

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1880.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT: WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET: FOR GOVERNOR, THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF PIT.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, JAMES L. ROBINSON, OF MA.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, OF VA.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL, THOMAS S. KENAN, OF W.

FOR TREASURER, JOHN M. WORTH, OF R.

FOR SUEP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JOHN C. SCARBORO, OF J.

For Congress—7th District: R. F. ARMPFIELD, of Iredell.

For Judge—Fifth District: JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford.

ELECTORS: FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, JAMES MADISON LEACH, FABIAN H. BUSBEE.

Senator Jones of Florida, who has been making speeches in Indiana, thinks that State will go Democratic.

Is it POSSIBLE!—It is said Nat Atkinson has been hired to abuse Gov. Jarvis. He is a candidate for Congress against Bob Vance.

There is a little war breeze springing up along the dividing line between Mexico and Uncle Sam's plantations. Probably will not amount to much.

Mr. J. D. Brown, of Davidson College, says the Observer, has the honor of having sent the first bale of cotton to the Charlotte market this year. It sold for 12cts. The first bale last year sold for 13 1/2.

Northampton has started the formation of a joint Stock Company for the manufacture of cotton, of which no small quantity is raised in that county. They will put up an establishment with the Clement attachment.

There was a grand ratification meeting in Wilmington, on the 24th, 6,000 people in attendance. The ward Clubs of the city, five in number, and other clubs of other places, turned out with banners, mottoes and lights at night, and had a grand time.

The solid Democracy of Catawba county split, the other day, on attempting to nominate a candidate for the lower House of the Legislature. There are at present three candidates in the field—J. F. Murrill, Dr. W. Yount and Gilchrist James. Maj. S. M. Finger was agreed on for the Senate.

Joe Roark, colored man, was shot down in the main street of Lincolnton, about 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, by a negro man named John Morris, and died of his wound. Joe was a witness against Morris in a stealing scrape. The gallows is waiting for the murderer.

New York Correspondence.

From the Raleigh News.

New York, August 18, 1880. In company with Judge Shipp, Capt. Brenner and two other Charlotte gentlemen, I have just been to Governor's Island to call on General Hancock.

Like those gentlemen, I went as a North Carolinian, not as a New Yorker. We found a plain looking gentleman, in civilian's clothes, a better face and person than are indicated by any of the pictures of him that I have seen, about six feet high, full habit, without obesity, slightly gray, the only thing about him that militates against the idea of a handsome man being so remarkably full double chin.

He was thoroughly courteous and agreeable, and had something pleasant to say to each one of the dozen or more gentlemen who sent their cards to him along with ours. They were from Missouri, Mississippi, Massachusetts, New York, Louisiana, &c. He found that the Mississippian lives near his son, who is planting there; that the Missourian is in the vicinity of the spot where he had located the land warrants issued to him by the government for his services in the Mexican war; I discovered that he is as fond of field sports as his and my old friend, Gen. Dyer; that he has been in North Carolina; that he has more applications for his portraits from that State than from any other; and in other such pleasant chat passed the quarter of an hour that we felt at liberty to inflict upon him. I need not say that we all came away most pleasantly impressed, a fit supplement to his noble utterances on political and national subjects. He reminded me somehow of Mr. Filmore, for whom I always had the most profound respect and regard.

Passing out of the General's headquarters, we spent a half hour or more in rambling through the beautiful grounds of the Island, highly improved as they are, and abounding with warlike implements. There are upwards of twenty ordnance and staff officers with their families, residing in the handsome dwellings provided for them.

Mr. Eccles and wife and Capt. Brenner, of Charlotte, Rev. Dr. Yates, of Wilmington, and a number of Charlotte people, whom I have not seen, are in the city. Judge Shipp leaves for home this afternoon.

We are having, as doubtless the telegraph has told you, very extraordinary weather here and farther North. The thermometer at 56 in the middle of August is most unseasonable, though very pleasant, which latter cannot be said of 32 at Stamford with a heavy frost and injury to the crops. So our home people who have had floods will see that they are not alone in suffering by the vagaries of the weather. It comes upon the just and upon the unjust. Every man may decide for himself to which class he belongs.

