LOCAL.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1880.

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

What we said to those who owe us, in last weeks paper, was no joke. We want what is due us, and in order to keep this idea prominently before the eyes of delinquents, we will, about the 1st of January, print a list of names and amounts due us---this is the cheapest way we can conceive of to keep it before their eyes, and it will not trouble those who have paid up.

Four divorces were granted during the last week of Superior Court.

A suitable reward will be paid for the return to this office of a large grey and white Tom cat. 1t.

ATTENTION RIFLES! It is desired to have a full meeting on Friday night to consider a proposition to go to Raleigh to attend the inauguration of Gov. Jarvis.

We hear a deal of talk on the streets about the roofing of the new School House. Sealed estimates for the job were taken by the Commissioners, and we presume they will see that the conditions are complied with.

The Teachers of Rowan will meet in this city the 18th inst. We think this a good move and hope the teachers may succeed in making their Association a permanent organization.

Mr. Thos. Murphy, was married last week, to Miss Kate K. Worth, of Fayetteville. She is the daughter of J. A. Worth, Esq.

The bride and groom are now at the residence of the groom's mother, Mrs. Susan Murphy. They were serenaded last Monday night by the Salisbury band.

Rev. J. J. Wren, pastor, for the past three years, of the Methodist church of this city, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday night. He embraced a summary of the work, spiritual and financial, done under his charge. He was much loved and respected by his congregation here.

On last Thursday night, while Judge A. H. McCoy was enjoying an evening at the residence of Mr. Kerr Craige, the Salisbury Band tendered him a serenade. The Band were pressed with an invitation to go in and enjoy refreshments, but declined, as they did not wish to establish a precedent; it being one of their rules, not to accept such invitations. The object of serenading is to please and not to trouble those serenaded.

Judge McCoy is highly esteemed here, not only by the bar, but by all who know him. We hear it whispered that he is the best man that the Democracy can put on the track for the next Gubernatorial race. He is a pure man.

PERSONAL.—Miss Mauney of Mill-Jedgeville, and Miss Petty of Bush Hill, are at Mrs. J. W. Mauney's.

Miss Susie Baker of Hickory, is the guest of Miss Mary Henderson.

Miss Coleman of Virginia, is at Dr. M. Whitehead's.

Miss Kate Caldwell of Statesville, is at Mrs. T. F. Klutz's.

Misses Laura Buis and Sallie Marsh, have gone to spend the winter in Atlanta.

Miss Lena Shober has gone to Spartanburg, S. C.

Miss Lizzie McCorkle is visiting friends in Charlotte.

SMALL MATTERS.—The Skating Rink is now the chief amusement for the young ladies—the young men are also taking some considerable stock.

Mr. Atkins is said to be the most graceful among the gents on the rink floor.

Ladies should not scream when they fall—it attracts the attention of the other skaters.

Mr. Abe Harris can now sit down—he wants to sell his roller skates.

Wm. Mowery spoiled a colored mans face, last Tuesday, with a brick, for an insult.

Mr. Dick Eames has lost his cat. It was a fine, large, grey and white tabby.

At last—a colored gentleman living near Salisbury has succeeded in discovering a brass mine. He insists that the ore found by him contains a large per centum of brass. Truly, the ways of nature are mysterious.

How they told their fortunes—two young ladies, with the view of determining with whom to share the joys of connubial relationship, baked an egg; extracted the yellow, filled the cavity with salt. They then, in perfect silence, repaired to bed for the double purpose of sleep and dreaming of their future lords. They were frustrated in both by eruptions of Vessavian character. Bad egg!

"Angel of Night" is what Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been termed by parents, whose worrying and coughing children have been soothed and cured, and have secured sweet slumber by using this excellent remedy. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Any ladies wishing to know of the merits of the Excelsior Kidney Pad, its action, etc., are referred to Mrs. Wm. E. Mckeckie, Photograph Parlors, Toledo, Ohio. See advertisement.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Watchman.

