not be foreseen, or, if foreseen, could not have been avoided or diminished? He would be a bold man who would make that assertion. For, although no government ever was, or ever will be, omnicient and omnipotent, although disasters have happened that no rulers, however wise, could have foreseen or averted; yet the disasters of which I am speaking are not of that character, and might have been foreseen and, to a great extent, prevented. It is but justice, then, to say to our Republican rulers, you have had every opportunity to do good and avert evil, and you have failed to do either. You have had opportunities such as no other party ever enjoyed, to benefit your country, and you have, by want of intelligence or virtue, or both, brought it to the verge of ruin. It is time, high time, that you surrendered the reins of the government.

1. And now, fellow-citizens, as pertinent to this topic, let me call your attention to some particulars. It is not uncommon to hear asserted that there has been no contraction of the currency and it is but a few months since the chairman of the finance committee of the Senate asserted that the charge of contraction was simply "a contraction of the truth." But what is the truth? I shall not go into the disputed question of what, for practical purposes, constituted our currency at the end of the war and for several years afterward. I shall confine myself to the three years and a half that have elapsed since the passage of the resumption act, January 14, 1875, and to what is undeniably currency, namely, greenbacks and national bank notes.

Now, on January 14, 1875, there were outstanding:

Of greenbacks, in round numbers	$382,000,000
On June 1, 1878	346,681,016
Decrease	35,328,984
On January 14, 1875, there were outstanding:	
Of National Bank Notes	$351,861,450
On June 1, 1878	322,515,655
Decrease	29,305,485

So that, since the passage of the resumption act, the decrease in greenbacks and bank notes—35,328,984 plus 29,305,485—has produced a contraction of $64,634,469. If to this be added the $11,550,903 of greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury for the redemption of bank notes, and which are, consequently, withdrawn from circulation, the contraction amounts to over 76,000,000 dollars, being at the rate of over one million eight hundred thousand dollars per month.

But, say the advocates of the Resumption Act, this contraction was necessary in order to resume specie payment on January 1, 1879. Now, fellow-citizens, it is one thing to begin specie payment, and it is quite another thing to maintain it. It is quite probable that the Secretary of the Treasury can begin to pay specie for greenbacks on January 1, 1879, and that most, if not all, of the banks can begin to pay specie or greenbacks at the same time; but the great question remains, could such specie payment be maintained? If it could not, why should the people be ground between the upper and the nether millstone in order to begin specie payment somewhat earlier than the condition of the country would insure its continuance? On this question, the following facts are of value:

Great Britain and France are pre-eminently the hard-money countries of Christendom. The former has, in coin and bullion, about three dollars for every dollar of her paper money. Of course, she can maintain specie payments; at least so long as she avoids war. France has more metallic than paper money, and, when at peace, can easily maintain specie payment. But the United States have, at least, three dollars in paper for every dollar in coin, and even a little war, or a change in the balance of trade, might, so long as that disproportion exists, make shipwreck of their pretended specie payment. According to the best information I can obtain, the product of our mines is likely to fall off. It is probable that the maximum product has been reached, and that unless new and valuable mines be discovered, there will henceforth be a steady decrease of production; but, nevertheless, if the balance of trade should continue in our favor, the influx of gold and silver, together with the product of the mines, would enable us to begin and maintain specie payments quite as soon as justice to the debtor class would permit. If this be true, why resort to forced resumption? Why crush the unfortunate in order to anticipate, by a comparatively brief period, an advent that would come naturally and unattended with severe distress?

2. I now turn to another topic, the expenditures of the Government, to which too little attention has been paid. I propose to compare Democratic expenditure with Republican expenditure, in order that all may judge which of the two parties is the better entitled to praise for honest and economical government; or, to put it in another form, which party ought to be condemned for dishonest and wasteful extravagance.

The last fiscal year of Democratic administration was that ending June 30, 1860. The ordinary expenses of the government for that year, exclusive of pensions and interest on public debt were $53,955,952.