There are two items in the papers that ought to receive the thoughtful attention of the Chicago Tribune and other revilers of the South. The first, that there are at present fifteen persons in the jail of Cook county, Illinois (in which Chicago is situated), for murder, two of the fifteen being women. The second is, that the Republican "roughs and rowdies" in the State of Maine have mobbed and broken up a temperance meeting at the capital of that State, only so lately as the 22d of last month. See the following from that great apostle of the temperance cause, General Neal Dow:—

"The first temperance meeting I ever attended was broken up by a mob in Portland, twenty-five years ago, but the mob failed in its purpose. Since that day had no temperance meetings mobbed in Maine until the 22d of this month, when a temperance convention was mobbed and broken up at Augusta by roughs and rowdies led on by Republican office-holders. The convention was driven to adjourn because its business could not be transacted in consequence of the violence and outrage of this mob. The mob of twenty-five years ago was Whig. This one was Republican, deliberately planned and carried out in the supposed interest of the Republican party. I very much mistake the temper of the temperance men of Maine if they continue to uphold a party which tramples upon the dearest rights of citizens."

And all this in the so-called land of free speech, and by the clamorous for free speech in the South—by Northern Republicans! And all because the temperance party in Maine meant to support Hancock and English, and will probably poll votes enough to carry that State for the Democrats.

They have a law firm in Michigan styled Cortidge & Daughter, ex-Judge Cortidge having taken his daughter Helen into partnership. It will probably be dissolved when Miss Helen gets another partner and becomes "Mrs." something.

In Vermont a man who rented a house hung out a Hancock flag from it. His landlord pulled it down. He did not "shoot him on the spot," as Gen. Dix would have advised, but remonstrated and put out another flag, which the landlord again pulled down, tore to pieces and burned. He is to be tried. This did not happen in the South, fortunately. Nor did it happen in the South as it did in East New York on Sunday last, that a man lodged a load of twelve buckshot in the back of a little boy of twelve years, whom he found robbing his orchard. The boy was dangerously hurt and was carried to a hospital, whilst the man who shot him ran off, but afterwards delivered himself up and was committed to jail.

Boynton, the Michigan lawyer who tried to sell the South Carolina bonds which were stolen by Sherman's binners, has been discharged by Justice Smith, of the Toms court, on the ground that no guilty intent had been shown. And this is

New York justice! This man, a lawyer too, had been notified that the bonds were stolen and wanted not to attempt to sell them. The Justice did not give the true reason, which doubtless was that thousands of others, thieves and receivers, would be liable to arrest if Boynton should be punished.

A party of fifty men entered the jail at Fort Scott, Kansas, on Tuesday, and took out a horse thief named Thomas Watkins, but whether they were his friends and rescued him from the gallows, or the friends of justice and carried off to hang him no body could tell, and nothing had been heard from the party. Nice country that, where all classes are so much alike that the rogues' friends cannot be distinguished from the rogues' enemies. I fear that the "exodusters" have gotten into bad company. H.

PROF. KERR'S SPEECH AT POPLAR TENT FAIR.

The Observer has raised a howl about its ears because it asserted that Professor Kerr made a Republican speech at Poplar Tent Fair. Had the proprietor of the Observer been at home such an assertion would hardly have been made, but it requires no stretch of conscience now to say that in many respects the speech was political, and that it was not Democratic.

He asserted that the State Legislatures for many years had failed to pass a dog law, because the dogs were in the majority in these Legislatures.

He asserted that the great need of the farmer was lime, and that this could not be transported because the railroads demanded exorbitant rates of transportation, and successive legislatures had been remiss in their obligations to the people in the demanding its transportation at such low rates as to place it within the reach of the farmers. He further asserted that the legislators were in the pay of the railroads, and because they held passes from these railroads that they were afraid to legislate against these corporations, and the people must elect legislators who would not be bribed by these railroads. This meant, if it meant anything, that the members of previous legislatures had been bribed. The exception that he made was in the case of Capt. Sid. B. Alexander, the Senator from Mecklenburg, and the Representative from Cabarrus county. Now Prof. Kerr knew that no Legislature in this State has ever fixed a schedule of freight rates and under the present chartered rights of our railroad companies, no Legislature probably ever can do so. If chartered privileges are to be observed, such an assertion could only have been made to deceive his hearers, or for some ulterior purpose which does not appear on the surface.