C. F. Baker & Co., would like for the Committee appointed by the Commissioners to attend to the building of the Graded School house to explain why they were required in making their estimate on the tin roofing to enter into a contract to furnish the best "Charcoal" tin plate, while the party who was successful in getting the contract is permitted to use "Coke" tin, which costs from sixteen to twenty per cent less.

For the "Watchman."

MR. EDITOR: Are the side walks of Salisbury laid out for pedestrian use? If so, is there any law to protect the citizen in his "right of way" against subborn contestants as ploughs, anvils, grindstones, feed-cutters, &c.

And now—Great Mammon!—Sample Wagons usurp the walking ground.

Surely there can be no law to keep the side walks clear of stumbling blocks; for if there was—without reference to higher influences,—the mere law-abiding citizen would hardly thus set it at defiance—even if its enforcement was a "dead-letter" through connivance of the officers of the law. As the editor is supposed to be Omniscient in such matters, please state the "true inwardness" of the case,—not merely to plase me, but my backers,—the great "body politic."

INEXPLIQUIPSQUIZ.

We can give the information as regards the law. There is an ordinance, with penalty attached, for the offence of obstructing the streets with anything whatever, and so much fine for each day it is allowed to remain. Why this is not enforced we are not prepared to answer. But this we know, that if any one innocently discharges any harmless fireworks, or does any other petty offence, said persons are hauled up and made to pay a fine, or perhaps is "let off" with costs. The same law governs all. We are unable to draw the distinction between common offenders of the same law—but the officers can.

Wood Leaves.

That Baltimore drummer expressed the status of the weather and roads correctly as well as forcibly the other day, when he remarked that he was afraid to fall out of his buggy for fear he would be drowned in the mud.

Travelers from this part of the county rejoice to see that preparations for the new bridge over Second Creek have begun. It cannot be built too soon, as they have now to go some five or more miles out of their way to find a crossing, and that over a rough and, in places, almost impassable cart-way.

Owing, perhaps, to the chilling *Zephyrs* of winter, *Wood Leaves* are somewhat scarce, and I may be excusable in giving some local dots noted down last week at

ROWAN MILLS.

This place, on the W. N. C. Railroad, is becoming quite an emporium of country trade. It now has three stores, conducted by thorough business men, as may be seen from the fact that, on Monday last, they shipped eighty bales of cotton in one lot. Several dwelling houses are being built and the place is growing rapidly in wealth. It is situated at the intersection of the Winston and Mooresville Railroad with the Western, and when they are both are completed, will be a very desirable point. The surrounding country is well adapted to wheat, cotton and tobacco, and is mainly peopled with well to do farmers.

We are glad to note the proposed revival of the Teachers Association of this and adjoining counties. It is a step in the right direction and can but result in good, not only to the teaching fraternity, but those who patronize the schools. Like all other enterprises *pro bono publico*, however, it will require a considerable outlay of energy and self-denial to make it a success, and we earnestly hope that all teachers, especially, will endeavor to aid in this step for their own advancement. Let North Carolina no longer present the darkest square on the educational map of the Union, and let us assist in burying Rip Van Winkle so deep that twenty centuries will not resurrect him.

Dec. 7.—In the past eighteen hours the thermometer has fallen over 40°. The *Burlington Hawk Eye* would say it is a good time to lay in a supply of them.

M.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At the recess of the Court on the 10th, inst., as had been previously announced, a meeting of the Bar was held in the Court room, with J. M. Clement, Esq., of Davie, as chairman and Lee S. Overman, Esq., Secretary. W. H. Bailey, Chairman of a committee appointed to draft resolutions, submitted, with a few remarks, eloquent and appropriate to the occasion, the following resolutions:

Your Committe beg leave to report the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Whereas our brother, James E. Kerr, has been removed from our circle since the last Term of this Court, by death—

Resolved, I. That in his death society has lost a man of the highest type of American manhood; one who was honorable, true and just in all his dealings; a lawyer of great sagacity and unblemished integrity, possessing a kind, genial and affectionate heart; an intellect of uncommon analytical power, a dignified, yet courteous presence, he was alike the idol of the family circle, the welcome guest, the honored father of this Bar, and perhaps the most popular man who ever lived in this county. He possessed in an eminent degree a most exhaustive charity—indeed was eminently one who possessed "a kind and gentle word to comfort friend and foes."

