

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

Forney says that Garfield is a free trader, and not the protectionist he pretends to be.

Weaver, the greenback candidate for the Presidency, is confident of holding his little squad together.

A greenback editor at Maryville, Mo., was shot and killed on the night of the 19th, while sitting near a window in his chamber. No cause assigned. Murderer not yet arrested.

THE KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION draws near. October the 7th bids fair to bring together at King's Mountain one of the largest gatherings ever seen in North Carolina. The Salisbury Rifles and others, are busy in their preparations for the great event.

MAINE.

The news from Maine this morning, represent both parties as claiming the election. The question is therefore still in doubt.

The friends of Bangor, however, claim to have carefully figured out the result as 99 majority for their candidate for Governor, and resolved on celebrating the victory. By resolution the greenback party will stand by the fusion through the Presidential election.

Connecticut votes on the 4th, Georgia on the 6th, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana on the 12th of October. Ohio is the doubtful State in this list. Hayes's majority in 1876 was 2,747.

G. W. Knapp, of Utica, N. Y., an elderly man, who arrived at Niagara Falls on Tuesday evening, went to Goat Island bridge, and after divesting himself of hat coat and vest, stood up on a bench on which a young lady was sitting, drew a revolver, and after either firing at himself or in the air, plunged into the waters below. He was not again seen.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT.—We notice an extract from an exchange giving the rounds to the effect that the landlord and tenant act was passed by the Legislature of 1865-67. This is an error. The features of that law of which Judge Buxton and the Republicans complain so much are of Republican origin. They are to be found in the act of 1865-67. They were, we believe, imported into North Carolina from Ohio by Judge Tourgee, and are found substantially in the laws of nearly all the States of the Union. That the Radicals can find nothing more to allege against the Democrats than their own Radical importation from Ohio, speaks well for our people.—Wilmington Star.

At the Republican convention for Rowan county, recently held, J. M. McCorkle, Esq., was one of the nominees for the House. He appeared before the convention and made a speech, and what was the staple of it? The road law, the stock law, the landlord and tenant act. Mortifying indeed to those who had a right to expect better things of him. We are surprised that Mr. McCorkle should indulge in such cheap demagoguery. A man of his character and capacity might well leave such questions to be discussed by Barringer and Buxton and Norment and others whose mind can grasp no weightier matters. It might reasonably be expected of him that he should discuss issues, and not seek to wrap upon rage and class prejudices by retailing stale clap-trap. We know and like Mr. McCorkle and we are really ashamed for him.—Landmark.

Mr. Blaine sent to Garfield a melancholy dispatch explanatory of the result in Maine. He claims that the preliminary canvass showed that Davis would have a vote exceeding 70,000, while Plafsted's would not reach 70,000. But, says Mr. Blaine:

In the four days preceding the election we lost over 3,000 votes by the means well known to the managers of the national Democratic campaign, and which do not call for further specification from me. The total cost is variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and the money all came from beyond the State.

The plain English of which is Blaine charges Chairman Barnum with counting in at the last and fixing the votes Blaine's friends had fixed. Well, it may be so. And when the result in Indiana is announced the same cry will be raised. The refrain will be sung all along the line, "Who's been here while I've been gone?" It is said that the Democrats are still husbanding their resources in Indiana, and while the Republicans are spending five thousand dollars a week, Mr. English is getting along with a paltry fifteen hundred. That we will come out all right on the home stretch in that State, as well as in Ohio, we confidently believe; and to judge from appearances, a month later Garfield will duplicate Blaine's dispatch, and in a lucky-moment inform him in that that wicked Barnum has bought up enough Republican voters to give Ohio to the Democracy.—Gal. News.

GOV. JARVIS.—Attorney General Keam, in the course of his speech here, passed a high compliment upon the sound sense and excellent administrative capacity of Gov. Jarvis, when he pronounced the name of the best Governor the State ever had and on the stump the best debater he ever saw.

ROWAN COUNTY.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO SALISBURY.

