

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

Estimates of this year's cotton crop vary from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bales.

The railroad over which the Czar of Russia travels has an armed guard along the line only 100 paces apart.

GOLD.—The miners have struck a four-foot vein in Dakota which it is said yields \$150,000 to the ton—more gold than quartz.

The Raleigh Cotton Exchange have resolved to prosecute all parties concerned in "false packing." False packing means filling the middle of bales with inferior cotton, or putting in foreign substances.

The State Board of Education has appropriated to Rowan county \$1,533.25 school fund. This is an allowance of 25 cents to each child of school age in the county, there being 6,133 of these.

When Judge Devens, of Massachusetts, before whom Marvin, the woman deceiver, was brought, surrendered him to the Virginia authorities, the old sinner exclaimed: "I now expect that every grass blade in the country who fears of me will rise up and chide me by his side."

Dr. Agnew, the most famous surgeon of America, commenced his career as a doctor, in a small and obscure village of Pennsylvania, about forty years ago, and now stands at the head of his profession. The studious, upright and persevering practitioner in the obscure corners of the country may take courage from a fact like this.

THE PRESIDENT'S CASE.—Telegrams dated Long Branch, Sept. 7th, say the President slept the greater part of the night. This morning his temperature normal and he appears quite recovered from the fatigue of yesterday's journey. The wound looking better; pulse 106. His physicians and cabinet officers at noon, expressed themselves well satisfied with his condition. The weather, to-day, said to be the hottest ever known at Long Branch.

REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.—President Garfield left Washington City Tuesday morning at 7:30, in the care of his physicians, destined for Long Branch, N. J. The preparations for the trip were very carefully and thoroughly made. His bed was arranged with special reference to avoiding the effects of vibration. He stood the trip well, and it is reported that his pulse fell ten beats before reaching the end of his journey, at 1 p. m. He was more restless than usual Tuesday night, however, and his pulse went up to 118 by 5:30 in the morning. Crowds of people thronged the depots along the line of his route; in some places thousands were assembled. Bulletins were thrown off at these places stating the sick man's condition. The greatest respect was manifested everywhere, and all were quiet and orderly.

Mr. Best addressed the citizens of Goldsboro recently, on his railroad scheme from that point to Salisbury. He said he was confident of again possessing the Western N. C. Road. He meant to perform the conditions of his lease of the Atlantic Road, and build the road to Salisbury.

Mr. J. A. Bryan also spoke in behalf of the North Carolina Midland and its importance to Goldsboro, and strongly endorsed Mr. Best.

The citizens of the town adopted resolutions declaring in favor of the Midland and pledging themselves to do all in their power to promote its success.

Cotton Crop.

The New Orleans Democrat gives special despatches from all parts of the cotton country to the following effect, viz:

ALABAMA.—Cotton opening prematurely; damage from rust, worms and grub.

ARKANSAS.—Picking going on rapidly.

FLORIDA.—Crop short but of excellent quality.

GEORGIA.—Dismayed by grub and rains.

LOUISIANA.—Entire crop now open.

MISSISSIPPI.—Opening prematurely.

TEXAS.—Dismayed by drought and shedding; 10 per cent. increase of acreage.

Quality good. Plenty of labor.

History of Rowan County.

We have received from Rev. Jethro Rumples most interesting contribution to North Carolina literature, under the above title. It is indeed a history of Rowan county, beginning with the Indians, and telling all worth knowing about the territory and its residents from the earliest date to the present. The style is excellent. The reflections of the author are high in tone and not ostentatiously expressed, woven in freely with his narrative, appropriate and germane to the subject matter. Mr. Rumples seems to have spared no pains to make his book an accurate and comprehensive county history, treating not merely of local concerns, but of other matters and movements affecting the life and fortunes of the people of Rowan, and he has prepared a volume no less entertaining than valuable. We wish that his example may be followed in every other county of the State, although to be sure, but few counties have so much of general interest attaching to them as Rowan.—News and Observer.

THE MIDLAND.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company have purchased the Virginia Midland, which it will be remembered, has recently been projected to run from Danville, its present terminus, to Winston, Mocksville and Mooresville, to some point into South Carolina. Now the question is, what will they do with it? The Baltimore and Ohio were the former owners, and designed the Midland extension as a competing line against Richmond and Danville connections over the North Carolina with their more Southern lines. But the Richmond and Danville Company have bought off their competitor, and there is much anxiety to know the result. Will they continue to strive through to completion the projected road from Danville to Winston, Mocksville and Mooresville, and run it in opposition to their present line, the North Carolina, or will they drop it?

