The Monroe Enquirer

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GOV. TILDEN'S LETTER.

The Great Issue of the Presidential Canvass.

The Financial Question Ably and Fully Expounded.

HENDRICKS IN ACCORD WITH TILDEN.

ADMIRABLE LETTER WITH COMMON SENSE SUGGESTIONS.

ALBANY, July, 31, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that, at my earliest convenience, and in conformitory with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

The Convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles, which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration, and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

REFORM IN PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The necessity of a reform "in the scale of public expense—federal, State and municipal"—and "in the modes of federal taxation," justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention.

The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity engendered by the false policies of the Federal government a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865 which could only end in universal disaster.

The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reached the gigantic sum of $4,500,000,000. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than $7,500,000,000.

This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable.

It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury.

It was aggravated moreover by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor.

Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Yet now for these eleven years governmental consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times for all new investments.

The consequence of these errors are now a present public calamity. But they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes:

They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy, when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money, to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale the tax gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. * * * I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm; I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy toward the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation.

To the Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1865:

There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering—I would give the whole of it for the old, homely maxim, "Live within your income."

This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Executive that unless the objectional appropriations be consented to the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment, an amendment of the constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to the objectionable appropriations, rather than stop the wheels of the government.

THE SOUTH.

An accessory cause, enhancing the distress in business, is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property, and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform, of the "constitution of the United States, with the amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war."

But, in aid of a result so beneficent, the moral influence of every good citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY REFORM.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor," and it goes on to "demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment."

The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit" and "maintain the national honor," but it would "establish a sound currency" for the people.

The methods by which this object is to be pursued, and the means by which it is to be attained, are disclosed by what the Convention demanded for the future, and by what it dedounced in the past.

BANK NOTE RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payments by the government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement, made on the 12th of May, shows that the amount of the bank notes was $300,000,000, less $20,000,000 held by themselves. Against these $280,000,000 of notes the banks held $141,000,000 of legal tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent. of their amount. But they also held on deposit in the Federal Treasury, as security for these notes, bonds of the United States worth in gold about $360,000,000, available and current in all the foreign money markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented, would have $500,000,000 of specie funds to pay $280,000,000 of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem excessive issues and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is, therefore, often associated with the process of resumption. But the conditions which caused distress in these former instances do not now exist.

The government has only to make good its own promises and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is, therefore, the sole delinquent.

LEGAL TENDER RESUMPTION.

The amount of the legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than $370,000,000, besides $34,000,000 of fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times as good as specie?

It has to provide, in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin, adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances and as a guaranty against transient drains artificially created by panic or by speculation.

It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of the legal tenders as individuals may, from time to time, desire to convert for special use or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT.

To make the coin now in the Treasury available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discreetly pursued, it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly $74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30th, 1876, averaging nearly $76,000,000 a year, was $832,000,000 in the whole period, of which $617,000,000 were the product of our own mines.

To amass the requisite quantity, by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment.

With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency, or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest, making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with government, State, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments, lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus—that is, the withdrawal of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used fluctuations of values and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary beliefs of men, even before those beliefs can conform to ascertained realities.

AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY.

The amount of the necessary currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In the autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to be on hand at the money centre, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market.

It was in reference to such experiences that, in a discussion of this subject, in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, the suggestion was made that:

"The Federal government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require." * * * "The system should passively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever-changing wants of business. It should imitate, as closely as possible, the natural laws, of trade, which it has superseded by artificial contrivances." And in a similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected "by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self-adjusting during all the process, without creating, at any time, an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit and disturb the natural operations of business."

MEANS OF RESUMPTION.

"Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance" are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as provision for reserves and redemptions.

The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people.

If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt, $985,000,000 bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and $712,000,000 at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent.

A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be $17,000,000 a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole $1,700,000 of funded debt might be paid by the saving alone, without cost to the people.

PROPER TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail having reference to ever-changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds. A human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day and guide to a mastery over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse—they are a snare, a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise, without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

THE ACT OF JANUARY 14, 1875.

The act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that, on and after the 1st of January 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New York. It authorized the Secretary "to prepare and provide for" such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds.

More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose.

The coin in the Treasury claimed to belong to the government had, on the 30th of June, fallen to less than $45,000,000 as against $59,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds.

The legislative command, the official promise fixing a day for resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical preparations toward resumption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward.

There is no necromancy in the operations of government. The homely maxims of every-day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision.

RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform denounces "the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate "any reserve for their redemption." It denounces the conduct "which during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparations for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto." And having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a "hindrance" to resumption. It then demands its repeal and also demands the establishment of "a judicious system of preparation" for resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of "a system of preparation" without the promises of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without "a system of preparation" would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow.

Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that improvidence of which, in the eleven years since the peace, has consumed $4,500,000,000, and yet could not afford give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption.

RELIEF TO BUSINESS DISTRESS.

The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend money on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit, or securities to pledge, will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under the range in frugal, specie paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the $12,000,000 since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of $15,000,000 of bank notes. In the meantime the banks have been surrendering about $4,000,000 a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes.

The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust. An unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparations it demands. It says:—"We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a open, public and inspiring general confidence would, from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industries, set in motion, the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people."

The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the Executive office. I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballot box, a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ." The Convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their officers are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust."

Two evils infest the official service of the Federal government.

One is the prevalent and demoralizing motion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are in truth but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of the public funds, from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy.

The other evil is the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party, and attempting to carry the elections of the people by undue influence and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of office-holders. The official class, in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here, it has already grown into a gigantic power capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration, until misgovernment becomes intolerable and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbents.

After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and, finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system, under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election; experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, for forty years as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To General John A. McClerland, Chairman; General W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. H. J. Spannhorst, Hon. H. J. Redfield, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others, Committee, &c.

THE MONROE ENQUIRER

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W. C. WOLFE,
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R. P. DAVIS, ASSOCIATE.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS:

We want it distinctly understood that our correspondents "stand in their own shoes," and they alone are responsible for what they may say

No communication will be inserted in the columns of THE ENQUIRER unless accompanied by the name of the writer or some responsible party.

OUR NOMINEES FOR
PRESIDENT
AND
VICE-PRESIDENT.

Tilden & Hendricks.

NATIONAL
Democratic Reform Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
Thos. A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

OUR STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JOS. A. ENGELHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR SUPT. PUB. INSTRUCTION:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

FOR AUDITOR:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

FOR TREASURER:
J. M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

SENATORIAL.
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
R. P. WARING,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR CONGRESS:
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Col. W. L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

* * * I can lift up these hands before you, in the presence of my Creator, and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and, lastly, I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land.—Vance's speech at the Raleigh Convention.

In this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.—Raleigh Democratic Convention.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the democratic party in each state, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end; and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection, to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.—St. Louis Convention.

RADICALISM IN UNION.

We have been watching very closely the political signs in Union county, and have watched with care the result of the contest that has been going on in the breasts of a great many white Radicals. On one side contends prejudice and the pride that keeps a man from acknowledging that he is wrong, and on the other common sense, the pride of being a white man, and a feeling of disgust at Radical corruption and villiany and being mixed up with *"political divines!"* And we can report, with the greatest pleasure, that the last are gaining fast. It is "the desire of our heart" to see the honest white Radicals of our native county with true manliness acknowledge their mistake and boldly come out from the "tribe."

There are a great many honest, upright, good citizens of Union in the Radical party, and they are men who are not fools "by a long jump." How such men got to be Radicals is certainly a hard question to answer. The only explanation that we can find for it is the "foolish prejudices" that existed immediately after the war against the name Democrat, and the great threat of confiscation which the Radicals then held over their heads. Those are the most rational grounds that we can find why an honest, sensible white man should have ever become a Radical!

But let that be as it may; they are now fast forsaking the sinking ship Every day we hear of prominent ones in different parts of the county cutting loose from the old machine. In every township they are beginning to wake up from their political sleep, and to arouse themselves from the stupor of Radical drugs. The disgusting scene of the Radical Convention, "run" by Revenue Officers, Mail Agents, Post Masters, Political Divines and negroes, was too much for them, and one of their lead horses has kicked clear out of the traces. May Providence in its kindness to the Democratic party send another such a Radical Convention, and then send us Col. Steele again to confirm the new converts in "the faith."

