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Office up stairs in J. D. Stewart's
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July 4-5-1y.

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ADAMS & PAYNE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MONROE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
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Office in the Court House.
Oct. 13, 1875-21-ly.

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.

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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,
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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. 2-11

Fire Insurance Agency
W. H. FITZGERALD, Agent,
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For Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Richmond, Va.
Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Richmond, Va.
Faneuil Hall Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., and is prepared to place large lines of insurance in first class companies at the lowest rates. March 27 '76-13-4

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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 operations pertaining to the profession, whether upon natural or artificial teeth. Office in rooms over People's Drug Store. Jan. 17, 33-4t.

HORACE SMITH,

JEWELRY, &c.
SPECTACLES,
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.

JOHN W. RUDGE,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN
TIN and STOVE WARE,
"Cotton King" Stoves,
Stencil Plates Cut and
Farmers Stoves Repaired.
SIGN OF BIG COFFEE POT,
Stewart's Brick Building, next to
Old Hotel.
Oct. 23-1876-21-4t.

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

The Monroe Enquirer.

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NO. 35.

Selected Poetry.

Don't Scatter Your Forces.

Well, now my son, as you're about
To launch in a vocation,
And with your own self depend
Through life for a sure station,
Once more, and for the last time, I,
In earnestness most solemn,
Tell you that by this plan alone
Is built Success's column—
Don't scatter your forces.

You have the business chosen that
You think to you best suited,
Because the talent for it is
By nature in you rooted;
Then, on that keep unmoving eyes,
As pilot in storm's rattle,
Who with his steel-set lips will port
His ship through fiercest battle—
Don't scatter your forces.

How in the peopled fields of work,
Their souls for triumph flaring,
Have millions upon millions sunk
Beyond the power of raising,
Because they turn to this and that,
To no one thing full mated,
While thousands rose because on one
Sablily concentrated—
Don't scatter your forces.

There eternized in history,
Behold the wise men banded;
Amid them Shakespeare, Akwright,
Morse
On history's mountains landed;
And in all life's business round
Mark who've to fortune mounted,
Not one that's not with one aim men
By all their efforts counted—
Don't scatter your forces.

That watchword, without brazen vaunt
Religious! I've heeded,
And with God's blessing fruit has
sprung
From my life's field so seeded;
And now, my son, your brave heart
braced
To win success's story,
Go with the watchword that has
crowned
Concentrated lives to glory—
Don't scatter your forces.

Selected Story.

SAVED.

"Miss Violet, will you give this letter to Mrs. Maltby?"
I had my hands full of drawing material; but I received the letter and continued on my way to Mrs. Maltby's dressing-room.

The drawings were little studies I had made while down at the seaside, where I had spent my vacation—made for Mrs. Maltby, to whom I had been "company" for a year—and Mrs. Maltby had been interested in them, saying, "Touch them up a bit, Violet, and I will get a portfolio for them and keep them."
I usually sat in her dressing-room in the morning, and thither I now repaired to touch up the drawings, while she sat with her slippered foot on the fender, embroidering with purple and crimson wools.

I gave her the letter, and went to a low seat in the deep bay window. I sharpened a pencil, and then happened to glance towards my companion. Her face was ashy white. Her profile was turned toward me. In its regularity and pallor it looked like a face cut in stone. But I had never seen it look so sharp and deadly. The letter was clenched in her hand. I had brought her bad news.

I was shocked, but silent. I tried to remember what I knew of her family relations. She was a handsome, black-haired woman of fifty, who had been early widowed, and returned to her father's house. Her parents were dead. Her mother had died in her infancy, and she had been mistress of Redburn Hall ever since. It was not long, however, since her father's decease. She had never had a child. She had no brothers or sisters whom I had ever heard of. I could not surmise what had happened. I saw her burn the letter; and then she arose and left the room.

Afterwards I guessed whom the communication was from.

A week passed. They were quiet and comfortable, but rather monotonous weeks at Redburn. But, though young, I was less restless than most girls. I was not unhappy with Mrs. Maltby; only sometimes I wished for a little change.

It came—a most startling episode. We had company to dine, Mrs. Maltby's lawyer and a personal friend from town. I was dressing her hair, as I sometimes did, for she liked my arrangements—pronouncing them artistic. Suddenly, without knock or warning, the door was flung open and a young man walked in.

I felt Mrs. Maltby start under my hand. I, myself, was frightened—the intruder looked so bold and reckless. He was very handsome; but he seemed to me to have been travelling long, or to have come out of some revel. His linen was soiled, his long, clustering hair unbrushed, and eyes blood-shot.—Yet his appearance was singularly attractive. I had never before seen so high bred and graceful a man.

Mrs. Maltby did not speak to him.—He seated himself before her and not far from her, however.

"Go on, Violet," she said.
"Certainly, let the young lady proceed with her task," he said, quickly. "What I have to say need not interfere with her employment. I understand that she is your companion and confidante, though I have not had the pleasure of meeting her before."

The last sentence appeared to have been quite mechanically spoken, for he had fixed his eyes fiercely upon Mrs. Maltby's face and seemed to see only her. I went on pinning up the braids of her hair as I had been bid; but my hands trembled. I could not see her face, but I think she met that look steadily.

"You refused me," he said, in a far different tone from that which he had first spoken, low and concentrated. "Certainly," she answered.
"Do you want my blood upon your head?" he exclaimed.

"I washed my hands clear of you long ago," she answered, composedly.
"Long ago," he repeated, and a wave of emotion that was inexplicable to me went over his face.
Then he was silent. I don't know why, but for the moment I pitied him. He got up and commenced walking the floor.

"I tell you, Winifred, I must have this money," he said. "I must have it, and to-night, to-night," he repeated.

Mrs. Maltby was silent. I caught a glimpse of her face. Flirt was never harder.
"Let me have it, Winifred," he said, pausing before her. "And I promise you it shall be the last time."
She made no reply.

"The last time. I mean it, Winifred."
His voice faltered. She did not answer.
"Will you?"
"No," she replied, with no emotion whatever.

His face had been working with some strong, deep feeling. But that monosyllable seemed to strike him like a blow. He stood looking at her, his face still and desperate.

"I did not think God could make such a woman as you are," he said at last.
I felt her shrink beneath the actual horror with which he seemed to regard her. But she spoke with unaltered composure.

"I told you, more than a year ago, that I should pay no more debts of yours contracted in gambling, or any other way," she said. "I have given you fair warning. I shall not change."
He did not speak; his head dropped upon his breast, and his face was deathly pale.

"I have done my duty by you, Guy, you know that I have," she added.
"Yes, you have been just, but you have never been merciful," he replied.
"Oh, God!"—he flung up his arms with a bitter cry that wrung my heart.
I looked at her. No; she did not relent or go to him. He had flung himself into a chair, and, with his head dropped into his arms, was the most hopeless figure I had ever seen.

She arose, for I had finished her hair, and took a seat near the fire. Her lips were gray, as if she were cold; but her face was still as inflexible as flint.
He gave a groan and started up suddenly.
"I am going," he said. "I—"
He met her eye and asked, "Why do you not kill me? I was altogether in your hands once. You killed her, you will remember."
A slight flush stained her cheek.
"You would have made her happy I suppose, if she had lived," she said sarcastically. But the sting did not seem to reach him.

gave her a look of reproach, and left the room. I looked wistfully at her; she did not speak to me, and I, too, went away.

She was ill next day; but on the following day she appeared much as usual.
Of all that I thought and felt, I, of course said nothing. The matter was no affair of mine. I understood that the two were brother and sister—that the young man was named Guy Sedley, that he was dissolute and in disgrace—that Mrs. Maltby had taken care of him in boyhood, but now ignored the relationship. I was in no way allowed to learn more.

But on the second night I was awakened by a light shining in my chamber. It was something unusual, for the little clock on the mantel was chiming twelve. After a moment I slipped out of bed and glided toward the open door. The long, embroidered folds of my night dress nearly tripped me up; but I made no noise with my bare feet upon the deep velvet of the carpet. I don't know whom I expected to see—certainly not Guy Sedley, kneeling before a sandal wood chest, with papers strewn around him on the floor. A taper burning on the mantle showed his face perfectly cool as he went on searching for something. He must have come through my room to reach the apartment, for it had no opening but in my chamber. I was not aware that the papers in the chest were valuable; but there was money placed there. I saw that he was a robbing his sister.

I saw, too, a dark knife on the floor close at his side.
I looked at him an instant; even then I remembered to pity him: then gliding forward, snatched the knife and leaped back to the door. I was mistress of the situation; for I had come from behind him, and done all as in a flash; and as he arose to his feet, I stood with a calmness which showed that it was not my intention to immediately arouse the house.

With a presence of mind equal to my own, he put the roll of bank notes he had been searching for into the pocket of his waistcoat, and with a glittering eye regarded me speculatively. I was petite, and I had not screamed. I knew now that he was not much afraid of me.

"You have been robbing your sister," I said; "but if you will put the money back I will let you go."
His intense attention to me changed to a look of wonder.