The most distinguished visitor that Salisbury has ever welcomed was Gen. George Washington—the President of the United States. Wishing to see for himself the whole country, and no doubt hoping to grasp by the hand many of the war-worn veterans that had followed his standard in the grand marches and battles, he planned and accomplished a southern tour in the Spring of 1791. Irving in his life of Washington states that the whole tour was accurately planned, the places to be visited, and the times he would reach and leave each place, before he left Mount Vernon, and that he carried out his plan with the most precision not falling a single line. His travels in his family carriage, perhaps the one that was on exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia. He passed down from Virginia through North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, near the coast as far as Savannah, and returned through Augusta, Columbia, Camden, Charlotte, Salisbury, Salem, and so on to his home. Several incidents of this trip are worth recording, and some are unrolled a bolt of carpeting on the ground for him to walk upon. His severe republican simplicity revolted at such homage paid to a man. He rebuked them for their adulation, informing them that such tokens of honor were due from man to his Creator alone. He, of course, refused to walk upon it. Many years after Washington's visit to Camden, the Marquis de La Fayette, the National Guard, and the citizens of the same town. The Committee of arrangements were anxious to have every article of the finest quality for the distinguished Frenchman. A certain lady offered a quilt, somewhat faded, as a covering for his bed. The committee rejected it as quite unfit for so important an occasion. Gathering up her quilt in her arms, the lady began to retire, but repeating with indignant tones these words, "a greater and a better man than I, Fayette slept upon this quilt." It was good enough for Washington, it was good enough for General La Fayette. The astonished committee would have recalled their hasty decision, but the indignant lady, with her precious quilt in her arms, had disappeared.

As Gen. Washington approached the borders of North Carolina, Capt. John H. Horse Company, set out for Charlotte to meet and escort him to Salisbury. As the cavalcade was approaching Salisbury a little incident occurred of a pleasing character. Richard Brandon, Esq., then lived six miles southwest of Salisbury, at the place known by our older citizens as the Stockton place, now owned by C. H. McKenzie, Esq. The said buildings stood, with a few years ago, on the west side of the road, near a little meadow, about half-way between St. Mary's church, and Mr. McKenzie's present residence. As the party neared this place early in the day, the President being then sixty years old and wearied by his journey, and knowing too that a long and fatiguing reception awaited him in Salisbury, he thought him that a little refreshment would strengthen him for his day's work. He drove to the front door, and called. A neat and tidy lass of some twelve or fourteen summers—a daughter of Squire Brandon answered the call. The President immediately asked whether she could give him a breakfast, she replied that she did not know—that all the grown people were gone to Salisbury to see General Washington. The President kindly assured her that if she would get him some breakfast, she should see General Washington before any of her people, adding pleasantly, "I am Gen. Washington." She replied that for the President alone—was prepared with great alacrity, and the blushing maiden had the pleasure, not only of seeing, but of conversing with Gen. Washington, as she dispensed to him her bountiful hospitality.

This little girl's name was Betsy Brandon, the daughter of Richard Brandon. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Locke, the sister of Gen. Matthew Locke, and the aunt of Judge Francis Locke. A few years after this Betsy Brandon was married to Francis McKenzie, Esq., of Rowan, and some of their descendants still reside in Rowan, Ireland and Catawba counties. Jas. M. McKenzie, Esq., of Salisbury, and Matthew Locke McKenzie, Esq., of Newton, are grandsons of Francis and Betsy McKenzie. The Brandon came originally from England, and the Lockes from the North of Ireland.

As Gen. Washington approached Salisbury on the Concord road, some half a mile from town, and at a point near where Mr. Samuel Harrison now lives, he was met by a company of the boys of Salisbury. Each of these boys had a bucket in his hand, a sign of independence—and their appearance was quite neat and attractive. The President expressed himself much pleased by the boys' turnout, saying that it was the nicest thing he had seen.

