day to shaking hands with those who fought on the other side, because the time had come when all bitterness of the struggle should be laid aside. North Carolinians had always been noted for their quiet obedience to law; their honesty and their patriotism and all these reasons should impel the people to lay aside all prejudices towards those who were the victors. He had just returned from Philadelphia, where he had been in consultation with most of the Governors of the thirteen original States in regard to the proper celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of the British at Yorktown, and believed that the national celebration of that event would do much to heal the wounds between the two sections of the Union. He had recently had a conversation with a distinguished Federal general who told him that in the late war he always dreaded a contact with North Carolina soldiers, and that when he knew that Scale's brigade was in his front that meant "business" in an eminent degree. He believed the people of the State to-day were willing to show the same devotion to the national flag as they had done to the emblem of the Confederacy, if an enemy should assail it. He spoke of the relics of the American revolution which had been gathered into Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, and claimed that they were common property, and offered the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and the seven years of war which followed that memorable event, as testimony. At the close of his remarks there were loud, and continued cries of Vance! Vance! when Mr. Price stepped to the front of the platform, and introduced a "stranger" in the person of

HON. ZEBULON B. VANCE.

while the notes of "Hail to the Chief," which was performed by the band, yet lingered in the air. For some moments there were cheers and huzzahs, which drowned the voice of the speaker, but quiet was at length restored, and the governor commenced his remarks by alluding to the fact that while the celebration was begun in a spirit of frolic, the people were actually engaged in carrying out the Divine command of "peace-making." For himself he regarded the war as over, and there was now nothing to be done but to enforce the constitution and the laws made in pursuance of that instrument—that he regarded the Union and the constitution as synonymous and convertible terms, and that if both were regarded as they ought to be, there was no reason why the people North and South should not live like brothers. He knew the people of North Carolina, as well as any man could know them, and the people of no section of the United States were more anxious to see harmony and reconcilation than they. North Carolinians, in the late war had displayed a courage and endurance which were a credit to any people and while they might cherish memories of that struggle, he knew them too well to believe that they still cherish prejudices. He related a pleasant incident, told him by Gen. Gordon, of a North Carolina soldier who went into a corn-field, which happened to lie between the lines of the two great armies, to get some roasting ears. When hailed by the Federal picket he told the yankee not to shoot as he was only "getting some corn for supper." He was accordingly allowed to get as much as he desired, and departed. Just before day an attack was ordered, and as the sergeut marched through the cornfield, he was again hailed by the same picket, to whom he made the same reply as on the evening before, when in a moment his conscience pricked him, and he yelled out at the top of his voice, "I say yank, we ain't after no corn this morning, but we're going to shell the woods: get out of the way." This story was related to show the honesty and sincerity of the masses of the people, and that the extension of the right hand of fellowship by the people of the State, to their victors was made in sincerity. He closed by saying that other speakers were to follow him and that he had always been willing to divide "from a shilling up to a fight" with his friends.

HON. D. G. FOWLE,

who has not inaptly been styled the silver tongued orator of the State, was the next speaker. He commenced by saying that Caswell, Lillington, Davie, Ashe and other revolutionary patriots, in their eternal abode, if they still took an interest in wordly affairs, might well rejoice at the patriotism which marked the events of the celebration. He dwelt at length on love of country and of home, and showed that the people of the State were celebrated for both. In alluding to the late war he said that the North Carolina heart was not in sympathy with the movement of secession, until it was announced that there would be a fight, and her people were called on to take sides. When her position had been taken, she was not a laggard in the fight, and when after an able, manly contest she was forced to lay down her arms, she did it in good faith. In her secession she carried with her the constitution of the United States, and her household gods of devotion to principle were carefully preserved, in order that the vital principles of liberty, which were as old as the State, should be treasured up, and that in her opinion a love of the Federal Union was not incousistent with the full development of the rights of the States. Her conduct on the battle-field was not inconsistent with her record at home, and the brigades of Scales, Cox, Anderson, Daniels and others, had made a name for her people which would last forever. Hampton said God bless North Carolina soldiers—they had scaled the heights of Gettysburg, and had surrendered at Appomattox. Through it all she made a reputation of which she would always be proud, but they had fought their last battle and the era of peace had come. He desired to see the time come when the national government would take the same interest in the graves of her dead soldiers as is now taken in Federal graves at Arlington and at Gettysburg, and that on each returning spring flowers might be scattered over the graves of each without distinction. To-day no monument marked the last resting place of many a dead North Carolina soldier, but as he sank on the field he might well have truthfully said, like the Spartan at Thermopiæ, "Tell it, oh stranger, that we die in obedience to the command of our State." He closed by an apostrophe to the Federal constitution as the best model of government which human genius had ever devised, and hoped that the day might be a starting point in both politics and reconciliation.

GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER,

of Charlotte, was next introduced, and after alluding to his services in the army hoped, with the light of subsequent events, that the war was not an unmixed evil, or we should not have been here to-day to join hands in a reunion, and besides both sections had learned that there was no good sense in belittling each other. Out of our sufferings we had learned liberality. We had been regarded by the Northern people as a set of bullies and blusterers, but we had taught them that they were mistaken, and we too, look upon them differently. After some remarks about the battle of Five Forks, and the relative value of good and bad cooks, the general's voice utterly failed him, and he was succeeded by

MAJ. F. W. HALLECK, OF MICHIGAN.

Being the only Federal officer who attempted to speak, as he apppeared on the rostrum, in the beautiful blue uniform of the regular army, he was the cynosure of all eyes. His speech was remarkable, not more on account of its excellent temper, than by reason of the general abscence of Federal soldiers—thereby rendering him and his utterances especially conspicuous. This gentleman is a son of Maj. Gen H. W. Halleck, a prominent Union general, and at one time commander-in-chief of the United States armies and Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He spoke in substance as follows:

MAJ. HALLECK'S SPEECH.

I am not accustomed to public speaking. In fact I never attempted it before, and I am proud that my first effort should be on such an occasion as the present, for my whole soul is in this movement of reconciliation. It has been my desire for years to see a real union of the blue and the gray honorably established, and when I first heard that down here in Salisbury you intended to hold a re-union of the soldiers of both armies, my heart responded to the call; for it seems to me that we who did the fighting and discourage, discountenance and raise our voices against the party, man, or class of men, who directly and indirectly attempt to secure public or private favor by reviving the passions begotten by the war, ought to step to the front. These are the men who, while pretending to sympathize with us, tell of the horrors of war, of prison pens, and in fact of all and of more than any soldier had to suffer; and in return for this devlish talk expect to ride in office on soldiers' vote. Then we must step to the front again. Comrades, these political demagogues must be taught that when we laid aside our arms we meant peace, and peace we will have. The soldiers of both sections must unite for this purpose and thus secure a lasting peace for our unhappy country. Few, very few, soldiers can be found who are unwilling to take a brother soldier by the hand, be he of the blue or gray, from the North or South. It is unnecessary that we should forget our brave comrades who have fallen, and who cannot meet with us until that last great re-union; we can at least revere their memory and annually bedeck their graves with floral offerings. As Senator Ransom said, ten years ago, in a memorial speech at Raleigh, "Thank God, there are flowers enough in this land of ours, and hearts gentle enough, and hearts good enough, to scatter them over both the blue and the gray." That was a grand and noble sentiment uttered ten years ago, ahead of public sentiment at that time, but thank God such utterances as came from your noble Senator then, meet now a cordial response from patriotic hearts in all parts of our glorious country.

THE REBEL YELL.

Six thousand people were around the stand and the speaker closed his remarks amidst the wildest cheering. When he had finished Senator Vance stepped forward and proposed three hearty old rebel yells for the speaker, and these were given with much enthusiasm.

The next speaker was

MAJ. C. E. MERRILL, OF MISSISSIPPI,

who expressed his gratification at being able to participate in such a meeting. In 1865 he was last through Salisbury as a part of Joe Johston's army, and was glad to note the march of progress which the town had made during that time. He dipped a little into politics and showed how sectional feeling had been kept alive by the politicians of the North, to the detriment of the people of both sections. He declared that the day for reconciliation, harmony, and the burial of prejudices, had come. He paid a beautiful compliment to Abraham Lincoln and related an incident which occurred on the battle-field of Gettysburg, when one of the principal officers of the Federal army pointed out to Mr. Lincoln the magnificent defence of Cemetery Ridge made by the Federal soldiers and added: "Mr. Lincoln, I am proud that the heroes who drove back the enemy under such circumstances are Americans." He replied: I too am proud that they were Americans, but I am equally proud that *the men who charged up those heights* THREE TIMES *were Americans.*" He paid a high compliment to the sagacity, wisdom and conservatism of those members of Congress who had served in both armies. He closed with a tribute to the national government, and hoped that our republicanism—not in a party sense—might spread until the United States would become the grandest of nationalities.

