

Know in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

They have a hog law in Hickory which keeps the town unsharsh on the tip.

Texas is said to be decidedly opposed to a division of her territory into States.

Compressed air, gas and electricity will ere long take the place of steam for city railroads.

A CHINA NEGRO.—A colored woman in Raleigh sold her child for a red shawl and a pair of new shoes.

The Railroad Commissioners are inspecting the finished work on the West-N. C. Railroad.

The first snow storm of the season at Chicago set in heavy on the morning of the 3d November.

The Chicago elevators contained \$12,000,000 bushels of grain on the 3d—1,000,000 more than at this time last year.

THANKSGIVING.—President Arthur, by proclamation, has appointed the 24th of November instant to be observed as a day of thanksgiving.

The Legislature of Washington Territory came very near giving the right of suffrage to women a few days ago. They will probably do it yet.

The waste of cotton in the bales by soiling and handling has suggested the use of sheet iron instead of bagging for packing purposes. It is not improbable it will come into use.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and an officer of the United States Navy for sixty years, died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 2nd of November, inst.

H. I. McDuffie, Esq., has bought the Pee Dee Bee. He is also editor of the Laurinburg Enterprise, and therefore brings editorial experience to his new charge. The Bee will be conservative in politics.

The excess of exports over imports for the twelve months ending the 30th of September was \$240,270,615. The excess of the imports of gold coin and bullion over the exports during the same time was \$77,321,564.

Meridian, Miss., Nov. 8.—Four white men were killed and two severely wounded by negroes to-day at Marion Station in this county. The negroes opened fire on the whites at the polls while the election was going on.

Think of it—a new cotton factory in Augusta, Ga., soon to commence operations with 30,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. It is expected however, if the business succeeds, to double these figures. Building 530 feet long.

The bones of some of the Federal dead buried at Fort Fisher, having been washed out by the storm, the government has ordered that all the remains be collected and removed to the National Cemetery near Wilmington.

A Russian anti-nihilist society has been formed in Russia to check-mate the desperate nihilists. The new society is rejecting the encouragement of the highest officials in the country, though up to this time it has brought forth no remarkable fruits.

Charlotte Observer: Mr. John R. Johnston, one of the wealthiest citizens of Lincoln county, and brother of Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, died of paralysis, last Friday, after six days suffering in the 66th year of his life.

The "White House" is undergoing repairs, which may require a month to complete. There is some talk of building a new Presidential mansion, and it is not unlikely it will be so ordered. Better men than Arthur have occupied the present building, which is nearly made new for every new President.

SEA MONSTER.—The latest wonder in ship building is the "City of Rome," a steam vessel of six hundred feet in length. Has ample accommodation for 256 cabin passengers, and in the steerage 1,600 can be provided for with more comfort than usual. She has arrived in New York harbor after a boisterous voyage in which she suffered several breakages and some twenty-five hours lost time.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision was rendered in Washington, October 31st, on a case which went up to the Supreme Court of the United States from Virginia, which may be regarded as very important to railroad monopolies, and States leasing their roads. Suit was brought in a Virginia Court against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for damages by the killing of three persons on their line through that State, and a verdict obtained in favor of the railroad company. The case went up on a writ of error, and the Court decided that the Railroad Company, though operating leased lines in another State, carried with them their charter rights and privileges as against the laws of the State so leasing their property.

A Stalwart View of Garfield.

The Sunday Chronicle, a stalwart Republican paper of Washington City in an article on "Post Mortem Gash," thus speaks of the late President: "Gen. Garfield was nominated as a makeshift, and was accepted as a candidate by the people with more surprise than cordiality. Whether his death was a national loss or a national gain is a point upon which it would be presumptuous to pronounce, but the idea that his decease has created an irreparable hiatus in the ranks of American statesmanship borders on the ridiculous. There are a hundred thousand men in the United States as well fitted as he for the office of President—as honest, as high minded, as sound in judgment, as pure socially and domestically, as well instructed in the principles of republicanism, as capable in affairs and as loyal to the constitution." The article concludes: "To pay such honor as might be justifiable when rendered to a deceased deliverer of his country or a great benefactor of his race to one of whom the most that can be said is that he was a skillful and successful party politician, who accidentally became a President, and died before he had time to do well or ill in that capacity, instead of being a just tribute to the dead, is a reflection upon the common sense of the living."

The people of this country who voted against Mr. Garfield did so because they preferred Gen. Hancock, and believed the latter more worthy of the high honor of being President of the United States. After the election was over and Mr. Garfield was declared elected, they accepted the result, not because of any change of mind as to his merits, but because by the laws of the country it was their duty. From that time to the assassination nothing occurred to affect the question of relative merit, and it is therefore safe to conclude that there was no change in the minds of those who voted against him.

