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The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. V.

MONROE, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1878.

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Miscellaneous.

The South's Needs.

Though we differ with them, it is well to know what outsiders say of us. So thinking, we put on record a few days ago the sermon of the New York Times on "Laziness at the South." The motive of the Times was plain, much of its statement was lacking in the essential element of truth, but there was still matter in it proper to be seen by our own people, and possibly to be made use of by them. "Fas est ab hoste doceri," we would say, but that having unwittingly given offence a few days ago to an esteemed editorial brother by a misapplication, or misapprehension, on his part, of three simple old Latin words, we are afraid now to say even "E pluribus unum," or "Erin go Bragh," lest it be supposed that we are treading on somebody's coat-tail, while the use of those words is generally known to imply a desire for some one to step on the end of that garment protecting the body of the user. Nevertheless, though we may not say it we still believe that it is "Fas doceri," &c., and so we gave the Times, a hearing, well knowing that good would come of its saying, though we also knew that the sayer knew no more of the South and its habits than did the Yankee lady who, years ago, when we were a boy, declined to believe our statement that Southern women did work, and work hard too, and did not pass their time lazily swinging in hammocks with a small army of "niggers" raising the wind to keep off the flies; or than the Boston lawyer, with a historic name, who did his part to bring on the late unpleasantness because, later in our life, we could not convince him that every Southern white man who owned a hundred of the now "nation's wards" did not therefore, place in the ballot box his own and sixty other ballots, making one Southern white man the equal in voting of sixty-one citizens of Massachusetts. They would not learn from us; hence their ignorance and hence the war and its unnumbered woes. We are quite willing to learn from them, however, for after the next war we have no idea of their shaking gory locks at us in turn, and saying we did it.

And this brings us to the next instructor of us poor ignorant Southern folk, this time not one of the great New York dailies, but one of the great New York monthlies. It is Scribner's Monthly which takes us to task now, and the Monthly man does not accuse us of a besetting sin of laziness, but of too much hard work. Read the abstract of this sermon, inwardly digest it, and profit by whatever of good there may be in it. There is false political economy in it, but there is also truth in the statements of the writer whose paper is directed to showing the wonderful growth of city population in this country and in some parts of Europe within the last thirty years. He finds that while the cities of the Eastern, Western and Middle States have greatly increased their percentage of population, relative to that of the rural districts during the period alluded to, the growth has been very slow in this respect in the Southern cities. In 1840 there were in Southern cities three times as large a proportion of urban to rural population as was found in the towns of the West; yet in 1870 the scale was so turned as to give the Western cities double the percentage that was presented by those of the South. Here within a period of three decades, the relative growth of city population in the West was increased six-fold over that of the Southern towns. The rapid multiplication of city population is a phenomenon witnessed in France, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, as well as in this country. The reasons of it are several. In the front rank in this rapid increase of improved agricultural machinery. Scarcely less powerful is the steam engine, especially in its application to railway carriages. Without the use of steam large cities could not now exist in such close proximity as Paris and London, or as Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It would be impossible by old methods of conveyance to secure that facility and rapidity of intercourse absolutely essential to the existence and growth of large metropolitan centres so close to each other. The most powerful factor, however, in the increase of city population is the

improvement of machinery for the farm. By the substitution of these automatic contrivances, it has come to pass that the number of persons now required in the Western and Upper Middle States to produce, harvest, and handle a crop is only one-eighth of what it was thirty years ago. There are then seven out of eight laborers set adrift to find employment in other pursuits. These have floated into the cities, and have given rise to the rapid growth of population in these great centres of business, while they have at the same time supplied labor for the vastly expanded manufacturing and commercial enterprises which have sprung up mainly, of course, in towns and large communities. The tendency of modern civilization is to dispense with manual labor and to multiply intellectual effort of every kind. Now it is evident that this kind of civilization can be maintained only as leisure is found for education, reading and culture of every degree and variety. This leisure can be secured only in as far as the substitution of automatic for human fibre and muscle shall release a constantly increasing number of people from daily manual drudgery.

The South has been from the outset an agricultural community, and it so remains to-day. While other agricultural people have, however, been putting machinery to work their lands and handle their harvests, the Southern States have continued to do all their field work by the use of human and brute muscle. They are thus placed at an enormous disadvantage in the race for civilization. For them at present it is impossible, with their old traditional system still in vogue, to meet the essential conditions of civilized progress. Instead of releasing men from drudgery, the expanding agriculture of the South is really bringing daily more men and women under the bondage of the severest physical toil. The great cities of the world are drinking the life-blood of the South. The farmers justly complain that they toil the year round to find all their profits going into the hands of merchants and factors. The Southern farmer employs eight men to do the work which one could accomplish by the judicious employment of machinery. Thus there is no surplus population to build cities; no reservoir of labor from which to draw operatives in manufacturing enterprises. The South is thus falling so far behind in the great struggle that she is in danger of being pitted against India as a cotton growing country, where the sole reliance is, as in our cotton States, upon the use of human and animal strength. The South is not building up great cities, those centres of commercial enterprise, financial accumulation, educational progress, literary advancement, artistic culture, and political influence, whose agency seems indispensable in securing the best results of modern progress. Some persons may think this no disadvantage to that section, but a larger view of the subject may suggest a fear that the South is really in great danger of losing its hold upon the best elements of civilization. The remedy lies largely in introducing improved machinery for agricultural laborers. The introduction of such appliances would enable the farmer to plant, cultivate and reap a larger area of land with less labor; the laborers thus released might be utilized profitably in manufacturing the raw products into merchantable fabrics; cities would attract investments to the points where labor was cheap and abundant; a gradual accumulation of capital would result; all the elements of progress would be multiplied; grain planting in the South would begin to compete with similar industries elsewhere; while its special crop of cotton would be abundantly able to outstrip all other competition. Nat. Observer.

FOUR MEN WITH NINETEEN WIVES.—A gentleman in this city who has a facility for knowing whereof he speaks and who is thoroughly reliable, states that recently there were four men living in this county, within six miles of each other, who have been just and lawful husbands of nineteen wives. One has been married six times, another five, and the two remaining, four each. Two of the men have died recently, but the other two are still living, one with his sixth wife and the other with his fourth. If any body is disposed to doubt this statement, the gentleman can furnish the proof. But it isn't this way all over Mecklenburg county. Charlotte Observer.

The State Penitentiary

ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT.

On yesterday we paid a visit to this institution, and in the absence of W. J. Hicks, Esq., the Superintendent, we were taken in charge by the courteous Deputy Warden, Capt. W. H. Humber, who showed us through the various buildings and explained the workings and management of this "penal settlement." We first inspected the cells in which the convicts are at present lodged: these are made of logs, are properly ventilated and seem comfortable and convenient. With the strange home feeling which makes some happy wherever they may be, many of the prisoners have decorated the interiors of their quarters, and display their ingenuity in the construction of sundry musical instruments, rings &c. Each of these cells is occupied by from 8 to 12 convicts. Upon inquiry as to

THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS

at present in the institution, we were informed that there were in all 331. Sixty-two of these are whites; 17 are females. Sixteen are sentenced for life. The number of convicts at work on various railroads &c., is about 700, thus making the total number who are now serving out sentences, over 1,000. The prisoners now in the Penitentiary are divided into gangs of suitable size; these are each in charge of a guard. Some are detailed for duty in pumping water, lighting the buildings &c. The next place visited was the large building containing

THE NEW CELLS.

