themselves by overdoing the job.

OVERCHARGES AND FALSE CHARGES.

The favorite mode, as previously detailed in these dispatches, was to make overcharges for mileage, and false charges for guarding and feeding prisoners. The loose notions among many people of that part of North Carolina about evading or violating the revenue laws in relation to the manufacture of whiskey furnished a rich field to be cultivated by unscrupulous deputies not oppressed with too much conscience, and stimulated to activity by small pay. In one case a half-dozen men were arrested and put in irons and carried from house to house among their friends in the same neighborhood for nearly a week before they were taken to the court house, only seven miles distant. And for this the Government was charged as if the prisoners had been transported seventy miles and boarded and guarded for five days. The soldiers who acted as guards were put down as civil guards, and the accounts sworn to as correct, though fraudulently raised to ten times the sum.

More lately a sharp officer arrested a druggist for violation of the revenue laws, having found an unstamped bottle of taxable liquid on sale in his store. The summons, arrest and examination took place on the spot, but mileage, guards, board, &c., were charged against the government. Western North Carolina is flooded with these bogus warrants, technically called "pay rolls," which are certified by United States commissioners, the signatures generally being forged, and they pass as currency among the mountain people. Frequently they are given as "boot" in horse trades, and some parties do a thrifty business discounting them. A man named Sluder is particularly mentioned in this connection.

OFFICERS WHOSE RESIGNATIONS WILL BE ASKED FOR.

When Hester went to North Carolina to work up the frauds committed in Marshal Douglas's office, he found that a package of documents which had been forwarded from the Attorney General's office had been opened in the post-office at Asheville before his arrival, and the suspected parties fully informed of the object of his visit. This caused only temporary delay, as the proofs were in possession of the government.

There is good reason to believe that Marshal Robert Douglas, Postmaster Fagg at Asheville, the Collectors of the First, Fourth and Fifth districts, District Attorney Lusk, and perhaps Judge Dick himself, will be asked to resign or be removed.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The New York Custom House Commission will recommend the dismissal of two hundred and fifty employees.

O. H. Dockery, of North Carolina, has been appointed Consul to Leeds. It is understood that when the Consul Generalship became vacant by the retirement of Gen. Badeau, Mr. Dockery will succeed him.

C. S. Winstead, collector of the Third District of North Carolina, has been requested to resign. His successor has not yet been named.

HAYES TO SUMMER AT THE GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. Mexicans Captured in an Engagement on American Soil.

Won't Accept James Russell Lowell's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—It is understood that Hayes will spend a portion of July and August, at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. He has engaged a cottage there for his family.

Sherman has directed the Assistant United States Treasurer to issue one and two dollar notes in sums not exceeding ten dollars.

General Sheridan telegraphs officially, and substantially confirms the Galveston News special, regarding the Mexican fight on American soil, near Fort Clark, and the capture of several Mexican officers and forty-five men, for violation of the new treaty. Sheridan regards the prisoners as a hard set, and wants to get rid of them, but the War department directs that they be fed and detained.

Harvard College refuses to accept James Russell Lowell's resignation, and has given him leave of absence to go to Spain as minister. Secretary Sherman has designated R. E.

Preston as director of the mints during Dr. Linderman's term of inspection. General Julius Miles, formerly minister to the Argentine Republic, is spoken of for the Turkish Republic.

Twenty plate printers have resumed work on the four per cent. bonds at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Kenneth Rayner, though a native of North Carolina, claims citizenship in Mississippi. His appointment in the official distribution, is charged to that State.

FROM THE MONTHLY

Crop Reports.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. RALEIGH, N. C., May, 1877.

Below is presented a summary of crop reports for the month of May, from Special Correspondents for their respective Counties, received at this office to date. It is to be regretted that all the Counties are not included, but in many of them my application for Correspondents has not yet been responded to, and hence they are not represented. It is hoped, however, that each County will hereafter occupy its place on the list. This report is published with the hope that it will prove interesting to our farmers, and that they may glean lessons from the facts presented, to aid and guide them in their efforts at improvement. The continued rains of early spring, followed by the usual drought for the season, extending through the entire month, and which prevailed generally throughout the whole, greatly retarded the crops, especially Cotton, Tobacco, Corn and Oats. In nearly all the Cotton producing Counties reported, the acreage of that crop has been reduced, while but one County reports an increase. With few exceptions the condition of the crop is very unfavorable, but it may yet do well, where good stands were obtained, and attended with favorable seasons during the period of its growth. Generally the reduction in the acreage of Cotton has found a corresponding increase in other valuable crops especially Grain and the Grasses. The average condition of the Wheat crop is very fine and promises a large yield. Though the area devoted to the Oat crop has been enlarged it will necessarily be short, having suffered great damage from the dry weather which set in just at that stage in its growth when the effects were most deleterious. The Corn crop is generally unpromising, partially from the same cause, but great complaint is made of the ravages of the bud worm, especially in the middle and eastern counties. The fruit crop is most excellent and is fast becoming a leading interest in many sections. The use of commercial fertilizers has been greatly curtailed in many Counties, more attention being given to home-made manures.