These expenses stated in detail, were (omitting cents):

War Department	16,472,202
Navy "	11,514,649
Indian "	2,991,121
Miscellaneous or civil	27,977,978

Now compare these expenditures with those of the last year in which the Republican party had unlimited control, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The ordinary expenses of the government for that year (exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt) were $142,073,632; being $83,117,682 in excess of the last year of Democratic administration; or, in other words, the Republican expenditures were nearly two and a half times as great as the Democratic expenditures. But it may be said that our population was much greater in 1875 than it was in 1860, and that this accounts for the increased expenses of government. This explanation will not suffice: The population in 1860 was 31,443,321, and the expenditures were at the rate of $1.87½ per capita. In 1875 the population, as nearly as it can be estimated, was 43,000,000, and the expenditures were at the rate of $3.30 per capita.

Again, it may be said, that the increase of expenses grow out of the war. This explanation will not answer. In the figures I have given and those I shall hereafter give, I exclude the expenditures occasioned by the war, namely pensions, the public debt and the interest thereon; and confine my comparison to the ordinary expenses of government; namely, the cost of the War, Navy, Indian and Civil departments in time of peace. The increase in these departments is shown in detail in the following table:

	1860.	1875.
War Department	16,472,202	41,120,645
Navy	11,514,649	21,497,626
Indian	2,991,121	8,384,656
Miscellan'us or civil	27,977,978	71,179,702

INCREASE.

War Department	24,648,443
Navy	9,982,977
Indian	5,393,535
Miscellaneous or civil	43,002,724
Total	83,117,679

But it may be said that the comparison should not be of a single year with a single year, because special circumstances might make such a comparison unfair; still that the only fair mode is to compare a period of several years with a like period. Very well; let us see the result of such a comparison. Let us take a period of seven years of Democratic administration and compare it with a like period of Republican administration, both periods being years of profound peace. Let us take the seven fiscal years commencing July 1, 1853, and ending June 30, 1860, when the Democracy were in power, and compare them with the seven fiscal years commencing July 1, 1868 (three years after the close of the war,) and ending June 30, 1875, when the Republicans had unlimited control; and what is the result? The following tables show it:

July 1, 1853 to June 30, 1860, seven years:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS

Fiscal years ending June 30:	
1854	50,731,833
1855	54,838,585
1856	65,376,298
1857	64,730,763
1858	71,110,669
1859	65,133,728
1860	58,955,952
	$430,880,858

Average annual expenditure, $61,554,409.

Expenditure, per capita, $1.54.

July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1875 seven years.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, LESS PENSIONS.

Fiscal years ending June 30:	
1869	162,019,733
1870	136,081,305
1871	123,139,933
1872	124,668,454
1873	151,129,210
1874	165,080,571
1875	142,073,632
	$1,004,192,838

Average annual expenditure, $143,456,119.

Expenditure, per capita, $2.45.

All these figures are derived from official sources, and it appears by them that the average annual ordinary expenses of the government in seven years of Democratic rule were $61,554,409, while the like average annual expenses in seven years of Republican rule were $143,456,119, being an average annual excess under Republican administration of $81,901,710.

And this excess cannot be explained by the increase of population, for the expense per capita in the seven Republican years was $2.45, while in the seven Democratic years it was only $1.54.

Nor can it be explained as necessarily resulting from the war, for, as I have said, I have excluded from the comparison expenses caused by it, namely, pensions, public debt and interest thereon; and the first of the seven Republican years I have taken was the third year after the war.

Of the corruption that has brought disgrace upon the Republic and furnished the advocates of despotism, the world over, with arguments against popular government, it is not necessary for me to speak in detail. Unfortunately for the credit of the nation, the instances are so notorious that a bare reference to them brings forth a picture from which the mind turns with loathing and indignation. The Credit Mobilier, the Pacific Mail the Belknap trial, the villainies of the Custom house, the straw bids of the Post-office, the Indian and Whiskey rings, and the long list of defaulters in every department have become matters of history, and attest too clearly for controversy the need of reform. But no substantial reform, you may rest assured, will take place so long as Republican rule shall prevail. The evil is too deep-seated to be reached by anything short of an entire change of administration.

