

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Louisville Courier-Journal presents the political situation as follows: The Democratic party insists that certain laws which it finds upon the statute books ought to be repealed. It removes them by act of Congress, and sends them to the President for his approval. They fail to meet it, and are returned with his objections. The Democrats lack the two-thirds majority necessary to set aside the veto of the President, and consequently have nothing left them but an appeal to the country. Thus far all parties are within the terms of the constitution, and the issue is squarely joined. Each party, having made its record, rests upon the justice of its cause, and goes to the people for its vindication. "The position of the Democratic party is wholly anomalous. In spite of much misleading and many blunders, it has steadily moved up to a majority in the two houses of Congress, because, in the first place, the scheme of reconstruction sought to be carried by the Republicans was untenable; and, second, because the corruptions and excesses of the two Grant administrations made the North indifferent to the break up of the Radical fabric in the South. There is no doubt that the policy of forbearance after the election of the Democratic presidential ticket in 1876 greatly strengthened the hold upon the confidence of the country which better guiding had secured for the party under the leadership of Mr. Tilden; and it may be safely declared that, if the Democrats had quietly settled down upon the issue raised by the Republicans in the electoral tribunal, resolving to seat the individuals fraudulently excluded by the action of that tribunal from the offices to which they had been chosen, the political spectacle now presented would be exactly reversed. "Extremism in the long run rarely pays anywhere. But with a people such as ours, it can only maintain itself by fits and starts. The power and prestige of the Republican party, coming out of a gigantic military struggle entirely victorious, were able to maintain the extremes of a popular leader like Thaddeus Stevens but a single decade. It is not conceivable that an immitation of this by the Democrats, handicapped as they are, could by any possibility succeed. Its only effect is to consolidate the North; and the sooner the counsels of Senator Bayard, who has shown himself most sagacious and most courageous among Democratic leaders, are followed, and followed obediently, the better for the party. "On each of the issues upon which our appeal from the President's vetoes may be taken, we have the Republicans at a disadvantage. It is only when we initiate the domineering spirit of the Republicans themselves that we are placed at a disadvantage. This we can not afford, and, therefore, as soon as we have exhausted our constitutional prerogatives, we should pass the appropriation bills and go to the country. Safety lies nowhere else. All other routes lead into a ditch, which has been dug for us by the enemy and which is yawning just in front of the unwar. "The violence of the Republicans has been artfully contrived to excite us to violence, and it has been too successful. We feel it in ourselves and we see it in others; and it is time to put a stopper upon the steam whistle. The dog days are upon us and we must act, not talk. Those who wish to shine as performers on the calliope should be sent summarily below. The Republicans are caught in the trap they set for us and we ought to draw the string and get away with our game. The President has put the boot on the right leg, and we should force him to wear it. HAMPTON AND BAYARD. They Speak to the Pending Issues. A Sharp Colloquy in the Senate—The Status of the Amended Army Bill. WASHINGTON, JUNE 5.—SENATE.—The Senate, yeas 28, nays 19, took up the bill reported yesterday by Bayard from the judiciary committee relating to juries and to repeal sections 801, 820 and 821 of the Revised Statutes. Hampton, of South Carolina, after briefly supporting this bill, proceeded to speak upon the general political issues of the session. Hampton said he could not claim to speak as a leader of his party, nor would he try to shield himself from the consequences of his action behind any party. If the policy supported by him was revolutionary and traitorous, he was a revolutionist and a traitor; but what policy is before Congress worthy of such charges? Continuing, Hampton said: "By no vote of mine will the appropriations necessary for the efficient maintenance of the army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare under what limitations or conditions the appropriations shall be made. The form in which this is done I regard immaterial. In my judgment it would have been best to address to the general form, but to secure unanimity, I shall acquiesce in the decisions of the majority. But in no event can I consent to aid in disbanding the army or impairing its efficiency. It is the army of the South as well as of the North—it is the army of the whole country. In its history from the days of the revolution, I have reason, by right of my birth and blood, to be proud of it. In the late civil contest, on many bloody fields, it has done its duty, and its word or act of mine shall depreciate its value or lessen its usefulness; but because I so regard it, no act of mine shall tend to degrade it. I will not so legislate that against its own honorable instincts and traditions it shall be the instrument of tyranny in the hands of any factious party or any unscrupulous executive who may desire to use it; nor shall I assent, because of any differences of opinion between the minority and the majority, to close the courts of justice or embarrass the life of the government. The constitution has prescribed the means by which an appeal to the country can be had, and it is for the people to decide whether the presidential veto has been wisely used to defeat the will of Congress, which represents the majority of the people." Hampton proceeded to say that he had no intention of embarrassing the administration, and although he considered the pro-