HON. A. M. SCALES

was next introduced. He said the people without making any apology were ready for reconciliation. They believed they were right, and fought for their convictions, but this was one country and there was only one constitution. Under another flag he had fought to perpetuate its essential principles, and he wanted all the people to feel that now that fight was over, but the necessity to guard its precious muniments were as great as ever. Lack of space only prevents us from following the text of this gentleman's remarks, to the conclusion, but we must say that for sound diction, forcible argument, and able, manly sentiment it was not excelled by any.

HON. W. M. ROBBINS,

as he always does, made a most capital speech. He had confidence in the future of the country, and in the integrity of our government. While the war had brought much distress to the country, it had also brought us many blessings and one of the particular bright ones was the freedom of the negro, and it had learned the people of both sections the strength, the endurance, the courage of each other. He closed with a peroration in regard to the love of country, duty of citizens to guard the purity of the government and the indissolubility of the Federal Union.

COL. W. H. H. COWLES,

of Wilkesboro, who during the war was known in the army of Northern Virginia as the "Knight with the flowing locks." and whose courage was never questioned was called out and made one of the happiest speeches of the occasion. Whatever he does is always done well, and when his friends read in to day's *Observer*, that he talked for a half hour to several thousands of his old fellow soldiers, they will be satisfied that he said nothing but what was dictated by his honest, fearless, manly heart.

COL. WM. JOHNSTON,

of Charlotte, was next called out and made a very happy effort, beginning by alluding to the resistance offered by the people of Rowan, to the tyranny of Gov. Tyron, some years preceding the American revolution. He, like most of the other speakers, raised his voice in favor of harmony, peace and reconciliation.

HON. J. M. LEACH

was the last, but by no means the least interesting speaker of the day. He complained that preceding speakers had said all that could be said, and then struck out from the shoulder as only Leach can do. He alluded to the history of several of the former citizens of Salisbury—among them General Andrew Jackson—and pronounced the spot on which they stood sacred ground. His allusion to Miss Frances Fisher, as an illustration of Southern female character, was felicitous. He alluded to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, as a bright page in the history of the State, and closed with the indestructibility of the American Union, and the christianizing and civilizing influences of the Anglo-American people among the nations of the globe.

THE BARBECUE.

At 4 o'clock the great crowd repaired to the barbecue which had been prepared for ten thousand people. This consisted of five thousand pounds of bread, the same amount of beef, and nearly as much pork and mutton. All were satisfied and an adjournment was then had and the people moved back to town.

Throughout the day good order and the best of feeling prevailed, and the re-union was in every sense all that its promoters could with any reason have hoped for.

At night ten thousand people, many of whom had not been present during the day, gathered to a vacant lot southeast of the town to witness a beautiful pyrotechnic display which had been gotten up in honor of the occasion. The fireworks were said to have cost five hundred dollars, and were perhaps the most magnificent ever displayed in the State. Several set pieces, among which was one in which the word "Reunited," and two clasped hands, called forth the enthusiasm of the crowd, which was expressed by loud, prolonged, tumultuous shouts. Altogether the celebration was a grand, magnificent success.—*From the Charlotte Observer.*

In another column will befound an account of the reunion, held at Salisbury, to which both Federal and Confederate soldiers were bidden by the hospitable people of that town. The affair was a grand success. Thousands came to the feast where patriotism and love of country and kindly feeling were the sentiments that animated the guests. It was one of those occasions that every man present in after years will tell about and say it was good to be there. We do not doubt that it has done and will do much good in bringing about a more fraternal feeling among the old soldiers who fought for their respective sides some eighteen years ago.