4. But, fellow citizens, there is one great drama of fraud, one huge, black spot upon the national escutcheon, that cannot be passed by with a mere allusion. The seat of the Chief Magistrate—that seat that in times past has been and at all times should be an emblem of purity and honor—is occupied by a man who was never elected to it, and whose elevation was accomplished by the grossest frauds and boldest usurpations that ever disgraced the history of a free people. I have no time to-day to go into a detailed statement of these frauds and usurpations. I have no time to show you how the returning board of Florida, in plain violation of the law of the State, in equally plain violation of the solemn decision of the highest court in the State, threw out a sufficient number of Democratic ballots to give the vote of the State to the Hayes electors, instead of to the Tilden electors, who had been chosen by the people. Nor how, in like manner, the returning board of Louisiana threw out from six to eight thousand votes given to the Tilden electors, thereby disfranchising the people of whole precincts and counties, and completely reversing the vote of the State. Nor how, by a vote of eight to seven in the Electoral Commission, all inquiry into these frauds and usurpations was precluded, and the doctrine solemnly announced and acted upon that no matter by what frauds, no matter by what illegalities, no matter by what usurpations a returning or canvassing board may defeat the will of the people, the wrong is remediless, the Constitution is powerless, the people are helpless, and usurpation must triumph and prevail.

These, fellow citizens, are now all matters of history; but although the erroneous decision by which Congress counted in Hayes and Wheeler may not be reversible, that fact only makes it the more incumbent upon the people to condemn the decision and the means by which it was brought about. If such an usurpation can pass without a rebuke, it will soon be in vain to talk of constitutional modes and honest elections. If the will of the people can with impunity, be overthrown by obscure and corrupt returning boards, and there is no remedy for the wrong; it will soon be the voice of such board and not the voice of the people that will make your presidents. And how long, I pray you could your government stand under such a system, or what claim would it have to be called a government of the people. My friends, if the people ever condone this great sin, and if they ever pardon the guilty men who perpetrated it—and nearly every one of whom has been rewarded by office under the administration—the most sanguine advocate of popular government will have reason to hang his head in shame, and doubt the possibility of its success. Yes, my fellow citizens, the very existence of popular government, the question whether it is possible to maintain it, and to maintain it in purity, is now on trial before you. As you love the institutions bequeathed to you by the fathers, as you reverence the Constitution and value your freedom, as you esteem virtue and detest all wickedness, you are bound in no uncertain tones to manifest your abhorrence of the great usurpation.

5. Another great topic remains to be considered, and when I shall have offered some brief observations upon it my task will be done. Fellow citizens, nothing in politics seems more certain to me than the Republican leaders rest their hopes of a prolongation of their power upon the success that may attend a studied and energetic effort on their part to excite and perpetuate sectional feeling. And nothing seems to me more unwarranted, unpatriotic and detestable than this scheme. The South has frankly and manfully accepted the result of war; that, waiving all questions as to the mode of their adoption, no voice is raised against the binding force of the Constitutional Amendments; that every law passed by a Radical Congress, however doubtful its constitutionality or manifest its injustice and impolicy, is nevertheless obeyed; that a desire for harmony and peace and a determination to aid in the preservation of the Union, are unmistakably and plainly the dominant sentiments of the Southern people. All this is not enough to deter the Republican managers from resorting to all the weapons in the arsenal of the demagogue, by which sectional hatred can be aroused and perpetuated, and a solid North thereby created to rule with a rod of iron a pro trate South. It is thirteen years since the close of the war, thirteen years since a hand was raised or a word was spoken against the preservation of the Union, and yet articles are now written and speeches are now made by men, prominent in the Republican party, the bitterness of which is scarcely paralleled by anything that was written or said when war was flagrant and the Union was in danger.

Fellow citizens, nothing more unjust, nothing more unpatriotic, nothing more injurious to the peace, welfare, and prosperity of the Republic, nothing more clearly demonstrative of the necessity for a change of rulers and the inauguration of an era of justice and fraternity, than is afforded by these facts, can be imagined. Do you wish the Union preserved? Then support those who would bind it together by the ties of fraternal feeling and common interest, as well as by constitutions and laws. Do you revere justice and advocate equality of rights? Then support the party on whose banner "Justice and Equality" are indelibly inscribed. Do you wish to see the country strong and prosperous? Then support the policy that, shedding its benign influence upon every part, gives irresistible strength and universal well-being to the whole.

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878.

The cashier of the Pullman Palace Car Company, C. W. Angell, is published by the Chicago papers as a defaulter to the amount of $120,000. He has run away.

W. F. Henderson has announced himself an independent candidate for Congress in Scales District, on the "National platform." A. W. Tourgee is the regular republican candidate.