"You, child, are you not afraid of me?" he asked.
"No," I answered, truthfully.
"But I watched you in your sleep, a moment ago, debating whether it was necessary to kill you or not."
"You must have been glad to find that it was not necessary," I said.

He looked more astonished than before; but I did not think of that. "Put the money back," I said.
"No!" he said firmly, "I will murder you first."
"Do not do that," said I; "I am your friend. I was sorry for you that day."

He did not speak, but a troubled look disturbed the pale fixedness of his face.
"How much money have you there?" I asked.
"One hundred pounds."
"Do you need it very much?"
"Very much," he replied with a bitter smile.

"Please put it back," I said. "She has been just to you; I would like to be merciful. I will give you money."
"You!"
"I have it—yes—here in my room—let me show you."
I flung open the door, went to my writing desk, and came back to him.

"These I will give you freely," I said, opening the roll of notes. "You said to her that it should be the last time, and I hope—"
He had taken the notes into his hands, looking at them in a kind of unbelieving way.

"You may hope that you have saved me," he said in a low voice.
We were silent for a moment.
"You know now that I was very sorry for you," I said, with tears in my eyes.
"Yes," he said, gravely, "and I love you for it."

He put Mrs. Maltby's money back and re-arranged the chest. I began to listen, nervously, for voices about the house; but all was very still. He locked the chest and gave me the key. "You know where it is kept?"

"Yes, in a drawer in her dressing room." I wondered how he had obtained it. "Hasten away."
"There is no danger; I made my way hither carefully. Pure, brave little girl, how fearless you are for yourself!"

He looked at me earnestly, as if he wished to carry away a clear memory of my features; then he wrapped his cloak about him, flung up the sash, and leaped noiselessly out into the darkness. I extinguished the taper and crept back to bed. I did not hear a sound about the house until daybreak.

When I arose I saw the dark knife glittering in the sunshine near my writing desk where I had lain it. Then I shuddered.
A year later I was the mistress of Redburn; the beautiful house the spacious grounds were all mine. Mrs. Maltby had died and bequeathed them to me.

On her dying bed she said: "Violet, you are my niece. There is only one living being who has my blood in his veins; him I disown." She paused, and then went on: "You have seen my brother. I loved him; I was ambitious for him, but his natural bent was evil. We had a cousin Flora, a child, who was brought up with him. They were engaged to be married, but I forbade it. I revealed to her his dissipation; I told her of his debts and deeds of daring.—She loved him, she trusted him—but she was delicate, and died. He says I killed her."

She grew pale, even past her dying pallor. She went on: "When I saw him last, the officers of justice were after him; he was a defaulter. He had stolen money to pay his gambling debt. He is probably lying in jail now; but I will have none of him. I was just to him, and I will never forgive him."

So she died, hard as a flint to the last, and I was mistress of Redburn. I was young and fond of gaiety, I had now the means at my disposal.—Every summer my house was filled with guests. In the winter I was in London or abroad. And yet I lived on the interests of the money bestowed upon me.

Three years passed, and I had never heard a word of Guy Sedley, when one day the Cromleys of London, who were coming to visit me, asked leave to bring a friend. I extended the solicited invitation, and Guy Sedley came. It was a shock, but he gave no token of the past. Reclaimed from his errors, he was so refined and manly that he was the most distinguished of my guests.

I loved him—but I thought he must hate the usurper of his rights. He was poor because I had his patrimony. I had no right to Redburn, and I would not keep it. I would give it back to him.

An opportunity came. He was sitting on the terrace one bright evening. I went and took a seat near him. "How lovely this view is!" he exclaimed, pointing toward the distant hills.

"Yes, and you shall wish for your rights no longer, Mr. Sedley; Redburn is yours—I have no claim to it." He did not speak. I went on: "Your sister was just, and she would have made you the heir if she had lived to see you what you are to-day."

"But it was your mercy, not her justice, that saved me. Violet, I love you, and will take Redburn with your hand, not else."

I put my hand in his, trusting him, loving him utterly, and proud, very proud, to make him the master of Redburn. Nor have I ever regretted it.

ADVICE FROM HORACE GREELY.—"For my own part, I would rather be a convict in the State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunately, or truly poor, so long as he has full use of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, content suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support of declining years, the lesson which I should most earnestly seek to impress upon them is, never run in debt." Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it and live on it, rather than owe a dollar?

Miscellaneous.

The Age of Machinery.

We doubt if this age differs from all the other ages in any one particular so much as in being the age of machinery. In the past civilizations, much as they accomplished, excelling us in many particulars, machinery did not come into general use, or was it of the simplest character. At the highest point of Egyptian civilization wheat was ground by women in a handmill, made of two stones; or at best, by larger stones turned by oxen. The fine linen of Egypt was spun from a hand distaff, and woven in a loom of the simplest description. Thousands of men were employed in works which would now be done almost entirely by machinery.

Now, machinery does a large proportion of all our work, and is every day coming into wider use. Machines make almost every thing, and machines make machines. If we travel, the steam engine propels us. Our food is prepared by complex machinery. Our clothing is spun, woven, and sewed by machines. Machines knit our stockings, and do the largest part of the work in making our shoes. The pin that fastens our garments is completely made, headed, pointed, and polished, by a series of machines. The book and eye are made from the reel of wire by a machine which seems to possess human intelligence.

Unless our readers are very considerate, they scarcely know how much they are indebted to machinery. The paper you hold in your hand has come through a long series of machinery. It has passed through the cotton-gin—a very simple but most important invention; few have done more for modern civilization. It has been squeezed in the cotton press. It has been carded, spun, woven, worn to rags; then washed, picked in pieces, bleached, ground to pulp, squeezed through rollers, and finally come out an endless sheet of white paper. The linen and hempen portions are passed through their peculiar process. Then come type making machines, and printing machines, and with some little brain labor, which cannot yet be done by machinery. You have your newspaper.

A School Boy on Corns.

Corns are of two kinds—vegetable and animal. Vegetable corn grows in rows, animal corn grows on toes. There are several kinds of corn, there is the unicorn, capricorn, corn dodgers, field corn, and the corn, which is corn you feel most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corn, but persons having corns do not like to "go fur," if they can help it. Corn have kernels, and some colonels have corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on the feet at the other end of the body. Another kind of corn is the acorn; these kind grown on oaks, but there is no hoax about the corn. The acorn is acorn with an indefinite article indeed. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn wishes it was an acorn. Folks that have corns sometimes send for a doctor, and if the doctor himself is corned he probably won't do so well as if he isn't. The doctor says corns are produced by tight boots and shoes, which is probably the reason why when a man is tight they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well he can get a good deal of corn on an acre, but I know a farmer that has one corn that makes the biggest ache on his farm. The bigger crop of vegetable corn a man raises the better he likes it but the bigger crop of animal corn he raises the better he does not like it. Another kind of corn is the corn-dodger. The way it is made is very simple, and is as follows—that is if you want to know. You go along the street and meet a man you know has a corn, and a rough character, then you step on the toe that has the corn on it, and see if you do not have occasion to dodge. In that way you will find out what a corn-dodger is.—*Herford Post.*

What the Birds Accomplish.

The swift swallow and night hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chichadees are the guardians of the trunks of the trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, robins, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil. Snipe and wood cock the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature, and it is an undoubted fact that if the birds were all swept off from the earth no man live upon it, vegetation would wither and die, insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by grasshoppers which have lately devastated the West, is undoubtedly caused by thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, the gardener and the florist by the birds, is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit; the little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the vast quantities of noxious insects destroyed. The long persecuted crow has been found, by actual experiment, to do far more good by the vast quantity of grubs and insect he devours, than the little harm he does in the few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends.

Advertising Rates.

One Square, of ten lines, first insertion, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50
Obituaries, Fifty Cents per square.
The price of yearly advertisements is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of the individual members.
Advertisements of an abusive nature will not be inserted at any price.
No deviation from these terms under any circumstances.
Contract advertisements taken at low rates.

Pleasant Paragraphs.

A crying evil—Taking a baby to the theatre.

Steam has been defined as a bucket of water in a tremendous perspiration.

A Peoria dentist announces that he extracts teeth with great pains. Most dentists do.

Why does E precede C in the alphabet? Because you must be before you can see. Do you observe?

Josh Billings says: Success don't consist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time.

It is a sin to steal a pin, and a man in Philadelphia has been arrested for that very offence. The pin has a diamond attached to it.

Very few men realize the blessings of a good wife, until a place between his shoulder blades that he can't reach needs scratching.

It is believed that two thousand farmers per year slide off of hay-stacks and strike on the times of pitchforks, when there is really no need of a single one being hurt.

A Kalamazoo woman being told while in church, that a divorce had been granted her, began to sing at the top of her voice, "My country 'tis of thee sweet land of liberty."

A Steven's Point (Wis.) dealer gathered sixty pounds of oak clubs from twenty-one bales of hops. He must have been hopping mad, and of course clubbed somebody.