As it was in no sense political, we shall not express those thoughts which naturally arise as to the contrast it presents to the rancorous animosity which the Northern Republicans are now indulging in towards the South. While we are here inclined to peace and are seeking even by unusual methods to foster kindly sentiments between the estranged sections, some of our fellow-citizens at the North apparently grow more hostile as the days of actual hostility and bloodshed recede into the remote past. Half a generation has now rolled away, and yet the slogan on the Republican side is still war—and they yet teach undying hostility to the South. But we forbear; such thoughts should not be permitted to mar the harmony of this fraternal occasion.—Raleigh *Observer.*

The *Observer* also gives the following report of Senator Vance's speech:

Senator Vance said: When I say I am happy to meet this morning so many of my friends upon an occasion of this character, I but express the honest sentiment of my heart.

You do not, my friends, appreciate the full significance of this meeting. You come to bring peace, union and harmony to the American people. I bid you God speed. It hath also been said "Blessed are the peace makers." The war is over, slavery is removed and there is nothing now remaining between the United States and peace.

Whose fault is it that peace has not been obtained years ago? If mine, if yours, if that of our enemies, God forgive us or them.

The North is less charitable towards us now than ever before, and this because we are *solid.* Yes, we are solid in our love of the constitution, our love of country, our devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty. The complaint of the North against a solid South recalls the story of a great General. This General had entrenched and his adversary advancing sent him word: "If you are the General you pretend to be, come out of your breastworks and fight us." He replied: "If you are the soldier you desire to be considered, whip us out of our breastworks." In this manner do we respond to the complaint of the North.

To-day we celebrate peace and fraternity. Invitations have been extended to Northern as well as Southern veterans in every direction. But two men beyond Mason and Dixon's line are with us. We are more ready than they to fraternize. What do we ask? Nothing but what the constitution guarantees. It is an abuse of terms to cry give us the constitution and Union. The constitution is the Union and the Union is the constitution. They are one and inseparable. Neither can be without the other, and to the constitution no people can be more loyal than North Carolinians, no people are more kind hearted than they. A gentleman in Kansas said to me, "You are unlike any other people I ever saw. You were altogether unlike others during the war. Your cry was unlike that of ours; it was that confounded *rebel yell,* and that yell I can tell you I did not like to hear."

Gen. Gordon's corps was one evening encamped within one hundred yards of the Federal lines. A tar heel regiment was in front, as usual, with nothing for supper. A cornfield, however, lay between the lines, and after dark a tall sergeant slipped into the cornfield and began to pull corn. He was challenged by the Yankee picket, "Who goes there?" "A poor Johnny reb, getting a little something for supper," he answered. "All right, Johnny, go ahead," said the Yankee. Orders were received to advance before the break of day. The officer in command, having heard of the sergeant's adventure, gave orders that the men should say to the Federal sentries challenging, "Getting corn for breakfast."

The brigade was deployed into the cornfield. The challenge rang out as before. "Getting a little corn for breakfast," said the sergeant as before. "All right, go ahead Johnny." But this was more than the worthy sergeant could stand. He sang out: "I say, look here, Yank, we are fooling you: We are going to shell the woods." He couldn't take such an advantage even of an enemy. Such, indeed, are our people. I point with pride to the fact that we voted soon after the war for Horace Greely, the strongest opponent the South ever had. In this, setting an example to the people of the North of voting always for the good of the whole country without regard to sectional prejudices. Give us justice—we ask no more.

I should like to talk two weeks straight along to you. It has been a long time since I have had a "full bait of corn," as our Western people say. With all my faults, "I am willing to divided with you from a shilling to a fight."

The Senator's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close of his speech the cheering was vociferous. He ended with a touching benediction upon North Carolina, the words of which were not caught.

From The Raleigh News.

THE SALISBURY REUNION.

Despite the chill answers sent in response to courteous invitations to attend the reunion of Confederate soldiers, the affair met with marked success. A day may come when some of those invited will regret the form of declination used to rid themselves of what they evidently considered a burden. Others who may deem it wise and fitting to make an effort in the direction instituted by the people of Rowan county will make a note and save themselves the surprise and pain of a non-appreciation of their feeling.

But let this pass. Those who read our report of the proceedings will be glad to learn that a better feeling—a feeling permeated with the strongest hope of future harmony, pervaded the whole assemblage.

