

ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.

The people will be called on this year to elect

Members to Congress. Members to the Legislature. A Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Three Superior Court Judges, one each from the seventh, eighth and ninth judicial districts.

The Chief Justice and Associates will be nominated by the State Convention. It is believed the people of the 7th will claim the right to nominate the candidate for Judge of this district.

In this particular locality JAMES E. KERR, Esq., has been spoken of as a gentleman eminently well qualified for Judge of this district, and those best acquainted with him as a lawyer and a man, will doubtless urge his claims. Personally, we believe he will do nothing himself to obtain the nomination. He belongs to the school which taught "let the office seek the man, and not the man the office," and notwithstanding he has often seen the maxim violated to gratify party favorites, and has learned by experience that there is little chance for those who stand by it, we apprehend he is too fixed in this good old doctrine to depart from it now. Yet his friends have made him work in every canvass for the last 35 years, and he did it gracefully, but there were always others more eager than he to receive the offices. If they ever expect to make amends on this score (and we think they ought), now is the time to do it; and it should be done unhesitatingly, and with due regard to the unquestionable merits of the man.

At the request of Hon. W. M. Robbins, the P. O. Department has ordered the establishment of a new Post Office at or near Dr. Luckey's to be called "Villa Franca;" and has also promised soon to put service on the newly authorized line from Rowan Mills to China Grove, through the country, via Millbridge and other points, thus better supplying mails to several populous and newspaper-reading neighborhoods of Rowan. We thank Maj. Robbins on our own part and in behalf of the citizens of Rowan, for the interest he has shown in the improvement of the mail facilities of our people. These and other recent mail arrangements, though inexpensive, will greatly contribute to the convenience of the people.

P. S. Maj. Robbins, with some of his colleagues, has also obtained a tri-weekly mail from Salisbury to Wadesboro, in place of the present semi-weekly.

The Eastern War.—It will be seen by the news reports in this paper that it is probable the Eastern war is not yet at an end. The nearest aspect of the whole matter is the part England, Austria and other European States seem disposed to play now that Russia, at immense cost, has conquered the Turks. Without firing a gun or spending a dollar, those States now step forward and claim the right to control the terms of the peace arrangement, or to share the results of Russia's victory. The civilized world ought to protest against such a preposterous claim. England's declared neutrality was all a sham and only equalled by the perfidy of her interference after the fighting was over.

State Convention.—The papers begin to talk of the next State Convention, and Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury have been mentioned as suitable points at which to hold it. The Raleigh News will not insist on its being held in that city, and it was held in Greensboro only four years ago. Salisbury is the best point. We have few aspirants here and not one of them indecently eager for an office. Salisbury is easily reached by Railroad both from the East and West, and the accommodations here equal to those at any other point in the State. We have two excellent Hotels and a generous public who will give delegates a cordial welcome.

A SWINDLER.

Holloway vs. Haydock.—We have a letter from Dr. Thos. Holloway, dated London, England, January 9th, confirming a report sent us by Messrs. Dauchy & Co., of N. Y., to the effect that J. Haydock, the man who represents himself as the U. S. agent for the Holloway Medicines, is a swindler and a scoundrel. He is a counterfeiter of the Holloway Medicines, palming off on the public worthless trash; and he is a swindler of the country newspaper press in engaging them to publish his advertisements and then refusing to pay for the same.

A Welcome Visitor.—We had a call on Saturday from Mr. A. MYERS, now of Norfolk, Va., formerly of this place. Mr. Myers has not been here before in 12 years. Many changes have taken place since he left us, but we are pleased to say Time has laid his hand lightly upon Mr. M. Just a little more grave, that's all. The Myers Bros. were the most enterprising and liberal merchants we had in their day at this place, and coupled with their intelligence, probity and positiveness, they were popular as business men. Mr. A. Myers is traveling just now as General Agent for the Masonic Mutual Life Assurance, of Norfolk, Va.

Loss of the Metropolis.—We publish in another column a thrilling account of the loss of the Steamer Metropolis and a large number of passengers. It is a sad, lamentable story.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN QUESTION.

Debate in the English Parliament on the Supplementary Vote—Fierce Debate in the French Assembly—Proposals of an Italian Alliance to Oppose Russian Aggrandizement—The Peace Protocol Signed and the War Ended.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In the House of Commons, Robt. Lane denied that the vote was necessary to strengthen the hands of the government. The whole object in calling Parliament together had been carefully concealed. The government felt that they had isolated the candidate, deprived it of the power to use its legitimate influence and resorted to the expedient of the money vote to bolster up their influence and authority.