He asserted that the public press of the State was venal, corrupt and subsidized in the interests of politicians. This assertion was thrown back into his teeth at the time, as it deserved to be. No instrumentality has been more potent for good in regard to the welfare of North Carolina, for the past fifteen years, than the newspapers, and as a class the men who are at the newspaper helm are harder workers and more illy paid, ten times over, than the State geologists, who vent their grievances before the public in the guise of agricultural speeches. He asserted repeatedly that the politician and the yellow dog were synonymous terms, and claimed that the politics of the country were regulated by the unscrupulous politicians under the shade of a tree, or in a fence corner.

Now just what these statements were made in an agricultural speech at a county fair, is something that we cannot comprehend. As they were all attacks upon the integrity and honesty of Democratic Legislatures, and the Democratic party, which has been in power in North Carolina since 1870, the reader can draw his own inferences.—Charlotte Ob.

ROWAN COUNTY. REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

General Greene having escaped across the Yadkin, Lord Cornwallis with the main body of his troops returned to Salisbury and remained at that place two days. They reached the town on Saturday and continued there until Monday night or Tuesday morning. Monday was the time for opening the sessions of the quarterly Inferior Court, but as they were supposed, the magistrates who presided, being ardent Whigs had no disposition to place themselves in the hands of the British. Adlai Osborn, the Clerk, was absent in the patriot army, and had been for some time, Mr. Gifford acting as deputy clerk, and taking notes of proceedings which were afterwards written up by Mr. Osborn.

There still remain among our people several traditions of the period of British occupation, which though trivial in themselves, are yet of interest to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. Let it then be understood that the greater part of this chapter is founded upon local tradition. But so direct and constant is that tradition, that it is thought to be entirely trustworthy in its main features.

Upon entering town Lord Cornwallis took up his headquarters at the house of Maxwell Chambers, a prominent and wealthy Whig, a merchant, of Salisbury, a former member of the Rowan Committee of Safety, and its Treasurer. After the war Maxwell Chambers moved to Spring Hill, about three miles east of Salisbury. His eldest son was named Edward Chambers, who was the next owner of "Spring Hill." The late William Chambers, whose monument stands near the wall in the Lutheran grave yard, was the son and heir of Edward Chambers. During the Revolution Maxwell Chambers lived on the west corner of Church and Bank streets—the corner now occupied by the stately and substantial mansion of S. H. Wiley, Esq. The house of Mr. Chambers, used by the British Commander, remained standing until about ten years ago, and its old-fashioned and quaint appearance is familiar to every one whose recollection can reach back ten or twelve years. It is surprising that no one was found to show Mr. Lossing, in 1849, this relic of the revolution. During these two days of occupation the British buried some soldiers on the spot known as the "English Grave Yard," from this circumstance it is said to have derived its name. But it was a burying place before that time. Near the center of it, leaning against a tree, there is an ancient headstone of some dark material, that says

that Capt. Daniel Little, who died in 1775, lies buried there. It is more probable that it was called the "English" in distinction from the "Lutheran," or "German" Grave Yard, on the eastern side of town. Col. Tarleton stopped at the north corner of the eastern part of town, the main corner of Main and Franklin streets. Mr. Beard, being a well-known whig, was absent in the army at the time, and so the entertaining devolved upon Mrs. Beard. But Col. Tarleton, it seems, was perfectly able to take care of himself, and made himself quite at home. When he wanted milk he ordered old Duke—the negro servant—to fetch the cows and milk them. Mrs. Beard had a cross child at the time, whose crying was a great annoyance to the dashing colonel. Upon one occasion his anger overleaped the bounds of gentlemanly courtesy, and he ordered the child to be choked to stop its crying. Mrs. Beard was very much afraid of him, and we may well suppose that she did all she could to please him.

