

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1879.

A coroner's inquest on the body of the late Z. Chandler, in Chicago, developed the fact that he probably died of cerebral hemorrhage.

There is another rebellion in Cuba, gaining activity among military men and leaders. The insurgents are fighting from well selected fastnesses in the mountains.

Mr. John Spellman will begin on November 5th, the publication of a weekly paper at Raleigh, to be called The State Journal. He is an old type and a first-rate reporter. Success to his enterprise.

CAROLINA FAIR, at Charlotte, opened on Tuesday, with every indication of a successful week favoring the occasion—fine weather, wide awake officials actively at work—and the public generously interested to promote, to see, and to enjoy.

The Observer announced a grand programme for Wednesday, and the interest and attendance will doubtless increase from day to day.

A goodly number of our citizens will attend the Fair.

There was a terrible storm in Spain recently, which destroyed millions of property, and a large number of human lives. It came in the night. Citizens went to bed without fear, but arose to find themselves and their possessions engulfed in rushing torrents. The greatest destruction occurred at and in the plains of Murcia; and at Alicante, the chief commercial town of Valencia. Three villages were swept away, and four others partially flooded. The loss of human lives is given at 3,000, while 10,000 families were driven from their homes and are destitute. The damage to lands and other property is estimated at \$10,000,000.

The "Homestead Law" and the "Mortgage System," said an old farmer the other day, "is no advantage to honest men. The homestead law cripples the energies of the man holding property under it, despoils him of credit and is a standing temptation to him to become a rascal. The mortgage system subjects his property to one or two men instead of his creditors generally, as under the old system—enables a man to prefer creditors, whereas before all creditors were alike equal. This also tends to make men dishonest, for they can fearlessly snap their fingers at their creditors outside the mortgage and tell them 'I don't propose to pay you,' or 'when you get very bad off you can go to the county poor house.'"

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD ALIAS THE DEVIL.—The "Western Carolinian" of the 31st inst., gives utterance to the following, to say the least, not very courteous language. "The Presbyterian Synod at Statesville resolved that women ought not to preach. We don't profess to know much about this, but think that every one who conscientiously works to bring sinners to repentance, should be encouraged. The devil no doubt, thinks it very much out of place."

THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY.

There was more interest felt in the election of New York than all the rest which took place last Tuesday. The general result is now known. New York has gone Republican, electing Cornell Governor, by fifteen or twenty thousand. Kelly received a much larger vote in the city and county of New York than was expected, running only about 3300 behind Cornell. The vote stands—Robinson 58,548; Cornell, 45,010; Kelly, 42,136. Lieut. Governor, Hoskins, rep., 49,961; Potter, dem. 95,513.

VIRGINIA.

The fight in this State turned on the public debt of the State; one party in favor of re-adjusting the debt, and the other of paying it. From present appearances the debt paying party has won the contest, though the returns are not yet fully made up, which leaves the result as doubtful.

Wisconsin.—From 20,000 to 25,000 republican majority.

Michigan.—Republican gain.

Massachusetts.—Butler is defeated for Governor by Long. Legislature, largely republican.

Illinois.—Republican gains where the issue was straight between parties.

Mississippi.—Vote light, all democratic.

New Jersey.—Republicans, gains, but not enough to change the complexion of the Legislature, which is still democratic.

Pennsylvania.—Shows republican gains.

Two notable effects result from the elections on Tuesday which strike us just now. First, the result in New York settles the question as to Mr. Tilden's renomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Second, it shakes the confidence of the Democrats in their ability to carry the next presidential election at all. And we might add a third, and say it destroys Judge Settle's prospects for the Vice Presidency; for it is very evident the Republicans are not poor enough to need his influence in North Carolina and Florida.

It will be seen from an article in this paper, that certain prominent Southern Journals, in view of the bitter sectional feeling kept up by the reckless Republican leaders of the North against the South, are seriously discussing the policy of casting the Southern vote for Grant.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Kamm has received letters from some of the Virginia Republicans saying that if an anti-debt-paying Legislature is secured, there will be some chance of the Republicans getting the next United States Senator. From this it looks as if there are anti-debt-paying Republicans as well as

POSSIBILITIES.