And this as it should be. Without peace and harmony and general good fellowship prevailing throughout the whole country we might as well throw the chances of a glorious future of the Republic to the four winds.

The speeches at Salisbvry made by representative men of North Carolina—soldiers who had fought and bled for the "Lost Cause;" statesmen who had held to the theory of secession until they saw it was of no avail, and who wish to stand by the Constitution as it now exists; tillers of the soil, who contrast the country as it now stands with other countries and glory in its advantages—all these were there and rendered their testimony. There was not a sentiment expressed that a cavilling Radical (we will not use the term Republican in this sense) politician could have taken exception to and converted into political capital. We will not allude to the speeches of those who grace Congressional halls or executive mansions. Plain Rufus Barringer undoubtedly made the speech of the day. It was not couched in courtly language; it was not replete with classical allusions; it lacked perhaps the florid sentences and rounded periods that mark the graceful speaker, but the pith of the whole matter was there. The days of 1861 are gone, but they have left their sorrowful remembrances. A new departure had to be taken at the close of the war, and our people have buckled on their knapsacks for the forward journey. We may be vilified and denounced for the sins of the few, but it will not impede the march. We have scanned the future, and by our labor must we make our position. Mr. Barringer spoke the plain sentiment of the people, and let professional politicians take heed.

Major Halleck undoubtedly represented the sense of the army. There are some of course, who have a natural bias the other way. They are undoubted honest in their opinions. But it is through such gatherings as this at Salisbuay that sentiment must be corrected.

Put the slandering politicians, eager for place and profit at any price, out of the way, and the different sections will assimilate; there will be no trouble on sectional scores. Feed them and flatter them, and the internecine hatred will continue. As Major Halleck said, "It is time for those who did the fighting to step to the front."

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1879.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The editor of the Asheville (N. C.) *Journal* recently made a visit to the National Cemetery in this place, and in his account thereof, has fallen into some errors which it is proper should be corrected, especially in regard to the number of soldiers buried here, and the cause of their death. He says "11,700 died from starvation."

We do not know the editor of the *Journal,* nor is it necessary that we should. We know his statement is untrue in the common acceptation of there terms "died from starvation." We do not know in what sense he desires to be understood: Perhaps he would employ the same terms to account for the larger mortality of Confederate prisoners in Federal prisons—larger in proportion to the number. He ought to know that this is a well established fact, and that there is no good reason to believe that prisoners on either side "died of starvation."

At this Cemetery there are 11,700 prisoners buried in trenches. The names, company, regiment date and cause of death of 3,504 are known. They died of various diseases, some from wounds and a very few were shot by the guards. There is no record of any dying of starvation. 425 of the silent tenants of these grounds were brought here from other places, of whom 94 are known, making a total of 12,126, including the body of the late Superintendant, Capt. W. H. Richardson.

Most persons reading the *Journal's* account of how the office at this place is kept by the present Superintendent, Mr. Burke, would be obliged to regard it as captious, and needlessly fault-finding, if they knew the facts as we know them. The office and grounds are kept in as good condition as the means appropriated will allow; and when we say this, we must not be understood as intimating that they are not *well* kept. We looked carefully in the office for the *Journal's* cobwebs, but could not see them. There are some very small cracks in the plastering which might have been taken for cobwebs, but nothing else bearing any recemblance to them. The Register, it is true, is a little marred by spilled ink and bad writing, done, most of it in the absence of the superintendent or by parties who could do no better. The Register is really no indication of the number visiting the grounds, for not one in ten accepts the invitation to record their names.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.—Some of our exchanges are urging a small system of cotton factories. That is, that every man who owns a mill and a sufficient water power, shall also own a small cotton factory, of the new sort, which takes the seed cotton and turns out yarns. The Wilmington *Star* is urging this subject to the attention of its readers, and names a factory at Westminister, South Carolina, which at once illustrates the system and proves its practical value. It shows that Georgia is alive to its importance and will soon make a practical test of the "little mill" system. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* predicts that before two years "at least one hundred of these factories will be in operation in Georgia."

The idea is not new: Any mill owner, whether he uses water power or steam, can at a light cost, attach a small cotton factory at no extra expense for power, and make it subserve a public want and remunerative to himself.

