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The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. IV.

MONROE, N. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1877.

NO. 33.

Selected Story.

RICH FOR ONE DAY.

Charles Jones lived in Bunkersville. He was strictly honest, consequently he was poor. Jones had, as many poor men have, a large family; and when winter had arrived it found him out of employment and almost out of bread. By doing odd jobs, however, he managed to keep body and soul together. One morning he arose in very low spirits; he was to eat his last crumb of bread for breakfast.

"What must I do?" he cried.
"Trust in Providence," answered his faithful wife, breaking in upon his soliloquy.

"Well, I will. I'll go down street and see if I can get an odd job or two."

He had scarcely gone a square when, an acquaintance coming toward him, said,—

"Hallo! Jones, looking better than usual this morning; no wonder, though, I believe I'd feel jolly, too, were I in your place. Allow me to congratulate you, sir."

Poor Jones was completely staggered; formerly he had received only a cool nod of recognition from Mr. Williams; now it was a kind word, and a hand offered to shake, and congratulated, too! And for what? He could only stammer,—

"Mr. Williams, I—I—really—I—what do you mean?"

"Oh, of course! Expected you would be proud and stuck up," explained Mr. Williams, adding, "Give you two weeks to get over that."

And with this lucid explanation of his conduct, Mr. Williams passed on.

"He is crazy!" exclaimed Jones.

While looking in amazement at the retreating form of the supposed madman, a hand lightly touched his shoulder, which caused him to turn and face Mr. Graball.

"How are you, Jones? Glad to see you," said Graball, extending his hand.

"I am pret—pretty well,—well," essayed the astonished Jones.

"Of course you are," continued Graball. "And how modestly you assume your new role; I'll tell you, Jones—you know you wanted to borrow twenty-five dollars of me the other day; I didn't happen to have it just then, but yesterday I collected my rents; so this morning, when I sat down to make out your check, I thought I might as well make it fifty instead of twenty-five."

Thrusting the check into Jones' hand, he was about to depart, when he added,—

"I forgot, Jones; my wife says you must dine with us next Sunday. Be sure to come, and bring your wife and children."

As Graball whisked out of sight, Jones tried to collect his thoughts. After a miserable attempt, he determined to go home and consult his wife; she might solve the riddle that puzzled him.

Arriving at home, amazement was only to be succeeded by wonder and surprise, for in passing through the hall into the kitchen, he found his wife unloading a barrel of flour, and his daughter putting away a lot of beef.

"Is it you, Charles?" said his wife.

"I don't know, Mary; just stick me with a pin, I'll see."

"No, indeed, I shall not! But just think of it, Charles! The grocer sent up this barrel of flour this morning that he refused to trust us for last week, and the butcher's boy stopped with some meat, when you know he has refused us all along. When I asked him what was the matter, he only winked and said we could settle at the end of the month. Mrs. Stingy, our neighbor, sent in two pounds of butter, saying she was sorry she didn't have it yesterday when we wanted to borrow a cupful, but as her butter man had just come, she could spare us two pounds."

"And I've got a check for fifty dollars!" And Jones, overcome by such munificence, sat down and gasped for breath.

"I wonder what it means?" faintly inquired Mrs. Jones.

"Give it up!" shouted Jones, despairing of ever solving the riddle. Suddenly a loud knock was heard at the front door.

"If that is any person with a corner house and lot, refuse it! Tell them we won't have it!" yelled Mr. Jones at his wife, as she rushed to the door to see who it was.

"Oh, it is you, is it?" he said, in a relieved tone, as Miss Tellall, the village gossip, was ushered in.

"Of course it is! But, law me! I won't get mad at that. I told brother James that I expected you would be kind of fussy like and excited; almost every one is that has a fortune left them."

"What fortune, madam?" demanded Jones.

"Yes, what fortune?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"You don't mean to tell me you don't know what a fortune has been left you? Well, I'll read it to you."

"Miss Tellall then pulled out the 'Bunkersville Beacon,' and read as follows:—

"We are glad to know that our friend, Charles Jones, has come into a handsome fortune, left him by an uncle who recently died in England. Good luck could not have fallen upon a more worthy man. We congratulate him."

"That was what Williams wanted to do, but I thought he was crazy," muttered Jones.

"This accounts for it all, then," exclaimed the practical Mrs. Jones.

"Miss Tellall, this is a great mistake; I have no fortune left me," said Jones. "And further, I never had an uncle in England; it's some other Jones."

"Law me! do tell! Well, I'll go home and tell the folks, as they won't worry about you. You see they thought you might be sick, and would need careful nursing. But you haven't got a fortune—you are not sick, are you? Well then, good-by!"

"I knew it," he ironically exclaimed Jones, as Miss Tellall departed.

"Knew what?" asked his wife.

"That there was a power behind the throne."

"Charles," said Mrs. Jones, "hadn't you better go down and see the editor of that paper? Perhaps he can explain."

"A wise suggestion, my dear, and one which I will immediately improve."

The next morning the "Bunkersville Beacon" contained the following correction:—

"In yesterday's issue, we said Charles Jones had come into a fortune. That gentleman called upon us and wanted to know when it was. We told him it was a mistake—a typographical error—that was all. It should have been James Jones. We appressed Mr. Jones' disappointment by giving him the paper for one year, but would say this is the only case in which we shall deviate from our rule of two dollars a year in advance."

"He needn't have spoken of his charity so prominently," commented Jones, after reading the paragraph.

"Certainly he shouldn't," replied Mrs. Jones. "But then we can't help it now. Well, I'll send that butter of Mrs. Stingy's home."

"Yes, and you had better tell her that we appreciated—"

"What! The butter? No, Charles, it's altogether too strong."

"If you would have allowed me to finish, I would have added that we appreciated the motive which prompted her to be so kind—"

"Law me!" interrupted Mrs. Jones, "You can take it yourself if you want a person to be so very fine."

"Never mind; we won't quarrel about it."

Jones, after he found out the reason of all his excessive kindness, went to Graball and offered up the check which had been given him. But Graball saw that he had been caught by his own cupidity, and thought the best way to get out of it with grace to himself was to make a present of the money to Jones. But Jones wouldn't listen to that; so it was settled that the money was loaned, and Jones was to take his own time to pay it. After paying the butcher and grocer, he had a neat sum left which served for all present necessities; and soon after business picked up, and Jones obtained a permanent situation.

He and his wife often laugh over the time when he was rich for a day.

Dio Lewis says if a man will eat oatmeal for a year he will be able to lift a horse. A man was found recently who has lived exclusively on oatmeal for the past five years and yet couldn't lift an oat. He tried it at the bank, and failed.

Hurrah for Fiddlers.

