

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 21, 1881.

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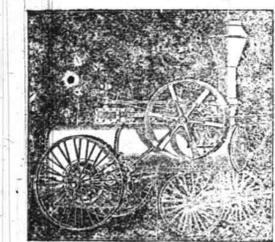
The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1862.
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADV. RTING. RATES.
FEBRUARY 29, 1880.

1 month	2 1/2 m's	3 m's	6 m's	12 m's
100 lbs	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$5.00
50 lbs	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
25 lbs	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00
10 lbs	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50
5 lbs	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00
2 1/2 lbs	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50
1 lb	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00
1/2 lb	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50
1/4 lb	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00
1/8 lb	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50
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SALISBURY, N. C.
January 22 1879—11.

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JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. DAVIS AND A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

His first exclamation, as he greeted me, in a tone of voice low and pleasant, was: "I am glad to see you, sir." Almost before I had time to respond he anxiously inquired: "What is the latest news as to the President's condition?"

I gave him the latest dispatches and he resumed his seat, inviting me to take a great broad split bottom arm-chair, which sat on the floor near him.

"This assault on General Garfield is a horrible crime. There can be but one sentiment among the people of this country on the enormity of the offence. What it may forbid to the country is hard to determine. When a man will kill the President because he refuses him office, what may not be expected? Assassination is usually the outgrowth of seasons of galling oppression. Even then it is the resort of a force or sentiment too cowardly for revolution and too contemptible for civilization to tolerate. But this crime is without even the excuse of excitement. A vulgar man murders the President in his wild delirium about office. Such a crime makes the whole nation kick, hatters all prejudices, and hushes partisan thoughts. It is evident that the crime is the outgrowth of the greedy scramble for office which has of late years been so marked. It is to be hoped that the reaction which this great crime will produce may correct this alarming evil. It has for a long time been growing into our system of government until it appears to have finally resulted in the murder of the Executive. The South had much hope of Garfield's administration, and will sincerely mourn his loss as it joins in the national sorrow over the assault upon his life. I earnestly hope he may speedily recover.

"Appointments and removals for political considerations is a bad use of executive power. When the Confederacy was organized at Montgomery, it was provided that no man should be removed from office by the executive except for cause, which the law required should be specially stated. The political power concentrated in the hands of the President by his control of patronage has been growing greater every day, and its administration has for a long time been vicious.

"Didn't it begin in Jackson's time, when he fathered the doctrine that 'to the victor belong the spoils'?"

"It is a common error that Jackson was the author of that declaration. That is not true, nor is it true that removals and appointments for political considerations began during his administration. Mr. Marcy, while making a speech in the Senate, made use of the expression, 'To the victor belong the spoils,' while stating what might follow as the line of policy under certain contingencies. Another Senator, after the speech, called his attention to the phrase, and said:

"That statement will be considered and treated as an open avowal of party policy, and you had better have it stricken out."

"No; that is not what I intended, but it is there and I will not change it," replied Mr. Marcy.

The first removals for political considerations began during John Quincy Adams' administration in the State Department, when Mr. Clay was at the head of it, and removed the printers who did the public printing. The State Department then directly controlled the Post Office Department, the Postmaster-General not then being a cabinet officer.

"Speaking of his book, the criticisms upon it and the limited amount of war literature at the South, he said Gen. Early was one of the best of Southern writers, and added: "Like myself, Gen. Early cannot forget the past, and argues from a standpoint which most people reject. There is a queer history connected with him and his connection with the Confederacy. He was a Union man, and as a member of the Legislature voted against the ordinance of secession, but when it was passed he went home and raised a company, and he has never yet turned his back upon the cause inaugurated in spite of his greatest efforts. It is a prominent fact that those who were the last in, or the most reluctant to go into the Confederacy, were the most consistently earnest in their support of it and the last out of it. The original secessionists, those who were in a rush to get out of the Union, soon exhausted their ardor, and as a general thing did not last long. Almost every man who became prominent in the Confederacy went into secession with great reluctance, following his State as a matter of duty, regretting that the differences could not have been peacefully adjusted."

