THUSDAY, OCTOBER, 11, 1877.

A severe earthquake at Geneva Monday morning,

Nothing new from the Eastern was Tuesday.

The Chinese are said to be leaving California-returning to China-as fast as they can obtain shipping.

There will be a special train from Charlotte to Raleigh during Fair week, at about half rates for the round trip.

Governor Hampton will deliver the address to the North Carolina Agricultural Society at the approaching State Fair on Thursday October 18th.

Gwynn, Wood & Co's tobacco factory

at Jonesville, Yadkin county, has been

seized by the revenue officers on alleged violations of the revenue laws. A. H. Howerton, arrested some months ago on the charge of robbing the mails There are competent gentlemen in the tite and some agent on the Western

eral, Court at Greensboro, Monday, and was convicted. Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, is charged with receiving a \$5,000 bribe to vote for some measure before the Legislature of 1873. He is held to bail. Senator Maxwell, from Marlboro county, is

The Eastern War .- The severity of winter is setting in along the lines of the Turks and Russians. Two feet of snow is reported at the Schipka pass, which will of course prevent very active opera-

in jail on a similar charge.

The Statesville American has hoisted its banner for the Presidency in 1880, with the manes of HAYES and HAMPTON inscribed thereon. This may be "taking time by the forelock," but it is also putting "the cart before the horse,"

We learn from the Charlotte Observe thot Ed. McMillan, of Philadelphia, mysterioutly disappeared from that city about ten days ago. He started out to spend a day in hunting, but it is not improbable he was short of money and got away to avoid unpleasaness with his landlord.

OHIO ELECTION.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The election in Ohio on Tuesday, for Governor and the Legislature, according to the telegraphic reports, resulted in a and a good deal more freely. And in a decided Democratic victory. One report conversation Hampton is lavish in his Governor by a majority of 10,000, though lature. The losses of the republicans ern friends he is just as culogistic of and certainly indicate a complete overthrow.

NEW JERSEY.

The municipal election in New Ark, on Tuesday, also resulted in a decided Democratic victory.

The extra session of Congress begins next Monday. It is called for the purpose of making provision for the support of the army and navy, the last Congress having refused appropriations for these purposes. From present indications it will be a quiet and peaceful body. The South has nothing to complain of it, and we know of no cause of trouble in any part of the country. There will be an attempt made to increase the army from 25,-000 to 40,000 or 50,000, and no doubt protection against railroad and labor strikes will form the principal basis of the argument in favor of the measure. But we think it will fail. The Southern members of Congress, with rare exceptions, will oppose it, and it is by no means certain that it will command strength enough in the North to give it success.

Mexican affairs will also, most likely. claim some attention. Border ruffians, if 19. let alone, may work up a state of things along the Rio Grand which may cost the country millions of dollars. The disturbance there should be promptly met, and exact justice meeted out to offenders whether of the United States or Mexico.

Mexican Boundary Troubles .-- There seems to be no improvement in the condition of affairs on the dividing line between Texas and Mexico. On the contrary, the latest reports bring accounts of the invasion of a Texas town by a Mexican mob, the seizure of a judge whom they bound with cords, with many other demonstrations of violence. This is just about the way in which the last war with also convicted but the sentence of the Mexico was brought on, when Gen. Taylor and Gen, Scott were sent down there and whipped them into good behaviour. was sentenced to 4 months in the county Rutherford. The defendant, Young, gave would seem, if the complaints that are But it was strongly doubted by a large prison. part of the American people at the time as to whether that war was just, It was rather mixed, just as it is now, as to who were most at fault in the border disturb- ever sent to the Penitentiary from this recontrance, ances, the Texans or the Mexicans. The county at one time, history of the poor Indian in this country don't shed any favorable light on the ques- Court Docket for Solicitor Dobson, betion. The well known aggressive charac- sides 31 presentments of the Grand Jury ter of the American people affords no well lying over from last Court for which he grounded hope that they are innocent in did not have time to draw bills. Add to this case as it did not in the war of 1846. these the six cases which were continued would be because there was no moral True, we live in tolerable peace with our from the Inferior Court (if that is to be Canadian neighbors, but they have not the order of business) and Mr. Dobson got much that we want; besides, John will have 169 cases claiming his attention Bull is not a man to be trifled with. at the Fall Term, quite mough to keep "Westward the Star of Empire takes its him very busy to get through with them course." There are gold and silver mines in 12 days. in Mexico, and it is not governed as it therefore—they had better lookout, &c., though it has been estimated at between enough to wait on the sick.

