DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY ..... JANUARY, 28, 1879.

JOHN B HUSSEY, - Editor.

HUSSEY & JORDAN, Proprietors.

Publisher's Notice.

The undersigned have to-day leased from the Raleigh News Publishing Company for a term of years the outfit and good will of this paper.

In a short while they will give the paper a new dress. Their expectation is sanguine that its editorial and local management will soon command an encouragement, prompting increased and continued expenditure of time, money and capacity. The paper is on a good foundation financially and by virtue of a large and growing circulation affords to advertisers an opportunity to bring their wares and wishes to the notice of the best and most solvent of the State's population.

JNO. B. HUSSEY,
GEO. C. JORDAN

Announcement.

A brief introduction of the new management of the NEWS is deemed quite sufficient:

The enterprise of the NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY has supplied the popular demand in North Carolina for a cheap daily newspaper. The daily NEWS at $5 per annum, and the weekly at $1 per annum are the cheapest newspapers now, or ever before published in the State. This much accomplished, the chief aim of the new management will be to develop the NEWS into a fully equipped newspaper.

To make a newspaper fully abreast with the most progressive journalism will command the unremitting efforts of both editor and proprietors.

The NEWS will advocate a broad State policy of internal improvements. It will know no east, no west, no center, but North Carolina. With the same earnestness and zeal it will advocate the river, canal and railroad interests of every section of the State.

The development of local and general commercial interests will be a feature in the future conduct of the paper.

In its criticism of men and measures the NEWS will be impartial, truthful, earnest, fearless.

The NEWS is no longer the official organ of the Democratic party in North Carolina, but it is, and shall ever be, the fearless tribune of the people and the uncompromising advocate of Democratic principles.

Reducing the Rate of Taxation.

THE total valuation of real and personal property in the State subject to taxation for the year 1877, foots up $146,370,493.00 according to Auditor Love. The gross amount of State taxes is $506,597.37 or about one-third of one per cent on the property. But in the opinion of the best judges the State is worth in cash double the amount stated by the assessors, so if this be true we are really being taxed one sixth of one per cent, which is a cheap price for good government and this we confessedly enjoy. If the Legislature will address itself to the task of perfecting a better system of assessing property the present rate of 38 cents on the $100 can be reduced without crippling the Administration in its Internal Improvement and Public Education policy. With great hesitation we suggest that the assessors be selected by Senatorial Districts or at least by counties, instead of by townships as now.

This step or some similar one would result in securing a Board removed in a measure from undue local influence, while it would not follow that such a Board would lack a general accuracy of judgment regarding the values they were called to pass upon.

Massachusetts can safely rely on the Select Men system. In our opinion the North Carolina of 1879 can not.

Elevate the importance and dignity of the assessors. We can then for the first time definitely know what the State is capable of bearing in the way of public burdens.

The payment of our public debt can now be hardly discussed with the intelligence that the subject should command. By all means let us "take stock," before admitting that we are ready to go into bankruptcy. The people expect reform but the pruning knife must be in the hands of those who know the relation of debts to assetts.

The Work and Pay of Geologists.

To the intelligent comprehension of any subject it is necessary to hear both sides. It is justice, besides. Pending the proposition to abolish the office of State Geologist, it may be interesting to note the progress of geological work in other States and countries and the cost of such work.

Ohio has just spent $100,000 on a second survey, employing a corps of ten geologists and chemists, and is now finishing the publication of the results at a cost of $200,000. Pennsylvania has spent $350,000 in the last six years, employing 20 geologists and chemists and naturalists. With an additional estimated cost of $400,000. A previous survey cost the State $100,000 for the publication of the reports. These States are mentioned as examples.

In Great Britain one half million has recently been spent in the investigation of a question in regard to the extent and condition and prosperity of mining a single mineral. Uncivilized Japan spends millions yearly in the development of her geological wealth. In regard to the pay for its geological survey North Carolina gets off as lightly as any of her sister Commonwealths. The salary paid our State Geologist is $2500—the old salary paid before the war. He is allowed $1500 as a working fund, out of which traveling expenses, chemists, mineralogists, engineers and helps of all sorts are paid. For the museum and labratory $1000 is allowed. Prof. Emmons, in addition to this salary, was allowed to retain his professorship at William College. Ohio pays her Geologists $9000 Kentucky pays over $7000.

