

HANGED.—The Chapel Hill burglars, Henry Alfonso Davis, Henry F. Andrews, white man, and Lewis Caplan, colored, paid the penalty of their crimes at Hillsboro, at 2 o'clock, Friday last. It will be remembered that these men kept the people of Chapel Hill in terror for months, by their daring deeds of burglary and robbery. There were four of them in all, they were bound together by the most solemn oaths to stand for each other's defence in the courts and everywhere else. The other member of the club was a negro named Albert Atwater. In one of their raids, this man was seen and identified; and finding himself in a trouble that would end in hanging him, he offered to reveal the names of the gang if it would save his life. He therefore turned State's evidence against his comrades in crime, by which they were convicted and hung. Davis was captain of the gang, a desperate and wicked young man, who knew no restraints except the fear of man.

NOTABLE.—In his great speech in the Senate, last week Mr. Hill brought out a fact which has greatly created a great deal of comment, to wit: that out of the 98 members of Congress from the Southern States, 85 of them were decidedly opposed to secession, and many of them were Henry Clay Whigs, and not disciples of Calhoun or the blood and thunder men who brought on the late war, as charged by Blaine. A fact like this ought to moderate the tone of the radical leaders in Congress, but in so far as it may tend to inspire public confidence in the Democratic party as now constituted, it will not only not have that effect, but induce a deeper hatred; for that will be in strict accord with that strange principle of human nature, to hate those whom we have feared.

KITCHEN AND RUSSELL.—After a more careful reading of the passages between these gentlemen in Congress, it is due to Mr. Kitchen to say that he had justice and truth on his side sustaining his cause, and that he was not, on this occasion, the hasty and inconsiderate man we at first took him to be. Russell charged that he was occupying a seat and drawing pay that in justice belonged to another man. This, Mr. Kitchen repelled with severity, and by releasing the facts which are of record. The House of Representatives will examine into the merits of the charges made by Russell, and will ere long announce the official result.

The late spell of dry weather seems to have been very general, and in many parts of the country far more severe and damaging in its effects than in any part of this State. Great distress was caused by it in portions of Texas, where the growing crops were almost ruined and the live stock famishing for water. Fires broke out last week in many of the dry districts, and swept through woods and sedge fields, destroying timber and fences. Such fires have prevailed in the mountainous portions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in parts of this State and Virginia, and in several of the Western and North-Western States. In the Yellow Stone Valley, in Dakota, school houses, churches and dwellings were swept away by it.

The two Speakers of the last General Assembly, Robinson and Moring, had a second meeting in Raleigh, recently, to consult in reference to signing the School Bill, which, although it passed through all the required forms of Legislation, failed to receive the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses before their adjournment. We learn from the Raleigh News of the 20th, that this last meeting and consultation, resulted in the decision not to sign the bill, so that the intended law fails, and the public schools of the State will be deprived of the benefits which the General Assembly thought they had conferred.

MIXING THINGS.—We notice that some of our editorial brethren are selling chromos, sewing machines, and in one instance, we believe, guano, running excursion trains, &c., &c. We mention it not to prejudice them, but as evidence of how hard it is getting to be for an editor of a country newspaper to make ends meet in his chosen line; and as another case of the impossibility of feeble country interests hearing up against heavily backed enterprises driven by steam and highly improved machinery.

THE PAPERS SAY.—There is a new trick out by sharpers to raise money. You get a letter from New York or California stating that a man has died there named so and so, and among his effects is found a letter addressed to you. The writer does not know the dead man's friends, but the letter referred to suggests that you are his heir. That the man died leaving a debt with his landlord of \$30, and that if you will send this amount of money, he will send the dead man's gold watch and chain, and a trunk the contents of which are unknown, &c. If you fall into the trap and send the money that is the last of it; let only gudgeons bite at that bait.

COMING BACK.—The poor negroes who were so cruelly deceived and persuaded to leave their comfortable homes in Mississippi and go to Kansas, are returning, some of them in much better spirits than when they went out. They are coming back utterly destitute, and thankful at that, as they report that those yet in Kansas are dying like sheep with the rot, and such must have been their fate had they remained.

