LOCAL,

NEW TERMS.

From and after the 1st day of January, 1880, the subscription price of the *Watchman* will be as follows:

One year, paid in advance, $1.50
" payment delayed 3 months, 2,00
" payment delayed 12 months 2 50

Mr. James M. Gray has been ill for several weeks—confined to his residence.

A successful writing school has been in operation here, taught by Prof. G. M. Smithdeal; session expires next week.

H & L:—The regular monthly meeting of the Hook & Ladder Co, will be held on Friday night 21st inst, in the Mayor's office. A full attendance is desired.

FRANKLIN. — The late "Enumeration" shows an aggregate of 236 farms, 353 dwelling houses and 364 families with a total population of 1702. Four grist and lumber mills only ten deaths since the beginning of the year.

The Census Enumerator of Franklin Township requests us to say that he will attend at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th for the purpose of correcting the enumeration of persons improperly enumerated.

A BEAUTY.—The handsomest thing in town in the way of a cooking stove can be seen at Messrs. Baker & Neaves. It is too pretty to attempt a description. Just go and see it.

The musical horn of the wheat threshers is abroad in the land, as the companies move from farm to farm. They are worse on chickens and blackberry pies than a corps of Methodist preachers.

The Mt. Vernon Hotel, under Mrs. Wm. G. McNeely's management, presents a very cool and inviting appearance. The rooms are well ventilated and beautfully kept, besides being nicely furnished.

The United States Commisioner of Agriculture, is at Columbia, S. C., looking out for a tract of land on which to establish an experimental tea farm. Government has made an appropiation for the purpose.

"Old Jake Weaver" as he was widely called, died in the vicinity of this place last Sunday. He was an old man, and since the war has devoted his time and talents to hunting and fishing. He made a living, or rather, eked out a poor one, by his rod and gun. He was the butt of many a good joke, was entirely harmless and so far as we know, was honest and just.

The Sam Christian mine comes to the front again. Mr. Higgins, who is opperating the mine for a northern company, shipped from this point, last week, a nugget, weighing four pounds and two ounces, worth between nine hundred and one thousand dollars. Our readers remember that several nuggets of enormous size have been taken from this mine, which is considered among the richest in this section.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—The mortal remains of MR. WADE HAMPTON, were brought here from Charlottee, yesterday, for burial. Mr Hampton lived here many years, and a reared a family, who have long since scattered and died. He was himself a descendant of one of the earliest and most respectable familiet resident in this place. The last few years of his life were spent with his son-in-law, Mr. William Wilhelm, lately a resident of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Hampton was aged about 75 years.

A RADICAL CAT.—An old negro man in this place had a well trained black cat, until since the defeat of Gen Grant. He was brought up to work on the sly and all his master had to do to secure a supper was to speak to his cat—"Tom, it is time you were out;" and he would disappear in a twinkle, and soon return with a piece of bacon, bread or other provision—sometimes dragging in on the ground—which he would drop at his master's feet. But radicalism is passing away and Tom went some days ago.

The vote received by John S. Henderson, Esq., in the Democratic State Convention, to represent the State at large, in the Presidential Convention, now being held in Cincinnatti, is a matter in which Rowan feels a special pride. Mr. Henderson, we think received the largest vote cast for any one, for that honor, and it was given spontaneously—Mr. H., having no idea of such a thing until the balloting was begun.

It shows that our distinguished townsman is appreciated all over the State, as a gentleman worthy of any trust, however sacred, that the people may choose to place in his hands. He is an honor to North Carolina.

The Mt. Pleasant cornet band, under direction of Prof. W. H. Neave, played for Wofford College commencement at Spartanburg, S. C., 14th 15th and 16th June. They had a preparatory course of training for ten days from Prof. Neave, and were re-enforced by Mr. Matt Weant of Salisbury and Mr. Simeon Schloss of Charlotte, who joined them *en route* south. It was spontaneously, generally and warmly proclaimed by faculty students, ladies and Spartanburg Musicians that the music was, by far, the best the college has had since the war. It is a polished community; and South Carolinians are tastefully fastidious; but the Mt. Pleasant band, by their deportment as well as by their music more than fulled expectation, and reflected great credit on themselves, their teacher and North Carolina. All praise to the young men for their earnest stability of organization, sterling merit and genuine diligence in improvement.