THE RELATIONS OF LEE AND DAVIS.
"The historical portion of your work mostly assumed is that referring to General Lee's being in cordial co-operation with you as to the conduct of the war during its latter days."

ment against me for treason, it was necessary to allege some overt act, and for this service General Lee was summoned. He was minutely examined before the grand jury, and, after his testimony, called upon me and related the whole scene before the jury. He said that they carefully examined him as to his military operations, and specially inquired as to any differences between himself and myself as to the conduct of the war.

"I replied," said Gen. Lee, "that I had too great a respect for Mr. Davis's judgment to have ever materially differed with him; that he and I were often in consultation in Richmond and upon the field; that I always sought him whenever opportunity offered, and that there were no differences between us requiring his individual action. All the military acts of which I had any cognizance and control during the war were my own."

"After this speech," said General Lee to me, "I looked over the grand jury to see what effect it had upon the members, and one large colored man who was on the jury had his head thrown back, his mouth open, and was asleep. I concluded," said General Lee laughingly, "that I was not enough of an orator to interest an audience."

THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY.
At this point the conversation was interrupted by the arrival of the mail. Mr. Davis stepped down to meet the messenger before he had reached the upper step of the porch. He took the New Orleans paper, seated himself, and quickly began reading aloud, without spectacles, the last dispatches concerning President Garfield's condition. As he read the unfavorable despatches he dropped the paper upon his lap and for a moment sat in deep thought. He finally looked up and said:

"I fear he will die. What a calamity! What a fearful crime! Life is full of danger and bitter disappointments, and we all get our share. This is a terrible blow at our institutions. In a time of perfect peace and plenty that the President should be shot down by a vile wretch portends, I fear, more of evil than we can now comprehend. It is a great pity. I do hope that he may yet rally."

Then the ex-President of the Confederacy went on discussing the various phases of the crime, showing deep concern for the life of President Garfield. While he was talking Mrs. Davis, a large, fine-looking, motherly appearing lady, came and took a seat in the group, and mingled her expressions of regret, regard and condolence with her husband's. A reference to the crime recalled the war and the effect it had upon the country, our government and institutions.

"We are by no means out of danger yet," said Mr. Davis. "The solution of the great problem of popular government is still in the womb of time. The freight of man cannot determine the result, as the serious and startling events which have ridden down each other in quick succession during the last twenty years clearly demonstrate."

"Have they in any wise changed the character of the government?"

"Certainly. It was said by our enemies when the war began that it was waged for the preservation of the Union. If that had been true, when the war was over the States were in the Union. Their relations to it had in no way changed. But instead, conditions were imposed for admission into the Union, and then it was apparent that the war had been waged for the subjugation of one section of the country and that a new government had been created by the war. Thaddeus Stevens was most consistent and frank in his position as to the seceding States. He said, during the framing of the reconstruction measures, 'We are proceeding outside of the constitution,' taking the ground that the States were subjugated territory and had no rights except such as conquerors prescribed. That was the truthful exposition of the policy pursued by Congress in dealing with the South when I was in prison waiting trial."

"When I was in prison waiting trial Thaddeus Stevens twice sent a message to me volunteering to defend me. I declined not from any lack of confidence in his ability, because he was a man of great natural endowment, but I was aware of his line of argument. It would have been that the seceding States were to all intents and purposes a foreign power which had been overthrown. Therefore their property was subject to confiscation and the people to such penalties and conditions as the conquerors might impose. That would have been excellent argument for me, but not for my people. As it was still being contended that the Union had never been broken up, and that the war had been conducted for its restoration, it was due that the South should have the benefit of such a position regardless of consequences to myself. I suppose Mr. Stevens thought that I had a very limited appreciation of the danger I was in."

description of the theory of our government as he understood it, interspersing it with numerous anecdotes about Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Buchanan and others, in which he gave the marked characteristics of each and his estimate of their abilities and the doctrines which each maintained.