The public sympathy which sprung into existence on the commission of Garfield's crime resulted from the horror of the bloody deed perpetrated on the person of him who represented the whole country. All were shocked and outraged by the act against the chosen head of the government. It was the killing of the officer, not the man, that touched the moral sensibilities of the people, and awakened them to deep and unremitting concern while his life hung in suspense. There was nothing in the painful suffering of the man to change opinion as to his public or private history—nothing. There have been no developments since his death to change it; and nothing in the character of the public sympathy manifested precluding the belief it would not have been bestowed on any other respectable citizen filling the high position of President of the United States.

Elections took place on the 8th in New York, Virginia, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska and Maryland. The most important are those of Virginia and New York. The eye of the whole country has been directed to the struggle in Virginia between the Democrats and the colored hords led by Mahone, flanked and supported as the latter has been by Northern Republicans and the officials of the Republican party. The deserter and betrayer of Virginia has been abundantly supplied with money, and will no doubt exert every possible means to carry the State.

The New York election is important as offering a prospect for the Democrats to gain the Legislature which will enable them to correct abuses to which they have been subjected in the arrangement of Congressional districts.

THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY.—The returns from New York and Virginia, though incomplete, indicate the loss of Virginia and the gain of New York to the Democrats. The contest is close in Pennsylvania. The Republicans gain in Maryland and lose in Wisconsin. Democratic gain in New Jersey. They also gain in Connecticut. Mississippi largely Democratic. Nebraska and Kansas Republican by the usual majority.

The New York Tribune's report of North Carolina's exhibit at Atlanta: "In one show case is native gold from Georgia, in nuggets, lumps and bars. In another, gems and marbles of exquisite beauty and that from North Carolina. In a third is an extraordinary collection of the bright tobacco for which that State is famous. On the benches and floor are masses of coal, iron, copper, slate, granite, marble, corundum, asbestos, mica and other valuable minerals. Among the woods is some of the most beautiful hickory, white, hard and fine-grained, that an artisan ever handled."

LEOPARDITE STONE.—There is a quarry of stone near Charlotte called Leopardite from the fact that it is spotted like the leopard. These spots are of a dark iron color, contrasting distinctly with the gray stone of which it is a durable part; and the material of which it is composed runs through the stone in waving lines. When split in the course in which they run it ceases to be Leopardite but becomes a Tigerite, for waving stripes take the place of spots. A pretty specimen of this stone may be seen at this office.

We learn from the Charlotte Observer that Mr. Berryhill, of that city, proposes to cut a block of this stone in the form of the Leopard and send it to the Atlanta Exposition. It will be a curiosity, and a valuable addition to the attractive exhibits already there from this State. But how will Mr. Berryhill prevent the tiger stripes, which seem unavoidable when the stone is cut at an angle with the spots? If the sides of his statue are cut to show the spots, his front and tail are bound to be striped; or vice versa. If it goes out with striped sides and flanks it will look more like a tiger than a leopard, and mar the fitness of the name.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA AT SALISBURY.

This body has met, transacted its business, adjourned, and departed, leaving a sense of loneliness and tender regret in the hearts of our people who were associated with them. In looking back over the meeting, there are several points that are calculated to interest our minds. Chief among these items is the BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

To a large extent the business of a Synod is to review the operations of the past year. The great activities of the Presbyterian Church are ranged in some five or six general departments, each under the direction of a Committee, Agent or Secretary. Chief among these is the Foreign Mission work. This church has in the Foreign Field, the following laborers: In South America five ministers and five assistants; in China five ordained and five unordained laborers; in Greece three ordained and three unordained laborers; in Mexico, two ministers and three ladies; in Indian Territory four ordained and seven unordained laborers; finally one teacher, making in all forty-three missionaries. These missions, in round numbers, cost the church as follows: The China Mission \$12,000, South American Mission \$19,000, the Greek Mission \$10,000, the Mexican Mission \$6,000, the Indian Mission \$6,000, the Italian Mission \$800, making a total of about \$55,000, as the annual expenditure of the Southern Presbyterian church for Foreign Missions. This subject was presented to Synod by Rev. R. Z. Jordan, the Agent, and an address on China delivered by the Rev. H. C. DuBose, of China. The causes of Education, Publication and Colportage, of Home Missions and Sabbath Schools were also presented and ably discussed. But that which elicited the most animated discussion was the Evangelistic work in the Synod. It appears that about twenty-nine counties in the State have no Presbyterian church in them, and fifty-three counties have wide areas of destitution. It is the desire and aim of the Synod to plant a Presbyterian church in every destitute field in the State. To help on this work the Synod elected two Evangelists, Rev. D. E. Jordan, and Rev. W. E. McIlwaine, to labor in these destitute regions. A visitor to the Synod, who was competent to judge, declared the discussion to be the ablest that he had heard upon the subject. Prominent among the speakers were Rev. Messrs. Penick, Primrose, Saml. M. Smith, Cook, Jordan, Currie, McKinnon, Martin.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE BODY. The Synod was made up largely of men in the prime of life, a rather good-looking, healthy and good tempered set of men. Their high Calvinistic views were not to be debated most earnestly without one word or look of ill-nature. There were no great leaders to overawe the Synod, and the young men were heard with equal attention as the older. In fact the older members seemed to be very reticent, rarely speaking at all.