The "Cotton Planters' and Manufacturers' Journal," is a very neatly gotten up quarto of 16 four-column pages, devoted exclusively to the Cotton Industries of America, just issned from Little Rock, Ark., by Coleman & Co., Wm. Coleman, editor. It is a monthly, at the low price of $1 a year. It bids fair to become a very popular journal in the South.

K-R-R-R-R-R-R-CK!—A sound like this greeted us on Fulton and Ellis streets Monday evening; Mr. June and Mrs. Cady returning from a buggy ride, had alighted from the vehicle, when the horse frightened at something and dashed off, striking Mrs. Craige's fence on Ellis, and taking the pavement for a race track, run the hubs against the pickets, tearing them off with a crashing sound. But he soon locked the wheels against a tree, tore loose and went kiting. He has smashed two buggies in about a week without hurting any body or himself.

Col. G. W. Smith and son, J. W. Smith, extensive farmers near Linwood, Davidson county, handed in the first cotton bloom of the season, at nine o'clock, Saturday morning. They report the crops of cotton and corn in the Jersey as remarkably fine, free of grass and weeds and at least three weeks earlier than usual.

Martin Bell, (col'd) a tenant on Maj. James Craige's plantation, brought in a cotton bloom Saturday, noon; the first of the season in this county.

Still they come.—Mr. Lewis Brady, farming on the lands of Mr. Paul Phillips, south of this place, brought in another cotton bloom Monday afternoon, June 21. Also one by Mr. Noah Peeler—opened the 21st, and left at this office on the morning of the 22d. Same morning two others—one of these a red bloom—by Mr. Julius A Mahaley.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A 14 month's baby of Mr. D. A. Fisher, narrowly escaped death by poison Monday evening. The child had been left in the care of a very smart five year old sister, while the parents were at work in the field. The restless hands of the little girl got hold of a bottle of liniment, of which belladona was the active ingredient. She tasted it herself, but not liking it, turned up the bottle for the baby, which swallowed enough to have caused death. The parents came in shortly after and found the little one in great agony, and unable to see. And while trying to ascertain the cause, the little girl told them what she had done. They knew it was a case of poisoning, and as soon as possible took up the little sufferer in a buggy and came with it to Dr. Summerell, post haste, arriving here within three hours after the poison was given. The Doctor had hard work for six hours to counteract the mischief, frequently using his electric machine to control the action of the heart. About 2 o'clock, A. M. the little sufferer fell into a natural sleep, and at 5 its parents returned with it to their home, 4½ miles in the country.

For the Watchman.

The Commencement at Davidson College for 1880.

The Commencement exercises at Davidson College are always well attended, but last week the attendance was unusually large. Beginning on Monday with the arrival of the Executive committee, the crowd swelled until Thursday, when it is estimated that fully two thousand visitors were on the ground. The public exercises opened with a learned and interesting address on Wednesday morning, by Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, D. D. of Atlanta Ga. The learned speaker discussed the supposed antagonism between Christianity and the teachings of Science, conclusively showing that the Bible rightly interpreted was in perfect accord with true science. In the afternoon the Rev. Wm. S. Lacy delivered an interesting, spicy and touching address before the Alumni association, in which he showed the influence of Davidson College upon the country through her alumni. Sketches were given of a number who have graced the highest positions of honor and trust, or who fell on the battle field during the late war. Few of the graduates present ever knew before how long was the roll of the distinguished sons of their beloved Alma Mater. Wednesday evening was occupied by the representatives of the Literary Societies. Six addresses were delivered, and to the most finished oration of the six was to be awarded the "Fowle Medal for Oratory." Few were disappointed and many delighted when on Thursday that prize was awarded to Herbert W. Beall, of Lenoir, N. C.