Hon. A. M. Scales was unanimously renominated for Congress on the first ballot at the District Convention in Greensboro' on the 15th inst.

How did it happen that the Congressional Convention in the 7th District was held from four to six weeks earlier than the conventions in the other Districts of the State!

If "Civis," of the Charlotte *Observer*, Aug. 20, will write over his own proper signature, we may answer him. The *Observer* will please copy this notice. By the way does the *Observer* endorse the "Civis" article?

Three hundred illicit distillers in South Carolina have given themselves up and plead guilty. Judgment against them is suspended upon their good behaviour.

There has recently been found at the "Sam. Christian mine" in Montgomery county, a lump of gold weighing 25 pounds, estimated to be worth $6,000.

Some of the finest specimens of gold in the native state ever exhibited in this town were brought here some years ago by Mr. Christian himself from the same mine. Among them was one weighing seven pounds, almost pure gold. He had several others of less weight, but all were large and very beautiful.

Death of Henry Wheeler.—The announcement of the sudden death of this gentleman, in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th inst., was read with sorrow by his acquaintances in this his native place. He was well known and highly esteemed by a large number of our citizens for his consistent life and social; generous qualities. He died of apoplexy in half an hour after the attack, which came on about 6 o'clock in the morning while he was taking his usual bath. His brother, W. H. Wheeler of, Salem, was summoned by telegraph and went on immediately. A correspondent of the Raleigh *Observer* speaks of the deceased as follows:

Capt. Wheeler was about thirty-six years of age. He was genial, affable, whole-souled and chivalrous, a noble specimen of that highest type of manhood—the Southern gentleman. His place of business, at 437 Market street; was the chief rendezvous of resident and visiting North Carolinians:

Ineligibles.—It turns out that no less than *four* ineligible candidates were elected to the General Assembly in the late election. We came very near electing Mr. Fleming to the Commons from this county, and if we had done so, he would have made the *fifth* case of ineligibles. He is a County Commissioner, and under the provisions of the present Constitution he could not hold his seat: It is remarkable that the wise men of so many counties in the State overlooked the plain letter of the law in this case.

It has been suggested by a portion of the press that these ineligibles should promptly resign and so create the necessity for a new election to be ordered by the Governor. An apparently intelligent writer from Glen Alpine Springs to the Raleigh *Observer*, disfavors this course, for says he: "It is highly improbable that the General Assembly will declare vacant the seats of any of its members on account of their alleged "ineligibility," unless the disability exists at the time of their qualification. Penal and disabling laws of this sort are rarely ever enforced, unless with a view to gain some partisan advantage. But the members elect to the Legislature of 1878 and 1879 now hold no offices which they can "resign." They may refuse to qualify, and thereby decline to accept the offices to which they have been elected, but they cannot resign until after they have qualified."

The Hon. A. G. Thurman, whose able speech on the finances of the country we publish in this week's paper, has indicated the purpose of visiting the North Carolina State Fair this fall. Mr. Thurman is one of the ablest men in the country, and if he shall deliver an address at the State Fair, as is expected, it will doubtless attract many visitors. We invite the reader's careful attention to the speech referred to. Mr. Thurman is a "green back" man as against "national bank bills," and in a very forcible manner shows the reasons for his preference. The reader not well acquainted with financial affairs will be instructed by this speech more than by any other document of no greater length yet presented to the public. He will also be struck with the broad and liberal views of this Ohio Senator in respect to the South; not because it is the South, but because, it is a part and parcel of the whole country, whose interest must be conserved in order to secure general prosperity. We trust all will read it.

THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL

The present condition of this District is the subject of chagrin and mortification to all good Democrats in it. How it came into this unfavorable condition is pretty well understood by the people of the District. The causes go back of the Wilkesboro Convention in which body they culminated in the nomination of Major Armfield, under circumstances which proved unsatisfactory to a large body of the Democratic voters of the District. Surry county in public meeting assembled denounced it as an insult. The nomination was received coolly everywhere, so far as we have learned. In this county men openly denounced it as soon as it was promulgated, and this denunciation has gone on ever since. The dissatisfaction so far from subsiding has seemed to increase; and when Wm. H. Crawford began to talk of running as a candidate against Maj. Armfield, clubs on the streets here indulged a heaty laugh, and began to talk of his chances. Judging the condition of the public mind by what they knew, and by their own feelings, no doubt, men very quickly arrived at the conclusion that Crawford could carry the county, some thought by from one to two thousand majority. This will illustrate the condition of the public mind here. It is not the result of any effort of any one man in the community, nor of any half dozen or more men; but it came spontaneously from causes connected with the situation. No body could control it—no body tried to control it.

