Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1879.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House at Washington, it has been determined to put an amendment on one of the appropriation bills repealing the test oath now required for jurors, and also the law providing for the appointment of supervisors of elections.

The Senate amendment to the House bill abolishing the office of State Geologist, which allows the Governor to appoint a State geologists, was so amended in the House on Monday as to suspend the operation both of that and the agricultural department for two years, and in that form was likly to pass. But Mr. Atkinson, the mover of the amendment, withdrew it, saying that having ascertained that the House would sustain a bill for the abolishment of these departments, he would in a few days, offer a bill for that purpose.

The farmers of Mecklenburg and elsewhere are complaining at the price of fertilizers. Cotton has gone down, but there is no corresponding decline in fertilizers, and hence the trouble. Now is a good time for farmers to manufacture their own fertilizers. The necessary ingredients and the formulas for making them can be easily obtained. Mr. John Enniss, Druggist, of this place, is prepared to furnish facilities of this kind.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.—We publish in this paper two highly interesting articles on this subject. We call the especial attention of our delegates in the Legislature to the article copied from the Charlotte *Democrat*, signed "*Tax Payer*," if they have not seen it before; because the writer is evidently a practical, cool-headed man, and takes the people's view of the Reform question. The other article referred to is copied from the Raleigh *Observer*, and is one of a series designed to show what the Democratic party has already done in reducing State expenses. This latter presents some gratifying facts which should strengthen the confidence of the people in the sincerity and honesty of the men whom they have sent to the Legislature from time to time, and assure them of other improvement as occasion and opportunity shall require.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.—Superintendent Grissom, has prepared quite a comprehensive report to the Committeo on the Asylum, from which it would appear that there is little or no room for retrenchment in that department. He shows that the expenses per capita of the inmates is less, by a small amount, than any similar institution of the same grade in the country. Also, that every expenditure was necessary in order to keep up the curative efficiency of the institution.

We have not the slightest doubt of the accuracy of the Superintendent's figures nor of the decided conviction of his mind and judgment on all the subjects treated of in his report. So far as the Asylum is concerned it would seem there is no considerable saving possible. The Legislative Committee on retrenchment and reform have, however, arrived at a different conclusion, and have reported accordingly. Whether or not their report will be sustained by the Legislature remains to be seen.

P. S. NEY.—The Danville (Va.) Weekly *News* copies from the New York *Herald* an account of this notable man, and expresses the hope that the *Herald*, with its accustomed energy and enterprise, will push its inquiries in respect to the popular belief in this section that P. S. Ney was the veritable French Marshal, to a satisfactory conclusion. The account from the *Herald* is only a reiteration of facts and opinions heretofore published in North Carolina newspapers. It contains nothing new. The *Herald* will now probably send his reporter to France and and prosecute its further inquiries in that country. It is an interesting question, and we join in the hope that the *Herald* may at least get at the *bottom facts* in the case, and settle this question definitely.

Frightful ravages have been produced in Ceara, Brazil, South America, by droughts, famine and diseases—small pox, yellow fever, and the black plague, which kills in twenty-four hours. The whole province (larger than the whole of France) has been depopulated. Those who have perished are counted by hundreds of thousands. The mortality is said to have no parallel in history. The sufferers were dwellers in tents, in towns and in villages, tillers of the soil, herdsmen, &c.; few of them owning the property they occupied, but all were happy a year or two ago. But now they are not.

The Statesville *American* has completed its twenty-first year.

The *American* very naturally opposes the new county proposed to be formed by cutting off the southern portion of Iredell. The dismemberment of Rowan is also contemplated in this scheme. Our people in other portions of Rowan than that interested in the new county are opposed to it, and we think our Representatives in the Legislature will oppose the measure.

The societies for the protection of children from cruelty in the city of New York have published a report which astonishes even the people of that city. The societies have accomplished a large amount of relief to little ones cruelly treated by drunken parents, and unfeeling people having helpless little ones in charge.

The Southern *Home* says there is a band of thieves in Charlotte who commit nightly depredations.

DR. J. G. PETERSON, of Morganton, has invented a bridle bit made of a single piece of wire, which is pronounced cheap and good. PATENTED.

Maj. JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD, Secretary of State of North Carolina, died at the Yarboro House, in Raleigh, on Friday last. We copy a short sketch of his life from the Wilmington *Sun*.