COLLECTOR FIFTH DISTRICT. Is it quite settled that. Dr. Wheeler is

to be the Collector in the 5th District? We have heard some reports concerning him which, if true, ought to disqualify him for the office-ought to have precluded him from the appointment, and should now prevent his confirmation by the Senate. Nor is Commissioner Baum clear in this matter, since it is reported that he made the appointment in defiance of reptations which required closer inspection than he is believed to have given them. The attention of our Senators and Representatives is called to this case and we respectfully suggest that they cannot afford to sustain the appointment of any man to a responsible office against whom there are rumored objections of a serious character without a proper investigation of them. Let it be known who he offers as bondsmen, and whether or not they are not the very men whom the Collector should watch. Let it be tested whether or not Dr. Wheeler is himself so clear of having violated the revenue laws and so utterly devoid of sympathy for those who have done so, as that he may be set to enforce them against others. 5th District against whom rumor makes. N. C. R. R., had his trial before the reas no charges, and as one to elatimed to be an administration of reform, there can be no better evidence given in support of that claim than the selection of men for public office who command the unqualified approval of their fellow citizens where they

HAMPTON'S RECENT TRIP.

are best known.

Mr. Redfield, of the Cincinnatt Commercial, writing a review of the President's journey, refers to Gov. Hampton

"The presence of this gentleman at Louisville was more accidental than otherwise. He had just returned from Illinois. and was returning home by the route the President took. To have him along was agreeable to all concerned. Not that his company was sought in the sense that constraint was used to bring him aboard the special train, but an invitation was courteously extended, which he as courteously accepted. I know that the President likes Hampton, and has the greatest confidence in him and in the sincerity of his professions. He thinks Hampton is a National patriot, if I may use the term, as loyal to the Union as need be-in fact, that he accepts the situation in good faith. and is doing all he can to bring back the country to the ancient love and confidence which prevailed in the days of the Revolution. In introducing Hampton, you may have noticed that the President speaks highly of him. Well, in private conversation he speaks just as highly, represents the republicans as conceding the | praise of Hayes. This South Carolina election of the democratic candidate for Governor is anything but a double-faced man; he is frank, open, manly, and in they are not ready to give up the Legis- private conversation to his warm Southseem to be general throughout the State Hayes as upon any other occasion. If there is anything in the rules by which we ordinary judge of such matters, these men have a great liking for one another. They can certainly contemplate one another with respect, for each carries wounds received in battle, Hampton having no less than seven scattered over his person. During the trip Hayes and Hampton have had many conversations about a South Carolina visit. Hampton urged him to come the first favorable opportunity, believing, as he does, that great good will grow out of it. "Set your time," says Hampton, "and old South Carolina will give you a reception such as, perhaps, no man ever received upon her soil, and

THE INFERIOR COURT.

black and white will join in it, too. Come,

we want to show the country what we can

do now that we are recovering from the

blight of carpet-bag rule."

The first term of this Court was a success in Rowan within the design of the Legislature in its creation. It disposed of 37 cases in all, to wit: Peace warrants, 3; Bastardy, 7; Affrays, 2; Assault and batteries, 5; Injury to stock, 1; Larceny,

Of the latter, 12 of the offenders con-

2 7 7 7		
victed were sentend	sed to the I	enitent
as follows:		
Dick Wallace, o	calored,	1 y
Floyd Neely,	66	5
Henry Phillips,	66	Ω
Alfred Neely,	- 66	2
Robert Castor,	16	5.
Travis Haley,	" (appea	l'd) 2
Jas. Torrence,	66	3
Lee Poe,	65	2
William Caldwel	1, 4	2
John Walker,	**	1
Albert Kesler,	66	2
Isam Hairston,	54	4
Hairy Hairston,	16	1
Julia Walker, wi	fe of John V	Vallear

Court was suspended in her case.