II. That while deeply deploring the death of this excellent man, we feel that he has gone to a home congenial to his spirit.

III. That we tender to his bereaved family our deepest sympathy in their sad affliction.

IV. That a copy of these reolutions in token of our respect be sent to his widow, and one sent to the newspapers published in Salisbury, with a request for publication, and that the original be presented to the Court with a request that they may be filed in *rei perpetuam memoriam*.

W. H. BAILEY,
LUKE BLACKMER,
KERR CRAIGE.
Committee.

After the reading of which, handsome tributes to the memory of the deceased, were paid by Messrs. Kerr Craige, Luke Blackmer, J. M. Gray, Jno. W. Mauney and the Chairman, Mr. Clement.

Upon the convening of the Court, as had been ordered by the meeting, the Chairman presented the resolutions to his Honor, Judge McKoy, with the request that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court and that a memorial page be set apart for that purpose. His Honor in ordering the same to be done, responded feelingly and eloquently upon the virtues of the deceased.

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY J. R.

OLD FAMILIES OF ROWAN, CONTINUED.

THE STOKES FAMILY.

The Hon. John Stokes lived in Rowan county—now Davie, near Richmond Hill, the residence of Richmond Pearson. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and lost his right hand in the affair of Buford's defeat in the Waxhaws. He had a silver cup, or "fist" made, which he wore, and in his speeches at the bar, he would sometimes bring down this silver fist with a ringing sound.

He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richmond Pearson, and half-sister of the late Chief Justice Pearson. He had a son named Richmond Pearson Stokes, who was also a lawyer. Col. Stokes was at one time United States District Judge. He died in 1801.

GOV. MONTFORD STOKES,

was for a long period a resident of Rowan county. He was born about 1760, and was in the Revolutionary Army, and was taken prisoner near Norfolk in 1776, and confined for several months in a prison ship. For a number of years he was Clerk of Rowan Superior court, and Clerk of the State Senate. He was elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate, but declined to serve. In 1816 he was again elected Senator of the United States, and served till 1823. In 1831 he was appointed by Gen. Jackson, Indian Agent in Arkansas. He removed to that State and died there in 1842.

The historian of North Carolina, Col. Moore, says of him, that "few men were so popular as he, and his wit and humor were unceasing in their flow." Gov. Stokes removed from Salisbury about 1812, and settled in Wilkesboro. He was first married to Mary, the daughter of Col. Henry Irwin, who fell at the battle of Germantown. By her he had one daughter, named Adelaide, who became the wife of Henry Chambers of Rowan. Also a son named Montford S. Stokes, who was major of the North Carolina Regiment in the war with Mexico. At the opening of the late war between the States, Montford S. Stokes, was colonel of the First North Carolina State Troops. Col. Stokes was killed at Ellyson's Mill, near Richmond, June 26th, 1862.

His second wife was Rachel Montgomery, the daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Salisbury. By her he had several children: Hugh M. Stokes, David Stokes, Thomas Jefferson Stokes, and several daughters.

THE WAR OF 1812–'14.