visions of the bills just, he recognized the difficult position in which the executive found himself. Mr. Hampton's people remembered the in a critical period of the history, when any injudicious action would have been fatal, the President, by a conscientious construction of his duty, removed the United States troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, thus enabling the people to restore their local governments to those who represented the popular will. "For this wise, patriotic action, he was grateful, and it would be his duty to oppose the policy of which the President was the representative, that opposition should not be capricious, nor such as to drive the President into a coalition with those who would trample on the rights of the people in their struggle to retain power. Mr. Hampton said his party was denounced for wishing to restrict the Federal use of troops, but men high in the Republican ranks, who were quoted, had also pointed out and denounced the danger and abuses of such use. It was not the immediate action of the army that he feared, but the ultimate effects of its misuse, and he would oppose any legislation giving the general government power to interfere in any way with elections. It was better to have turbulence in one or two great cities than military despotism in the whole country. "It has been complained that Confederate officers were sent here as legislators. Nearly every man in the South bore arms, and should hardly be blamed for trusting her interests in peace to those who risked their lives and fortunes for her in war. He thought if the North had honored in like manner those who fought her battles, the legislation of the country would not be embittered by revivals of sectional strife. If the North were sincere in wishing the South to return to the Union, she should be glad they sent their best, most honored men to represent them. The South had no apology to make for the past. To recall that past now is not in the interest of that harmony for which the whole country longs. The South asks to have stricken from the statute books the laws which are the product of distrust as much as were the armies and navies. "If you asked us to come back as States, treat us as States, and join hands with us to establish national liberty as understood by our fathers." Hampton's address aroused frequent applause in the galleries. Bayard then spoke at length in support of the bill. He condemned the action of the President in criticizing as he had done in the veto message methods and practices of Congress, and said it was not incumbent upon the President to insist upon a parliamentary reform. He then referred to the Federal jury laws, explained their working and pointed out the absurdity of allowing ex-Confederates to hold the highest offices under the government and at the same time excluding them from the jury box. The present bill, he said, was framed to secure perfect impartiality in the formation of juries to try political cases where such impartiality is of the greatest importance. He said the veto power was given to the President to prevent the passage of bad bills, through inadvertence or design. Such was not the case with the present bills. They represent the sober second thought of the American people, and the people will finally be called to pass judgment upon the issue now raised. In the meantime the first duty of the majority is to supply everything needed for the support of the government; our duty is not to be taught us by an harassing, obstructive Executive. It is an abhorring resting on us by virtue of our oaths. Bayard then said the effort to misrepresent the Democratic party by asserting that it intended to cripple the government, would be futile. He would not belong to a party adopting such a course, but, he asked, shall it be said that a man accidentally and successfully waded an enormous power, which has accumulated around the executive office, succeeded in placing this great power, with all its patriotic objects and intents, in a position of suspicion and doubt before their fellow countrymen? It will require two to make that issue. It would be a false, dishonest and untruthful attempt to slander his neighbors. The government shall be supplied with everything needful for a vigorous and just exercise of every constitutional power, but no objection shall be made to an unfair political opponent shall represent the true or raise false issues between us and our country. Mr. Edmunds then moved to amend the pending bill by the addition of a clause prohibiting the exclusion from jury service in any state or Federal court of any duly qualified person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. This led to a half-humorous colloquy between Hill, of Georgia, and Conkling, and a short speech by the latter. Thurman remarked that the gentleman [Conkling] had perhaps read of the celebrated English statesman who said he had acquired eloquence by speaking every day and on every subject for the first years of his career, and was imitating the latter's example. After the debate the amendment was rejected, several other amendments were proposed and discussed in a desultory manner, and the Senate adjourned without action on the bill. HOUSE.—More than an hour was consumed this morning in the consideration of bills reported from the committee on printing. A bill for the election of a congressional printer was reported but not admitted, the point of order being raised against it that it was not such a bill as the committee was providing to report at any time. Atkins reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and moved that the bill be printed and recommitted. Hawley offered an amendment to the motion instructing the committee on appropriations to report the bill substantially in the form of the legislative appropriation bill last agreed to, excluding therefrom all general, political legislation and all appropriations for judicial expenses. Atkins thereupon withdrew the bill. The House then resumed the business of the morning hour. During the morning hour the bill to remove causes from state to Federal courts was discussed. On the expiration of the morning hour the President's message transmitting the documents in the Fitz. Jon. Porter case was laid before the House, and referred to a committee on military affairs. Atkins then reported the legislative, executive and judicial bill and moved the previous question. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted. The bill resembles that for the present year with some exceptions which are specified. The bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals was then taken up and discussed. No action was reached when the House adjourned at 4 o'clock. THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL. The House committee on commerce will hear to-morrow arguments on the Reagan inter-State commerce bill. NOMINATIONS. The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of Simon B. Conover, of Florida, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Florida.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY! At the Court House in Salisbury on the 14th day of July next, I will sell One Steam Engine and Boiler with all the Machinery attached. Also a Saw Mill and Grist Mill with all the machinery attached; it being the property conveyed to me by John Beard and Ellen B. Beard by mortgage duly registered in the Register's office of Rowan County, in Book No. 47, page 351. Terms of sale CASH. LUKE BLACKMER, Trustee. June 10, 1879. 6w