From present appearances the people have quite forgotten the political horrors of radical supremacy, and are making up their minds to let it come again, do as it may. The Democrats in New York, under the leadership of John Kelly, seem willing to sacrifice all the great principles of the party rather than yield personal advantages, If New York shall go radical next Tuesday, it will greatly inspire the party for the Presdency, and will correspondingly depress the hopes of the Democratic party of the country.

Wise and Burr, the aeronauts, were, it is now believed, lost in Lake Michigan. Burr's body has been found in Indiana, near the lake shore, and the coroner's jury report "found drowned." It is conjectured that Burr must have jumped into the water for the purpose of lightening the balloon, hoping Wise thus relieved would be carried across the lake. The death of Wise has closed the career of the bravest and most successful aeronaut in this country.

The Ute Indians in conference with U. S. Commissioners say that Thornburg brought on the fight. They are willing to quit fighting—willing to shake hands. The Indians have lost six more men than the U. S. troops. They mourn their loss and deplore the whole affair, which they claim was unprovoked by them.

The Franklin *Patriot* reports the arrival there of two returned negro emigrants from Kansas. The poor fellows "have seen the elephant" and never want to see him again. They advise the negroes to stay where they are even if they have to live on half rations, rather than go to Kansas.

The newspapers north, note as a striking evidence of better times, the almost entire absence of tramps and beggars. We think it also true of the south. We have seen very few for months past. Of the great crowd here on the 23rd, we venture to say there was not a singe beggar.

Christian Reid's last novel, *A Gentle Belle,* is just now eliciting very handsome notices from the press; and again, as usual, the editors improve the occasion with evident delight to say many kind words for the charming authoress.

In the recent election in Ohio, one negro was elected to the Legislature—the first of his race to attain such an honor in that State.

The *New North State* objects to the large disproportion of negroes sent to the Penitentiary. What are we to do about it?

Gen. Grant is in Nevada. He had a grand reception at Virginia City on the 27th.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

Will cure or prevent Disease.
No Horse will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
THEO. F. KLUTTS, Agent,
Salisbury, N. C.
2:6m

The Best Paper! Try It!!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
35th Year.
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, Profusely Illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home and Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the *Scientific American.*

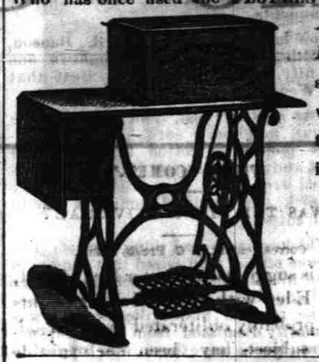
Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year,
Which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the *Scientific American*, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the *Scientific American* of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

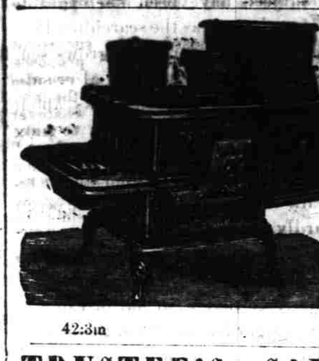
Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, *free of charge,* whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to Munn & Co. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,
MUNN & CO. 37 Park Row, N.Y.
Branch Office, cor. F. & 7th Sts., Washington, D.C.
2:3w

A WOMAN

Who has once used the PEOPLES' MACHINE will prefer it over all others, and *AGENTS* selling it find it just what the *PEOPLE* want. It makes the shuttle lock stitch, runs easily, does the widest range of work, and winds the bobbins without running the works of the machine. Write for descriptive circulars and full particulars.



1301 & 1303 Buttonwood St.,
Philadelphia Sewing Machine Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
44:1y



ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Manufacturers of THE CELEBRATED
EXCELSIOR COOK
Unsurpassed for Durability, Economy, and Convenience. Combining all Improvements of Value. And Perfect in Operation.
ALSO A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR
HEATING STOVES
FOR SALE BY
C. F. BAKER & CO., Salisbury, N. C.
42:3m

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN THE CITY OF

SALISBURY, N. C.