Now to what extent this feeling prevails in other parts of the District we are not informed. We have not written a letter nor received one on the subject from any county in the District. But the air is loaded with rumors, and if we were to credit them we would say the same feeling exists to a large extent in Wilkes, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Surry and Ashe. We have seen a private letter from Wilkes which says Crawford will carry that county by 500 majority. Here is a considerable volume of smoke, but there is always some fire where there is smoke. So it would seem there is "something in it" so far as Wilkes in concerned. Surry will be very apt to show her indignation in a similar direction. What the other counties will do is not so evident.

Now, what are we to do about it? If the people are laboring under some grand misapprehension of the subject which constrains them to reject the Wilkesboro' nominee, then those who can should relieve them. Maj. Armfield addressed several assemblies in this county during the recent canvass and sought to do this, but with no apparent success so far as our people are concerned.

The candidacy of Mr. H. H. Helper, of Davie, is not likely to attract much attention. He cannot carry the republican vote and will not get the support of many democrats. He wants an office because he is better qualified for office duties than for anything else. We wish he had one, but in this race he will be in no body's way. If Dr. J. G. Ramsay shall announce himself, as rumor says he will, Mr. Helper will probably retire from the field; for he would then be reduced to the chances of getting a few votes from personal friends and a very few from republicans: Dr. Ramsay's standing in the party would give him greatly the advantage, and it would be a waste of time and effort on Mr. Helper's part to go through the canvass. And if Dr. Ramsay shall become a candidate Mr. Crawford has declared that he will retire and leave the field rather than jeopardise Democratic prospects.

This then, is the prospective situation, and we suppose will be satisfactory to Mr. Armfield's friends by relieving the canvass of complications and bringing up a square issue between the Democratic and Republican parties. It remains to be seen whether Mr. A. can harmonize discordant elements to the extent of a safe victory. We think it is a question of sufficient importance to engage the earnest and prompt attention of democrats in all parts of the district so as to employ the necessary means to secure the ground we hold.

Asheville *Citizen*: We learn from one of our merchants, who went to Richmond on the recent great merchants' excursion to that city, that a vote for United States Senator was polled on the train, and out of 600 Hon. Z. B. Vance received 500.

Col. Baker, of Texas, Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, says there are only four new things on exhibition—the phonograph, telephone, microphone, from the United States, and a swimming doll-baby, a French invention.

The New York dry goods market was thus reported on Saturday last:

"Business fair, with package houses, and jobbing trade steadily improving; cotton goods firmly held by agents; prints in steady request; ginghams and dress goods doing fairly; wool flannels in fair demand, but men's wear woollens moving slowly; foreign goods rather more active."

VEGETINE

I will try Vegetine.

He Did,

AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb 16, 1877.

MR H R STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg. It soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly. I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover; I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice, it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing tumors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine, I took fourteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours,

F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1844. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as Salt-rheum, ring-worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS, June 11.

MR STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the world; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do scarcely think my life saved, and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

Is better than any

MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec, 1877.

I have used H R Stevens' Vegetine, and I like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplishes more good than all other medicine I have taken.

THOS. LYNE,
Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

Recommended by

M. D.'s.

H R STEVENS:

Dear Sir, I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D.,
Hamilton, Ind.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Mortgage Sale!

Pursuant to the terms of a Mortgage given to W. G. Thompson, by Jacob Spry and his wife Ann Maria, dated the 18th day of August, 1875, to end 18th day of August, 1878, for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt of One Hundred Dollars at 8 per cent. interest, to the said W. G. Thompson, I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Mocksville, N. C., on Saturday 14th September, a Tract of Land in Davie county, to satisfy said Mortgage. The metes and boundaries of said tract will be given at time of sale. WM. G. THOMPSON.