GOV. VANCE'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.—I congratulate you on the progress made toward renewing the prosperity of North Carolina, and gladly avail myself of your invitation to contribute such suggestions as I may deem best calculated to aid your deliberations in behalf of the public good. I am so newly inaugurated into the executive office, however, that I am not possessed of the minute information in regard to the various parts of the governmental machinery which would make my suggestions of value; but such ideas as I have, of a general nature, in regard to the condition and wants of our people, I shall make known to you frankly.

Among the first things to engage your attention will doubtless be the best methods of adapting your legislation to the recent amendments to the Constitution, and of giving effect to the expressed will of the people in that regard. Too much care cannot be exercised in this matter, as our county government, on the average, costs twice as much as that of the State. Owing to the fact that in several of the counties the non-property holding portion of the voters is in a large majority, and that bad men have taken advantage of this state of things, many of them have been brought to the verge of absolute ruin. Their citizens have been ruled by ignorant and corrupt officials; the most enormous taxes have been imposed, whilst shameless profligacy and extravagance have marked their proceedings. To such an extent has this evil gone, that many of the richest and fairest portions of North Carolina have been shorn of their wealth, their productions decreased, and their resources dried up in a manner resembling the desolation of tramping armies. Industry has been checked, idleness and fraud have been encouraged; local justice put in contempt; and every interest tending to prosperity and good government, in a measure, suffocated. The truthful representation of these evils more than all things else, induced the people of the West to hasten to the relief of their Eastern brethren by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments. That relief being happily made possible, it remains for you to apply it.

I shall not venture to recommend any detailed scheme for your adoption but will simply suggest, 1st. That what ever system of country government you adopt shall be uniform. 2d. That you violate the elective principle in the selection of county officers as slightly as possible. I am attached on principle to the plan of making all authorities who levy taxes and execute laws, directly responsible to the governed. In regard to the judicial branch, my opinion is different. It seems to me that all the grievances complained of may be remedied, and these essential principles preserved.

In perhaps a majority of the counties of the State, the government of commissioners has worked well, and the people are satisfied with its operation. I would not recommend any change greatly radical, for my opinion is that public sentiment will rapidly cure the evils complained of without the necessity of any considerable departure from the principle of elective representation. The plunderers of our counties had before their eyes the examples of those who had robbed both the State and the Federal treasuries, and now that we have checked the one and altogether stopped the other, we may reasonably hope that the smaller villains will gradually give place to better men, and corrected public morality will powerfully assist in restoring confidence and integrity in every department of the government.

By the 17th section of article III of the new Constitution, it is made your duty to establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics and enact laws for the protection of sheep husbandry. This opens a wide field for judicious and experimental legislation. I look upon the adoption of that section of the Constitution as a step in the right direction. North Carolina is essentially and peculiarly an agricultural State, more exclusively so, perhaps, than any other Atlantic slope, if not in the Union; yet has she done less to encourage this her greatest interest, than any other interest of her people. For the most part her legislation, and the genius of her people, have been directed toward the attainment of other objects. The

farmer alone has been left without any public aid to enable him to grasp the improvements and advances which science has been evolving for his benefit. It is a matter of rejoicing that the Constitution has at last made it obligatory upon the legislative branch of the government to give him this aid. Without any definite plan of my own, I earnestly recommend this subject to your deliberation.

I transmit herewith a memorial from the Raleigh Grange, asking for the establishment of this department, and commend it to your favor.

As your honorable body, after its next adjournment, will not meet again, unless specially convened, for two years, I recommend the immediate establishment of such a board as is contemplated by the Constitution, which could at least make a beginning in the great work, and could gather up much valuable information which might enable your successors to enlarge and improve upon your work. In aid of the board, the statistical labor should be immediately undertaken. If the Secretary of State were ordered to furnish the necessary blanks, and it was made the duty of each person appointed to list the taxable property of the State, to take at the same time from taxpayer, on oath, the amount, character and value of his productions for the past year, with the acreage in cultivation, a most accurate and valuable table of the wealth of the State and the condition of our people could be had every year at a most insignificant cost. And if the products of the whites and blacks were kept separate it might be made of service in stimulating the industry of the blacks and increasing otherwise the value of their citizenship. In this connection I have the pleasure of sending an article embracing the result of a conference between Agricultural Societies, the Patrons of Husbandry and the Trustees of the University, in regard to the importance of protecting the farmers against imposition in the purchase of commercial fertilizers. To do this they ask for a small appropriation to aid in the establishment of an "Experiment Station" at Chapel Hill, and the employment of a practical chemist. With the means already on hand at the University, I am assured they can accomplish their object at a very slight cost to the State, and all practical agriculturalists agree in pronouncing it a necessity. I earnestly recommend the proposition to your favor.

I desire to call your attention to another matter of importance to the welfare of a large portion of our people somewhat similar to the foregoing. It is known that great success has, within the last four years, been achieved in various parts of the world in the artificial propagation of fish. So important has this become that the government of the United States has established a department for the purpose of stocking the inter-State rivers with suitable breeds of fish, and quite a number of States of the Union have taken in hand the filling of all their streams. The results so far have been satisfactory beyond the most sanguine expectations. I am in receipt of an official letter from the Fish Commissioner of the State of Virginia, inviting our co-operation in the restocking of those rivers which lie partly within both States, notably the Chowan and the Roanoke. These will be restocked with shad, striped bass, and other kinds, at the expense of the United States, if the two States unite in freeing them from obstructions to the passage of fish. The same will be done for our two great Western streams the Yadkin and Catawba, if the authorities of South Carolina can be induced to unite with us in removing obstructions. But a propagating establishment of our own could be created at a small expense, which would enable us in a few years to fill every stream in the State, great and small, with the best varieties of fish, thus increasing both the food and the pleasure of our people. The fact that within the recollection of living men almost every stream within our borders was once alive with the finny tribe, is accepted by the pisciculturists as proof that they can be so filled again. So unflattering are the conclusions of science in this matter that it is well authenticated that whilst in the natural state subject to all the accidents and depletions of the open rivers, only two per cent. of the eggs are ever hatched into fish; in the protected establishments of artificial ponds, ninety eight per cent. are matured to the size at which they are deemed sufficient to turn into our rivers.

Should you establish a Department of Agriculture, I recommend that the establishment of an institution for this purpose be made a part of the duty of whoever shall have the department in charge and that the necessary acts be passed for keeping open fish ways in our streams; and also for the protection of the fish in the spawning season. Though this may seem a small matter, the experiment in other States has been attended with very considerable and very beneficial results.