In tracing the history of Rowan county, it will not be expected that we shall enter into a detail of the great public affairs of the United States. And yet we must glance at them in order to account for events that took place in this county. The Barbary States on the North Coast of Africa, for awhile obstructed the Commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean Sea, and this led to a war with Tripoli in 1803, in which Commodore Preble, Lieut. Stephen Decatur, and Commodore Barron took a conspicuous part, and brought the Bashaw to make a treaty of peace, which was concluded in 1805. But this matter was scarcely settled, when a greater difficulty arose. England and France were then at war, and the United States became involved in regard to her commerce. By "orders in council," the English government declared all vessels conveying produce from the United States to Europe legal prizes. Again, in 1806, England declared several European ports in a state of blockade. Napoleon by his "Berlin Decree," and "Milan Decree" forbade the introduction of English goods into any part of Europe, and confiscated the cargoes of all such vessels as should submit to be searched by the English. But England was in need of sailors, and as many of them were supposed to be employed on American ships, she insisted upon searching the ships of the United States. In vain did America protest. The "Queen of the Seas" held our power in contempt, and continued to search all American vessels by force. As the only course left, the Congress of the United States passed the "Embargo Act," by which all United States trading vessels were prohibited from leaving their ports. This Act operated, not only to the disadvantage of England, but was disastrous to the shipping interests of this country. All foreign commerce was destroyed, and the people were left to their own resources. Coffee and tea, silks, broadcloths, ribbons, and all such commodities, became as rare as they were in the late Confederate States. This caused distress and murmuring, especially in New England, where most of the shipping was owned. In the mean time President Jefferson went out of office, and James Madison was inaugurated in 1809. Soon after Madison's inauguration the British Minister at Washington gave assurances that England's "Orders in Council" would be revoked. Upon this Mr. Madison issued a Proclamation, April, 19, 1809, that the Non-intercourse Act would be suspended after the 10th of the following June. This Proclamation produced great joy throughout the whole country, and the wave of gladness rolled over the land and reached the quiet town of Salisbury. The citizens of Rowan had a general parade in Salisbury, followed by an illumination at night. Capt. John Beard had an immense frame work, something like old-time warping bars, erected in front of his house, with candles blazing on every part of the structure. At the foot of it was a table filled with decanters and bottles containing choice liquors, and all his friends were invited to drink to the general joy, Mr. Edward Chambers, son of the elder Maxwell Chambers, made a speech to the ladies, in which he assured them that now the Embargo was raised, they would have less work to do, inasmuch as they could purchase goods from Europe. But all this joy was premature. The good news had hardly reached the most distant parts of the country before President Madison was assured that the British Minister had exceeded his instructions, and that the "orders in council," would not be revoked. And so the President at once issued another proclamation countermanding the first. And so matters went on, English ships searching American vessels wherever found, with now and then a naval battle.

In the meantime two remarkable natural phenomena occurred that filled the minds of many of our people with foreboding fears. The first of these was the appearance of the celebrated Comet of 1811. This Comet was the most remarkable in appearance of all that have been seen in the present century. While its nucleus was only 428 miles in diameter, it had a tail 132 millions of miles in length, and had it been coiled around the earth like a serpent, it would have wrapped around it more than 5000 times. This comet has a period of 3383 years, and had not visited our heavens since B. C. 1572. Then it may have heralded the birth of Moses, and Amram, and Jochebed may have gazed at it in wonder, and the cruel Pharaoh may have beheld it with terror, from the banks of the Nile. Be this as it may, many of the people of Rowan county were very much frightened at its terrible appearance, and regarded it as the harbinger of evil. It appeared in June, 1811, and continued to blaze in the western sky until November. It is related that late one afternoon in November, a terrible explosion was heard, like a peal of thunder. But the sky was clear and serene. After this the comet was seen no more. Of course there was no connection between the explosion, and the disappearance of the comet; but the common people naturally connected them together.

On the 11th of December another remarkable event occurred. At two o'clock in the morning an earthquake occurred, that shook the houses, toppled bricks from the chimneys, and caused hanging furniture to sway backward and forward like a pendulum, and the water would splash out of vessels that stood on the floor. The period of agitation lasted from November until April, 1812. Sometimes there would be two or three shocks in a day, and then only one every two or three weeks. Some of the people would feel as if sea-sick, and all of them had awful apprehensions of some dreadful catastrophe impending.

Meanwhile public affairs were drifting towards a declaration of war. The ultimatum of the British government was referred in Congress to the Committee of Foreign relations, of which John C. Calhoun was chairman. This Committee reported in favor of a declaration of war. The bill to this end, was adopted by Congress, and received the signature of President Madison, in June, 1812. The plan of the war, on the part of the United States, was to seize the British Provinces in Canada. This was looked upon as an easy method of bringing England to terms, while little was expected from the infant navy. As it turned out the navy of the United States made a brilliant record of heroism, while disaster after disaster characterized the land forces.