44:3t pd

TO CONTRACTORS:

PROPOSALS will be received until September the 21st, 1878 for Macadamizing that portion of Main street lying between Innis and Fisher Streets in the Town of Salisbury. Information as to the character of the work may be had by calling on the undersigned at Meroneys & Rogers' store. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Aug. 21, 1878. B. F. ROGERS, C B.C.

44: 4t.

WOODLAND ACADEMY.

We are glad to announce to the friends and patrons of Woodland Academy, that it will be re-opened on the last Monday in August, 1878. For particulars apply to

THOS. LACY, Principal,
43:1m. Wood Leaf, N. C.

Valuable Land for Sale!

I offer for sale Two Tracts of Land situated on Back Creek, about 12 miles west of Salisbury, known as the Stansill lands, adjoining N. H. Hall, J. T. Ray, J. C. Gillespie and others, containing One Hundred Acres each. I will sell separately or together as the purchaser may desire.

Terms reasonable. For further information call on or address me at Mill Bridge, Rowan County, N. C. J. S. McCUBBINS, Agt.

Mill Bridge, N. C., July 12, 1878.

39: 2m.

DAWSON & CO.,

CAROLINA REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We buy and sell all kinds of Real Estate on commission. Have agents North working up emigration for this section. We advertise more extensively than any other agency in the country, so that our chances for selling lands are superior to any other agency. We make no charge if no sale is made. We solicit correspondence with those having real estate to sell. We want a number of farms now to fill orders. Agents wanted in every county. Send for our advertising paper "The Southland."

DAWSON & CO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

We are State Agents for Horace Waters & Sons celebrated Pianos and Organs. The best instrument in the world for the money. Fully warranted for six years. Prices lower than the lowest. Of SHEET MUSIC we have a full stock. New music received as soon as published. Churches, Sunday-Schools, Female Seminaries and Teachers supplied with PIANOS, ORGANS and SHEET MUSIC; large discount off. Send for catalogue and price list. Any other make of pianos or organs supplied when desired. Agents wanted in every town and county. Address,

DAWSON & CO.,
42:1y. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SAVE THE FRUIT!

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars.

A large lot just in. A long, long ways cheaper than ever offered before.

At KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

KILL THE FLIES.

KLUTTZ'S FLY PAPER

Slays them by the million. Cheap.

At KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

BEST THING YET.

KLUTTZ'S BLACKBERRY CORDIAL,

is the safest, surest and most pleasant remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, &c.

For sale only at KLUTTZ'S Drug Store.

ALL FOR A QUARTER.

A good Lamp, chimney, burner and wick, *all for a quarter.*

At KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

Makes the Little Ones Sleep.

Does Kluttz's Soothing Drops. Contains no opium.

Only at KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

Three Fine Cigars for 5 cents.

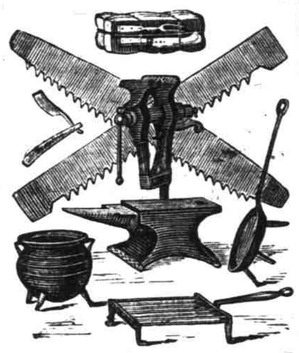
Red "C" O.I. Best and prettiest illuminating oil.

Bluing Soap—has the bluing already in it.

Woods Pocket Soda Fountain. Call and see it.

Unprecedented bargains in Hair Brushes, Toilet Soaps, &c.

AUTHO F. KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE,
17:1y. Salisbury, N. C.



P. N. HEILIG & SON,

would call attention to their large and splendid stock of

HARDWARE

Embracing IRONS and STEELS—every variety of sizes and shapes—best quality.

Wagon and Buggy Materials,

comprising all the various kinds required—springs, axles, wheels, &c., ready to set up.

Telegraph Straw Cutters

all sizes, and unsurpassed in quality and durability.

Great American Lightning SAWS,

every kind and size, embracing MILL & CROSSCUT.

NAILS—all sizes—cut and wrought.

PLOWS

The most popular and approved styles—Plow Castings, all kinds, bolts, &c.—No. 5 points for $1.

WINDOW GLASS—from 8×10 to 24×30—Putty, oils, Paints, Varnishes, Lightning Drier, &c.

FAIRBANK SCALES—Steelyards and Balances.

Work Tools

For Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Farmers.

Champion Mowers and Reapers.