A grocer had a pound of sugar returned with a note stating: "Too much sand for table use and not enough for building purposes."

A New Orleans thief lately sent back the stolen clothes of an undersized citizen, with a note, saying that he would wait for his victim to grow.

It is a curious fact that poor people though sometimes given to stealing, are never afflicted with kleptomania. It takes a rich person to have that disease.

If you ever come up for a high office you must expect to encounter the charge that you stole wood. Therefore lay in your supply while these heavenly nights last.

"John," asked a doctor of the apothecary's boy, "did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered?" "I guess so," replied John, "for I saw craps on the door knob this morning."

Some people seem to be extremely sensitive. At one of the churches on Sunday, the minister read the prayer for a person in deep affliction and a man who had just been married got up and went out. He said he didn't "ant public sympathy intruded upon him in that way."

A bickering pair of Quakers were lately heard in high controversy, the husband exclaiming, "I am determined to have one quiet week with thee!" "But how will thou be able to get it?" said the taunting spouse. "I will keep thee a week after thou art dead," was the Quaker's rejoinder.

The Monroe Enquirer

WM. C. WOLFE, Editor and Proprietor.

MONROE, N. C., FEB. 5, 1877

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?

THE PROSPECTS.

The Bill to appoint a Commission or Board to superintend the counting of the vote for President having passed both Houses of Congress, President Grant promptly signed it and sent a special message with his reasons for approving it.

We have presented heretofore this plan for settling the Presidential question. It was ably discussed in both Houses, Mr. Conkling, of the Senate, having consumed two days in the delivery of what is conceded to be the greatest speech of his life.

The day and time fixed by law for counting the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States is the second Wednesday in February, but the day has been changed by the late action of Congress to the 1st of February.

As part of the Board to count the Electoral vote, the Republican Senators have selected Messrs. Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen, and the Democratic Senators have selected Messrs. Bayard and Thurman. In the House, the Republican members of the Board are Messrs. Hoar and Garfield, and the Democratic members Messrs. Hunt, Payne and Abbott.

The Supreme Court Judges selected to serve on the Board are Clifford, Miller, Strong and Fields.

At the present the Board consists of five Democrats and five Republicans, on the part of Congress, and two Democratic and two Republican Judges. Judge Bradley, a moderate Republican, has been selected as the fifth Judge, and it is thought that he will hold the "balance of power" in the Board.

The tribunal selected, though novel in form, is not unconstitutional in the opinion of most of the ablest lawyers in the land. It will give satisfaction to the country, for entire confidence will be reposed in its proceedings.

We think when this honorable tribunal comes to examine into the whole vote—into what has been done in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, that it will give enough votes to Tilden to elect him. Whether those States will be counted fairly or be thrown out will not alter the result. If counted fairly they will, we feel entirely confident, elect Tilden; if they are thrown out, he will be elected without them.

The Raleigh Observer of Thursday last says: "We learn that Senator Merrimon, in a private letter to a gentleman in this city, expresses a hopeful opinion as to the result of the count of the Presidential vote under the recent Electoral Bill. He thinks that without the bill there was no hope of the inauguration of Mr. Tilden, but under its operation he does not see how the commission can escape from the declaration that he was fairly elected."

The evidence now being taken in Washington shows that of all the official rascals this country has produced, the members of the Returning Board of Louisiana, with Gov. Wells at their head, are the biggest. The scoundrels went to work systematically, just after the election, to cheat Tilden out of the State. Whether the Electoral Board will permit such villainous work to stand remains to be seen.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

According to the late action of Congress, the Senate and House went into a joint session on last Wednesday, the 1st inst., for the purpose of counting the Electoral vote. The States were taken up in regular alphabetical order, beginning with Alabama, to whose vote no objection was made, although it had been thought there would be.

No objection was made till Florida was reached. There were three certificates from that State—the first for Hayes and Wheeler, the second for Tilden and Hendricks, and the third for Tilden and Hendricks, under the act of the Assembly and the decision of the Supreme Court. Each was objected to. Objection was also made to the vote cast by F. C. Humphries as a Hayes elector, because of the fact that he was a Federal office-holder. The accumulating evidence of the infamy of the Louisiana Returning Board is crushing.

[The third return, referred to in above dispatch, was received by the President of the Senate on Tuesday from the Governor of Florida, with all the official papers, showing the action of the Tilden electors and the canvass of the votes under the act of the new Returning Board.

After the various objections were read, and there being no further objection, the presiding officer announced that the Senate would retire, so that

both Houses could consider the objections, and the Senate then retired to their chamber at 3:10 p. m.

Up to Friday night, the 2nd, there was nothing in the proceedings of the Electoral Commission to indicate how soon a decision will be reached, and until this is accomplished nothing further can be done towards counting the vote.

No. Ca. Congressmen.

The first district is represented by Maj. J. J. Yeates, of Murfreesboro, a genial, whole-souled gentleman. He has done good work for his party in redeeming his district from a large republican majority to an increased Democratic gain. He makes a most useful member. From the third comes the comes the brave, chivalrous and brilliant Waddell, of Wilmington, a fine polished speaker, quick in debate always ready to share any responsibility that may arise. His prospects are bright for future political usefulness in national affairs. The fourth is well represented by Capt. J. J. Davis, of Louisville, a lawyer of fine ability, a safe legislator, always exercising caution before casting his vote on any measure. The interest of the metropolitan district is well watched by its efficient representative. The fifth has Gen. A. M. Seales, of Greensboro, the christian statesman, an able lawyer, an honest politician and true friend. He has had more experience in national politics than any of the present delegation from North Carolina. He was a representative in Congress before the war, and although a young man then, he showed decided promise of soon coming to the front as a prominent Democrat. He is at present chairman of the Committee on Indian affairs and discharges the intricate duties of that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his friend. His modesty only prevents him from becoming one of the leaders of the House. From the sixth is T. S. Ashe, of Wadesboro, a most excellent gentleman, a sound and intelligent lawyer, a profound thinker, deep reasoner, true to his party and friends. It is to be regretted that the State loses such a worthy representative. It is claimed by his friends that he will be the next Governor of his State. From the seventh is the peerless Robbins, of Statesville, of fine personal appearance, bright and cultivated intellect, thorough in his profession, that of the law, fluent and able in debate, bold and determined in whatever he undertakes. He is said to be the rising star in the political firmament of his native State. The eighth is represented by Gen. Robert B. Vance, of Asheville, who presents a most lovely character, both moral and political. He is a strict member of the M. E. Church and from his daily walk we are induced to believe he is like Caesar's wife "above suspicion" in every respect. He has many warm friends in the House of both political parties and wields much influence. The old North State may well feel proud of her sons that represent her in the forty-fourth Congress at the Nation's capital.

The Judges Who are to Count the Vote.

Mr. George Alfred Townsend, in a letter to the New York Graphic this briefly sketches four of the members of the Supreme Court who are to assist in counting the electoral vote should the plan recommended by the joint congressional committee be adopted:

"Clifford is a man steeped in reverence for the tribunal where he has passed so many years. This old man, colossal in size, weighing about or above 300 pounds, made the treaty with Mexico in 1847. He was appointed by a Democratic administration, and is hardly ever heard to refer to political questions.

"Judge Miller speaks pleasantly about the new duty devolving upon him. He is universally regarded in Missouri by the ex-rebels, as well as by the Republicans of Iowa, as the ablest jurist west of the river Mississippi. By birth he is a Kentuckian, and was once a doctor.

"Judge Field is a man of stupendous reading and information, the ablest lawyer on the Pacific side, and the peer of anybody in the court. He is a man of ready opinions but as a judge his impartiality is unquestioned.

"Judge Strong is the most judicial-looking man on the bench—of a noble head, with grey locks from his crown. His position in Pennsylvania was of the highest; he is seldom heard of here except in the legal social circle.

"The fifth judge, is the easy and agreeable Bradley, who was appointed a Republican, but whose State went for Tilden by so great a majority that he will be evenly balanced in the influences which environ him."

The Usury Law.

The Senate has, by a very large majority, repealed the present usury law. We presume the action of the Senate will be confirmed by the House.

The bill, as it passed the Senate, places the people on precisely the same footing as the national banks. It will be remembered by our readers that the courts have decided that the penalty in the former usury law did not apply to national banks. Under this decision the banks charged as high interest as they chose, while individuals were limited by the law to eight per cent.

The law, as it has passed the Senate, if it should pass the House, of which there is but little doubt, will place the people on exactly the same footing as the banks. The highest rate of interest that can be legally collected will be eight per cent, and if more than eight per cent. should be charged, all the interest will be forfeited.

It is almost impossible to pass any usury law that will not be evaded. Under the present law, with its heavy penalties, enormous rates of interest have been paid. The rate allowed by the proposed law—eight per cent.—it seems to us, is as high as can be paid by any people, and if our political troubles can be honorably and satisfactorily adjusted, and a healthy basis for business relations established all over the country, that rate will rarely be transacted in ordinary transactions of business.