This building is constructed in a substantial manner, of good brick, and contains 244 cells. These are each 8 feet high, 8 feet long and 5 feet wide. The building is heated by a large furnace, each cell having a fire opening. The doors of these rooms are of iron, grated, so that the interior may be readily inspected without entering. There being no aperture in the cells except these grated doors they are always kept warm, though seemingly the prisoners would be greatly exposed. Near this building is a smaller one containing 64 cells, constructed on the same plan as the others. In each cell is an iron bedstead. These as well as the doors, and in fact all the iron work, are made in the smithy in the enclosure. The total length of these cell buildings when complete will be 500 feet.

THE HOSPITAL.

Is in charge of Dr. Lodge who was found in the dispensary connected with the hospital. Very few cases of sickness at present, and no serious ones. One man has a slight attack of pneumonia. The building is kept in a cleanly and orderly manner, and the sick have all the necessary attention. In addition to the Hospital there are "sick" cells, where prisoners only slightly unwell are placed for a day or so, and not placed regularly on the sick list. The rations furnished to the prisoners, are in quantity sufficient, while substantial in quality. Twice a day meat is given, and corn bread, beans, coffee &c., are furnished. Frequent changes are made in the food given, as to vegetables &c.

DISCIPLINE AND BEHAVIOR.

The officers report that the prisoners are under perfect control, that as a rule their behavior is in every way good. The gangs march to and from their work, and are thus more readily managed. The officers state that since the introduction of a system of reward of tobacco as an allowance, to those whose conduct is meritorious, the behavior of the convicts has materially improved. To those who deport themselves properly and work faithfully, an allowance of the weed is made monthly.

WORK ON THE BUILDINGS

Has been mostly in the erection of those for cells, which are now almost ready for occupancy. To render these absolutely secure much pains have been taken, and the result has been that the finished structures will be effective in holding the prisoners, besides saving the officers a world of trouble. Some progress is being made on the stonework of the main building proper. The finished buildings are carefully constructed of durable material and well fitted for the purposes they are designed to serve.

WORK ON THE WALLS.

On the southern and western outer

walls the work has progressed so rapidly that they have now reached a height of 12 feet above the ground level. They are constructed of heavy granite blocks, are four feet in thickness, and the total height when complete will be 20 feet. Outside of a portion of this wall—about 600 feet—the old log stockade has been removed, the wall being of sufficient height to serve its purpose. The walls are well laid and are built for all time, it would seem.

IN THE VARIOUS SHOPS

Within the stockade all the shoes and clothing for use by the prisoners, are made, both being constructed of good though coarse material. In the smithy, the grating iron doors for the cells are made, as well as all the necessary castings &c. The carpenter's shop turns out all the needed wood work. The convicts at work in each of these establishments have been selected and trained for the various kinds of work, and under the direction of competent supervisors, labor rapidly and well.

THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The female prisoners are lodged in a building, whose yard is separated from the general enclosure by a high fence. They are employed in laundry work, and in repairing and mending garments &c. They have ornamented their rooms with various pictures &c., and are comfortably quartered, and properly cared for.

THE DUTY OF GUARDING

The prisoners are entrusted to a force of about 25 men, who regularly walk each his beat, on the stockade, besides others who look after the gangs at work. The guards are armed with 16-shot, Winchester rifles, and keep strict watch for outbreaks, &c. The impression of a visitor is that the affairs of the Institution are well managed.—Raleigh News, 30th.

The Phonograph—A Marvellous Invention.

(N. Y. Sun.)

In the early part of November last The Sun printed a description of a new invention by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, called the speaking phonograph. Mr. Edison has since made an improvement, and has now succeeded in making an instrument that will record and reproduce any words or sounds pronounced or made within the proper distance of the mouthpiece of the apparatus. This apparatus is exceedingly simple. It consists of a cylinder four inches in diameter and ten inches long upon a shaft. A spiral groove, like the thread of a screw, is cut in the surface of the cylinder from end to end, and the same kind of a screw is cut in the shaft carrying it. Over this cylinder is secured a sheet of paper or tin foil. Immediately opposite the cylinder, on an upright arm, is a speaking tube, one end of which is closed by a diaphragm. In the centre of the diaphragm is a small point, arranged so as to be exactly opposite the grooves upon the cylinder. When the cylinder is set in motion it rotates, and the same time moves endwise. If, while rotating, a person utters a sentence in front of the tube, the movement of the diaphragm causes the point upon it to indent the tin foil, so that for every movement of the diaphragm the point indents the foil. If the movement is great a deep indentation will be made, and if small a shallow one is made and thus every movement of the diaphragm is accurately recorded by indentations in the foil. To reproduce the sounds all that is necessary is to turn the cylinder back to its original position and start again, the point upon the diaphragm riding in and out of the indentations sets it in motion and thus reproduces all the original movements.

Mr. Edison had his improved machine on private exhibition in the Western Union Telegraph office on Monday, and President Orton and a number of other gentlemen connected with the company tested its extraordinary powers of repeating spoken words. On one occasion three gentlemen spoke in succession—the first in English, the second in Spanish, and the third in Hungarian—and the machine repeated the words so as to be heard distinctly by a dozen persons standing around the apparatus. "Old Uncle Ned," and a verse of a Spanish love song were next sung, and reproduced by the instrument, to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. Edison says the machine is designed for practical use by business men and lawyers, &c. He is now making a new machine which will have a plate sufficiently large to receive 500 spoken words. Thus a man may dictate half a dozen letters before leaving his office, and his clerks may write them out in his absence. If he would wish to say more he can remove the first plate and put it in a second, and so on up to any number he may require.

So accurately are the words repeated by the machine that a gentleman who was present at the exhibition yesterday would not believe that the sounds were made by it. He insisted that it was a ventriloquist performance, and would not be convinced that it was not until Mr. Edison retired into another room while the instrument was worked by some one else.

A Prodigal's Welcome.

Governor Duval, of Florida, was the son of a poor Virginian, a stern strong, taciturn man. The boy was a huge youth of fifteen. At the cabin fire, at bed-time, according to the custom of putting on a back-log, the old man said, between the whiffs of his silent pipe:

"Tab, go out and bring in that gum back-log and put it on the fire."

Tab went out and surveyed the log. He knew it was of no use explaining that it was too heavy, nor prudent for him to return without having it on his shoulder. His little sister, passing was not surprised that he requested her to bring out the gun and powder-horn, as a possum or coon might have passed, or the brother might have seen bear signs. She brought the gun, and Tab started. He found the way through the woods into Kentucky in 1791. After absence of eighteen years he was elected to Congress. A man of immense size and strength; he started for Washington, going by the way of his old home to see the folks who had long since given up for dead. Entering the little cabin door near bed-time, he saw the identical gum log. He shouldered it, pulled the latch string, and with his load stood before the old man, pipe in mouth as quiet as usual.

"Here is the gum back-log, father." "Well, you've been a long time getting it. Put it on the fire and go to bed," was the reply.—San Antonio (Texas) Herald.

Speed of English Railroads.