But to return to Rowan county, we learn that the military spirit prevaded the whole community in 1812 and '13. Great volunteer meetings were held, and companies and regiments paraded in the streets of Salisbury. Patriotic speeches were made, and volunteers stepped into the ranks of the recruiting officers. Barracks were erected on the eastern side of Crane Creek, on the plantation owned by the late Samuel Reeves, and the barracks were under the command of Col. James Welborn of Wilkes county. Most of the companies were sheltered in cabins erected for the purpose, but it is remembered that Capt. Cloud's company from Stokes county preferred to live in tents. Capt. Jerry Cloud was the father of the Hon. J. M. Cloud, and died near Norfolk, in the encampment with his company, from the ravages of disease superinduced by measles.

Besides Col Welborn, in command, the officers were: Capt. Ward, Lieutenant Dearing, and Paymaster Glenn. I suppose the proper title for the Barracks would be, a "Camp of Instruction." Recruits of volunteers, and enlisted men came here from all western North Carolina, from South Carolina and from Georgia. Here they were drilled, embodied, and sent off to the army on the borders of Canada. Some of them went to Sackett's Harbor. They marched to Portsmouth in Virginia, and went from thence in transports as near to lake Champlain as they could go by water. The camp remained in active operation until late in 1813. When news of a victory by Commodore Perry, or Capt. Isaac Hull, or the defence of Fort Meigs by the gallant Harrison, or any other encouraging news came, the event was duly celebrated at the Barracks, or by a feast or dance in some of the parlors of the town. There may have been thanksgiving services in some of the churches in the country, but Salisbury had no church, and no minister in those days.

While the war was raging on the northern frontier, the Creek Indians in Georgia and Alabama took up arms against the white settlers. The celebrated Tecumseh made a visit to the Southern Indians in the spring of 1812, and excited them to resistance. The white inhabitants on the Alabama River in August, 1813, having taken refuge in Fort Mimms, in the Tensaw settlement, were attacked by the Indians, under their chief Billy Weatherford, and out of the 300 men, women and children there assembled, only seventeen escaped. This was August 30th, 1813. In this massacre, Dr. Spruce Macoy Osborne, son of Col. Adlai Osborne, then a surgeon in the army was killed. This unprovoked massacre aroused the whole country, and an army of 3,600 men was raised, chiefly in Tennessee, and placed under the command of General Andrew Jackson. In the mean time the militia from the Salisbury Congressional District were ordered to rendezvous in Salisbury, on the first day of January, 1814, in order to raise a regiment to march against the Creek Indians. It rained and snowed all that day, but notwithstanding the weather, the militia flocked in and were sheltered for the night in the houses of the Salisbury people. On the next day they were transferred to the barracks, and the work of enlistment went on. Some volunteered, others were "detached," until a regiment was formed, which was placed under the command of Col. Jesse A. Pearson. Gen. Joseph Graham was his superior officer in command of the expedition. To this regiment the ladies of Salisbury, headed by Mrs. Moses A. Locke, presented a handsome flag of blue silk, bordered with fringes and tassels of gold. In the centre, it bore the emblem of the United States, the eagle, painted by Wayne Evans, the son-in-law of Barna Krider. Upon it also was painted a motto composed by Mrs. Locke, as follows: *"Let not the rage of war obliterate honor and humanity towards the females of our savage foe."* This flag was presented to the regiment by Mr. John Lewis Beard—son of Capt. John Beard in behalf of the ladies, at the old race track. The Rowan company in this regiment was commanded by Capt. Jacob Krider of Salisbury. James Gillespie was a lieutenant, and John Faust, Ensign. Many hearts were sad in Rowan county when this regiment marched out of Salisbury towards Alabama. But aside from the fatigues and dangers of the march, they were never in peril. While they were on their way to join Gen. Jackson, that intrepid chief had met and annihilated the Creek warriors at Tohopeka, in the Horse Shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River. This was March 27th, 1814. After this victory the submission of the Indians was complete, and our troops had nothing to do but to turn around and march home again. Very few incidents of this expedition have been handed down. Tradition, however, relates Capt. Krider's method of reducing a refractory and disorderly soldier into good behavior. He had such a soldier in his company and he used all the plans he could think of for this soldier's reformation. At last, while encamped on the banks of one of the Georgia or Alabama rivers, a new idea struck the captain. He had a forked stake driven down, near the bank of the river, and procuring a long pole, he tied the refractory soldier to one end of it by his hands and feet, something after the style of a dip net, and balancing the pole on the stake, he caused him to be let down into the water. As this was about May, in a warm latitude, it first seemed to amuse the soldier, and he laughed at the experiment. But his open mouth caused him to ship too much water, and as the process of dipping went on inexorably and seemed about to be endless, he was at last subjugated, confessed his errors, and promised to give no more trouble. He kept his promise. The names of Capt. Krider's company are on file in a printed volume in the Clerk's office in Salisbury.