This is a glorious beginning for old Union, and if she will just continue till election, we confidently believe the Democratic majority will be doubled. This she is evidently going to do. Sandy Ridge and Jackson townships have already formed their Democratic clubs, and the others are preparing to follow suit; and the good work goes gloriously on!

Steele at Monroe.

A Great Speech and Great Enthusiasm!

HIS RECEPTION.

A delegation from the Tilden and Vance club, with a large crowd of the citizens, met Col. Steele at the depot on last Tuesday night, and with music and cheers escorted him to the hotel. On the following morning the people began to pour in early from the country, and by 11 o'clock the streets were thronged with people, anxious to hear him speak.

At half past eleven the large crowd, preceded by our Band, moved over to the grove, where a large stand and seats had been arranged by the club. Col. Steele was introduced with a few very appropriate remarks by David A Covington, President of the club.

HIS SPEECH.

He commenced by referring to the Rev. (?) J. G. Hester, and after complimenting (?) that "political divine," he passed on to his subject, or text: "Our rock is better than their rock, our enemies being the judge." He proposed to prove that by the mouth of the Republican party they are no longer entitled to any confidence. He read the resolutions of the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln, which showed that the grounds upon which they claimed that a change of parties was necessary was on account of the "reckless extravagance and corruption" of the administration. He then proceeded to show the "reckless extravagance and corruption" of Grant's administration, and to prove it by the confession of the Cincinnati Convention and Hayes' and Wheeler's letter of acceptance, and asked why the same logic does not suit now, and why is a change not necessary, according to their own confession and reasoning. He then proceeded to fully show the reckless extravagance and to fully expose the corruption of the Republican party. Corruption after corruption he laid bare, and fraud after fraud was disclosed, till men were almost compelled to turn away in disgust from the sickening scene of rottenness exposed. We never heard a party so fairly, yet so terribly, arraigned for its crimes and misdeeds. But on, on he went, till at last he said he would have to stop in despair of ever telling all. It would take months to do the subject justice. During the discussion a shower of rain came up, and all moved over to the court house where he finished showing up Radicalism in its true colors. It was a speech long to be remembered by the people of Union. Every one went away convinced by the truths spoken, and highly pleased with our nominee for Congress. We heard not a word of dissatisfaction anywhere. The Colonel will probably not speak again in Monroe, but at some later day at some point in the eastern portion of our county. Col. Steele goes from here to his home in Richmond to take a short rest. Every thing is represented as ablaze with enthusiasm in the upper counties, and the signs are that Steele will carry the District by a largely increased majority. We say, three cheers for Steele and old Union!

GOV. HENDRICKS' LETTER.

He Heartily Approves the St. Louis Platform, and Demands the Repeal of the Resumption Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention.

The choice of such a body pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my country-men. It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination, if I could not heartly indorse the platform of the Convention. I am gratified therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathise with the purposes enunciated in the platform. The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and, since the peace, by selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind by unwise and partial legislation. Every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer, and in the executive departments of the government dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service: men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty and public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury, and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country, I rejoice that the convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evil and abuses which prevail shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration in its head and in its members. In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter. If the system which he represents and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain, the President alone must not be made the scapegoat, for the enormities of the system which infects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present Executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt and must be swept remorsely away by the selection by a government composed of elements entirely new, and pledged to a radical reform. The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the normal operation of the Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments.

The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace. The right of local self-government as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union must be every where restored, and the centralized, almost personal imperialism, which has been practiced must be done away, or the principles of the Republic will be lost. Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of value, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder—as I have heretofore said. No one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than I do—but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the government, if indeed it deserves the name of policy at all—has been in disregard of those laws and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence—as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of the policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875—which has embarrassed the country by the fluctuation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made—and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary, that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored. That the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence and that return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economy and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people. I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step, and although the repeal may for a time be prevented, yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has been distinctly declared. There should be no hinderances put in the way of a return to specie payments. As such a hinderance says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and demand its repeal.

I thoughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, enabling us to accumulate the metals, resumption at an early period as possible without producing an artificial scarcity of the currency, and its being public or commercial credit, and that these together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence in the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor and relieve the country from the paralysis of hard times, with the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences, and our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few; our commerce has been degraded to an inferior postion on the high seas; manufactures have been diminished, agriculture has been embarrassed, and the distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed.

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from the dollars per capita in 1860, to eighteen dollars in 1870, tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform. Our treaties with the foreign should also be revised and amended in so far they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our own soil; and the iniquitous Coolie system, which though the agency of wealthy companies imports Chinese bondmen, establishes a species of slavery and interferes with just rewards of labor, on our Pacific coast should be utterly abolished in reform of civil service. I must heartily endorse that section of platform which declares that civil service ought not to be subject to change at every election, and it ought not to be made the chief reward of party zeal, but ought to be awarded for proved competency and held for fidelity in public employ. I hope never again to see cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinion which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years.

But as the civil service now is, all know that it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability; such men should be retained in office, but no man should be retained on any consideration, who has prostituted his office to purposes of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or has furnished money to corrupt elections; this is done and been done in almost every county of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to reform. Of sectional contentions, and in respect to common schools, I have only this to say—that in my judgment, the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy, is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protection and care of all the people, than under the control of any party or sect; they must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as a dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of any condition, race and color will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the conditions and laws declare or recognize, and that in the controversies that may arise, the government is not a partisan, but within its constitutional authority, the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all.

The strife between the sections and between the races will cease as soon as power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit of and achievement of reform, in his official career as the executive of the great State of New York. He has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public expenditures so as to have earned, at once, the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country.

People know him to be thoroughly in earnest; he has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him in an eminent degree for the great work of reformation, which his country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. John A. McClernand, Chairman, and others, of the Committee of the National Democrati Convention.

CAROLINA CENTRAL ACADEMY
—AND—
BUSINESS COLLEGE
ANSONVILLE, N. C.

The next Session will begin August the 7th, 1876, and end May 30th, 1877. The Fall Term will end Dec'r 22nd, and the Spring Term begin Jan. 10th. Send for Catalogue to
REV. N. B. COBB, or
REV. J. J. McLENDON.
July 20, '76-8-2m.

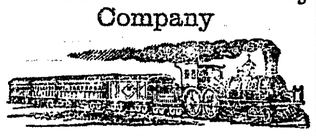
NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,
Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

Will commence its next annual session September, 6th 1876.

The thoroughness of its course of instruction; its moderate fees, and the excellence of its government, commends this institution to all seeking a liberal education.

Expenses for session of ten months: Board $80 to $100. Tuition for College Students, $50. Preparatory $40. Room rent and incidental fee. $12. Washing, fuel and light $20.
J. B. DAVIS. Pres't.
July 31-9-2m.

Carolina Central Railway Company



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., May, 14 1876.

SCHEDULE
PASSENGER AND EXPRESS FREIGHT.
(MAIL TRAIN.)

Leave Wilmington	6:20 p. m.
Arrives at Monroe,	5:11 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte	6:40 a. m.
Leave Charlotte	6:30 p. m.
Arrives at Monroe,	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington	7:30 a. m.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER.
Leave Wilmington—
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Leave Carlotte—
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

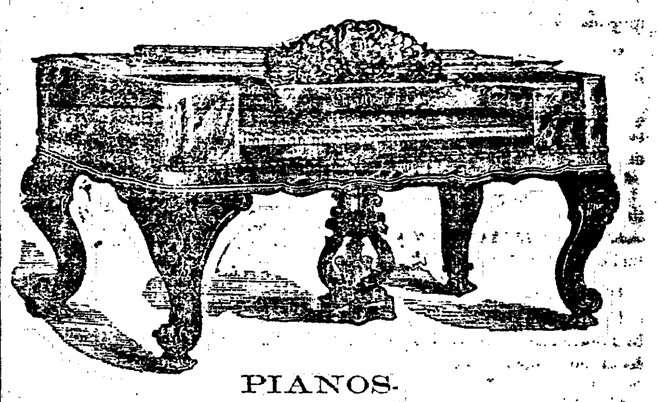
Leave Wilmington	5:30 a. m
Arrives at Monroe,	9:40 p. m
Arrive at Charlotte	11:45 p. m
Leave Charlotte	5:20 a. m
Arrives at Monroe,	7:20 a. m
Arrive at Wilmington	11:30 p. m

LOCAL FREIGHT,
ON FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.
CONNECTIONS.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte & Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Augusta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.
S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent

LUDDEN & BATES'
SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE,
Mozart Hall Block, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEPOT FOR
Pianos, Organs, Music
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



PIANOS.

The largest assortment of Pianos in the South can be found in our warerooms, and the lowest prices. Two hundred Pianos comprising all styles and prices from six of the best makers known, are now offered on the easiest terms ever given. Elegant Pianos for $250, $275, $300, $400, $700, on long time. CHEAPER FOR CASH. Catalogues free.

Sheet Music and Music Books.

Any piece of Sheet Music or Music Book published in the U. S., sent by mail post paid, on receipt of retail price. Remember this fact and don't send North for Music. Our stock of Musical Publications is the largest in the South. Catalogues free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Send for Catalogues of the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, which we represent as wholesale Southern Agents. Fifty styles for Churches, Schools and Parlors, costing from $50 to $300 each. The best and cheapest organ made. Sold on very easy terms. Delivered, freight paid, to cash buyers in any part of the South. Churches, Schools and Teachers liberally dealt with.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, Etc.

We are now closing out a heavy stock of Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Accordeons, Cornets and all kinds of Musical Merchandise at Wholesale Prices to retail buyers. These goods are our own importation and can be bought for about one-half usual prices. Other invoices are on the way and present lot must be sold. ☞Southern Musical Journal, $1.25 per year; specimen copies free. Whatever is wanted in the Musical Line can be obtained cheap at LUDDEN & BATES', Savannah, Ga.
July 31-9-4t.

$77 per week guaranteed to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MIND Reading, Psychomancy, Fascination, Soul Charming, Mesmerism, and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly, 400 pages. By mail 50 cts. HUNT & CO., 139 S. 7th Street Phila.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.
Newspaper Advertising
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 4 Park Row, New York.

NEWSPAPERS
OF THE
United States.

A complete list, numbering 8,129, with a Gazetteer correct to date, of all towns and cities in which Newspapers are published; historical and statistical sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal newspaper buildings. Book of 300 Pages, just issued. Mailed post paid, to any address for 35c. Apply (inclosing price) to Superintendent of the Newspaper Pavilion, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Company, N. Y. Every advertiser needs it.

MILL OWNERS
—AND—
MILL WRIGHTS!

I wish to inform you that I can furnish you with an improved
McMANNIN
SMUT MACHINE,
made in Orange County, N. C., the improvements upon which makes it the best Smutter in use, for the price of $80, delivered at Monroe, N. C.

I will also repair old Machines, and put the improvements upon the old McMannin Smutter. Will also dress Mill Stones in a perfect manner.

I also have the patent right of a Fan Blast for Blacksmith Forges, for the State of South Carolina, that I will sell low for cash, or any county; also the counties of Union, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus in North Carolina. Have a Machine that can be seen any time at J. R. Winchester's store in Monroe.

Give me your custom, and patronize home enterprise. Address
WM. DICKSON,
Monroe, Union County, N. C.
July 10-6-tf.

EIGHTY Sacks Liverpool Salt at
H. M. HOUSTON & CO's.
June 5th 1876 1-tf.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS.

Stevens & Co.,
HAVE FOR SALE
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
BOOTS, and
SHOES;
HARDWARE,
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
ALSO
A FULL LINE OF
GROCERIES.
FINE & COMMON
Chewing Tobacco.
FURNITURE &C.

New Stock to arrive this week and next for the
Spring and Summer trade
Cheaper than ever
FOR CASH.
Monroe, N. C. May 8th 49-tf.

JUST RECEIVED
BY
Winchester, Stitt & Co.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Spring and Summer
GOODS
OF THE
Latest and Neatest Styles
WHCIH ARE OFFERED
Cheaper than Ever

Don't fail to call and see our goods before you make your purchases. Our
NEW STOCK
Comprises the general assortment of Goods usually kept in a
FIRST CLASS
RETAIL STORE.
WINCHESTER, STITT & CO.
Monroe, N. C., May 18th 1876.

WE HAVE Just received another lot of that fine Family Flour, in Sacks, from one of the best Wheat raising sections of North Carolina. Try it.
WINCHESTER, STITT & CO.
May 18th-1876.

THE MONROE ENQUIRER,

Local Matters.

If the seasons continue good there will be a splendid crop of—candidates.

The dogs, geese and "the cattle" are the nuisances of this town.

Pleasant Grove Camp Meeting begins next Friday night.

Will give report of Commissioners' meeting next issue. Crowded.

District Conference.—The next session of Charlotte District Conference will be held in this place.

"I would not live always," was what he said as he sat doubled up, after eating a good bait of encumbers and melons.

Dress, used with taste and judgment enhances beauty. Ladies, you will find both taste and judgment displayed in the "Domestic Fashions.

Omission.—In the list of newly installed officers of Monroe Lodge I. O. O. F., the name of W. W. Walsh, V. G., was accidentally omitted.

Presbyterian Service.—We are requested to state that Rev. John Douglas, of Steel Creek, will preach in the Presbyterian church in this place on next Sabbath.

New Cotton in Savannah.—Two bales of the new crop of cotton have been received in Savannah. One bale was from Southwestern Georgia, and the other from Florida. The were sold at 15 1-16 and 15c respectively.

Personal.—Prof. J. D. Hodges, Principal and W. J. Scroggs, Esq., Teacher of Languages in Monroe High School, arrived in this place last week, ready for the Fall session of said school, which opens this morning.

Democratic citizens of Goose Creek, New Salem, Lane's Creek and Buford, why not organize a Tilden and Vance club in your different townships at once? In union and organization there is great strength.

Tilden and Vance Badges.—Every member of a Tilden and Vance club (and all others who wish to) should wear a Tilden and Vance badge. We will keep a supply at the Enquirer office during the campaign at 10 cents each, or $1 per dozen.

That Poetry which was sent u without the name of the author we have received and placed away in the waste basket. We warn that young man to careful; if he takes another such a "fit" he is likely to die.

New Subscribers.—Since the beginning of the campaign our Books show a large increase in subscribers. Let every body in the county subscribe for the Enquirer, and we will endeavor to keep them thoroughly posted on the living issues of the day.

Persons of sedentary habits, and overworked, find in Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills a specific for want of Appetite, Palpitation, Debility, Constipation, and many other nameless ailments. At the drug stores.

Send us the Proceedings.—If the secretaries of the township meetings held on the 1st September will send us in a copy of their proceedings by 10 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, (next day) we will take pleasure in publishing them.

Dr. Harlee.—We are pleased to learn that this able writer who was until recently Corresponding Editor of the "Argus," will contribute to the colums of the "P. D. Herald." He will render valuable assistance to the party during the campaign.

Snake Story.—Some of our citizens witnessed some interesting proceedings of a snake the other day. A king snake had captured another of a different kind, and, after killing him, went deliberately to work and extracted his teeth with a great deal of surgical skill, after which he made his dinner of his patient.

Keep the Roads in Order.—Serious complaints are made in regard to the condition of a hill on the Charlotte road, four miles from this place. Would it not be a good idea for the road overseers to take advantage of the leisure time which they now have and put all the public roads in thorough good order before the winter season sets in?

The pressure of campaign information forces us to dispense with a portion the miscellaneous reading matter usually given on the outside of the Enquirer. Political information is what the people now need more than anything else, and from now till the day of the election, we may be considered in harness.

We make no apology for using so much space this week for Tilden's and Hendricks' Letters of Acceptance, as they are important and interesting to any one who wants to see a reform in Government affairs. We shall probably make some comments on them in our next issue.

Alabama.—The election in Alabama held Monday has resulted in an overwhelming Democratic victory,—a perfect Waterloo triumph. Out of the thirty-three State Senators, *twenty-seven* are Democrats, and out of the one hundred members of the House *eighty* are Democrats.

Township Meeting.—The citizens of Lane's Creek township will meet at Joseph Hailey's on Friday, the first day of September, for the purpose of selecting delegates for the County and Senatorial Conventions. The meeting will be organized at 2 o'clock, p. m. Let there be a *full* turn out, and have the township fully represented.

By order of the Township Executive Committee.

News From the Country.—Under this heading we would be pleased to publish each week any items of interest that our country friends may send us from the different townships and we would suggest to the Secretary of the Tilden and Vance Clubs, that they correspond with us every week and report any matter of news that may be known to them, especially of the political prospects. The best way in the world to carry the election is by keeping the people thoroughly posted and this can best be accompliseed by means af the county paper. We hope that the townships will take this matter into consideration. It is a splendid idea, and the campaign rates are such that it will not be expensive.

Vance and Settle at Statesville.—From one of our citizens who was at Statesville on last Friday, we learn that quite an enthusiastic meeting was had. About two thousand persons were present, Settle, as usual avoided the living issues of the day, and talked more of Vance's war record than any thing else, and endeavored to smooth over Radical corruptions which has been exposed. While Vance made telling hits in every sentence, and to use slang "made the (Radical) fur fly." Vance has one great advantage over Settle, that of knowing that he is on the side of right and that his principles are honest. No man can speak with effect when he is obligo to know, as Settle must know, that he is in the wrong and working for a corrupt party, who have not the interest of their country at heart.

Sensible Advice.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggists Blair, Walsh & Flow and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

Senatorial Convention.—The Senatorial Convention for Union and Anson Counties, will be held at Beaver Dam in this county on Saturday, the 2d day of September next. The different townships in this county will appoint two delegates each, at their primary meetings on Friday, the 1st, to attend said Convention.

By order of the Executive Committees, for Union and Anson.

August 5th-1876.

For the Campaign.—Wishing to place the Enquirer in the hands of every intelligent voter in the county during the campaign, we offer very low rates. Will send any number of copies from now until Dec'r 1st (four months) for fifty cents each, with a free copy to every getter-up of club of five or more.

We want the local news from every neighborhood and will be glad if our friends will keep us posted with whatever occurs of interest. Lend us the facts in short form, and we will put it in shape. Information about the crops, or any other matters of usual, as well as unusual occurrence, will be thankfully received.

For Sale.—A valuable Town Lot in Monroe, fronting on one of the Maine Streets; suitable for a business place, being one of the best stands in Monroe. Room for a good dwelling in rear, also garden, &c. Apply soon

Mrs. C. E. WOLFE.

May 22d 1876.

More of the Fruits of Radical Teaching, in a State Governed by Radicals and Negroes.

A RESPECTABLE WHITE YOUNG LADY BRUTALLY ASSAULTED AND HER LIFE ENDANGERED BY A FILTHY NEGRO SON OF PERDITION.

News was received in this place on last Thursday of a horrible crime that had been committed near Jefferson, in Chesterfield county, S. C., on last Tuesday. Miss Tiney Miller, a daughter of Washington Miller, aged 13 or 14 years, while in the woods near her home was brutally assaulted by a negro named John Clyburn, who, after perpetrating his most hellish designs on her person, attempted to take her life by cutting her throat. Failing to make sure work with his knife he struck her on the head with a large rock. After he left her she recovered sufficiently to enable her to leave the place and start for assistance, and a neighbor meeting her conveyed her to her home. She is now under the care of Drs. Miller and Threat, who think she will probably recover, although her throat was badly lacerated.

The negro goes by the name of John Clyburn, or Mangum, is young, tall, and very black. He has a brother living in this county, about ten miles North of this place, and our citizens should keep a sharp look out for him, so that he may be arrested and receive the penalty of the law.

Since writing the above, we understand that the negro was captured near the Anson line on the Whites Store road, on last Saturday evening. Mr. John A. McCall of this place was with the capturing crowd, who says they started to South Carolina with him, but very much doubts whether he ever reaches jail or not.

Jackson to the Front.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

According to previous announcement, the citizens of Jackson township met at Wilson's Old Store on last Saturday for the purpose of pic-nicing, hearing speeches and organizing a Tilden and Vance club. At this late hour (Monday morning) we have neither space or time to give full particulars, but will give the principal points.

About four hundred persons were present, who were addressed first by J. F. Payne, Esq., in a lengthy and forcible speech, in which he took up one fraud after another, and fully exposed the Radical party in all its rottenness. Next was H. B. Adams, Esq., who spoke of arguments used by Settle against Vance, at Statesville on last Friday, and how effectually Vance *Settled* him. Next he showed up Hester, the "political divine," in all his beautiful traits (?)

Then came the dinner, of which there was the greatest abundance, the tables literally groaning under their burden of good things. After dinner, our Junior Editor held forth in a speech of one hour, but, being very modest, he has not given us any report of what he had to say. C. Austin, Esq., then made a few forcible remarks. By this time it was growing late; the speaking was closed, and they proceeded to organize a Tilden and Vance Club, by making Capt. J. J. C. Steele Chairman of the meeting, J. M. Curlee and R. T. McCain Secretaries. The adoption of Resolutions and Constitution were then had, and the regular club officers elected, as follows: Dr. J. W. Sturdivant, President; W. W. Walkup, J. N. Davis, R. T. McCain, Col. Wm. McCain, Vice-Presidents; J. M. Curlee, Secretary, and J. J. C. Steele, Treasurer. The Monroe Cornet Band furnished excellent music for the occasion. One hundred and two members joined the club, and many others will come in.

Three prominent radicals abandoned their colors and came over on the side of truth and right. Good order was had generally, and all enjoyed the occasion very much. The Democratic majority will be largely increased in Jackson at the next election. We hear of several white Radicals who are almost ready to abandon the party and be white men in principle as well as color.

County Convention.

The Democratic Conservative party of Union County will meet in Convention in Monroe on Saturday, the 9th of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Legislature, Sheriff, Register, Treasurer, Coroner, and five County Commissioners. The different Townships will meet on Friday, the 1st day of September, to select delegates to said Convention. Let there be a full turn out of the people.

W. H. Fitzgerald,
A. A. Laney,
C. Austin, } Ex. Com.

Monroe, N. C., July 22d, 1876.

Ex-Governor Bonham of S. C. declines to be a candidate for Governor. He thinks that it will not be wise or consistent to acquiesce in Governor Chamberlain's re-election, because we owe it to Tilden and Hendricks to carry the State if we can, and we cannot acquiesce and do that. He thinks that thousands will not vote if there be not a Democratic candidate for Governor, and that we should lose many certain counties and the certain loss of many doubtful ones. With Wade Hampton and work, he thinks, the misrule of eight years can be brought to an end.

[For the Enquirer.

The Excursion.

Messrs. Editors:—Thinking that perhaps your readers would like to hear something about the recent excursion to Henry's Station, I will, in as brief a manner as I can, give you an account of what I saw and heard. I, with several others, mounted the iron horse at Monroe on the 25th ult., *en route* for Henry's. On the train we found a civil, intelligent and well-bred crowd of excursionists, and from the manifestations I judge that they were all Democrats. What occurred on the train going up I am not able to tell, as I was in the embrace of morpheus soon after entering the car and so remained until we arrived at Henry's, which was about sunrise on the 26th, when we dismounted and sought for something to refresh the inner man. We remained among the mountains from the 26th to the 30th, and in that time visited the three stockades where they have the convicts under guard. Of these worthies we saw about three hundred at work on the Rail Road. We also visited the Round Knob, Blue Ridge Pinnacle, Lick Log and Swananoah tunnels. All these are objects of interest. Round Knob on account of its peculiar shape and its being encircled by the railroad. Blue Ridge Pinnacle on account of its being the the highest point on the Blue Ridge range. Lick Log and Swananoah tunnels on account of their being the two longest in the State. The Swananoah, when finished, will be more than eighteen hundred feet in length; about eleven hundred feet is now completed. Old Fort, a pleasant little village, is also interesting. At this place there stood a fort in which it is said about two hundred of the early settlers were protected from the Indians. From this the village takes its name. No doubt there is some important and interesting history connected with this place which was never preserved, for we see no account of it in the early history of North Carolina.

On the morning of the 31st we left Henry's and proceeded on our way home, as far as Hickory, where we lay over until the 1st inst. At Hickory we were entertained by an able, patriotic and soul-stirring speech from Col. W. L. Steele. At every station crowds of citizens were gathered, who, as we passed, greeted us with loud huzzas for Vance and Tilden. On the 1st we proceeded on our way home, jubilant and in good spirits and sober. All along our journey homeward perfect harmony prevailed, except in one instance, which was as follows: A certain gentleman, whose name I shall forbear calling, got into a scrimage with a man who carried an organ and a monkey. The battle waged warm for some time, and for a while it was doubtful which would gain the victory, but eventually the blood-thirsty gentleman came out, crowned with victory, but not without wounds, for the infuriated monkey had assisted his master and left the print of his teeth in the gentleman's ear. After this we proceeded quietly on until we reached home, where we found all safe and sound, except the blood conqueror, who was still mad and vowed that he had "fit, bled and died" nobly.

Very Respectfully,

H.

Charlotte District Conference.

A correspondent of the Charlotte "Observer," writes from Concord, August 7th, as follows:

"The District Conference closed its interesting. and we trust profitable session, at 10 o'clock Saturday night. Much business of great importance was transacted, and many sermons of great power and rich Gospel truth and beauty were preached. Dr. B. Craven, President of Trinity College, delivered an address upon the Future of Methodism, Rev. P. J. Carraway upon Methodism in its relations to Missions, Foreign and Domestic; Rev. E. A. Yates upon Methodism in its relations to Sabbath Schools; Rev. W. M. Roby and Rev. V. A. Sharpe in the interest of our Colleges, and last but not least, by Rev. W. T Hudson upon the Introduction and Growth of Methodism in North Carolina, and the Characteristics of the Pioneer Preachers. This is Centennial year with us and these addresses were all delivered by appointment at the invitation of our beloved and officient P. E., Rev. W. H. Bobbitt.

They were all of a high order, showed great research and pains-taking in their preparation, and in them were many of the prettiest and sublimest flight of eloquence and imagery that it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. I will not ask you to publish the proceedings, but as an evidence of how zealous and faithful our Presiding Elder is in looking after the interest of our churches, and parsonages, and their comfort hand you this resolution, offered by a layman, T. J. Watkins, Saturday evening.

Resolved, That, we the lay-members of Charlotte District Conference, claiming to honor God and to desire to advance His cause, hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost efforts among our brethren at home to put all our churches and parsonages in more comfortable condition for all seasons of the year.

We were greatly surprised and much gratified to see how well posted our P. E. is in regard to the condition of his field everywhere. If there was a grassy spot anywhere, a church without a stove, a parsonage without a well or spring, or either needing repairs, he knew it, and was sure to have some layman from that circuit on station to tell it, even though he might be occasionally forced "to lead the witness" a little. Bro Bobbit has only been our P. E. this year, and hence we say we are surprised that he should be so perfectly familiar with the condition of his work.

He is eminently qualified for the high position. As a presiding officer we do not know his superior. Well versed in parliamentary rules, dignified and commanding in his appearance, with a large, generous, christain heart, and a social, genial disposition, every one respects and at the same time loves him.

The exercises of this Conference were largely attended by the public to the last, and everybody seemed to feel that it was good to be there.

I herewith hand you a list of the names of the preachers in the Charlotte District: Rev. D. May, Monroe, N. C.; M. H. Hoyle, Monroe; J. M. Wheeler, Wadesboro; J. H. Gwinn, Wadesboro; T. P. England Lilesville; M. C. Thomas, Ansonville; W. D. Lee, Pineville; T. H. Edwards, Pleasant Grove; E. Howland, Albemarle; T. Page Ricaud, Albemarle; Miles Foy, Pioneer Mills; A. D. Betts, Mount Pleasant; C. M. Pepper, Concord; J. C. Thomas, Concord; W. H. Bobbitt, Monroe."

Correct.

A level-headed correspondent of the "Pee Dee Herald" writes that paper as follows:

Dear Herald:—Allow me to make a suggestion to the Tilden and Vance Clubs, that I think will be of advantage to the Democratic party in the campaign. Let every club raise a fund to be applied to the circulation of campaign papers and political documents for gratuitous distribution, especially for subscription to the county papers where those clubs exist.

There are a great many persons who would read these papers who are not able to pay for them. Let every member of each club report the names of such persons in his neighborhood of this character, and let their names with the money be forwarded to the publishers, and in this way every family can be posted in the great political issues of the day, that otherwise could not be reached. This would be giving a practical turn to the movement that would be of incalculable advantage to the reform party. The Press is the great power in the land, and in this way an antidote would be given to the poisonous political literature that the Radicals are flooding the country with. The Radical party are apparently very quiet—but they are nothing like bearers. One of the most powerful engines they have at work is the negro night preaching. All over the country they are having what they call great religious revivals; they meet night after night and sing and preach and pray all night, and at the same time organize their political societies, circulate their documents, and after keeping up a perfect pandemonium all night, "go home with the girls in the morning." Now, I have but little faith in convincing Sambo that it is to his interest to vote the Democratic ticket, and even doubt the policy that would pander to their ignorance to induce them to do so, but there are a great many deluded whites who might be brought to see the error of their ways, and persuaded to come out from the motley ranks of the Radical party and cast their lots with the white man's party. I do not allude to the leaders—such men would be a curse to Democracy. Let them stay where they are, and continue to steal, lie and miscegenate as long as they please; but it is our duty to try and convert the ignorant, honest white men, who have been led astray by demagogues who have no other use for them but their own elevation.

Then, for the sake of this class, let us circulate the documents, and the wives and children of many a Radical will bring to bear upon him such a pressure that he can't well resist, and the consequence will be a large increase of the Democratic vote.

Crops are laid by—the campaign is open—let every man go to work, and a glorious victory awaits us."

H.

Argyle, N. C.

Vote for Tilden and Reform!

General News.

The coroner's jury in the Hamburg S. C. affair find seven men guilty of murder for the killing done on that occasion, and that eighty-seven other citizens of South Carolina and Georgia were accessories before the fact.

All the South Carolinians, charged in the Hamburg affair on the 8th of July, met the sheriff of Aiken county at Col. A. S. Butler's August 2nd. They will accompany the sheriff to Aiken to-morrow, where they will go immediately before Judge Maher, and it is expected they will give bail and be released.

Straight-out Policy Not Popular.—George W. Williams, the leading merchant and banker of Charleston, who has been prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Governor, has declined to allow his name to be used in that connection, and expresses the opinion that Governor Chamberlain can do South Carolina more good than any man in it. The present indications are that the Democrats of South Carolina will not run a straight-out ticket.

There is no way to judge of the future but by the past. If a man has fooled you once, it is a bad policy to trust him again.—*New North State (Rep.)*

How true. Yet it is just what we are working for. The Republicans have fooled us. We don't care to trust them again. They may cry reform (!) until they turn blue, but as Pete Donan would say, "you can't gather figs off jimson-weed bushes or huckleberries from dog-fennel vines."—*Torch Light.*

They Give it up.—Raleigh papers say that His Flatulent Accideney, Brogden, will withhold the appointment of a successor of Settle on the Supreme Court Bench until after the election. And then he is to return to his old seat as a recompense for his labors in this campaign and for his ignomineous defeat by the people. Verily Holden and Brogden handle their cards well. Office and money are the gods they worship—the people may go to the devil!

Hear Hargrove!—In a speech, lately, at Oxford, he said:

"I have been a Republican for seven years, and I would vote for the kinky headedest negro in the State before I would for any Democrat in it."

The man must be crazy. If not, what does he mean? He insults venerable and honored preachers, thanks God that the Lowery gang killed twenty-one of the best citizens of Robeson, and adds the climax to his infamy by such language as the above. If not daft and demented, he must be the worst and basest of all the nigger gang!—*Pee Dee Herald.*

The Augusta "Chronicle and Sentinel" speaking of the trial of persons engaged in the Hamburg riot which is to come off at and early day before Judge Maher, says: We learn that it can be proved by a number of witnesses that the negroes in the Sibtey building fired the first shot, and also that emissaries from Doc. Adams had been sent through the country several days before the trouble took place, ordering the negroes to be in Hamburg with their guns on the 8th of July.

The Garbled Letters—A Discovery.—We have received reliable information, from a very high source, that it has transpired in Washington that the garbled letters which Judge Settle is showing in the west were obtained from the department, where Gov. Vance's war letters are kept, by the notorious John G. Hester.

This infamous man is said to be the tool employed to make the garbled extracts from Vance's letters, which the Republicans are laying so much store by in this campaign.

John G. Hester—a reputed murderer—a known swindler—a detective and spy—a wretched government parasite—a vile, sneaking and contemptible hypocrite and imposter—is a fitting instrument to do such work.—*Raleigh News.*

When Vance was Colonel.—There lives in one of the adjacent counties a man who was a Confederate soldier, and who ever since the close of the war has voted with the Republicans. He says that Zeb. Vance was his Colonel, and that one day he was left behind wounded, and without aid and succor would have died. Colonel Vance, he says, found him, took him up, placed him on his own horse, and led him to a farm-house, where the Colonel procured quarters for his wounded comrade, and out of his own pocket paid an advance sum for care and attention to the soldier. This old soldier says he would go through the heaviest charge of the war to vote for Zeb Vance; and he has always been a Union man and for years a Republican.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

For Register of Deeds.