"I had peculiar intimate relations with Clay, Calhoun and Webster," he said. "I went to school in Mr. Clay's town and his favorite son was killed with me in Mexico and he always associated me with that boy. Mr. Calhoun gave my first warrant to West Point, and by a singular coincidence when I went to the Senate my seat was by his side, and he always seemed to take a fatherly supervision over me. While in the House I had been upon a committee charged with investigating the State Department under Mr. Webster's administration. He had been charged with misappropriating some of the secret service funds, but the investigation showed that he had simply used it to prevent the introduction of the Ashburton treaty into the politics of the State of Maine. I drew and championed the report which exonerated him. Mr. Webster never forgot that act. He was the most grateful man for any act of kindness or interest in him that I ever knew. He was a great orator, but not in the sense in which Mr. Clay was. Mr. Clay possessed the graces of oratory to a greater extent than any man that ever lived in this country. His gestures, his manners, and his speech were perfect. Mr. Calhoun had none of the graces of oratory, but he did have a perfect contempt for them, and his pronunciation was wretched. But no orator at the present day could influence the people or have the position that these men had in those days. The newspapers have taken the place of the speaker, and a greater engine than the newspapers has superseded the orator; that is, the telegraph. People want news and information, and want it in paragraphs. They will hardly stand much more than a paragraph of editorial, and rebel at anything like an essay. You have in Philadelphia one of the most pungent and incisive paragraph writers I know, Col. Forney, who used to own The Press."

JUST AS THE WAR BEGAN.
Speaking of the beginning of the war and the incidents which preceded it Mr. Davis said:

"Mr. Buchanan was an able man, but a very timid one. If he had had the nerve to deal with the situation as its gravity demanded, I doubt exceedingly whether any other State South would have followed South Carolina into secession. Had he withdrawn the troops from Sumter, it would have been such a conspicuous act of conciliation that the other States would not, I believe, have called conventions to consider the question of secession, or if they had, the ordinances would not have been passed. I was not one of those who believed that there could ever be a peaceful separation of the States, but could not convince our people of it. I had years before become convinced by my association with public men, and especially with Mr. Webster, that the North would never consent to it. When the war came, however, it had to be met with spirit. The chance for a peaceful separation of the States was lost years before the war. It could have succeeded when the north wanted to go, and again when Texas was annexed, but not since."

"My association with Northern people, both in the Senate, in the Cabinet and in social life, had convinced me of these facts. I had, you know, spent much of my time at the North. I remember when I was quite a boy, traveling toward Hartford in a stage coach with a number of gentlemen, I expressed my sentiments freely in relation to the secession or State rights resolution of the Hartford convention. No section of this country more freely and forcibly condemned the resolutions and action of that body than the Southern. When I had given free expression to my boyish opinion, an old gentleman asked if I had ever read the proceedings of that body. I replied that I had not. He said that if I knew more of their import I might change my mind. This old gentleman was Mr. Goodrich, afterwards known as Peter Parley, and had an uncle in the convention. I spent a few days there and finally concluded that Hartford had the right of secession, was not such a bad place after all."

GEN. TOOMBS AND HIS PROCLAMATION.
"Mr. Toombs attributes the failure of your cause in a great measure to your opposition to his plan for the emancipation of the slaves to meet the objections of France and England to recognizing your government."

Mr. Davis laughed outright at this statement and said:

"I did not know there was any feeling between Mr. Toombs and myself. As for proclamation of emancipation, I do not remember to have ever heard of it before in my life. That would have been a stroke of policy indeed. No, Mr. Toombs and myself never had any differences upon that subject, you may rely."

JOE JOHNSON AND HIS BARK.
"General Joe Johnson also makes some pretty severe attacks upon your book."