The Geological Survey which has done so much towards making known to strangers and to our own people the nature and resources of our own State, I recommend shall be connected with the University. By some arrangement to be agreed upon by a committee of your honorable body and the trustees, this could be effected in such a manner as to increase its efficiency, whilst Professor Kerr, the State Geologist, could lecture in the winter and conduct advanced students in the field in the warm season, greatly to the benefit of the University and its pupils. I am sorry to see any considerable portion of our people indifferent to the continuation of this scientific survey. Its results not being so obviously apparent as works of a more tangible character, its necessity does not so vividly impress itself on the popular mind and many think it an unprofitable expenditure. In a hundred ways I believe it has been of the greatest service to the interests of our State. Nothing has done so much to develop our mineral resources or to introduce capital to our mines of gold, iron and copper. Its influence on immigration has also been considerable, and we may reasonably believe that much fruit will yet ripen from the seed sown in Europe by the distribution of more than ten thousand reports, in German, concerning our resources which the State Geologist has made, in addition to the many valuable volumes circulated at home. As the agricultural interests is principally concerned in this survey, it may, I trust, continue to enjoy this public favor.

In regard to the great subject of education, I earnestly desire to engage your attention in behalf of the accompanying "Memorial of the Central N. C. Teachers' Association," which is here with transmitted. Perhaps the most effective action which your honorable body could take to promote the cause of education would be the establishing of a school of normal instruction at the University for the exclusive education of teachers. This would be only a compliance with the plain provisions of the constitution, and would be a long step in the direction of connecting the University with the common school system as the head and guide thereof, which is its natural position. It is impossible to have an effective public school system without providing for the training of teachers. The blind cannot lead the blind; mere literary attainments are not sufficient to make their possessor a successful instructor. There must be added ability to influence and interest the young and to communicate knowledge. There must be a mastery of the best modes of conducting schools and bringing out the latent possibilities, intellectual and moral, of the pupil's nature. In some rare cases these qualities are inborn, but generally it is of vast advantage to be trained by those who have studied and mastered the methods which have been found by experience to be the most successful in dispelling ignorance and inculcating knowledge. The schools in which this training is conducted, called normal colleges or normal schools, have been found by experience to be most effective agents in raising up a body of teachers, who infuse new life and vigor into the public schools. There is urgent need for one at least in North Carolina.

The Constitution of the State, in section 14, article IX, requires the General Assembly, as soon as practicable, to establish and maintain in connection with the University, a department of Normal Instruction. I respectfully submit that it is now practicable to make a beginning in carrying out this provision of the Constitution. There cannot possibly be found in this State competent teachers for our public schools. The records of the county examiners show that most of the applications for the post of imparting knowledge to others, are themselves deficient in the simplest elements of spelling, reading, arithmetic and writing. The University is now in successful operation.

If the General Assembly should appropriate an amount sufficient to establish one professorship for the purpose of instructing in the theory and art of teaching, I am persuaded the best results would follow. A school of a similar character should also be established for the education of colored teachers, the want of which is more deeply felt by the black race even than the white. In addition to the fact that it is our plain duty to make no discrimination in the matter of public education, I cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of the consideration that whatever of education we may be able to give to the children of the State should be imparted under our own auspices, and with a thorough North Carolina spirit. Many philosophical reasons can be given in support of this proposition. I am conscious of few things more dangerous than for a State to suffer the education of an entire class of its citizens to drift into the hands of strangers, most of whom are not attached to our institutions, if not positively unfriendly to them. There are in the States several very respectable institutions for the education of black people, and a small endowment to one of them would enable it to attach a Normal School sufficient to answer the present needs of our black citizens. Their desire for education is an extremely creditable one, and should be gratified as far as our means will permit. In short, I regard it as an unmistakable policy to imbue these black people with a hearty North Carolina feeling, and make them cease to look abroad for the aids to their progress and civilization and the protection of their rights as they have been taught to do, and learn them to look to their State instead; to convince them their welfare is indissolubly linked with ours.

I transmit herewith the first biennial report of the Commissioners of the Western Insane Asylum. It contains an interesting account of the location and partial erection of the institution, which is destined to be another monument to the humanity and liberality of our people. It would seem to be very satisfactory indeed. I think the location fortunately chosen in all respects, the surroundings most excellent, and the state of the work in reasonable forwardness. For a wonder, the cost so far is considerably below the original estimates, and I am assured by disinterested parties that the work is thorough and substantial. I presume you will have no hesitation in making the needful appropriation for the current year. In regard to the parent asylum in this city, I respectfully recommend the reducing of the number of Directors. Fifteen, the present number is altogether too large, both for economy and efficiency. Eight or nine would be amply sufficient. I also respectfully commend that the Stewards of the several institutions, penal and charitable, be compelled by law to buy all leading articles of supply by advertising for proposals, instead of the present method of private purchase. It is thought this plan would save money to the Treasury. The habit of buying at private contract makes everything cost more, and breeds a system of favoritism and small peculation, injurious to the public interest. The tax-payers are entitled to the advantage of the competition of the whole country.

Accompanying this message I also send a report from the Board of Public Charities. The indefatigable Chairman Dr. C. T. Murphy, has gathered up a considerable amount of information, as set forth in this and preceding reports to which I invite your attention. Heretofore such has been the average prosperity and wealth of our people that we have had little knowledge of the sufferings of extreme poverty and disease, and but little attention has been given to the methods of providing for them. Since the war, this afflicted class of our citizens has largely increased, and humanity demands that our legislation should make all the necessary provision for its relief. I am assured that many of our prisons are badly kept in regard to health, and many of the county houses for the poor are obnoxious to the several criticisms—not because of inhumanity on the part of the county authorities, but because sufficient attention is not

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The Monroe Enquirer

W. M. C. WOLFE, Editor and Proprietor.

MONROE, N. C., JAN. 22, 1877.

X Are these crosses on your paper? X
If they are, please send us two dollars by return mail, for that's what they mean. Renew at once.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In South Carolina the two State governments still hold out, but quiet reigns between them. The property holders of the State acknowledge Hampton as their legal Governor and render tribute to his government. As soon as the Congressional Committee report to Congress, some action will be taken, and it is more than probable that the Hampton government will be recognized as the valid one.

In Louisiana the two State governments also still exist, although, as in the case of South Carolina, the Democratic is the strongest, being recognized by the white people and property holders as the legal one. President Grant at first refused to interfere or recognize either, but has later intimated that if necessary to recognize either it would be Packard, the Radical.

The situation in New Orleans is critical and exciting and may lead to a conflict between the forces of the two governments, or between the forces of one government and the Federal troops stationed there. It is to be desired that peace may prevail there, for an outbreak might produce an excitement throughout the country that would end only in civil war.

The Tilden electors of Florida, who were illegally refused certificates of election by an infamous returning board, have succeeded in getting their case into the United States Circuit Court, where no doubt an appeal will be taken by one or the other of the contending parties, and the case will then be taken squarely before the Supreme Court of the United States for decision.

We consider that the situation grows brighter for the Democratic party, and if there is no backing down in the North, Tilden will certainly be inaugurated, for it is now clearly shown that he has been elected.

HOW THE VOTE SHALL BE COUNTED.