But Thursday is the great day at Davidson College, and between twelve and fifteen hundred people crowded into the capacious "Chambers Hall" to hear what the thirteen graduates had to say. Of these thirteen five had won the first distinction in scholarship, that is, had scored an average of over ninety for the four years course, when one hundred indicated perfection. They were the following: J. P. Paisly, of Guilford N. C., *Valedictory;* P. M. Brown, of Charlotte, N. C., *Salutatory;* J. A. Gilmer, of Greensboro, N. C., *Philosophic Oration;* James Horah of Salisbury, and Thomas G. Harzie of New Orleans, La. It would be difficult to distinguish when so many displayed excellence both in matter and manner. Besides the five first honor men, whose public appearance justified the distinction they had received, I may mention that Richmond Harding, of Charlotte, N. C., delivered in a graceful and telling manner, a well conceived and critical address on "King Lear," and that James Horah of Salisbury—one of the five—was listened to with deep attention, while he discussed in a clear, sensible, and practical manner, the merits of "The Party and the Term System"

If your readers wish to have a feeling description of Thursday night, when the young Collegians wandered over the Campus and through Halls and Libraries, and ate ice-cream, and talked poetry and astronomy under the soft light of the moon, to the young ladies that clung to their arms, the aforesaid readers must apply to the aforesaid young ladies and gentlemen for information. The occasion was enlivened by delightful music from the Salisbury Cornet Band, and the writer will not attempt to "paint the lily, or add perfume to the violet" by telling your readers how the band acquitted itself. Only I notice that some of the younger members seemed to be performing double duty, and emulated the students by deeds of gallantry in the intervals of music. It might be a convenience if the skillful conducter of the Band would prepare a few pieces with *entire rests* for the Baritone the Alto and the Tuba.

The condition of the college is very promising and healthful. The number of students for the past year was 112—an increase over the preceding year. The President reports more than the usual diligence in study, and and general good order. The financial affairs of the college are improving. With the same or increased patronage all the expenses can be easily met, and something done in the way of improving and beautifying the buildings and grounds.

I do not know how I can better conclude this hasty sketch of the Commencement of 1880, than by transcribing a report on the state of the College, drawn up by the venerable Jno. B. Adger, D. D., after careful examination of all the papers, and presented to the Trustees, signed by himself, and the other members of the Committee. It will well repay careful and attentive perusal.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF DAVIDSON, COLLEGE, JUNE 16, 1880.

From a careful examination of the papers submitted to them, your committee are persuaded that this Board have reason to be thankful to God for the large measure of prosperity which He has vouchedsafe to this institution. The increased number of its students, their marked diligence in study during the past year, the large number of candidates for the ministry gathered within its walls, the high tone of morals prevalent generally among the young men who resort to this fountain of learning, and the flattering attestations to the scholarship displayed among them from distinguished Professors of Princeton College, the University of Virginia, and Vanderbilt University (who decided upon the merits of the various papers competing for the prizes)—all these circumstances, together with the healthful condition of its finances, stamp the present as a very flourishing period in the history of Davidson College. And we should add, as another feature of this Institution, which ought to encourage its friends to stand by it, that it is giving every year a large amount of gratuitous instruction to indigent worthy young men. Exactly one half of its students during the past year have paid no tuition, amongst who there are fifteen ministers' sons, besides nineteen candidates for the ministry.

Having referred to the condition of the finances as healthful, we may properly particularize, and state that there has been both an increase of income and a decrease of debt during the past year, and that the general result is that our assets are both enlarged in their bulk and improved in their character. This reflects honor on the skill and faithfulness of our Treasurer and our finance committee.

The collections from interest and bank dividends are this year $6,026.74 more than they were last year. The increase in this particular is due, in part, to the collection of overdue coupons, belonging to previous years. The debts of the college are this year $512 less than they were last year. The income which is reasonably counted on, and expected for the year to come, exceeds our anticipated expenses. The whole debt resting upon the college is only $1,812.00, and we think there is good reason to hope it will all be lifted in the course of the next two years. And then there is an increase of available assets to the amount of $2,360.00. These stand now at the figure of $88,500 00, while the real estate is estimated to be worth not less than the sum of $150,000.