"Yes, sir; so I see. Notice that he undertakes to hold me responsible for Hood's campaign in Tennessee. He knows better. Hood himself, in his book, which was mainly written as an answer to Gen. Johnston's narrative of the war, says that I entirely disapproved of that campaign, and that I was in no wise responsible for it. That is true, I had previously agreed with him upon a plan of campaign which

he was carrying out when he and Beauregard planned the Tennessee campaign. Hood was an excellent, well meaning man, but had bad luck after he took command of the army. The difficulty was that, when he relieved Johnston, he found that the spirit had all been retreated out of what was at one time as fine a body of troops as the Confederacy had. I have no desire or intention of having any controversy with Gen. Johnston. I did not intend in my work to say anything unkind of any Confederate, and I have only referred to unpleasant matters when it was necessary. Then it has been an incident of the matter I was treating. I have no idea that Johnston intended to fight at Atlanta. A simple answer, yes or no, to my telegram, 'Will you fight for Atlanta?' would have settled the question and prevented controversy and trouble. He chose to send a different reply, and the result is known. Many of our people suggested that he be retained in command until he retreated from Atlanta, and then public sentiment would have clamored for his removal. That would have been a very good way for an Executive who desired to escape responsibility, but it would have been a cowardly way of performing one's duty. It would have shown more disposition to take care of himself and do a popular thing than to do his duty."

"Did the trouble between yourself and General Johnston begin early in the war?"

"We never had any trouble that I know of except that he was petulant about his rank, and constantly claiming that he was entitled to the ranking commission in the Confederate army, because he had been Quartermaster-General with the rank of Brigadier-General in the federal army. That claim is easily disposed of. When the rank and position of the officers of the Confederate army were determined General Johnston was not in the federal army. He had resigned his commission as Quartermaster-General and gone into the service of Virginia under General Lee, who was a Major-General, while he was simply a Brigadier. Afterward, when the relative rank of the high officers in the Confederate army was determined, consideration was given to the position each held at the time. General Lee being a Major-General in command of the Virginia troops and General Johnston a Brigadier under him, you can easily see what justice there is in General Johnston's claim that he should have ranked Lee. Yes, this question of rank was quite a stumbling block for Johnston, but Lee was never a party to the controversy."

GENERAL LEE AND STONEWALL JACKSON.
"Stonewall Jackson was the greatest executive officer of the Confederacy. Gen. Lee uttered a great truth, and from his heart when he said, upon hearing of Jackson's death: 'I have lost my right arm.' Lee was a great soldier and a great man. Most people mistake his character. He was always willing to fight. At times he was even impetuous, especially in the face of disaster. He would often rush into places and dangers where he did not belong, and many times showed his disposition to be an executive leader rather than the controlling mind of a great army. He was one of the purest men I ever knew—a man incapable of subterfuge, evasion, deceit or indirection. He won and held a deservedly high place as a man and a soldier both at home and abroad. When Jackson lived he was Lee's dependence. He recognized Jackson's ability as an executive officer and trusted him implicitly when he gave him his plans. Jackson never waited for orders a second time or sent back for instructions. After the battle of Gettysburg, Lee wrote to me that he had met with a reverse, and asked me to find some younger and abler man to take his place. I replied that if I could find a younger and abler man I might desire to make the change, but as I had so much more confidence in him than any other man I knew I could not consider it. Longstreet thought he was the man Lee referred to, but I did not. Lee had the most delicate conception of honor of any man I ever met."

MR. DAVIS'S LIBRARY.
Stepping up to the loaded shelves of his library, I looked them over, and the newest edition was Sherman's Memoirs by himself.