From the New York Times. The "strong man" cry is echoed from the Southern States in a manner of which its inventor never dreamed. It is possible, indeed, that the South, in sheer desperation, will make Grant President, and signalize his third term by investing him with attributes and powers not at present known to our constitutional system.

We copy from the New York Times an article on possibilities. It is based on the expression of certain Southern papers that they would prefer Grant and Peace to a continuance of this fierce and bitter hostility of a sectional North. This we lately reprobated as a mere emanation of despair, while we ourselves had a very hopeful and sanguine expectation of the future.

But what we wish to observe is that although the Times considers the subject in various lights, it gives no prominence to the matter at the bottom of it, which is that we of the South are heartily tired of the sectional agitations of the North. It is not we who are sectional, it is the North. It is not we who are agitators, it is the North.

This is the rationale of the cry for "Grant and Peace." Why cannot the Times expiate somewhat upon this view of the case? Perhaps the reason is, it furnishes the strongest condemnation of its own household gods. The leaders of the Republican party—that party itself—are responsible for the situation. If ever the South shall be willing to emulate the fate of Sampson, let it be now understood that we have no love for such heroic performances, but that it is the evil treatment of the Philistines that will accomplish and bring about the ruin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

LOGIC OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION FROM A REPUBLICAN STANDPOINT—VIEWS OF SENATOR CARPENTER ON THE NATIONAL CONTEST—THE GRANT MOVEMENT—MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN, ETC.

The Coming National Campaign.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Senator Carpenter, in the course of an interview today, stated that the only reason why he had not taken an active part in this campaign was owing to the feeble state of his health. He says: "If New York and Pennsylvania should go strongly Republican it will then be pretty certain that the Republican party, with any good candidate, will sweep the field in 1880, and the effort will undoubtedly be to open the prize to the widest competition among the candidates in the convention, and the choice will be determined by personal preferences or by chance. Conkling, Sherman and Blaine will in that event have about equal chances, provided General Grant should refuse to be a candidate, as against him no one would have any chance. If Gen. Grant is not nominated or refuses to accept, the Republican candidate may be either Conkling, Sherman, Blaine or Candler, and either one would be elected. From present appearances it makes but little difference who the Democratic nominee is. Under the two-thirds rule in force in the Democratic convention no man can be nominated unless he is in full accord with Southern sentiment and policy. I believe it makes little difference who the Democratic nominee is, he will not be elected. The nomination of Judge Settle for Vice-President would be very popular. He is a man of ability and integrity, and would carry all the Republican strength in the South, and I think would carry North Carolina, Florida and perhaps some of the other Southern States. He would also carry a full vote in the Northern States, because after the matter is plainly understood the Republicans of the North would understand that the nomination of a Southerner on our ticket would free us from the charge of being a sectional party. The Democrats will, of course, run a Northern ticket, so to speak, and the bulk of their vote lies in the South. These facts will enable them to claim that they are not sectional, you see, while, if our ticket is composed of Northern men exclusively, and the bulk of our support of Northern votes, the charge will rest against us that we are sectionalists; besides this, Settle has been tried and trusted; he is as good a Republican as any man in the North to-day."

THE GRANT MOVEMENT. The particular friends here of Gen. Grant are so much encouraged by recent utterances of the Southern press and of Southern political leaders that they now claim several States in that section as sure to cast their electoral vote for him. It has been a subject of remark in this quarter for some time past that the tendency was in this direction, if personal expressions of men who are regarded as leaders of public opinion can be relied upon. A day or two ago a letter was received here from an ex-member of the House, who represented for eight or ten years one of the most populous States of the South, and who for four years was chairman of one of the most important committees of the House. The gentleman says he is ready to see the Democratic party disband and "unite with the Republicans in the unanimous selection of some man who would give to the country a rest from the howl of factions." He mentions Grant as the man upon whom the two parties can unite. The Grant Republicans are making much ado over this suggestion and the effect which they anticipate it will have. But, after all, it is only the expression of an individual, and of one who is not now in private life by his own selection.