The difference between this bill and the former law is that under the former law both principle and interest were forfeited when a greater than eight per cent. was charged, while this bill provides that only the interest will be forfeited; and, in fact, will prove no usury law at all.

LATER.—The above bill passed its second reading in the House last Thursday by a vote of 58 to 33, and it will do doubt pass by a greater majority on its third reading, and become a law.

Judge Carpenter's Decision.

NEW YORK, JAN. 20.—A Columbia, S. C., dispatch says Judge Carpenter, of that judicial circuit, before whom the case of Peter Smith, a negro convict, paroled by Chamberlain, was pending, decides that neither Chamberlain nor Hampton was lawfully inaugurated Governor, and that Chamberlain holds over until the legal qualifications of his successor, and no longer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 29.—Circuit Judge Carpenter rendered the following decision to-day on his return from Washington:

First. I find, therefore, as conclusions of law, that D. H. Chamberlain was not, on the 7th of December last, legally installed as Governor of South Carolina.

Second. Wade Hampton was not, on the 14th day of December, 1876, legally installed into the office of Governor of said State.

Third. The attempted installation of D. H. Chamberlain being illegally and void, it did not operate in law as a resignation of the office as Governor, which he held at that time, as by the constitution the Governor holds his office for two years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified, and as there has been no legal qualification of his successor, D. H. Chamberlain is lawfully in the possession of the executive office, and entitled to discharge the functions of the same until such qualifications take place.

A case similar to the one that induced the above is now pending in the Supreme Court.

Southern Sentiment.

[BY TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29, 1877.

A Southern correspondent of the "Courier-Journal," arrived in Louisville to-day from a political investigation in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky. He has met prominent representative persons in the sections named, since the passage of the Electoral Tribunal bill, and speaking of their sentiments in general, he says:—"The one universal thought is that peace and prosperity will result from the action of Congress in this regard. Southerners all manifest the utmost confidence in the gentlemen who are expected to compose the tribunal, and will acquiesce in the result of their choice with all due propriety."

The correspondent says business indications have looked up wonderfully within the past week, and that the people everywhere are satisfied of a happy and just termination of the Presidential perplexity.

The military forces gathered at Washington will be scattered into different parts of the country, but a special police force will be appointed to service until after counting the votes.

Dog Law.

The people in their sovereign capacity in ratifying the Constitutional Amendments by so great a majority ask for a law protecting the Sheep husbandry of the State. A special provision was incorporated into our new Constitution making it the duty of the General Assembly to pass such a law, and the following bill has been introduced by Mr. Sharpe, of Iredell, and is now in the hands of Committee on Agriculture:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of North Carolina makes it obligatory on the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of sheep husbandry and the promotion of agriculture,

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be lawfully to levy a tax on all dogs in the State, Provided, however, that to every head of a family may be allowed one dog, which shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 2. That on every male dog there shall be levied a tax of one dollar; and on every female dog a like tax of two dollars.

Sec. 3. That every owner of a dog or every person claiming or exercising the ownership of a dog, shall be required to return the same for taxation to the authorities constituted by law to list taxable property, provided further; That every person failing or refusing to comply with this provision of the law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace, or court of record shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of the State to collect the tax provided for by this act, as other taxes are collected and shall pay the same to the county treasurer, which in his hands shall be a part of the school fund of the country, and shall be applied by him as the law directs in such cases.

Hampton's Government.

THE CARPET-BAG POWER DISSOLVING—THE HAMPTON GOVERNMENT SUCCESSFUL. Columbia Special to New York Herald.

Hampton's government is now nearly complete. The appointees throughout the state are in the main exercising the functions of their respective offices, and he is daily receiving the best assurances of loyalty from the masses of the people. Already, under the call for ten per cent. of last year's tax levy, Hampton's treasurer has received \$35,000, nearly half of the whole amount, from nine counties only. The charitable institutions and penitentiary have been provided for, the judges have been paid their salaries, and the entire machinery of government is in thorough working order. Chamberlain's officials are unable to collect taxes, and, if the company of United States troops now in the state house was withdrawn, the farce of a dual government would be ended.

General News.

Thomas Settle's appointment as Judge of Northern District of Florida, has been confirmed.

Florida Legislature has made appropriation to pay expenses of Democratic electors.

The House committee for the same commission are Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield and Hoar.

Grant wont interfere with the affairs in Louisiana until after the count of the Presidential vote.

The U. S. Senate voted unanimously for Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard for the grand council on the electoral count.

The four Judges designated on the commission have probably selected Judge Bradley to complete the Board of 15 members.

The fifty-six negro constables were withdrawn from duty as doorknockers at the State House Saturday. The small guard of United States troops still remain.

Dr. J. M. Sloan took from the arm of Mr. Robert Stewart, of Pickens County, on Saturday last, a ball which had been in his arm since the second battle at Manassas. Stewart is doing well.

The blasphemous wretch Palmer, who announced himself to the negroes in Aiken County, S. C., as the son of Christ, while running for the Legislature last fall, preached in Beecher's church, Brooklyn, by invitation, last Sunday night.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The strife between the two Harbor Masters at Port Royal still goes on. Hubbard and his friends claim that the man selected by the newly elected council—Mr. O. G. Parker is not eligible as he has not resided in the State a year, while Parker's friends claim that a year's residence is not necessary.

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150 Distinct BOOKS wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our Magnificent Family Bibles. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia

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

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS with 25 name, 10 etc., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

\$552 \$77 a week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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Fifty pages—300 illustrations, with Descriptions of thousands of the best Flowers and Vegetables in the world, and the way to grow them all for a Two Cent postage stamp. Printed in German and English.

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Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents; in elegant cloth covers \$1.00. All my publications are printed in English and German. Address: JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Strayed.

From my farm, about the first of December last, ONE COW and TWO HEIFERS. The cow is mooley, black and white spotted, wears a bell, and was heavy with calf when she left. The heifers were both red colored, had spike horns, and aged two years.

Any person taking up the stock and giving information will be suitably rewarded. Address me at Monroe.

HOSEA HALE.

Jan. 17, 77—33-4t.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

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LOWEST MARKET

800 BBLs FLOUR (all grades),

25 BBLs SUGAR,

100 BAGS COFFEE,

2,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

100 Bbls New Orleans and Cuba Molasses,

50 Bbls Mullet,

25 Bbls Mackerel,

50 Boxes Tobacco,

Tubs, buckets, brooms, empty kegs

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Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 29th-1877-34-tf.

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HAS DECIDED THAT

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HAVE THE FINEST LOT OF

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

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MILLINERY, FLOWERS, HATS,

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Alpacas, Fancy Plaids, Checks, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY.

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ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at highest market prices. The Millinery Department, under the care of Miss Dickson, will receive prompt and careful attention.

Thankful for former patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

[Jan'y 1st, 1877-30-4t]

MONROE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mrs. S. D. ELLERBE, Principal.

Prin. Female Department.

J. D. HODGES, A. M.

Principal.

MONROE, N. C.

Next session begins January 8th, and continues twenty weeks. The advantages offered here are not generally attainable in schools of like grade. Building is large and well ventilated; Church and Sabbath School facilities excellent; instructors are earnest teachers, not teachers or preachers, preparing for their respective professions; Literary Society enthusiastic and well organized; Library small but well selected; Philosophical Apparatus new and of superior workmanship; Board, \$8 to \$10 per month; Tuition, \$15 to \$25 per session. For Catalogue giving further particulars, address the Principal, January 1st, '77-30-4t

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Jan. 8th-1877-31-tf.

The Monroe Enquirer

MONROE, N. C., FEB. 5, 1877.

LOCAL AND STATE.

Index to New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—Hubbard Bros. GARDEN SEEDS.—English & Ashcraft TANNING.—Richard Houston. STRAYED.—Alfred Preslar. RETURNING BOARD.—Bruner & Bro. IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. W. Griffin, Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Joseph McLaughlin. MORTGAGE SALE.—Harrison Lee. NAVASSA GUANO.—H. M. Houston & Co., Agents.

MANIPULATED GUANO.—T. C. Lingle, Agent. ROSES.—Dingee & Conard Co. DISSOLUTION.—Winchester, Stitt & Co.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.—Armfield & Lancy. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS meet to-day.

Read our new advertisements. We haven't space to notice separately this week.

Mr. A. B. CAULDE is having a picture gallery fitted up in second story of J. D. and J. M. Stewart's clothing store.

DISTRICT STEWARDS MEETING.—The District Stewards of the Charlotte District, will please meet me in Monroe, on Wednesday morning, February 14th, at 10 o'clock.

W. H. BOBBITT, P. R.

TAXPAYERS are again reminded by Sheriff Griffin's advertisement, that his official duty to his State and County compel him to collect the Taxes. Therefore he gives warning, and those who do not heed, must suffer the consequences.