Americans may justly complain of the lack of conveniences on English railways, but they cannot call them slow as to speed. An average of 35 miles an hour is very common, and 40 miles by no means rare. From London to Glasgow the time is ten hours, which gives a speed of 40 1/2 miles an hour for a distance of 406 miles. The usual time to Liverpool is five hours, which gives the same rate as to Glasgow. The Irish mail reaches Holyhead—264 miles—in four hours, making 66 miles an hour; and the same train reaches Swindon—77 miles—in 87 minutes, an average speed of 53 miles. At times the actual speed of this train is fully 65 miles an hour. These are not exceptional runs, but the regular work of the trains by their printed time schedules.

The Colossal Bronze statue of Victory which stands in the Park, at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which induced many visit purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from the King of Bavaria by Dr. J. C. Ayer, to whom his Majesty was especially gracious in acknowledgment of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the Doctor to the City of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of science and arms.—Hagerstown (Md.) Press.

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Governors of States.

Some investigator of our political institutions has been looking into the Constitutions of the States, and finds that Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Michigan are now the only States that elect Governors every year. Those that choose for two years are Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nevada, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin; for three years, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; for four years, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Virginia and West Virginia. Four States—New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Michigan—pay their Governors only \$1,000 a year; Massachusetts pays \$5,000, and New York and Pennsylvania pay each \$10,000. The pay-roll of the Governors for all the States is \$268,200.

A LONG-WINDY SICK MAN.—At Toledo, Ohio, Judge West and Gen. George A. Sheridan were appointed to speak together.

It was one of Judge West's bad nights. He was not feeling strong, and as Sheridan was a rattling speaker, it was the determination to give the night to him. The chairman of the meeting therefore, according to understanding, opened by stating that Judge West was "feeble," and could occupy but a few minutes.

The Judge opened at five minutes before 8, and became so absorbed with the subject he had in view, that he knew nothing of the flight of time, and closed with a dazzling peroration at nine minutes after 11 o'clock—occupying only three hours and sixteen minutes.

Sheridan came forward and said that he was "somewhat feeble" himself, but he did not think they required to hear from more than one sickly man in one evening. The audience roared themselves out of the hall.

How SHE UTILIZED HIM.—"Your husband is sick a good deal of late, isn't he?" remarked a Southern Illinois woman to another, one day this week. "Yes," answered the wife, "he's got tak down mighty hard with them 'ere ager shakes agin."

"I shand think it 'ud be sorter distressin' like ter have him 'round the house," remarked the other sympathizingly, "spec'ly when yer house-cleanin'."

"Wal, so it would be," replied the wife, in self-consoling tones, "but when he's got inter one of his chills, and I want the rag carpet shuk, yer see he's a powerful smart hand ter hitch onto it."

Then the other woman wended her way home, envying her neighbor the knack she had of utilizing her husband.—Chicago Evening Journal.

When Mark Twain lectured recently at a town in Massachusetts it was arranged that T. B. Aldrich, the poet, should introduce him. When Mr. Aldrich was about to step forward to perform his duty, Mark checked him. Then advancing slowly to the edge of the platform, while the amazed poet resumed his chair, the humorist remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, my friend, Mr. Aldrich, was going to tell you who I was, but I would rather not—he knows me too well."

An Onondaga county, New York man has had his teeth pulled to help him to stop chewing tobacco. This is on the principal in vogue among the Chinese, where they cut off a boy's head to cure him of swearing.

A well-known professional, not renowned for his politeness, saw an Irish artisan waiting in his hall, "Hello, you fellow, do you want me?" "No, yer 'onner, I am waiting for a gentleman!"

DANCING.—Says the learned divine Dr. Adam Clarke, "When about twelve or thirteen years old I learned to dance. I grew passionately fond of it. I lost the spirit of idleness, and, in short, drunk in all the brain-sickening effluvia of pleasure. I entered into no disreputable assembly, and in no case ever kept any improper company. Nevertheless, dancing was to me a perverting influence. Let them plead for it who will, I know it to be evil and that only."

The Monroe Enquirer.

W. C. WOLFE, Editor & Proprietor.
MONROE, N. C., FEB. 11, 1877.

OUR VICTORY.

The indications now point to the triumph of the advocates of the restoration of silver to the currency of the country. The struggle has been a long one and a fierce one, and its promised termination in the defeat of the money power of the country gives better hope for a prosperous future than any event that has occurred perhaps for a quarter of a century.

We do not, indeed, expect that the re-monetizing of silver will put money into the pockets of men who have neither labor nor capital to give in exchange for it, for in order to get money, whether it be made of gold or silver or paper, men must give something for it. The good that we expect to be accomplished will come in part from the use of two metals instead of one, as the basis of our currency, and the limit thereby imposed upon the money power of the country to increase its purchasing capacity, to which unholy end the Federal legislation has most persistently been directed since the close of the war. We say "unholy" because to the unceasing efforts to bring about that end we owe the present disastrous condition of the country, a condition very much like that of a man who, having borrowed a thousand dollars when it was worth only a thousand bushels of wheat, finds when pay day comes that a ring has got all the dollars in the country in their possession and requires him to pay them for thousand bushels of wheat for one thousand dollars with which to pay his debt. How unfair such a course of legislation must be to the producing and the laboring class of the people every one must see at a glance, as also that such was the inevitable result of the persistent course of contraction pursued by the Federal government since the close of the war including the clandestine demonetization of silver.

It is then in great part as an evidence of a purpose to bring about a change in the entire financial policy of the country that we place the highest value upon the action of Congress on the silver question, a change that sooner or later must involve a breaking up of the present national banking system. There has been entirely too much legislation about matters of finance, as about everything else almost. Banking, like other business, must be left free or the country will not prosper; it is beyond the legitimate scope of legislation to attempt to force it in particular channels whether it will or not; manifestly it is wrong in a country so vast and so varied in its resources and in its necessities to prescribe one cast-iron pattern to be followed in all sections, no matter what may happen or whether the wants and resources are those of an agricultural community or those of a commercial community. Unless therefore re-monetization of silver be but the beginning of a new financial policy, we apprehend that the expectations of the people will end in disappointment. To do good, the new policy must be one that shall unshackle the banking business and leave men free to act in that as in other matters untrammelled save by the immutable laws of trade that legislation never interferes with without injury to the people. There can be no good reason for seeking to force the people of North Carolina to work by the same rule that the people of the City of New York may find it to their advantage to use. The people of North Carolina, who constitute an agricultural community, ought to be left to work out their own financial salvation and in their own way, just as the people of New York city, who are a commercial people, ought to be free to do as may seem best to them. In a word the monopoly in money now concentrated in the hands of the national banks must be broken down. It is none the less a true, because an old saying, that monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free people. North Carolina must be free to adopt any banking system she may prefer. In our judgment her old ante-war system with slight modifications promises better results than any other.