It is said that Lord Rawdon put up at the residence of Thomas Frohock, at a place called "The Castle," about two miles northwest of Salisbury, on the hill just east of Frohock's (afterwards McCay's) pond; and that he had charge of Frohock's mill upon that occasion. The writer has looked in vain, in the history of the campaign, for the name of Lord Rawdon. He was present in Charlotte the previous summer, and fell back with Cornwallis to Wm. W. W. in the fall. But neither the histories, nor the "General Order Book" mention his name in this pursuit of Frohock. Still the grandmother of Miss Christine Beard, one of our oldest citizens, whose memory is stored with these ancient traditions, and is never at fault, was often heard to state that Rawdon was at Frohock's. Mrs. Eleanor Faust, the lady in question, was the daughter of John Dunn, Esq., and her memory was excellent. The same statement was also made by Mrs. Giles, the sister of Mrs. Faust, who was a temporary inmate of Frohock's family at the time. On the other hand we learn from Lossing and other historians, that Lord Rawdon was left in command of the Southern division of the Royal army, with headquarters at Camden, when Cornwallis marched into North Carolina. And there Gen. Greene found him when he marched into South Carolina after the battle of Guilford Court House, and engaged in the unfortunate battle of Hobkirk's Hill, on the 26th of April, 1781. The only solution of the apparent contradiction between tradition and history, is that Lord Rawdon may have proceeded with Lord Cornwallis as far as Salisbury, and then returned to his field of operations in the South after Greene had been extricated from their grasp by the rise of the Yadkin river.

Another distinguished personage was along with Lord Cornwallis in Salisbury, though we hear little of him. This was no less a personage than Josiah Martin, the last royal governor of North Carolina. The day after the British crossed at Cowan's Ford, an elegant beaver hat, made after the fashion of the day, and marked in the inside, "The property of Josiah Martin, Governor," was found floating on the Catawba river about ten miles below Cowan's Ford. In his dispatches after the battle of Guilford Court House Cornwallis reports that Governor Martin had accompanied him in his campaign through North Carolina, cheerfully bearing all the hardships of camp life, hoping by his presence to aid in the work of restoring the royal authority in the State. Though he was always with the troops, he does not appear conspicuous. "Inter arma leges silent" is an old maxim, and the powerless governor was completely overshadowed by the plumed and caparisoned chiefs of the march and of the battle field. Had he not lost his hat in the Catawba, and had not Cornwallis kindly mentioned his name in his dispatches, we would have been entirely ignorant of his last visit to Salisbury. We do not know where he "put up" while in town. At the north east corner of James and Church streets, now the property of Mr. Philip B. Meroney, stood the law office of John Dunn, Esq., and in the same yard, a little back of it, was the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Faust. These premises were occupied as the headquarters of the British Commissary department. The encampment of the army was two or three hundred yards to the north of the Court House, somewhere in the neighborhood of the English graveyard, perhaps on the line of Fulton street not far from the present residence of Dr. Whitehead and that of the Hon. F. E. Shober. The commissary headquarters would thus be between the camp and centre of town. It is related that Mrs. Faust owned a favorite calf that grazed in the yard, which the commissary took a fancy to and tried to purchase for Lord Cornwallis's own table. But Mrs. Faust refused to sell upon any terms. The Commissary thereupon proceeded to "impress" the calf, and after killing it, he laid down a piece of gold before Mrs. Faust as pay. Irritated and indignant she pushed away the money, and left his presence.

During the stay of the British Mrs. Faust lost a child, that died of small-pox. As all things were in confusion, and no one could be hired to perform the duties, her father, John Dunn, took the coffin upon his horse, and interred the body at the family burying ground, three miles south of Salisbury.