The illustrious visitor was of course, the guest of the Town, and lodging was provided for him at Capt. Edward Barbour's residence. This house is still standing on East Main street, a few doors east of the public square, and nearly opposite the entrance of Mercury's Hall. The house is now marked by a set of semi-circular stone steps. Many have supposed that Washington stood on those steps and addressed the people. It is almost a pity that this is not the truth, but the fact is that those stone steps were placed there since 1830, by Sam Jones who kept a hotel there. But the President occupied that house for a night, and he did not know the steps where those semi-lunar steps now stand. And as he stood there the people from all the country around stood packed and crowded in the street, gazing with reverence and admiration at the soldier and patriot who was "first in the hearts of his countrymen." And as the people gazed the President stood bareheaded, while the afternoon sun illumined his hoary locks. And this was what he said: "My friends, you see before you nothing but an old gray-headed man." And lifting his hand with his handkerchief he shielded his head from the rays of the sun, in silence. That night there was a grand ball given to the President at Hughes's Hotel attended by the prominent gentlemen and ladies of Salisbury and vicinity—Maxwell Chambers and his wife, Spruce McCay, Esq., Adlai Osborne, Esq., Capt. John Beasly, Esq., and Chambers, Joseph Chambers, Lewis Beard, H. H. Horst, Edward Yarboro, Miss Mary Faust, Mrs. Kelly (nee Frohock) Mrs. Lewis Beard, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Torrence, and many others whose names are no longer preserved in a vanishing tradition. There is still in the county a relic of this ball—a brown sash in dress, worn by Mrs. Lewis Beard—the daughter of John Dunn, Esq. It is in the possession of Mrs. Mary Locke, grand daughter of Col. Moses A. Locke, and great-grand daughter of the lady who wore it. How far the "Father of his Country" participated in the amusements and festivities of the occasion, tradition saith not. It was probably a mere occasion for a reception on his part, and we may well imagine that the old gray-headed man, as he claimed to be, had his strength by retiring early, and thus securing the best night to fit him for his next day's journey to Salem. Capt. Beard and his company of "Rowan Light

Horse" escorted the Presidential party as far as Salem.

As the reader has incidentally learned the names of a few of the citizens of Salisbury one hundred years ago, it will probably be of some interest, especially to those of antiquarian tastes, to have a list of the principal householders of our city in those principal days. Fortunately the Mayor of the City, Capt. John A. Ramsay, has succeeded in securing a number of the old records of the "Borough of Salisbury," the earliest dating back as far as 1787. On the 12th of March of that year, Messrs. Maxwell Chambers, Michael Troy, John Steele and John Blake were duly qualified as Town Commissioners, and Matthew Troy as Justice of Police. Jas. McEwen was elected, Clerk, and Thos. Anderson, Constable. The records are quite fragmentary, those of several years being lost. In 1788 the commissioners adopted several ordinances. One ordinance forbade the citizens to allow their dogs or goats to run at large in the streets, or go to a pound, and the owner sustained the penalty. Another ordinance forbade the keeping of any hay, oats, straw or fodder in dwelling houses. Another ordinance required each householder to keep on hand, for use at fires, a number of leather water-buckets, holding not less than two gallons each. And in this connection we have the first list of the householders of Salisbury, graded according to the number of buckets they were supposed to be justly required to furnish. A Chinese Mandarin is graded by the number of buttons, and the Turkish Pacha by the number of "tails" he wore on his cap, so the Salisbury citizen was graded by the buckets he was required to keep on hand. Richmond Pearson was expected to keep four, and Dr. Anthony Newman three. The following were rated at two each, viz: Richard Trotter, Hughes, Conrad Brown, Tobias Forrie, Michael Troy, Andrew Betz, John Patton, Lewis Beard, Henry Giles, Edw. Yarborough, David Cowan, Albert Torrence, Chas. Hunt, Wm. Alexander, Max. Chambers, M. Stokes, John Steele, Wm. Nesbit, Peter Fuls, and Michael Brown. The following householders were let off with one bucket each, viz: Henry Barrett, Robert Gay, Matthew Duvine, Rich. Dickson, Paul, Gress, then, Lowman, Wm. Hall, Hugh Hong, Geo. Hovey, Chas. Wood, Edw. Allmoning, David Miller, Mr. Stork, Geo. Moor, John Beard, Mrs. Beard (widow), Leonard Crosser, Martin Basinger, Peter Faust, Jno. Blake, Henry Young, John White, Geo. Kimer, Jac. Utzman, Barna Cryder, Will. Hampton, Sand. Dayton and Chas. Shirote. It seems that at a subsequent meeting of the Commissioners, Mr. Pearson, at his own request was reduced to the grade of two buckets, and Dr. Newman, Peter Fuls, and Evan Alexander to the grade of one bucket. These Commissioners enacted stringent laws against "Belt Paying," whatever that was—Horse racing, and retailing liquors on the streets. The taxes for 1793 were four shillings (shets) on every Hundred pounds (\$240.00) value of town property, and four shillings (shets) on every white poll that did not hold one hundred pounds value of town property. It was certainly a much heavier tax to be a poor man in Salisbury in those days.