These statements we think, should greatly cheer the hearts of all the friends of Davidson.

(signed.)
JNO. B. ADGER, Chrm.
B. F. MARABLE.
M. McN. McKAY.
T. R. ENGLISH.
A. R. BANKS.
Committee.

Don't Marry for Money.

A great many young men of the present day, seem to be scrupulous and somewhat averse to entering the connubial state, unless the object of their affections is the possessor of a liberal amount of money, land or other property. And the first question generally asked after receiving an introduction, is, "has she got the stamps?" Now, young man, don't you forget that there are a thousand blanks to every prize; and that while the lucky tickets are being taken up the 999 which draw the blanks are left to mourn over the hard earned money so lavishly expended, for presents, horse flesh, cigars and new clothes in order that they may appear well in the presence of the one they so much admire. And many of those who have been successful and victorious in the field, are soon apprised of the fact that they, too have been deceived, and that in the one in whom they expected to find all human perfection, there is much to be deplored while all of her possessions fail to supply the deficiency. And when you take to your arms some lovely being with a view of devoting your life to ease and comfort by using her property as a means of your support, you soon find that you have made a sad mistake. I am sure if you never marry until you get both woman and the stamps that the greater portion of you will be doomed to celibicy, and will ripen into cheerlish, gruff, crusty old bachelors, neglected by the world, a disgrace to your country, a curse to yourselves and a nuisance to society. Oh, then what a fate will be yours. And now if you would avoid a situation so unpleasant, improve your present opportunities. There are plenty of dear, charming little creatures around you dying for some one to love, commendable for their chaste, pure and virtuous lives, and whose characters make them ornaments in society. And now if you will only be true to duty and your own heart, we have no doubt you will soon decide to form a new relation in life, and enter upon that career of happiness it is your priviledge to enjoy. A virtuous wife with or without "the stamps," is above price. M. L. B.

A Grand Ratification Speech.

At dusk Judge Fowle appeared in the square and delighted the assembled multitude with a grand speech of ratification. As nearly as his words could be caught he said:—

People of North Carolina:—

I address you as the people of North Carolina because here assembled under the name of the great Democratic party are the true representatives of the virtue, intelligence and industry of our grand old mother State.

I appear before you at your invitation, a defeated candidate for the nomination for the highest office within your gift, and yet I am proud of the four hundred and sixty votes which you have been pleased to cast for me this day. And of these four hundred and sixty I have a request to make: unite with me in consolidating the Democratic forces and electing Thos. J. Jarvis our next Governor. To my friends throughout North Carolina I appeal in behalf of Democratic unity, for if this can be effected Thos. J. Jarvis will be elected our next Governor by twenty-five thousand majority.

For myself, since 1867, I have been a candidate for no nomination but this. And because you have not seen fit to give it to me, my zeal for the success of our common cause shall in no respect abate.

My friends, since 1865, the States South of Mason & Dixon's line, have been the true defenders of that constitutional liberty which was the grand bequest to us of our forefathers.

In my heart of hearts I believe that our cause is the cause of our country.

The success of our party means not alone the perservation of our liberties, but as well the liberties of the States beyond the Potomac.

Let us be true to our trust. Mere personal feeling or petty disappointment sinks into utter insignificance compared with the tremendous results dependent upon our harmony. This country must be pacified. It can only be done by the success of the true constitutional party of the country. That is the Democratic party. Let us therefore be united and work together to attain this end.

In our glorious country we have one object, around which our affections may in common cluster. In the North it is called the Union. In the South the constitution. But it is one and the same, for the union is the constitution, and the constitution is the union.