GEN. DEVENS IN THE FIELD. Attorney-General Devens will leave here to-morrow for Boston. He will make speeches in behalf of the Republican candidates in Massachusetts on Saturday and Monday nights. He has no doubt of the defeat of Gen. Butler by a larger majority than was cast against him last year.

THE ONLY CHANCE FOR VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

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From the New York Times. The "strong man" cry is echoed from the Southern States in a manner of which its inventor never dreamed. It is possible, indeed, that the South, in sheer desperation, will make Grant President, and signalize his third term by investing him with attributes and powers not at present known to our constitutional system. Inevitably, of course, the contingency is; but the mere fact that it is talked of at the South, and soberly discussed as an alternative to be employed in certain circumstances, illustrates the chaotic condition of our politics and the result that may follow the efforts of men who have taken Gen. Grant under their protection.

A proposition of a Bourbon newspaper at Washington faintly shadowed forth an inclination to stop the "strong man" movement by assigning to the strong man a position more in harmony with his taste and capacity than that held in reserve by sinister partisans. The proposition is that the present Congress shall create the office of General-in-Chief, with full control of the Army, and emoluments on a scale suited to the rank; and shall confer the office on General Grant for the full term of his life. This, too, may be counted among the possibilities, since Republicans of a certain class have suggested the same idea; but the proposal as now presented can hardly be said to have any real significance. With the discussion that has been opened in the South, the case is different. The Atlanta Constitution has the distinction of having first put into shape the idea which the discussion turns. The Constitution is a Democratic journal of the first water. It is to the press of Georgia what Senator Hill is to politicians, and like him, it has smiled on the pretensions of Mr. Tilden. Startled somewhat by the vote in Ohio and the general drift of Northern sentiment, it confesses itself in a quandary, and in this mood gives publicity to the novel scheme for taking possession of Gen. Grant. The Constitution hears "well defined rumors of a movement to make Grant the nominee of the South."

The movement, it explains, is not a political one. "Its object is, by nominating Grant and offering him support in the assumption of extraordinary powers to utterly break down all the barriers of sectionalism and leave no room for prejudice and slander. 'In other words'—still quoting from the Constitution—"there are those at the South who, hopeless of any contest based on constitutional grounds are ready and anxious to forestall and reap the political results of the centralism toward which Republicanism is hurrying the country." Which, translated, means that rather than prolong a contest of increasing sectional malignity, and that operates with peculiar mischief upon Southern material interests, the South will help to make Grant dictator with the expectation of thereby making him its friend. Thrath requires the admission that the movement described by the Atlanta Journal does not receive encouragement from the Southern Democratic press. But the significance of the suggestion is equalled by the significance of its reception. We have not to look very far backward for the period when the mere mention of the name would have brought down upon a newspaper the anger of its section. Not so now. The matter is taken up calmly, and though the movement—if movement it be—is condemned as premature abandonment of the Northern Democracy, there are incidental allusions which convey more than the journals making them would like directly to admit. Thus the Mobile Register, while alleging that the rumor is "based upon a feverish feeling at the South," concedes that "in familiar conversation with each other, and without reflecting seriously upon the ulterior results," Southern men entertain the thought "that if the worst comes to the worst, the South can secure protection from interference with her local governments by the solid vote for Grant. The admission covers a great deal. Whether the rumored movement comes to the surface or not, there is evidently a growing disinclination to go on kicking against the pricks, coupled with a readiness to resort to strange means of ending the sectional quarrel. The tone of the articles treating of the subject proves that even those who discountenance the talk care infinitely more for the retention of local self-government as it now exists than for the National Government and its offices.