The Committee appointed by the Senate and House for the purpose of devising a plan by which the Presidential vote may be fairly and legally counted, have agreed upon the following proposition and made their report to that effect. The proposition provides, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of one o'clock, Post Meridien, on the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates, and papers purporting to be certificates, of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A, and said tellers having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the names of the persons, if any elected; which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and together with a list of the votes be entered on the journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections. If any, every objection shall be made in writing and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received, shall be rejected, except by the af-

firmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

Section 2. That if more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last election for President and Vice-President in such State, unless they shall be duplicates of the same return—all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to their judgement and decision as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State and commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of each House on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each House shall by *viva voce* appoint five of its members, who with the five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be ascertained as hereafter provided shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon, or in respect of such double returns named in this section, on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the first, third, eighth and ninth circuits, shall select in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the Associate Justices of said court which five persons shall be members of said commission, on the person longest in commission of said five Justices, shall be the President of said commission.

All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the Electoral votes of each State shall be opened in the alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section one of this act, and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates, papers from such State shall be opened, excepting duplicates of the same returns. They shall be read by the tellers and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any.

The Business Outlook.

[From the New York Herald.]

Looking back yesterday upon the events of the past year, we met with a dismal prospect of disappointment and disaster; in looking forward, as we propose to do now, we detect through the clouds of uncertainty some gleams from the bow of promise. Certainly they are not very bright as yet, but they are at least assuring and may stimulate fresh nerve for the struggle toward better times. And they come to us in the sounder financial condition of the country and the enhanced appreciation of the national credit. The last year was a dismal one; since it was passed under the thumb screw of widespread liquidation and pinching economies. Both the debtor and the creditor classes have grown numerically, fewer, as old obligations have been wiped out and the wrecks of trade, grubbed up out of the way. The channel for plain sailing appears clearer for sailing than it has been for years, and though we lack the golden galleys of former years, there is greater safety offered to the modest ship of reviving trade. In a word, the country has gotten rid of much of the false glitter of inflation and has struck the true gold of financial soundness. A strong proof of the correctness of this belief lies in the condition of our foreign commerce. For the first time in many years the tables have been turned, and we find ourselves in the position of a creditor nation. Exports exceed imports by many millions, and gold flowing in an increasing current to restore the equilibrium, steadily declines in its premium value, while it holds out the possibility of a return to specie payment without the interference of Legislative action to assist it. Again the public debt stands at the apex of national credits, and no wars or rumors of wars at home or abroad; have shaken its stability, nor is it likely to be shaken so long as the security lies in the shape of abundant crops, railroads returned to reason, and in the labors of an energetic and industrious people. The Presidential stumbling block appears to be the chief obstacle in the way, but even that seems each day easier removal, and, once out of the path, there seems to be every reason why the march to prosperity, should recommence. Not that it is to be achieved by rapid stages, but by slow and toilsome steps, making sure of the ground as it progresses, and leaving no excuses for a disastrous retreat.

Let Us Be Understood.

Reckless politicians of the Chandler order should not misunderstand the position of the South. If they suppose our silence is due to a natural or acquired timidity, or a disposition to submit under all circumstances to the result of a Presidential election arrived at by frauds of the most glaring character, they are wonderfully mistaken; and if they base any action of theirs upon any such supposition they greatly err.

The South loves peace—needs peace. The softening hand of time has hardly effaced from the soil of these States those marks affixed more than twelve years ago by direful war. The memory of the loved and lost is still fresh and green. We have hardly accustomed ourselves to their absence, from daily walks of life. Slowly are we recovering from the utter collapse of our fortunes, in which the downfall of the Confederacy left us. Therefore, if there be a country or section of country in the wide world to which peace should be a necessity, it is the South. But dearly as we love peace, there is one thing we love more. It is Constitutional Liberty as represented in the institutions handed down to us from our fathers.

If the foul conspiracy to usurp the Government and destroy our liberties as a people promises to be successful it is only because Chandler and Cameron believe the Northern Democracy will be deserted by the South and left alone to face and assume the responsibility.

It will not do for them to bank upon any such capital. They will pay dearly for their whistle if they do. Our position has been assumed with a due sense of the importance of the issue, and we have yet to learn of a single Southern Democrat who dissents from it.

Our Constitution and laws provide for this as for any contingency that may arise in the election of a President and Vice-President. If the conspirators will be governed in their action by that same Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, none will rejoice more heartily than the Southern people, or accept with more cheerfulness the legal results; but if it is still proposed to inaugurate the defeated candidate upon the say-so of Mr. Senator Ferry, our brethren at the North must take the lead. If they submit to the loss of liberty, we submit. If they acquiesce in the deliberate robbing of the Presidential office, we acquiesce. If they can, with complacency, live under Hayes, we can with like complacency. Capture of offices by fraud and force is not a new thing to us. But, on the other hand, whatever they do in behalf of the legally elected President and Vice-President, we will do. Whatever they advise their people, we, in like manner, advise our people. In short, wherever they lead we will follow to the end, yea, the bitter end.

Of our own motion we shall do nothing, but whenever the conservative people of the North and West call upon us to aid them in the final struggle for free government on this continent, then we will gladly respond and cheerfully pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

It is not for us to say more. It is due the millions of Northern Democrats and liberty-loving men throughout this afflicted country that we should say as much.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

The Probable Result.

The work of the committees has taken South Carolina out of the list of doubtful States in advance of the formal reports. The House committee, with a Democratic majority, will make a unanimous report that the Hayes electors were legally chosen in South Carolina, and the Senate committee will, of course, endorse this conclusion. With respect to Florida, there will be no such unanimity; but the facts thus far developed seem favorable to the Democratic claim. The surrender of Governor Stearns to his Democratic competitor will incline many people to think that the Democratic party really carried the State. With Governor Stearns' personal interest in the question, and his opportunities to know the facts, it seems improbable that he would have given up the contest unless convinced that his opponent was fairly elected. If the votes for Presidential electors in Florida had been recanvassed in obedience to the judicial mandate, as well as the votes for State officers, there can be little doubt that the electors would have been given to Tilden. But they are not likely to be conceded to him by the republicans in Congress unless they should despair of getting Louisiana counted for Hayes. If the republicans are compelled to give up one of these two States it is of no practical consequence whether they do or do not

hold on to the other. The votes of either will give Tilden a clear majority and elect him. Florida will be held in obedience until Louisiana is decided, and if the republicans should be forced to relinquish their claim to Louisiana they will make no fight on Florida. But if they can convince all the members of their party that Louisiana ought to be counted for Hayes it may be regarded as certain that they will not give up the other State. Louisiana is, therefore, the grand strategic point—the key of the situation.—N. Y. Herald.

South Carolina.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE CLOSING ITS LABORS.—SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS OF CHAMBERLAIN.