The Constitution and the Union! When I hear these words my mind's eye turns to Virginia, the mother of States and of statesmen, and as I gaze I see a noble river and on its banks a tomb, and on its surface a steamer, and as she passes, once—twice—thrice, tolls her bell in honor of George Washington, the father of the Union.

And again I gaze and in the dim distance I see a mountain, and as I approach upon the green slopes of Monticello I see another tomb, and upon it is inscribed Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Constitution.

God bless George Washington's Union

God bless Thomas Jefferson's Constitution.

God bless the Democratic party their defender.

AN OPEN LETTER.

From Hon. R. F. Armfield to His Constituents.

Fellow-Citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina.

On my return from Washington, I find an unusual amount of controversy and excitement in the Democratic party, about the congressional nomination. Several of the counties, it is said have held their conventions, and instructed their delegates unfavorably to my nomination, and I hear many murmurs and complaints of the means by which these results have been brought about.

It has been the uniform custom of the party in this, and all the districts of the State, when a man has been elected for one term, to endorse his conduct and his Democracy, by nominating him a second time unless he has been guilty of some dereliction of duty, or made some mistake likely to bring reproach upon the party, or injury to the public service. I am not aware that any such dereliction has been or is likely to be laid to my charge. While it would not be candid in me to deny that I should feel as keenly as any man in the district the reproach of being made the first exception to this immemorial usage—a usage pleaded by our immediate predecessor, and allowed to him without dispute—yet I desire to say, what many of you know, that I did not seek my former nomination by any unmanly arts; by the tricks of the demagogue; by by descending to personal solicitation; nor would I now purchase a re-nomination at such a price; for I believe, with Lord Macauley, that, "The man who yields his suffrage to solicitation, is as much bribed as if he sold it for a five pound note;" and I will add that the man who wins it by solicitation is as corrupt politically as if he paid for it with a five pound note.

During the spring of 1873, when my friends were preparing my name for the nomination, I was careful never, on any occasion, to attend or communicate with any convention of a county or township, though frequently in the towns where they were being held, attending, as usual, to the practice of my profession; for I knew that if any man should approach me either as a voter or a member of a political convention, to solicit me to support him for office, I should feel that he had insulted me by underrating my intelligence, my integrity, and the independence of my judgment, and I wanted to treat all my fellow-citizens with the same respect and consideration that I would require from others. And further, during the spring circuit of 1878 I uniformily refused though solicited, to make political speeches, at my courts, as I had been in the habit of doing on every circuit since 1865; lest I might appear to take advantage of the sitting member who was compelled to be in Washington, attending to his official duties. Having won a nomination and an election from such a people, and by such honorable means, I have a right and expect to be proud of it as long as I live, and to leave it as a rich legacy of honor to my children. I do not claim my fellow-citizens, that you owe me a re-nomination. I have always held that a party owes nothing to the individual, but that the individual, if a patriot, owes everything to the party that embodies and carries out his principles. My name shall never with my consent, stand in the way of the triumph of Democratic principles. The man who, upon the eve of a great national struggle like the one now impending, which will shake the continent, and repair or perpetuate the wrongs of the much injured South, and give to the whole country peace, fraternity and a completely restored union, or perpetrate the reign of hate discord and consolidation—the man, I say, who at such a time as this, could place his personal promotion in competition with the success of his party, is as base as the soldier who, while his comrades are struggling for life and victory, lays down his gun to fill his knap-sack with the plunder of the slain. If my name is in the way of Democratic success in this great struggle, take it down, and if I murmur, or lag behind, or do not fight as long and well as a private in the ranks with a musket in my hands, as when I was mounted and wore a sword, then say of me, that I am not what I have always professed to be, a Democrat from principle.

Let your convention fairly express the will of the people; for they alone have the right to say who shall lead them. Let nothing be done by manipulation, nothing yielding to solicitation or to personal ambition; and I assure you that in whatever position you shall assign to me I shall cheerfully and to the utmost of my ability, share with you the toils of the battle, and the joys of victory or the sorrows of defeat.

Your gratful fellow-citizen,
R. F. ARMFIELD.