But it is not merely in its financial fruits that we rejoice in the triumph of the advocates of the re-monetization of silver. The welfare of the country in every aspect demands a thorough union between the people of the South and those of the West and the consequent destruction of the vassalage of the country to New York. At present in America all roads lead to New York, which ought not so to be, and yet as the great money centre and great trade centre, it is not to be expected that it should be otherwise. The time is coming, however, and that at no very distant day when,

there will be a change. The change in the navigation of the Mississippi river, will do much in that direction. Hitherto the freights on that river have been carried in costly steamers, but all that is now being changed and transportation by barges being substituted therefor, which will render competition impossible. This, with the completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad and the removal of the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, so that vessels of the greatest tonnage may go in an out, gives great promise of at least two commercial centres in the United States, and then, and not until then, will there be hope for the full development of the resources of our country. The first and a long step in this direction is to teach the South and the West that by concert of action on their part they can surely control the destinies of the country, and this they are fast learning. They agree on the money question, and are about to say their will shall be law. They agree in very great part on the tariff and the internal revenue. The Mississippi and its tributaries bind the West and much of the South together. For the rest, we of the Atlantic seaboard from Maryland to Florida, remembering how little of good and how much of evil we have received from the North, cannot for a moment hesitate with which section to ally ourselves. In a word, the reconstruction to which we have been subjected by the fanaticism of our Northern friends is like to prove their ruin. We think therefore there is a great hope for the country if the victory over the money power of the country shall bear all the fruit it promises, that is to say if it shall be the forerunner of a change in the political, commercial and financial control of the country.—*Atl. Observer.*

The Judicial Elections This Year.
The people of this State will this year elect, in addition to a Legislature and members of Congress, a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; and three Superior Court Judges, in obedience to the amended Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. There may be two tickets in the field for the Supreme Court and for each of the Superior Court Judgeships; but we do not know for certain. The Democrats will of course take the field; whether the Republicans can be galvanized into life sufficiently to follow suit, is a question. Should they conclude to join issue with us again, they would meet with inevitable defeat.

The Democratic State Convention will probably meet in June. Our suggestion made some days back that June would be the most suitable month seem to have met with very general approval. The selection of candidates for the Supreme Court bench will be the most important business before that body. It will probably choose a gentleman from the West, another from the East and the third from the centre. The public are thoroughly acquainted with the distinguished lawyers and jurists whose names have been prominently brought forward for these honors, and we shall not trespass upon the patience of our readers now by reciting their names.

Shall the State Convention nominate the three Superior Court Judges? The three are to be elected from the seventh, eighth and ninth judicial districts, under the new apportionment. They are to be elected "by the qualified voters of the whole State," and must rotate over the State; therefore, say some, the candidates should be nominated by the State Convention; else, we would have presented the spectacle of the citizens of three judicial districts naming Judges who are to ride the circuits in the remaining six judicial districts, as well as their own: which, it is maintained, is manifestly wrong.

We do not share in this opinion. What is the law under which these judges are to be chosen? The amended Constitution says, "the State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen." To carry out this Constitutional provision it was enacted by the last Legislature, (Laws of 1876-'77, chap. 255), "that after the first Thursday in August in the year of our Lord 1878, the State shall be divided into nine judicial districts."

* * * The seventh judicial district shall be composed of the following counties: Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan.

"The eighth judicial district shall be composed of the following counties: Catawba, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Caldwell, Alexander, Iredell.

"The ninth judicial district shall be composed of the following counties: Graham, Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Swain, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison."

The statute further enacts that a Judge of the Superior Court for each of these judicial districts as above constituted, "shall be selected from the said district." The fact that the constitution requires that these judges rotate over the State does not change their local character. They as much belong to their respective districts as a State Senator to his district, or a member of Congress to his; and the people alone of each judicial district should have the right of nomination, although the whole State elects.

The Democrats of the three districts under consideration consist of the people of the transmontane and north piedmont sections, west of and including Davidson, Forsythe and Stokes, and north of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Rutherford. We know the good judgment and sterling patriotism of the Democrats of this great section of North Carolina, and we shall be well satisfied with the selections which they shall see proper to make, and we are sure that the entire body of Conservatives will be content therewith.—*Ral. News.*

To the People of North Carolina.
OFFICE OF DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1878.

Our last Legislature, in framing and adopting the Act establishing this Department recognized the importance and utility of having the natural resources of our State at International Expositions, but made no appropriations for that purpose.

Numerous inquiries, made daily at this office, from all sections of our own country, and from foreign countries as well, demonstrate beyond question that an earnest interest is being awakened in regard to our State, and the attention of capitalists and enterprising men is being turned in this direction. But to secure them, the advantages presented by our State must be made known. To do this our people must co-operate. Our State has only to be known to be appreciated, and we cannot afford long to be indifferent to matters of such vital importance to us.

Profoundly impressed with these truths, and relying confidently on that patriotic support and encouragement always so generously rendered by our people in all rightful measures for the advancement of the interest of the State, the Board at its recent meeting resolved, that even with its own limited means, it would make an effort to have the State represented in all its chief products in the World's Exposition which opens in Paris on the first day of May next.

Accordingly I was instructed to collect specimens of gold, silver, copper and iron ores, coal, barytes, soapstone, kaoline, marble, grindstone, asbestos, flexible sandstone, woods and marls. Also corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, rice (upland and lowland) millet, chufas and grass seeds. These latter articles to be of the best quality, and in quantities of one gallon, and thoroughly cleansed of all foreign substances. Would gladly receive oats, rye, rice and the grasses in the sheaf also. We want also specimens of cotton and cotton goods, honey, beeswax, sorghum, peanuts and their oil, cotton seed cake and oil, dried fruits, preserved fruits, green apples, Irish and sweet potatoes, brandies, whiskies, wines, leathers, sumac, turpentine and rosin in different forms, shingles, staves, cedar ware, sugar cane, silk, jute, flax, broom corn, grasses, wool, long moss, maple sugar, hominy, grits, &c., &c.

These articles should be sent to this office where the express charges will be paid by the Department, and a record of the articles with the names of the contributors will be made and published.

Pack them in any form so as to reach Raleigh safely. The articles will be returned to the contributor after the Exhibition, or placed in our Museum, or disposed of as the contributor may direct. Whatever is done must be done quickly as the time for receiving these goods by the United States Commissioner will soon expire.

There are thousands of farms in the State upon which many of the products enumerated may be found that would compete successfully with those of any country in the world, and may we not hope that patriotic, public spirited citizens of our old State will give us the very slight aid required to place her where she justly belongs in the eyes of the world? The trouble is light and the cost nothing.

If you have any of the articles mentioned, or can procure them, apply at once to this office for shipping tags, or mark them plainly "Department of Agriculture," and place them in the hands of the nearest Express Agent. Let us have them by the 30th inst, if possible. Give instructions as to what disposition shall be made of the articles sent, after the exposition. Give also your full name and address that we may give you proper credit. By order of the Board.

L. L. POLK, Com'r.

The Peace Outlook.

(Washington Star.)

It is very doubtful if we are to have peace after all. The Czar does not appear to be sanguine. He said to his troops at St. Petersburg, on the 4th inst: "We are still far from peace and must continue to hold ourselves prepared until we obtain a durable peace worthy of Russia." What he means may allow of discussion. He may mean that Russia cannot agree to any peace that does not drive the Turk out of Europe; or he may mean that the peace that Russia must have is one that destroys the Ottoman power in Europe, so reducing her strength as to make her of no moment in future struggles; or he may mean that the only peace that Russia will take is one that gives her equal control of those waters over which Turkey has held guard for hundreds of years.

Austria is not only dissatisfied, but England is still growing, and the last news clearly intimates that England would declare war if Russia were not pledged to refer certain conditions to a conference of the Powers.