William Weaver, convicted of larceny,

Six cases were continued for want of

time to try them. The above is the largest list of convicts

There are 132 cases on the Superior

The exact amount the Inferior Court low Fever is playing deplorable havec at ought to be, no how. Of course not, and cost the county has not been ascertained, this place, there not being well people the fund thus arising shall be appropria-

\$450 and \$500. Three Courts a year will hardly be less than \$1,500. It is not expected that it will save much, if any, money to the county, but there are other advantages unattainable without it. It will enable the Superior Court to reach and try a great many civil suits which have been going over from Court to Court for the want of time to try them. There will be a large saving in the expenses of prison fees, and it is believed this will very nearly cover the cost of the Inferior Court. A practical test will soon settle the question of utility and economy, and that, we understand, is the design of the Magis-

The Inferior Court is a poor tribunal for lawyers: The negro thieves come in, nine times out of ten, without having feed or engaged a lawyer to appear for them, and the counsel assigned them by the Court can rarely obtain anything for their services. Messrs. Henderson and Manney performed a deal of hard work in this capacity last week without reward or the hope of it. It is thought by some that the exclusion of civil cases from the jurisdiction of this Court is an error, and that an effort should be made at the next General Assembly to extend its powers. If this can be done without impairing it usefulness as a crimmar court, it would seem perfectly proper to give it a jurisdiction equal to that of a magistrate's Court at the least.

Gov. Hampton has consented to attend the State Fair and deliver an address. The Fair opens on the 15th instant. It is not yet announced on what day of the week the Governor will deliver his address. It might be an inducement to some to know the day who may not otherwise attend.

Later .- The Governor's address is announced for Thursday.

A reciprocity treaty with Canada means the suspension of every American productive industry, from Maine to the Gulf, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, until such time as American workingmen would laborers receive. The present tariff is the barrier our working people have against competition from the underpaid toilers of the Old World; that overthrown, and the dignity of American labor would be sacrificed. With such perils as these in its train, the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty can hardly receive the sanction of the present or any other Administration. The best way to avert the great danger is to constantly give it the widest publicity. Openly the dangerous treaty will never be consummated; secretly it dare not be, so long as the people are kept alive to its great and manifold dangers. All of our brethren of the press can aid materially in preventing the consummation of the threatening evil, by merely keeping its true intents and consequences squarely before the American poeple .-

Printer's Circular. A tariff for revenue but not for protection is, we believe, the sentiment of the South. Ever since the formation of the national government the farmer class of the industrial people of this country have been heavily taxed by protective tariffs to support and build up factories at the north; and under the operation of such protection the Northern section has grown rich while the Southern supporters of the system have grown poor. Is it expected to perpetuate this system from generation to generation? It would indeed be a startling measure that would close all the factories in this country; but if they can only be sustained by continuing to heap burdens on the hardest workers in the land, the representatives of the oppressed classes should see in it a better reason than the protection of monopolists backed by their millious of capital before they consent to it,

JUDGE KERR AND THE YOUNGS DECISION.

[Carrespondent of the Charlotte Observer.]

As a matter of justice to Judge Kerr we

publish the following: Mr. Editor: On my return from the western portion of this judicial district, I and saw but few papers whilst at court) a coport of the proceedings in the case of the State vs Lynch Young, at Polk court, greatly exaggerated. Mr. Justice made a motion before Judge Kerr, to order the clerk to certify the record to the Federal on the same certiorari had been made beed, or taken, the matter was res adjud eata, &c. After argument Judge Kerr decided that I was right, and declined Mr. State was ready for trial, and an affidavit adjoining county, on accout of public prejudice, and the case was removed to bale-was not sent to jail, Judge Kerr did not rescind his decision and order the

clerk to certify the record, &c. Lynch Young would have been tried

Kerr did remark that he and Judge Schenck agreed upon this question, and he wishes it distinctly understood that the late decision of the Supreme Court upon the recent action of the Board of Commisthe subject, was not, in his opinion, in accordance with the law, and that "if the electricity in the people."

Judge Korr has given great satisfaction Very respectfully. W. J. MONTGOMERY. Concord, N. C., Oct. 5, 1877.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 9.—The Yel-

From Raleigh Observer. LET THE SCHOOL FUND BE COLLECTED.

