

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by note or account, would confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

CLUBS.—We will club the Press and the Carolina Farmer, published in Wilmington, for \$2 75 a year; or \$1 50 for six months.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the Press Office.

STATE TICKET.

Democratic Judicial Nominations.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM N. H. SMITH, of Wake.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES SUPREME COURT. THOMAS S. ASHE, of Anson.

JOHN H. DILLARD, of Guilford.

FOR JUDGE, SEVENTH DISTRICT. JESSE F. GRAVES, of Surry.

FOR JUDGE, EIGHTH DISTRICT. ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR JUDGE, NINTH DISTRICT. JAMES C. L. GUDGER, of Haywood.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1ST.

District Judicial Nominations.

FOR SOLICITOR, THIRD DISTRICT. SWIFT GALLOWAY, of Greene.

FOR SOLICITOR, FOURTH DISTRICT. JAMES D. McIVER, of Moore.

FOR SOLICITOR, FIFTH DISTRICT. FRED. N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

FOR SOLICITOR, SIXTH DISTRICT. W. J. MONTGOMERY, of Cabarrus.

FOR SOLICITOR, SEVENTH DISTRICT. JOSEPH DOBSON, of Surry.

FOR SOLICITOR, EIGHTH DISTRICT. J. S. ADAMS, of Mitchell.

FOR SOLICITOR, NINTH DISTRICT. GARLAND S. FERGUSON, of Haywood.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR THE SENATE. DR. WM. A. LASH, of Stokes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THOMAS J. VALENTINE.

SHERIFF. JOHN G. HILL.

REGISTER OF DEEDS. D. P. MAST.

COUNTY TREASURER. CHARLES J. OGBURN.

COUNTY SURVEYOR. M. H. MORRIS.

CONORER. HENRY A. HOLDER.

The above ticket is well worthy of the support of all the citizens of the county.

The candidates are men well known to the people, and should receive the undivided support of the Conservative-Democratic party.

Below we publish the appointments of the candidates:

COUNTY CANVASS.—The candidates for the Legislature and County offices will speak at the following times and places:

Widow Gilman's, Thurs. July 18th.

John Robinson's, Friday, July 19th.

Kernersville, Saturday, July 20th.

Crim's X Roads, Monday, July 22d.

W. H. Hazlip's, Tuesday, July 23d.

Bitting's Store, Wednesday, July 24th.

Old Richmond, Thursday, July 25th.

Vienna, Friday, July 26th.

Old town, Saturday, July 27th.

Lewisville, Monday, July 29th.

Ben. Hampton's, Tuesday, July 30th.

Winston, Wednesday, July 31st.

All citizens are invited to attend.

Yellow Fever is in New York,—there being some eight cases in the quarantine hospital, brought from Havana.

Daniel R. Goodloe, of Warrenton, has been appointed supervisor of United States Revenue for North Carolina.

Mrs. Martha Wangh, of Ashe county, says her bean vines were frozen and the business end killed on the night of the 22nd of June ult.

We have received from the Department of Agriculture the monthly crop report for June, notice of which will be given next week.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad Company met at Hillsboro, on the 11th.

The old Board of Directors on part of the State were announced—Col. Thomas M. Holt, H. W. Fries, M. L. Holmes and Dr. R. B. Haywood, were elected Directors on part of the private stockholders.

A THIRD PARTY.—Gentlemen of the Democratic party have called to enquire what use there is in a third party, when the candidates on the Democratic ticket are all in favor of as many greenbacks as they can honestly get, are opposed to heavy taxes, and all manner of fraud and corruption in the Revenue department or elsewhere.

Democrats would do well to stick to the regular ticket, give their united support to the nominees of regular conventions, (where no undue haste influenced their call,) as dividing to conquer is rather a novel idea! In order that our readers may know what others think of the present National and Independent movements, we clip the following from the Greensboro Patriot:

DIVIDE AND CONQUER.—This is the policy adopted by the wirepullers of the Radical party in actions where their weakness prevents them from making an open contest. It is an old game and singular that it should deceive anybody. But people, very well-meaning people too, will sometimes fall into the trap. We don't think we ever heard of as many "independent" candidates talked in this State as at the present time.—They are not confined to either party, the difference being, however, that the Republican independents are playing the parts assigned them, and are running in pursuance to the plans of their managers, while the Democratic independents are going to it "going it alone" and in opposition to the wishes of their own party and the earnest remonstrances of some of their best friends.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the radical party in this State is a defunct institution, and that consequently there is not much danger in their little family squabbles amongst ourselves. But there is danger; more than unreflecting people think there is, and they will discover it before long if this diaphragm to party organization continues. With a united Conservative party, republicanism is practically dead, but with wrangling Conservative parties it will prove an astonishingly lively corpse. The wounded opossum plays dead to deceive its enemies and the Radical party is good in the 'possum line.

