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The Monroe Enquirer.

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MONROE, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

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Miscellaneous.

A REMINISCENCE.

At the time the incident I am about to relate, occurred I was little more than a child; but it struck me, even then, as so supremely ridiculous that it has never been effaced from my memory.

There was living in our family at that time, as seamstress and housekeeper, a young lady Miss Betty L., who, like most of the gentler sex, was quite vain of her good looks and fond of beaux.

Among the neighboring swains was one, who more favored than the rest, visited the house two or three times a week, and it was generally understood that he and Betty would make a match of it in the Fall, after "the crop was laid by."

Being the only child of indulgent parents, I was of course petted and spoiled to my heart's content, and gave the whole family any amount of trouble. About this time, my good mother, God rest her soul! had directed Betty to stow up some molasses for me, as a special reward for some childish smartness of mine.

The culinary part having been performed to her satisfaction, Betty had brought the dish containing the hot syrup out into the front piazza and placed it on a large wooden bench that stood there, to cool; doubtless expecting that her "Gabe," as she designated the fortunate individual aforementioned, would drop in by the time it was ready to pull and assist her in that interesting operation. Nor was she disappointed, at least as to his dropping in, for hardly was the dish deposited on the bench, and she had retired to the back porch for the purpose of washing her hands, than in he walked, full of spirits at the prospect of an uninterrupted *de-à-faire* with his innamorata.

It was starlight, but no moon lent her effulgent beams to heighten the effect of the scene soon to transpire. The old piazza was in deep shadow, and, of course, objects were not easily perceptible in it.

I was standing near my treasure jealously guarding it and anticipating the sweet time I was going to have when it was all pulled and braided like heavy masses of golden hair.

I spoke as he entered and he at once approached the spot where I was sitting intending, perhaps, after taking his seat to take me on his knee, as was his custom, and by promises of candy and other good things, to bribe me into telling him everything Betty had said about him since his last visit.

Placing his big heavy hand on my head, and giving expressions to some remark that was intended to act as douceur, he, very unexpectedly to me, seated himself on the bench.

I would have warned him of the proximity of the hot molasses had he given me time to speak. He did not, however, and the first intimation I had, that he had already discovered its whereabouts, without my assistance, was the crash of the broken dish.

A single instant he wonderingly retained his seat and, then, with a yell like that of a Comanche Indian, he cleared the whole width of the piazza at one bound, and landed in the yard about ten feet off, holding the seat of his unmentionables from contact with his person, with both thumbs and fore-fingers.

The family, hearing the cry, had all rushed out indiscriminately to see what was the scene of action only in time to see Gabe disappear round the corner of the house like mad and casting his spongers over his shoulders as he ran.

Not stopping to answer questions I followed in his wake; bent on revenge for the disappointment he had caused me, and when I found him, though my progress had been by no means slow, he was standing in the corner of the chimney clad in his hat, shirt and boots *et præterea nihil*, and vigorously fanning the locality of his pain.

Hearing foot steps approach and, in my sympathy thinking it was Betty in search of her lover, I cried out "here he is, Miss Betty here he is, make haste." Without waiting for further developments, Gabe suddenly stooped and darted under the house; but his stay there was neither prolonged or peaceful. Hardly had his long legs disappeared behind the

friendly screen of the chimney, than he came galloping out on his all-fours closely followed by old Boss, a superannuated yard dog, who had taken up his quarters there.

The foot-steps I had learned, were those of my father, and as Gabe regained his erect posture he confronted him with "thunder and tumbled, old man, call off that d-d dog, or I shall have to run right into the house."

Whether convulsed with laughter he could not, or knowing the old dog to be harmless, and alive to the fun, he would not, I cannot say. At any rate he did not, whilst I shyly set him on.

As Gabe appeared in front of the house, straining every muscle to reach the fence about a hundred yards off, the applause that greeted him from the assembled household was tremendous.