THE PREACHING. Both in the Presbyterian and the other churches was very good. The preachers generally used their manuscripts, but were not confined closely to them. The use of manuscript gave precision and elegance to their sentences, but no doubt most of the discourses would have been more effective if they had been delivered "without book." Their readiness in debate, and their concise and luminous expositions in theology, are their great merits, and the principles of church government, uttered by them generally, revealed the fact that every one of them could speak well without paper. It may well be questioned whether the increase of force and popularity to be gained by extempore preaching would not outweigh the loss in literary elegance.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SYNOD AS GUESTS. It is a good while—eighteen years,—since our citizens entertained a Presbyterian Synod. They had almost forgotten how the ministers and elders conducted themselves, but the general testimony is that they were pleasant, companionable men, contented with their homes and accommodations. Each one seemed to think he had the best place. One writes back that he is disposed to claim kin with his amiable hostess, and hopes that each of the others was as well entertained as he. The last meeting of the Synod is generally said to be the best but this one is pretty unanimously agreed to have been the very best Synod that ever met in North Carolina. At parting the Synod did not give the usual vote of thanks for their entertainment, but an unusual resolution of thanks was voted.

VISITORS FROM ABROAD. A number of distinguished visitors from abroad were here. Among them was Dr. Peck, of Union Seminary. As a learned divine, a devout, earnest, humble christian, and a successful instructor in theology, he ranks among the first in the church. The contents of his good and earnest Dr. Hazen, Secretary of Publication was here, and won many friends and good wishes. Dr. Richardson, Secretary of Education looked in for a day or two, and awakened interest in his cause. Rev. Mr. DuBose, Missionary to China, made an able address, and won golden opinions here. Taking it all in all, the present meeting seems to have met the most sanguine expectations of all concerned.

COTTON CULTURE.—The census returns show the rather remarkable fact that Missouri yields the highest percentage per acre of cotton. And the fact has been demonstrated that the plant may be successfully cultivated in sections hitherto considered too far north for its maturity. The area of cotton growing is extending. It has been profitably raised in Pennsylvania; and it is said Kansas will next year pitch large crops, encouraged by former successes.

The Confederate bonds excitement was a pure speculation gotten up by men for the purpose of making money change hands. There is no value in the bonds except in the paper on which they are printed. And yet sharpers—Jews, it is said—bought them up at \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand and sold them out at \$8 per thousand. Having made a fortune by the trick there is now no demand for bonds.

It is somewhat remarkable that Missouri, according to the last census, shows a higher percentage per acre on the culture of cotton, than any other Southern State, being 63 per cent. Louisiana comes next with 60, Arkansas next with 58.

The Colored Fair.

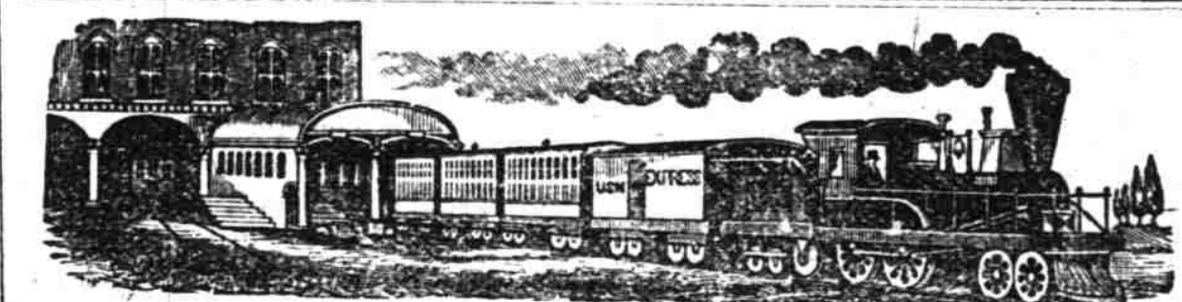
The State Fair of the colored people of North Carolina was a grand success; strange as it may seem, the colored people of North Carolina have exhibited a spirit and energy highly creditable both to themselves and the State. Governor Vance attended the Fair and made a speech of which the Raleigh News gives the following report:

"Senator Vance was pleasantly introduced by the colored master of ceremonies as a man who had won in the highest degree the regard and respect of the colored people of North Carolina, and as one whom they delight to honor. The Senator then began a speech of an hour's length, which, from the beginning to the end, was full of admirable things, good, cheering, commendatory words for the colored people. It was an earnest, intensely practical talk, with just enough of wit and humor to give it zest.