A Herald Columbus (O.) special says that Senator Thurman stated that the Democratic party was never in a better condition for a contest this fall. Their record in Congress had been excellent. They had done much work, and of that character which must be acceptable to the people. They had strengthened their claims upon the people's support by their passage of the silver bill, and by stopping the contraction of greenbacks, which was in effect the same as the repeal of the resumption act, and decreased the expenses of the government. He was satisfied that the Potter investigation would do the Democratic party a great deal of good, as long as Hayes' title is not assailed.

THE AMERICAN FARMER for July has been received. It has some well considered articles on fertilizers, and on the cultivation of wheat and tobacco and the assorting of the latter; and also valuable contributions on the dairy, live stock, poultry, grapes and garden products. There are also some valuable domestic recipes and paragraphs on home affairs. Price of the Farmer \$1 50 a year; or five copies for \$5. Address Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore.

Foreign News.

Russia has retreated on all points from the haughty attitude she had assumed after the treaty of San Stefano, whereas for England the present Congress may be considered a success not less important than the Crimean campaign, as it has been achieved without the slightest expense of life or money. What are, indeed, the ultimate results of a war which has cost Russia hundreds of thousands of lives and nearly all her financial resources? For the losses of that war Russia receives no compensation worth speaking of. The plan of a money indemnity seems to be entirely abandoned, and as to Kars and Batoum, the cession of these places loses nearly all its importance for Russia in consequence of the retention of Bajazid by the Turks and of the condition imposed on Russia to dismantle the fortifications of Batoum and not to use the harbor of that town as a military port. The cession of Cyprus to England is a threat against Russia and involves a humiliation which might seem hard after a defeat, but which must be unbearable for the nation's pride after a victory. Even the direct and disinterested purpose of the war, put forward by the Russian Government—namely, the entire independence of the Slavonic Christians—can scarcely be considered to be secured by the decisions of the Congress. For if a relative independence, under the rule of a Roumanian Prince, is awarded to Northern Bulgaria, the Slavonians of Roumelia will still remain as heretofore under the direct dominion of Turkey and subjected to all the blessings of Turkish "reforms." In view of this miserable result of a hard struggle we cannot wonder that a great and just indignation prevails among the Russian people, which feels that it is not responsible for the humiliation it now undergoes.—New York World, Dem.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15th.—Gen. Miles whipped the Indians at Umatilla reservation with 300 infantry against 500 well mounted savages. The fight continued from 8 a. m. till noon, when the Indians attempted charge. Miles' lines, but were repulsed, being unable to stem the fire from the bowitzer. Indian loss 15 killed. Miles' casualties were only two wounded. The charge of the Indians was desperate.

Extensive frauds have been discovered at Fort Thompson and Crow Creek (Dakota) Agency. Fraudulent papers abound. The military seized the safes at the Forts, and heded the discovery.

The railroad companies of the United States have in use 5,600,000 car wheels. Those on fast passenger trains are renewed every ten months; but freight cars use the same wheels sometimes ten years. The average life of a wheel is 50,000 miles, and at that rate it takes 700,000 a year, at a cost, less the old wheels, of \$6,000,000.

SUN STROKES.—QUINCY, ILL., July 15.—Seven sunstrokes yesterday; five fatal.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—There is no abatement in intensity of heat. The mercury is at 98 and very often 102 degrees in the business streets. Every one not compelled to be out keeps in doors. Thirty sunstrokes or prostration from heat reported to-day, and nine deaths from these causes.

During the six months of 1878, ending June 30, there were 48 failures in North Carolina aggregating \$469,400.—During corresponding months of 1877 there were 65 failures amounting to \$411,054. So while the number decreases the amount increases. The total increase of amount for the United States is over \$81,000,000. This, mind you, is only for six months.