In the mean time the war was drawing to a close, and a treaty of peace was agreed upon at Ghent, Dec. 24th, 1814, ratified by the Prince Regent of England, the 28th of the same month, and by the United States the 17th of Feb. 1815. The ratification of the treaty was celebrated in Salisbury on the 4th of March, 1815, by processions, speeches and by a monster ball. The people danced all night, and at sunrise the next morning, Mr. Hugh Horah rang the Court House bell as a signal for breaking up.

At the close of the war, every thing settled down into the peaceful routine of life. But the flame of patriotism burned brightly in the hearts of the people. Having made sacrifices to maintain their rights as a free people, they endeavored to keep themselves reminded of the value of their heritage. Hence they celebrated two national festivals annually. One of these was the 22nd of February, the birth day of Washington. The death of this eminent man occurred on the 14th of December, 1799, and for a quarter of a century afterwards there were many still living who had seen the "Father of his Country." His distinguished services were not forgotten, and the people loved to do honor to his memory. It is a pity that the lapse of nearly a century has so far displaced his image from the memory of our people, that they have forgotten even to notice the day.

The other anniversary was the Fourth of July. Upon this occasion the Declaration of Independence was read, patriotic speeches were made, toasts were drunk, and as a matter of course, the ceremonies wound up with a ball, at some spacious hall or public parlor.

From these scenes we will turn to some of another character, in our next chapter.

The catalogue of the Bingham School for the year 1880 is before us. The roll contains 247 names, representing 12 Southern and 4 Northern States, South America, Europe, and Asia,—so that FOUR CONTINENTS are represented.

There has been a steady increase from 103 in '76, 123 in '77, 142 in '78, 166 in '79, 189 for the year ending June 1, '80 **to 247** for the year ending Dec. 15th, 1880; and those who know say that the discipline and instruction are much better than ever before. We congratulate the School upon this unprecedented success. See advertisement.

MARRIED.

At the Parsonage, Dec. 14th, by Rev. J. W. Smith, Mr. Geo. W. Wright and Miss Ellen Miller.

By David L. Bringle, Esq., Tuesday the 14th inst., Marcus Trexler to Mrs. Malinda Trexler.

By the Rev. R. L. Brown, on the 12th of Dec., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William A. Earnhart to Miss Mary S. Klutts.

In this county, Dec. 8th, by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Mr. Thomas L. Thompson to Miss Jane C., daughter of Jonathan Barber, Esq.

In this county, Nov. 23d, by Rev. J. Alston Ramsay, Mr. T. D. Roseman and Miss Annie E. Woods.

By the same, Dec. 2d, Mr. George B. Ketchy and Miss Annette M. White.

December 7th, by Rev. W. H. Cone, at the residence of Mrs. Leah Felker, Mr. Alfred Menius and Miss Emeline Felker. All of Rowan county.