Arrived at the fence his predicament was worse than before. A single glance showed him the utter futility of hoping to climb the straight pickets in time to escape the dreaded fangs of his relentless pursuer. Turning sharp to the right, he skirted along the fence hoping to reach the gate and thus make his escape and redoubling every effort, he at last reached the friendly opening, and disappeared in the darkness on the other side like some "fleeing phantom," but not without leaving a trophy with the dog in the semblance of a large white pocket handkerchief.

The horse he had ridden, was left hitched to the rack, nor did he ride on horse-back again for several weeks. The discarded clothes, including the trophy, were sent home to him next morning with the horse but poor Gabe never came any more and soon after, Betty married his worst rival. Such is woman, and such is the fate of man.—*Turbo Southerner.*

Brigham Young's Dying Instructions to his Household.

There is not much in Brigham Young's example that can be commended, but the written instructions he left for the conduct of his funeral are in several respects very sensible, though in others somewhat amusing. He evidently attached a high importance to his body as he had always taken good care of it during life, so he wished it to be comfortable after death. Most men have an empathy to thinking about their tombs, but Brigham was very particular about his burial, and especially fastidious as to his coffin.

This way, no doubt, largely due to his belief that his body would rise at the last day, when he naturally desired that it should present a clean and respectable appearance. He therefore ordered a cotton bed and soft pillow placed in his coffin, which was also to be made wide enough to allow him to turn either to the right or left as he might desire. No one can object to this affectionate solicitude for the body, unreasonable as it may appear; but the directions for the funeral ceremony deserve general approval. We particularly admire the common sense of his wish that the male members of his family should not wear craps, and that "the females should buy no black bonnets or dresses, nor black veils, but if they have them they are at liberty to wear." This is excellent advice for Gentiles as well as Mormons, for the fashion of wearing black to express grief for the death of relatives has become a great social abuse. The expense to Brigham Young's family would, of course, have been very great, as he left seventeen wives and forty-four children; yet even in an ordinary Gentile family the cost of mourning apparel is often a heavy burden. Persons who are unable to purchase good everyday clothing are required by this foolish custom to array themselves in sable garments, for which they frequently cannot pay. Thus, in order to show their sorrow, they must run in debt and add to the gloom of the funeral, pecuniary troubles. Funerals are made fantastic by the combination of the undertaker and the dressmaker.

Brigham Young showed wisdom in forbidding his family to indulge in the senseless mockery of mourning dresses, and his example in this respect is one which it would be well to imitate.

Mabel—"Do take me out, mamma?" Mamma—"I can't darling, to-day; I am going to shop and make so many calls." Mabel—"Well, it's very hard; you should not keep a child if you cannot take it out."

Sunday Work.

William E. Dodge, of New York, more than twenty-five years connected with travelling corporations, says: "The desecration of the Sabbath by railroads is an absolute loss to the companies." "You go, on a Monday morning, and see a poor, haggard-looking engineer, all night, kept up all day Sunday, and all night, and worn out perhaps. He steps upon the engine; if you are a railroad man, you feel intense anxiety all the time. And then he takes up the extreme case. 'Within the last fortnight, the engineer came to us and said, 'I know your principles, but we are placed under circumstances in which it becomes absolutely necessary for us to work on the Sabbath.' 'What is the matter?' 'We have a bridge that is unsafe; we have forty or fifty trains running over it a day, and we see no other way in the world to repair it but to start all our force Saturday night and get it done Monday morning.' 'Is there anything that cannot be done on any other day?' 'We shall have to stop the trains.' 'Then it is only a matter of dollars and cents.' Just give notice to the connecting railroads that there will be no trains, and take time and do the work." Said the engineer "I guess you are right; I often think that I have worked my men all dry Sunday to get a job on the road done, and on Monday and Tuesday they were not worth a cent. I made up my mind I never got ahead one inch by working Sunday."

The question put to railroad corporations received reply, from eighteen, that they found Sunday trains profitable, from thirty-eight unprofitable. The St. Paul corporation answered, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Some of the replies of these superintendents would be worth quoting had we space.

Immensity of Space.

In a recent lecture delivered in Edinburgh on "The Stars," Professor Grant gave a graphic idea of the immensity of space. He said a railway train, travelling right and day at the rate of fifty miles an hour, would reach the moon in six months, the sun in two hundred years, and Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars, in forty-two millions of years. A ball from a gun, traveling at the rate of nine hundred miles an hour, would reach Alpha Centauri in two million seven hundred thousand years; while light, traveling as it did at the rate of one hundred and eighty-five thousand miles in a second, would reach it in less than three years. Light from some of the telescopic stars would take five thousand seven hundred and sixty years to reach the earth; and from some of these clusters the distance is so great that light would take half a million of years to pass to the earth, so that we saw objects not as they really are, but as they were half a million of years ago. These stars might have become extinct thousands of years ago, and yet their light might present itself to us. As to the magnitude of the stars, he noticed that it was computed that Alpha Lyra was one hundred billions of miles distant from the earth, and its magnitude and splendor were as twenty to one when compared with our sun. Similar investigations brought out the fact that our sun was neither vastly greater nor vastly less than a great majority of the stars.

Prerequisites of Success.

Integrity of character, and truth in the inner man are the prerequisites of success in any calling, and especially those in that of the merchant. These are attributes which never fail to command respect and win admiration. No one fails to appreciate them and if they "do not pay" in the vulgar sense of the phrase, they bring an amount of satisfaction and peace to the owner that all the wealth of Croesus could not yield.

There is no better stock in trade than these principles; no capital goes so far or pays so well, or is so exempt from bankruptcy and loss. When known, they give credit and confidence, and in the hardest times will honor your paper in bank. They give you an unlimited capital to do business upon and everybody will endorse your paper, and the general faith of mankind will be your guaranty that you will not fail. Let every young man,

upon commencing business, look well to these indispensable elements of success, and defend them as he would the apple of his eye. If inattentive and reckless here, he will imperil everything. Bankruptcy in character is seldom repaired in an ordinary lifetime. A man may suffer in reputation and recover; not so the man who suffers in character.

Be just and truthful. Let these be the ruling and predominating principles of your life and the reward will be certain either in the happiness they bring to your own bosom, or the success which will attend upon all your business operations in life, or both.

A Strange Story.

"A Fresh breeze of north wind was blowing up Loch Sunard. We went rattling along under a snoring breeze; passed Mingarry Castle and Shroene McLean, connected with which there is a sad story. McLean was a famous freebooter when McLean was in possession of Mingarry Castle. McLean's wife was fair and vain. McLean was handsome and cunning. He, the enemy of her husband, won her affections. She agreed to admit him to the castle, upon a certain night, to murder her husband, on condition that he would marry her. McLean accordingly entered the castle at night and murdered the old chief. McLean, however, left an only son, and McLean insisted upon the woman putting to death the son, who alone seemed to stand in the way of his subjecting the district to his own sway. The woman agreed to this, and accompanied by McLean, reached the wild precipice to throw the child over into the ocean which foamed below. The mother took the child in her arms. She twice swung it in the air to cast it from her; but not doing so, she was asked by McLean why she delayed. 'The child,' replied the unfortunate woman, 'smiles in my face whenever I attempt it.'

"Turn your face away and look not at its smiles," was the bandit's reply. "The woman did so, and the child was thrown over the rock. She had no sooner accomplished the deed than McLean turned upon her and said: 'Away, horrid woman! You, who could thus murder your husband and child, might murder me.'—From *Memoirs of Dr. Macleod.*

Something in the Bed.

Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when he goes to bed. The other night somehow it slipped down, and as the Judge was restless, it gradually worked its way downward toward the foot of the bed. After a bit, while he was lying awake, his foot touched it, and it felt very cold; he was surprised and scared, and jumping from bed, he said:

"By gracious, Maria! there's a toad or a snake or something under the covers; I touched it with my foot." Mrs. Pitman gave a loud scream and was out on the floor in an instant.