The Portsmouth Times pays a high tribute to Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, and declares that he is "one of the ablest and most distinguished representatives in the United States Senate." The Times says it would "seriously regret to see our neighbor State force him to give up his position even to advance the dashing Zeb Vance."

APPLETON'S JOURNAL for August leads off with an illustrated article descriptive of artificial flower-making in New York, entitled "Flora in a Garret," which comes timely at this season as a good contrast to Flora when at her best in the woods, in the meadows, and in the gardens. The article is delightfully written by Mr. William H. Rideing, and effectively illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. A short story, that is almost long enough to be called a novelette, bearing the title of "Up in the Blue Ridge," is from the pen of Constance Fenimore Woolson—who is, beyond dispute, one of the best story-writers we have. "Up in the Blue Ridge" unites stirring adventure with some excellent character-drawing. It is one of the series of American novelettes that this magazine is now making a feature of. The second installment of "A Bit of Nature," by Albert Rhodes, is given; this is also an American story, the completion of which will follow next month. It is a story out of the conventional rut—notably fresh, and of the soil. The Rev. Mr. Walden gives the first portion of a paper entitled "Voices of Westminster Abbey," which is a fresh and most interesting paper on a subject that never grows old. Miss Fenimore Cooper appears with the second of her "Otsego Leaves." Julian Hawthorne continues his London sketches; there is an essay on "Genius and Labor," by Junius Henri Browne; Poems by Dr. English and Edgar Fawcett; and still other good things.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—"Along the Danube," by Edward King, is the opening paper of Lippincott's Magazine for August, and both text and illustrations are spirited and lively. Edward H. Knight, one of our commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and a member of the jury on machinery, gives an illustrated paper on the Buildings and Grounds, with suggestive comparisons between Paris and Philadelphia. A much livelier article, and one better suited to the present temperature, is "A Welsh Watering-Place," by Wirt Sikes; but the gem of the number is "The British Soldier," by Henry James, Jr., in which the exquisite irony and delicate powers of the writer are employed on a most attractive theme. "Sambo: a Man and a Brother," by S. A. Shields, contains some pictures of negro character from personal observation which cannot fail to be read with interest. Mrs. Hooper sketches the career of the Empress Eugenie with much animation and causticity; and Mrs. Howland gives an account of a new system of Musical Notation. There is a striking story in the number entitled "A Saxon God," and the new serial, "Through Winding Ways," shows a careful study of life with a generality of tone that is especially charming. There are other good things in the number, which is almost wholly of a light character, suitable for the month.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.—The reduction of the public debt for the fiscal year just ended was \$24,000,000, against \$37,000,000 for the preceding year. The reduction was larger in that year mainly in consequence of covering into the Treasury of \$10,000,000, balance of the Geneva award—fund.—During the last year the bonded debt was increased nearly \$83,000,000, and the amount paid out for interests is greater by \$9,000,000 than was paid for the preceding fiscal year. During the same time the debt bearing no interest has decreased nearly \$21,000,000. The increase in the bonded debt was caused by the sale of bonds for resumption purposes, the proceeds of which sales are now in the Treasury. The total coin balance is now \$197,415,133. From this sum must be deducted about \$46,000,000 for coin certificates and nearly \$10,000,000 held to redeem outstanding call bonds and other outstanding liabilities, leaving the actual coin now in the Treasury, \$141,946,383. On July 1, 1877, the actual coin balance was \$50,127,619. The reduction in the legal tender circulation during the year was over \$13,900,000 and in fractional currency nearly \$4,000,000. The national bank circulation has increased \$10,000,000, the outstanding amount now authorized being over \$314,000,000. The total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year were as follows: Customs, \$129,897,344; internal revenue, \$110,200,556; miscellaneous, \$17,908,518; total, \$258,006,818. Compared with the preceding fiscal year the receipts show a falling off of \$10,998,760, of which decrease over \$800,000,000 were in internal revenue. The total expenditures for the year, exclusive of interest on the public debt were \$135,620,617, which is nearly \$6,000,000 less than the ordinary expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. The amount paid for interest on the debt during the year just closed was about \$100,000,000.