The average in the United States is about $4000.

As late as 1874 Georgia established the office of State Geologist and provided for "a mineralogical, geological and physical survey" of the State. In her first report to the Legislature, January 1875, the Geologist stated that it would require ten years to complete the survey.

The law required the survey to be carried on in three sections, known as north, middle and south Georgia, simultaneously beginning at the eastern or western border of the State, and taking each tier of counties in succession.

The last report of the Geologist to the Governor, and submitted by the latter to the Legislature at its late session, showed that ten counties in northwest Georgia had been surveyed and complete and accurate maps of these counties had been made, with a complete cross section from the Alabama line to the Cohutta mountain, on the western lines of Pickens county.

In middle Georgia, eighteen counties, and in southwestern Georgia twenty two counties had been surveyed.

Besides this regularly progressing work, a special examination was made of the blue ridge counties, with reference to locating the gold territory, for the purpose of traceing out the marl beds which had been found in Houston, Clay, Chattahoochee and other counties in the southwest. Still another special work was a thorough survey of the Okefenokee swamp.

About seventy-five marls have been analyzed in the laboratory of the State University.

About 600 streams have been carefully measured, and the water powers, raging from 1 horse power to 35,000 horse-power, determined.

A collection of 10,000 specimens of ores, minerals and buildings stones has been made, and about 75 specimens of woods, out of 225 known in the State, have been arranged in the capitol building. The list of minerals embraces gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, manganese, baryte, that of rocks includes soapstone, limestone, sandstone, granite. The precious stones include amethyst, opal, garnet beryle, ruby, sapphire and diamond. All these are so arranged by counties, and labeled with the name of the owner, number of the lot of land, section and township, that persons from the north and west and from Europe can readily find any material in which they may wish to invest their capital. There are such visitors daily, says the Savannah News, to the rooms of the survey, and hundreds of letters have been received from others to whom these visitors have spoken of our goodly land, asking for further information and for printed reports. "Hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been invested in the State by residents of distant States, induced chiefly by the information of our resources disseminated through the agency of the geological survey. The gold yield, alone estimated in 1874 at $440,000 yearly, now reaches near a half million annually.

In the spirit of economy, however, the last Georgia Legislature refused to make the necessary appropriation for prosecuting the survey.

This, all the Georgia papers are lamenting. The NEWS regards its temporary suspension as most unwise. True economy dictates that it should be continued, and that such facilities should be afforded it as will enable it to achieve the greatest possible amount of good.

It is a business transaction. It is a question of taxation. Does the survey yield a benefit or profit to the State that justifies the prosecution of the work? Prof. Kerr can answer through the NEWS.

COMMISSIONER Polk wants the Legislature to amend section 6, of the act establishing his Department, so as to require the county commissioners of the several counties to employ sufficient clerical aid for the assessors, who now have the listing of the farm product of their townships in addition to their usual labors. This is but right.

SIXTEEN counties to wit: Beaufort, Bladen, Carteret, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gaston, Halifax, Jackson, Johnston, Macon, Pitt, Madison, Mecklenburg, Pitt, Surry, Warren and Yadkin, failed to make proper returns of farm products to the Commissioner of Agriculture as required by law.

THE Wilmington Sun is fully as much a people's paper as some of those journals which make a great parade of interest in the welfare of the people," and the able Sun does not think that $4,000 is too much salary for the Governor of North Carolina.

THIRTY-ONE licenses for the sale of fertilizers were taken out in 1877, yielding $15,500 and forty in the past year yielding $20 000. Total $35,500

With a proportionate increase during the next two years it is just possible that the State Geologist, who has been turned over to the Agricultural Department can live and do business.

Senator Graham's Bill in the West.

From the Burke Blade.

We are for Retrenchment and Reform too, and wonder how it is that the Senator loses sight of the ten thousand dollars now being taken for per diem by the Legislators in excess of ante-bellum rates! While looking closely after all others, our law-givers wedge their own pay up to the constitutional limit. It is well we have one. They seem to be in the condition of old John Powell, who had lost one-half of his recollection, and when asked to explain, said: "I remember every thing that is coming to me, but have forgot all that I owe."

[Our esteemed contemporary will remember that the Convention of 1875 gave Legislative expenditures a proper pruning, while it very properly left the other departments to the inevitable future of scaling and saving, which our present poverty as a people so loudly calls for.]

In 1860 on their return from the Whig nominating convention, two distinguished gentlemen from this State met Mr. Seward in Washington, who inquired of them as to what they had done in Baltimore. The old fox had of course read all about it in the papers, but his face did not change, when to their answer that they had nominated Mr. Bell, he mumbled "Bell! Bell! what Bell?" John Bell, of Tennessee said the elder of the delegates. "Ah, yes," said Seward. "I knew him; but I thought you would have nominated Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts." But Mr. Choate is dead, you know, replied the North Carolina man. "Yes," said Seward, a touch of sympathy for the old Whigs in his voice, "but he has been dead only two years you remember."

THE Charlotte Observer is a skeptical paper. It doubts whether Mr. Everett, "the over brilliant sophomore has accomplished what Oliver Dockery, with the Cape Fear cohorts at his back, has signally failed to do." Everett is the least bit dyspeptic, and whipping the "Greensboro Ring" in the nomination of Judge Buxton, the Observer thinks, is all in the imagination. The Observer is almost provokingly skeptical. It seems to doubt Mr. Everett's ability to make "Republican politics a grand conflict between brains and principles."

THE MOST recent of the "trumpet tongued" cries for a solid North comes from the aged Lloyd Garrison, who has received a letter from a prominent Federal official in Georgia, whose name and place of abode are omitted. Mr. Garrison says, to save him from suddenly disappearing.

Increasing years, which among the most of men quicken the practice of the great law of love, makes Lloyd only a better hater.

He is a great man with the North chiefly because he has never wanted an office in payment of his long and faithful slandering of the South.

"HAS A CITIZEN living, for example on the Roanoke, the Cape Fear, or Pee Dee river the right to erect dams or obstructions in that stream, that he may appropriate the products and profits of such stream to his own use, thereby excluding the thousands of citizens in the interior and contiguous to such stream from its benefits?" is the question asked by Commissioner Polk.

It is for the present Assembly to give an answer and on the character of that answer depends the success of the effort now being made to stock our waters with fish.

"IT IS a lamentable truth that the average citizen of North Carolina is better informed as to the history of other States than of his own. It is no less a humiliating truth that although one of the "original thirteen," our State is less known to the world than even the youngest, perhaps, of the American States"—[Report of Commissioner of Agriculture.]

3,902,400 of Shad fry, 589,000 California Salmon and 15,500 Land Locked Salmon found their way into our waters in 1877-'78 under the management of the fish hatchers at Avoca and the Swannanoa Gap. The distribution embraced all the chief rivers of the State.

A NORTHERN exchange addressing itself to the necessity of reducing public expenses uses words that fit our present needs well enough. Of retrenchment it says:

"All that is required is the application of ordinary business principles to the public administration. There are practical men, of both parties, in the Legislature. They know what is required of them by the people whose votes elected them, and who have to pay the taxes. Their duty is plain, and they will be held to their responsibility for its performance."

THERE IS DANGER ahead. The storm signals are out. From every quarter comes the ominous warning: "Go slow gentlemen of the Legislature. Retrenchment is a good thing, but there is danger in carrying a good thing too far." "Spare me" cries one and "spare me" cries another.

WISHING to retire from the business Mr. Banks offers to sell a one-half interest in the Statesville Landmark. The junior editor, Mr. Ramsey, has had a long experience in newspaper management and is ranked among the successful journalists of the State. The opportunity is a good one for investment.

FROM March 12th, 1877, to the 1st January, 1879, our State bought 46,474 tons of foreign manures. At $40 per ton, which we regard a low estimate we spent in this way $1,858,960. This is enriching "over the left."

THE LITTLE "dough face" from Wisconsin has surprised a lot of unsophisticated editors in making an ass of his infinitesimal insignincance in the House the other day in debating Southern Claims. Bragg is no debuttant in that role

Tax the Worthless Curs.

Charlotte Democrat.

The bill for promoting the raising of sheep by taxing dogs is under consideration, but we have no hope that the few silly men in the Legislature who are looking forward to further promotion will allow it to pass; they had rather benefit themselves individually than benefit the great mass of people of the State by assisting in killing off several thousand worthless dogs.

[If they are not frightened by constitutional quibbles, this Legislature, which, by a timely display of nerve and backbone has gained the approval and confidence of the people, will, we believe, heed sec. 17 art. III of the constitution:

"And shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry."]

IOWA has a Representative who thinks that the Gregorian Calendar was an act of Congress.

IT WAS Jackson's courage and nerve that enshrined him in the hearts of the Democratic party. Mr. Tilden lacks exactly that much of being a man.

Evolution vs Orthodoxy.

From a lay Correspondent in the New York Sun.

At no time in its history has the Christian religion been the subject of such ponderous and stalwart blows as it is meeting to-day. I do not allude to the attacks of the little learned; of men like Thomas Paine and his imitators, who pragmatize from verbal irrelevances to the failure of inspiration. Their arrows have never pricked the surface of its imperturbability.

But the churchmen cannot be unaware that grave and reverent man, philosophers, scientist, and historiographers, men who prove everything and ask nothing of faith or special pleading—are standing up in their places and calling on a system that proves nothing, but leaves everything to Faith to give new reason for that Faith; reasons that shall, at least, keep abreast of the discovery, the research and the intellect of the age.

I write as a churchman—as one who, however baffled, will surrender no foothold of faith until he sees his Master leave the field. But I would like to ask my fellow churchmen if, in the teeth of these onslaughts, the Church is doing her duty?

Is it quite safe for her pulpit to hammer at postulates, dilemmas, and propositions out of Chillingworth and Bishop Butler and Jeremy Taylor, when Huxley, and Tyndall and Darwin, who have the advantages of being alive, are thundering at the second tier of her defences? Is it safe for her to exhaust her resources in denouncing the sins of Sodom and Gomorrah, and re-engulfing Korah and his troop, when every morning newspaper reprints the last doubts of scholars as to inspiration, the latest problems as to endless punishment, and while the subpoenas of science are served upon Nature itself to testify?

In the Church of Rome, to be sure, one can fly from dubitation beneath the Ægis of infalble authority; but alas for the churchman, who lives in these times and struggles to die in the faith his mother taught him, unless the pulpit of his church makes some of reaching out her hand to hold him up in the midst of the great waterfloods that rage about him.

Yadkin River Valley.

S. W. Evans, Engineer, in Wilkesboro Witness.

The survey was completed Dec. 13. Work was greatly delayed by storms and floods during the latter part of November and the two weeks of December. I find the river, on the whole, better than I had expected, and the valley bottoms are generally broad and fertile. I was astonished to find such a beautiful country shut in between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountains. The water powers are numerous and excellent, affording fine sites for mills and manufacturing establishments of various kinds. The valley only needs capital to develop it and make it one of the choicest spots of our country, and this capital will come when the valley lands and water powers are connected by steam transit of some form with markets.

Judge's Salaries.

Warrenton Gazette.

The Supreme and Superior Court Judges get a salary of $2,500 a year, they are from home three-fourths of their time, bear their own expenses and can engage in no other professional business. We do not think three thousand dollars would be an extravagant salary for these officers, for it is the most responsible position in the State and should be filled only by our best, purest and wisest lawyers. Such men can not afford to accept such an office for a mere pittance.

Why he Did Not Dead Head.

From the New York Star

We are rather inclined to believe that the reason why Gen. Grant has decided to take passage on a regular steamer is because of the denunciation which has been aroused here since the rumor was first spread abroad that the Government had placed a vessel of the Navy at his disposal. No doubt the General thought that by declining the offer, he would strengthen his chances for the next Presidency; but he has so often made private use of Government vessels, both while at the head of the Government and afterward, that no future consideration on his part as to the propriety or expense would alter our people's conviction that he is the only occupant of the Executive chair who has so ruthlessly intruded upon the National Treasury for the benefit of himself and his family. At the same time, his failure to avail himself of a deadhead passage on the Richmond is a square blow between the eyes to Hayes and his Cabinet.

Canvassing Boards.

Charlotte Democrat.

We are utterly opposed to the Radical-carpet-bag innovation of authorising Canvassing Boards for Congressional elections, or for any other election. The Hon. Samuel J Tilden, Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was cheated out of his seat as President by a miserable dishonest Canvassing Board. Honest North Carolinians should repudiate and discountenance all sorts of Canvassing Boards now and hereafter.

Bank of North Carolina.

Charlotte Democrat.

While the Legislature is appointing all sorts of investigating committees would it not be proper to investigate how the Bank of North Carolina has been managed, since the close of the war, by Directors, Receivers, Courts, &c. The School Fund of the State was invested in that Bank, and it seems that inquiry on the part of the State Legislature would be proper. Will some one at Raleigh take notice of the matter?

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Reform is Popular.

Correspondence of the News.

JEFFERSON, N. C., Jan. 22, 1879.

I am glad to see you take such strong grounds in favor of economy, and if the Legislature will heed your counsels much good will be done and they become deservedly popular.

The people are not satisfied with paying 38 cents tax on $100 worth of property, and nothing done for the State debt. They expect the debt to be settled or the taxes reduced.

Let the Constitution be altered so as to allow the whipping-post to be established. Also let it be amended by inserting in it a clause which would requires the insane to be cared for at the expense of the lunatic himself if he has property, if not at the expense of the county in which he lives, as was the law in 1860. Then there will be room in the asylum at Raleigh for all that will be brought to it, and thereby save to the State $140,000 per annum, as now managed, and save $250,000 per annum as managed when the eastern and western asylums have been finished opened and filled, as they will be always so long as it is done at the expense of the State.

ASHE.

The Children of the People.

Correspondence of the News.

ENFIELD, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1879.

The low price of cotton and every thing that a farmer makes is distressing. This was once one of the wealthiest counties in the State. Now everything that we sell is low and taxes and official salaries are higher than ever, considering the enhanced value of money. The radicals in their wildest extravagance did not lay, but 42 cents of State tax on the $100. The 38 cents we are now paying in view of the increased value of money is a higher tax. This is emphatically not what the Democratic party promised. The people ought not and will not continue to stand it.

Senator Graham's bill is good as far as it goes, but it is too lenient. What reason is there that every salary shall not come squarely down to the rate of 1860? There is but one that can be urged and that is that office holders have to live in a better style and dress their families better than in 1860. The people reply, do we live in better style or dress our children as well as in 1860? Shall our official servants dress their children better, that our children may go in rags?

Again it seems that $3,300 a year is paid for servants at $30 to $40 per month to wait upon nor high paid officials and their numerous clerks in the capitol. If this thing must be, let the high salaried niggers go and replace them with white men who would gladly get the snug berths with so much pay and so little to do. The people are amazed that the present Legislature has allowed this thing to go on a single day. Then there is $750 for a Keeper of the Capitol. In 1860 he was paid $260 and the only servant in the capitol was paid $180. The public heart is sickened at seeing $80,000 per annum of their hard earned money spent inside the capitol for services that were well performed $23,000 cheaper in 1860.

If lawyers and professional men will not perform the duties at the Capitol on the salaries and allowances of 1860, say to them, through your columns that there are plenty of good farmers in North Carolina who will fill the places at those prices and do the work equally as well as it is now done.

It seems some of the lawyers are opposing the reduction of the salary of Superior Court Judges to $2,000. We had good judges in 1860 at $1,960, certainly $2,000 is enough now. If $2,500 was enough in 1868 when everything was high, surely $2,000 is as much now as $2,500 was then. Those who oppose an adjustment of salaries to the 1860 basis are rarely advocates of increased salaries.

The policy of the NEWS takes like wild fire here.

FARMER.

Revenge in Italy.

Two Englishmen, wandering in a boat in the suburbs of Venice, saw an object in the water surrounded by birds. They found it to be a man, yet alive. His arms and legs were broken and tied, and in order that he might not sink, a large demijohn of glass was attached to each shoulder, which sustained the head and neck above water. He could not speak; his tongue hung from his mouth. His eyes had been pecked out by birds. The murderers were Lugi Parmaschetti, a farmer, and his two brothers. Parmaschetti had a handsome and irreproachable wife and a daughter of 8 years. Tetaldo, the murdered man, was employed by him and well treated, but becoming enamored of Mme. Parmaschetti, he annoyed her to such a degree that her husband beat him and drove him from his house. Several days after Parmaschetti started at midnight, with a boat-load of garden produce, for Venice. His wife was soon awakened by steps in her room. Her door was locked, but Tetaldo had entered by the window, and he stood before her, knife in hand. He threatened death if she called for help, but she defended herself bravely. In the meantime her daughter, unperceived by Tetaldo, had crept under the bed, and was a witness of the scene. Mme. Parmaschetti ran round a table, and several times escaped from Tetaldo's grasp. But he stabbed her, and she fell in a dying condition. Day began to dawn, and Tetaldo fled. The child then alarmed the neighbors, who on reaching the house found the woman dead, with thirty-two wounds upon her body. On the return of Parmaschetti, himself and brothers sought Tetaldo, and found him. Parmaschetti plunged a pitchfork three times into his breast, and held him pinned, while his brothers broke his arms and legs with an iron bar. Parmaschetti intended to burn him, but a brother proposed that he should be floated upon the Adriatic, that the birds and fishes might eat him alive. This was done. The three brothers were condemned to ten years of imprisonment, with hard labor, but a petition to the king was extensively signed in Venice, asking for their complete pardon.

New York Star Beams.

George Washington Childs reckons that some human soul is launched into eternity every second of time, and, awed by the solemn reflection, he keeps forty clocks in his house.

With manifestly unfeline cruelty, the Louisville Courier Journal thus announces the result of the Senatorial contest in Wisconsin:

I lumped at last, Wisconsin's doubtful cat;
Again we'll hear the gentle purr of Matt.

They are true Americans who compose that delegation now tarrying in the city of Mexico. Upon reaching the hotel their first order was for "a corkscrew and some more spittoons."

If there is any boundless contiguity of shade, any deep umbrageous retreat, any convert whose secrecy prying eyes will ne'er invade, any subcellar or accessible hiding-place under some convenient barn, into which Brother Talmage might feel inclined to crawl, now is his time to gratify that inclination.

Silver vs Gold.

Louisville Courier Journal.

It is a common but ignorant assertion that silver has declined since 1873 The correct statement is that gold has risen—the measure being its purchasing power over labor and property. Silver, true to its character, has followed the ebb of the great tide, leaving the gold indicator at an abnormal attitude. Since 1872 silver has declined fifteen per cent. as measured by gold, but to-day a given quantity of silver will purchase more property and labor in England and America than in 1873, while a given quantity of gold will purchase thirty per cent. more.

We will not deny that the contingencies of mining have given partly accidental occasion for these phenomena, but it is also obvious that there is a profound and potential logic in them connected with essential laws. Silver is the money of the masses, and rest on a vastly broader and more uniform average for the relations of demand and supply. Gold is the money of the capitalist, and is more intimately involved in the great lottery of speculation and investment. Even now the nations which use silver are four times as numerous as those which have an exclusively gold coinage. It is most logical to claim for these considerations that fluctuations can naturaly occur in silver only by slow degrees, and only from causes, which are of the most far reaching and momentous acter that can possibly exist. Also that this character attaches to gold to a much smaller degree, as cotton is a better index of market influences than silk, breadstuffs a better index than champagne, and coal a better index than diamonds.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

Interesting to Housekeepers.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS

worth of Furniture.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will sell his entire Stock of New Furniture, consisting of Fine, Medium and Common Walnut and Poplar Chamber Sets, Ward obes to Match, Marble and Wood Top Bureaus and Washstands, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Walnut, Poplar and Maple Bedsteads, Walnut, Oak and Maple Cane Seat Rocking Chairs and Chairs, Wood Seat Rocking Chairs and Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Walnut, &c., &c.

The Sale will commence on the 26th day o. December, and be continued until all is sold.

Up to that day every article will be sold at cost. If parties buying do not wish to remove their articles immediately, they can be left until Feb. 1st.

dec12 A. W. FRAPS.

Trustees Sale of Valuable Land Near Warrenton Depot, N. C.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF trust to me as trustee, and for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction, at Warrenton Depot, or Warren Plains, at 10 o'clock, on the 21st day of January, 1879, the following valuable real estate, viz.: All that tract or parcel of land, situated in the county of Warren, North Carolina, near the Warrenton Depot, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Mary Walker, the estate of William F. Lambkins, deceased, and others, containing fifty and one-fourth acres, more or less, said land being that which was sold to John O. Drake by A. S. Martin.

TERMS—½ cash, balance on a credit of and 6 months, bearing interest of 8 per cent, notes to be secured by deed of trust.

W. T. TAGLIAFERRO, Trustee.

jan11-td

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1879, at the Court House door in Raleigh we will sell at auction a tract of land containing 57 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Rufus H. Day, W. G. Riddick and others in Wake county, about seven miles northeast of Raleigh.

ALSO:—At same time and place, a lot or parcel of land in the village of Oberlin, adjoining the lands of Henry Mordecai, deceased, and fronting on the old Hillsboro Road, containing about ½ acre.

ALSO:—On MONDAY February 10th, 1879, at the Court House door in Smithfield, A. C. Sanders' interest in the tract of land in Johnston county, covered by the dower of M. M. Sanders' widow of the late Lucian H. Sanders.

LANDS sold on the terms of ten per cent, purchase money cash. Residue on a credit of nine months from day of sale. Bond with security required for deferred payment. Interest 6 per cent from sale.

Above property sold by virtue of Deed of trust executed by A. C. Sanders and wife to the undersigned recorded in the Register's office of Wake county.

S. F. MORDECAI,
JOHN DEVEREUX, Jr.,
Trustees.

jan8-td

Notice!

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 9th day of February, 1878 by B. F. Jordan and Sarah H. Jordan, to Maddry Bridges & Co., as appears of record on page 79, book 52, Public Register's office for Northampton county, we will at the court house door, in the town of Jackson in said county on Monday, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1879, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the tract of land on which Allen Spkes lived last year, containing one hundred acres more or less.

JOSEPH T. MADDRY AND J. G. L. CROCKER, Surviving partners of Maddry & Company. jan9-td

Notice,

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF Sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 19th day of February, 1877, by John F. Jordan, and Margaret J. Jordan to Madpry, Bridges & Co., as appears of record on page 312, book 50; Public Register's office for Northampton county, we will, at the court house door in the town of Jackson in said county, on Monday, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1879, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the tract of land on which said John F. Jordan, formerly lived, containing one hundred acres, more or less adjoining the lands of B. D. Stancell B. F. Jordan, Mary E. Jordan and others.

JOSEPH T. MADDRY AND J. G. L. CROCKER, surviving partners of Maddry, Bridges & Co. jan9-td

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

LEA & PERRINS

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE

"Only Good Sauce."

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and I, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

THUS GIVING THE CONSUMER NOT ONLY THE BEST, BUT THE MOST ECONOMICAL SAUCE.

Signature on every bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

GLOCERIES.

W. B. MANN, formerly with D. S. Walt & Bro. C. W. YOUNG, ofAry, Wake

NEW FIRM!

W. B. MANN & CO.

Having formed a copartnership under the above title, and taken the stand formerly occupied by B. H. Woodell, No. 4 Hargett street, we intend to carry a full line of Groceries and Provisions, as well as a complete stock of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c.

Buying our goods at bottom prices for cash, we are determined to offer inducements to our customers, unsurpassed by any house in Raleigh.

Give us a trial and be convinced of what we say.

Very respectfully,
W. B. MANN & CO.

Having sold out my entire stock of goods at the above stand to Messrs. W. B. Mann & Co., I take pleasure in recommending them to the public for a liberal share of their patronage, believing that their confidence will not be misplaced.

I shall in future devote my time to a General Commission business, and can be found at my office in the Prairie Building on Wilmington street.

Thanking a kind public for so liberal a patronage for five years past, I hope they will not forget me in future, and give my successors as much of their patronage as they possibly can.

Very Respectfully.
Jan 12 d1m B. H. WOODELL.

DISSOLUTION!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the Grocery Business between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. C. Christophers will settle the business of the late firm

F. C. CHRISTOPHERS,
D. P. MEACHAM
W. L. HARRIS.

F. C. CHRISTOPHERS. M. W. SORRELL

CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL

HAVING THIS DAY FORMED A co-partnership will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the old stand of F. C. Christophers & Co., Hargett street, where we will be pleased to receive our numerous friends and customers, with a well selected stock of Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c, at greatly reduced prices.

We flatter ourselves with our experience, &c., that we can compete with any house in the city, and only ask an examination of our stock to verify the statement.

We also keep in connection a

MEAT MARKET.

Daily supplied with the finest
MOUNTAIN BEEF,
PORK,
SAUSAGES, &c.

Which will be delivered in any part of the city.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended we hope to merit a continuance of the same by prompt, personal attention to our business.

See What a

LITTLE MONEY WILL BUY

At the

OAK CITY GROCERY G. O. D.

STORE.

A. H. Baker's old Stand on Wilmington st.

We will sell you a 3 lb. Can of Tomatoes for 14 cents
A Can of Strawberries for 20c.
A bottle of Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles for 20c.
A pound of Currants for 10c.
A pound of Cooking Prunes for 10c
A 10 lb. Bucket of Apple Butter for $1.
A 10 lb. " " Preserved Cherries for $1.
A 10 lb. " " Quince Jelly for $1.00
A pound of very fine Cabinet Raisins for 25
A pound of fine Almonds for 28c.
10½ pounds Bright Yellow Sugar for $1.
A Can of Lima Beans for 20c.
A " " of Pine Apple for 20c.
A bottle of French Mustard for 10c
A pound of Citron for 25c.
A can of Potted Ham for 30c.
A 10 lb. Bucket of Peach Butter for $1.50
A 10 lb. " " of Currant Jelly for $1.00.
A pound of French Candy 25c.
A pound of Mixed " 22c.
A dozen Oranges for 40c.
3 lbs. fine starch for 25c.

An assortment of fine Teas from 50c to $1.00 per pound; Coffee from 12½c to 25c per pound; Cakes and Crackers at Reduced Rates.

A fine lot of Sugar Cured Hams from 10 to 10 lbs. and pure leaf Lard received to-day.

West's Kerosene and Aladdin Safety Oil,

Equal to any oil on the market. Kerosene Oil 25c. per gallon.

RHOICE LOT OF NEW YORK BUTTER received to-day.

jan 23-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated with me in business my brother Mr. G. EDGAR LEACH. The business in future will be conducted under the name and style of M. T. LEACH & Co.

All parties indebted to me by note or open account past due, must come forward and make immediate payment, as the stringency of the times forces me to demand prompt settlement of business done on these books.

M. T. LEACH

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1, 1879.

M, T. LEACH & CO.,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

General Agents

FOR

PINE ISLAND GUANO,

(For Central N. C.)

Liberal arrangements will be made with reliable parties desiring to purchase in quantities.

For testimonials, &c., Address,

M. T. LEACH & CO.
Lock Box 22.
Raleigh, N. C.

jan 24-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

French's Arneca Liniment is the best known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the back and side, Headache, &c., &c. It never fails to give immediate relief. Manufactured by

WM. E. FRENCH.
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Petersburg, Va.

For sale by Wm. Simpson, F. H. Briggs, Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.

nov1-d6m

E. F. MANSON & CO.,

BEAUFORT, N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN OYSTERS, CLAMS, WILD FOWLS &c. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

sep26-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will make application to the General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act incorporating the "Chapel Hill Iron Mountain Company."

jan13-30t R. F. HODGE.