NOTICE To Town Tax-Payers. All persons subject to pay a poll tax to the State, who resided within the limits of the Town of Salisbury on the first day of April, 1879, and all persons who own or were possessed of personal property within said Town, on the said first day of April, are hereby notified to give to me at Mercey & Rogers' store before the 30th day of June, 1879, a list of their said polls and taxable property as assessed for taxation to the State. The tax-books will be closed on the 30th day of June, and all persons failing to list their polls or property by that time, will have to pay a double tax as required by Sec. X of the Town Charter. B. F. ROGERS, C. B. C. June 4th, 1879.

NOTICE! NORTH CAROLINA R. R. COMPANY. SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, COMPANY SHOPS, N. C. MAY 31st, 1879. The thirtieth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on the second Thursday of July, 1879; and the transfer books of Stock of said Company, will be closed from that date, until after the meeting. W. L. THORNBURG, Sec'y. N. C. R. R. Co. 33-4t

A GOOD SECOND HAND MOWER & REAPER FOR SALE. Apply to J. D. GASKILL, or ROSS & GREENFIELD. FOR SALE! A GOOD SWEEPSTAKE THRESHER And Horse-Power; All complete and in good order. For particulars apply to J. O. B. KEENE, or D. H. MAHALEY, Salisbury, N. C. 32-4t

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. Sickle 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 said 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 said 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 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. 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 court in the said court, when and where you can appear, if you think proper. C. F. LOWE, Clerk Superior Court Davidson County. 3105t

To Samuel Norris, a non-resident, the defendant: Take notice that the following summons has been issued against you: Davidson County—In Superior Court. J. 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 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 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 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. J. H. Welborn, P. M. Atty. Davidson County. 31-5w

NATIONAL HOTEL, Cortlandt Street, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK. HOTCHKISS & POND, PROPRIETORS. On the European Plan. The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50 cts. to \$2 per day \$3 to 10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city walkways. New Furniture, New Management. 13-1y.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN

THOS. J. FOSTER & CO., DEALERS IN LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS, General Commission Merchants, No. 112 BROAD STREET, Rome, Georgia. Liberal advances. Consignments solicited. References, R. T. Hoyt, J. C. Rawlins. 23-8m

R. FRANK GRAHAM, CORNER OF MAIN AND FISHER STREETS, SALISBURY, N. C. Having purchased G. M. Bule's 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. Have on hand a small remnant of Dry Goods, which is offered at and below cost. Will also sell one Fairbanks' Scales, 2 Pairs Counter Scales, One or two Showcases, and one good Writing Desk. Any person needing any of the above store furniture, will find it to their advantage to call soon. Will exchange goods for Country Produce, allowing the Highest Cash Prices for the same. Call in and get Bargains. 24-3m

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

USE THIS BRAND. ARM WITH HAMMER BRAND. CHEMICAL PURE. CHURCH & CO'S 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. See package for valuable information. If the teaspoonful is too large and does not produce good results at first use less afterwards. Jan. 30: 6m.

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. Offered because the present proprietor is engaged in other pursuits and has no time to attend to this branch of business. For further information inquire at WATCHMAN OFFICE. April 25, 1879 27-3t

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. "Piedmont Press" and "Winston Sentinel" please copy one time. GUILFORD HARRIS, Albemarle, N. C. April 21, 1879.] 27-3t.