According to the above list there were fifty householders in Salisbury in 1793. It has been usual to estimate an average of five inhabitants to each family. This would make a population of two hundred and fifty. But besides these white families, there were a few families of free negroes as well as the bonded servants of the various wealthy families. There were also a number of ordinary or village inns, in the Borough, with their attendants and boarders. From these sources we may suppose there might be counted probably one hundred and fifty or two hundred more, making a total population of four hundred, or four hundred and fifty in Salisbury at the close of the last century.

About the close of the revolutionary war, in 1782, the records of the Interior Court show the following licensed Ordinary keepers in Salisbury, viz: David Wondson, Valentine Beard, Archibald Kerr, Gasper Kinder, Will. Brandon, and Joseph Hughes. In those days the Interior Courts fixed the tavern rates. The following are the rates for 1782: For a half pint of rum 1s. 4d. do. of whiskey 8d. do. of Brandy 1s. one quart of rum 1s. 6d. for a quart of corn 2d. for one quart or blades per night 6d. A shilling was 12d. cents. According to these rates, a dinner, supper, breakfast and lodging not including any spirits or horsefeed, would amount to the sum of fifty cents. And speaking of money, we notice that the commissioners began about 1790, to speak about dollars and fourths of a dollar, instead of pounds, shillings and pence, indicating the substitution of the Federal Currency for the sterling. About this time an ordinance was adopted disallowing sheep to run at large in Salisbury between eight in the evening and sunrise in the morning. The same year an "order" is directed to be published in the "Mercury," thus indicating that a paper of that name was published in town. The location and the size of a market house engaged the attention of the commissioners for several years. At different times it was ordered to be built on three different sides of the court house. In 1803 it was ordered to be erected on Corban street south-west of the court house, between the court house and the next cross street; to be 32 feet wide, and to be set on eight or more brick pillars. In 1805 the commissioners resolved to issue forty-two pounds and ten shillings in bills of credit, and employed Francis Conpee to print the bills. In 1806 they required every dog to be registered, and allowing every family to keep one dog free of tax, laid a tax of one dollar on each surplus dog. Provided a dog should become mischievous, the magistrate of police was to issue a warrant for the dog, and the constable was to kill him. None of these laws however, were to apply to dogs "commonly called foists or lap dogs."

In 1811 the following citizens were divided into classes for the purpose of patrolling the town:

1. Samuel S. Savage, captain; Peter Brown, John Murphy, Ezra Allmoning, Jas. Haie, John Trisebe, Jacob Smothers and Wm. Hibly.
2. Geo. Miller, captain; John Utzman, Jno. Wood, John Smith, John Bruner, Christian Tarr and Horace B. Satterwhite.
3. Moses A. Lock, captain; Jno. Faria, Henry Crider, Abner Caldwell, Wm. Moore, George Ruffy, and Henry Poole.
4. Jacob Crider, captain; Jos. Chambers, Peter Brett, Edwin J. Osborne, Hugh Horsh, Archibald Ruffin and Samuel Leamy.
5. John Smith, (Halter) captain; Lewis Utzman, George Utzman, Robert Blackwell, Epps Holland, Benj. Torres and Peter Crider.
6. Henry Sleight, captain; Jacob Utzman, Danl. Jacobs, Abraham Brown, Andrew Kerr, Epps Robinson, William Horsh.
7. Robert Torrence, captain; Alex. Graham, Michael Brown, Horace B. Prewit, George Goodman, James Wilson, Robert Wood.
8. Wm. Hampton, captain; Jno. Allright, Willie Yarboro, Jacob Stirewalt, J. W. Henderson, John Fulton, and Wm. C. Love.
9. Wm. H. Brandon, captain; Benj. Peave, Michael Swink, Francis Marshall, Joshua Gay, Abraham Earnhart, Jno. Giles.
10. Danl. Crosser, captain; Abraham Jacobs, Peter Colby, John E. Dickson, David Nesbit, Stephen L. Ferrand.
11. Thos. L. Cowan, captain; Jos. Weant,

Jas. Gillespie, Wm. Pinkston, Francis Conpee, Wm. Rowe and Wm. Davenport. 12. Francis Todd, captain; Thos. Reeves, Jeremiah Brown, Henry Ollendorf, Henry Almoning, Geo. Vogler, and Chas. Biles. These were the able bodied men of Salisbury in 1811—69 years ago.