GRANGE MEETING.—We are requested to state that a meeting of Pleasant Grove Grange, No. 188 will be held at W. I. Hull's on the second Saturday of this month, at 9 o'clock, a. m. All are requested to attend as an election for new officers will be held. Speakers are expected to be had.

THE most convenient Sewing Machine attachments made, are Goodriches, Hemmers, in sets of five sizes, and Tuck Markers. A few sets still on hand at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

Jan. 29th-11.

MONROE had another little fire last Tuesday, which would have proved very disastrous had it not been discovered before it gained much headway. The store in Mr. A. B. Caulde's Picture Gallery, during his temporary absence, set a broom leaning near by on fire, and the flames quickly communicated to the floor and walls.

A RARE CHANCE.—We are authorized to offer for a few weeks, Mason & Hamlin's celebrated Parlor Organs at a great reduction from Agents' prices, on the exceedingly easy terms of \$10, monthly payments, and no interest charged. Instruments warranted. First-class Pianos offered on equally easy terms. Catalogue showing all styles can be seen at the ENQUIRER Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We must insist on our communications being plainly written with ink, and on only one side of the paper. A compositor has to read rapidly to make time, and it is asking too much of us to re-write communications, as we are sometimes compelled to do. Hereafter we will not hesitate to consign to the waste basket any illegibly written article, no matter how meritorious.

THE DUNN MURDER.—No clue has yet been discovered as to the murderer of Mr. Dunn. Several persons have been arrested, but all were able to prove their whereabouts and establish their innocence.

Some of the family have expressed the opinion that robbery was the object, but the succeeding circumstances will not sustain this opinion, we think. 'Tis truly one of those mysterious things that are hard to understand; first, who the murderer was, and second, what was the motive or object.

The wedding of the gun was discovered to be a part of an ENQUIRER, dated Dec'r 18th, but unfortunately there was no address on it.

SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND.—We were favored with a call last week from Mr. E. L. King, Proprietor of the Recipe of the above valuable preparation, who is now connected with the well known Wholesale Drug House of Dowie & Moise of Charleston, in the manufacture of it.

This preparation has long enjoyed a fine reputation for its efficacy in Liver Diseases, and persons so afflicted, will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made to place it permanently upon the market. Our Druggists Messrs. English & Ashcraft and Messrs. W. H. Smith & Co., will have a supply in a few days.

THE COTTON TRADE of Monroe has revived considerably since the weather has moderated. For the last two weeks very good sales have been made, and at prices fully equal to Charlotte or Wilmington.

It is a well known fact that the cotton buyers of this place work for a smaller margin than those of any town or city in the State, and this fact, coupled with that of buying goods at astonishingly low prices, brings many a bale of cotton here that almost passes right through other markets.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A young man claiming to be a Frenchman, came to this place last Saturday morning, bare headed and bare footed and clad in a suit of under-clothing, who stated that he had been robbed the evening before of his missing articles of clothing by two negro men, about 9 or 10 miles south-west of this place, on the Waxhaw road. As he did not seem to be very bright, the opinion of a great many was that it was all a fraud, made up to get aid, or that he had escaped from some asylum; but we learned late Saturday evening from a gentleman who passed the above named road on Saturday, that his story was true, he having seen Mr. Alex Winchester, at whose house the young man had stayed at on Friday night, and whose family had noticed the negroes pass just before hearing cries of distress which came from him while being robbed. Other known circumstances go to prove the truthfulness of the statement that he was robbed. He says he had no money. He was given a complete suit of clothing by persons here, and late in the evening he set out to return to Mr. Winchester's house, having promised him to go back and work on the farm for him. Up to this time no discovery has been made as to who the robbers were.

SAD BEREAVEMENTS.—We are again called upon to chronicle the loss of a good man. Mr. S. H. Bobbitt, father of Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, our much loved Presiding Elder, died on the 24th ult., at his home in Surry county, in his 71st year. Only a few days before the wife and mother had gone to her reward, and now the husband and father has passed away, to renew in the world above, the companionship with the sainted partner, which but for a few days death had severed here.

This truly pious couple had lived happily together for over fifty years, raising to mature ages, ten children. Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, left here on the 22d, desiring to reach his father's bedside before he died, but in this, he was disappointed, his father having been buried the day before his arrival, and he only found two newly made graves to weep over.

THE PROHIBITION LAW.—The friends of temperance should bear in mind that now is the time to get up petitions in the different townships to be presented to the County Commissioners to have elections held in regard to the local prohibition law. The petitions must be presented at or before the April meeting, as the elections can only be held on the first Monday in May—so there is no time to lose. We think this law the best temperance society that can be gotten up, and if a little effort is made it can be carried in every township in the county.

A petition signed by one fourth of the qualified voters is necessary to order an election. Should the "prohibition" ticket carry in any township, then that law will be in force at least twelve months, and can only be repealed after that time by the other side petitioning for another election and getting a majority of the votes of the township cast for "no prohibition."

REMEMBER THIS.—Now is the time of the year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Diseases. BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggist English & Ashcraft and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of Boscher's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it. Regular size Bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

The Texas Tribune says: "The late 'atmospherical freshness' has brought on many cases of Coughs and Colds, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is in greater demand than ever."

Married.

On the 30th ult., by Abel Helms Esq., Mr. MARION HELMS to Miss LEAH HELMS, all of Monroe township.

MOTHER LOVE.

Lines written on the death of little CHARLIE WOLFE, son of James A. and Mary C. Caldwell, which occurred Nov'r 28th, 1876.

Our Saviour bade the children come When anxious parents brought them near him, And now when he but calls them home, Shall any trembling mother fear him?

Fears she, among the holy throng, Her little stranger child is lonely, And needeth to be taught that song As she on earth could teach it only?

Nay, woman stained with earthly sin, How could'st thou teach winged immortal? And yet thou hast thy guardian been— 'Tis part of thee within the portals.

When the wee pilgrim turned from thee And entered the cold flowing river, Its comforter thou could'st not be— Thy love was powerless to deliver.

Yet, peace, fond mother! Think thou not That thy poor love is needed longer; Hath woman e'er her child forgot? Yes, but a purer love and stronger

Is his who gives the mother love, And watches, with an eye unsleeping, His little ones 'till he remove Them to his more safe keeping.

Then, who weeps? The child, whose loss you now mourn, is not lost forever. The separation between you and him is not eternal. He has only reached home a few short months or years before yourself; he is now where you shall soon be—where you shall meet him again, never to be parted more. Your temporal loss is his eternal gain. While you are sighing over his absence, he is singing in the presence of his glorious Redeemer. Oh! how blest to die in Christ.

MR. SOLICITOR HARRIS RESIGNED.—Mr. J. C. L. Harris, the Solicitor of this judicial district, who has been undergoing investigation before a select committee of the House, with a view to his impeachment for malfeasance in office, has tendered his resignation to the Governor to take effect on the 3rd of March. This will not be surprising intelligence. The resignation has been expected for some days past it having been tolerably well settled that the committee would report articles of impeachment. Whether or no the Governor will accept the resignation to take effect at the date indicated, has not yet transpired.

GEN. COX APPOINTED JUDGE.—For some time past, it has been the general impression that General William R. Cox would be the successor of Samuel W. Watts as Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, and yesterday these impressions were verified by Governor Vance appointing General Cox to that position. As Solicitor, General Cox gave entire satisfaction, and won many and staunch friends in every county composing the Sixth District, and in his new position he can do no less. To the high and honored position so long prostituted by the late incumbent, S. W. Watts, General Cox will bring eminent legal ability, profound dignity, and impartial justice. A polished gentleman as he is, he will command and receive the honor and respect of the bar and officers of those courts over which he will be called to preside.—*Ral. Observer.*

JUDGE FOWLE.—Judge Davis has been interviewed, and it is understood that he will not resign his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court until the 5th of March, and we are heartily glad to learn that such is his purpose. We have confidence that Tilden will be inaugurated President, and as it is generally conceded that if either Grant or Hayes had the appointment to fill, they would name Judge Settle, we now nominate that gifted son of North Carolina—Judge Daniel G. Fowle.—*Goldboro Messenger.*

Lenoir "Topic." In some portions of Watauga the snow has drifted to the depth of twenty-five feet. Last week a colored man accidentally got into a drift, and but for the timely arrival of assistance, would have suffocated to death. When taken out he cried like a child, and said he had lost all hope of ever being rescued alive.

The stockholders of the Cheraw and Chester Railroad held a meeting at Lancaster on Friday. Mr. J. A. Haseltine, the president of the road, resigned his directorship, and the vacancy was filled by the election of W. H. Hardin of Chester. The prospect that work will shortly be resumed on the road is bright.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is reported in a hopeless condition at Washington City. He has been on the verge of death for a long time.

ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE this week, the largest and finest Stock of FANCY ARTICLES ever offered in this market, at

W. H. SMITH & CO.'S CORNER DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of FINE PERFUMERIES and TOILET ARTICLES, at the CORNER DRUG STORE.

The resignation of J. C. L. Harris will dispense with the further investigation concerning his impeachment, which would have cost the State fully \$25,000.