Mr. Bourke, the under secretary for the foreign department, said if he were to speak without reserve he was sure there would not be a single opponent to the vote. Nobody could look at the map of Europe without recognizing that there was much truth in Mr. Layard's assertion that the Russian terms amounted to the destruction of Turkey's empire in Europe. It was obvious that this involved problems of the greatest magnitude. It rested with the decision of the House whether lasting peace should be secured or one made which would be productive of future wars.

The government asked for the vote not as a war measure, but to enable them to exert the influence of the country, not only on behalf of England, but of all Europe.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach trusted that the great Liberal party would not be led to paralyze the arm of England at a time when it was more than ever necessary that it should be ready to maintain the honor and interests of England and the freedom of Europe. The debate was adjourned to Monday.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 2.—In the Deputies a discussion of the validity of the action of the Conservative deputy gave rise to intense excitement, M. Gambetta and Rouher accusing each other of the responsibility of the disasters of France.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch says it is already decided that after signing the armistice, the conference shall meet in Vienna. Prince Gortschakoff has given the nature of the Russian assent thereto to the Austrian ambassador.

The Post announces in an official form that there is no positive intelligence of the signing of the basis of peace and armistice. There was, however, ground to believe that the terms would be signed to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The correspondent of the Times thinks the probability of a speedy peace is not increasing, as Russia insists on treating directly with the Porte, while the England and Austria resolutions amount to intervention.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says if Turkey were a civilized power, caring for the interests of all her subjects, the present occupation of her provinces might compel her to make peace, but as circumstances are otherwise, the conclusion of peace is hardly possible.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times' Vienna special says: "What has hitherto passed between England, Austria and Prussia is only preliminary to discussing in what way the interests of Europe in the Eastern question are to be taken into consideration, and in what manner the powers are to exert their legitimate influence on the settlement of the said question. Russia, it is true, has disclosed her readiness to discuss matters, but beyond this all is mere conjecture."

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—The Journal de Brussels of to-day announces that it has received a dispatch from Constantinople saying that an armistice was signed yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A special from Paris to the Pall Mall Gazette, says: "M. Gambetta declares that any engagements made at Kezaukik, modifying the treaty of '56, are null. The Russian conditions of '56, are null. The Russian conditions of M. Gambetta declare that except the demand for indemnity involve flagrant violence to that treaty, the French interests in the East, he considers, have hardly changed since '56. M. Gambetta insists that the war can only be terminated by a European congress."

A Rome special to Pall Mall Gazette, says: "The proposal of an Italian alliance with the powers which are opposed to Russian aggrandizement, but at the same time guaranteeing the freedom of Christian nationalities is most favorably entertained here. The Pope and Cardinal Simeoni, the pontifical secretary of state, have agreed as to the necessity of encouraging an alliance of Italy with England, France and Austria."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—Russia has accepted Austria's proposal of a conference for settling European questions resulting from the war. The place of the conference has not been determined upon, but it will probably be in one of the smaller States. The basis of the Russian peace conditions have been signed.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A telegram from Cairo announces that the Grand Vizier of Turkey has telegraphed to the Khedive that the protocol of the armistice are ready for signature. The Sultan telegraphed to the Czar accepting the peace conditions and asking the Czar to stop the advance of Russian troops. The Czar replied that he was about to give orders to that effect.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Reuter's telegram says the following dispatch has been received from Constantinople, January 31st, 4.30 p. m.: "The Czar has telegraphed the Sultan promising to grant an armistice."

Sever Pasha, foreign minister, and one of the plenipotentiaries telegraphed yesterday that the Russian Grand Duke

Nicholas was ready to sign the protocol of peace, the preliminaries to be under reserve of ulterior negotiations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31, 6.40 p. m.—The Grand Vizier in reply to Sever Pasha's dispatch, authorized him to sign the armistice and peace preliminaries. All military movements and all the emigration of Mussulmans have been stopped.

THE LOST METROPOLIS.

Thrilling Narrative by a Survivor.

(From the Norfolk Landmark, Feb. 2.)

Mr. Richard W. Brooks is a young gentleman a little above the medium height, with blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion and high cheek bones. He is modest in appearance, and, while giving all the information in his possession respecting the wreck and all its horrors, the particulars of the terrible tragedy were narrated with downright simplicity and evident truth.