Such a movement, then, would have more logic in it than the promoters of the "strong man" cry at the North will like to acknowledge. With some plausibility, the South may argue that Gen. Grant is not unfavorably disposed toward its people. As a victorious soldier they say, he was generous, and as President, in the latter part of his second administration, his bias in their behalf alienated some of the "stalwarts" who now propose to re-elect him, and laid the foundation of the policy which Mr. Hayes executed. He was known to have reached the conclusion that military rule should cease, and that the South should be left to manage its own affairs. The South may further insist that what it complained of in Gen. Grant's administration was not the work of the General himself, but was the result of the malign influences around him. Hence the claim that by making him President a third time, the South will assure itself of his friendship, and will have the benefit of his protection as against the mercenary and extremists. Some of General Grant's reported expressions on the Pacific coast indicate a juster conception of the relations that the North and South should maintain, and a generous feeling toward

Southern soldiers, than are apparent in the course of many who shout for the "strong man." The South may reason with itself, that by declaring its confidence in him, first by nominating him, next by granting to him "extraordinary powers," he will become a barrier on which unreasonable sectionalism will strike in vain.

By thus recognizing the connection between Gen. Grant's re-election and "the assumption of extraordinary powers," the Southern Democrats, who talk of nominating Gen. Grant, evince a correct appreciation of the real significance of the "strong man" cry. The professional politicians who began the cry are in keen pursuit of the spoils. They pay General Grant the poor compliment of supposing that they can use him as their sinister purposes may require. The honest stalwarts, who want a strong man in order that their notions of bringing the South into subject subjection may be applied, contemplate a policy that would be impracticable, if the present limitations upon the authority of the President be continued. A dictatorship is the result to which their assertions of authority tend. The talk current in Georgia and Alabama makes no concealment of the disposition to invest Gen. Grant with powers at present unknown in this country, in order that the stalwarts may be lulced and the South may have a friend at the head of the government. We recommend this version of the strong man doctrine to the politicians who have looked at it only from a narrow and selfish point of view.

STATE RIGHTS.

Inch by inch by inch the people of every age permit themselves to be robbed of their rights, until in time but the shadow of freedom remains. It is a lamentable fact that so slow are the majority of the people to see that the chains of despotism are being forced upon them, that it is only when they are galled and bound down by oppression they perceive their danger. Step by step, the advocates of the general government's deciding all matters it may choose to act upon, are taking away from the people the right to regulate all their local affairs; and if this idea is not checked, the day is not far in the future when the most trivial affairs will have to be adjudicated not by a local magistrate but by an official appointed by the general government. An official whose qualifications for office are political, affiliation and not integrity and uprightness of character. Such officials, for instance, as have made up the nice mess of officers of the Revenue Department since the war.

These reflections are brought about by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at its last term in what are known as the "Pacific Railroad cases," involving the constitutionality of a provision in an act of Congress requiring these companies to provide a sinking fund. The act was held to be constitutional. Justice Field filed a dissenting opinion, and in discussing the questions involved said: "I am utterly at a loss to find where authority is to be met in the United States to interfere with a State in this respect and take such control from it, is to be found, except in the theories of those who regard the general government as the all-controlling power of the nation, to which the States, in local matters, must bend. I cannot assent to any such theories. The government created by the constitution left to the States control of local matters, and it never entered into the conception of its framers that under its creations of the State could be taken by it from their control, and they left powerless and helpless in the matter. The doctrine announced in the opinion of the majority of the court goes further than any doctrine heretofore advanced, and any event thought possible in the history of the country, to destroy independence of the States and establish their helplessness, even in matters of local concern, against the will of Congress. He must be dull, indeed, who does not see that under the legislation and the course of decision of late years our government is fast drifting from its ancient moorings, from the system established by our fathers, into a vast centralized and consolidating government."—Western Carolinian.

COTTON.—New York, Nov. 3.—Uplands, 11 5-16; Orleans, 11 7-16. Wheat, declining, \$1.30 @ \$1.32. Lard, declining, \$6.77 1/2. Wool, 36 @ 46.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Bulk meats, 4 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Bacon, shoulders, 5; clear rib sides, 6 1/2; hams, 10 @ 11; Lard, 7 1/2. White corn (old), 50; mixed 48.

It is only the female sex who can tip, darn and tear without being profane.

Republican Tactics in New York.