PINE STRAW.—Heretofore considered worthless, except, as says the Wilmington Star, for hog beds and covering strawberry beds, is now used, first, to obtain from it a kind of spirits for medicinal purposes, and it is then manufactured into paper—one factory alone using 50 tons per week.

GOLD MINES.—The gold mining interest in Davidson county, as indeed, throughout the entire gold mining region of the State, has experienced an impulse recently that bids fair to lead to very important results. A writer in the Raleigh Observer of the 17th, dated from Thomasville, N. C., speaks of the Elhan Allen mine in that vicinity as follows: "The length of their vein is two miles running northeast and southwest, pitching one foot in six in a westerly direction. The main engine shaft is six by ten feet clear of timbers. The shaft was sunk last August on the pitch of the vein following it from the surface as above described; have driven 40 feet north on the vein which at the depth of 90 feet is 20 feet in width and how much larger it may be I cannot at present say. They are driving east and west across the cut to find the vein in order to determine its exact width. At this depth the character of the walls will be granite, (when reached) judging by the upper wall, towards the hanging wall side there is a slat of brown decomposed ore of four feet thickness worth about \$150 per ton; and there is a joining this vein of quartz 2 feet in width, mixed with pyrites, more or less rich in gold, and as has been tested, worth \$100 per ton. On the foot walls caliche slate mixed with pyrites; this recently tested by assay yielded \$100 per ton gold. I found Messrs. Jones and Allen, the two principal owners, actively engaged preparing to start their Chilian mills, pumps, &c., with steam in a few days.

HANGING OF A BURGLAR.—Richmond Lee, a colored man, was hanged at Fayetteville on the 9th instant. He confessed his guilt of the crime for which he was convicted and owned that his sentence was just. The Gazette gives a pretty full account of the execution and concludes the recital thus: "In conclusion, we cannot refrain from giving our disapproval of the law which allows a public execution. As to the example, it was accomplished by the punishment for the crime where the law is carried out in private; and such exhibitions as the one the other day are in the highest degree demoralizing—and we almost feel like apologizing for doing what the journalism of to-day demands; giving details of the hanging of this wretched malefactor."

Free. ROBT. B. VANCE'S speech on the free coinage of silver and its restoration to its standard value, May 7th, is the utterance of a sincere and honest man, anxious to do, and to persuade others to do, their duty to the toiling people of the country. It is a great pity we have not more men like him in Congress to labor and plead for the right.

The Dry Goods Business of New York, for the last week, is pronounced by the Financial (N. Y.) Chronicle, as fairly satisfactory in volume for the time of year. This indicates a good heartily state of the trade, sustained, as it must be, by a normal condition of business in the country.

"IN THE MIDST OF LIFE."—An old negro named Burkimer, went into a store in Wilmington to sell cigars, last week. He complained of feeling badly and took a chair. In a few minutes it was discovered he was unconscious, and was laid on a bed and a passing physician called in. But it was useless. He was dead.

He bought 80 acres of land for \$320. Cleared and cultivated 23 acres in tobacco, which brought him the first year, \$706, and left in his hands still, 500 lbs of the unsold crop. Such, says the Asheville Citizen, was the result of John B. Nelson's farming in Madison county.

TABLE ROCK.—A road has been made to the top of this grand tower of observation, and there is a man at the foot of it to pilot visitors up and down.

The newspapers are gay over Governor Vance's first speech in the Senate, which it seems was a surprise to some Radical Senators.

BLADEN.—The Commissioners of Bladen county have ordered an election on the first Thursday in June to take the vote on Prohibition.

The next editorial convention is announced to be held at Beaufort, N. C., on the 16th July.

Mr. W. E. Poole, while setting under a mill in Wake county, fishing, was caught in the machinery and mangled to death. He was a young man and left a family.

The Legislature of New York has reduced the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent.

Rutherford College commencement occurred on the 10th inst.

Watanga county has voted against the railroad. She don't want the road with a debt.