NATIONAL PARTY.

The first Convention of the National Party of Forsyth and Stokes Counties was held in Winston, July 16th, 1878. It was called to order at 11 o'clock, P. M., by Martin Grogan, Esq. Henry Hart, Esq., was called to the Chair, and N. S. Cook and J. D. Paylor, appointed Secretaries.

Dr. Samuel Martin was called on to explain the object of the Convention. On motion, it was ordered that all the townships that were represented report to the Secretaries. Twelve townships reported from Forsyth and one from Stokes. They were then requested to retire and make nominations to the Senate and House of Representatives. In a short time they reported Martin Grogan as the unanimous choice for the Senate and Wm. B. Stype for the House of Representatives.

These gentlemen were notified of their nomination and both accepted, making interesting and earnest addresses in advocacy of the principles of the National Party. The following platform of principles was then read and unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, throughout our entire State and Nation, the value of real estate is greatly appreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, un-paralleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime and suffering; AND WHEREAS, this state of things is being brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money-lenders, bankers and bondholders; AND WHEREAS, neither the Republican nor Democratic parties have, by their course, shown a sufficient devotion to the interests of the suffering people by the introduction of any bill or resolution for their relief by equalizing taxation, giving the people an adequate supply of legal tender currency, or in any other manner so to legislate as to meet the pressing wants of the laboring classes; AND WHEREAS, the limiting the legal tender quality of Greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the excepting of bonds from taxation the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payment, and the prodigal waste of the public lands have been crimes against the people; and, as far as possible, the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation. Therefore we assemble in Convention and make a declaration of our principles as follows:

This "National Party" is known as the "National Party"; and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure the election of such men only as are willing to endeavor to carry out these principles. Resolved, 1st. That we demand the repeal of the Specie Resumption Act, and the issue of absolute Money in Greenbacks equal to gold and silver; That we demand that all bonds now subject to redemption be immediately redeemed in absolute money equivalent to coin; reduction of all National, State and Municipal salaries, and the repeal of the law exempting United States Bonds from taxation.

Resolved 2nd. That the Internal Revenue system, as now enforced, is ruinous to the industrial pursuits of our section of the country, complicated and expensive in its execution, affording places for thousands of officers and employees with large salaries which absorb the bulk of the taxes collected, while the various complications and expenses of its regulations exclude the manufacturer of limited means, while the rich monopolize the whole manufacturing interests of the country.

Resolved 3rd. That we earnestly deprecate the manner in which officers in the Internal Revenue service commit deceptions, assaults and other crimes, in the pretended discharge of their duties under the revenue laws, which are in direct violation of the laws of our State, and are protected from just punishment by the interference of the Federal Courts.

Resolved 4th. That the perpetuation of a free Government depends upon the education of the people, and as the public lands are the common property of the whole people, instead of being sold to speculators and donated to railroads and other corporations, they should be appropriated to educational purposes and donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

Resolved 5th. That we denounce all "strikes," mobs and other violence calculated to interfere with the administration of the Government, the execution of the laws and the legitimate rights of all persons and corporate bodies; and we ask all good people to assist us fairly to redress all grievances through the medium of the ballot-box.

Resolved 6th. That we believe the ballot-box should be free and untrammelled, uninfluenced by either force or fraud, and that we denounce all attempts to carry elections, State or National, by outlays of money, as dangerous and contrary to the free exercise of the elective franchise which should characterize all free governments.

During the thunder storm at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Saturday afternoon, one of the cottages on Virginia row was struck by lightning, completely demolishing one end of it. The injured end was occupied by Colonel Semmes, of New Orleans, who escaped unhurt. A young man, who was sitting in the building at the time, was drinking water from a pitcher. Much to his surprise he was left with the handle of the pitcher in his hand, the lightning cutting the body of the pitcher from him.

After the last inst., the compensation of postmasters of the 4th class is based upon the value of stamps canceled at their offices, instead of as before, the amount sold. These will then receive as compensation 60 per cent. upon the first one hundred dollars worth of stamps canceled in each quarter, 50 per cent. on the next \$200, and 40 per cent. upon all over \$500.