In the meantime Russia regards with great disfavor the projected conference. It is believed at St. Petersburg that the conference is a trap set for Russia—a mere device for the European Powers to deprive Russia of what she has gained, whilst they have looked on and seen the immense sifting of treasure without themselves spending a farthing or losing a man.

If the Turk is driven out of Europe it will not be the first time that the Moslems have met with such a fate. The Moslems were expelled from Spain where they had lorded it for generations, and had erected cities and temples that are the wonder and admiration of the world. Europe would be much better off without the Turk than with him. He is a "sick man" now, if not before. England and Austria may nurse him into health again, but it will only be after the most sanguinary struggle.

Washington Items.

(Special to the Richmond Dispatch, 6th.)
WASHINGTON, February 6.—To-day the House Committee on Commerce heard Col. Marshall Parks in regard to the improvement of the internal navigation along the Atlantic, looking to the avoidance of the dangers of Hatteras in stormy weather.

The Committee of Ways and Means will report in favor of an income tax, and it is believed that the house will adopt it. Mr. Tucker thinks that the tax should be on all incomes over \$2,000, but the committee may make the exemption below \$1,000.

The Senate Committee instructed Mr. Wallace to bill to report favorably on the bill popularizing the national loan. It authorizes the issue of bonds not exceeding one hundred millions, redeemable at the end of six years. Their denominations are to be \$100, \$50, and \$25. The interest is to be payable semi-annually at four per cent. They may be purchased at national banks with legal tenders.

There is a striking feature in the tariff bill in regard to the reduction of tax on cotton fabrics; it reduces the tariff in case of cheap cotton goods in a greater per cent. than it does the tariff on high priced cotton goods. Now, the North manufactures the high priced goods and the South the low priced goods. Southern representatives, however, will look after the apparent discrimination against Southern manufacturers.

Wells Surrenders.

QUIETLY TAKEN BY SHERIFF HOGSTON BACK TO NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS Feb. 4.—J Madison Wells, the fugitive chief of the Returning Board, voluntarily surrendered yesterday to Sheriff Hogston at Riggs' Station, on the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, and was brought to the city this morning. The surrender is due to the fugitive's utter inability to remain long concealed in the coast marsh of Lake Borgne, or to Hayes' refusal to help him, even through such an instrument as Joe Bradley, or to a prearranged plan of surrender after the drawing of a new petit jury; or probably all three of these causes have induced him to take this last surprising step. When he reached this city, at 10 A. M. to-day his arrival caused no extraordinary stir. The Sheriff quietly took him in a carriage to the parish prison, where he received only a few callers. His apparent illness of last night had been relieved. He is subjected to few restraints of prison life and will probably be released on \$20,000 bail. The limit of his last bonds has not yet expired. He will be arraigned before the bar of our criminal court when the State has finished with Anderson.

Anderson's case continues to grow more hopeless at every step in the trial. Three more witnesses were called by the defence to-day, who were late clerks of the Returning Board and present employees of the Custom House. The defence has so far produced six Returning Board clerks as witnesses, of whom all are at present enjoying good places in the Custom House as virtue's reward.

VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought a bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used a bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs C KRABE,
683 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.

SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to effect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified endorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
130 Monterey St., Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrophula or Cancerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost every thing. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs A. A. DINSMORE,
10 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PATTENGLILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE.
Overseer of Card Room,
Portsmouth Dock Mills.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

34-4.

Burgess Nichols & Co

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

BEDDING, &c. &c.

Chamber and Parlor Sets,

Bureaus

Rodsteads,

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.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY

forbidden to hunt, with or without dogs or fire, or to fish or otherwise deplete on the lands of the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. BIVENS.
January 11, 1878.—31st

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Carolina

Methodist.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE

MONTHLY MESSENGER having

been frequently solicited to publish

their paper Weekly, have concluded

to do so, and also to change its name.

The undersigned will, therefore, on

or about the 15th of February 1878,

commence at Monroe, N. C., the publication of the CAROLINA METHODIST.

For a few months, the size of our Weekly will be the same as that of the Monthly, (20x30 inches) and its

Subscription Price, \$1.50

per Year,

Postage Paid—but in a short time we

propose to make it a THIRD LARGE-ER, (24x36 inches) while its subscription price will remain at \$1.50, thus making as large a paper as is published in North Carolina, with a very few exceptions, while its price will be much lower.

We are determined to spare no pains to make the METHODIST, in appearance and in the quantity and quality of its reading matter, equal to the very best newspapers that can be had anywhere; and having had some experience and success in publishing a Religious paper, we flatter ourselves that, aided as we shall be, by able

Corps of Contributors,

we can make a paper that will meet the demands of the times, and especially of the Methodist denomination, to which it will look mainly for patronage.

While we do not intend that the paper shall be offensively sectarian, but on the contrary that it shall breathe the spirit of Christian charity, we do not wish to conceal the fact that it shall be published in the

Interest of Methodism.

Our object shall be to promote the cause of morality and true religion, and our motto, doing good of every possible kind, and as far as possible to all men.

While the paper is intended to be religious in its character, we shall expect it to contain the Latest News of the Day,

and information touching the material interests of the people, such as they need. In a word, we propose to publish a GOOD, RELIGIOUS, FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

With the promise of co-operation in circulating it, from a number of our most influential ministers and members, and a good subscription list to commence with, we think no enterprise of the sort in our State has been undertaken with more flattering prospects, and we are determined that

Success Shall be Ours.

If industry and energy can accomplish it. Of course every laudable enterprise ought to have the sanction of good people, and we earnestly desire that for ours; but we do not claim patronage on this score. We want the paper to stand upon its own merits.

We would especially call the attention of Advertisers to the fact that its circulation will not be confined to just a few counties as heretofore, but having a very extensive field to operate in, we expect in a short time to get up a subscription list that will favorably compare with any paper in the State. It will, therefore, be a splendid

Advertising Medium,

and its rates very low. We promise our readers, however, that we shall not fill up our paper with immense glaring advertisements, which, nine times out of ten, are advocating the merits of some "humbug" concern; but on the contrary, we shall have due regard to what kind of advertisements we shall insert, and also to the amount of space used.

Now, we want the immediate and earnest support of all who are in any way interested in the welfare and prosperity of Religion and the Church. The preachers are our authorized agents, and subscriptions can be sent in through them—or, if more convenient, direct to the Publisher, W. C. Wolfe, at Monroe, N. C., to whom all must all communications of a business nature be addressed.

C. M. PEPPER,
W. M. ROBEY,
W. C. WOLFE.

PURE DRUGS

AT

LOW PRICES.

ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT,

PROPRIETORS

People's Drug Store,

MONROE, N. C.

Have in store a full Fresh Stock of Pure Drugs, which, being bought at low prices, can be, and will be, sold

Low for Cash.

Call and see them whenever you need anything in the

DRUG LINE.

Old stand, East side of the Public Square.

Oct. 6, 1877.—18-4f.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of H. B. Shute & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are hereby notified that immediate settlement must be made with H. B. Shute, at our old stand, who alone is authorized to collect.

H. B. SHUTE.
W. O. STARNES.

Dec. 25, 1877.

FURTHER NOTICE.

The undersigned, as successor of H. B. Shute & Co., will continue to do business at their former stand, where he will be pleased to have the patronage of the public. As heretofore, he will keep a good stock of

General Merchandise.

Cotton and other produce bought at highest market prices. All persons indebted to him or the old firm are notified that immediate settlement must be made.

H. B. SHUTE.

Dec. 20, '77.—28 4f.

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to us by note or account are hereby notified that settlement must be made at once, or we will be obliged to foreclose their mortgage. Fair warning is now given, and we mean what we say.

OGBURN & ARMFIELD.

Nov. 30, '77.—26 4f.

DETECTIVE.

Or how to

yourself. More fun in it than anything in Christendom. Write us with a twenty-five cent piece and make yourself a happy address.

NOVELTY CO., Ogdenburgh, N. Y.

MOUSTACHE.

Produce in two weeks; Luxurious Whiskers in one month. A grand success. Those who want a nice Whisker or Moustache use our preparation. No cheap make-up, but a genuine article. The preparation is so very expensive in its character, that we cannot sell it at less than \$1.00 per package. It will be mailed free on receipt of the price, by addressing HUNT & CO., Hair Dressers, Main Street, Brockville, Ont.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

A NEW PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having lived in his hands to an East India Missionary the formula of a valuable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Croup, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail, by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. J. P. MOUNTAIN,
Ogdenburgh, N. Y.

25-1y.

NEW STOCK

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Notions

Clothing, Hats, Boots

and SHOES, GROCERIES, TO-

BACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, MO-

LASSES, BACON, LARD, SALT,

Cheese, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee

and Family Supplies generally.

We offer great inducements to cash customers. Don't fail to see

The Monroe Enquirer.

MONROE, N. C., FEB 11, 1877.

LOCAL.

Index to New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—J. M. Pistole and others. **LAND FOR SALE.**—John L. Porter, Administrator. **NOTICE.**—Bickett & Griffin. **NOTICE.**—Eddie Sinclair. **PLACES AND ODDS.**—Ludlow & Bates.

FARM FOR RENT.—Rufus Barringer. **NOTICE.**—C. N. Simpson, Clerk B'd Comm'rs. **SEX ADV'T.** of Mr. John L. Porter, Adm'r of E. M. Walker, dec'd.

AN ECLIPSE of the moon will occur on Sunday, the 17th inst., visible to all the world except Europe and Africa, so the Almanac says.

A BIG MULE.—A Tennessee horse drover in town this week had a remarkably large mule among his stock. He says the mule is six years old, is seventeen hands high, and his size was in proportion to his height.

NEWS STAND.—Eddie Sinclair, an enterprising youth, has opened a news stand at the Stewart House. See his advertisement and give him encouragement in the way of a substantial patronage.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—The Drug Stores are now in receipt of the largest stocks of garden seeds ever brought to this place. Read their advertisements.

FIRE.—We learn that the dwelling of Geo. Williams, (col'd), on the plantation of Mr. Levi Carnes, in Jackson Township, was destroyed by fire on 3rd inst., with all its contents, while they were absent at church.

MOVING HIS STOCK.—Mr. W. H. Trott has been for several days this week engaged in packing up his stock of general merchandise for the purpose of shipping them to Catawba Station, on the Western N. C. Railroad, where he expects to open a store. He will not make his residence there.

HELP FOR THE POOR.—By an advertisement in this issue, it will be seen that the County Commissioners will, after the first Monday in March, require all persons applying for aid, to produce a certificate signed by five or more respectable freeholders and a Justice of the Peace of their township, stating that the applicant is in actual need.

KILLED.—We learn from Dr. J. L. Bost that Mr. John E. Davis, living near Kendall's Tan Yard, was killed on the 1st inst. by a limb falling on him from a tree he was cutting down. The Doctor tells us also that in the same neighborhood, on the same day, a little four-year-old child of Mr. Moses Walters was killed by a tree falling on it that its father was cutting down.

NOT THE MAN.—Wrong again, Mr. Charlotte Observer. The man killed on the N. C. Railroad by your greased lightning train on the 7th, was not Robert Machin, a former compositor in the Sun office. Machin was no doubt ink-rolling in the Union Express office at the very moment the accident occurred. Machin is one of the kind that never dies—so you need not talk about killing him with an ordinary Railroad engine—and what he is one of the best fellows you ever saw.

MINUTES OF THE A. M. E. ZION CHURCH.—We have been handed by Rev. A. B. Smyer, a copy of the minutes of the last session of the N. C. Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, in which we find the following resolutions, which we are requested to publish:

"WHEREAS, Our members at Monroe passed through severe trials and difficulties the past Conference year, and finally our church at that point was destroyed and our congregation left destitute of a place of worship, and

WHEREAS, They received much aid and encouragement in building a new church in which to worship the true God, from the white friends of Christianity at Monroe; therefore,

Resolved, That this Annual Conference tender a vote of thanks to the following persons, namely:

Messrs. H. M. Houston, John D. Stewart, Wm. H. Fitzgerald, C. Austin, Adams & Payne, T. D. Winchester, A. A. Laney, A. H. Crowell & Son, A. F. Stevens, Dr. W. C. Ramsey, Dr. I. H. Blair, Dr. E. Handley, also the Editor of the Monroe Enquirer, and the Editor of the Union Weekly Express, and the whites of Monroe generally.

Resolved, That a copy of the minutes of this session be sent to each one of the parties and Editors named in the above resolution."

A. B. SMYER, W. J. MOORE, Z. T. PEARSON, Committee.

Another lot of those fine 2 1/2 cents Cigars, just received at C. W. Bruner's. Call and try them.

Read the circular in this issue from Col. Polk, and by all means comply with his request.

A MILLION of worms gnawing day and night is quite enough, we think to throw a child into spasms. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them and restore the child.

STREET LAMPS.—Monroe will not be content until she has street lamps.—Charlotte Observer.

Correct, neighbor Observer; Monroe is a growing place, and will keep up with the times, if she has half a chance.

LEG BROKEN.—We learn from Mr. Jacob Helms, that a little son of Mr. Frank Tye fell from a platform, used for speaking purposes, at Mr. John A. Harrison's school, near Antioch Church, a few days ago, and was severely hurt. It was feared that the thigh bone was broken.

C. W. Bruner has just received another lot of that Popular 5 cents Cigar, the "Two Partners"—Sold everywhere for ten cents.—Try them.

CORRUPTION 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 druggists 25 cents.

ANOTHER SCHOOL.—Rev. J. Wheeler has opened a subscription school at the old Stitt residence, and we are pleased to learn that his prospects for patronage are very flattering. We hail with delight any forward steps in the cause of education, for the better the people are educated, the better citizens they will make.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to have a call from Rev. M. H. Hoyle on last Monday. His many friends will be glad to learn that his health is somewhat better than when he left here. He has been preaching regularly for the past month, and his throat has not suffered from the effects of the labor. The disagreeable weather through which he had to ride hurts him worse than preaching.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—We learn that a petition to change the schedule on the Jefferson route has been or will be sent to the P. O. Department in a few days. According to the new schedule, the mail will leave Monroe on Monday morning, and return Tuesday. This arrangement will suit the readers of the Enquirer exactly, as they will get their papers two days earlier.