To encourage our farmers in this commendable departure from the almost ruinous habit of buying their fertilizers, formulae for manufacturing them at home, and for composting, furnished by our Chemist, Dr. A. R. Ledoux, will be issued from this office in time for the fall crops. A general survey of the field-ford abundance and reason to be grateful for the encouraging prospect. The most gratifying feature in all of these reports, is the generally earnest interest evinced in all sections of the State, on the subject of Grasses. Never in the history of the State has there been such interest manifested. Never so large an area devoted to this great and important crop, and that area rapidly increasing, and never was there a more opportune time for its successful introduction as a prominent crop. The fallacy of the long entertained opinion, that a very large portion of our State was unsuited to the successful growth of the Grasses, has been happily demonstrated by actual experiment, and it is encouraging to note, that no correspondent has reported a failure whenever they have been tried, but on the contrary the experiment has been uniformly satisfactory. Whenever our people shall resolve to declare themselves free from the exacting and oppressive rule of "King Cotton" and shall avail themselves of the unsurpassed advantages and inducements afforded by our diversity of soil and climate to raise their own supplies, then, indeed, will our deliverance be at hand.

L. L. POLK, Commissioner.

PRESIDENT HAYES' PROPOSED VISIT TO THE SOUTH.

(Petersburg Index-Appel.) The Petersburg Index-Appel learns, on the best authority, that President Hayes has given positive assurance of his intention to visit the South as soon as his duties will permit. What sort of reception will be given him?—Raleigh News.

He will be received with all the respect due the President of the United States, and with all the more favor in Petersburg because he has lately appointed a postmaster for the city whom everybody in it holds in just esteem. The people of Petersburg do not propose to establish any court, on the occasion of the President's visit, to decide whether the title by which he holds his office is de facto or de jure. They may hold private views on that subject not likely to be consolatory to Mr. Hayes; but the practical ground which they occupy in the matter is that President until somebody else having a better claim to the crown shall make the same good. In all probability they will wait three years or more until that consummation; and in the meantime Mr. Hayes, whenever he comes to look at the Sulphur Spring, the Crater, the Tabb Street steeple, and the other wonders of art and curiosity in and around the city will continue to be received every time he arrives (and it is to be assumed that

after coming once he will come often,) with all the honors that belong to the successors of Washington.

Now what will you do with that? Is the man crazy? By no means. He will be found "sound on the goose" when some of the irreconcilables have taken a "new departure."

Stokes county correspondent of New North State: Danbury has four stores, two blacksmith shops, four M. D.s, and one dentist, two shoe-makers, one harness-maker, two lawyers, three hotels, one cabinet maker, one wagon-maker, one grist mill, two saw mills, one mill and a candy shop. —Farmers have planted about half their tobacco crop. —The oat crop will be a failure. Dry weather has injured the wheat crop considerably. —There are forty eight grist mills in the County—all run by water. —Stokes has inexhaustible quantities of coal, iron and lime.

To The Farmers.

German or Golden Millet

Just Received.

TWO CROPS IN ONE YEAR

On The Same Ground.

Call and see it—For sale at ENSTIS' 355w. Drug Store.



A Restorer of Intrinsic Worth and One that Pleases All.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scalp dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. YORK & CO., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, and by J. F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York. 51

BOYDEN HOUSE Bar & Billiard Saloon

For Rent. Apply to FRALEY & HADEN, 341w.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE. COMPANY STORES, N. C., May 31, 1877.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in Salisbury, N. C., on the second Thursday of July, 1877, and the transfer books of Stock of said Company will be closed from this date until after the meeting.

J. A. McCAULEY, Secretary.

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 York-Petersburg 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. 33-21m.

TOWN TAXES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons subject to pay a poll tax to the State, who resided within the limits of the Town of Salisbury on the 1st day of April 1877, and to all persons who own, or were possessed of taxable property within said town on the 1st day of April, 1877, to give to me before the 30th day of June 1877, a list of their said polls and taxable property, under oath, and also the valuation of said taxable property, as assessed for taxation to the State. All persons who fail to list their polls and taxable property within the time above prescribed will have to pay a double tax. The tax will be ad valorem, upon all real and personal property, and also upon the real value of all bonds, stocks, or other investment in bonds, railroads or other incorporated companies, and a like tax on cash on hand or deposit on solvent credit, and on stocks of merchandise on hand, the tax on purchases being remitted. By order of the Board of Town Commissioners of Salisbury, N. C., THEO. F. KLUTTZ, C. B. C. 33-4. Salisbury, N. C., June 4th, 1877.

MILLINERY

MRS. S. A. GREENFIELD

is receiving new additions to her stock every week, in HATS of the most popular shapes, SILK TIES,

French and American Flowers, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Buying exclusively for cash, she is enabled to sell at very low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Opposite R. R. Crawford's New Hardware.

HARD TIMES ARE OVER.

Just received an entire stock of new Spring goods, which were purchased at the lowest market prices, consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. A great variety of all kinds of Notions. HAMBURG EDGINGS 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 see Wallace's Rio.

Complete stock of Groceries, Crockery and Cutlery 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.

WALLACE'S RIO.

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.

29-2m. V. WALLACE.

A NEW THING.

Salisbury, April 24.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORK.

We have located at E. H. Marsh'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 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. TRENKLE & OWEN. 28-3m pd.

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 cams, cog wheels or ever arms to make a noise, run hard, or get out of order. We warrant every Machine. If your Machine please take them back and return the money. Call before buying and see them. 16ly

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 to shares. CALL AND SEE ME. W. M. NELSON. 21-ly. pd

Sent 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 9, 76. 17y

Carry the News to the People!

DR. TRANTHAM

Having purchased the DRUG STORE of BIRD & BARBER, will continue the business at the same place. 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 Dr. C. R. BARBER. 22-17