SPOOL COTTON. ESTABLISHED 1812. CLARK'S TRADE MARK SPOOL 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 deceive the eye; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on THE BLACK is the most perfect JET BLACK ever produced in a spool, 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 dyes. We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others. To be had at wholesale and retail from D. G. GASKILL 25-26m. Salisbury, N. C.

Cheap Chattel Mortgages, various other blanks for sale here

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. The prices are the most surprising thing about it: You can send your Clean Wool to the factory and in a few days receive back the rolls at 6 cents a pound; have it spun into yarn at 12 1/2 cts.; have it made into jeans cloth at 25 cts. a yard; or you can get it colored, filled, pressed and altered, finished up in style, at 25 cts. per yard. Colored Linsey 18 1/2 cts. white, 14 cts.; Blankets, white, 30 cts. per yard. 1 lb. clean wool will make 18 lbs. the heavy cloth. Samples of the various cloths manufactured can be sent at once. J. D. McNEELY'S STORE, Salisbury, N. C. Who is Agent to receive Wool, and to deliver Goods for this establishment. J. D. McNEELY, Agt. If you want a good Fertilizer for Cotton or Tobacco, go to J. D. McNEELY. If you want a lot of Superior Sawn Shingles, go to J. D. McNEELY.

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. Designs of Shoes, to suit any purpose of foot. All kinds of scientific principles and WARRANTED. All kinds of blacksmithing promptly done. 18-1y

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. AC'D PHOSPHATE OF LIME. So well and favorably known in N. Carolina. Can be had upon application to the following Agents: I. S. ALLEN BROWN, Salisbury. L. C. HANSEN, Lexington. C. G. MONTGOMERY, Concord. W. A. LUCKEY, Rowan Mills. C. A. CARLTON, Statesville. STOUGH & SLOAN, Davidson C'ge. ISAAC HARRIS, Charlotte. J. C. BURGESS, Charlotte.

Jno. S. Reese & Co., No. 17 GEN'L AGENTS, Baltimore, Md.

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, Principal. 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 recipe 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, Dist'r, No. 20-1y. Sole Agent for Rowan

STABLE. Having purchased the Livery Stable on Lee street and perfected all necessary arrangements for carrying on the business in a complete and satisfactory manner, the 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. DROVERS are invited to give us a call. Day visitors can have their stock carefully attended to and every proper attention shown them. The stable attendants are experienced and careful men. Horses boarded by the day, week, month or year. Call and try us. R. J. HOLMES & SON, Jan. 2d, 1878. 11-1f

How to Save Money BUY YOUR HARDWARE WM. STEINBERG. And you will not only save money, but get the Best Goods made. You will find in our Well Selected Stock of Hardware, Millinery, Straw-Cutters & Corn-Shellers. Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, Plows, Hoers, Mattocks and Picks, Spades and Forks, Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnish, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Diapers' Cross-Cut, Hand and Mill Saws. Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools. HORSE AND MULE SHOES, Tin and Hollow Ware, Patent Oil Cans, Patent Fly-Fans and Traps, BUGGIES, OPEN AND WITH TOPS, Buggy-Harness, Harness Leather and Saddlery, 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

KERR CRAIGE, Attorney at Law, Salisbury, N. C.

Millinery! Millinery! My Stock of Goods in this Line is complete for the Spring Trade. Having secured the services of an Artist from Baltimore, in my TRIMMING DEPARTMENT, I feel justified in saying that I can suit the most fastidious taste; and will guarantee satisfaction in all orders entrusted to me. To Ladies in the City and Country, I would say, call and examine my Stock before buying elsewhere. MRS. S. A. GREENFIELD, 28-2nd

The Mexican Dollar. What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does not. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to spend it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do just what it promises. It makes but one promise—cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by C. R. Barker, Salisbury, N. C. Consistent Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throats, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Consistent Compound Honey of Tar 50 cents a bottle. For sale by C. R. Barker, Salisbury, N. C. TALBOT & SONS, Shockoe Machine Works, RICHMOND VA. Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills, Shelling, Hangers and Pulleys, Turbine Water Wheels, Tobacco Factory Machinery, Wrought Iron Work, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description. Ginning and Threshing Machines. —A SPECIALTY. REPAIRING PROMPTLY & CAREFULLY DONE. Talbot's Patent Spark Arrestor, The Invention of the Age. Talbot's new patent Spark-Arrestor is really the perfect and reliable one, and is unsurpassed in its class. The great efficiency of this Arrestor is attracting universal attention, and is being used by the best mechanical engineers and leading railroad companies. Its prominent features are: It does not destroy the draft. It does not interfere with cleaning the tubes. It will not choke up, and requires no cleaning. It requires no direct dampers to be opened when raising steam (drivers being obstructed as in other cases). It is simple and durable and can be relied upon. It can be attached to any boiler. No plaster should be used about one of them. Insurance companies will insure gins and barns where Talbot's Arrestors and Spark-Arrestors are used at the same rates as when charged for water or horse-power. Send for illustrated circulars and price list. Branch House, Charlotte, N. C. W. C. MORGAN, Manager. 29-2m

Carolina Watchman. THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

Winston and Salem have made preliminary arrangements for a grand celebration of the 4th July.