"Here is Gen. Sherman's work," I said involuntarily.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Davis, "and a sorry record it is. His enemies could hardly have told so bad a story of him and his acts as he has told of himself. I see he is annoyed by the reference I made to his burning Columbia. After writing himself down as a malicious liar in his own work, in saying that he had started the story that Hampton was responsible for the burning of Columbia so as to break his influence, I cannot see why he should be annoyed at the reference I made to it. If Columbia had been the only place burned there might be some sense in assuming to shift the responsibility or deny the fact. Sherman had burned Atlanta after driving the women and children out of it for that purpose, and had committed other equally atrocious acts. He had put the 15th corps, 'which always did its work thoroughly,' in position to perform its part equally well in relation to Columbia, the hated place of all. Charleston was not more marked for revenge than Columbia, and why Sherman should trouble himself to collect evi-

dence that he did not burn Columbia, passes my comprehension. He burned before and he burned afterward, and why he should seek to get rid of that special charge I cannot comprehend."

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.
"What is the material future of the South?"

"That no man can tell. If the South can establish a system of tenantry, or get immigration to occupy and till its lands, there is no question but that it has a great future. Whether the colored people will ever reach that point is a question yet to be settled. Man is now in a struggle with nature upon these problems. There is no question but that the whites are better off for the abolition of slavery. It is an equally patent fact that the colored people are not. If the colored people shall develop a proper degree of thrift, and get a degree of moral education to keep pace with any advancement they may make, they may become a tenantry which will enable the South to rebuild its waste places and become immensely wealthy."

"Negroes become greatly attached to localities, and most of them love to remain where they were raised. Almost all of our old servants are yet on the old plantation near Vicksburg. The colored people have many good traits, and many of them are religious. Indeed, the 4,000,000 in the South when the war began were Christianized from barbarians. In that respect the South has been a greater practical missionary than all the missionary societies in the world."

"War was not necessary to the abolition of slavery," continued Mr. Davis. "Years before the agitation began at the North, and the menacing acts to the institution, there was a growing feeling all over the South for its abolition, but the Abolitionists at the North, both by publications and speeches cemented the South and crushed the feeling in favor of emancipation. Slavery could have been blotted out without the strains which revolution always makes upon established forms of government. I see it stated that I uttered the sentiment, or endorsed it, that 'slavery is the corner-stone of the Confederacy.' That is not my utterance."

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Augusta merchants have combined against the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad to get a reduction of freight rates. It is understood that they have almost unanimously signed an agreement not to ship or receive shipments over the road unless their demands are complied with.—*Id.*

Drunkenness is a crime greater than murder, because it not only destroys God's highest and best gift to earth—the human mind—but it projects its mischief into the future; bequeathing to the coming generations an accursed legacy of diseased appetites and poisoned blood.—*Top Root.*

China is likely to profit in an unexpected way from the scare she has lately been in over the threatened Russian invasion. The palace authorities have always looked with disfavor upon the building of railroads within the boundaries of the empire. But the ministers who had charge of the war preparations found themselves hampered by the total lack of adequate means for transportation of troops and supplies, and it seems to have struck the Emperor that his great empire is practically defenseless so long as it is without railroads and telegraphs. Preparations are making, therefore, to introduce both on an extensive scale.

The Atlanta Constitution says that Mr. H. I. Kimball, the energetic manager of the cotton exposition, to take place this fall, has hit upon a novel plan of taking care of the creature comfort of visitors. The hotels of Atlanta, it is apprehended, will be entirely unequal to furnishing bed and board for the thousands who will gather there in October. Mr. Kimball, in this emergency proposes to ask all the people of Atlanta, rich and poor, without regard to their own comfort, to open their houses to the visitors at a fixed schedule of prices. In accordance with this plan all arrangements for board and all payments therefor would be conducted by the managers through a special department, which would be responsible to both householders and visitors. If the Director General succeeds in organizing and satisfactorily conducting this important branch of his undertaking, he will add vastly to the credit which he has already earned; and there is no insuperable obstacle to such success if the people of Atlanta share his own enthusiasm.

A CHURCH ROOF KILLS FIFTY PEOPLE.—Chicago, July 11.—A dispatch dated City of Mexico, July 10, says: Dispatches received from Oaxaca announce the falling of the church roof in San Mateo, killing over fifty people. The church was being rebuilt and at five o'clock on Tuesday morning a workman fell from the roof. All of the others rushed to get off at the same instant, causing the roof to fall. The worshippers, mostly women, were instantly killed. Twenty of the workmen on the roof were also killed and others fatally wounded. The accident took place an hour previous to service and there were not over thirty persons in the church. These are reported all killed.