The Senate Committee, after a four weeks' secret session, amassing partisan outrage testimony, closed its labors on the 12th and departed for Washington. Governor D. H. Chamberlain, who was the last witness examined, produced a volume of documentary evidence in the shape of letters and affidavits from various portions of the State as the basis of his action in proclaiming the State an armed camp and asking for troops to preserve order.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ADMISSIONS.

Upon cross-examination he was forced to admit that when he visited the North, ostensibly to bring his family back, about the middle of September, that he had a consultation with the President, the Secretary of War, and with leading members of the Republican party with regard to the introduction of troops. He acknowledged that he had never even made an effort to arrest any of the parties concerned in either the Hamburg or Ellenton riot; that there was no resistance nor obstruction of any one process of law nor of the lawfully constituted authorities of the State; that all the republican judges, with one single exception had denied, in the most positive terms, the allegations contained in his proclamation; that the Sheriff of Aiken had testified that he individually could arrest any person in that county; that he (Chamberlain) virtually abdicated the governorship of the State; that he had never called upon the whites to suppress disorder or make arrests, and that peace and good order existed by the consent of the very people he had proclaimed in a state of insurrection. In short, the Governor's testimony amounted to a confession of the utter inability of himself and party to maintain a government in the State.

The Bondholders.

THE BASIS OF SETTLEMENT WHICH THEY PROPOSE.

The North Carolina bondholders who have been in this city for some days past, and whose presence here has already been noted by the "News," had a conference yesterday afternoon with the joint committee of the General Assembly on the State Debt.

They submitted a proposition to the committee which was in brief about this: They proposed a compromise of all the recognized debt of the State, principal and interest, [exclusive of course of the special tax bonds,] at 50 cents in the dollar. They propose that for the payment of this, the State issue new bonds, with interest at 6 per cent. They set forth in their communication that the resources of this State are great and value our real and personal property at \$200,000,000. They see no reason why the people should not be able to bear a tax of 75 cents on the \$100 valuation of property for the purpose of paying the debt of the State, and for the establishment of a sinking fund. They submit the basis of compromise as which they consider fair and honorable to both debtor and creditor.

The committee, after hearing the proposition, and after a very free interchange of views with the bondholders, submitted that they could take no steps in the matter, but that the regular course would be to lay the proposition before the Legislature and let it come afterwards back to the committee. This course will doubtless be taken with it.

At the compromise suggested, the State would incur an indebtedness of \$10,000,000.—News.

After thirty years an inventor has succeeded in producing an apparatus consisting of a table with pedals an organ bellows, and a keyboard. In the centre is an elaborate arrangement, representing the human lungs larynx, glottis, and tongue. At the conclusion of the exhibition, in the Grand Hotel at Paris it spoke "a piece" as follows: "I was born in America. I can speak all languages, and am very pleased to see you. I thank you for your visit."

—The Democratic majority in the next lower House of Congress will be from three to seven.

The Governor's Message.

We publish on our first page this week the message of Governor Vance to the Legislature. It is practical, pointed, and full of the good hard sense characteristic of the man. In directing the attention of the Legislature and the public to the subject of our material progress he talks like a man of business who understands the position and realizes what must be done. We take it as a good omen that the Governor so early in his administration puts himself on record as the friend and advocate of progress and development. Let the Legislature co-operate with him and we will soon behold a different state of affairs from one end the other of this commonwealth.

Up Salt River.

The origin of the expression "Up Salt River," as applied to a defeated political party, was as follows: Davy Crockett, the famous Kentucky Congressman, while a Whig candidate, was challenged by his Democratic opponent to meet him on the stump in joint discussion. Crockett accepted, and the day and place were fixed; but Crockett did not appear, and the people, thinking him afraid to do so, rallied for his opponent and elected him. If afterwards turned out that Crockett who had started to the place in a canoe propelled by a negro, had been landed in the forest at the headwaters of Salt River by his treacherous guide who then swiftly paddled off down the stream. Crockett was too good a hunter to starve in the wilderness; but he was totally unable to reach the appointed place in time, and gave it up, and with it his chance of election. Hence the phrase, "Up Salt River"—meaning that party is hopelessly defeated. Crockett, however, was more lucky two years afterwards, being elected by a handsome majority.

General News.

—Yesterday, says the "News" of the 16th, there were introduced into the Legislature a series of resolutions on the crisis in National affairs, which give voice to the sentiments of our people respecting the duty of Congress in the electoral count. The resolutions were presented by Col. John N. Staples, of Guilford, and will come up for consideration in a few days. They have the right ring in them, and we trust they may pass. It is no longer needful that North Carolina shall maintain silence upon the grave questions now agitating the country. It is well enough for her representatives to speak out, along with our sister Democratic States.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15th.—Governor Packard to-day made an official requisition upon Gen. Augur for assistance to reinstate the Supreme Court in the building, of which they had been dispossessed. It is supposed Gen. Augur has referred the matter to the authorities at Washington for instruction.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16th.—There is no change in the political situation since last evening. The Democrats have recovered from the depression caused by the President's telegram to Gen. Augur, and are again hopeful, while the Republicans maintain that the telegram foreshadows an early and complete recognition of their government.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15th.—The Republican Publishing Company served a notice on Gov. Packard that the publication of the "Republican" would be suspended after Sunday.

Pinchback has abandoned the Packard Legislature, carrying with him four senators, three of whom were sworn into the Nicholls Senate. The fourth admitted his defeat at the polls, but was counted in by the Returning Board.

Six sergeants-at-arms of the Republican Senate were arrested at Pinchback's house and committed to the parish prison in default of a thousand dollar bail. Marshal Pitkin left yesterday. Collector Casey to-day, for Washington.

FRAUD! FRAUD!—After all the great cry the Rads have been making in the three disputed States about Democratic fraud and intimidation, the tables have been turned upon them, as the following telegram will show:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Among the telegrams submitted by Mr. Clary, stenographer, is the following, addressed to Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans, D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C., and Gen. Martin, Tallahassee, Fla.:

New York, Nov. 8, 1876.—We are now absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes, if your State is safe, and Tilden sure of the rest. Can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts by fraud, false counting or bribery, to capture it. Answer when sure. (Signed,) Z. CHANDLER.

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AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY,

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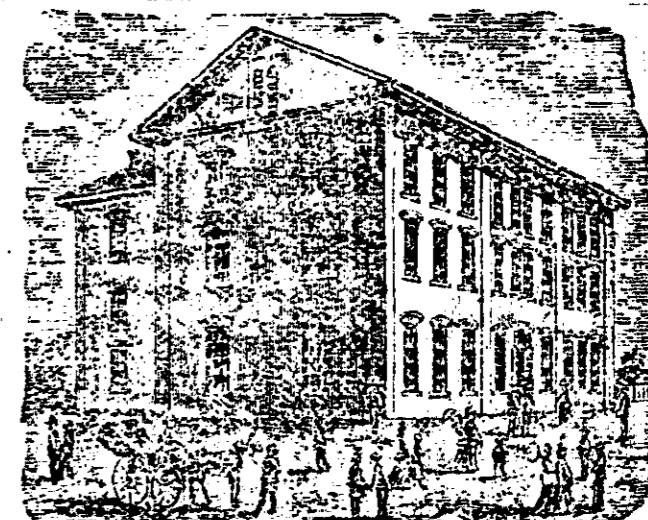
ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF

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, 1877-30-11)

MONROE HIGH SCHOOL,



MONROE, N. C.