Senator Vance said: 'The world moves.' If any one had told him ten years ago that he would to-day be here addressing the third annual fair of the colored people he would have been astounded. The exhibition you make does your race credit and does the State credit. The people of other States cannot realize its extent, its merit, its importance. Sixteen years ago you were slaves, set free by violence, after a long civil war, with no land, no houses, no property of any kind, and now, wonderful to relate, you are contending with your late masters for the prizes of peace, while one of your late masters addresses you and others sit with you and wish you God-speed in your work of progress and advancement, moral, social and industrial. It does our common humanity credit, a credit that the future will not fail to give. No man can deny that you have had a hard time of it. But yesterday a race of slaves, ignorant and uneducated, you were set free in a manner calculated to inflame hatred. Yet notwithstanding all these things, peace reigns and good feeling between the races increases, day by day, month by month, season by season. No man will deny that you were unfit for the duties of freedom; that you lacked that foresight and manly self-dependence that was needed to make you self-sustaining. And yet, while these were all against you, you have had such good as rarely falls to the lot of any people. Your lot has been cast in pleasant places—in the genial and fertile soil of good old North Carolina—among a people with whom you were raised and to whom you were bound by a thousand ties. Yes, your lot is cast in a State which has no equal in the plenitude of its old-fashioned freedom; handed down by the ancestry of the white race, but in which you are free and full participants. To-day you are precisely upon the same footing as the white people in all the matters of law and public education.

The speaker then said he had never asked colored men for their votes, but that when he became governor he at once made it a duty and a pleasure to see that the negroes of North Carolina had exact and equal justice before the law, with full participation in the privileges of the public schools. In this benefiting the colored people he declared that he had benefited himself and the State. Then the speaker went on to speak of the vast responsibilities resting upon the colored race, responsibilities which grew greater day by day as ignorance gave place to intelligence. The duties of citizenship so varied and so important, are onerous, but can not be lightly escaped. So far, the speaker declared, he had no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made by the colored race in North Carolina since the war, for in all respects it had been equal to that made by the white race. If you accumulated much property, and if you continue to progress will be a wealthy people.

Senator Vance advised his auditors not to lay too much stress on education, but to learn how to work. He urged a careful compliance with contracts, saying



Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Memoranda of Arrangement of Round-Trip Rates, Tickets, Routes of Transportation, and Advantages offered for the formation of Parties of Visitors To the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE SYSTEM.

Table with columns for Period of Validity, Rates of Tickets, and other details for the Richmond and Danville System.

For movement of all parties on contract rates in groups A, B, C and D, will be only via Charlotte and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway Division, and Tickets will read accordingly.

NEW GOODS! FOR FALL AND WINTER. COMPLETE.

We will take pleasure in showing them to all who will favor us with a call. BEFORE BUYING SEE OUR DRESS GOODS, LADIES' ULSTERS, DOLMANS, WALKING JACKETS, HOSIERY, NECK WEAR, CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, & C., AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED. JONES, McCUBBINS & CO. KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN.

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Which are Handsome and Complete in all the Departments. DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, SHOES AND BOOTS THAT WE WARRANT. CLOTHING, SHIRTS AND HATS VERY CHEAP. Flour, Meats, Sugars, TEAS, SYRUPS, POTATOES. 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.

NOTICE!

Owing to infirm health and the absolute necessity existing to lead a life free from exposure and fatigue as possible, I will hereafter confine my practice to the office, town and its immediate vicinity. I shall be compelled to decline all calls to the country, unless the visit can be made by railway.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Burton C. Adams, deceased, will offer for sale at his late residence in Salisbury, N. C., on Saturday, the 19th of Nov. 1881, a quantity of Household Furniture and many other articles of personal property.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

Having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed of Elizabeth Lowery, dec'd I will sell at public sale on Monday 12th December 1881, all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, one two-horse carriage, one mule and some other farm tools.

North Carolina, Superior Court, Davidson County, October 25, 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.

Notice to R. R. Contractors!

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Company in Salisbury, N. C., until 12 M., November 16, 1881, for the graduation and masonry on a part of the Downtown line, Western North Carolina Railroad, west of Pigeon River.

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