THE BEAUTY and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its purity, cleanliness and dandruff eradicator. Properties. j1; 14-2g14

It Don't Pay.

It don't pay to hang one citizen because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the lunatic asylum because another citizen sold him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the county jail, because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty working-men ragged, to have one saloon-keeper dressed in broadcloth and flush of money.

It don't pay to have ten smart, active, intelligent boys transformed into thieves to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty working-men and their families live on bone soup and half rations in order that one saloon-keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It don't pay to have one thousand homes blasted, ruined, defiled and turned into a hell of discord and misery in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a large fortune.

It don't pay to give one man, for \$15 a quarter, a license to sell liquor and then spend \$5,000 on a trial of another man for buying that liquor and committing murder under its influence.

Thanksgiving and Prayer.
COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—Gov. Foster has sent the following telegram to the Governors of States and Territories:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., July 11, 1881.
To Harris M. Plaisted, Governor of Maine:

Present indications strongly encourage the hope that the President will recover from the effects of the horrible attempt on his life. It must occur to all that it would be most fitting for the Governors of the several States and Territories to issue proclamations setting apart a day to be generally agreed upon for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessed deliverance of our President and for this great evidence of his goodness to this nation. If this suggestion meets your approbation permit me to name the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio, as a committee to fix upon the day to be observed. Please reply. (Signed) CHARLES FOSTER.

The great sympathy which the murderers assault upon President Garfield has evoked has found expression in many ways. Religious assemblies, town meetings, legislatures, all the organized bodies throughout the land have passed resolutions of condolence, and the telegraph and the mails have borne thousands of messages, couched in choice language and expressive of the deep grief that pervades the hearts of all the people. Never before has the entire population of a great country given token of such a common feeling of sympathy and regret. It is as if the people of the Union had been merged into a single family, suffering from a misfortune affecting nearly each member of the household. And there is something recalling the times of chivalry in the tenderness with which Mrs. Garfield has received these overflows of the popular heart. It is not every lady who might be raised to a position of eminence who could depict herself so admirably as Mrs. Garfield has during the hours of this trying period—her husband at the verge of death, a people mingling with prayers for his recovery the sweetest and tenderest words of consolation and comfort for herself. Her bearing has been worthy of America. And it is this, doubtless, that has led the practical business men New York to illustrate their appreciation of her conduct by tendering her a princely provision for herself and family.—*News & Observer.*

A Monster Tobacco Warehouse.
Dorsey Battle in his admirable description of Salem and Winston, gives the following account of a Warehouse in the latter place:

We will notice, as now seems a good place, the grand scheme of Pace's Brick Warehouse, Pace & Gorrell, (Hon. A. B.) proprietors, the first sales in which were to be made on 6th July.

This mammoth monument of brick was let by contract to Miller Bros., builders of Winston, on the 1st April, at which time the bricks were in the clay and the timber standing in the forest. The dimensions of the building are 87x200 feet in its construction there are used 250,000 feet of lumber and 400,000 brick.—In the roof are 23,000 square feet of timber; in the floor 19,000 square feet. Wagons will enter on Old Town and Liberty streets and unload in the building. The basement will be used as storage room for hogheads and loose leaf tobacco and reached by an elevator. The sales floor is lighted by 40 solid sky lights 36x72 inches in the roof, in addition to side windows. A 750lb bell in a 43 feet bell-freedom to announce beginning of sales, with a fire alarm attachment to be used in case of fire and to strike the hours and half hours during the night by a watchman set off this gigantic establishment.—When fully completed, for we have mentioned the elegant brick office and wagons rooms on the flanks, it will be the biggest and best for the purpose in North Carolina or Virginia. Hinshaw Bros., and A. B. Gorrell are the owners.