Under the Canby Constitution, the money coming in from fines, penalties and forfeitures were all required to be paid into the State Treasury and securely invested as a permanent fund, the interest on which was to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of school children living therein. It mattered not how much a county might have contributed to the principal of this fund, it could only receive its proportional part of the interest. For example, from "fines, penalties and forfeitures" the county of Edgecombe in five years paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$2,the same period paid in from the same sources, the sum of only one dollar; yet when the interest on that amount came to be paid out for the support of schools the county of Craven, having about the same number of school children living in t that Edgecombe had, received about the same amount that Edgecombe did In other words Edgecombe paid in very near twenty-five hundred times as much money as Craven did, but for all that she took out of the fund no more than Craven did. The county of Brunswick paid into the school fund three times as much as did the county of New Hanover, and yet New Hanover drew out near four times more for its share of the interest than Brunswick did.

The Democratic party thought a system that permitted such gross inequalities as these, was manifestly wrong and ought to be broken up. When therefore the Convention met in 1875 the provisions of the 9th Article of the Constitution in regard to the disposition of the money coming in from tines, penalties and forfeitures was changed so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to a county school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of be willing to toil for the beggarly com- the State; and all moneys which shall be dian scouts. pensation that European mechanics and paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of the State: Prorided, That the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The reasons for this change are plain It was seen that the present necessities of the State for money for school purposes were greater than they would probably ever be again, and therefore it was wiser to devote the whole of the fund arising from fines and forfeitures to educational purposes as fast as it came in than to go to work creating a permanent fund that could be practically available only to future generations. It was thought and wisely too, that situated as we were, it was about as much as we could do to take care of ourselves and leave posterity to look after itself. It was found from sad experience that under the old system the moneys received from fines and forfeitures were not paid into the State Treasury at all, but were irrevocably lost to the school fund both for the present and the future. This evil it was thought could be remedied by providing that all such moneys should remain in the several counties, and the whole amount, not the interest merely, but both principal and interest should be expended in the support and maintenance of the public schools in that county. I was thought that if this was done the county commissioners and school trustees would be more vigilant in seeing to it that clerks and magistrates made prompt and houest returns.

It was estimated that the money thus saved to the State and devoted to educational purposes would be the means of furnishing instruction every year to thousands and thousands more children of the State than were taught under the old system, thus benefiting both blacks and whites, and all good citizens-irrespective of race, color or previous condition-who wished their children to have the privi- from leges of an aducation, and who had the prosperity of the State at heart, were urged to consult both their interests and the find in several papers, (I was very busy good of the State by voting for the amendments containing the new provision above set forth. As is well known to every one Judge Kerr presiding. I have simply to the people responded to the appeals thus say that the report as published is in ma- made to them and ratified the amenduy respects untrue, and in other respects ments by an overwhelming majority, by such a majority indeed as was before unknown in the State. With us, we frankly Court. I offered the motion, upon the confess as we stated at the time, in the ground that the certiorari had been filed columns of another paper, one of the very two terms previous, and a motion based strongest reasons that moved us to design fore His Honor Judge Schenck, and Judge a Convention, was that the Constitution S. refused the motion, and no appeal from might be so changed as to permit the Judge Schenck's ruling having been pray- Legislature and the people of North Carolina to go forward untrammelled in the cause of education. Under the Canby

Justice's motion. I announced that the Constitution the work was a hopeless one. But changes in the Constitution for the was filed for a removal of the case to some better will do no good practically unless the better provisions are regarded, and it beginning to come in are well founded that the provision of the Constitution in regard to fines and forfeitures is not obeyheretofore, but he always forfeited his ed. It is said in some instances, not many we hope, that the moneys received from After the matter was decided, Judge fines and forfeitures have not been paid over to the county authorities, and in this connection we take occasion to commend sioners for Wake county in directing prosecution to be instituted against all persons failing to account properly for all funds of this character, and to express the hope that the example will be promptly followed in every county in the State. Let school committees and school trustees, and every body who feels an interest in The Fall Term Opens Aug. 29, 1877. promoting the efficiency of our school system feel that it is his duty to see to it that ted to the purpose prescribed by the Con-

We look upon this as an important matter, and beg that our cotemporaies of the press will call special attention thereto. We have entered upon a new era in the matter of education in North Carolina, and let us see to it that it shall prove a better one as well as a new one. But to make it a better one we must have Crampton's Imperial Soop is the Best. more money as well as better intentions, and this the prompt and full return of all moneys arising from fines and penalties and forfeitures into the hands of the proper county authorities will give us. If the press of the State shall do its duty fully in the premises, as we doubt not it will do it, our experience will prove that the benefits actually derived from the ratification of the amendments to the Consti-496.17, while the county of Craven during tution, in this regard at least, are to the full as great as it was predicted they

INDIAN FIGHTS.