Horse Rakes, Threshing Machines,

Horse-Powers, Pumps, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, Planters Handled Hoes,

GUNS, Pistols, Knives, and CUTLERY of all kinds.

Our stock embraces everything to be found in a large and complete Hardware Store, and all at low prices for cash. With thanks for past favors we hope to merit continued confidence and increasing patronage. March 7, 1878. 20:1y

Rowan County —Superior Court.

B. B. Roberts, as Trustee of Susan E. Humphreys, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

Thomas E. Brown, Samuel R. Harrison, *Defendants.*

The defendant, Thomas E. Brown, is hereby notified that B. B. Roberts, as Trustee of Susan E. Humphreys, has commenced an action against him and Samuel R. Harrison, in the Superior Court of Rowan county, State of North Carolina, entitled as above: That the purpose of said action is to recover the sum of three thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-six cents, for money loaned, with interest thereon from the 31st day of July, 1877. That the summons has been duly served upon the defendant, Samuel R. Harrison.

Said Thomas E. Brown is hereby required to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, at the Term of the Superior Court to be held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1878, and during said Term to answer or demur to the Complaint to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county within the first three days of said Term, or the Plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Said Thomas E. Brown is further notified that a Warrant of Attachment against his property in said county has been issued from the Superior Court of Rowan county on application of the plaintiff, returnable to the Superior Court of said county, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1878.

J. M. HORAH,
Clerk Superior Court, Rowan County.

34: 6t: pf $10

T. I. AYERS,

MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS,

Salisbury, N. C.

The following brands kept constantly on hand: "Royal Gem," $50.00 per M. "Little Pet," $40.00 per M. (Both Havana filled.) "Daisy," $35.00 per M. "Silver Lake," (half Havana filled.) $35.00 per M. "No. 1," $30.00 per M. "Pride of Cuba," $25.00 per M. "Little Commodore," $20.00 per M. Orders promptly filled. 40:

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE

Statesville, N. C.

The next session opens August 28, 1878. Board and tuition in English, $85.00 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application.

Address, MRS. E. N. GRANT,
34:1y Principal.

FINE POLAND CHINA STOCK PIGS,

And a Milch COW and Calf

FOR SALE.

I have a lot of fine pigs of various ages which I offer as thorough-bred stock hogs. Also a good Milch Cow, which will be sold at moderate rates, quality considered.

R. R. CRAWFORD.

Salisbury, June 12, 1878. 34:4t

Tailoring!---Stockton.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that I have located in Salisbury (in the back room of Plyler's Book Store), and am prepared to do all work promptly and well, as in a first-class Tailoring Establishment. With a twenty-five years' experience in Cutting, Fitting, Making, Cleaning and Repairing, I can safely guarantee to my patrons the fullest satisfaction. For the accommodation of farmers, I will take

Produce in Exchange for Work.

The patronage of Rowan and the surrounding counties is respectfully solicited. Correspondence invited from persons living at a distance.

34:3m J. A. STOCKTON.

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

CABINET 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 house 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 Sash. 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.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

J. W. Watson,

The old original and reliable Photographer, from Raleigh, has taken and fitted up the old Gallery on Main street, Salisbury, N. C., where he is prepared to execute all styles of Photographs, Ferotypes, &c., in the very best style. Call and see him over Plyler's Book Store. Work the best in the State. 21:1y.

Hack Line to Albemarle.

The undersigned is running a comfortable tri-weekly Hack line from Salisbury to Albemarle, N. C. Will convey passengers to Gold Hill, or elsewhere on the line, cheaper than any Livery Stable. Leave Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 a. m. Return every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 p. m.

Leave orders at National Hotel.

G. W. WHITLOCK,
27:1y. Proprietor.

CANCERS CURED.

The Oldest Specialist in America.

Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville, Ala.,

Treats with almost **Universal** success all **Cancerous** affections, all **Scrofulous** affections, **Excrescences** and **Tumors** about the face, &c., **Piles; Fistula; Dropsical** affections, &c. As the Doctor is so often from home, address his son, John Robert Clopton, giving his name in full.

Send for **Circulars** and see **Testimonials** from men known to every one in the State. Thousands who could not leave home, have been cured by the use of his remedies. Printed **directions** accompany all packages, so that any man or woman can use them with success.

Write your name in full, also your Post Office, County and State. Always write my name, or my sons name in full. 25.6m.