The ways of railroad companies have been becoming more and more mysterious of late years until now they are almost incomprehensible. In this case it would seem that the Richmond and Danville must do one of three things. 1st. Drop the Midland. Or, 2d. Complete the Midland and surrender their lease of the North Carolina. Or, 3d. Finish the Midland, hold their lease, and run both roads. It is hoped that it is not inconsistent with the interest of this company to let the deeply interested public know within a reasonable time what they propose to do; and that when they shall do so, that they may have something to announce not in conflict with the interest of their North Carolina patrons.

We have just as much confidence in the Richmond and Danville company as in any other corporate body, and more than in some others, beyond the limits of the State. No company can afford to invest large sums in railroads and run them without adequate compensation, and it is not therefore expected that the Richmond and Danville company will attempt any such absurdity. They confidently expect to make money on the capital invested, and of right are entitled to. It remains to be seen whether or not this can be done on a basis mutually satisfactory all concerned. The State of North Carolina must protect the just rights of her citizens, and we think it not probable that it will be difficult to do this whenever it shall become necessary for her to interfere for this purpose.

Read the following from the Raleigh News-Observer: Elsewhere is a letter from Winston telling us something about the Virginia and N. C. Midland Railroad. It seems that \$225,000 has been subscribed by other stockholders, and now the Virginia Midland has authorized a subscription on its account of \$250,000 on condition that books be closed. The object is to give the Virginia Midland entire control of the North Carolina road. Now what will they do with it? First, it is to be understood that the Clyde syndicate now owns a controlling interest in the Virginia Midland, and with this conditional subscription they will own a majority of stock in the North Carolina Midland. Its future is, therefore, in the keeping of the Clydes. We have heard that one of the conditions annexed to the sale of the Virginia Midland to the syndicate is that the new owner shall faithfully comply with all agreements heretofore made looking to the building of the N. C. Midland, and that condition was agreed to. A knowledge of these facts, however, gives us no greater insight into the future. It may be that the Richmond and Danville R. R. Company anticipates an abandonment of their lease of the North Carolina Railroad, or the forfeiture of the charter of the Piedmont road; or they may be merely hedging a rival which had anticipated a way to prove annoying. We cannot say how it is, for these railroad men are too smart for common folks.

Reply to Senator Vance. We publish on the first page of this paper the reply of Mr. A. B. Andrews, president of the Western N. C. Railroad, to Senator Vance's statements to a reporter of the Charlotte Observer, in regard to the action of the State's Commissioners on the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

REPLY TO MR. ANDREWS.

We shall publish in our next paper Senator Vance's reply to Mr. Andrews, a document of considerable length, and too late to hand for convenient publication in this paper. Just here we would say to our readers, that these are important papers on an important subject. The management of railroads is a subject which concerns every man who buys or sells anything, indeed every man, woman and child, in this and all the States. It is of especial interest to every voter, and is therefore worthy the careful attention of all. The railroads and those who manage them, has become an immense power in the country for good or evil; and as they were designed by the people for their own good, they must be watched to prevent their becoming a means of their own enslavement.

The Raleigh News has collated items in respect to the drought from about 50 counties in this State. Of these—nearly all eastern counties—12 report full crops. Six report from a half to three-fourths of a crop; and 19 report a distressing failure. Bottom lands, in even the most damaged counties, will yield fair crops. The eastern counties have sustained very little damage, and will raise corn enough to supply the requirements of the middle and western portions of the State.

A money panic is said to be impending in England. The bad crops in Great Britain and the low state of the bullion reserve in the Bank of England may precipitate a panic. It will cause trouble in the United States, should it occur, by a rush of American securities for redemption.

RAILROADS.

Some Important Letters on the Topic of the Hour.

Raleigh News-Observer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 20, 1881.

Hon. Thos. S. Kenan, Attorney-General: Dear Sir:—I think it a matter of great importance to the people of the State that the railroads of the State be subject to such laws as the General Assembly shall choose, in its wisdom, to pass for their control.

I believe it is conceded that such roads have been chartered since the adoption of the constitution of 1868 are subject to such control, or at least, it is in the power of the Legislature to enforce upon them obedience to its will. As to the roads chartered before 1868, there is a strong opinion, in which I do not concur, that they are, in many particulars, beyond the reach of the Legislature. I say I do not concur in this opinion because I do not believe there is any vested right, as between the State and the corporations that is the creature of the State, which the General Assembly cannot alter or repeal. But be this as it may, if they are compelled to take out new charters, then it will no longer be a matter of doubt.

I therefore beg to request that you will investigate the charters of the roads chartered before 1868, and see if any of them, for any cause, have forfeited their charters; and, if you find that any road has that you will take such action in the matter as, in your opinion, the case requires and the law justifies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. J. JARVIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 20, 1881.

Hon. Thos. S. Kenan, Attorney-General:

Dear Sir:—The State is burdened with a debt of over \$3,000,000 for the construction of North Carolina Railroad, and with a debt of considerable magnitude for the construction of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. The State still owns a large interest in both of these roads, yet we see the North Carolina Railroad now so operated as to not only cripple the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, but to cut off the people of the whole eastern section of the State from the freight privileges of the North Carolina Railroad. This I get from a circular issued by Sol. Haas, general freight agent of the associated lines of railroads, (No. 88), in which he prohibits any freight rates beyond Goldsboro to points on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. One of the results of this outrageous proceeding on the part of the lessees of the North Carolina Railroad is that the middle sections of the State, in which the corn crop has almost been destroyed by the excessive drought, will not be able to procure a supply from the east, where the crops have been more favored with rains, except at greatly increased rates and by circuitous routes.

This action of the managers of the N. C. Railroad I consider an outrage upon the people of the State, taken to vent a little personal spleen, regardless of the right and benefits of the people. I have no doubt that other instances might be found in their management, if not so glaring, yet pernicious to the best interest of the people. In view of these facts, I beg that you will examine into the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advisability of instituting a suit to vacate the lease and repossess back the road, so that it shall not be operated against the best interests of the people of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. J. JARVIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 25, 1881.

To His Excellency, T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina:

Sir:—We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad and for other purposes, ratified 29th March, 1880, do hereby report to you, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of said act, that from time to time we have examined the work on said road, and find that the assignees of the grantees in said act mentioned have failed to prosecute the same with diligence and energy; that they have failed to keep a force at (sic) work on the Ducktown line, after the road had reached Asheville, sufficient to insure its completion to Pigeon River by the 1st of July, 1881; and that they have failed to complete said road to that point and to Rajak Rock by the 1st of July, 1881.

In addition to the foregoing we also find, upon examination, that the company of the assignees are daily discriminating most injuriously in freights and charges against North Carolina towns and cities and railroads, contrary to the provisions of section 20 of said act, and under contract made in pursuance thereof.

Z. B. VANCE, J. M. WORTH.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 26, 1881.

Col. A. S. Buford, Richmond, Va.:

Dear Sir:—Twenty-six days ago, with the other commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad, addressed a communication to you and your associate assignees. Up to this time none of us have received any reply to that communication. I now have the honor to forward to you a copy of a letter received by me from the commissioners, on yesterday, relative to the conduct of the work on said road and the management thereof in the matter of freight.

I also send you a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Attorney-General of the State, relative to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and also a letter

addressed to him on railroads generally. Unless the allegations set out in these papers prove to be untrue or the cause of the complaint is speedily removed, I shall feel it to be my duty to use whatever power the State administration possesses to oust the Richmond and Danville Railroad people from the control of any railroad in this State in which the State has a direct or contingent interest.

Very respectfully yours, THOS. J. JARVIS.

The Local Paper.

The columns of a paper are the publisher's stock in trade, and the parties who ask us to use them for their special benefit must expect to pay for the same, and we hope that all parties will, after due consideration, view the matter in the proper light. Every public-spirited citizen of a place should have pride in seeing his own town and the surrounding country improve. Every new house or barn in the surrounding country; every new fence, road, or shade tree; every new manufacturing establishment erected; every new business opened, enhances the value of property in our midst. Every honest, reflecting mind knows this to be true, and you should not forget that the local newspaper adds much to the general wealth and prosperity of the place, as well as increases the reputation of the town abroad. It benefits all who have business in the place, enhances the value of property, besides being a public convenience, even if not conducted in the interest of the ruling political power. If its columns are not filled with brilliant editorials, still it benefits you in many ways. It increases trade, it cautions against imposition, it saves you from loss, it warns you of danger, it points out different advantages and increases your profits. Now, if you want such a paper you must support it by advertising your business in it; assist in increasing its circulation by getting your neighbors to subscribe with you for it. If you want such a paper you must not consider it an act of charity to support it, but as a means to increase your own wealth as well as that of the place in which you live.

The local press is the power that moves the people; therefore, support it by advertising and subscribing and paying for it.—Exchange.

Important to Executors.

[Chatham Record.]

The laws of North Carolina require every executor and administrator to "take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before the judge of probate, that he will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of his trust." (See Battle's Revision, chap. 45, sec. 15.) and among these duties that every executor and administrator swears to discharge is, that he must "notify all persons having claims against the decedent, to exhibit the same to such executor or administrator at or before a day to be named in such notice." (See Battle's Revision, chap. 45, sec. 45.) and by an act of the last Legislature this notice must be published in a newspaper of the county, if there be any. So that, every executor or administrator who fails to publish this notice, as required by law, violates his oath. We call attention to this matter in order that executors and administrators may know the law and not ignorantly violate their oaths.

Not only do executors and administrators violate their oaths if they neglect to publish the notice to creditors, as required by law, but they also render themselves pecuniarily liable. If an executor or administrator is sued on a claim, even when many years have elapsed since his qualification, he cannot have the benefit of the statute of limitations unless he is able to prove that he has published this notice as the law requires. This very point was decided at the last term of our Supreme Court. In reading the last volume of our State Supreme Court Reports (just issued) we find the case of Cox vs. Cox, from Randolph county, where the court expressly says, "For an executor or administrator to make out his defence of the statute of limitations he must show that he has advertised as required by law." If, therefore, executors, and administrators wish to protect themselves from pecuniary loss, as well as to discharge their sworn duty, they should advertise according to law.

A Remarkable Case.

The protracted illness and numerous relapses of the President have called up other instances of narrow escapes, under similar circumstances, the most remarkable of which has come under our observation being the following, cited by the Greensboro North Star, of last week: One remarkable case is recorded in Louisville, Ky. Col. Bullock had a wound through his body and a shattered leg. He was on his bed eighteen months, and during that time he had pyæmia, diarrhoea, gangrene; chills and erysipelas, and had to be nourished for weeks by enemata, because his stomach rejected food. He was reduced in flesh from 190 pounds to 75. He was unconscious and delirious much of the time, and was cut into and explored for pus cavities ten times at least. He is a healthy man to-day.

FOLLOWING HANCOCK'S EXAMPLE.

The reception to ex-President Grant, which was to have occurred Thursday evening in Educational Hall, at Asbury Park, was postponed, and is not to be given until President Garfield is out of danger. In his letter to the committee ex-President Grant said: It would at all times afford me pleasure to meet the members of your association and the residents of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, but at this time, when the country is in despair over the prostrate body of the Chief Magistrate, whose life seems to hang by a single thread, I am not willing to accept the compliment implied by the announcement which I have read in the papers.

TREES ON A BOUNDARY LINE.—The question arises who owns the fruit of the trees standing near the boundary line between two proprietors? It is generally supposed that the fruit on the limbs overhanging one's land belongs to him, but this is an entire mistake. If a tree stands wholly on your land, although some of the roots extend into the soil of your neighbor, and derive support and nourishment from his soil, yet he has no right to any of the fruit which hangs over the line. If he attempts by force to prevent you from picking it he is liable for an assault and battery. The Boston Cultivator gives Judge Bennett as deciding a case in point as follows: A lady while standing on a fence picking cherries which hung over the line was forbidden to do so by the adjoining owner, and in the scuffle to prevent her she received some bruises on her arm, for which he had the pleasure of paying the next little sum of \$1,000. According to the same authority, if your fruit falls in your neighbor's lot, you have an implied license in law to go and pick it up, doing him no unnecessary damage. If, however a fruit tree stands directly on a division line, and if it is what is called a "line tree," both parties own the tree and fruit in common, and neither can cut down the tree or seriously injure it without being responsible to the other.

COAL AND IRON MINES OF TENNESSEE.

The coal and iron mining interests of Tennessee are booming. They are about to receive an additional impulse from the investment of over a million dollars in the iron industry by several wealthy citizens of Nashville and elsewhere. A reporter of the Nashville American interviewed James D. Porter, Esq., and obtained the following information: That himself, Vice-President Alexander, of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, General Superintendent Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and Nat. Baxter, President of the First National Bank of Nashville, had gone there to make a business investigation in behalf of capitalists who proposed to spend a million or more of dollars in blast furnaces along the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. They found the resources of the mines unlimited, and will make the most favorable recommendations to the capitalists who propose to make the investments. The above is the coal and iron property recently purchased by Mr. John H. Inman, of Inman, Swann & Co. It is understood Mr. Inman has realized individually a cash profit of over \$200,000 on this purchase besides still retaining a large interest undivided of, and continuing in active management.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.—Twenty-six mummies discovered near Thebes have been identified by the scientific resurrectionists to their own satisfaction and the London Saturday Review says that it would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of the find. These are principally the remains of royal families ranging through four dynasties from 2000 to 1700 B. C. It is stated that "the mummy of the Pharaoh of Israel is among these, in a perfect state of preservation and the mummy of Thotmes III, in whose reign the obelisk that stands in Central Park was first erected. Lotus flowers that look as if they had been plucked a few months ago are found lying in the wrappings of kings who were dead centuries before the Pharaoh of Israel was born, and the passage of nearly 4000 years has not dimmed the beauty of the color of the inscriptions and pendants, which are as bright and fresh as if the artist had touched them but yesterday." The inscriptions and papyri when fully read will in all probability, throw a flood of light upon what is now a dark page to Egyptologists—the great middle period of Egyptian history, which includes the captivity and exodus of the Jews.

BAKER FOR SEPTEMBER.—The following is Prof. J. C. Baker's forecast of the weather for September. Those who take no stock in the professor's guesses can copper them. That system would have given admirable results during July and August: 1st, rain and thunder; 2d, foggy morning then rain and wind; 3d to 5th, fair and warm; 6th, rain and thunder; 7th, rain and fog; 8th to 9th, cloudy and cool; 10th, little rain and cool; 11th, rain and thunder; 12th, fair and warm; 13th, little cloudy and warm; 14th, cloudy; 15th, rain and a little hail with heavy thunder and wind; 16th, fair and mild; 17th, little rain and hail; 18th, fair and mild; 19th, little rain; 20th, little cloudy and cool; 21st, little rain; 22d, fair; 23d, little cloudy; 24th, rain and heavy wind; 25th, heavy rain and wind; 26th, rain, thunder and wind; 27th, fair and mild; 28th, little cloudy and warm; 29th, little rain and wind; 30th, little rain and thunder then fair and windy.

Running Elk, the nephew of Sitting Bull mentioned in the telegraph dispatches is not unknown in this city. He was the body servant of W. J. Knowles now of this city, who picked him up at Salisbury, N. C., during the war. He came north with Mr. Knowles, and assisted him to bring in several herds of cattle to this city. Afterwards he went up river and joined the Sioux. His father was an American citizen of African descent. His mother was an Indian woman, and Running Elk, whose North Carolina name was David Baruard, claimed that she was the sister of Sitting Bull. The claim was allowed and Running Elk is away up among the Sioux in power and ponies.—Sioux City Daily Journal.

Wittkowsky & Baruch's

THE ROCK.

In purchasing of us you avoid the danger of the "BrisK Trade Infection" of the North, and are less liable to be wrecked on "This Year's most dangerous Rock of Overbuying." You can from us make up your assortment with half the amount you can at the North. There you have to buy from a dozen or more Houses, each one of whom worries you into buying more Goods than you want; here you can get your whole stock from us in as small quantities as you please. We present you a Stock in Value of over \$200,000 to make your selections from and from our large experience, A. W. CAPITAL, and superior facilities, we assert our ability to cope with any market. We Manufacture our own Clothing and had Manufactured for us Specially our Boots and Shoes, and Hats, and therefore not only offer you Superior Goods, but at Less Price than others.

All our stocks are now complete, and we hope our old customers and new ones will avail themselves this season of our "Own Home Market."

Very respectfully, Wittkowsky & Baruch, 47-49:pd CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AT AND BELOW COST!

JONES McCUBBINS & CO.

Will offer, for the next 30 days, ALL THEIR SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

At and below Cost.

Give them a call.

NO MORE HIGH PRICES!