PRESENTIENISM.—During the past year there were organized through the instrumentality of the missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, 132 churches and 322 Sabbath schools, giving a total of 1,612 churches connected with the missionary work of that Church, embracing 124,921 children. The United Presbyterian Church report for the year ending May 1, 56 presbyteries, 647 ministers, 792 congregations, 78,648 members, and 709 Sunday schools, with 66,215 officers and scholars; total contributions were \$782,666. The contributions by the Sabbath schools were \$23,210.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Thus fortified, you will not be attacked by sickness. Dr. J. C. Ayer, who died in Massachusetts last Wednesday evening week, left an estate worth from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. It was all the result of advertising. His medicines may have been very good, but he would have starved to death if he hadn't advertised them.

The aggregate of appropriations made by the last Congress is \$157,213,933.77, as follows: Military Academy, \$282,808; Fortifications, \$275,000; Navy and Diplomatic, \$1,076,133; Civil, \$151,603,707; Post Office, \$33,536,373; Pension, \$29,371,574; Indian, \$4,721,275.50; Army, \$25,383,186.01; Legislative, Executive and Judicial, \$15,428,881.30; Sundry Civil, \$24,750,100.56; River and Harbor, \$8,307,000.

TRADE IN MOCKING BIRDS.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: Full grown mocking birds sell for a high price in the large Northern cities. Bird hunters come out to Georgia from the North every spring, and carry back with them large numbers of the fledglings, which are taken from their nests. If a stop is put to this wholesale plundering of mocking birds' nests, the charming notes of this pride of the Southern woods will soon cease to be heard, and the wonderful songster will pass away entirely.

During a recent thunder storm in Pennsylvania, a picnic party took refuge under a tree which blew down, killing ten and wounding fifteen of the party. It is a sad sight to see an intoxicated person on the street. How much more so it is to see a dull and sickly Baby, rendered so by the use of dangerous opiates? Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup contains nothing injurious and may be given to the most delicate Baby. Price 25 cents. WHIPPING POSTS IN VIRGINIA.—Virginia's criminal code became operative on the 1st of July. Under it one or more whipping posts will be established in each city and county within the Commonwealth. In future there will be no imprisonment for petty larceny, except for second offences, and where, in the judgment of the justice or judge, the condition of a female offender may render stripes inadvisable. The Legislature determined on this change at the last session, in view of the crowded condition of the prisons, the cost of maintaining convicts, and the impoverishment of the Commonwealth's financial resources. The right of appeal from the judgment of a justice to trial by jury is of course reserved.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Persons in positions to know estimate the amount of counterfeit coin now in circulation in this country at fully \$2,000,000, much the greater part of which is spurious silver. The amount of counterfeit coin increases steadily, the increase having been greater, it is said, within the last four years than during any previous period of the same length, in consequence of the prevailing dullness of trade, which always stimulates rascality of every kind. Men generally have a prejudice against the use of counterfeit coin in exchange in favor of living; and, when they cannot live honestly, they will live dishonestly. Persons who have never offended the law up to the Autumn of 1873, have doubtless done so since in various ways, because they could not get employment. Counterfeiting has suggested to them other crimes; crime depends for its diffusion and enormity upon commercial activity, upon the proper adjustment of labor's supply and demand. Times like these show how closely connected morals are with material causes; that the average man is not inclined to evil so long as he is wholesomely occupied.—Bal. Observer.

War's Horrors.—Narrative of Bulgarian atrocities.

LONDON, July 10.—A Constantinople despatch to the Times says: Mr. Fawcett has returned from Sagos, and reports the intense sufferings which exist among the population South of the Rhodope Mountains. He enumerates horrors perpetrated by the Bulgarians and Cossacs, and sometimes by regular Russian soldiers, whose designs seem to be the extermination or utter dispersion of Mussulmans and Christians favorable to them. In Demoda district fifty-three villages have been plundered and burnt by Russian and Bulgarian troops. Within the last two months twenty-three villages have been equally laid waste and burnt in the district of Hasikier, and in Philippopolis district twelve villages

have been burnt. In numerous villages there has been wanton destruction, attended by deeds of unheard of barbarity. Cases of men and women deliberately burnt alive have been frequent. Violation of young girls has also been very frequent. Nothing more horrible than the particulars of this report can be imagined. Its veracity rests on the official authority of one of the most respected of Her Majesty's servants, and of men employed by him, upon his conviction of their perfect trustworthiness.