The Senator from Rowan has introduced a bill to amend the constitution so as to require the payment of poll-tax by electors before voting. For the year 1876, the Auditor's report shows a return of 103,307 white polls, and 52,599 colored polls, giving an aggregate of 155,906. Yet in the same year, the 7th of November election shows an aggregate of 228,282 votes cast. So it appears that 73,076 voters did not pay poll-tax last year, and the State is defrauded to that extent. Here is one strong reason for the adoption of such an amendment as Mr. Crawford proposes.—*Raleigh News.*

Very Useful to Every One.

In no other way can a person get back so large a profit for a very little money, as to expend it in learning what to do, when to do it, and how to do it—in other words, to have his brain help him. Here is one way to do this: The small saving of extra production of less than half a cent a day, or 3 cents a week will now procure a large, beautiful, cheap Journal, for all of 1877, splendidly illustrated, with over 600 fine original Engravings, and over a Thousand Columns of the very best, plain practical, trustworthy information about the every day in-door and out-door work and comfort of every home, in Country, Village, and City. This information is not prepared by mere scribblers, but by a large force of intelligent working men and women, who know what they write about, and they are assisted by many others, who furnish information from their own practice and observation. Such a Journal is the American Agriculturist, so named because started 35 years ago as a rural Journal, but since greatly enlarged and improved to suit the daily wants of every man, woman, and child in City, Country, and Village—for the Farmer and Gardener, the Merchant and Mechanic, the Professional Man—indeed, all classes. It is packed full of useful information that every one ought to have. Many single hints and suggestions will repay more than a whole year's cost of the paper. Its original engraved plans for buildings and improvements, with details of cost, etc., and common-sense directions, are worth far more than a majority of the costly works on architecture. Great care is exercised to have every line in the paper reliable. Its constant persistent, and full exposure of a multitude of humbugs and swindles, are alone worth far more than its cost, and have saved to its readers and to the country millions of dollars that would have gone into the hands of sharpers. The Departments for Housekeepers and Children are very useful and entertaining. In short, the "American Agriculturist" is full of good things and ought to be in every house in the land. The circulation is so large that the Publishers can supply it at little above the cost of the printing—or \$1.00 a year, sent post-paid; or four copies \$5.40. Take our advice and send your subscription for 1877 (Vol. 36) to ORANGE JUD COMPANY, 245 Broadway, New York. You will find it pay, and pay well.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES of Mails. Mails from Monroe, N. C., to Lancaster, S. C., leaves Monday and Friday, by 8:30, a. m.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday, by 6 p. m. Mails from Monroe, N. C., to Jefferson, S. C., leaves Wednesday, at 8:30, a. m.; arrives Thursday, at 6 p. m. Mails from Monroe, N. C., to Coburn Store, N. C., leaves Wednesday, at 8:30, a. m.; arrives Wednesday, at 6 p. m. Mails from Monroe, N. C., to Wolfesville, N. C., leaves Tuesday, at 8:30, a. m.; arrives Tuesday, at 6 p. m. Mails from Monroe, N. C., to Olive Branch, N. C., leaves Tuesday, at 8:30, a. m.; arrives at 6 p. m. Mails on C. C. R'y, will close going East, at 7:50, a. m.; mails going West, will close at 6 p. m. All registered letters must be brought to the office one hour before the mails close.

J. J. PICKARD, P. M. Monroe, N. C., Oct. 6th 1876-19-11

MONROE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

B. D. HEATH & CO.

Monday, Feb. 5.

Cotton, @ 10 a 12 1/2
Bacon, " " " 10 1/2
Lard, " " " 10 1/2
Butter, " " " 20 a 25
Cheese, " " " 15 a 20
Pork, " " " 8 a 8 1/2
Beef, " " " 5 a 6
Beeswax, " " " 25 a 30
Tallow, " " " 8 a 10
Rice, " " " 22 1/2 a 25
Coffee, " " " 10 a 15
Sugar, " " " 50 a 60
S. Potatoes, @ bu. 50 a 60
I. Potatoes, " " " a " 75
Corn-New, " " " a " 80
Old, " " " 75 a 80
Meal, " " " 75 a 80
Flour, @ sack, 30 00 a 4 25
Oats, " " " 15 a 18
Eggs, @ doz. 15 a 18

Wilmington Cotton Market.

Corrected from the Star.

February, 3, 1877.

The market opened steady; but later a more quiet feeling prevailed, with but little disposition to operate on the part of either buyers or sellers. The following are the official quotations:

Good Ordinary, 11 1/2
Low Middling, 11 1/2
Middling, 12 1/2
Good Middling, 12 1/2

Charlotte Cotton Market.

Corrected from the Observer.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 3, 1877.

Cotton is still on the road of decline, which, from the present outlook seems to have an ugly slant downward. The market closed fully an 1/2 of a cent lower than Thursday's closing, and in a very weak, unsteady condition. We quote as follows:

Lower Grades, 8 1/2
Low Middling, 11 1/2
Middling, 11 1/2
Good Middling, 12

New Advertisements.

EMPHATIC NOTICE.

This is to give notice to the delinquent Tax payers for 1875-'76 that I am bound to collect those Taxes, and that if settlement is not made forthwith, I shall be compelled to levy and sell, regardless of persons and cost. Further notice will not be given. Business is business.

J. W. GRIFFIN, Sheriff.

Feb. 5th-1877-35-41.

GARDEN SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

A fresh lot of Buist's celebrated Garden Seeds, of all kinds.

A large lot of Onion Sets, Clover, Lucerne and Grass Seeds. Call early and get a supply.

ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT.

Feb. 5, 77-35-11.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a Mortgage to me executed by C. D. Riggins, on the 20th day of April 1875 and duly registered, I will sell at the Court House door in Monroe, on Monday the 26th day of February 1877, two hundred and eighteen acres of land, lying in Union county, and adjoining the lands of Elias Harkness, James A. Fincher and others. Terms Cash.

JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN, Trustee.

Feb. 5th-1877-35-41.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Winchester, Stitt & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1877, on account of the failing health of Mr. Rowland. We earnestly desire to wind up the business of that firm, and beg leave to insist on an immediate settlement from those that owe us.

T. D. WINCHESTER.

J. M. STITT.

T. C. ROWLAND.

The Mercantile business will be continued at the old stand by

T. D. WINCHESTER and

JAMES M. STITT.

Feb. 5th-1877-35-41.

STRAYED.

From my farm near Lane's Creek P. O., on the 12th of January, two Cows and one Yearling. One Cow is dark and white spotted, has small horns and wears a bell. The other Cow (a young heifer) is mooley, red color, with a few white specks and is heavy with calf. The Yearling is about the same color as the bell cow. The cows were marked with swallow fork in the right and a split an underbit in the left. The yearling was not marked. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to their recovery. Address me at Lane's Creek P. O., N. C.

ALFRED PRESLAR.

Feb. 5, '77-35-31.

Tanning on Shares.

This is to give notice to the public, that I have taken charge of the old Houston & Lancy Tan Yard in Monroe, and will tan on shares. Persons wishing tanning done, will bring in their hides by the tenth of March, and deposit them at Arnfield & Laney's store. Extra charges will be made for finishing up the leather. Having worked at this Yard for ten or twelve years previous to 1865, my ability to give entire satisfaction in tanning is well known and needs no further commendation. Bark is wanted at once, for which good cash prices will be paid.

RICHARD HOUSTON, Cor'r.

Feb. 5th-35-41.

Molasses.

50 Hds. CUBA MOLASSES.

100 Bbls Sugar House Molasses,

40 Bbls New Orleans

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Salt.

3000 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

2000 do Marshall's Bl'wn.

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Kerosene Oil, Glue and Spirit Casks.

20 Bbls A No. 1 Kerosene Oil.

75 " Glue,

200 Spirit Casks.

For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed in Trust, or Mortgage Deed executed to me by W. Robt. Rogers, which is duly Registered in the office of the Register of Deeds, in Book "A," Pages 478, 479 and 480, I will sell at the Court House door in Monroe, on the 6th day of March, 1877, the following tract of land, lying in Union County, on the Waters of Gum Log Branch, adjoining the lands of Jackson Davis, Britton Parker and others, containing forty-two acres, more or less. Terms made known on day of sale.

This 5th day of February, 1877.

HARRISON LEE, Trustee.

COTTON FOR GUANO!

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

CELEBRATED FERTILIZER,

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S

Manipulated Guano!

Is Offered on the following Liberal Terms:

On Credit to 1st November, 1877, at \$70.00 per ton, with Option of Paying in Corn, on the basis of 15 cents for Middling, delivered at Planter's nearest depot. (Planters paying expenses on Guano to destination.)

THE ADVANTAGE

To the Farmer is buying on these terms is plain, as he will know when he buys the guano, that 467 pounds Cotton (Middling) will pay for a ton, no matter how low the price may be, and can make his calculations accordingly.