The best new thing out is a tea just becoming popular in France, the use of which is said to preserve the beauty of ladies as long as they live.

THE TOBACCO TAX REDUCTION.—The Senate having at last voted the tobacco tax reduction, placing the tax at 16 cents per pound, it only remains for the House to do its duty.

The citizens of the respective places are negotiating for a consolidation of Winston and Salem, to pass under one name and to be governed by one Board of town officers.

The New York *Sun* tells of a mysterious fleet of steamers seen at night by moon light, somewhere between the Caribean Sea and the Bermudas, Feb. 6th. "Phantom ships," no doubt.

Jersey City and Elizabeth, in New Jersey, have both come to financial grief, and their creditors are more distressed than they. Jersey City has a debt of $16,000,000 and a population of 100,000; Elizabeth has a debt of $5,000,000 and a population of 28,000.

Texas ranks third among the wool producing States, having 3,675,000 sheep, and so treading closely on the heels of Ohio. Nueces county, Texas, has more sheep in its limits than any county in the Union, they numbering 767,000.

A foolish woman in New York undertook to walk 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours, and was carried off the track in a dying condition when she had completed a little less than one-fourth of the task.

The ice crop of the Hudson, this year, is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, and during the gathering time employed 10,000 men, 2,000 boys, 900 horses and 100 steam engines.

John W. McMillan, of Brooklyn, Miss., has patented a new "chopper and cultivator," which combines in compact and usable form, a planter, chopper, cultivator, and a fertilizer distributor, which seems to meet all the requirements of a cotton crop.

It is claimed to have been discovered that whooping cough is caused by a certain fungus, which when inhaled by men, produce fits of coughing of several days' duration, of the same character as the convulsive whooping cough.

A Mr. Rankin, of New York, has constructed a skating rink of artificial ice 80x200 feet. The ice is two or three inches thick, and can be kept up winter or summer. The apartment is supplied with furnaces to make it pleasant in winter.

Recent experiments with laughing gas, says the Scientific *American*, has led to the extensive use of it by dentists to produce insensibility during the process of extracting teeth. It is found to be entirely harmless, and in that respect safer and better than chloroform. The effect subsides almost instantly after the patient ceases to breathe it.

A new steam wagon has made its appearance in London, a neat three-wheel concern, not very unlike in appearace an ordinary spring wagon, with all the machinery hid under the seat, guided with a pair of lines very much as we guide a horse. No steam or smoke to annoy the riders, the same one pound of water (all that is required to drive it) is used over and over again.

The State Guard.—The official report of Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General for the past year, shows a large increase in the volunteer military force of the State. Since March, 1878, the number of armed companies of all classes, has increased from sixteen to forty-three; and these have been organized into Battallions and Regiments. This force will be of no use except an emergency should arise calling for troops duly equipped and drilled, ready for instant action. Such an emergancy may arise, as they have done before; but in our well behaved South we think the prospect is very flattering that these troops will have only holiday parades for a long time to come. The Adjutant General adverts to the expense the members of these companies have borne and thinks the State or General government should foster and encourage them by such assistance as shall be deemed proper. It is not likely that the General government will do more than supply arms as heretofore; but when the State shall have satisfied her creditors and planted her feet on solid ground, she may if she pleases compliment these patriot song with new suits and oysters thrown in.

Retrenchment at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19.—The Senate to day reduced the salaries of State officials as follows; Governor, $3,000; Secretary of State, $2,000; Auditor, $1,750; Treasurer, $3,000; Attorney-General, $2,000; Supreme Court Judges, $2,500, and no additional pay for extra courts.

[From the Charlotte Democrat.]

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Editor Democrat:—As the Senatorial election is over I hope it will not tread on the cost tail of any one for you to print a few remarks from a plain man on the Democratic platform two years since—"Retrenchment and Reform." These talismanic words which rounded the periods of our orators, and which were emblazoned on all our banners did more to arouse our people and to accomplish the brilliant victory then won by the Democratic party, than anything else. The Democratic party went into power and have had control of the State, what is the result? Those fine promises made to the people have been as "ashes upon the lips." There has been neither retrenchment nor reform. The Democratic office-holders have pocketed the same salaries as the Radical office-holders pocketed, and for which they were so soundly abused by the Democrats when they were seeking the offices from the people. The people pay the same taxes paid under Radical rule, and there is a large deficiency in the Treasury. The expenses in nearly all the branches of the State government have been increased instead of decreased as promised. These are stern facts that cannot be longer concealed from the people. The people are speaking out and will not be down at any one's bidding.

What then is the remedy? Some will say silence, for fear it will hurt the party—let us not expose our party friends. This will not do. The nakedness of our party office-holders has been concealed as long as it can be. The Democratic party is largely in the majority in the Legislature; let the Democratic party in this Legislature redeem the Democratic promises, so that the people may not arise in their might and overthrow the party. It will not do to trifle in this matter to cut off here and there a dead limb. The axe must be leveled at the root of the tree—the big tree as well as the little one. Commence at the head—at the Governor's salary, his attaches, and the incidental expenses of the Executive office, and follow it up through all the departments. Let a searching enquiry be made into all fees received in any office by officers, clerks, &c., that the people may know "on what meat their servants have fed that they have grown so great" as to forget all their promises made to the dear people.

We are met h re with the obje tion that the Constitution provides "that salaries shall not be reduced during the term of office." This was placed in the Constitution by the Radicals. Surely Democrats will not shelter themselves behind the *Radical device*. It has been well said "That this is a government of the people, for the people, and by people." Let the Legislature, speaking for the people, reduce the salaries and then let the people see what office-holder will dare to wrench from the pockets of the people an enormous salary by reason of a Radical provision in the Constitution. There is no provision in the Constitution forcing the office-holder to take more salary than the people say is just and right. Our office-holders are all good Democrats, they believe in the people, they are all patriotic, they must know and feel that their salaries are too high; that they can live on one-half what it cost to live when the salaries were fixed. They must know that when all farm products are so low that it is much harder to pay taxes than when farm products were high. Our office-holders would, no doubt, suggest the reduction to the Legislature but for the fear that it might seem presumptuous on their part to suggest any thing so self-evident. In order that the Legislature, in reducing everything should be above suspicion of selfishness, it is respectfully suggested that the per diem and all Legislative expenses be reduced. There is the same reason for this reduction as for the other. Let the Legislative expenses be reduced to what they were before the war. We had no *attachees and pages* then; why have them now? While the Constitution forbids the per diem being more than $4, there is no provision forcing the members to take $4. Nothing in this country is more needed than economy in every thing, and our rulers in high places should set example to our people in order to encourage the people in thrift and enterprise.

Don't let the fear that if you reduce all salaries you will lose all of your good officers scare you. For while all of our officers are good, we had just as good when salaries were low. We had such men as Morehead, Graham, Bragg, Ried, Ellis and others for Governors. We had such men as Ruffin, Nash, Henderson, Manly, Battle and others as Judges. We had such men for Legislators as Badger, Saunders, Stanley, Manly, Gilmer and a host of others, the ablest men in the State, men who considered it an honor to serve their State, and honored their State and honored themselves by their able and patriotic services. The office-holder who complains of low salary reminds me of a negro who in the good old times of Militia muster, used to sell whiskey to the boys by the dram, and once when the whiskey was short he failed to put as much in the dram as he usually did. The boys complained about it, and told the negro it was not right and they could not afford it and would not stand it. The negro replied: "Well, if you don't like it, and can't stand it, jest pour the dram back in the jug." Now, if any of our office-holders don't like low salaries, just let them pour it back in the jug. There is our very excellent Govenor, if he don't like what the people feel able to pay him just let him pour it back in the jug. Then there are the worthy and able Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, and all the balance of officers, if they don't like it just let them pour it back in the jug. You members of the Legislature should feed yourselves out of the same jug, and if you don't like it, you can just pour it back in the jug. If any of our office-holders should resign because their salaries have been decreased, we can get plenty of good men to take their places. We will not have to send out an impressing officer to get the offices filled. There will be no need of a constript law to draft good men into office. Don't be alarmed for fear the offices will go unfilled. No one will pour it back in the jug but only *curse* it a little and then drink it.

Independent of the large salaries and unnecessary expenses attached to these offices, the Auditor's report shows that large amounts of Money is paid to Attorneys, &c. Why this expense? Where is the Attorney General? The only way to keep a lawyer from getting these fees is to repeal all laws allowing the Governor to employ Attorneys. There will always be lawsuits when a way is provided to pay Attorneys. It costs one-half less now for a farmer to feed himself or his hands than it cost two years since. Is there any reason then that our charitable and pennal institutions should cost as much as they did two years since?

I have in a plain way thrown out these suggestions to our lawmakers, hoping it would arrest extravagance and bring our people back to the good old ante-bellum times.

TAX-PAYER.

[From the Raleigh Observer.]

DEMOCRATIC REFORM RECORD.

Exchanges, and specially North Carolina exchanges, are very carefully looked after by the *Observer*. But in the extraordinary pressure of work during the last few weeks some matters that should have received have escaped its attention. Among them, "What a Statesman Says," whose sayings, communicated to the Charlotte *Democrat*, did not catch our eye until reprinted with editorial commendation by another worthy co-laborer in the Democratic cause. And this is what is said by a Statesman:

"The Democratic party went into power and have had control of the State, &c. There has been neither retrenchment nor reform. The people pay the same taxes paid under Radical rule and there is a large deficiency in the Treasury. The expenses in nearly all the branches of the State Government have been increased instead of decreased as promised." * * "Some will say—"silence, for fear it may hurt the party. Let us not expose our party friends." This will not do."

Before examining this statement it may not be amiss to re-state the *Observer's* position on this question of taxes, and we cannot state it more briefly or more pointedly than by reprinting and adopting the following emphatic utterance of the present Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, when in 1872, as Chairman of the House Finance Committee, he said on the subject of retrenchment.

"I repeat, by our economy and reform we have brought our expenses down to a creditable point. But let the good work be continued hereafter with that zeal which has characterized our action until it is pressed on the memory of every official within our borders that *lawful taxation consists alone in depriving a citizen of his property for the public good*, and that *to take property by taxation for any other than necessary expenses is highway robbery under the forms of law*."

That is the *Observer's* position, and that the *Observer* understands to be the position of the Democratic party.

"Statesman" says, in substance, the expenses of administering the government have been increased by the Democrats. What are the figures? For the year ending September 30, 1869, the ordinary expenses were $425,000; for the next year they were $400,700. The Democrats then came into power, but the fruits of their labor were not manifest until the succeeding year, when the ordinary expenses were less than $190,000; that is, where the Republicans spent *ten dollars* the Democrats got along with *less than one*. But the Democrats did not stop there; they continued the good work until the expenditures for ordinatry purposes for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878, were only $114,107. Nor have they stopped there; other reductions, authorized by the amendments to the Constitutin, and made in 1876, are even now going into operation.

Instead of $425,000 of ten years ago, we spent last year 114,107. Is this showing so abominable, that our own friends, even though they be statesmen, are justified in declaring that the Democratic party has been faithless to its promises?

Again, as to the rate of taxation levied by the State: The Radicals levied in 1869, 77 cents, and in 1870, 35 cents, leaving a deficit of $100,000 for the Democrats to make good. Per contra, the rate of taxation for the last four years has been 29½ cents. Is that no reduction in taxation?

The public taxes amount to about $500,000. What are the expenditures?

Penitentiary and convicts, ..	$120,000
Insane, ...	125,000
Deaf and Dumb and Blind, ..	42,500
W. N. C. R. R. Co., ...	100,000
University, ...	7,500

The ordinary expenses of running the State government have been $174,000, of which $32,000 were paid the Judiciary. All other administrative expenses amounted to only $62,000. The Agricultural Department is provided for out of a special fund, the Guano tax, and is not included in the above. Instead of only $62,000, as in 1878, the ordinary expenses of the government, leaving out the Judiciary, in 1869, were $365,000, a clear saving of three hundred thousand dollars in one year. And yet a Statesman can see neither reform nor retrenchment! Indeed, he alleges that the Democrats have actually *increased* salaries; whereas, the facts are, that under Radical rule the Governor was paid $5,000, and under Democratic rule is paid $4,000. The Auditor and Secretary of State were paid a salary of $2,400 each; now both together are paid as salary only $2,250. The number of clerks and their salaries have both been reduced. All fees of State officers are put back to those of 1858. The public printing for 1869 was $34,503; for 1878 it was $8,480, and at this session it has been reduced about one-half.

Even yet, however, some reductions can be made, and ought to be made. But the point we wish to make is, that the Democratic party has not been faithless to its pledges of reform and retrenchment. A difference of opinion may well be entertained as to whether the Capitol Square should be kept up as ornamental grounds, or whether, in the interest of economy, a laborer or two should be dispensed with, and the Square be permitted to revert to the condition of an old field. Also, a difference of opinion may well exist as to whether the members of Assembly, the Governor, the Treasurer, and other State officers should bring their own fuel, make their own fires, sweep out their offices, &c., or whether these menial services should be performed by waiters at the expense of the State. In like manner, a difference of opinion may well exist as to whether the services of any particular clerk are needed at all, and if so, what is a fair and reasonable compensation to be paid him. But however these questions of difference may be decided, it is manifestly unjust for the minority to ascribe improper motives to those holding the majority opinion; and it would be unfair to the party to declare it faithless to its public utterances, no matter how these questions of detail should go.

A Statesman refers to a defict in the Treasury. The explanation of the matter he refers to is that the Legislature having made appropriations, based on the collection of public taxes as fixed by the former law, changed the time for settling so that the taxes were not paid into the Treasury within its fiscal year. There was no deficiency, except as to time. There is nothing to be reprehended. Fair criticism of party purposes and of party action, and of the conduct official and private of public officials should be regarded with favor, but querrulous, captious criticism and erroneous statements of public matters ought not to receive approbation. They mislead the people.

We have said that without doubt the expenses of administering the government might be still further reduced. The $52,000 paid to the Judiciary and Solicitors has already been reduced to about $40,000 And the remaining $62,000 may also be diminished. It is the duty of the Legislature to make all proper reductions. But it must be apparent that no *very large* reduction is practicable when the whole expenditure is only $62,000. It being impossible, the popular mind ought not to be educated to expect it. However severely we may prune in these items, the reduction will not, cannot in the nature of things, be appreciable. At the very utmost the saving in these matters can hardly be more than one cent on the $100, or 1.30 of the present rate of taxation. It would seem, then, that the Democratic press might well be careful not to raise public expectation for the mere purpose of disappointing it.

The great expenditures are not embraced within the $62,000 spent in administering the government at Raleigh; they are to be found in the appropiations for the penitentiary with its 1,150 convicts, $120,000; in the appropriations for the asylums, $167,000 and in the $100,000 spent because of the Western N. C. Railroad. These items, amounting to $387,000, are the great expenditures. It is understood that the Legislature is making a thorough examination of these expenditures, and whether they can be reduced or not can be ascertained only upon the report of the retrenchment committee; but it should be clearly apprehended by the public that if any considerable reduction in the public disbursements is to be made, it must be made in these items. Why, if all the departments of administration were to be utterly abolished, the consequent relief in taxation would be so slight that the people generally would fail to note it unless attention should be particularly called to the reduction.

We are not informed whether the appropriations for the penitentiary or for the public charities can or cannot be reduced (that for the Western N. C. Railroad is made in the State's interest and to save it from loss): but unless they can be reduced, the people will suffer disappointment should they be led to believe that by any possible curtailment of other expenses, their taxes might be considerably lightened.

The Peanut Crop.—The North Carolina crop this year is about the same as produced last year and will aggregate 100,000 bushels. The quality is good as compared with former years, and the average price this year is 90 cents per bushel, against 65 cents, which was the average price last year. The Virginia crop this year will reach 800,000 bushels against 500,000 bushels last year with an average price of 75 cents per bushel. The Tennessee crop will aggregate 400,000 bushels against 500,000 bushels raised last year, with an average price of 60 cents per bushel. Cincinnati, Ohio, is the great centre for the peanut trade of the United States.—*Wilmington Review.*

NORTH CAROLINA, Davie County. } IN SUPERIOR COURT.

Geo. W Markland and Pauline Markland, *Plaintiffs*, *Against* Annie Pickler, wife of Solomon Pickler, and Solomon Pickler, Eugenia Markland, Mary Markland, Milton Markland, Geo. A. Markland, Collin Markland and Curtis Markland, Heirs at Law of John Markland, deceased, *Defendants*. } Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court on affidavit, that Eugenia Markland one of the defendants above named is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the "Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., notifying the said Defendant to appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county on the 31st day of March, 1879, and answer the Petition which is deposited in the office of said clerk, or the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition.

Feb'ry 14, 1879. G. M. BINGHAM, Cl'k Sup'r Court of Davie County. 18:6t:pd.

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THAT WELL KNOWN FERTILIZER OF FOURTEEN YEARS' STANDING!

Rich in Ammonia & Phosphoric Acid.

The Leading Fertilizer Of The Country BEING MORE EXTENSIVELY USED THAN ANY OTHER,

And Particularly Adapted to THE COTTON CROP.

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W. A. LUCKEY,	Rowan Mills.
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Desiring to discontinue the business at present, I will sell at unheard-of low price, 1 splendid 40-horse power Portable Engine; 1 Fine Planing & Matching Machine; 2 Spoke Lathes; a Shingle Machine; Rip and Cut off Circular Saws; some Furniture Machinery, &c. Address,

G. M. SETZER, Salisbury, N. C.

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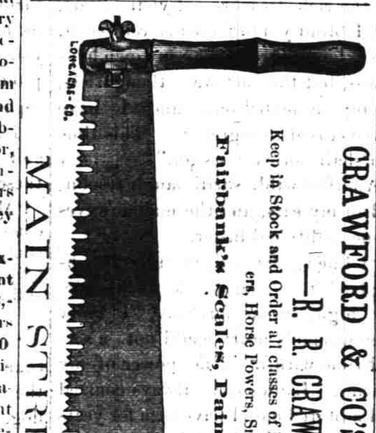

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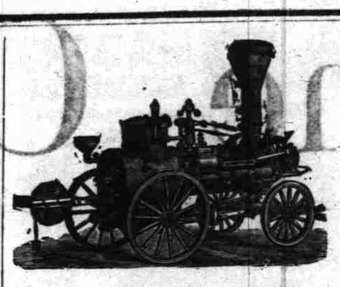

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HORSE POWERS of all sizes.

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[There is a circular of this House at Crawford's Hardware Store, Salisbury, where information in respect to steam engines may be obtained.]

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Present compliments to the public and desire to call renewed attention to their efforts to be useful as

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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.

JOHN H. VERBLE, as administrator of Daniel Shaver, *Plaintiff*, *Against* James B Shaver, George H Shaver, Robert L Shaver, S J Swicegood and wife Sallie D., John Ide and wife Mollie C., William H Benthal, William W Benthal, and John D Benthal, *Defendants*.

To William H. Benthal, William W Benthal and John D Benthal,

NON-RESIDENTS,

You are hereby notified, that a summons has been issued against you, in the above entitled proceedings, for the purpose of making real estate assets and you are hereby required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan county within twenty days, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, which will be deposited in the office of the said Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan County.

JOHN M. HORAH, Clerk Superior Court Rowan County.

16:6t:pf.$7.

BONDS

To make Title to Land, and Laborer and Mechanics Liens, for sale at this Office

JAMES M. GRAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Office in the Court House lot, next door to Squire Haughton. Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present General Assembly for the passage of an Act amending the Charter of the Town of Salisbury.

Dated 30th January, 1879.

P. N. HEILIG, Mayor.

B F. ROGERS, C. B. C. 1t

Watches $3 to $7. Watches $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agt wanted. Sample Co Nashville, Tenn.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislture of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of an Act of Incorporation for "*The Christian Association of Salisbury*."

WILLIAM JONES, WESLEY JONES, and OTHERS.

Jan. 25th, 1879. 45:5t.

Davidson County—

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Jno. H. Welbore, *Plff.* *Against* W F Buckly, L B Cady, A Spandone, E L Abel, and others to Plaintiff unkown, trading under firm name of Dunn's Mountain Mining Company, *Defendants*. } Summons for relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Rowan County—Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summone W F Buckley, L B Cady, A Spandone, E L Abel, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1879, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, within the first three days of term, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint during said term, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 19th day of Dec, 1878.

C. F. LOWE, Clerk Superior Court Davidson County.

It appearing to the Court that the defendants in the above entitled action are non-residents of this State, and cannot after due diligence be found within the State, and that a sufficient cause of action exists against said defendants in favor of the plaintiff; and it also appearing to the Court that a Warrant of Attachment issued against the property of the defendants in this State, at the issuing of the above summons.

It is therefore ordered that the above summons and this Notice of Attachment be published each week for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, in the 7th Judicial District of North Carolina.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.

Jan. 18th, 1879. 15:6t

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.

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34:1y

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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

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Mock & Klutz is dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. All accounts due the firm will be paid to A. J. Mock, who will close up all the unsettled business of the firm.

C. C. MOCK, GEO. A. KLUTTZ.

January 1st, 1879.

A. J. Mock & Co., will continue the business at the same place, and solicit the trade of the friends and customers of Mock & Klutz, and the trade generally. Buy and sell all kinds of country products for cash.

13:6t A. J. MOCK & CO.

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