Mr. Brooks was born in Philadelphia, is 23 years of age, residing at present in Germantown, Pa., about six miles from Philadelphia, where he has a wife and child living; was married in 1875; is a bricklayer by trade, having served an apprenticeship of four years with Messrs. Weatherstone & Kupp, his time expired in 1875. He has lately been in the employ of George Waterhouse; was out of employment when he learned that Messrs. P. and T. Collins, general railroad contractors of Philadelphia, were employing men to go to Brazil to work on tunnels, arches, &c., he called on them, solicited employment, and, satisfying them as to his ability as a workman, was taken on and made foreman of the gangs that started to Peru, Brazil.

From this we learn that the ill-fated vessel had not gone very many miles when it was discovered that the movements of her machinery produced a general jarring which made them anxious respecting her arrival at her point of destination, when it was learned that her seams were widening, and the water forcing its way into the ship, and that if she continued on her perilous voyage the combined efforts of passengers and crew could not save her from sinking forever out of existence and the precious lives of those on board from a watery grave, and it was determined to beach her.

JOY AT SIGHT OF LAND.

When the news was broken to the excited crowds who were swarming her fatigued decks, eagerly waiting to hear the probability of their fate, loud cheers arose from that immense throng and rang out above the howl of the fearful gale that was driving them on, on to that fatal beach on which but a few short weeks before had perished the Huron's gallant crew.

Land, to the Metropolis's unfortunates, seemed, from the joy beaming in their faces and the prolonged shouts that rent the air on the announcement of its discovery, a panacea for all their present ills, and could not have been more welcome to Columbus's yearning voyagers. Angry billows, madly surging and boiling, and breaking between them and it, to plunge into which was death to so many, seemed to enter not into their calculation. A leap into the water, a few bold strokes, and then their feet would again press the solid earth, and wife and little ones again clasped in their loving embrace.

This hope of safety accounts for the cheers with which the poor fellows had hailed the announcement of land, which, in their minds, was associated with safety.

This is the third time Mr. Brooks has been wrecked. In 1869, when quite a lad, he sailed as cabin-boy in the bark "Young Curio" from Philadelphia, and when off the coast of Australia an accident happened to the vessel which rendered her helpless; but, being almost within sight of shore, she succeeded in reaching it without material damage to crew or bark.

His second venture was in the steamer ship Precocious, bound from Philadelphia to Hong Kong—this time as a sailor before the mast, and it was on his return trip, having on board a cargo of teas, spices, &c., that the vessel was driven ashore in a gale in the China sea and completely wrecked, the crew barely escaping with their lives.

Continuing his statement, Mr. Brooks, in his own language, says: "We had only three women on board, one of whom was the wife of the chief engineer, the other the wife of a Mr. Harrison, the steward. The third one's name was not known."

I, together with 220 laborers and a crew of 27 men, all told, left Philadelphia, about 4 p. m., on Monday, January 25, and lay in the Delaware river until 9 a. m., Tuesday, January 29. At the breakwater we left the pilot, and Mr. Conley, clerk to Mr. Collins, who both wished us bon voyage. We then proceeded to sea and all, to use his own words, was joyful. When several miles out from the breakwater, at about 5 o'clock p. m., the First Mate (name unknown) found the ship had sprung a leak, and the men were immediately put to work throwing out coal to lighten the ship. After getting off from 50 to 75 tons, and being then unable to find the leak, Captain Ankers ordered all hands to put on life preservers as the ship was making water very fast and putting the fires out. On Thursday morning about 3 o'clock all hands were called to raise sail, and the ship was headed directly for the light-house, we supposed to be St. Charles light. At 7.30 p. m., about two hundred yards from the shore THE SHIP STRUCK.

The waves immediately commenced washing the decks from stem to stern, breaking in the weather side. We all stood this for about two hours, when one man (a fireman) started to swim ashore, also the first mate, after whom I followed. We managed to get ashore af-

ter a hard swim, landing about half a mile above the place where the ship struck; found no one on shore to afford us any assistance. After we three men reached the shore all were so weak as to be unable to hardly move. A boat with six men put off from the ship and succeeded in reaching the shore with all aboard. All nine of us then started up the beach, following the telegraph poles, in search of anyone to render us aid. The only living thing we saw was a cow, and she immediately ran away. We, however, followed her up till we got on a sand hill, from which we saw the light-house, and after running a mile through brush and briars in our bare feet, with nothing on but shirt and drawers, we came to the Currituck Light-house Club. Mr. William Jones, one of the employees, received us and told us to take off our clothes and he would give us dry ones; after doing which he immediately started a boy on horseback to the Light-house to inform the keeper of the wreck, and to send life-saving apparatus to the scene. After getting on dry clothes we proceeded to the wreck, accompanied by Mr. Jones and four men belonging to the Life-Saving Station, who carried ammunition and a mortar. We followed the beach and found it covered with bodies and portions of the wreck. Upon getting opposite the ship, the