It is worth while to note the line upon which the Republicans of New York are making their campaign for Mr. Cornell. A Herald reporter, writing to this paper from Ogdensburg under date of the 30th, indicates the Republican line of policy in the following:

The "bloody shirt" campaign, however, I found to be far more powerful in closing up Republican ranks in St. Lawrence county (as in many other parts of the State through which I have traveled) than any other issue brought forward. If Lucius Robinson is beaten at the polls he may trace defeat to the adroit and vigorous speeches of his antagonists on national issues. Although fifteen years have elapsed since the end of the war, yet the sectional heartburnings of that bloody period are again and again rekindled by Republican speakers throughout the length and breadth of the State.

As an evidence of the intensity and bitterness of this sectional policy, we give the following extract of a speech recently delivered by Senator Conkling in the vicinity of where this letter was written: "And let me say to you right here, once for all, and I ask you to remember it and try me by it, that unless New York interpose to prevent it, next year the government of this country—not only the presidency, but the two houses of Congress—will pass into the hands of the very men who plunged this country into a Red Sea of revolution, who draped this land in mourning and deluged it with blood. It was in 1865, under the apple tree at Appomattox the stupendous fraud called the Confederacy collapsed and disappeared. It is now 1879, and the very men who dipped their feet in the best blood of this nation and made the tongues of their dogs and their hounds come like locusts and taken possession of both houses of Congress, taken your government by the throat, and said they would starve or strangle it unless it made terms, and the President gave up his conscience and his oath as the price and penalty of allowing the government to continue.

This is simply villainous, and yet commenting, the Herald correspondent says: "There is a good sample of the style of speech which has tingled the ears of citizens of St. Lawrence and every other county of the State during the past month. The effect is marked. As Governor Fenwick said to me in Jamestown: 'The leaders of the Republican party have admittedly gone over the heads of Cornell, Soule and others of the State ticket, in discussing national issues the people forget the individuality of those candidates.' With such a condition of affairs and such sentiments, almost universally approved in St. Lawrence, what chance exists for the Democracy to break in upon the solid Republican phalanx of this county? None that I can see. And yet there are those who stand agliss at the solidity of the South. How can the South be otherwise than solid if it is proposed to win it over to the Republican party by such 'arguments' as this? God forbid that any State of this section should ever so far forget what is due to its self-respect as to fall in again with the party which boasts as its leader in the Senate the infamous, the lecherous malignant who uttered the above.—Charlotte Observer.

The Greenback organization no longer exists as a disturbing factor in general politics. It may survive in spots, the wreck of a dismal and defeated delusion.—New York Sun, Ind. Dem.

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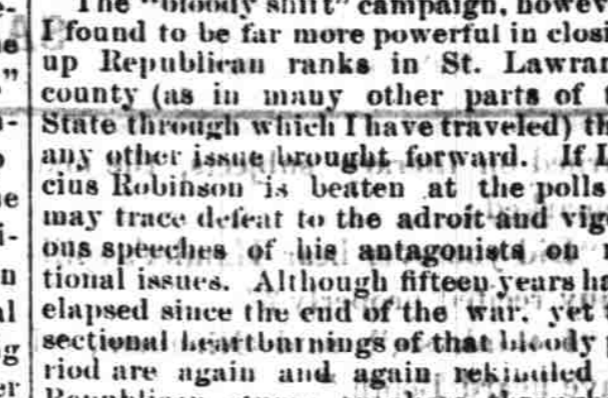
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A WOMAN

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 turning the spools of the machine. Write for descriptive circulars and full particulars.



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ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO., Baltimore, Md. Manufacturers of THE CELEBRATED EXCELSIOR COOK. Unsurpassed for Durability, Economy, and Convenience. C. F. BAKER & CO., Salisbury, N. C.

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 Beshner, 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, 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. C., 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 LIVELY 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, N. C. TERMS CASH—Dated at Salisbury this 15th day of August, 1879. CHAS. PRICE, SOPHIA BESHNER, Attorneys. Ang14toDec15

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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 Scythes, Plovs, Hoek, Mattocks and Picks, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, and Varnish, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Duster'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:ly

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. Wellburn, 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 16th 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 \$200 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.

Mortgage Deeds for sale here. Also various other blanks. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN

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Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 16th 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 \$200 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.

Mortgage Deeds for sale here. Also various other blanks. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN