

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1881.

The steamer Matabar, arrived at New York, Tuesday, from Philippine Islands with 2,554 tons of sugar, the largest cargo ever shipped to that port.

SPRINKLING TURPENTINE.—There has been a falling off of 50 per cent. at Savannah, as compared with last year's receipts, and of 20 per cent. at Wilmington, N. C.

The spread of small pox in Chicago seems to be due to the obstinacy of a German doctor who did not believe there was any virtue in vaccination. Perhaps so.

Among all the grandees at Yorktown, Gen. W. S. Hancock was first, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, next in the people's hearts. They could not stir without hearing huzzas.

It is announced, without giving his name, that "one of the most eminent scholars of the day," is out in the Quarterly Review, against "The Revived New Testament," his conclusion being that the "old version is the best." The people of the South are generally of that opinion.

The late gale along the English and German coasts was very destructive to shipping. One hundred and thirty British vessels were wrecked; estimated value \$36,000,000. The German loss in vessels was not so large, but destroyed property is estimated to be several millions.

Prof. W. H. Neave's conception of organizing a special band to accompany the military of the Old North State at the Yorktown celebration received, as it deserved all the moral support it needed from the press and people before that occasion came on; and it is gratifying to see that the press now speaks of it as a success. It was a credit to the State.

"The Evening Tribune."—R. T. FLETCHER, Esq., proposes to publish a daily paper in Greensboro, of the above name; independent in expression—controlled by no political party, class, clique, organization or interest. It is for ALL, but of NONE. We have no doubt it will be a valuable addition to the Dailies of the State, and we tender the editor our best wishes for his success.

PETROLEUM IN GERMANY.—The discovery of petroleum in Germany has been fully verified. It is not yet known with absolute certainty to what extent oil is obtainable, though it is believed to cover a large district of country. The wells now in operation—there are several of them—are yielding handsomely, and it is a settled fact that there will hereafter be competition abroad in this article.

ALL ABOUT A NOSE.—A witty chap in the Tarboro Southerner devotes half a column to an account of his nose. It is a remarkable member, and "Archie" could never have been intimately linked with all the precious memories of his school and college days and his first entrance into the scenes of early manhood—his bouts with the girls, &c. He closes his chapter thus: "Finally—You ought to hear me sneeze. I can give Ovid five to start with and then score ten to one. As to sneezing—but that is a secret. ARCHIE."

VELOCIPEDE BOAT.—They have a velocipede boat in the public garden, Boston, Mass., in daily use. It is more properly speaking a double boat, each being about twenty feet in length, made fast at stem and stern, with a paddle wheel between them, propelled in the same way as a velocipede. The paddle wheel is boxed so as not to throw water on the rider. A platform stretches across the two boats in front, with a light canopy over it, where four persons may sit and ride with a clear view all around. It is got up in ornamental style and makes a handsome picture on paper, as no doubt it does on the water.

"IRREGULARITIES IN THE TREASURY."—Under this caption various small plunderings of the Treasury are reported. Every article of expense is charged up in some cases only a few cents, but in others a few dollars, more than actual cost. One hundred and thirty-two dollars are charged for candles, but it is said that that sum was paid for sugar and lemons for lemonade, for the secretary, assistant secretary and chief clerk. Thus the people are robbed by those who have sworn they will be faithful public servants; and public expenses continue to rise, for there is no bounds to the cupidty of dishonest men.

But the irregularities are not all against the government. There are some by which it makes money. We are it stated that of \$15,000,000 of fractional currency redeemed in June, 1880, Secretary Sherman, with one stroke of the pen wiped out \$3,000,000 of it, so confident was he that it would not be presented for redemption that he ceased to recognize it as debt; since which time only \$116,395 have been presented, averaging \$93,000 a year. Again: The money sent on P. O. money order account failing to reach its destination by failure of parties to get the letters addressed to them, goes into the gulf-treasury at Washington, finally; and the aggregate of sums so held amounts now to over \$2,000,000, much of it unclaimed for years.

Beauty, health, and happiness for ladies in "WINE OF CARDUI." At Theo. F. Klutz's.

CEREALS.

The census reports showing cereal productions is to hand. From it we gather the following in respect to grain production in North Carolina, viz:

There are only 12 counties which report Barley, and these altogether raised only 230 bushels.

Only 29 report Buckwheat, and they are nearly all mountain counties, producing in the aggregate 44,668 bushels. Watauga is credited with 7,937 bu., and Haywood 4,884.

CORN.—Total production: 23,019,839 bushels, on 2,305,419 acres of land. The largest corn producing county in the State is Wake, credited with 612,809. Next to her is Rowan, with 597,515. The following other counties exceed 500,000 in the order given: Chatham, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Guilford and Granville. "Little Davie" comes in with 438,595.

OATS.—Aggregate for the State, 3,838,068. Rowan leads the column of counties with 142,121 bushels. Rockingham comes next with 139,268. Other counties exceeding 100,000 bushels, to wit: Davie, 139,126; Guilford, 129,723; Davidson, 122,063; Chatham, 120,341; Granville, 110,093; Iredell, 126,429; Caswell, 101,303.

RYE.—Aggregate, 285,160. Ashe leads with 33,809; Alleghany, 17,638; Buncombe 12,909; Henderson, 16,351; Surry, 10,482; Transylvania, 16,045; Watauga, 18,580; Wilkes, 17,569. No other county exceeds 10,000 bushels.

WHEAT.—Aggregate, 3,397,363. Only 24 counties exceed 100,000 bushels. Rowan is beaten by her daughter, Davidson, which leads with 174,671; Rowan comes next with 138; Randolph, 137,104; Guilford 127,214; Chatham, 122,760; Catawba, 104,770.

A Scotchman has on exhibition at Atlanta, what the Constitution of that city terms "The Little World." It is a mechanical contrivance run by clock work, keeping in motion trains of cars, and men at various occupations. The figures are said to imitate human action to the life; and the multiplicity of the subjects thus illustrated all run by one machine, makes "The Little World" the greatest curiosity on exhibition.

Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, died at 12:30 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th inst. The Governor was a prominent business man in New Orleans, and being highly esteemed for his private character and sterling worth, was often chosen to fill public positions of large importance and responsibility. He was deservedly popular, and exerted much influence in the public affairs of Louisiana.

A Washington correspondent of the Goldsboro Messenger says that the appointees of the late administration in this State will soon have to walk the plank, and mentions by name Collector Everett, of the fifth district, and John Nichols, postmaster at Raleigh.

MACHINERY.—When all the plaining mills in the country are running, they do the work of forty million carpenters. The sewing machines will do the work of 100,000,000 girls. And so with other machinery.

Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is stamping Virginia in the interest of the Readjusters, to whom he has heretofore been opposed. His business is at Washington.

There were no Cabinet changes up to adjournment of the Senate on the 26th.

Ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, has declined to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Guiteau's case has been continued to 14th November.

The rise in the Mississippi continues, and causes much fear.

The briskness of business of the times is the discovery of comets.

Frightened to Death.

We learn that Jas. Phillips, a youth of about 12 or 14 years, residing in Wistar's township in this county, came to his death last Saturday night under novel but very unfortunate circumstances. He and his mother are the only occupants of their house, and as the boy was known to be very "scary," some boys in the neighborhood concluded to have some fun, so they went to the house on the night above named and commencing prowling around trying to open the doors, &c. The poor little fellow was so badly frightened that he at once went into violent spasms which were soon relieved by death. The boy was in perfect health, having picked cotton all of the day previous and eaten a hearty supper. The tragic end of what was only intended for a little fun, has spread a pall over the entire neighborhood.—Lumberton Reporter.

Here is the complimentary way the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press spoke of our North Carolina boys who trod the Yorktown dust:

"New York was the first regiment to appear with its flag wholly draped, while North Carolina, next in line, had no mourning badge whatever. The North Carolina men were mostly clad in butternut colored uniform, wore sloop hats and gave the impression that many of them were not unacquainted with the meaning of the word 'Moonshiner.'"

If some of the boys could get hold of that scribble they would make moonshine of him.—W. Star.

Arthur might as well pardon Guiteau as to make Cankling his Prime Minister.—St. Louis Westliche Post.

Washington Letter.

The Return from York—Important Official Changes—The Speakership of the House—The Favorite in Washington—A Death of Office Seekers.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1881.

The President, Senate, Cabinet, foreign guests, army and naval officers, have been off on a private pleasure excursion to Yorktown the greater part of the week. They took their accommodations with them, lived on the steamers and U. S. War vessels that took them down, and have, consequently, returned *compos corporis*. The military companies, and hosts of non-official excursionists, who left Washington for Yorktown but did not take their hotels with them, and neglected to take sufficient money to buy a hotel have also returned weary, bedraggled, sick and disgusted.

I think it possible that you will know with certainty the composition of the new Cabinet before this reaches you, so I will not fill my letter with the many clever guesses that are made on this interesting subject. But one thing is certain, the many slates that have been made are nothing more than guesses, and while the sequel may show that some of the guesses were prophetic, it cannot prove that the President did not keep his own counsel. Nor has any progress been made in discovering what President Arthur's policy is to be. He has practiced a reticence which is, to say the least, indicative of prudence, no inconsequential executive attribute. So far he has made no abrupt departure from the policy of his predecessor. All the nominations prepared by President Garfield previous to his death have been sent in and as far as can be judged, his own appointments are of good men.

It is now expected that the new Cabinet nominations will be confirmed, and that the extra session of the Senate will be adjourned by the 27th instant. After an interim of one month, the regular session will assemble. Various candidatures for the speakership are canvassed in political circles here, prominent among whom are Ex-Secretary Robeson, Ex-Minister to Austria Kussow, Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota, Mr. Kiefer of Ohio, and Mr. Hiseock of New York. Mr. Robeson is the favorite in this city, from the fact that he has long lived here, has a large house, is very wealthy and gives large though select entertainments.

It has been remarked that there are fewer office seekers in Washington than is usual. Doubtless the fact that the President is living in a private house, and is more difficult of access than if he were in the White House has something to do with keeping this class away. They, however, will be here in force before the first Monday in December. The prizes of the patronage of the two houses of Congress, to say nothing of a new Cabinet, will be an irresistible attraction to this rapacious crowd.

No doubt there will be some very important official changes, and consequently a number of minor importance. When a high officer like Asst. Postmaster General Tyler goes down, many parasitical little crafts are swallowed in the vortex. Many who hold office now must make way for the friends of the new Cabinet officers. Moreover, the Congress that will assemble on the first Monday of December will be more largely composed of new men than any that has assembled for years. This means that many old members and Senators have lost their influence in Washington. The technical meaning in Washington, of "influence" is power to appoint friends or clients, male or female, to clerkships. It is said a new head will be placed over the public printing office. This immense establishment alone employs 1500 persons.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The United States of Columbia having declined to renew the convention of 1846 whereby the United States of America guaranteed the independence of the Columbian States and their control of any line of communication across the Isthmus of Panama which might in the future be constructed, and having intimated to the Government at Washington that an effort would be made to secure a joint guarantee of the neutrality of the Panama canal by the powers of Europe, together with the United States, Mr. Blaine sent a circular letter to the ministers of the United States in Europe requesting them to inform the governments to which they are accredited that any such joint action in the matter will not be permitted. This letter was yesterday laid before the Senate.

VERDICT AGAINST EX-GOV. HARTMAN.—Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—In the United States Court of Kentucky Brothers, collector of this port, the jury this morning returned a verdict of 3,972.10 for the plaintiff. The plaintiff imported 9,000 bundles of iron bands to bind cotton, called "cotton ties," which the collector assessed as "iron hoops," and this suit was brought to recover the excess of duty paid.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST HOWGATE.—TYNER RESIGNS.—Washington, Oct. 26.—The grand jury to-day found three indictments against H. W. Howgate, ex-disbursing officer of the signal service for forgery.

First assistant Postmaster General Tyner's resignation was tendered to the President to-day and accepted. The name of Frank Halton, of the Burlington Hackney, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow as Tyner's successor.

YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.

We copy the Raleigh News and Observer's chatty account as follows:

We saw something of Mr. Bayard, who is somewhat different from what we had pictured him. He is far from austere, or even grave; usually he was smiling when not laughing, and he bore himself with freedom and hoyden ease which we had thought at variance with his character.

Hancock, too, was much less severe in his deportment than might have been expected. He is evidently very amiable, full of good nature and jollity, and combines a manly courtesy with frankness in a high degree. He is rather more a politician than we had thought, and, like Bayard, has the presidential B still in his bonnet.

Mr. Sherman appeared less grim and sardonic than we had pictured him. Blaine is a magnificent specimen of a man with a lordly carriage, and he always inspired the crowd with enthusiasm. Indeed, the immense crowd of people wherever they congregated, seemed to be Hancock and Blaine men throughout. These alone seemed particular favorites, and they were cheered lustily on all occasions.

The President had curtailed his whiskers which have given such prominence in the cartoons and pictures of him. He has a more pleasing appearance than when he wore them long. He looks quite young, and did not appear to feel himself the President quite yet. He is possibly a man of culture, but his face and features do not indicate either study, thought or considerable intellectual capacity. We hazard but little, however, in saying that he has will and determination. He has a fine person, and makes an agreeable impression. His short speech of welcome, of a dozen sentences, he had attempted to commit to memory, but had imperfectly succeeded. When speaking he would get the wrong sentence first and would stop, go back to the one he had omitted and then proceed in good order—just as a school boy often does. Doubtless he was unused to public speaking, and the novelty of the situation, surrounded by ten thousand people, on such a grand occasion, embarrassed him.

The happiest man we saw was the French Minister Outrey. The French guests had been displaced at being transported on the same vessel with the Germans, and they had stopped at Old Point and taken one of their own steamers in consequence. They made much clamor at the incident, and Mr. Blaine, failing to appease them could only end the matter by requesting them to put their complaint in writing to be made the subject of diplomatic correspondence. That stopped the unpleasantness. When the addresses were being delivered the French sat to the right of the President and Baron Steuben and the Germans on the left.

At every compliment, and there were many paid to the French, Outrey would almost go off into ecstasy. He was the most delighted mortal our eyes ever rested on, and kept himself bowing all the while, at every mention of his countrymen. He is a little chunky man, built somewhat like Napoleon Bonaparte, and was all covered with decorations and ornaments. When he came to reply, in his broken English, the crowd made the welkin ring with their cheers, and he almost expired with happiness.

Rochambeau next read a brief response in French, which the crowd cheered with much good nature. He is a splendid specimen of a man, with a fine, handsome countenance and person. He wore no decorations.

Then Baron Steuben spoke his speech in Holstein Dutch, which not a dozen comprehended, but which was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause by the ten thousand who were present. We hope they did not applaud every time at the wrong place. He has the appearance of a clean shaven hussar—a man accustomed to a rugged life, but feeling himself to be every inch a man. Space forbids a description of other notables as they appeared to us.

Gov. Wintrop's address was classical, and will take rank with the finest of American productions. If we are correct, he became obnoxious in Massachusetts for his sympathy with the South during the war. He ranks with Choate, Webster and such great men of the past who were his associates.

James Barron Hope, of Norfolk, delivered the ode, and did it admirably, having committed it thoroughly to memory, notwithstanding its great length. All were pleased with it.

On the day before, at the laying of the corner stone, Pasq Grand Master Grainger, of Goldsboro, was one of those officiating Masons. We also saw Donald Bain there.

Gov. Jarvis and his staff presented a fine appearance and reflected credit on the State. Our military display was excellent. Our troops compared favorably with their brethren in arms from other States, and the completeness of their arrangement, we learn, drew commendations upon the efficiency of Adjutant General Johnstone Jones.

The State band was second to but few on the ground, and the North Carolina boys were a credit to the State and made us feel still prouder of North Carolina.

The grand review was a notable feature of the occasion, there being cavalry, light artillery, seamen and marines as well as infantry in column. The premium for the best drilled troops was, perhaps, properly awarded to New Jersey, but the Connecticut line presented an equally fine appearance. There were some 10,000 troops on the ground, 15,000 or 20,000 civilians, and there were in the harbor several thousand seamen and men connected with the vessels. There were perhaps 25,000 people present. There was

much dust and the sun was generally hot, but the weather and surroundings were as good as could have been expected. On the whole we consider the celebration a fair success. Nearly everybody we saw were moderately pleased, and those who were disappointed perhaps owe their disappointment to themselves.

We met a great many pleasant people from the North as well as from the South. We heard no word that grated on our ears. Indeed, two of the pleasantest men we were thrown with were Northern ministers. One of them was Bishop Harris, who opened the exercises of the 19th with prayer, and who is a very intelligent and learned man, full of avoidpous and good humor, and we surmise, truly devout and conscientious. Among others present was Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and Miss Julia Jackson, who received many expressions of regard. Said Dr. Stone, of Rhode Island, "Our people think a great deal of Stonewall Jackson." Outrey, the French minister, said to Mrs. Jackson in broken English, laying his hand on his heart as he spoke, "Ah, Madame, I wish I could speak English to tell how grateful the French people are to Stonewall Jackson."

Gen. Hancock took her hand between his, and with courtliness spoke touchingly of Gen. Jackson, and seated her by his side during the entertainment at the reception. Others addressed her touchingly relative to her great husband, and tears came to some eyes while paying her respectful homage.

RAILROAD.

We learn that the party of Engineers who have been engaged for sometime surveying the Statesville and Jefferson Railroad, received orders on Monday last to pull up stakes and report at Statesville to Dr. Eames. They had reached the vicinity of our town and have found a possible route across the Brushy Mountain at Killy's Gap; though, we learn, that the grading would be quite heavy through the mountains. Many of our people are afraid that this is the last of the Statesville & Jefferson Railroad. Others think it probable that they are going to change their base and commence their line at Salisbury. If that be the case, we think it a wise step on their part. We have frequently heretofore by editorials and correspondents articles, tried to draw the attention of Railroadists to this very important and uncompleted route for a railroad, and we have wondered why Gen. Inboden's Corps of Engineers have not surveyed this direct route from Bristol, Tennessee, to Salisbury by way of Jefferson, Wilksboro and through the Hunting Creek Gap of Brushy Mountain direct to Salisbury. We learn that a survey was made some years ago up the North Fork of New River and across the Stone Mountain at Cut Laurel Gap and found remarkably practicable, and that the route to Bristol is a good one for a mountain country, though some say that a road from Abingdon to that point in the mountains would be much more easily constructed. From the Cut Laurel Gap via Jefferson to Reddis River Gap of the Blue Ridge there would be no more than the usual obstacles in the way of building a road. Reddis River Gap is the lowest one any where in the course of that mountain through this State, and there are spurs running from near that Gap half way down to the Yadkin river, eighteen miles distant. As a proof of the lowness of the Gap, a person may stand here in the Yadkin Valley at Wilksboro and see through the Gap nearly the whole bodies of the Negro and Phenix mountains ten miles beyond the ridge. After leaving the upper valley of Reddis River, the country is almost level to the Yadkin river hills near Wilksboro. We learn from persons well acquainted with the topography of the country, that from Wilksboro to Salisbury the direct route a railroad over to be found anywhere and the distance would only be fifty eight or sixty miles. Hunting Creek heads on the north side of the Brushy mountains and runs entirely through the range of mountains in a direct line to Salisbury, and eighteen or twenty miles from Wilksboro you strike a level ridge, the watershed between Hunting and Rocky Creeks which extends to the South Yadkin 28 or 30 miles distant, and intelligent persons say, that would be the lightest grading they had ever seen for a railroad, the same distance. The South Yadkin and the creeks between that and Salisbury, three or four in number, would be to judge but the grading no where would be heavy. It seems to us, considering the fact that this road would pass right through the iron and copper regions of Ashe, would cut the Yadkin Valley at one of the finest and most productive parts of the State, would run through a part, or the whole, of the rich valley of Hunting Creek, and the further fact that this road would eventually form an important link in the most direct route from Wilmington and Charleston to the northwest, we say it seems to us, a wonder why some company has not seen its importance and occupied it before now. Mr. Best might find it cheaper than a law suit for the W. N. C. R. R., and decidedly a better extension for his railroad.—Wilksboro Index.

The officials of the Jefferson & Statesville Railroad, we learn, are now at their office in Statesville, making up the reports of survey, &c. The sale of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Road, has affected the calculations of the Company but to what extent we are not advised. It is quite certain the Road from Jefferson Wilksboro will be built, but on what route thence it is not yet definitely announced.

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SHIRTS AND HATS VERY CHEAP.

We mean to feed you with the best

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&c., to be had: Try us.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF STOCK FEED.

See us before you buy, as we have one thousand things we can not tell you of here.

W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS, E. F. TATUM, Salesmen.

Sept. 28, 1881.

A WOMAN RIDING A VELOCIPEDE BETWEEN SKY AND EARTH, IN THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW.—The Philadelphia Times, thus describes the wonder-working feats of the "female Blondin," Mlle. Zulla, who is astonishing the public by riding a velocipede over an almost invisible wire, stretched 100 feet in mid-air:

"What, however in our mind created the most sensation, was Mlle Zulla's performance on the high wire. After skipping across the wire, which was about 100 feet above the audience, with the grace and elegance of an ordinary dancer, she leisurely walked over it blindfolded, and with a cool over her head. Not satisfied with proof of her interperidality and daring, she then rode a velocipede up and down the airy road; looking as much at home between sky and earth as if she had been taking a constitutional in the park. Tremendous and well deserved applause welcomed her performance."

Arthur thus far has behaved better than it was expected he would. The interesting question now is, how long can he keep it up.—Boston Post.

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300 Bbls. Lime Daily Expected! 100 Barrels Riverton or Centennial Lime. 100 do Indian Rock Lime. 100 do Georgia Lime. VERY BEST BRANDS. \$1.50 Per Barrel.

Parties and Contractors wanting any quantity would do well to call and get Special Prices. J. ALLEN BROWN.

North Carolina, Superior Court, Davidson County, October 23, 1881.

Hamilton C. Fritts, Henry J. Fritts, Susan Fritts, Madison Fritts, Geo. F. Fritts, Chas. H. Fritts, and Cora F. Fritts, the last two infants under twenty-one years of age without guardian by their next friend, Henry C. Fritts, Plaintiffs. vs. Walter D. Herman and wife Phoebe Herman, and Philip M. Fritts, Defendants. Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by the Sheriff's return and affidavit of the Plaintiffs, that Walter D. Herman, Phoebe Herman and Philip M. Fritts, the defendants in the above named special proceeding for the partition of real estate, are non-residents of this State, and are necessary parties to the final determination of this proceeding in reference to real estate situated in this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a week for six consecutive weeks in the "Statesville Watchman," a newspaper published in the County of Salisbury, notifying the said Walter D. Herman, Phoebe Herman and Philip M. Fritts, the defendants in the said partition proceeding, to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County, at his office in Lexington, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1881, and answer or demur to the petition herein filed, otherwise judgment will be rendered according to the prayer of the petitioners. C. F. LOWE, C.S.C. and Probate Judge.

Notice! JOHN F. EAGLE, FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. Invites your attention to his shop, opposite Mayor's Office. Repairing neatly and promptly done. All grades of goods made to order.

North Carolina, Superior Court, Rowan County, 19th Sept., 1881. Mary E. Daniel's Suit for declaring void against said defendant the beginning a Lewis Daniel's Marriage Contract.

It appearing from affidavits filed, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the CAROLINA WATCHMAN for six consecutive weeks notifying the Defendant, Lewis Daniel, to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1881, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan County, within the first three days of the term, and that if he fail to answer the complaint during the term, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. J. M. HONAN, Clerk Superior Court Rowan County, 49c.

Rowan County—In the Superior Court. Moses L. Holmes against Richard A. Caldwell, Julius A. Caldwell, M. W. Jarvis and E. Nye Hutchison, Executors of David F. Caldwell, Frances Fisher, Annie McB. Fisher and Fred. C. Fisher.

M. W. Jarvis, Executor of David F. Caldwell and Annie McB. Fisher, of the above named defendants, are hereby notified to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1881, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court 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. J. M. HONAN, Clerk Superior Court Rowan Co. 43c & 67.

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