MORTAR WAS PLACED IN POSITION

and a line was thrown over the topsail of the vessel. The under current was so strong, however, that it snapped the lines. They again fired two more lines towards the ship, but failed to hit it. These three shots exhausted all the ammunition, and the men, finding it useless to expect any help, commenced trying to swim ashore. We fourteen men on shore then formed a chain and advanced in the water to aid our unfortunate shipmates. Of the first five who tried to swim ashore we saved four. The men then commenced leaving the ship one and two at a time, until 26 men were saved by us.

About 12 o'clock Thursday, the ship commenced breaking to pieces rapidly. At that time all that was left of the hurricane deck over the saloon, with us, I could judge, one hundred and fifty men holding on the rigging. I then left the beach and went to the club-house, picking up a suit of clothes on the way, which I put on to save myself from unnecessary exposure, although they were very wet. I then took the boat with Mr. Jones and went over to his neighbor, Mr. N. H. Hampton, where I got my supper and staid all night.

A FEW ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The following memorandum of facts speaks for itself in her condemnation: "The Metropolis was chartered in New York sometime in November, to run between Norfolk and Wilmington. She left New York December 24 and reached here on the 4th, over 56 hours, in a disabled condition, arriving in Portsmouth in tow of the Government tug Plata, leaking badly, the water being several inches in her engine room, and her bilge pumps constantly working to keep her afloat. Her boiler was out of order and had to be patched.

The charter was refused as she was not considered in condition to be able to move light freight.

When it was announced that this ship had been chartered to carry the workmen to Brazil, one of our railroad officials received the following telegram, Jan. 30: "The papers of the congregation are respectfully solicited showing how those who knew the condition of the steamer felt as regards her wretched condition."

The state of Mr. Brooks shows what a dead-fall the vessel was.

Captain Fresh and second officer Purder, and chief engineer, are among the saved from the Metropolis.

We are glad to see that Dr. C. L. Hamter, has at length, presented to the public the volume of Sketches of Western North Carolina, which was announced as in the course of preparation some time ago. It is a great addition to Carver's Life of Caldwell, Wheeler's, and Foot's Sketches. We hail with pleasure, all such efforts on the part of those who have leisure, and a disposition; who are in circumstances favorable to historical investigations. Who gather up and preserve the traditions and neighborhood conversation that remains floating on the surface of society, but over which the wave of oblivion will soon roll, and hide forever. Dr. H. has made not only a very readable, but a delightful book. With a vigorous clear style, he has shown great industry and research in collecting his materials. Descended from some of the actors in the scenes he describes; married into connection with others—having lived to a good old age surrounded with localities of great historic interest and renown—having attained great proficiency in several departments of natural science—with a taste for such enquiries, we were prepared for a rich treat, and have not been disappointed. It is his object to preserve and extend a knowledge of the character and services of men who labored and made sacrifices for the benefit of the country in the time of her need, and the honor of her peril. There are a few defects in the printing, arising from the distance of the press from the author—many minor incidents might have been added—there are many questions left unanswered—but we commend the book to those interested in the history of North Carolina; and hope that the Historical Society of North Carolina, and the Mecklenburg Historical Society, of which he is a member, may bring out in due time many such volumes.

The State Society of Wisconsin in 1876 put forth for 1873-76 a volume of nearly 500 pages, which as they say, "will prove a treat to the lovers of their primitive history"—and this is their 7th volume. Dr. H.'s Sketches contain 357 pages. It

may be had by addressing the author at Lowesville, Lincoln county, N. C., and enclosing \$1.50 in orders on Charlotte, P. O. Orders or Registered Letters, postage paid. E. F. R.

Major J. A. Byrne, a prominent citizen of Wilmington while out duck hunting, Jan. 29th, accidentally shot and killed himself. He had his gun in his left hand, one barrel of which was cocked, and while inattentive to the gun, that barrel went off. The charge entered his side below the ribs and ranged upward in his body. He died next day, universally regretted.