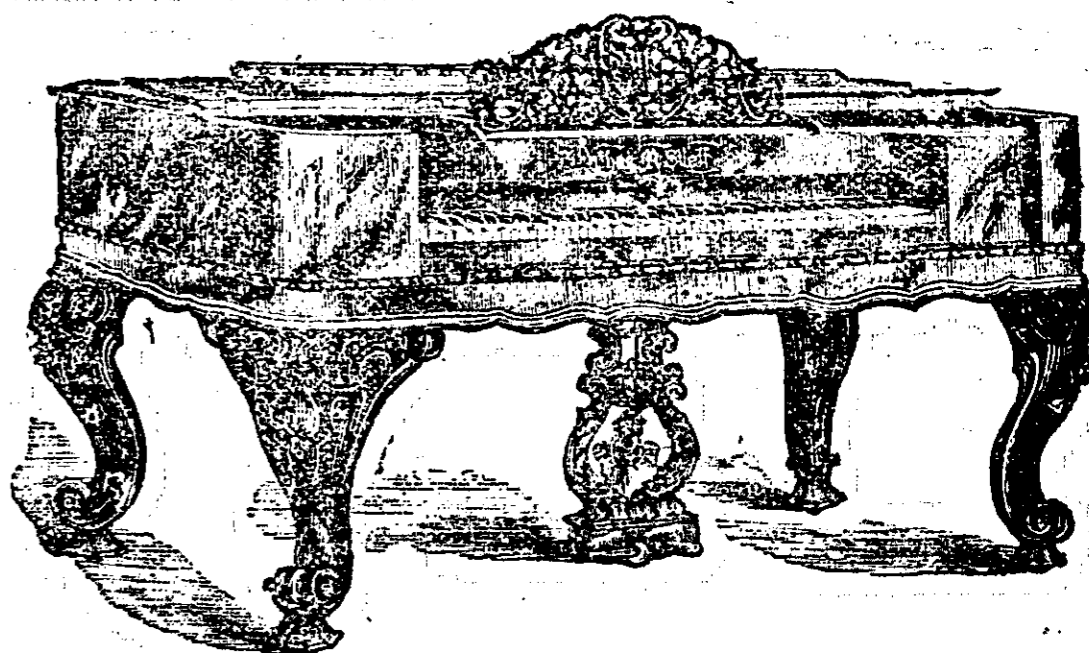
Next session begins January 8th, and continues twenty weeks. The advantages offered here are not generally attainable in schools of like grade. Building is large and well ventilated; Church and Sabbath School facilities excellent; instructors are earnest teachers, not hangers on preachers, preparing 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, '77-30-11.

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Jan. 8th-1877-31-11.

TO THE LADIES.

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CORNER DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FINE PERFUMERIES and TOILET ARTICLES, at the

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P. O. Box 1533, New York.

The Monroe Enquirer

MONROE, N. C., JAN. 22, 1877.

LOCAL AND STATE.

Two Dollars will wipe the Crosses out. Try it. Are there any on your paper?

Index to New Advertisements.

STRAYED—Hosea Hale. JACKSON FOREST ACADEMY—Jas. M. Curlee. CORNER—Kerchner & Calder Bros.

We learn that Mr. John T. Patrick, Proprietor of the "Pee Dee Herald" is quite sick.

We are to have a new Postage Stamp soon. Different color and design.

An exchange says that, according to the proverb, a white Christmas makes a lean church-yard, and from these portents, we are destined to have a healthy summer.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—We are requested to state that a public school, to continue five months, will be opened at the Ezzell residence on next Monday, by Mr. J. H. Walsh, with a lady assistant.

THE CAPE FEAR at Wilmington, has been discontinued. The Editor, Mr. Harris, having purchased the material, etc., of the Journal, will revive that paper at an early day.

NEW COUNTY.—A petition will be laid before the present Legislature, to establish a new County in the State, to be formed out of portions of Wayne, Duplin and Lenoir, and to bear the honored name of Vance.

PERSONAL.—We were favored with a call one day last week, from Rev. Z. Rush, Pastor of the South Charlotte Circuit. We learn that he has rented a house in this place, and intends moving his family here this week.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—In the following cases sent up from this county, the judgment of the lower Courts have been affirmed, viz: County Commissioners vs. C. C. Railway; State vs. A. H. A. Balk.

THE BIG TREE BEAT AGAIN.—Mr. J. M. Curlee has found an oak tree near Wilson's Old Store, in Jackson township, which measures twenty-seven feet and six inches in circumference, at eighteen inches from the top of the ground. Next.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.—Mr. J. S. Richardson, a well known, first-class Boot and Shoe Maker, has opened a shop at the stand recently occupied as a Cigar Store, where he will be pleased to have the public to call when in want of good work.

CONSUMPTION in our National affairs has the same effect on the Government that a severe cough or cold has upon the human system. Political reform in the former and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the latter case will remedy the evils. At the druggist's 25 cents.

APPOINTMENTS.—Elders N. M. Clarke and P. Snider, will preach at Jerusalem, February 2nd; Lawyers Springs, 3rd and 4th; Cason's Old Field, 5th and 6th; High Ridge, 7th and 8th; Grove Springs, 9th; Liberty, 10th; High Hill, 11th and 12th; Watsons, 13th; Union Grove, 14th.

STUCK FAST.—An amusing scene was witnessed on "Red Street" one day last week, when a little shaver in attempting to cross the street, missed the regular path and got stuck fast in the mud. A bystander, after several efforts, succeeded in pulling him out minus his boots, and carrying him safely to land.

REMEMBER your absent friends and relatives. Those of our subscribers who have friends or relatives in other States, who emigrated from this county, should not fail to send them the Enquirer; it will not cost but \$2.00 a year, and there is no telling the comfort and satisfaction it is to them. Give it a trial.

JACKSON FOREST ACADEMY.—We call attention to the advertisement of the next session of this school, which will open shortly, under the efficient care of Mr. James M. Curlee, who has so successfully conducted it for the past fifteen months. This school is situated in a good neighborhood, and their building we understand is new and commodious. We shall be glad to further record its prosperity, for what is of greater benefit to our country, than good schools.

The N. C. M. E. Conference has 163 travelling preachers, 236 local preachers, 56,171 members, 28,633 Sabbath school scholars, 58 parsonages, 736 church buildings valued at \$564,380.

FLORIDA FOR TILDER.—On the 19th the State Canvassing Board, by order of the Legislature, took a re-canvass of the votes, according to the regular returns, which gives the State to Tilden by 94 majority.

We are requested to state that in consequence of the extreme sickness of his father, Rev. W. H. Babbitt will necessarily be absent on next Wednesday, the time appointed for the meeting of the District Stewards, and that said meeting will be postponed until Wednesday, February 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We call especial attention to the communication of "Es" in another column. His views upon his subject are sound and logical and to the point. We can fully endorse anything he says in commendation of the Monroe High School and of its most excellent Principal, Prof. J. D. Hodges. We are glad to note that the first session of this school for 1877 is progressing under more favorable auspices than ever.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere. Consumption with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use Boschee's German Syrup. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your Druggist, English & Ashmun.

AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—One day last week while examining the jail, Deputy Sheriff Preslar discovered that six of the negro prisoners were in a fair way to leave their place of confinement. The cell in which they are confined is on the third story, and is closely celled with heavy iron plank. When committed to jail some months ago, one of them managed to secure a pocket knife in his sock and carry it undiscovered to his cell. This knife was taken to pieces afterwards, and the sides of the handle made into saws with the blade, and with these roughly constructed tools they managed to saw out a place about eighteen inches square in the ceiling, under one of the windows. Here a heavy stick of timber obstructed their way, but they had clipped off one side of it considerably, and if they had not been discovered would soon have reached the brick wall, and as this would have been easily picked out, a breach would have been made that would have permitted their escape. On being discovered they "fessed up," but said that only three of them had had anything to do with it. These three were at once committed to the dungeon. They had been at work since before Christmas.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.—Half of the perplexity, annoyance and trouble, that men have in this world, is in consequence of getting into debt. It seems to be natural for some people to buy, and incur obligations, without measure, so long as they can avoid paying ready cash. Give one of this sort a chance to buy on credit, and the questions of payments are matters that he cares but little about. But what a crop of trouble springs up from the seed of debt. How many gray hairs it brings, and how often it shortens life, sometimes leading men to commit suicide or murder. And yet how easy it is to keep clear of this terrible monster. Every young man should form a fixed and unalterable determination, before commencing his active business career, not to incur one penny of indebtedness, under any circumstances. Never buy anything unless you have the money to pay for it at once. Pay no attention to the "splendid opportunities," "rare chances, gain," and the like. Such are only traps set to catch victims. If you see anything that you would like to have, look first at your money, and make the answer depend upon that. Always pay as you go. If you are short of money, gauge your demands accordingly.

A NEW ELECTRON.—There is considerable talk of having the election over again. This is not at all probable, however. It would undoubtedly be a great misfortune to the country, but not as great as the fraudulent counting in for Hayes. Abram S. Hewitt expresses the sentiment of the Democratic party when he says, better a fight than the loss of our victory, but better a new election than a fight.

The sunlight is breaking through the situation in Louisiana. Packard's supporters are deserting him and joining the forces of Gov. Nichols, whose ultimate triumph seems now to be assured.

Monroe High School.

Mr. Edmon.—As one greatly interested in building up and advancing home institutions, we desire to say, through the columns of your valuable paper, a few things about the Monroe High School. We wish to do so farther, because we are very much interested in the subject of good, cheap schools. We think that that subject more vitally interests the American citizen to-day than all others, and we think that if that mighty power in the land—the Press—would devote a little less time and attention to politics and more to devising plans and means of good, cheap education, it would serve its country, the people and God equally as well. It seems to us to be very foolish to be eternally howling about and abusing corrupt politicians, when it must be either corrupt or idiotic people who elect them!

Cameron, Chandler and Grant would no more dare to insult and abuse the people of the United States by their corrupt acts and infamous conduct than a Serf of Russia would dare, in an insulting manner, to pluck the Czar by the beard; unless they were backed by an innumerable host of little Camerons, Chandlers and Grants, or stupid idiots. Then, we find that good common school education—moral as well as mental—lies at the very foundation of our Republic institutions, and whatever political troubles we experience now may be finally traced back to that source. The only lasting and true cure for our political diseases is Education; all other remedies act only as opiates! But these truths are plain and freely admitted by all, but it is the duty of the Press, and men generally, to urge continually the great importance of attending to the matter, and force the people to act upon them. But, as charity and most good works should begin at home, therefore, we would urge upon our people of this section of country to accept the advantages offered by the Monroe High School to obtain a good education! Especially would we impress upon them the fact that the school offers the very best chances for poor young men to obtain a good liberal education. We have examined with considerable care "the workings" of the school, and know whereof we speak.

The first advantage we find is its cheapness. This, of course, is of prime importance to poor young men who are struggling to get a first class education. This is affected by the "Clubbing" system, which we are authorized to say, young men can get the advantage of here. The plan is this: Ten or twelve boys club together, rent a few rooms, furnish them from home hire a cook, and get their provisions from home, or buy them, as each sees fit. This we know from experience, having seen it tried in other places will make their board cost them from six to eight dollars per month, when they buy their provisions here; and of course, the only money actually paid out, when they get their provisions from home, will be the cook's hire and room rent, which would be about two dollars.

But what do they gain by coming here? The most important of all, they get a good teacher. Mr. Hodges is a man who is a regular graduate of a College—one who makes teaching his business—who studies it as a profession, and thoroughly understands it, and who has called in, to assist him, others equally well prepared. We have examined his mode of teaching, and find him up, in every respect, in the modern improved system of teaching. We find the latest and best plans, as tried by the best teachers and found practicable and beneficial, to be adopted in this school. The latest and most improved text-books, which make a surprising difference in the progress of the scholar, we find used in the school; also Philosophical Apparatus to illustrate and impress upon the mind the truths of natural science. We found also the plan of strictly grading each scholar and reporting their standing to their parents, which greatly arouses the pride in the scholar and produces a surprising amount of hard work. We found that at the end of each quarter there was a thorough written examination on all that had been gone over during that quarter of the session! This plan has been tried and adopted by every first-class College in the land. It has been found to be the best and almost the only means of enforcing good and thorough study on the part of lazy students!

We find, in connection with the school, a good Literary Society, managed by the students, but under the general direction of the Principal. The benefits of training in a Literary Society, we dare say, are fully equal to the benefits to be derived from the class room. We have heard it remarked by men of experience and observation, at College, that a young man's position in

this world would be just about what his standing was in his literary society. We could plainly see the effect of this training combined with the result of Prof. Hodges' excellent instructions on the subject, in the speaking at the exhibition before Christmas. Without going further out of our way to particularize, we must say, that for ease and force in the delivery of his speech, Mr. John Benton was equal to many old speakers of reputation.

The moral condition of the school is very good, the discipline being enforced by good examples and strict care; and fathers and mothers may feel safe on this point in sending their younger children here.

Especially would we urge upon men who are teaching, or contemplating teaching the common schools of the country the importance of spending a few months here under Prof. Hodges, if they can possibly spare the time. The simple matter of learning his system of instructing, without any regard to the advancement, would be doubly worth the money and time to themselves, and worth still more to their pupils. There is no one thing teachers and parents are more accustomed to overlook and undervalue than the improved systems in the art of instructing!

Then, again, we would urge young men who have spirit and ambition, but who are unable to go to school all the year, to work through the summer diligently for their parents, and then to insist upon a "little schooling" during the winter, calling upon their parents to furnish the "rashmuns." Thus they can lay a foundation in the short winter months to build upon all summer, and in the end lay a foundation for a great man; many a great one has become great thus!

Governor Colquitt, the newly installed Governor of Georgia, said in his inaugural address that Georgia will stand square up to the Northern Democracy, and follow them through thick and thin.

The Raleigh colored voters express themselves as much gratified with Gov. Vance thus far. They begin to believe he was very much slandered.

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.

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. F. 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 1876-19-1f

MONROE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. Heath & Co. Monday, Jan. 22.

Cotton, 1/2 lb	10 a 12 1/2
Bacon, "	— a 10 1/2
Lard, "	— a 16 1/2
Butter, "	20 a 25
Cheese, "	18 a 20
Pork, "	8 a 8 1/2
Beef, "	5 a 6
Beeswax, "	25 a 30
Tallow, "	— a 8
Rice, "	— a 10
Coffee, "	22 1/2 a 25
Sugar, "	10 a 15
S. Potatoes, 1/2 bu.	50 a 60
Cons—New, "	— a 60
Old, "	— a 75
Meal, "	65 a 70
Oats, "	55 a 60
Flour, 1/2 sack, "	\$3 25 a 3 75
Chickens, "	15 a 18
Eggs, 1/2 doz., "	15 a 18

Wilmington Cotton Market.

Corrected from the Star. January, 13, 1877.

Corro—The market for all grades was steady during the day. We note sales of 100 bales on a basis of 12 1/2 cents for Middling. Good Ordinary, 11 1/2; Low Middling, 11; Middling, 12 1/2; Good Middling, 12 1/2.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

Corrected from the Observer. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 13, 1877. The market continues unchanged in price, but the feeling is a shade better, the market closing steady at yesterday's quotations, as follows: Lower Grades, 8 a 11; Low Middling, 11 1/2; Middling, 12 a 13 1/2; Good Middling, 12 1/2.

New Advertisements.

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, '77-33-4f.

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. CURLEE, Principal. Jan. 19, '77-33-4f.

Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

150 Bags Coffee, For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Molasses, Molasses.

50 Hhds. A. No. 1 Cuba Molasses, 200 Bbls Sugar-House " 40 " genuine New Orleans For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Marshall's Blown Salt.

1000 Sacks, Marshall's Blown Salt. 3000 Sacks Liverpool Salt. For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

Oriental Powder.

400 Kegs Rifle and Blasting Powder. 100 1/2 do Nos 2 and 3 Falcon Sporting Powder. For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS. Wilmington, N. C.

GOD BLESS

OUR HOME is the name of the most elegant French Oil Mottos Chromo ever issued. The motto is surrounded by one of the most exquisite and richly-colored wreaths of beautiful flowers on dark background, and is perfect in all its details. It is 11x15. We send this motto chromo and the BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE, a large eight page family, story and news paper, with vegetable, chess, puzzle, household, and all popular departments, 3 months, for only 60 cents. Chromo and paper, 6 months for \$1. A beautiful holiday gift. Agents wanted. Address WEEKLY GLOBE, 138 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. 32-4f.

THE UNION.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.) AT 927 D. STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., By Henry Polkinhorn Address, Box 484, City P. O.

Subscription, \$7.00 per year. All subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance. THE UNION will be sent to clubs at the rate of \$6 per year, (postage paid.) All business communications must be addressed to the "Publisher of the Union."

The Union is conducted on entirely cash principles. The Union is the only Democratic daily published at the seat of the Government. It is dedicated to the dispassionate discussion of the events and issues of the hour. "The language of the initial editorial, 'the immediate object sought in the establishment of this paper is to aid in preventing the nation from being subjected to the ills which must result from placing its Chief Magistracy in abeyance, and frustrating the great reforms of administration and finance decreed by the vote of November, and we hope so to conduct the paper as to demonstrate its utility to the country at large, and to secure such support from the people as to assure its success and permanency.'

Small Farm For Sale.

One mile from Monroe, good buildings, good well of water, lies well for improving, contains one hundred acres or more. Address W. H. TROTT. Sept. 13th 1876.

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 Waxhaw 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, Admr. Jan. 12, '77-32-4f.

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 Milch Cow.

Further Notice.

All persons having claims against Estate, must present them within the time prescribed by law, or this Notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Those owing said Estate, will make settlement at once. This 12th January 1877. W. H. PHIPPS, Est'r. 32-4f.

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

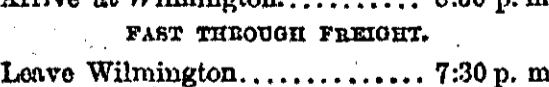
SHOES AND HATS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

H. M. HOUSTON & CO.

Nov. 13-1876-24-f.

Carolina Central Railway Company



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

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

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Wilmington	6:30 a. m.
Arrive at Monroe	6:45 p. m.
Arrive at Charlotte	8:30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte	6:30 a. m.
Arrive at Monroe	8:23 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington	8:30 p. m.

FAST THROUGH FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington	7:30 p. m.
Arrive at Monroe	10:45 p. m.
Arrive at Charlotte	12:30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte	6:45 p. m.
Arrive at Monroe	8:52 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington	12:00 m.

LOCAL FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington	6:40 a. m.
Arrive at Monroe	1:50 p. m.
Arrive at Charlotte	4:45 p. m.
Leave Charlotte	6:00 a. m.
Arrive at Monroe	7:20 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington	4:30 p. m.

Leave Wilmington—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 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 Boats to Fayetteville. Connects at Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte & Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Augusta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe. V. Q. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Winchester, Stitt & Co.

HAVE

JUST RECEIVED

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND

WINTER GOODS

OF THE

Latestand 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 McBirnie 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, Admr. with will annexed of ELIJAH M. WALKER, Dec'd. 30-4f.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of S. H. Walkup, 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 pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said decedent are notified to pay their indebtedness promptly, and save cost of collection.

W. W. WALKUP, FAMELIA R. WALKUP, Exrs of S. H. Walkup, dec'd. Monroe, N. C., Dec. 15, '76-29-6f.

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,

<