Other Democratic papers in the district will oblige me by copying the above.
R. F. A.

DE GOLYER GARFIELD.

A Convention of his own party in 1876, in the Ashtabula District Cenounces him.

It Declares Him to be the Ready Champion of Rings and Monopolies—It Denounces Him for Corrupt Connection with the Credit Mobilier—It Charges Him with Voting for the Salary Steal—What Republican Freeman say About the Republican Nomihee for President.

From the Cleveland Ohio Plaindealer.

On the 7th day of September, 1876, the Republicans of the 19th Congressional district of Ohio opposed to the return of James A. Garfield to Congress met in convention at Waren, Ohio, and organized by electing Dr. C. W. Ensign, of Lake, for chairman and L. D. Brown, of Portage, and George E. Paine, of Lake, secretaries.

On motion G. N. Tuttle and J. B. Burrows, of Lake; B. F. Perry, of Ashtabula; L. D. Brown, of Portage and C. D. Crary, of Lake, were chosen a Committee on Resolutions and H. H. Hine, William E. Hulett, P. Bosworth, J. S. Casement, B. F. Perry and R. M. Murray, were appointed a committee on Conference for Representative.

This committee on Resolutions after a long whereas, said:

Therefore be it by this independent convention of the Republicans of the Nineteenth congressional district of Ohio resolved,

First—That dishonesty, fraud and corruption have become so common, notorious and obvious in the administrtion of our national government as to be not only humiliating and disgraceful in the estimation of every honest and intelligent citizen but to imperil the prosperity of the people if not the stability of the government itself.

Second—Resolved that this deplorable condition of the administration of our national government is largely due to the eclection to office and continuance therein of corrupt, dishonest and venal men.

Third—Resolved that it is useless and hypocritical for any political party to declare for reform in its platforms, papers and public addresses while it insists on returning to high official place and power men who have been notoriously connected with the very schemes of fraud which render reform necessary and urgent; that to send those to enact reform who themselves need reforming to make them honest is worse than setting the blind to watch the blind.

Fourth—Resolved that there is no man to-day officially connected with the administration of our national government against whom are justly preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present representative of this congressional district and the nominee of the Republican convention for re-election.

Fifth—Resolved that since he first entered Congress to this day there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interest of the people; that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, but in almost every case he has been the ready champion of rings and monopolies.

Sixth—Resolved that we especially charge him with venality and cowardice in permitting B. F. Buttler to attach to the appropriation bill of 1873 that ever-to-be-remembered infamy the Salary Steal; and in speaking and voting for that measure upon its final passage. And charge him with corrupt disregard of the clearly expressed demand of his constituents that he should vote for its repeal and with evading said demand by voting for the Hutchison amendment.

Seventh—Resolved that we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Eighth—Resolved that we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for $5,000 to the DeGolyer pavement ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract, to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

Ninth—Resolved that we arraign him for the fraudulent manner in which he attempted in his speech delivered at Warren, on the 19th of September, 1874, to shield himself from just censure in receiving the before named $5,000, by falsely representing, in said speech, that the Congress of the United States were not responsible for the acts of said board, nor the United States liable for the debts created thereby, when in truth and in fact, as he then well knew, the said Board of Public Works and the officers of said District were but the agents and instruments of Congress and the United States was responsible for the indebtedness by them created.

Tenth—Resolved that we arraign him for gross dereliction of duty as a member of Congress in failing to bring to light and expose the corruption and abuse in the sale of post traderships, for which the late Secretary Belknap was impeached, when the same was brought to his knowledge by General Hazen, in 1872, and can only account for it upon the supposition that his manhood was debanched by the corruption funds then by him just received and in his own purse.