WHAT IT ALL COSTS. BY OVID MINER. It is the purpose of this tract to present the yearly cost, losses, and wastes caused by intoxicating liquors to the material interests of the country. The figures and facts following are copied from official documents issued by the United States Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and from Documents published by the New York Legislature, for the year ending September 30, 1871. That these quotations are quite within the truth there can be no reasonable doubt and as to the substantial correctness of our inferences and estimates, we mean there shall be no ground for distrust: The Treasury books show that there were imported, during the fiscal year 1871, of liquors, wines, and cordials, - Gall, 13,581,302 Of this there were exported and consumed abroad, - " 283,734 Leaving for yearly home consumption, - Gall, 13,297,568 The retail cost of this, at 10 cents per glass, or \$6 per gallon would amount to - \$79,755,408 Domestic liquors were distilled during same period, to the amount of - Gall, 62,300,000 Exported and consumed abroad, - " 780,153 Leaving for home consumption, - Gall, 61,519,848 Retail cost of this, at \$6 per gallon, \$369,119,082 Of fermented liquors (one-third of which was brewed in New York), there were, - Bbls, 7,000,000 Retail cost, at 10 cents a pint, or \$24 a barrel, would amount to \$168,000,000 Revenue officers believe that 10 per cent., of all liquors, imported and home-made (in some sections of the country a larger percentage), are smuggled or concealed so as to escape taxation. To give the whole amount of national dram-drinking, this should be added to the enormous aggregates above; but we set off the unknown quantity against what may, perhaps, be used in arts and as medicines. The direct yearly cost, therefore, to the people of this country, for intoxicating beverages, may be stated thus: For Imported Liquors, - \$79,695,408 Domestic Distilled, - 369,119,082 Fermented, - 168,000,000 \$616,814,490

The State of New York, with one-ninth the population of the Republic, probably consumes a seventh part of this ocean of fiery drink; thus bearing an annual liquor tax of eighty millions of dollars. And this is not all. There are in the States 146,000 licensed retailers (21,300 being in New York), 21,500 wholesale dealers, and no doubt many more beer saloons (82,500) than sufficient to swell the whole number of national dram-shops to 250,000. Supposing each of these establishments to require one assistant or clerk only, we have an army of 500,000 able-bodied persons withdrawn from productive or useful industries, and becoming at once the tempters and tempted to idleness, dissipation, profanity and gaming. If the annual subsistence of this great army were assumed to cost \$500 each, or if their probable earnings were estimated at so small a sum, then the country loses of its industrial forces and products, through liquor traffic, at least \$250,000,000. Destruction of grain, fruit, molasses, &c., made into alcohol, with costs of manufacture, may be set down, at the least, as \$50,000,000. Careful statisticians have shown ample reasons for the belief that there are nearly a million of drunkards—the habitually intemperate—in this country. Estimating, now, the number at 750,000, their wages at \$2 per day, that they waste but half their time by hard drinking, and the country hereby sustains an additional loss of \$225,000,000. In the fifty-six County Poor Houses of New York, the six City Almshouses, the hundred and three Orphan Asylums, and the seven Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents, there were last year 86,204 paupers, helpless children, and vagrants; and in addition 101,769 were temporarily relieved by the public. The large numbers of needy and outcasts relieved by private and Christian charities in the State are not here taken into account; but no doubt three-fourths of the whole became burdens through their own parents' intemperance. The criminal Statistics of New York give the whole number of convictions by Courts of Records, in the several counties, for the year, as 2,151; convictions by Courts of Special Sessions in the counties 21,351, and convictions by Courts of Special Sessions in the twenty large cities, 50,588; making 74,090 criminals of all grades. Three-fourths of these we assume to have been led into crime by strong drink. In respect to the above two items, it is fair to observe that New York suffers by comparison with sister States on account of the multitudes of vagabonds and felons continually cast upon her territory from the Old World. Estimating the pauperism and crime in New York as one-sixth (16

per cent.) of all in the Union, though the State contains but one-ninth (11 per cent.) of the whole population, we must conclude that intemperance burdens the Republic with at least 800,000 public paupers, costing yearly \$100,000,000. And that an army of 300,000 rioters, thieves, burglars, and murderers, are recruited in dram-shops, and sent forth to prey upon the people at an annual cost of unknown millions. As near as can be ascertained from inquiries made and making by the State Board of Charities, there are 10,000 insane persons in New York, and not less than 6,000 idiots. High medical authority instructs us that one-third of all this misery comes from strong drink. How great an army of drunken maniacs and embodiments are to be found in the whole Union, can only be conjectured; but they must be numbered by tens of thousands. Let the details of our argument be summed up thus: 1. The yearly retail cost of liquors of \$616,814,490 2. Labor wages, or value of time, of dealers and their clerks, - 250,000,000 3. Waste of grain, fruits, etc., with cost of manufacturing alcohol, - 50,000,000 4. Losses of productive industry to the country of drunkards and tipplers, - 225,000,000 5. Support of 800,000 drunken paupers and children, - 100,000,000 6. Expenses for intemperate sick nursing, physicians' bills, and funeral charges of 600,000 drunkards dying annually, - Unknown millions. 7. Whole expense caused by 300,000 intemperate criminals, - Unknown. 8. Costs of some 30,000 maniacs and idiots, - Unknown. 9. Value of all the domestic suffering, pains, shame, and agony caused by liquor, - Beyond estimate. 10. Value of 30,000 American youth (12,000 of them from New York) corrupted, brutalized, made fends by drink every year, - Known only in Eternity. The material wastes and all-consuming mischief to the entire country of the liquor traffic and dram-drinking—when expressed in a single aggregate—are absolutely appalling. And all this is without compensating benefits to any permanent interest. The whole cost of State Civil Government in New York is seventeen millions of dollars annually; direct liquor tax upon the same people, for the same time, greatly more than eighty millions. United States revenues, including the heavy burdens for war debt, are four hundred millions a year; while costs and resulting desolations from intoxicating liquors are immensely more than TWELVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY!

It is plain enough that this tremendous drain upon the nation's increase and substance, and the deepening degradation, year by year, of our industrial strength, cannot long continue without fatally undermining prosperity, the public credit, and political freedom. Measurably, the Government is already passing under the control of two hundred thousand liquor dealers and their besotted customers. Numbers of chief cities have been, and still are held in what is little better than a state of siege by the rum-power. State and city elections—not a few—are conspiracies against the Republic, made possible by strong drink. Different departments of national and municipal authority have become foul with dishonor through intemperance and debauched officials. Not unlike the ancient fabled Laocoon, our country is in the constricting coils of the mighty serpent of the still, and we must bruise its head, or it will kill us and our children. Surely, it is time for all men to see that licensing a traffic so disastrous and deadly as dram-selling is monstrous absurdity in legislation. This whole business is sin before God and high crime against the State. As well might Excise Boards introduce among their neighbors the Asiatic cholera or license open dens of rattlesnakes among children. Does the reader say, "Nothing effective can be done to remove this great evil?" That is a mistake. It is in the power of the Christian church, or of a moiety even of the sober and moral outside of it, to shield our youth from intemperance, and to dry up a great share of the overshadowing curse. For this has been done. Two-thirds of the liquor-drinking has been banished from large sections of Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont; from single counties and towns in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, etc. Besides, organized reform has gained much practical wisdom through the alternations of triumph and defeat in the recent past. What has been locally or temporarily won to sobriety can now, by the divine blessing upon self-denying, steady efforts, be more widely and permanently achieved. May God help us before it is too late. Scientific men agree that alcohol is a cerebral poison that, when taken into the stomach it is driven through the blood-vessels chiefly upon the brain and nervous centres, causing inflammatory action, impoverished nutrition, and abnormal state of mind. It so weakens and deranges, that incipient and protracted mania can but often result. Besides, it is remarkable that all diseases arising from intoxicating drinks are liable to become hereditary to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct. A recent Massachusetts Legislative Report states that the habits of parents of 300 idiots in their public institutions were learned and 145, almost half of them, were ascertained to have been drunkards.

Do not stuffy your baby with Opium or Morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. Price 25c.

To Samuel Norris, a non-resident, Defendant: You will take notice that the following Summons has been issued against you: Davidson County—In Superior Court. Daniel E. Sickles Plaintiff, Samuel Norris Defendant. Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of Randolph County—Greeting. You are hereby commanded to summon Samuel Norris the defendant above named, if he 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 three first days of said Term, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, 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 the seal of said court, this 17th day of April, 1879. C. F. LOWE, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.

And you will also take notice that at the same time a warrant of attachment was issued against your property for the sum of two thousand pounds and interest thereon from March 22d, 1877, and due by your promissory note. Said warrant of attachment is returnable at said term of the aforesaid court, when and where you can appear, if you think proper.

To Samuel Norris, a non-resident, the defendant: Take notice that the following summons has been issued against you: Davidson County—In Superior Court. Jno. M. Phillips Plaintiff, Samuel Norris Defendant. Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of Randolph County—Greeting. You are hereby commanded to summon Samuel Norris the defendant above named, if he 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 3 first days of said term, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, 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 the seal of said Court, this 17th day of April, 1879. C. F. LOWE, Clerk Sup. Court of Davidson County.

And you will also take notice, that at the same time a Warrant of Attachment was issued against your property in favor of said plaintiff and against you for the sum of Seven hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon from 21st of October, 1878, and due by promissory notes. Said warrant of attachment is returnable to the aforesaid term of the aforesaid court, when and where you can appear if you think proper.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C. Davidson County. 31:6w J. H. Welborn, Puff. Atty.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY! BUY YOUR HARDWARE WM. SMITHDEAL,

And you will not only save money, but get the Best Goods made. You will find in his Well Selected Stock of Hardware, Mowers, Thrashers, and Sewing machines, Straw-Cutters & Corn-Shellers,

Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Seeths, Flows, Hoes, Mattocks and Picks, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Glass Paints, Oils, Putty, and Varnish, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Dieters's Cross-Cut, Hand and Mill Saws.

Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools. HORSE AND MULE SHOES, Tin and Hollow Ware, Patent Oil Cans, Patent Fly-Pans and Traps.

BUGGIES, OPEN AND WITH TOPS. Buggy-Harness, Harness Leather and Mountings, Wagon and Buggy Materials, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

No. 3, Hedrick's Row,—Near National Hotel, Main Street, SALISBURY, N. C. 30:1y

TALBOT & SONS Shockoe Machine Works, RICHMOND VA. Makers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills, Shelling, Hangers and Pulleys, Turbine Water Wheels, and all kinds of Machinery, Wrought Iron Work, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of Every Description.

Ginning and Threshing Machines REPAIRING PROMPTLY & CAREFULLY DONE. Talbot's Patent Spark Arrester, The Invention of the Age.

THOS. J. FOSTER & CO., DEALERS IN LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS, General Commission Merchants, NO. 118 BROAD STREET, Rome, Georgia. Liberal advances. Consignments solicited. References, E. T. Hoyt, J. C. Rawlins. 28:3m

R. FRANK GRAHAM, CORNER OF MAIN AND FISHER STREETS, SALISBURY, N. C.

Having purchased G. M. Buis' Entire Stock of Groceries and added it to my own, I now offer to my former friends and patrons, and the general public

A Complete and Full Line of FAMILY GROCERIES, All Fresh and of First Quality:— ALSO AN— Excellent Assortment of Confectionery; ALL LOW DOWN FOR CASH.

Will exchange Goods for Country Produce, allowing the Highest Cash Prices for the same. Call in and get Bargains. 24:3m

USE THIS BRAND. ARN WITZ HAMMER BRAND. 99% PURE. CHEMICAL PURE. CHURCH & GOS SODA WATER NEW YORK

BEST IN THE WORLD, And better than any Saleratus, One teaspoonful of this Soda used with sour milk equals Four teaspoonfuls of the Best Baking Powder, saving Twenty Times its cost.

NO BETTER OPPORTUNITY. A rare opportunity for an advantageous mercantile business in SALISBURY, is offered to a purchaser of a limited stock of well assorted goods, on EASY TERMS, and one of the best locations in the place, at a low rent; and a comfortable residence if desired, near the Schools, Churches, and business in the place, likewise at a low rent.