Meeting at Atlanta, Jan. 25, declaring in favor of the Silver Bill, and denouncing the course of her Senator, B. H. Hill.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877. MR. H. H. STEVENS, Dear Sir.—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they could not cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I would do anything to be made of VEGETINE; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it, it is a blessing for health. Mrs. C. R. RABE, 635 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. H. STEVENS.—In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I commenced its use. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits; its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE to my most unqualified friends, and to give it to myself, and I have never regretted my recommendation, and restoring the wasted system to its normal life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

H. R. STEVENS.—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for scrofula or Cancerous tumors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be exceeded, and as a blood purifier and specific medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DUNMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir.—What one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and I would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours, P. L. PITTSFORD, Care of Dr. C. M. Peck & Co., 200 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

SOUTH BRITAIN, ME., JAN. 12, 1878. H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir.—I have had occasion to use your VEGETINE in my family for several years, and think that for scrofula or Cancerous tumors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be exceeded, and as a blood purifier and specific medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DUNMORE, 19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

A Fresh Supply of Garden Seeds.

A great fall in Garden Seed. Twenty five cents will buy 8 papers of fresh assorted Garden Seeds at ENNIS'S DRUG STORE.

LIQUID FLOWERS!

The Great French Invention. Taught perfectly in one hour.

The proprietor guarantees by the use of this wonderful invention to instruct any person to make flowers equal to the specimen, and before payment is required. Terms, \$5, including a complete set of tools.

All are invited to call at Room No. 5, in the Hayden House and witness the process of making the flowers.

THAT LITTLE SHOP

AROUND THE CORNER To the Public, GREETING: JULIAN & FRALEY Present compliments to the public and desire to call renewed attention to their efforts to be useful as

GABINET MAKERS AND CARPENTERS.

Their prices are as low as it is possible to make them, and their work not inferior to any. They fill orders in two departments, and have so far given satisfaction. They have extended their facilities recently, and are encouraged to hope for increased demands. Their ready-made stock in hand comprises a general assortment of home furniture—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Clothes Presses, Lounges, Racks, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cupboards and China Presses, Candle Stands, Tin Safes, Desks, Tables, Washstands, Chairs, &c. They also keep an assortment of

COFFINS

of walnut, pine and poplar, from \$3 upward. Also, Window Sashes. They fill orders without vexatious delays. Will contract for carpenter's work and warrant satisfaction. Will take good lumber and country produce in exchange for furniture.—Shop nearly opposite Watchman office. JULIAN & FRALEY.



NEW LIVERY STABLE ON LEE STREET.

Complete in all its Details.

CRAWFORD & HOLMES

Come forward with ample facilities to accommodate regular and transient customers. They have splendid stock—horses and vehicles—for pleasure or business rides. Can furnish any outfit required. Will send travellers on their way to any point. Will board and groom horses by the day, week, month or year. Will fill orders for boarding. Will buy and sell horses. Invite Drivers to come to the best and cheapest stand. They propose better services for less money than ever before given. Will buy grain and provender. And as they are in for a lively business they say to all—Come and try us.

JAS. R. CRAWFORD, CHAS. HOLMES.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

DAVIE COUNTY—Justice's Court. William Orrinder vs. Attachments, against Car Foster. Seventy-two \$80-160 dollars due by account. Warrant of Attachment returned before H. E. Robertson, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Davie county, at his office on the 9th day of February, 1878, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer to complaint. (1344) Plaintiff.

EDUCATION FOR THE POOR.

Through the kindness of a nameless Friend, I have control of a "Loan Fund" for the benefit of worthy poor young ladies who earnestly desire a thorough education. I would gladly intrust full particulars to any young lady applying therefor in her own handwriting. (142.) S. LANIER, Proprietor, W. F. C.

Williamston Female College.

At a very small present outlay, and pay the rest of her expenses after they shall have earned the money. On receiving a stamp for return postage, I will gladly intrust full particulars to any young lady applying therefor in her own handwriting. (142.) S. LANIER, Proprietor, W. F. C.

SALE!

I will sell at a great sacrifice the following articles: Fine Shot Gun. Rifle. Patent Circular Saw with Boring Attachments. Iron Lathe, five and a half ft. Shears, 16 inch Swing. Steam Engine 1-5 Horse Power. Fire Extinguisher. Large Screw Press. Magneto-Electro Machine. Pump or Fountain. Set Timers Tools. Large Ribbed Stamp. Stencil Dies and Material. Rolling Mill for Gold, Silver and Brass. One Mill, and one Brass Alto Horn. One Snare Drum. Music Stands. Knitting Machine. Three Stands of Bees in the Buckeye Bee Hives. New "Peter Wright" Anvil. Queen's Patent Portable Forge. And many other things. I also offer Fine Acorn Cook Stoves at cost.