Dr. Anthony Newman, familiarly called Dr. Anthony, was then a citizen of Salisbury. He lived in the house that still stands on the south east side of Main street, next to "Cowan's brick row." The building is now occupied as a harness and boot and shoe shop, and is very old and dilapidated. It has undergone many changes, but is still substantially the same. Parts of the old heavy moulding, and the wainscot and paneling are still to be seen, as well as the hard oak corner posts and studding, and the weather boarding fastened with home-wrought iron nails. It is reported that the builder of this house got drunk, and rolled down to the foot of the piazza, into the street, and was there killed. At all events Dr. Newman, a good whig, lived in this house, and entertained some of the British officers. One day while Col. Tarleton and some other British officers were enjoying the hospitality of Dr. Newman, the Doctor's two little boys were engaged in playing a game with white and red grains of corn, perhaps after the style of "Box and Geese" or "Horned Crown." Having heard much talk in the past five days of the battle of Cowpens, the British, Col. Tarleton, and Col. Washington, it occurred to the boys to name their white and red grains of corn Americans and British, with Washington and Tarleton as leaders, and "play" the battle of Cowpens. All at once, and forgetful of Tarleton's presence, one of the boys shouted out "Hurrah for Washington! Tarleton is running! Hurrah for Washington!" The fiery Tarleton looked on awhile in silence, but his temper was too hot to restrain him from uttering a curse against the rebel boys.

Dr. Newman married a daughter of Hugh Montgomery, a wealthy citizen, who owned much property in lands and cattle in Wilkes county. Montgomery lived in the old "Yarrow House," then standing upon the site of Meroney's Hall, but now rolled back and standing in the rear of it, and occupied as a hotel for colored people. Montgomery was the ancestor of the Stokeses and Welbourns of Wilkes county. Dr. John Newman was the son of Dr. Anthony Newman, and lived on the lot now occupied as the residence of Dr. Newell. The "Yarrow House" ground of the Newman's may still be seen on the lot in the rear of Mr. Alexander

Parker's residence, not far from the Railroad Depot. Quite a number of old and prominent citizens of Salisbury lie buried just behind Meroney's Hall, under and around the colored Hotel.

INCIDENTS AT THE STONE HOUSE. About three miles south of Salisbury and near the supposed line of the old "Trading Path," stands a remarkable relic of the early settlement of Rowan. It is known far and wide as the "Old Stone House." A smooth stone tablet over the front door tells the visitor that Michael Braun (Brown) erected this house in 1768. It is built of native, unburnt, but rather well-shaped blocks of granite, laid in cement so durable that it still stands in ridges between the stones. The lower story was pretty well finished with plaster, and contained five rooms. At one end of the house there is a double chimney, with fireplaces in corners of two rooms. At the other end there is a huge chimney facing outwards, and around which is built a wooden kitchen. This kitchen chimney is eight feet in the clear, and four feet deep. Michael Braun not only provided a solid house to live in, but he had doughty ideas of cooking facilities, and no doubt many a big dinner was cooked there in the olden time. But the most curious part of the arrangements was a wonderful fire box or stove in the east room, that was fed through an opening in the back of the kitchen chimney. The plates of this ancient fire box or stove, are still lying there, massive and highly ornamented with curious figures, circular, oval and diamond shaped, with flower vases filled with lilies and lanceolate leaves. On one plate is this inscription:

COM. BAN. N. 1768. Another plate contains the following: GEORGE ROSS, ANN MARY ANN PURNACE. It appears that George Ross and Mary Ann's "Combanani" (company), wherever it was located, had some original methods of spelling, and "Mary Ann" had practical ideas about woman's rights, and has succeeded in transmitting her own name along with George's to posterity.

The north side of the building, it is said, is covered with the original cypress shingles put there in 1768. They are decayed in some places, but generally covered with lichen and moss, and have turned the rains, and upheld the snows of one hundred and fourteen summers and winters.

It is conjectured that the main body of the British army passed by this stone house on the evening of the 2nd of February 1781, on their march to the Trading Ford. It has been constantly reported that on that occasion, an American officer, who was probably on a reconnoitering expedition, was nearly overtaken by British dragoons near this house. He turned and fled for life. As the party came thundering down the hill the American rode full tilt into the front door of this house, leaped his horse from the back door, and so escaped down the branch road and through the thickets, towards Salisbury.

Another local tradition tells of a furious hand to hand encounter between an American and a British soldier in the front door of the Stone house. The deep gashes of the swords are still shown in the old walnut door-posts. There can be little doubt that some such conflict took place here. It is true that the cuts and gashes might have been made with any other kind of instrument. But the descendants of Michael Braun still live there, and they, as well as the neighbors, still tell the tale as they had it from their forefathers, substantially as above written.