Twenty-five Georgia counties have spoken by their grand juries in favor of a Mofet liquor law and a dog law.

THE PROFESSIONS.—The lists of new lawyers and doctors published on our first page indicates that the Professionals will continue with us.

A furious religious revival is in progress among the colored people of Charleston. It is common to see converts, usually women, carried home insensible from the meetings.

Dr. B. M. Bule of Wilmington, says the Star, has invented a deodorizer for which is claimed extraordinary virtues. It will cleanse bilge water in a few minutes, and preserve meats from decay.

The thermometer has reached 98 in New York, and there were some cases of sun stroke. We rarely have such cases in the South. The N. Y. correspondent of the Raleigh Observer says that on one of the hot days there were 13 unidentified dead bodies in the morgue.

FROM THE TOPIC.—The dwelling of Jas. W. Connell, in Boone, was destroyed by fire last week, together with its contents, the occupants narrowly escaping.

There was a terrible storm of wind, rain, and hail in Caldwell county, destroying fences, stock, and even damaging dwelling houses.

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton who, a year ago, gave expression to liberal sentiments towards the "Southern rebels," saying "sow flowers on their graves the same as on those of the union soldiers," in a Decoration speech this year takes it back—declares "My heart was not in those words. They were spoken in a fit of sentimental generosity aroused by misrepresentations of prominent rebels." It is believed he was driven back upon himself by the public sentiment of the North.

CONGRESS.—The House legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill was received by the Senate Tuesday, and referred to the Committee on appropriations. The Warner Silver bill, on a vote to bring it before the Senate, failed by one vote; and it is probable this is the last we will hear of it this session.

McDonald's bill authorizing the use of the army and navy in certain cases, and repealing the Federal election law, came up in the Senate and was postponed until Wednesday.

THE ALANTHUS TREE.—Atlanta authorities have ordered an extermination of the alanthus trees in that city. One who signs himself "Botanist," in the daily Atlanta Dispatch offers to prove that the tree is not injurious to health. He takes the general ground that all plants, while in a growing condition, are preservers of health. We agree with "Botanist" in the main; but the odor of the alanthus bloom is certainly injurious to many persons, and on that account is not near so desirable a shade tree as the maple, the elm, the wild locust, and many other trees.

A Philadelphian has made a trip down the Mississippi to learn the cause and extent of the negro exodus. He pronounces it a serious matter in all its aspects, and one that may possibly endanger the peace of the country. He could not definitely trace the cause of it: Some say it is a speculation by the Kansas railroads. Others, that it is a republican movement to diminish the population of the Mississippi States. The negroes are encamped on the banks of the river by thousands, waiting for the "Gospel ship" to take them free. They think they are going to a new Canaan, where the land flows with milk and honey. That thirty dollars is all the money they need, and they sacrifice their property to raise this sum. That the government will give them 160 acres of land, two mules and a year's provisions. They believe all this and no one can turn them, but go they will, if they can get passage.

The writer referred to thinks the movement may ruin many of the planters, whose growing crops are left standing in the fields. So it may; and it will also cause the untimely death of thousands of the poor deluded negroes who have been so wickedly deceived and misled.

Inventive Geniuses. The New York Sun says, an English journal frankly gives credit to the American genius, for at least fifteen inventions and discoveries which, it says, have been pilloped all over the world. These triumphs of American genius are thus enumerated: First, the cotton gin; second, the plating machine; third, the grass mower and grain reapers; fourth, the rotary printing press; fifth, navigation by steam; sixth, the hot air or calorific engine; seventh, the sewing machine; eighth, the India rubber industry; ninth, the machine manufacture of horse shoes; tenth, the sand blast for carving; eleventh, the gauge lathe; twelfth, the grain elevator; thirteenth, artificial ice manufacture on a large scale; fourteenth, the electro-magnet and its practical application; fifteenth, the composing machine for printers.

It is not often that American achievements in this direction receive due credit from such a source.