You want to buy cheap, you must come very soon. L. V. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C. 11-7.

\$3.500 Insurance for 25 Cts.

J. Allen Brown is now representing in his agency the "Knickerbocker Casualty Insurance Co." Insuring against all kinds of accidents—by land or sea. Issues policies monthly, and at most favorable rates, call at his office for further particulars. W. O. Shelburn at the Boyden House, is his authorized agent, from whom the traveling public or others can secure day tickets at all hours. 12-14.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

STATESVILLE, N. C., S. M. LANIER, Proprietor. 45-11. Servants Polite and Attentive.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Davidson Record.

The Davidson Record, well known to the people of Davidson county as their campaign paper of 1876, is designed to meet a public want of the business men and of the interests of the county. The time has come when almost every county finds it indispensable to have a public journal of its own to represent its interests in the various affairs of business, local and general. There is no county in the State that has not been greatly benefited by a journal within its bounds especially devoted to the promotion of the local interests of the community. Such a paper appeals very strongly to the patriotism and pride of the section it serves; and every citizen should give it his countenance and support if liberally, as a means of increasing its usefulness and extending its influence at home and abroad. The stronger it becomes the more beneficial it will prove; and as the money required for its support is far less than the knowledge every citizen to be the best investment any county can make.

The Record will of necessity take part in the politics of the county. It is the duty of every man to keep himself well informed in respect to public affairs, and to take a decided and manly part therein. It is especially the duty of the editor of a newspaper faithfully to investigate all questions of public concern, and give to his readers the facts of the same. The undersigned pledges himself to be true in this regard. He will not knowingly deceive his readers for the sake of party or anything else; but by laying before them the facts, as he may enable to obtain them, will endeavor to aid all to act wisely for the general good. As political matters now stand, his personal convictions are most decidedly in accord with the views and feelings of the Democratic Conservative party. He believes that the efforts of this party to reform the Government, to drive out tyrants and corrupt officials, to place the civil liberty that we now enjoy. He regards that great victory as second only to that gained by the fathers of 1776. The danger was imminent, the constant tendency fatal, but the courage, wisdom and devotion of the Conservative party proved itself equal to the occasion, and gloriously rescued the imperiled liberties of the people. While that party shall continue more pure and truly patriotic than any other, he intends to be fully identified with it.

But the main design of The Record is to serve the county of Davidson in all the ways it may be possible to advance her interests and promote the welfare of her people. And to this end he is determined to make his paper the most useful and interesting to his readers in any place in the State. The first number will appear about the first week in January, 1878.

The paper will be published weekly at \$1 a year in advance. It will be small, but neatly printed on new type; and the proprietor hopes to make it up in quality what it may be lacking in size. The first number will appear about the first week in January, 1878.

Very respectfully, C. H. BRUNER.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Mortgage and Deed in Trust executed by J. M. Suther to R. F. Simonton, as executor of David Waddell, dec'd, and recorded in the Register's office of Rowan county, in book No. 47, page 544, I shall on Wednesday, the 20th of February, 1878, sell for cash, on the premises, a Tract of Land, situated in Rowan county, on Third Creek, adjoining the lands of Burke and others, and on the W. N. C. R. R., bounded as follows: beginning on the East side of the Rail Road, thence with Kerr's Line, N. 6° W. 234 poles to a rock, formerly a span-shack head, the agreed corner on Kerr's old line, thence W. 21° S. 153 poles to a pole, the corner, N. E. corner, thence S. 5° E. 108 poles to the Rail Road, thence with said R. R. to the beginning, containing 160 acres or less, being the tract of land on which said J. M. Suther lived and kept on hand ready-made work, and stock equal to any special order.

Repairing neatly and promptly done at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Prices to suit the Times. Cash orders by mail promptly filled. 15-30. W. M. EAGLE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF JONES, GASKILL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will now be conducted by JONES & GASKILL. All accounts, notes, &c., held by the old firm must be settled at once. H. M. JONES, J. D. GASKILL, M. L. HOLMES, Jan. 1st, 1878.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

FOR BRUISES OF LIVER STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, PAIN IN THE BACK, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS. DR. SANFORD'S ADDRESS: DR.