TO WHEAT GROWERS. PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR WHEAT AND TO PROMOTE

ALLISON & ADDISON'S STAR BRAND COMPLETE MANURE FOR WHEAT 200 LBS. STANDARD GUARANTEED RICHMOND, VA. ESTABLISHED 1865.

We again offer this first class Fertilizer to Wheat Growers as being in all respects, worthy of their patronage. It has stood the test for twelve years as among us and has been brought to its present admirable condition only by the liberal expenditure of labor and money in a continuous effort to improve. Its standard and uniformity are guaranteed.

The result of its application to the wheat crop for the past twelve years has proved it to be equal to any fertilizer ever sold in the United States. During this time thousands of tons of it have been used by the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina with highly satisfactory results.

We recommend it because: It is rich in Soluble Phosphate and Ammonia. It affords a constant supply of plant food. It contains no inert matter. It insures a stand of grass or clover. It is an improver and renovator of worn out lands. It is fine, dry, and in the best condition for drilling. It contains an ample quantity of all the elements necessary to make wheat, and a large surplus which will show itself upon the clover and grass, and in the improvement of the land.

It is prepared from the best and most approved materials, in the most careful and thorough manner, and under our personal supervision. Its standard and uniformity are guaranteed. Whatever may be the merits of other fertilizers, no one can go wrong in using one which is so well-made, is so fully guaranteed, and has been so long and so thoroughly tested.

APPLICATION. We recommend the application of from 100 to 200 pounds per acre—dressed in with the wheat if practicable. If the drills are not used, the land should be ploughed and sown until fine and free from clods, and the wheat and guano harrowed in, following with the roller. This mixes the manure with the soil, and keeps it near the surface just where the roots of the wheat will find it easiest. When sown on and ploughed but not harrowed, much of the guano goes down in the opening between the furrow slices, and does little or no good.

Manufacturers and Proprietors of the "Star Brand" Complete Manures, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. For Sale by J. Allen Brown, Agent, Salisbury, Watts & Long, Statesville, J. F. McLean & Co., Mooresville, C. F. Lowe, Lexington, Hinchshaw Bros., Winston, and by Agents at all important points in N. C., and Va.

ATTENTION SMOKERS! "Asheville's Girl of the West." "Sitting Bull" received to-day. My assortment of fine and common Cigars for the Wholesale and Retail trade is the most complete in town. CIGARETTES—Chewing Tobacco in great varieties. THEO. BUEBAUM. IF YOU WISH Your Watches and Clocks, Sewing Machines, &c., repaired by a good, cheap and responsible workman please leave them with Messrs. Kluttz & Rendleman, Salisbury, N. C. R. L. BROWN.

PERUVIAN GUANO! Persons wishing Peruvian Guano for WHEAT Will do well to call on me on or before the 1st of September. Aug. 13, 1880. J. S. McCUBBINS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK! I will sell at the Court House door, in Salisbury, at 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, 11th day of September next, 8 Shares of North Carolina Railroad Stock, belonging to the estate of William Heathman, dec'd. H. C. BOST, Adm'r de bonis non Aug. 14, 1880. 444w

NATIONAL HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C. Mrs. Dr. REEVES. In again in possession of this popular House And solicits the patronage of her friends and the public. EVERYTHING READY-SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Omnibus for Transients.

Mortgage Deeds for sale here Also various other blanks.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Davie County: In Superior Court, Wm. T. Barnes and wife Mary A., Thos. S. Butler and wife Lucy J., and others, Plaintiffs against Thos. H. Deamian, Sam'l R. Deamian and wife Clara C., et al for Partition, all heirs at law of William H. Deamian, dec'd. Def'ds.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon affidavits, that Thos. H. Deamian, one of the Defendants above named, is a non-resident of this State, and can not, after due diligence, be found, It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the "Carolina Watchman," published in Salisbury, N. C., notifying said defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, on or before the 10th day of September, 1880, and answer the Petition which is filed in said office, or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complainant.

Witness, this 26th day of July, 1880. G. M. BRISNAN, C. S. C. Davie County.