Fawcett intends to lay his report before the English, Austrian and French ambassadors, with a view to sending out a commission of inquiry to the spot, to endeavor to put an end to these excesses.

Taxation—Its Inequalities.

More than once we have shown the unequal taxation under the Internal Revenue Laws. The Washington Post has access to the items in the report for the fiscal year just ended, and says: "We gather that the whole amount of tax collected as Internal Revenue was \$115,417,748.33, of which sum the State of Illinois, with a property valuation, according to the census of 1870, of \$2,121,680,579, paid \$25,882,960.71, while the State of New York, with a property valuation of \$8,500,841,894 paid only \$14,655,081.80; the State of Ohio, with \$2,355,430,300, paid \$11,610,446.09, while Pennsylvania, with \$3,808,340,112, paid only \$5,981,273.46; the state of Kentucky, with \$604,318,552, paid \$7,648,612.13, while the State of Massachusetts, with \$2,152,148,741, paid only \$2,750,652.61, thus showing that Kentucky, with one-third the wealth of Massachusetts, paid nearly three times as much tax; the State of Virginia, with \$409,588,233, paid \$7,313,021.13, while the States of Maine and Rhode Island combined, with \$645,121,317, paid only \$314,826.48, or less than one-twelfth in the proportion paid by Virginia; the State of North Carolina, with \$260,757,245, paid \$1,679,555.69, while Vermont, with \$235,449,353, paid only \$48,097.15.

Counterfeit Coins.

Reports received from the secret service agents in all parts of the country indicate that the business of counterfeiting silver coins is a large and rapidly increasing one. The spurious issues include the new silver dollar, half and quarters; those of the large denominations being more numerous. At the secret headquarters of the treasury department hundreds of sacks of these counterfeit pieces in different parts of the country, have already accumulated, and fresh additions to the stock are daily received. An analysis of the counterfeit coins shows that they are composed of black tin, antimony and glass, cast in moulds of lead or plaster of Paris. Among a new lot of coins just received, some were found which in appearance and by ordinary acid tests could not be distinguished from genuine coin. A careful examination led to the discovery that they were manufactured by the electro-plating process, a sufficient coating of silver being placed upon the surface to make it resist the acid. The coin has the appearance and the ring of the genuine and can only be detected by weight. The cost of manufacturing these spurious coins is about 40 per cent. of the current value of the genuine. The centers from which the counterfeit currency is chiefly circulated are Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Vincennes and Louisville. It was said at the Treasury Department that an expert with a capital of \$5 could set himself up in the business of counterfeiting silver coin.

THE MARKETS.

BAKON AND LARD:		
Western Sides	7 to 7 1/2	
Country	7 1/2 to 8	
Shoulders	8 to 10	
Hams	8 to 10	
Lard	10 to 11	
GRAIN:		
Corn	50 to 60	
Wheat	80 90 to 1 10	
Oats	35 to 40	
Four super (100 lbs) 2 25 to 2 50		
" family "	2 50 to 2 75	
Meal	" 1 25 to 2 00	
Chops	" 1 00 to 1 00	
Rice, Carolina	10 to 12	
Flax Seed per bush.	0 00 to 0 90	
Potatoes, Irish	60 to 90	
Pears	45 to 65	
PRODUCE		
Eggs	00 to 10	
Butter	10 to 16	
Feathers	4 to 50	
Beeswax	0 to 23	
Hay	35 to 40	
Dried Cherries, 124 cents per pound.		
" Blackberries, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.		
WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.		
Leaf, Dark	\$1 50 to \$3 00	
Red	2 50 to 5 00	
Bright Leaf, Common	3 50 to 4 50	
" Good	5 00 to 6 00	
" Fine	9 00 to 10 00	
Red Leaf Common	3 00 to 4 50	
" Good	6 00 to 7 50	
" Fine	8 00 to 12 00	
Dark Wrappers	10 00 to 15 00	
Bright Wrappers, Common	14 00 to 18 00	
Medium	18 00 to 22 00	
" Fine	27 00 to 45 00	
" Fancy	50 00 to 75 00	
Mahogany Wrappers	22 50 to 3 00	
According to quality.		

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