Mr. Editor: When the County Convention meets we venture to express the hope that it will re-nominate W. J. C. McCauley for the office he now fills, with such general satisfaction to the people of the county. He is a young man of irreproachable integrity, and whatever position called to occupy has always discharged the duties thereof with efficiency, and to the general satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He is thoroughly acquainted with the finances and the business of the County generally, and is capable and accommodating, and in every respect as well qualified a man as can be found in the County for the office of Register of Deeds. Why cast such an officer overboard? We hope the Convention will well consider this matter, and re-nominate him for the office he now holds.

MANY VOTERS.

July 22-8-tdc.

New Advertisements.

J. M. CURLEE,

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Register of Deeds for Union county, subject to the action of the Nominating Convention.

Aug. 9-1876. 11-tdc.

For Register of Deeds.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for Union county, subject to the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention. I do not boast of any superior merit or special claim to the office above others who may desire to compete for the nomination, but I can assure my fellow-citizens that if elected I will serve them faithfully, and, I trust, to the satisfaction of all.

JOHN H. WALSH.

Aug. 5, '76-10-tdc.

Announcement.

The friends of John T. Ross, a disabled soldier, respectfully recommend him as a suitable candidate for Register of Deeds for Union County, and suggest to the Conservative County Convention to consider his claims for the nomination.

MANY VOTERS.

July 15 1876.

Announcement.

The many friends of J. W. Griffin would respectfully announce him as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Union County, subject to the action of the County Convention.

July 1, 1876-5-tdc.

GOOD TENANT WANTED.

A white man, with small family prefered. Good land and stock furnished. For further particulars apply to JOHN W. PRESLAR,

Four miles South of Monroe, N. C.

July 25-9-3t.

WOOL CARDING.

Our Wool Carding Machine has been received, and we are now ready to receive wool for carding. Will have the Machine ready for work in the course of two weeks. Wool will be received at our store until we start the Machine. Price as usual, 10 cents per lb. Satisfaction guaranteed, as our cards are of the best quality.

J. SHUTE & SONS.

July 10-6-tf.

Monroe High School,

MONROE, N. C.

MALE AND FEMALE

Next session begins August 14 1876. Building new, large and well adapted. Health proverbial. Pupils prepared for any College or University. Board $50 per term of twenty weeks. Tuition $15 to $30.

For catalogue giving full particulars address

J. D. HODGES, Principal.

Monroe, N. C., July 6th 1876 6-tf.

Burgess Nichols & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

BEDDING, &c., &c.

Chamber and Parlor Sets,
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Wardrobes,
Washstands,
Tables, Chairs, of every description.

A full assortment of everything pertaining to our business. We carry a Large Stock, and can offer inducements to the trade. We solicit a call.

No. 5 West Trade Street,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

June 15th 1876-3-1y.

THE People's Bank of Monroe.

H. M. HOUSTON, President.
W. H. FITZGERALD, Cashier.

Board of Directors,

M. Austin, T. D. Winchester,
J. D. Stewart, J. C. Hamilton,
C. Austin, Jackson Simpson,
A. F. Stevens, A. H. Crowell,
H. M. Houston.

This Bank is now open for the transaction of a regular Banking Business; will receive deposits of Coin and Currency, allowing interest on same; loans and discounts made on liberal terms; will deal in bonds, stocks, and other securities; Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold; loans made on real estate, cotton in store, &c., on liberal terms. 2-tf

"A Drop of joy in Every Word"

Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 26, 1874:—Dr. R. V. Pierce Buffalo N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly,
JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.—AD.

W. L. T. PRINCE. RUFUS P. DAVIS.

Prince & Davis,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MONROE, N. C.
OFFICE OVER PEOPLE'S BANK.
July 4-5-1y.

Z. B. VANCE. H. B. ADAMS. J. F. PAYNE.

Vance, Adams & Payne,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MONROE, N. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Collections a specialty.
Office in the Court House.
Oct. 19, 1875.-21-1y.

C. M. T. McCAULEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
MONROE, N. C.

Practices in the Superior and Supreme Courts of this State, and the Federal Courts

D. A. Covington,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MONROE, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of this and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims, and all business entrusted to his care promptly executed. Office up Stairs in Court House. 5-1.C.

R. M. ROBINSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR
MONROE, N. C.

All work cut and made warrnted to Fit. Cleaning and repairing done at short notice. Latest Styles of Fashion Plates always on hand.

Calling for the Country a Specialty.

Produce Taken in Exchange for Work.

Orders from a distance promptly filled.

Room up stairs in J. D. Stewart's new brick building. 33-tf.

W. M. CROWELL,
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Charlotte N. C.

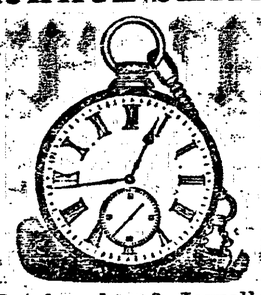
Solicit consignments of Tobacco, Grain and Produce.
Feb. 7.-36-tf.

Fire Insurance Agency
W. H. FITZGERALD, Agent,
MONROE, N. C.

For Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Richmond, Va
Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Cos. Richmond Va.
Faneuil Hall Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., and is prepared to place large lines of Insurance in first class Companies at quitable rates.
March 27 '76-43-tf

Now is the time to subscribe for the ENQUIRER.

HORACE SMITH,



SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, &c.

Watchmaker & Jeweller,
MONROE, N. C.

Repairing fine Watches a specialty. All work warranted. Spectacles of all ages and prices constantly kept. Next door to Smith's Drug Store.
June 19-1876 3-tf.

DENTISTRY.
B. S. TRAYWICK,

OPERATIVE & MECHANICAL DENTIST
MONROE, N. C.,

Having located permanently in Monroe, he is prepared, at his office in that place, to perform all operation pertaining to the profession, whether upon natural or artificial teeth.

Office in rooms over People's Drug Store.
Jan, 17 33-tf.

SOLID WEALTH!
$600,000 IN GIFTS!
Grandest Scheme ever Presented to the Public
A FORTUNE FOR ONLY $12.

THE Kentucky Cash Distribution Company, authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Schools of Frankfort, will have the first of their series of Grand Drawings at Major Hall, in the City of Frankfort, Ky., on Thursday, August 31, 1876, on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket-holders the immense sum of

$600,000.

Thos. P. Porter, Ex-Gov. Ky., Gen'l Manager.
POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT!
as we will have a series of Grand Drawings and can not establish the precedent of postponing.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
50 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts of 500 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts of 400 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
200 Cash Gifts of 200 each	40,000
600 Cash Gifts of 100 each	60,000
10,000 Cash Gifts of 12 each	120,000
Total, 11,156 Gifts, All Cash	600,000

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $12; Halves, $6; Quarters, $3; 9 Tickets, $100; 27½ Tickets, $300; 46⅔ Tickets, $500; 95⅔ Tickets, $1,000. 100,000 Tickets at $12 each.

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Mayor of Frankfort, the entire board of City Councilmen, Hon. Alvin Duval, late Chief Justice of Kentucky, and other distinguished citizens, together with such disinterested persons as ticket holders present may designate will superintend the drawing.

Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, Post office Money order or Registered Letter, made payable to KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY.

All communications connected with the distribution, and orders for Tickets, and applications of Agents to sell Tickets, should be addressed to HON. THOS. P. PORTER, General Manager, Frankfort, Ky.
8-1m.

SAVE $30!
BY BUYING THE CELEBRATED
New Reliable Shuttle
Sewing Machine.

The most important labor-saving invention of the age. We take pleasure in referring to the fact of its

Remarkable Success.

And that is fully adequate to all the varied necessities of the household, and we are continually receiving the most substantial and satisfactory assurance that it is fully appreciated. This warrants us in claiming for it unquestionable superiority as a

Family Sewing Machine.

Its simplicity, lightness in running, and certainty with which it operates, making an even smooth stitch (alike on both sides); a straight shuttle; a straight needle; a self-adjusting tension; and all the advantages claimed by high-priced machines and sold for less than one half the price asked for other first-class shuttle machines, make us confident that if you will give the

New Reliable Shuttle.

A fair trial in competition with other machines it will have the preference.

If you wish a pleasant and profitable business, an agency for the sale of our machine presents an unequaled opportunity for making money. Read the following testimonial, and send to us for further particulars.

NORTHFIELD, DES MOINES Co., Io.
June 15, 1874,

H. O. MORELL, SON & Co.:

I am very much pleased with my machine and would be very loth to part with it. I have had it most a year now, and have done most every kind of Sewing on it and a good deal of it too. I have never broken a needle or had any trouble with it. We have another machine here, but I never sew on it since I bought your machine, because yours runs so much lighter. Yours Respectfully,
M. M. DARLINGTON.