Eleventh—Resolved that the law of 1873 known as the act demonetizing silver was enacted in the interest of gold rings, bond holders and capitalists and against the interest of the tax payers and without their advice or knowledge. That this act, by a single blow has seriously crippled our power to resume specie payments or pay our national debt in coin. That no sufficient reason has yet been given for this legislation, so dishonest and palpable in its discrimination in favor of the small creditor class and capitalists and against the great debtor class and industrial interests of the country. That James A. Garfield during the last session of Congress was the conspicuous defender of this crafty attempt to sacrifice the interests of the people to bond holder and foreign capitalists. That when it was proposed to restore the old silver dollars to the place it had held during our history as a nation as a legal tender for all debts, public and private, he denounced the attempts as "a swindle on so grand a scale as to make the achievement illustrious and as a "shrine of rascality and colossal swindling."

Twelfth—Resolved that neither great ability and experience or eloquent partizan discussion of the dead issues of the late war, will excuse or justify past dishonesty and corruption or answer as a guaranty of integrity and purity for the future.

Thirteen—Resolved that believing the statements in the foregoing resolutions set forth we cannot without stullifying our manhood and debasing our self-respect support at the polls the nominee of the Republican convention of this district for re-election, nor can we without surrendering our rights as electors and citizens, sit quietly by and see a man so unworthy again sent to represent us in the national Legislature. That strong in the conviction of right we call upon the electors of the district irrespective of former or present party attachment who desire honest government to unite with us in an earnest, faithful effort to defeat the re-election of General Garfield and elect in his stead an honest and reliable man.

A SPANISH DENIAL.—A telegram from an official source in Havana says: "Neither the captain-general nor the commandant general of the naval squadron has any knoweledge that any American vessel or a vessel of any foreign nation has been detained or searched by a Spanish man-of-war, and they deny there is any such man-of-war as the Nuncio."

DIED—In Salisbury, N. C., May 29th, 1880, of Peritonitis, WILLIAM CARSON, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gowan, aged five weeks.

May the strickened parents be able to say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Lately launched a trembling stranger
On the worlds wide and boisterous flood,
Hoping, trusting, safe from danger,
Gladly I return to God."

In Franklin Township, yesterday, Mrs. Fesperman, relict of the late Conard Fesperman, aged about 70 years. Also, in Unity Township, on Tuesday, Mrs. Winecoff, aged about 65 years.

Near China Grove, Tuesday, Mrs. Bettie Rogers, relict of the late James Rogers.

All Endorse It.

The *Recorder*, Americus, Ga., says: "Clerks, Senators, Representatives, Doctor, Lawyers, Citizens, in public and private life, are testifying by the thousands, and over their own signatures, that a remedy has been found for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and for Diabetes; these are respectively known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

BONDS

To make Title to Land, and Laborer and

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Just received at A. C. HARRIS' a fine lot of No. 1. Cigars and French Candies.

PRICE CURRENT.

[Corrected by J. M. KNOX & Co.]
June, 21 1880.

COTTON—dull good Middlings,	10¼
Middling	10
low do	8@9
stains	8
BACON, county, hog round	8@8½
BUTTER—	20
EGGS	10@11
CHICKENS—per dozen	$1,50@2.00
CORN New	55@60
MEAL—moderate demand at	65
WHEAT—good demand at	1.25@1.30
FLOUR—best fam.	3.00
extra	2.75
super.	2.50
POTATOES, IRISH	50
ONIONS—no demand	50
LARD—	8@9
HAY—	50
OATS—	40
BEESWAX—	20@21
TALLOW—	6@7
BLACKBERRIES—	7
APPLES, dried	5@6
SUGAR—	10@12½

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

WINSTON, N. C., June 21, 1880.

Lugs, common dark	$3.50	@	$5.00
Lugs, common bright,	5.00	@	6.00
Lugs, good bright,	7.00	@	8.50
Lugs, fancy bright,	12.00	@	18.00
Leaf, common dark	5.00	@	6.00
Leaf, good dark,	7.00	@	8.00
Leaf, common bright,	6.00	@	7.50
Leaf, good bright,	10.00	@	12.50
Wrappers, common bright,	12 50	@	15.00
Wrappers, good bright,	25.00	@	30.00
Wrappers, fine bright,	35.00	@	50.00
Wrappers, fancy bright,	50 00	@	75.00

St. Louis Market Quotations.