THE QUALITY OF THIS GUANO IS UNEQUALLED,

as has been thoroughly established by the use of the many thousand tons we have sold. Our Agents sell on same terms.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

DEALERS IN GUANO,

Charleston, S. C., and

Savannah, Ga.

T. C. LINGLE, Agent,

Monroe, N. C.

JAS. T. PETTEWAY, Agent,

Wilmington, N. C.

We do not publish certificates, as the Manipulated Guano is so well known by its long and extensive use, that it is unnecessary to do so. There is hardly any section in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, or Alabama, where it is not used, and instead of giving certificates we would refer you to the Planters in your immediate neighborhood who have used it, who can testify personally to its value.

Feb. 5th-1877-35-2m.

WE SELL

Geislers Grain Separator,

The Mitchell Wagon,

The Studebaker Wagon,

The Virginia Horse Power

The Hoosier

STEEL TURN PLOW,

Corn Shellers,

Straw Cutters,

Partly Made Plows,

Finished Plows,

Harrow Teeth,

Forks,

Hoos,

Picks.

Mattocks and

Now in Store

200 BBLs. LIME,

PIEDMONT GUANO,

An elegant and cheap lot of

CLOTHING,

just opened,

New lot of Shoes just in,

New Dry Goods every week,

New Hats just arrived, Sole, Upper and Harness Leather, a specialty.

The best Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, always on hand, at low figures. Give us a call, look through our stock.

We have something for all, and will not be undersold.

If you are due us by note or account, come in and settle, we want money, and it will add to your credit to pay, and our interest to have it.

ARMFIELD & LANEY.

Feb. 5th-1877-35-11.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5. For 10 cents each additional, one Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new Guide to Rose Culture,

Farm and Household.



Feed the Land More and Exhaust it Less.

Every intelligent farmer is aware that one acre of land, well fed, or manured, with the ingredients required, by the growing crop, and well cultivated, will produce more than four acres, manured and tilled as is a majority of the lands in Virginia and other Southern States. Thirty-five and forty bushels of grain to the acre is not an unusually yield in England, where everything that can be used for manure is applied. The sewerage of their cities, guano from the Pacific Islands, bones from America, and potash from the European continent, night soil from their own country, and nitre from India, leaves from the forest, and much from their swamps, all are drawn upon, and none protest the draft. The consequence is, the earth repays more than ten per cent. interest; while in our country, with manure all around us, much of our land is bankrupt, and much of it will not pay the investment laying interest and profit entirely out of the question.

Did our farmers manure and cultivate as do the farmers of England, our broad fields would scarcely bear up the golden harvests, and our Southern land would become the granary of the world. Instead of a comparatively small yield to the acre, as now, we would have an abundant one; and instead of the poor, sickly grains that now too often are the award of our present cultivation, we would have the large, plump grain, and healthy, vigorous plant, that would defy the attacks of insect enemies and fungoid diseases.

Our farmers would understand that poor land will produce poor, sickly products, and that sickly products, like sickly animals, invite the attacks of parasites that will draw out of them the little vitality that remains. He must return to the soil, in manuring equivalent for what he takes from it, and unless an equivalent is returned his farm will become as sterile as the sands of the Eastern shore. Indeed, many farmers have yet to learn that manure is just as essential for the maintenance of the life of the farm as food is for the sustenance of the body; that to tolerate wanton wastefulness of manure diminishes the quantity of plain food; and that an injudicious application of it has a tendency to gradually diminish the fertility of the farm soil, and a corresponding diminution in the quantity of the crops necessarily follows. No who has learned a valuable lesson, and the success in farming generally corresponds with the amount of knowledge a person has of this matter and the degree of importance he attaches to it.

Possibilities of an Acre.

No man knows what there are. We know that two hundred bushels of corn were once grown on an acre and that five bales of cotton have been made on the same acre of soil, but we do not know that the limit of production was reached in either case. We should try to find out, not merely how much of any given crop can be produced on one acre of land, but how cheaply it can be grown. A big crop may not in all cases be a profitable one. It may cost too much to make it. The greatest yield with the smallest outlay of capital and labor is what we aim at. Our farmers are often too poor, not so much because their crops are small—and small they are compared with what they might be—because it costs too much to make them. We must learn to make large crops with less labor. To do this we must go over less ground, and make science and practical skill properly supplement muscle and machinery.

Cure for Choking Cattle.—Should cattle be at any time in danger of choking by reason of any foreign substance sticking in the throat, take of fine chewing tobacco enough to make a ball as large as a hen's egg; dampen it with molasses so that it can be compressed into a ball, and will adhere closely; elevate the animal's head pull out the tongue, and crowd the ball as far down the throat as possible. In fifteen minutes it will cause sickness and vomiting, relaxing the muscles so that the potato, or whatever may be choking it, will be thrown up.—*Lancaster Farmer.*

Ladies and gentlemen, said an Irish manager to his audience of three "as there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all; the performance of this night will not be performed, but will be repeated to-morrow evening."

H. M. Houston & Co.,
NOW HAVE IN STORE
A NEW AND COMPLETE
STOCK OF
FALL AND
WINTER GOODS
At Prices to Suit the Times.

OUR STOCK OF
LADIES' HATS,
ARE BOTH
STYLISH, CHEAP
AND VERY PRETTY.
We also have a Large Line of
DRESS GOODS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND JEANS
FOR WINTER WEAR
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SHOES AND HATS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

H. M. HOUSTON & CO.
Nov. 12-1876-24-44.

Winchester, Stitt & Co.
HAVE
JUST RECEIVED
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL AND
WINTER GOODS
OF THE
Latest and Neatest Styles
WHICH 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., Nov. 13th 24-1876.

Notice.

Pursuant to the decree of the Superior Court for the County of Union, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, on the 2nd day of February, 1877, at the late residence of Elijah M. Walker, deceased, in said county, for \$75 cash, and the balance of the purchase money, on a credit of nine months, with interest the following tracts of land, descended from said Walker, viz: One tract, known as the Briant place, lying in said county, on the waters of Twelve Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of William Warwick, the Grey land, the McBarnie land and others, containing about fifty acres.

A second tract, known as the Morrison tract, lying partly in Union and partly in Mecklenburg counties, adjoining the tract upon which the testator lived at the time of his death, the Hudson tract and others, containing about 115 acres.

Also a third tract, known as the Hudson place, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the tract above described, the lands of Elias McKee and others, containing about 100 acres. This, 29th Dec. 1876.

JOHN L. PORTER, Adm'r.
with will annexed of
ELIJAH M. WALKER, Dec'd.
30-44.

SALE OF LAND
AND
Town Lot.

Pursuant to the decree of the Superior Court of Union county, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Monroe, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, 1877, the following lands and town lot, belonging to the estate of C. Correll, dec'd:—
One tract containing one hundred and sixty acres, all forest land, lying on the Tindle or Washaw road, about two miles from the Court House, adjoining the lands of J. M. Thomas, estate lands of Isaac Helms, dec'd, and others.

Another tract containing fifty acres, known as the Jew tract, lying about half mile from the Court House, near the road leading to Lancaster; is fenced, partly cleared, and in cultivation.

Also one town lot, lying in the business part of town, known as part of the lot upon which the late C. Correll lived at the time of his death.

Terms of sale, one fourth cash; balance on credit of six months, with interest. Sale will take place at one o'clock, P. M.

A. F. STEVENS, Adm'r.
Jan. 12, '77-32-44.

CHANGE
—IN—
Business.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING bought the interest of Mr. W. H. Trott in the firm of Trott, Crowell & Co. will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of
A. H. CROWELL & SON.

All persons indebted to the old firm must come up, and make immediate settlement, as we are compelled to wind up the old business at once.
A. H. CROWELL.
A. M. CROWELL.

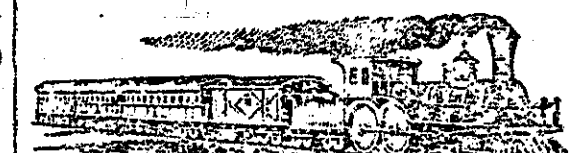
A. H. CROWELL & SON,
BEG LEAVE TO REMIND THEIR MANY friends and customers that they still occupy the same old stand, on Depot Street, where they have in store a full stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS.

NOTIONS, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.
CASH BUYERS
should not fail to see us before buying, as we can make it to their interest to do so.

THOSE WHO OWE US
are respectfully reminded that NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO SETTLE, and that EARLY PAYMENTS will much oblige us.
Respectfully,
A. H. CROWELL & SON.
Dec. 2, 1876.

Carolina Central Railway
Company



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
September 16, 1876.

SCHEDULE
PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Wilmington..... 6:30 a. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 6:38 p. m.
Arrive at Charlotte..... 8:30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte..... 6:30 a. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 8:23 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington..... 8:50 p. m.

FAST THROUGH FREIGHT.
Leave Wilmington..... 7:30 p. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 10:38 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte..... 12:30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte..... 6:35 p. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 8:23 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington..... 12:40 p. m.