For additional Testimonials, circulars, and terms to Agents, to whom we allow

LARGE DISCOUNTS,

Address H. O. MORELL, SON & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents,
144 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
P. O. Box, 2531. 9-6m.

EIGHTY Sacks Liverpool Salt at
H. M. HOUSTON & CO's.
June 5th 1876 1-tf.

SOMETHING NEW
In Charlotte.
A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

The undersigned begs leave to inform Lawyers, Clerks of Courts, Principals of Schools, and the public generally, that his

BOOK BINDING
ESTABLISHMENT
IN CHARLOTTE

is now in full operation, and that he is prepared to show first-class work, which has been done at his Bindery.

BOOKS BOUND
In Every Style.

Names printed in Gold on Bibles, Prayer Books, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

HE IS PREPARED TO GET UP

Blank Books, Receipts,
Notes, Drafts & Checks.

Blank Books from the smallest Memorandum to the largest Bank Ledger.

In connection with the above I will keep on hand a splendid stock of

Books and Stationery.
PAPER HANGINGS
A Specialty.

Soliciting a share of your favors, I am,
Yours Respectfully,
H. L. Koellsch.
March 27, '76-43-1y.

Ice Ice Ice.
Ice Cold Soda Water,
at the Confectionery of
MRS. C. E. WOLFE.

A LARGE LOT OF
FRESH CANDIES
JUST RECEIVED.

GENUINE
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.
Best 5 ct. Cigars in Town,
At the Confectionery of
MRS. C. E. WOLFE.

FRESH
BREAD AND CAKES,
ALWAYS ON HAND,
At the Confectionery of
MRS. C. E. WOLFE.

State of North Carolina,
Union County.
IN SUPERIOR COURT.
JULY 3rd, 1876.

J. O. Griffin, Adm'r of Clement Deese, dec'd, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
B. W. Deese and others, heirs-at-law of C. Deese, dec'd, Defendants.

Petition to sell Land to pay Debts and for Partition.

SUMMONS AND ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of North Carolina,

To the Sheriff of Union County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon B. W. Deese, K. M. Deese, J. W. Deese, Edmund Deese, of Arkansas, J. M. Deese, of Tennessee, and others of N. C., heirs-at-law of Clement Deese, dec'd, the Defendants above named, if they be found in your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Probate and Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Union at the Court house in Monroe, twenty days after the expiration of this summons, and answer the petition and complaint which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said petition and complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against them for the relief demanded.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Witness, S. H. Walkup, Clerk of said Court at office in Monroe, this eighth Monday after the second Monday in February, 1876, and in the 100 year of American Independence.

Issued the 3rd day of July, 1876.

{SEAL} S. H WALKUP, Clerk.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edmund Deese, residing in the State of Arkansas, and J. M. Deese, residing in the State of Tennessee, defendants in the above proceedings, are non-residents of this State and are of full age; it is therefore, upon motion of H. B. Adams, Attorney for Petitioners, ordered by the Court that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Monroe Enquirer, a newspaper published in town of Monroe, N. C., for said Edmund Deese and J. M. Deese to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Union County, in the town of Monroe, N. C., within twenty days after the expiration of this notice, and plead, answer, or demur to the aforesaid Petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against them, and the case hard *ex parte* as to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office at office in Monroe, July 3rd, 1876.

S. H. WALKUP, C. S. C.
July 10-6-6t.-$12.

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks,
BOOK and NEWS BLACK a SPECIALTY.
17 North Fifth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will guarantee every pound of ink sold to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Drying, and entirely Free from Setting-off.

Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers. Address,

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
17 North Fifth Street,
PHILADELPHIA PA.
July 17-7-tf.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

OGBURN & ARMFIELD,
MONROE, N. C.,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned give notice that they are still in the above business, at Monroe, and have constantly on hand a fine lot of

HORSES AND MULES,

Of all grades, from the nimble trotter an steady pacer to the sturdy farm and draft-horse. Our Mules are as intelligent, as faithful and diligent, as can be found in any equine collection, and we feel warranted in assuring the public that we can give as good bargains in horseflesh as can be obtained anywhere in the State.

EXCHANGING

Besides the business of selling horses, we also buy and swap. While we don't deny that we can be beaten in a swap, yet to keep things lively we are always ready for a trade. So give us a call, all ye who wish to buy, sell or swap.

HORSE DROVERS

will, at all times, find ample accommodations at our Stables for their stock—attentive hostlers, clean, airy stables, plenty of provender and reasonable charges.

LIVERY DEPARTMENT.

Horses and Vehicles hired, and careful drivers to convey travelers to any point. This branch of our business is never neglected, and we are prepared at all times to furnish easy saddle horses, or teams and carriage, at the most favorable prices.
Jan. 28th 36-1y

Robinson & Dorsey,
MONROE, N. C.
BARBERS & HAIR-DRESSERS.

Desire to inform the public that they have opened a first-class Barber Shop in Mr. H. Shell's building, opposite B. D. Heath & Co., where they solicit patronage from all, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all branches of their work, such as Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dressing, Shampooing and Dyeing., Cutting and Honing Razors.

We keep for sale Hair Oils and Tonics, Perfumery, Shampoo Cosmetics, Bay Rum, Dyes, Razors, Brushes, Cups, Combs and Hair Brushes, Hair Vigors for restoring Grey Hair. Atomizers ordered when desired.

Having obtained at a great expense a French preparation for removing dandruff from the Scalp, we will wait on the Ladies or children at their residences, prepared to cut Hair, Shampoo or restore Hair to natural color.
June 15th 1876-3-tf.

SIMPLE! CAPABLE! DURABLE!
"Family Favorite"
MANUFACTURED BY THE
WEED
Sewing Mahine Company
Hartford Conn.
ITS NAME INDICATES ITS QUALITIES.

1st. Because it is adapted to all the wants of family sewing.
2d. Because it can be readily comprehended by any one wishing to sew.
3d. Because it runs so easily.
4th. Because it is always ready and never takes on "fits."
5th. Because it will do any kind of sewing with less changes and fewer extra attachments than any other machine.
6th. Because it is self-adjusting.
7th. Because it is made of the best materials, and is the most thorough manner, and will never wear out.

It is a two-thread machine, making an elastic Lock-Stitch.
It has a straight short Needle.
It has a Shuttle with a Patent Spring Tension.
Its upper Tension requires no manipulating to admit the passage of kinky or uneven thread, whether linen, cotton or silk.
Its oiling is done upon the under side by turning it up on its hinges, and soiling goods is impossible.
Its stand is solid and firm.
Its table is long and roomy.
Every part works positively, and it is not subject to the yielding or uncertain operation of springs.
No machine costs so little for new parts and repairs.
Needles, and all articles required, are furnished at less prices than those for other machines.

The above Sewing Machine is offered by this paper as a premium for clubs--See terms.

Agents wanted for every town in this vicinity.

Address as above and state in what paper you saw this advertisement.
48-6m.

PEABODY HOUSE,
Corner of Locust and Ninth Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial Grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

Col. Watson is a native of Virginia, and probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Philadelphia from the South.

JAMES WATSON, Proprietor.
May 29-52-tf.

Rutherford College, N. C.
HAPPY HOME, P. O.

This College will open its Fall Term August 2d 1876, to continue five months. Board, including every expense, from $7 to $10, per month. Tuition ranges from $1 to $4 per month. For particulars, address for circular,

R. L. ABERNATHY, Pres't.
July 31-9-3t.

GREENSBORO
FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session will open on Wednesday the 23d of August.

For Catalogue apply to the President, Rev. T. M. JONES, D. D.

N. H. D. WILSON,
President Board Trustees.
June 21-1876-5-2.

STIEFF
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT
PIANOS

Have received the highest encomiums wherever they have been introduced.

Made of the very best Material throughout, they are nevertheless offered at prices that will compare favorably with those of any first-class manufactory on this continent. The best is always the cheapest, and hence purchasers of STIEFF Pianos will find a satisfactory equivalent for their money.

The lasting quality of their instruments is fully attested by the many Educational and other Institutions, in the Southern States especially, where over 400 are in daily use, and by the unanimous verdict of the best performers of this and other countries. Terms as favorable as is consistent with the times, and every instrument fully warranted for five years.