By the same, Dec. 9th, at the residence of Mr. A. H. Heilig, Mr. George W. Smith of Salisbury, N. C., and Miss Laura Jane Heilig. All of Rowan.

By the same, Dec. 9th, at the residence of Rev. W. H. Cone, Mr. David A. Daugherty and Miss Dovey Felker. All of Rowan.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of three Mortgages, or Deeds in Trust, executed by Archibal Henderson and wife, Mary S. Henderson, to Luke Blakmer, dated the 8th day of April, 1871, August 17th, 1872, and Feb'y 27th, 1874, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan county, in Books No. 45, page 551, No. 46, page 346, and No. 48, page 49, &c., and upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury, on the 15th day of January, 1881, at 11 o'clock, a. m. the following real estate, to wit: One-half interest in a tract of land consisting of 239 acres, more or less, situated in Rowan County, adjoining the lands of Jas. B. Lanier, Mrs. Mary S. Henderson, and others. 2d. Another tract of 33 acres, partly situated in Great East Square of the town of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Mary S. Henderson, Jas. B. Lowe, and others. 3rd. Also another tract of 54 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jas. B. Lanier, John I. Trexler, and others.

☞ Terms Cash. Dated at Salisbury, this 13th day of December, 1880

LUKE BLACKMER, Trustee.

9:5t

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.,

Established in 1793,

Is now **Pre-eminent** among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in age, numbers and area of patronage. The 174th Session begins January 12, 1881. For catalogue, giving full particulars,

Address,

MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Sup't.

A MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salisbury, Wednesday, Dec. 22d, 1880, at 12 o'lock, M.

J. P. CADDAGAN, Sec'y.

7:3t

POST OFFICE NOTICE!

From January 1st 1880, Box rent will be one dollar per quarter, payable in advance.

D. L. BRINGLE, P. M.

TRUST SALE!

By virtue of a Mortgage executed by Ephraim Heilig to Alfred Holshouser, dated May 25th, 1878, and registered in Book 54, page 516, and upon which default has been made, I will sell at public sale at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday the 10th day of January 1881, at 1 o'clock, p. m., One tract of Land containing 80 acres, adjoining the lands of Alex. Miller, P. A. Gauble, Chas. Holshouser and Jesse Miller. Terms cash.

ALFRED HOLSHOUSER, Trustee.

Dec. 8th, 1880. 8:1m-pd

-FOR- DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHING,

NOTIONS,

HATS,

GROCERIES,

And Gent's Shirts,

Both Laundried and Unlaundried. Collars, Cuffs, &c

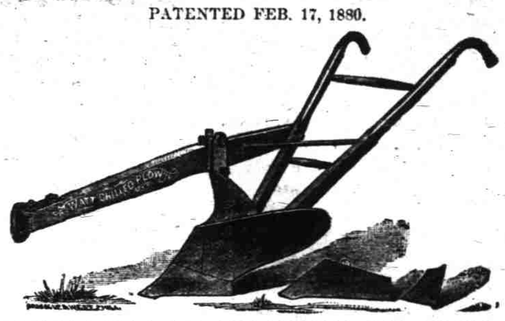
My Store is The Place to Buy Your Goods at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

For CASH or BARTER

WATT'S CHILLED PLOWS!

PATENTED FEB. 17, 1880.



THE BEST PLOWS IN USE.

No Plow ever invented has, during so short a period of existence, become as popular as these have. They have been tested by the most prominent farmers with all the popular Plows of Western, Northern and home manufacture, and have, by their work, proven to be as we represent in every particular. They have THIS THEIR FIRST SEASON in competition with all Plows in the Southern market been awarded

FIRST PREMIUMS AS THE BEST OVER ALL!

At ABINGDON, WYTHEVILLE, CULPEPER and LYNCHBURG, Va.

Virginia State Fair at Richmond,

And at the Georgia State Fair, at Atlanta.