Blackmer and Henderson, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. SALISBURY, N. C. January 22 1879—1t.

Information Wanted! Persuaded from my house in Stanley county, by one Bob Carter, on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, my son Rufus Harris, who is 18 years of age, I ask all good citizens to aid me in ascertaining his whereabouts, by dropping me a postal card or letter to Albemarle, N. C., so that I may come and get him. I will pay all expenses, and reward my informant.

SPOOL COTTON. ESTABLISHED 1812. CLARK'S TRADE MARK SPPOOL COTTON. GEORGE A. CLARK, SOLE AGENT, 400 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest SEA ISLAND COTTON. It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to decrease the eyes; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on WHITE SPOOLS. The Black is the most perfect JET BLACK ever produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the NEW ANILINE PROCESS rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dress-makers everywhere use them instead of sewing silks. We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all other threads.

To be had at wholesale and retail from 25:5m Salisbury, N. C.

Mortgage Deeds for sale here Also various other blanks.

ELKIN MILLS. A NEW ENTERPRISE! Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling and Dressing. The Elkin Mills, Yadkin County, have taken a long step forward. They are now making ten or twelve different varieties of Tweeds and Cassimeres, and are still arranging for a further advance.

J. D. McNEELY'S STORE, Salisbury, N. C. If you want a good Fertilizer for Cotton or Tobacco, go to J. D. McNEELY'S STORE. If you want a lot of Superior Saled Slaves, go to J. D. McNEELY'S STORE.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. The type, press and fixtures of the Davidson Record (at Lexington, N. C.) are for sale. For particulars, address C. H. BRUNER, Salisbury, N. C.

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.

JOHN P. WEBER, Practical Blacksmith and HORSESHOER. SHOP connected with Brown & Verble's Livery Stable. 127 1/2 designs of shoes, to suit all styles of foot. All shoeing done promptly done.

Soluble Pacific Guano! THAT WELL KNOWN FERTILIZER OF FOURTEEN YEARS' STANDING! Rich in Ammonia & Phosphoric Acid. The Leading Fertilizer of the Country. MORE EXTENSIVELY USED THAN ANY OTHER. And Particularly Adapted to THE COTTON CROP.

Also 'Pacific Guano Co's' ACID PHOSPHATE OF LIME. So well and favorably known in N. Carolina, Can be had upon application to the following Agents: JNO. ALLEN BROWN, Lexington, N. C. G. G. MONTGOMERY, Concord, N. C. C. A. LICKY, Lenoir Mills, Stauntonville, N. C. STOUGH & SLOAN, Davidsonville, N. C. ISAAC HARRIS, Mooreville, N. C. J. C. BORROROUGH, Charlotte, N. C.

Jno. S. Reese & Co., No. 7 GEN'L AGENTS, Baltimore, Md.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE, Statesville, N. C. The next session opens August 25, 1879. Board, and tuition in English, \$25.00 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application. Address, Mrs. E. N. GRANT, 34:1y

Farmers, DON'T BE SWINDLED out of A BALE OF COTTON WHEN THEO. F. KLUTTZ will sell you one ton of

Boykin, Carmer & Co's CELEBRATED Home Fertilizer For 200 lbs. Cotton, PAYABLE IN NOVEMBER. It is the best in use. Easy to manipulate. Requires no cotton seed nor stable manure. No charge for receipt or right to use. Equal to any \$50 guano. Has been tested for years. Call and get particulars and see testimonials. Don't be humbugged by cheap imitations. You can get the genuine only from THEO. F. KLUTTZ, Druggist, No. 20:1y Sole Agent for Rowan

LIVERY STABLE. Having purchased the Livery Stable on Lee's street and perfected all necessary arrangements for carrying on the business in a complete and satisfactory manner, we are prepared to afford public are solicited to give us a trial. We are prepared to afford All usual Accommodations and will do so at the most moderate prices possible. 'DRIVERS' are invited to give us a call. Day visitors can have stock carefully attended to and every attention shown them. The stable attendants are experienced and careful. Horses boarded by the day, week, month or year. Call and try us. R. J. HOLMES & SON, Jan. 2d, 1878.