We are also Sole Agents for the Southern States of the

"MATCHLE
BURDETT ORGANS,"

which speak for themselves. A full supply of every style constantly in store, and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Fifty Second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices ranging from $75 to $300.

For Illustrated Catalogue, address,

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
N. 9 North Liberty Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Jan. 24, '76-34-1y.

THE
Big Coffee Pot.
HAVING MOVED MY
TIN SHOP

to the new building in rear of J. D Stewarts old stand, I announce to the public that I am now better prepared than ever to furnish any and all kinds of

TIN WARE,

either Wholesale or Retail, cheap for cash. Roofing, Guttering, and in fact anything in the TIN LINE done as well and cheaply as can be had in this market.

Has a full stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves on hand at all time, which are offered at low prices. Is prepared to do STENCIL WORK, and can cut letters from half inch to six inches.

Tinware sold at wholesale at as low prices as can be had in any Northern market.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG COFFEE POT
J. W. HUDGE.
Aug. 30, 1875.-14-tf.

EARTHQUAKE.
Caudle & Liles

Still keep a full Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries at
Monroe and Beaver Dam,

Which they are selling

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Country Produce taken in exchange or bought for cash.
June 26-1876-4-tf.

TOWNSEND'S GALLERY.

ALBUMS FRAMES AND
PICTURES OF ALL KINDS.
45-tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
We are Now Receiving a
NEW LINE OF
SPRING
—AND—
SUMMER GOODS
At Prices to Suit the Times.
Our Second Lot of
LADIES' HATS,
ARE BOTH
STYLISH, CHEAP
AND VERY PRETTY.
We also have a Large Line of
LADIES'
Silk and Ecru Ties,
The Latest Thing Out.
ALSO
Dress Goods,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
JEANS AND LINENS,
For Summer Wear.
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SHOES AND HATS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
H. M. HOUSTON & CO.
May 23, 1876.

STEAM SAW MILL.

The undersigned has in full operation at Ames' Turn Out, on the C. C. Railway, six miles East of Monroe, a Steam Saw Mill and Shingle Machine, where he is prepared to furnish the public with first-class lumber of any size, Lathes for Plastering, and Shingles of any size, from 1 to 8 inches wide and from 18 to 30 inches long. A Cotton Gin is also attached.

For prices or other particulars, address

H. W. SIMPSON,
Ames' Turn Out, C. C. R'y.
Feb. 8, '76-37-6m.

Townsend & Co

Brick Store, one door north of J. D. Stewart's dry goods store.

DEALERS IN
Fancy Groceries,
CONFECTIONERIES,
Fruits, &c.
LADIES' HATS, BONNETS, LACES, RIBBONS,
and all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,
of the lastest styles,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Highest price paid for Chickens, Eggs and Butter.
Jan. 21-34-tf.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE
IN POLK COUNTY, N.C.

Can be bought cheap, a number one stock grain and tobacco farm, containing eleven hundred acres of land, including ninety acres of first-class bottom, in a high state of cultivation. The place is well improved, having on it three houses. Saw and Grist Mill, good barns, stables, and orchard. It could be divided into two or three good settlements. For further particulars apply to or address

C. B. JUSTICE,
Rutherfordton, N. C.
April 17-46-tf.

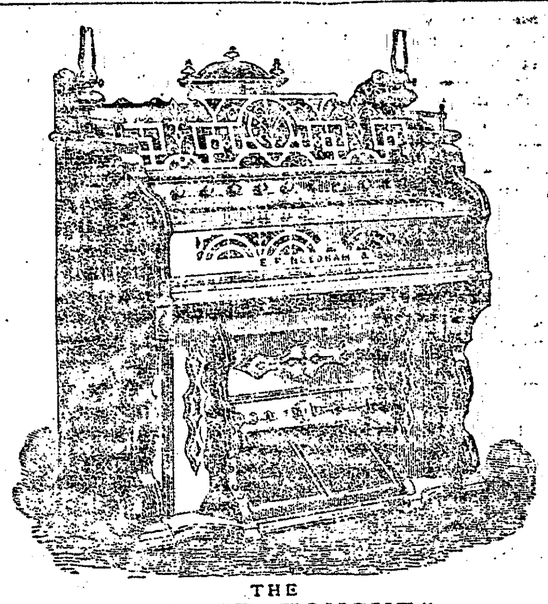
At Old Stand.

Having bought the interest of Mr. R. W. Schorn in the business lately conducted by Schorn & Bradeen, I take this method of informing the public that I can be found at the old stand, where I keep on hand at all times, a full supply of

FINE WINES
AND LIQUORS,
Cigars,
Tobacco,
LAGER BEER, &c.

Be sure and give me a call, and you will be satisfied. Next door to Central Hotel, Monroe, N. C.

A. R. BRADEEN
March 6-40-1y.



THE
"SILVER TONGUE"
ORGAN
A TEST OF THIRTY YEARS.

The cheapest because the *best*. Fully warranted. New Styles just ready. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists. Examine our new method of lighting the music for evening performance. Constant improvement our policy. Styles specially adapted for Parlors, Churches, Lodges, Music Halls and Conservatories. Address the Manufacturers.

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON,
Nos. 143, 145 & 147 East 23d St., New York.

ATTENTION!
B. D. HEATH AND CO.

DEALERS in Merchandise generally, once more invite the attention of their many customers to the fact that they are now able to offer unusual inducements in their varied stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, in fact, almost everything kept in a first-class general stock. We make a specialty of FLOUR, TOBACCO, and FERTILIZERS. Have on hand and to arrive in the next ten days,

400 BARRELS FLOUR,

which was bought for cash, and will be sold lower than the lowest. We only ask a call and examination of same. To convince the closest buyer, we will sell you a good barrel of Flour at $6.25; a common barrel at $5.50. We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Zells and Wando

FERTILIZERS,

which we sell at reasonable prices, payable in Middling Cotton, at 15 cents per pound 1st November next. Our

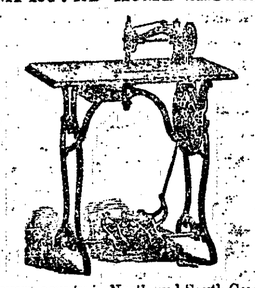
TERMS ARE CASH

for everything except Fertilizers. We find from experience that the pay-down system is the best for both buyer and seller, from the fact that every tub then sets on its own bottom. Otherwise, men that will pay have to pay a large per cent to make up losses on those who do not pay. All we ask is, when you come to Monroe, call and get our prices before you buy.

B. D. HEATH & CO.,
Monroe, N. C.
March 6-40-tf.

THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST
SEWING MACHINE,
IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE.

PRICE $37.00. AGENTS WANTED

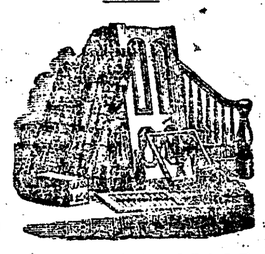


in every county in North and South Carolina & Georgia & Florida.

D. G. MAXWELL, Gen'l Agent,
CHARLOTTE, N. C
April tf.

ENCOURAGE HOME PEOPLE
—AND—
HOME ENTERPRISE!
GEO. S. HACKER,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TERMS CASH. All work GUARANTEED.



The only Door, Sash and Blind Factory owned and managed by a Carolinian in the City.

Always on hand a large Stock of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll and Turned Work of every description. Glass, White Leads, and Builders' Hardware. Dressed Lumber and Flooring delivered in any portion of this State.
March 20 '76-42-1y.

DAVENPORT
FEMALE COLLEGE

Rev. W. M. ROBEY, A. M., Pres't.

The Fall Session opens on 4th Monday in August.

Board, Lights and Washing, per Session,	$70 00.
Tuition,	$25.00.
Music, with use of Instrument,	$25.00.

Offers all the usual advantages of first-class Female Colleges. Refers to Rev. W. H Bobbitt, Rev. C. M. Pepper, Rev. Jas. H. Wheeler. For circulars, address the President.
July 0-6-2m

EUGENE L. HARRISS,
ARTIST IN
CRAYON PORTRAITS,
Sassafras Fork,
Granville County, N. C.

Portraits in Crayon made from Photographs, Ferrotypes, old Daguerreotypes or other small pictures. Size 14x17 $5, 18x22 $10. Elegant Oval Frames $3. Terms, Cash with the Order or C. O. D. If no frame is desired, the Portraits are sent post-paid on roller. Send for Circular and Testimonials.
April 24, 1876-47-4mo.