IN all other trials where quality of work and general superiority have been the points considered, THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS. ☞ A full stock of

Watt's Plows, all Sizes,

AND GENUINE TRADE MARK CASTINGS

for same at LOWEST PRICES. Every Plow WARRANTED, or no sale.

A trial is solicited, with privilege of returning if not working as we claim and giving entire satisfaction.

SALISBURY, N. C. J. D. GASKILL.

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 02 "	5 54 "	.....
" High Point	7 31 "	7 07 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro	8 10 "	7 37 "	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 "	.....	6 00 p.m.
Arrive at Hillsboro	10 22 "	.....	10 22 "
" Durham	11 02 "	.....	11 47 a.m.
" Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 "
Leave "	3 30 "	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. & 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 a.m.	.....
Arrive at Raleigh	12 25 p.m.	10 45 "	.....
Leave "	3 40 "	.....	7 10 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 Brnch. 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.

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a **POSITIVE** REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For **FEMALE DISEASES** Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that *make* the blood, and hence is the best **BLOOD PURIFIER**. It is the only known remedy that cures **BRIGHT'S DISEASE**. For Diabetes, use WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers at **$1.25** per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune.

Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

6:1y

Hygienic.

The *Express*, Chicago, says of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure: "It is, in the highest sense, hygenic, and can be used by young and old with equal advantage. It gives the only relief yet attained, that can be termed permanent, in Bright's Disease, and this alone should rank it higher in the list of medical triumphs."

PRICE CURRENT.

[Corrected by J. M. KNOX & Co.]

Dec. 16,

COTTON—good Middlings,	11
Middling	10¼
low do	9@9½
stains	8
BACON, county, hog round	9@10
BUTTER—	20
EGGS	12½
CHICKENS—per dozen	$1.50@2.00
CORN New	55
MEAL—moderate demand at	65
WHEAT—good demand at	1.10@125
FLOUR—best fam.	$10@325
extra	3.00
super.	2.75
POTATOES, IRISH	50
ONIONS—	50
LARD—	10
HAY—	40@45
OATS—	45
BEESWAX—	20@21
TALLOW—	5
BLACKBERRIES—	6½
APPLES, dried --	3@4
SUGAR—	10@12½

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 16, 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	@	13.00
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.

Dec. 16.

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

		Dolls.	Cts.
Mess Pork	Per bbl.	15	50
Dry Salt Shoulders	Per lb.		5⅝
" " Clear Rib Sides	"		6
" " Clear Sides	"		6¼
Bacon—Shoulders	"		6
" Clear rib Sides	"		6⅝
" Clear Sides	"		7⅝
Hams—Plain	"		11
" Canvased	"		11½
Lard	"		8½
Mess Beef	Per bbl.	12	50
Flour—Extra Fancy	"	5	75
" Choice	"	5	25
" Family	"	5	
" Fine	"	3	50
Corn Meal	"	2	20
Grits	"	2	65
Corn—White in Bulk	Per bu.		45½
" " Sacks	"		48
" " Mixed in Bulk	"		36
" " Sacks	"		42
Oats—Mixed in Bulk	"		24
" " Sacks	"		26

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

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

TIME TABLE
WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD

Takes effect Monday, Oct. 4, 5.40 A. M. 1880.

GOING WEST. LEAVE.		GOING EAST. LEAVE.
6 40 P. M	Salisbury	P.M. 1 35
7 32	Third Creek	1 43
8 00	Elmwood	1 50
8 21	Statesville	2 21
9 25	Catawba	3 40
10 23	Newton	4 38
10 38	Conova	4 54
10 57	Hickory	5 09
11 52	Icard	6 10
12 37	Morganton	6 55
1 02	Glen Alpine	7 19
1 28	Bridgewater	7 44
2 12	Marion	8 27
3 00	Old Fort	9 17
3 20	Henry	9 38
4 25	Black Mountain	10 43
4 50	Cooper's	11 08
5 05	Swannanoa	11 23
	Head of Road	A.M.

☞ Trains run daily, Sundays excepted

A. B. ANDREWS, Gen. Supt.