BABYLAND FOR JANUARY.—A fine double number, full of tiny Christmas Stories and lovely Christmas Pictures, all in big print, on thick paper, just the magazine to teach babies to read. It is only Fifty cents a year. D. Lovvorn & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass. One of our exchanges says:

"If D. Lovvorn & Co., of Boston, publishers of BABYLAND, could have seen the joy the November number carried to the 'little man' who has the privilege of 'taking' the copy that comes to this office, they would doubtless have felt that their magazine for juvenile readers is the publication of all publications for little eyes and ears. It is an 'institution in families where there are small children.'"

Appointments.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—1ST ROUND QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Wadesboro' Station—March 2, 3.

Pleasant Grove Circuit, at Pleasant Grove—March 6.

Monroe Station—March 9, 10.

Albemarle Circuit, at Walnut Grove—March 16, 17.

Stanley Circuit, at Cedar Grove—March 20.

South Charlotte, Mill Grove—March 23, 24.

Charlotte, Calvary Mission—March 27.

W. H. BONNITT, P. E.

Monroe, N. C.

"GERMAN SYRUP."—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will cure any case.

(For the Enquirer.) A VOTE OF THANKS.

WHEREAS, Messrs. A. F. Stevens & Co., donated 72 lbs. and Messrs. Shute & Sons 10 lbs. of shingle nails to cover the new A. M. E. Zion Church in Monroe; therefore

Resolved, That the ministers and members do hereby express their sincere thanks to the said gentlemen for the same.

A. B. SMYER, P. C.

W. W. SMITH, Sec'y.

ANDERSON CONVICTED.—The Wilmington Star of the 8th inst., has a special stating that Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, who has been on trial for several days for altering the election returns of Louisiana, was convicted.

COMMISSIONER'S MEETING.—The regular meeting of the County Commissioners was held on last Monday.

Jno. E. Morgan presented a petition to erect gates on the Wadesboro road—one at his house and the other on the east side of Goose Creek.

J. J. M. Heath and others presented a petition to erect a gate across the Monroe road, leading to Heath's on the plantation of J. J. M. Heath.—These petitions were continued till next meeting, and ordered that notice be given at the Court House door of the presentation of the said petitions.

The Poor House expenses amounted to \$110.00; were ordered paid.

J. W. Griffin, Sheriff, presented claims for jail fees, to the amount of \$83.20 for January, which were ordered paid.

S. S. McCauley, J. P., presented claims for county liabilities amounting to \$34.95, which were ordered paid.

Corron sales for the past week, 217 bales at 8 to 10.10.

(For the Enquirer.)

MR. EDITOR:—Having observed in a recent number of your weekly, a prospectus for a religious weekly in the special interest of the Southern Methodist Church, to be called the Carolina Methodist, I write to congratulate you, and all interested, upon what I consider the certainty of its success. The establishment of such a journal is not only desirable and practicable, but almost, if not quite a necessity. We say this, too, in due deference to the Advocate, which is doing a vast amount of good. The Carolina Methodist need not interfere with the Advocate. The field is extensive enough for both, if properly circulated to receive a sustaining, if not a lucrative patronage. Then let the friends of each be the friends of both journals and let their influence be felt throughout the Carolina borders. The low price of the Carolina Methodist will especially commend it to the people of North Carolina, and the bordering counties of South Carolina and Virginia. To the people of these sections, and more especially to the Methodist people will it look mainly for its support. But while this is the case, its anticipated large circulation, and its liberality will make it equally acceptable to the advertiser, and to liberal Christians of other denominations.—Then again, the reputation of its editorial corps will be sufficient guarantee that its columns will be both entertaining and instructive, and that it will rank second to no religious paper published in our country. Then we say, we rejoice in the belief that it will receive from an appreciative people a sustaining patronage. But while we hail its advent with joy, and stand ready to urge it forward on its mission of love, we pause to speak a gentle "good-bye" to the little Messenger so regular, so faithful, and so ably conducted. Oft has it warned the evil doer of the danger toward which his footsteps were tending.—Oft has it pointed the bleeding heart to Him who suffered and died upon Calvary's rugged summit. Oft has it brought the healing balm to the wounded spirit, and directed the wanderings of the weary and heavy laden to the land of rest on "the other shore." Thou hast done well! But too small, and too long absent from a work so important and a field so inviting, we feel not the pain of parting when we behold thee again in a new dress, under another name battling under the same banner.

Then when we say farewell little Messenger, we only mean welcome Carolina Methodist.

A FRIEND.

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.—In one small neighborhood in Robeson county during the past year, were twenty-one deaths, all of the victims being children. Of these Mr. R. B. Baxley lost one, Mrs. Purnell three Dugald Baxley two, Jacob Musselwhite four, (all in one day and buried in one grave), Henry Baxley five, Sarah Purnell two and Andrew Carlisle one.

—Wilmington Star.

Death of Pope Pius IX.

The long expected event has occurred at last. Pius IX. is no more. He breathed his last in the city of Rome on the 7th inst. His real name was Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, and he was born at Senegaglia, May 13th 1790. He would have been 88 years of age if he had lived to see another birthday. He was intended for the army, but resolved to devote himself to the Church. His first important service was in Chili, whither he was sent on a mission to the government. He was next appointed to one of the most important of the ecclesiastical-civil departments in Italy. In 1830 he was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to Naples. In 1840 he was appointed Cardinal-Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna. On June 16, 1846, he was elected to the Papacy. He has had a long reign—longer than any of the hundreds of Popes who have preceded him.—Wilmington Star.

South Carolina is inclined to abolish her penitentiary system, and to lease the convicts to persons or corporations who will provide quarters and guards.

MARRIED.

In Monroe township on the 3d inst., by A. J. Price, Esq., Mr. R. H. Gordon and Miss MARTHA A. HELMS.

DIED.

Near this place on the 3rd inst., Mrs. PARSEY DOSTER, widow of the late James Doster, Esq.; aged about 70 years.

She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church since her 14th year, and her membership for a great portion of the time was held with the Baptist Church in this place, and her remains were interred in the family burying-ground near that church.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL SUPPLY OF Field and Garden SEEDS!

Fresh and Genuine.

ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT.

Feb. 2, 1877.

Monroe Market.

[Corrected Weekly by B. D. Heath & Co.]

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1878.

COTTON	62 1/2 @ 101
BAKON	12 1/2 @ 101
LAND	12 1/2 @ 101
BUTTER	20 @ 25
CHEESE	15 @ 20
POKE	6 @ 6
BEESWAX	25 @ 60
TALLOW	6 @ 7
RICE	8 @ 10
COFFEE	20 @ 25
SUGAR	12 @ 15
S. POTATOES	50 —
IRISH	—
CORN—New	65 —
WHEAT	75 —
FLOUR	33 @ 35
WHEAT	1 1/2 @ 10
CHICKENS	12 @ 15
EGGS	15 —

New Advertisements.

Just Received

At the Corner Drug Store!

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SUPPLY OF SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

EVER OFFERED IN MONROE.

OUR STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Is Unsurpassed.

We keep EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE.

Our constantly increasing trade has convinced us of the wisdom of

OUR MOTTO: "Cheap for CASH!"

If you want the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY, call in—35¢ BICKETT & GRIFFIN.

A FARM FOR RENT!

NEAR MATTHEWS STATION, in Mecklenburg. To a good tenant, with his own stock, a lease of 3 or 5 years would be granted, with the privilege of purchase on fair terms.

Call on RUFUS BARRINGER, at Charlotte, N. C., or Wilson M. Rice, Matthews, N. C.