"Now don't go to hollering and waking up the neighbors," said the Judge. "You go and get me a broom or something, and we'll fix the thing mighty quick."

Mrs. Pitman got the broom and gave it to the Judge, with the remark that she felt as if snakes were creeping all up and down her legs and back.

"O, nonsense, Maria! Now you turn down the covers slowly, while I hold the broom and bang it. Put a bucket of water alongside the bed, too, so that we can shove it in and drown it."

Mrs. Pitman fixed the bucket and gently removed the covers. The Judge held the broom uplifted, and as soon as the black ribbon of the watch was revealed, he cracked away three or four times with his broom. Then he pushed the thing off into the bucket. Then they took the bucket to the light to investigate the matter. When the Judge saw what it was, he said:

"I might've known that. Just like you women, to go screeching and fussing about nothing. Who's going to pay me for that watch? It's utterly ruined."

"It was you that made the fuss, not me," said Mrs. P. "You needn't try to put the blame off on me."

"O, hush up, and go to bed. I'm tired of hearing you blather. Blame me if I ain't going to get a divorce and emigrate."

And the Judge turned in and growled at Maria until he fell asleep.—*Mass Adeler.*

And the Judge turned in and growled at Maria until he fell asleep.—*Mass Adeler.*

Indictment of King Alcohol.

The history of King Alcohol is a history of shame and corruption, of cruelty and crime, of rags and ruin. He has taken the glow of health from the cheek, and placed there the reddish hue of the wine cup.

He has taken lustre from the eye, and made it dim and blood-shot. He has taken beauty and comeliness from the face, and left it ill shaped and bloated.

He has taken the firmness and elasticity from the step, and made it faltering and treacherous.

He has taken vigor from the arm, and left flabbiness and weakness. He has taken vitality from the blood, and filled it with poison and the seed of disease and death.

He has transformed this body, fearfully and wonderfully made, God's masterpiece of mechanism, into a vile, loathsome, stinking mass of humanity.

He has entered the brain, the temple of thought, dethroned reason and made it reel with folly.

He has taken the beam of intelligence from the eye, and left in exchange the stupid stare of idiocy and dullness.

He has taken the impress of ennobled manhood from the face, and left the mark of sensuality and brutishness.

He has taken the cunning from the hands, and turned them from deeds of usefulness to become instruments of brutality and murder.

He has broken the ties of friendship, and planted the seed of enmity.

He has made the kind, indulgent father a brute, a tyrant, a murderer. He has transformed the kind and affectionate mother into a very fiend of brutish incarnation.

He has made obedient sons and daughters the breakers of hearts and the destroyers of homes.

He has taken luxuries from off the table, compelled men to cry on account of famine, and to beg for bread. He has stolen men's palaces and given them hovels in exchange.

He has robbed men of valuable acres, and given them not even decent burial places in death.

He has filled our streets and highways with violence and lawlessness.

He has complicated our laws and crowded our courts.

He has filled to overflowing houses of correction and penitentiaries.

He has peopled our poor houses.

He has straitened us for room at our insane asylums.

He has taken away faith hope and charity—yes all that is lovely and of good report—and given despair, infidelity, enmity, and all the emotions and deeds of wickedness.

He has banished Christ from the heart and created hell within.

He has wrecked and enfeebled the bodies, shattered and destroyed the mind, imperilled and damned the souls of our fellow-men.

These are counts of the indictment. Let the world judge of the truth.—*Selected.*

An Example for Girls.