A white man named Wm. Parker, and a negro, are in jail at Washington, N. C., on the charge of killing Gen. Bryan Grimes.

REMOVAL!

McCubbins, Beall & Co., Have removed from No. 1 to No. 2 Murphy's Granite Row, where they are opening a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter goods consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Leather, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Clothing, Cotton bagging & Ties, &c. They are Agents for the sale of the best French Burs, Boiling Cells and Furka Smut Machines. Don't fail to call on them.

WHEAT FERTILIZER!

Call on McCubbins, Beall & Co. for the best Wheat Fertilizers in use.

SEED WHEAT.

200 bushels of extra clean Seed Wheat for sale. Call on McCubbins, Beall & Co. Sept. 26, 1880. 24ly

OUR NEW STOCK

—OR— FALL GOODS ARE DAILY ARRIVING.

THE LARGEST HANDSOMEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK THAT WE HAVE EVER OFFERED.

Call and see us. ROSS & GREENFIELD. Sept. 23, 1880. 23ly

NOTICE—REMOVAL!

My friends and the public are respectfully informed that I have removed from "Watchman" Building, on Fisher street, to the Store of Mr. Thos. H. Vanlerford, on Inuis street, where I am prepared to furnish them with anything in the Harness and Saddle Business of Home Make; and can supply the market with Northern Machine work at New York prices, with freight added. The public will find it to their own interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, for I am determined to sell my goods at Rock Bottom Prices. That will, for their past patronage, I shall spare no pains to merit a continuance of their custom in the future. Respectfully Yours, W. E. POLAND. Sept. 15, 1880. 48ly

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale his valuable plantation situated on the waters of Kerr Creek, near Thytaria Church in Rowan county, containing about three hundred acres of land, of which 60 acres are fine h. t. m. in cultivation. On this tract is a good dwelling house, and all the necessary out houses and buildings of every description. Also a lot situated on the Cross Roads within a fourth of a mile of the dwelling, upon which is a gin house and press and sorghum mill with a apparatus complete, and on the same lot is a good well of water. He also offers to sell a good Buckeye mow and wheat drill. JAMES SCOTT. Sept. 15, 1880. 48ly

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Mortgage or Deed of Trust executed by Thomas J. Crawford to R. R. Crawford, dated the 1st day of July, 1868, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Rowan County, in Book No. 44, page 35, 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 on the 2nd day of Oct. 1880, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following real estate, to wit:

An undivided one-fifth part in 739 acres of land, known as the plantation belonging to the heirs of Col. Wm. H. Crawford, adjoining the lands of Asa Riblin, the late Jno. Shuman, Jr. and others. R. R. CRAWFORD. No. 48. Sept. 6th, 1880. Trustee.

NORTH CAROLINA, In the Superior Court, Rowan County, Prior Court.

P. M. Goodman and others } Su. s. f. r. Sarah Goodman and others. } R. H. P. PETTITON TO DIVIDE LAND.

Upon the affidavit of Plaintiff, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman" for six successive weeks notifying John Eller, James C. Eller, Mary P. Eller and Grant Eller, defendants, who are non-residents of this State, within ten days from the date of this summons, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 6th day of Sept. 1880. J. M. HOBAN, C. S. C.

What does Judge Buxton say about the abuses and corruptions that ran riot in North Carolina when his party was in power? And what does he say now, but that incompetent negroes should be elected magistrates and should govern the eastern counties, whose people they have already nearly brought to ruin?—Wil. Star.

THE PASTILLE

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SPERMATORRHOEA.

A reliable discovery of New Dispensary in Medical Science, and a positively effective remedy for the most distressing and dangerous diseases of the male sex, viz: Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, and all the various forms of Impotence, and all the various forms of Protrusion of the Prostate Gland, and all the various forms of Stricture, and all the various forms of Hemorrhoids, and all the various forms of Piles, and all the various forms of Gonorrhoea, and all the various forms of Syphilis, and all the various forms of Scrophulous Affections, and all the various forms of Catarrhs, and all the various forms of Inflammations, and all the various forms of Ulcers, and all the various forms of Abscesses, and all the various forms of Fistulas, and all the various forms of Hemiplegia, and all the various forms of Paralysis, and all the various forms of Epilepsy, and all the various forms of Convulsions, and all the various forms of Madness, and all the various forms of Insanity, and all the 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