MARSH'S MACHINE SEWERS. Administration, &c. The Machine Shops and Foundry of the late E. H. Marsh are FOR RENT. An experienced machinist and competent man to manage, will find here a very interesting opportunity for successful business. The machinery is in all good running order and will be kept in operation until rented. Orders will be filled as usual.

NOTICE! Having administered on my late husband's estate, all persons indebted to it are hereby notified to make early payment. And those having claims against the same, are required to present them for payment within twelve months from this the 1st day of July, 1880, or this notice will be in bar of recovery. July 1, 1880. M. MARTHA C. MARSH, Administratrix. 37-6w

GOOD NEWS! Money Saved By Examining Kluttz & Rendleman's Large and Well Selected Stock of NEW GOODS. Just Read a few lines and judge the balance of our Stock accordingly: Larva, Figures, and Percals at 10 cts. Two or three Thousand yards of Good Calico, bought last year, that we offer at 7 1/2 cts. A Full Assortment of all kinds of Goods.

DEY GOODS AND NOTIONS. A complete Stock of Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Men's hats from 12 1/2 cts up. A Full Assortment of all kinds of notions. Cheap! Can sell a Man's Coat for 50 cents. Blinds of all kinds of COFFEES, from 12 cts. up to the finest. Blinds, Buttons, Crockery, Stationery, and many other goods. A good assortment of SUGARS as can be had in the place. Twelve kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO. Cheapest to the best to be had in any market. Many articles not herein mentioned. We buy and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and we pay good prices for the best. Write to us before you see us. May 27, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. Mr. PLEASANT, Cabarrus County, N. C. The next session of this Institution begins the first Monday of August, 1880. Instruction is thorough, and the total expenses for ten months average from \$125 to \$160. For further information, address, L. A. BIKLE, D. D., President. 39-4t

PIANOS & ORGANS! Special Offer, Fall 1880. Cash Prices, with Three Months' Credit. Pianos and Organs coming, coming, 1000 strong" by every steamer, steamer, to our mammoth, New Double Store (60 feet long, 12 feet high), from cellar to loft and completely the trade of the South. Just closed our advantageous contracts with leading Piano and Organ manufacturers. New Styles, New Prices, New Terms for Fall trade 1880. Special Offer for Cash Buyers.—During month of August, September and October, we will sell all our lowest cash prices, payable \$25 cash on 75 cents or \$10 cash on 100 cents, with balance in three months without interest. New Pianos \$165, \$190, \$227. New Organs, 8 Stops \$60, 9 Stops \$69. Selections from 10 makers and 65 different styles. Lowest prices in America. Guarantee instruments, 15 days' trial. Every instrument that any responsible house can offer on standard instruments.—Send for Fall 1880 Special Offer. Address: Ludden & Bates' Southern Music 411w House, Savannah, Ga.

Wesleyan Female Institute, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA. Opens its 31st Session September 20th, 1880. Among the first Schools for young ladies in the United States. Climate unobscured. Surroundings beautiful. Pupils from seventeen States. Among the lowest terms in the Union. TERMS:—Board, Washing, Lights, English Course, Latin, French, for each half of the Scholastic year, \$115. All extra very low. For catalogue, address Rev. Wm. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Va. 38-2m

JAMES M. GRAY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, OFFICE—THE BUILDING ADJOINING THE COURTHOUSE. Owns of Gold Mining Lands and Buyers, patent communications. All Mining interests met promptly attention. Notes, accounts, &c. collected. Estates, and all matters of Administrator and Executors, &c. settled. Last wills and testaments carefully investigated. REAL ESTATE AGENCY. Lands in Rowan and adjoining counties bought and sold. Communication solicited with those desiring to buy or sell. Arrangements made to purchase cheap lands in Florida, Texas and Minnesota (that part known as the prairie) and elsewhere. Lands for sale in Illinois, and along the James river in Virginia. Parties desiring to lease, or to buy, North Carolina lands with information furnished. N. B. Lands subject and sold under the proposed line of the Watersboro and Salisbury Railroad, and those situated near the same, are for sale. The terms of the day and the awakening energies of the people of these counties demand and must have full consideration. Parties desiring to put town lots in Salisbury and at other points in Rowan county, P. S. A market report for small desirable farms. Call at office, or address L. B. Box 20.