LOCAL FREIGHT.
Leave Wilmington..... 6:40 a. m.
Arrive at Monroe..... 1:50 p. m.
Arrive at Charlotte..... 4:35 p. m.
Leave Charlotte..... 5:50 a. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 8:23 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington..... 1:30 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.
Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Route 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. Transshipping the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the seaboard and Europe.
V. C. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of S. H. Walker, dec'd, before the Judge of Probate of Union County, all persons having claims against said decedent are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated, to either of the undersigned, or to Adams & Payne, Attorneys, on or before the 18th day of December, 1877, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said decedent are notified to pay their indebtedness promptly, and save cost of collection.

W. W. WALKER,
PAMELA R. WALKER,
Exrs of S. H. Walker, dec'd.
Monroe, N. C., Dec. 15, '76-29-61.

AT THE
CONFECTIONERY.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF
RED APPLES,
AND
SWEET ORANGES.

—BEST—
SODA BISCUITS,
DATES,

ROASTED COFFEE,
CANNED GOODS

ALSO A FINE ARTICLE OF
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

ALL CHEAP FOR
READY MONEY.

GO TO Mrs. WOLFE'S Confectionery for your
FANCY GROCERIES.
January 29th-31-24.

B. D. HEATH & CO.
COTTON BUYERS,
—AND—
Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS,

Invite the attention of Merchants and the public generally to the inspection of their large stock of

General Merchandise.

We make specialty of

FLOUR, GRAIN, TOBACCO, and
HEAVY GROCERIES

generally. As to price our motto is, large sales and small profits.

Come in and price our goods when you come to Monroe, and be convinced that we mean what we say.

Our Mr. B. D. Heath has just returned from the Northern markets, and thinks he has bought the

Cheapest Stock of Goods

ever offered in this market.

We return thanks to our many customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope by honest and

FAIR DEALING

to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

B. D. HEATH & CO.,
Monroe, N. C. Oct. 19-21-44.

THE CHARLOTTE
BOOK BINDERY
A SUCCESS.

The Charlotte Book Bindery has now been Established only Four Months.

Yet the great number of patrons the Bindery has already secured, conclusively shows the great need there was of such a

Home Institution,
And it also testifies to the great satisfaction of such parties as have intrusted work to it.

Cheaper than he can send North and have the same class of work done.

This is evident to every one who will consider the cost of Expressage and the fact of the Bindery employing its own hands.

Books Bound in all Styles at Lowest Rates
Paper ruled to any Pattern and Blank Books of any kind or quality Manufactured at short notice.

Patronize Home Industry.
Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given. Address

H. L. KOLLSCH,
Proprietor Charlotte Book Bindery,
13-44 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. R. ENGLISH. H. C. ASHROFT

THE PEOPLE'S
DRUG STORE.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the Stock and Furniture of the above house, and that they are

Now Receiving
AT THE OLD STAND,
A LARGE STOCK OF
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
and other articles usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

Quick Sales, at Short Profits!

WILL BE OUR MOTTO.

Hoping to receive a continuance of the large patronage hitherto extended to this house, we will endeavor to sell

PURE ARTICLES

at such low figures for cash that everybody will ascertain that "The People's Drug Store" is the place to buy their drugs.

ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT,
Monroe, N. C., Oct. 9-19-44.

CHARLOTTE BRANCH

OF THE
ERIE CITY IRON WORK

ERIE, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES.

BOILERS & CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

THE BEST SAW MILLS AND STEAM ENGINES, AND SUPERIOR MACHINERY.

Of all descriptions, constantly on hand, at the

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Nov. 27. 26-3w

Landscape Gardening.

I am now prepared to contract for laying off Flower Gardens, Parks, Cemeteries, &c. I have a splendid stock of plants of all kinds used for ornamental planting, and will sell them as cheap as they can be bought anywhere. Also, winter flowering greenhouse plants in variety. Tulips, Hyacinths, &c., for fall planting. Rustic Baskets, Bouquets of choice flowers at all times, winter and summer. Send for price lists to

JAMES M. LAMB, Florist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 16-20-6m.

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.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

Contracts Taken
—FOR—
HOUSE BUILDING!

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY STATE TO the public that I am again prepared to furnish any kind of PINE LUMBER for House Building, at

LOW RATES.

I am also prepared to make building contracts, furnish material and hands, and put up houses of any kind or style. Persons desiring to build, or buy Lumber, will commit their interest by calling on me, and getting my estimates and prices.

Respectfully,
T. G. WILLOUGHBY,
Monroe, N. C., Dec. 7, 1876-28th

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF W. H. SMITH & CO., Druggists, was dissolved on the 26th of last October, by the death of Col. S. H. Walker. The business will be continued at our new store, (Stewart's new brick corner) by Dr. W. H. Smith, Dr. T. W. Bickett, and J. W. Griffin, surviving partners, under the name and style of W. H. Smith & Co.

POSITIVE NOTICE.

All accounts due the late firm of W. H. SMITH & CO., must be settled up at once. Owing to the death of our much esteemed partner, Col. Walker, we cannot give longer indulgence. Come forward, and settle NOW, while there is money, and don't force us to the unpleasantness of collecting by law. We are now receiving a full stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

Also, the Finest Stock of

PERFUMERY

—AND—
TOILET ARTICLES

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET,

to which we cordially invite an examination, and will sell on our usual favorable terms.

Very Respectfully,
W. H. SMITH & CO.

Monroe, N. C., Dec. 4, 1876. 27-44.

WILL PRINT 20,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE.

BICKFORD
AUTOMATIC
KNITTER

Knits all sizes of work, narrow and widens it, shapes all sizes complete. Knits over 50 different garments, Socks, Stockings, Mittens, Leggings, Wrists, Gloves, etc. It knits every possible variety of plain or fancy stitch. 75 per cent. profit in manufacturing knit goods. Furniture can be made the value of their wool, by converting it into knit goods. Work made \$3.00 per day with it.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Samples, Price List and Circulars to principal office and manufacturers.

BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE Mfg. Co.,
Bridleboro, Vt.
Or Office No. 633 Broadway, New York; No. 20 West 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn. 13-3w

FOR SALE.

If not sold privately before that date, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in the town of Monroe, on Monday, the 5th day of February, two Houses and Lots in said town—one the property of Mrs. I. Cecilia McLaughlin, adjoining the land of the Blount estate and others. The other the house and lot where I now live, being near the Presbyterian Church. Terms made known on application or on day of sale.

J. ALBERT McCALL.

Jan. 6th, 1877-31-44.

Small Farm For Sale.

One mile from Monroe, good buildings, good well of water, fine well for improving, contains one hundred acres or more.

Address
W. H. TROTT.

Sept. 18th 16-44.

JACKSON FOREST ACADEMY,
Walkersville P. O.,
Union County, N. C.

The next session of this well organized school will open on the 19th of January, 1877, and continues twenty weeks; and then, after a vacation of six weeks, the second session for 1877 will open.

Terms of tuition liberal. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at low rates. For further particulars, address

J. M. CULLEE, Principal,
Jan. 19, '77-33-44.

OGBURN & ARMPFIELD,
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 and steady pacer to the sturdy farm and draft horse. Our Mules are as intelligent as draft 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

Beside 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. 24th 36-1y

A. ROBINSON,
HAIR-DRESSER.
MONROE, N. C.

Desire to inform the public that they have opened a first-class Barber Shop in Mr. H. Shell's building, opposite R. 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 Tinting, Conceiving and Honing Razors.

We keep for sale Hair Oils and Tonics, Pomade, Shampoo Combs, Bay Rum, Dyes, Razors, Brushes, Cups, Combs and Hair Brushes, Hair Visions for restoring Gray Hair. Atomizers ordered when desired.

Having obtained at a great expense a French preparation for curing 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 1876-3-44.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.
ILLUSTRATED.

For strictly household matters and dress, Harper's Bazar is altogether the best thing published. To take it is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription price, besides giving the household an interesting literary vision.—*Chicago Journal.*

Harper's Bazar is profusely illustrated, and contains stories, poems, sketches, and essays of a most attractive character. In its literary and artistic features, the Bazar is unquestionably the best journal of its kind in the country.—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston.*

Terms:

Postage Free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Bazar, one year, \$4 00.
\$4 00 includes the prepayment of U. S. postage by the post office.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, to any address for one year, \$10 00; or, two of Harper's Bazar, to one address for one year, \$7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be applied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00 each. In one year, or six copies for \$20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The Volumes of the Bazar commence with the first of January. No time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7 00 each.

Set, comprising Nine Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Indorses to each volume sent gratis or receipt of stamp.

Newsagents are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

NOTICE.

As executor of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth S. Stewart, dec'd, I will sell on Saturday, the 17th day of February 1877, on the premises in the town of Monroe, the House and Lot occupied by the deceased at the time of her death. The property is situated on the main street, leading from the business part of town to the Depot, and is very desirable.

Also at the same time and place, I will sell a lot of Household and Kitchen furniture, and one Mule Cow.