We have now in store the Largest and most Complete Stock we have ever offered;

OUR PRINTS, LAWNS AND DRESS GOODS

Are Handsome and at Prices to suit all.

Cassimeres, Cottonades, Domestics, Notions, &c.

Full Stock of Good Irish Potatoes on hand.

MANY USEFUL THINGS AT 5 CENTS EACH.

With this bird's-eye view of what we have, we return thanks for past patronage and solicit future views. Yours very respectfully, KLUTZ & RENDLEMAN.

W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS, Salesmen, June 7, 1881.

Two runaway matches in Linville township within the past week, but "the old man" was too fast for one of the young men, and recaptured the girl before "the knot was tied;" and the poor fellow is trying to sell the Register of Deeds back his license for half price.—Blue Ridge Blade.

"WINE OF CARDUI" for Ladies only. At Theo. F. Klutz's.

WANTED. A man of steady habits and business qualifications wishes employment. Reference given. Apply or address this office. 47:1:pd

WANTED. A white woman—young or middle aged—to do the work of a small family in the country. No field work required. Apply at the WATCHMAN office. 41

MERCHANTS, HALT! READ! PONDER!

The Drought so universally prevailing, both in North Carolina and the upper portion of South Carolina, are themes for your most serious consideration, when making this Fall's Purchases. To buy LIGHT is the great point, but to buy light, and at the lowest prices is almost an impossibility in Northern Markets; there "Quantity rules price," but you have a "HOME MARKET" where you purchase, however small, will be appreciated. CHARLOTTE is your home market and

Wittkowsky & Baruch's THE ROCK.

In purchasing of us you avoid the danger of the "BrisK Trade Infection" of the North, and are less liable to be wrecked on "This Year's most dangerous Rock of Overbuying." You can from us make up your assortment with half the amount you can at the North. There you have to buy from a dozen or more Houses, each one of whom worries you into buying more Goods than you want; here you can get your whole stock from us in as small quantities as you please. We present you a Stock in Value of over \$200,000 to make your selections from and from our large experience, A. W. CAPITAL, and superior facilities, we assert our ability to cope with any market. We Manufacture our own Clothing and had Manufactured for us Specially our Boots and Shoes, and Hats, and therefore not only offer you Superior Goods, but at Less Price than others. All our stocks are now complete, and we hope our old customers and new ones will avail themselves this season of our "Own Home Market." Very respectfully, Wittkowsky & Baruch, 47-49:pd CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mortgage Sale

On Monday the 31 day of October, 1881, I will sell at the Court House Door in Lexington, N. C., at public auction, to the highest bidder, FOR CASH, a tract of

Land on Abbott's Creek, in Davidson County, containing forty (40) acres, to satisfy a claim of two hundred dollars secured by mortgage deed executed by Rachel Miller, Cicero Goss and wife Susan B., on the 20th Nov. 1878, to Mathias Kepley, and assigned by him for value to the undersigned on the 23d April, 1880. The deed is recorded in Register's office Book 24, page 157. S. L. THOMAS, Assignee of Mathias Kepley, Mortgagee. By M. H. PRINIX, Atty.

FOR SALE, DELTA GROVE.

This Property, located in the limits of Salisbury, contains 83 1/2 acres, a well-falling well of pure water, all needed buildings, and a FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE. This property must be sold, therefore a Good Bargain for the ready money, or in any one paying half cash with deferred payment for the balance. Apply to J. M. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Salisbury, N. C.

N. B. Any one having a desirable residence to sell, within four squares of the Salisbury Court House, may find a purchaser by applying to J. M. GRAY.

Rowan County—In the Superior Court.

Moses L. Holmes against Richard A. Caldwell, Julius A. Caldwell, M. W. Jarvis and E. Nye Hutchinson, Executors of David F. Caldwell, Frances Fisher, Annie McE. Fisher and Fred. C. Fisher. M. W. Jarvis, Executor of David F. Caldwell named defendants, are hereby notified to appear before the Judge of said Superior Court at a Court to be held for Rowan County on the 9th Monday after the 1st Monday of September, 1881, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, which was deposited in the office of said County, within the first three days of the said term, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint during the term, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. This 6th day of August, 1881. 43:6:87 J. M. HOLLAN, Clerk Superior Court Rowan Co.

Subscribe for Carolina Watchman only \$1.50 pr year in advance.