JUNE 21, 1880.

Prices given are for goods aboard cars or boat ready for shipment to destination.

		Dolls.	Cts.
Mess Pork	Per bbl.	11	00
Dry Salt Shoulders	Per lb.		4½
" " Clear rib Sides	"		6⅝
" " Clear Sides	"		7½
Bacon—Shoulders	"		5
" Clear rib Sides	"		7
" Clear Sides	"		7¾
Hams—Plain	"		10½
" Canvased	"		11
Lard	"		70
Mess Beef	Per bbl.	12	55
Flour—Extra Fancy	"	5	70
" Choice	"	5	45
" Family	"	5	10
" Fine	"	3	55
Corn Meal	"	2	10
Grits	"	2	8
Corn—White in Bulk	Per bu.		38
" " Sacks	"		41
" " Mixed in Bulk	"		38
" " Sacks	"		4
Oats—Mixed in Bulk	"		32
" " Sacks	"		37½

Prices on Horses, Mules, Wagons, Machinery Farm Implements, Field and Grass Seeds etc., given on application.

Wm. M. PRICE & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

CONDENSED TIME
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 15, 1880.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45, Daily.	No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a.m	4 10 p.m.	.....
" Salisbury	6 08 "	5 54 "	.....
" High Point	7 31 "	7 07 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro	8 10 "	7 37 "	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 "	.....	5 00 p.m.
Arrive at Hillsboro	10 23 "	.....	10 22 "
" Durham	11 02 "	.....	11 47 a.m.
" Raleigh	12 20 p.m	.....	3 00 "
Leave "	3 20 "	6 00 a.m	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 "	.....

No 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. R. R. for all points in western North Carlina, daily except Sundays At Greensboro with the R. & D. Railroad for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro W. & W. Railroad for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with the R. & D. Railroad for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 15, 1880.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42, Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sunday
Leave Greensboro	10 10 a.m.	6 34 p.m.	.....
Arrive at Raleigh	12 25 p.m.	10 45 "	.....
Leave "	3 40 "	.....	7 00 a. m.
Arrive at Durham	4 52 "	.....	9 19 "
" Hillsboro	5 30	.....	11 07
" Greensboro	7 50	.....	3 45 p. m.
Leave "	8 20	6 56 a.m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55	7 30 "	.....
" Salisbury	10 16	9 15 "	.....
" Charlotte	12 27 p.m	11 17	.....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad to all points South and Southwest. At Charlotte with the C. C. & A. Railroad for all points South & Southeast. At Salisbury with W. N. C. Railroad, daily, except Sundays, for all points in Western North Carolina.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest.

TIME TABLE
WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD

Takes effect Friday May 14, 1880, 8.00 A. M.

GOING WEST. LEAVE.		GOING EAST. LEAVE.
9 20 A. M.	Salisbury	4 39
10 12	Third Creek	4 15
10 36	Elmwood	3 51
11 00	Statesville	2 69
11 52	Catawba	2 07
12 44	Newton	1 55
2 56	Conova	P.M 1 27
1 41	Hickory	12 27
2 24	Icard	11 47
3 04	Morganton	11 23
3 28	Glen Alpine	11 06
3 45	Bridgewater	10 22
4 28	Marion	9 34
5 16	Old Fort	9 22
5 28	Henry	8 36
6 20	Black Mountain	8 24
6 35	Cooper's	8 19
6 54	Swannanoa	A.M. 8 00
	Head of Road	

☞ Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

J. W. WILSON, Prest.

"ACORN COOK STOVE",

WILLIAMS BROWN

Has the exclusive sale of this celebrated Cook Stove and they are going off like hot cakes. 7.tf

R. Frank Graham
GROCER
—AND—
CONFECTIONER!

At the Old Book-Store Stand, next door to Barker's Drug Store.

COUNTRY PRODUCE Bought for CASH.

His friends are respectfully invited to call and see him. 26:3m