Feb. 6, 1878. 35-2wks

Something New!

A NEWS STAND

At Stewart House.

EDDIE SINCLAIR has established a News Stand at the Stewart House, where he will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public.

He receives regularly, Frank Leslie's publications, Harper's Illustrated Papers, and many other first-class periodicals.

Feb. 7-35-1t

Land for Sale.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF the Superior Court for the county of Union, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Elijah M. Walker, dec'd, in said county, on the

12th day of March, 1878, on a credit of nine months, with interest, the following lands descended from Elijah M. Walker, dec'd, viz:

One lot lying on Trade Street in the town of Matthews, in the county of Mecklenburg, and known on the plan of said town as

LOT NO. 25, adjoining the lots of J. S. Reid and R. J. Lockhart.

Also a second lot lying also in said town and county of Mecklenburg, known on the plan of said town as

LOT NO. 12, adjoining the lots of J. S. Reid and others.

Also a tract of land known as the PORTER TRACT, lying in Union county on Reedy Branch, adjoining the lands of Larkin Thompson, E. C. Phifer and others, containing 37 1/2 acres.

Also a second tract lying likewise in the county of Union, adjoining the lands of Green Rea, Bennett Gray and H. B. King, containing about 24 1/2 acres.

Also a third tract lying partly in Union and partly in Mecklenburg counties, on the waters of Six Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of Sarah S. Martin, Amos Hemby, S. B. Howard and others, containing 13 1/2 acres.

Bond and approved security required of purchaser.

JOHN L. PORTER, Adm'r of E. M. WALKER, dec'd.

This, Feb. 5th, 1878—35-1t.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Union County.

Office County Commissioners, February 4th, A. D. 1878.

Resolved, That no support will be granted to any person outside of the Poor House after the 1st Monday in March, 1878, unless the applicant shall produce a certificate signed by five or more respectable neighboring freeholders, and a Justice of the Peace of the township in which the applicant resides, that the said applicant is a bona fide pauper, and in actual need of help.

By order of the Board: C. N. SIMPSON, Clerk B'd Co. Comm'rs.

Feb. 8—35-1t.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY notifies all persons that they will allow no one to hunt, with or without dogs or fire; neither fishing, cutting or hauling wood or pine, or in any way degrading on their lands. The law will be strictly enforced against all offenders.

JAS. M. PISTOLE.

MRS. JANE WILLIAMS.

H. J. MCMAIN.

J. H. WEIR.

J. G. TRULL.

D. R. TRULL.

Feb. 8, 1878. 35-4t

PIANO AND ORGAN.

War Over, London and complete with the world's best instruments from reliable makers at Factory prices. Every man his own agent. Extra price for all New Pianos, \$135, 150, 175. New Organs, \$40, 50, 60, 70, 80 years guarantee. Fifteen days trial. Refund on all instruments. Square dealing. The home at truth, and best bargain in the U. S. From \$50 to \$100 actually saved in buying from JUDEN & BATES Southern Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot, Savannah, Ga. 35-1mo

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$50 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER, either in town, or the country. I propose to teach all the English branches.

Address, or apply to me at Monroe, N. C. WM. M. MCCAULEY.

Feb. 2, 1878.

EARNERS, SAVE YOUR MONEY BY MAKING YOUR OWN FERTILIZERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THE right of Union county, for the sale of farm rights to make and use

BLACK'S Improved Fertilizers

offers farm rights for sale at LOW FIGURES. He had the formula tested last year, and knows what it will do on our lands, and is confident it is a good thing.

Mr. T. H. Benton used it last year, and says: "I am fully prepared to recommend BLACK'S IMPROVED FERTILIZER. I made three tons of the compound, and with four two-horse loads of it, made more than I formerly made on the same land with ten or twelve loads stable manure. The compound is easily made, is cheap, and will pay much better than any other kind of Fertilizer."

For other testimonials equally as good, and

For Terms of Sale, apply to

N. S. OGBURN, Monroe.

Feb. 2-34t

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale!!

FOR WANTS OF TIME TO DEVOTE IN ITS PROPER management, we offer for sale, our

MILL,

situated on Lanes Creek, 12 miles from Monroe, together with two acres of VALUABLE LAND—about 200 acres of which is as good bottom land as is to be found in the country. Our circular saw is turning out 2,000 to 2,500 feet of Lumber per day, and there is plenty of timber around. Our grist mill is as good as new, and is suitable for business.

We wish also, to sell 100 Acres of Good Upland, adjoining the mill tract, on which is a good

DWELLING HOUSE,

Kitchen and other buildings. Thirty acres of this land is cleared, and the most of it is in good order.

Either will be sold without the other, and we will sell low for a part in cash, and for the balance we will make the payments to suit the parties.

Any person wishing good location where they can make money, would do well to examine our property and make prices.

Call on J. W. WALDEN & SON. Feb. 2, 1878-35-4t

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, ON EASY terms, a

House and Lot in Monroe.

I have two, and will sell either one.—Apply at once to the undersigned, at the store of A. F. Stevens & Co.

Jan. 26, 4t J. J. MOODY.

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST NAVY TOBACCO

For a full list of prices and a full description of our various grades of tobacco, call on J. W. WALDEN & SON, or on J. J. MOODY, at the store of A. F. Stevens & Co., Monroe, N. C.

A Farm and Home OF YOUR OWN.

Now is the time to secure it.

Only five dollars for an Acre of the best Land in America. 2,000,000 Acres in EASTERN MICHIGAN, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, now for sale. 10 years credit. See circular. Information sent free. Write to J. W. WALDEN & SON, or to J. J. MOODY, at the store of A. F. Stevens & Co., Monroe, N. C.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!

We will, during the HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS, dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS, of first-class makers at lower prices for cash, or on installment, than ever before offered. WATER'S PIANOS and ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for 5 years. The following catalogue of great bargains is sent to the trade. PIANOS, \$140; \$150; \$160; \$170; \$180; \$190; \$200; \$210; \$220; \$230; \$240; \$250; \$260; \$270; \$280; \$290; \$300; \$310; \$320; \$330; \$340; \$350; \$360; \$370; \$380; \$390; \$400; \$410; \$420; \$430; \$440; \$450; \$460; \$470; \$480; \$490; \$500; \$510; \$520; \$530; \$540; \$550; \$560; \$570; \$580; \$590; \$600; \$610; \$620; \$630; \$640; \$650; \$660; \$670; \$680; \$690; \$700; \$710; \$720; \$730; \$740; \$750; \$760; \$770; \$780; \$790; \$800; \$810; \$820; \$830; \$840; \$850; \$860; \$870; \$880; \$890; \$900; \$910; \$920; \$930; \$940; \$950; \$960; \$970; \$980; \$990; \$1000; \$1010; \$1020; \$1030; \$1040; \$1050; \$1060; \$1070; \$1080; \$1090; \$1100; \$1110; \$1120; \$1130; \$1140; \$1150; \$1160; \$1170; \$1180; \$1190; \$1200; \$1210; \$1220; \$1230; \$1240; \$1250; \$1260; \$1270; \$1280; \$1290; \$1300; \$1310; \$1320; \$1330; \$1340; \$1350; \$1360; \$1370; \$1380; \$1390; \$1400; \$1410; \$1420; \$1430; \$1440; \$1450; \$1