By virtue of a Mortgage or Deed in Trust, executed by Thos. E. Brown and wife, E. W. Brown, to Sophia Besherer, dated the 19th day of January, 1878, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan county, in Book No. 54, page 409, 410 and 411, &c., and upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the court-house door in the Town of Salisbury, N. Car. on Monday the

15th Day of December, 1879,

at 12 o'clock M., the following real estate, to wit: The Lot or Piece of Land, known as

BROWN'S LIVERY STABLE,

embracing the greater part of the lot purchased from Edwin Shaver and Mary E. Shaver, and joining the lands of John I. Shaver's heirs, Dr. W. F. Bason, and the parsonage of the Episcopal Church, in the Town of Salisbury.

TERMS CASH—Dated at Salisbury this 15th day of August, 1879.

CHAS. PRICE, Attorney. SOPHIA BESHERER, Trustee.

Aug14toDec15

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!
BUY YOUR HARD-WARE
FROM
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, Threshers, and Sewing machines,

Straw-Cutters & Corn-Shellers,

Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, Plows, Hoes, Mattocks and Picks, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, and Varnish, Locks, Hinges and Screws, *Dissten's* 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 Mountings, Wagon and Buggy Materials, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
At Heilig's old stand, main street,
SALISBURY, N. C.
30:1y

To L. R. Marsh a non-resident defendant you will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you.

Davidson County—In Superior Court.

John H. Welborn *Plaintiff.* Against L. R. Marsh. *Defendant.* | Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting:

You hereby commanded to summon L. R. Marsh, the Defendant above named, if he be found in 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 September, 1879 and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within 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 15th day of April, 1879.

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

You will take notice, that on the 3rd day of August 1879, a Warrant of attachment was issued against your property for the sum of $260 and interest thereon due by contract on account of machinery, which is returnable to said Court. 1st Monday in September, 1879. When and where you can appear if you think proper.

Signed C. F. LOWE.
C. S. C. Davidson Co.
46to51.

Mortgage Deeds for sale here
Also various other blanks.
Subscribe for the Watchman only $2

To J. Howard Jones and W. M. Earl, non-residents, you will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you.

DAVIDSON County--In Superior Court.

John M. Prim, *Plaintiff* Against J. Howard Jones, W. M. Earl, *Defts.* | *Summons for Relief.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon J. Howard Jones and W. M. Earl, 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 1st Monday of March 1880, 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 Defendants take notice that if they 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 12th day of September, 1879.

C. F. LOWE,
C. S. C. Davidson Co.

You will also take notice that at the same time in said case a warrant of attachment was issued against your property for the sum of two thousand and ninteen dollars and fifty cents, (2,019,50) due by open account, and returnable to said Court in said County on the first Monday in March, 1880, when and where you may appear if you think proper. This 8th day of Oct. 1879.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.
Jno. H. Welburn, Davidson Co.
No51: 6w Pliffs. Atty.

To J. H. Jones and W. M. Earl, non-residents You will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you.

DAVIDSON County---In Suprior Court.

M. L. Jones, Plaintiff against J. H. Jones and W. M. Earl. *Deft.* | Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon J. H. Jones and W. M. Earl 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 1st Monday of March 1880, 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 Defendants take notice that if they 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 12th day of September, 1879.

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

You will also take notice that at the same time in said case a warrant of attachment was issued against your property for the sum of nine hundred and five dollars and eighty-one cents, ($905,81) due plaintiff by open account and returnable to said court, in said county on the first Monday in March, 1880, when and where you can appear if you think proper.

This Oct. 8th, 1879. C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.
JOHN H. WELBURN, Davidson Co.
No51: 6w Pliff., Atty.

HALE'S WEEKLY.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of October, 1879, and in the City of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of

HALE'S WEEKLY,

A NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

These four words convey all that a column of Prospectus could tell: the good of the State; the success of the party which is the life of the State and the country; the publication of all the news; these the objects proposed. That he can do the last and contribute to the first and second, the subscriber does not affect to doubt. The people have set their seal of approval upon his past and he does not doubt the future.

HALE'S WEEKLY will be printed from new and beautiful type and on fair white paper. The price will be two dollars per annum. No name will be upon its mail books without payment and no paper will be sent after expiration of the time paid for.

P. M. HALE.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1879.

PARSON'S SNUFF, Still increasing in favor. Try it. It is mild and pure. For sale by J. D. GASKILL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE WATCHMAN

Cheap Chattel Mortgages,
various other blanks for sale here