Gen. Miles Tackle The Indians with Success - Several Chiefs Killed.

Washington, October 8 .- Gen. Miles telegraphs from Bear Paw, Oct. 3d, that he "surprised the Nez Perces' camp, capturing about 600 horses, mules and ponies. The engagement was severe. The Indiano last seventeen killed, including Looking Glass and Joseph's brother, and three other chiefs and forty wounded. Joseph gave me his solemn pledge yesterday that he would surrender, but did not. and they are evidently waiting for aid from other Indians. The Sionx are coming to their aid. They are closely invested in some deep ravines and kept under fire. To take them by assault would cost many lives. I may wear them out and eventually compel them to give up. They fight with more desperation than any Indians I ever met. Our killed are Capt. Erwin Hob, 7th Cavalry: 2d Lieutenant Biddle, 7th Cavalry; non-commissioned officers and privates wounded: Captains Maylor and Godfrey, first Lieutenant and Adjutant Baird and Lieutenant Romeyn, thirty-eight non-commissioned officers and privates and two In-Mrs. Breckenridge, of Shelby, N. Y.

her neighbors and friends, a few weeks ago, by presenting her liege lord with a ine boy-especially the old man, doubt-

Positively the Last Notice, All persons indebted to me, either by note r account, must call and settle by the 1st day f November, 1877. All failing to comply will, after that date, find the same in the hands of an officer for collection.

Business Notice.

All persons indebted to us by note of account, now due, are requested to settle at once. We will expect all who have Accounts or Mortgages payable Nov. 1st. to promptly comply with the terms agreed

No extention of time will be given, or further notice deemed necessary. JONES, GASKILL & CO.

Salisbury City Mills. The subscriber having sold the above, prop-

rty hereby gives notice to all persons having dains against him to present them for payment within the next ten days. Those indebted so him will please call and settle without delay as he wishes to close hi-

onnection with that business. He may be found at the National Hotel very day between the hours of 9 A. M., and P. M., for the purpose of meeting those with thom he may have unset led business. He would also embrare this opportunity to return his stacere thanks to the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country for their iberal patronage during the time of his opperating the mill,

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The Huntington, Pa., Monitor of April 5th

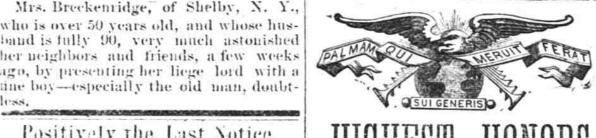
Grease, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands

1877, pronounces this soap the best in the market, as follows: Reader, we don't want you to suppose that his is an advertisement, and pass it over unheeded. Read it. We want to direct your at tention to the advertisement of "Crampton's Imperial Soap." Having used it in our office before done in this country. Address, for the last year, we can recommend it as the best quality of soap in use. It is a rare thing to get a soap that will thoroughly cleanse printg ink from the hands, as also from linen; but Crampton's laundry soap will do it, and we know whereof we speak. It is especially adapted for printers, painters, engineers and mahinist, and it will remove grease of all description from the hands as well as clothes, with little labor. For general household purposes it cannot be excelled.

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UNITED STATES GENTENNIAL World's Exposition, 1876

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with simplicity of action." (Signed by all the Judges.) The Mason and Hamin Organs at thus declared to rank first, not in one or two respects only, but in the SEV-ERAL REQUISITES of such instruments. ey, and Fits, Mental and Physical incapacity, &c., By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., autho uniformly been awarded the highest honors in competitions in America, there having Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience competitions. They were awarded highest been scarcely six exceptions in hundreds of honors and

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Jan av22 1876-tt.

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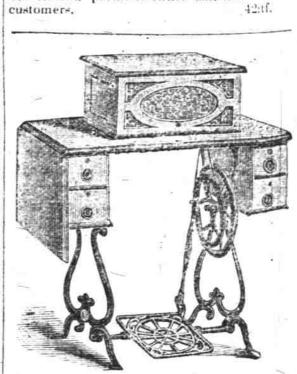
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