Elize Empert, the daughter of a citizen of Paris, was betrothed to a young man, to whom she was to be married in September, 1876. On the evening before the wedding-day the bridegroom was at a party, at which the bride was also present; he was very merry, he talked a great deal, and, in his self-conceited efforts to amuse others around him, turned his jokes against religion. His bride affectionately remonstrated with him, but he rejected all her remonstrances with the tone of a man of the world who will not appear so old-fashioned as to show any respect for God and for religion. The girl was frightened at first, but soon summoning up all her courage, she said, decidedly: "From this moment, since I remark that religion is not worthy of your esteem, I can no longer be yours; he who does not love God cannot really love his wife," and to this decision she remained steadfast. In vain did the bridegroom simulate religious sentiments; she only despised him all the more. In vain did her parents endeavor to patch up the matter. She kept firm to her determination not to wed the man who had mocked at her religion; and she won thereby the respect of all truly good people, who felt that she had acted wisely and well.—*Selected.*

Advertising Rates.

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Obituary, Fifty Cents per square.
The privilege of yearly advertising is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of the individual members.
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No deviation from these terms under any circumstances.
Contract advertisements taken at low rates.

Pleasant Paragraphs.

Very unsatisfactory sort of bread—The roll of fame.

When is wine like a pig's tusk? When it is in a hog's head.

What is society, after all, but a mixture of mister-ies and miss-eries?

We often find that an eloquent speaker is like a river—greatest at the mouth.

Camp stools are not allowed in the Turkish camps. This accounts for the standing army.

A Wisconsin man at Waupaco has become his own uncle. How's that? you ask. He has married his niece.

'Avail that which you blame others for doing,' says one of our wise men. Well, things have come to a pretty pass if a man can't kiss his own wife.

There is a destiny that shapes our ends, but a blunt knife is the most contrary destiny in the world to shape the end of a lead pencil.

A land-lady said she did not know how to make both ends meet. 'Well,' said a boarder, 'why don't you make one end vegetables?'

"I apologize for saying you could not open your mouth without putting your foot in it," said the editor to Mr. Snagsby; "I assure you I had no idea of the size of your foot."

An American journal asks what is the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable young lady? and replies: "One faces the powder and the other powders the face."

"Now, don't be rough," remarked a person who had been arrested for thievery the other night, "Pray don't say I am a thief. Be polite and call me a canal contractor."

A woman was offered a thousand dollars if she would remain silent for two hours. At the end of fifteen minutes she asked: "Isn't the time nearly up?"

Said an Arkansas coroner's jury; "We find that the deceased came to his death by Jim Blarkin's bowie knife having incidentally touched a vital part."

She saw the placard in front of the bookstore, "You can get 'That Husband of Mine, for half a dollar,' and as she passed on, she muttered, 'I have one I will sell for half that much.'"

Lady (with catalogue.) "No. 53. 'Eve Tempted.' Gentlemen (desiring to know the painter's name.) "Who by?" Lady (shocked at his ignorance.) "Why, by the devil, of course."

A small child being asked by a Sunday school teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they had crossed the Red Sea?" answered, "I don't know ma'am, but I think they dried themselves."

"How is it that you have never kindled a flame in any man's heart?" asked a rich lady of her portionless niece. "I suppose, aunt, it is because I'm not a good match," meekly replied the poor niece.

"Doctor, my daughter seems to be going blind, and she's just getting ready for her wedding, too! O, dear me, what is to be done?" "Let her go right on with the wedding madam, by all means. If any thing can open her eyes, marriage will."

Mrs. Juggins lost one of her lodgers lately. He wet off suddenly, on urgent private affairs, and forgot to settle his little account. "Ah," says the old lady, "when 'e come 'ere, 'e called 'isself a captain; but I've discovered by my coat that's only a left tenant."

Here is a conundrum which we do not remember to have seen in print: Why is a pig looking out of a second-story window like the moon? B; because he looks round. If anybody retorts that the moon does not always look round you can reply that the pig doesn't either.

A Friar when preaching in a nunnery observed to his female auditors:

The Monroe Enquirer

W. C. WOLFE, Editor and Prop'r
MONROE, N. C., SEPT. 29, 1877

GOV. VANCE AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

The following from the able pen of Col. E. R. Liles, of the *Pea Dee Herald*, so fully expresses our views on the subject that we transfer his article entire to our columns.

"We have regretted and yet regret to see attacks, which we conceive to be utterly unjust and unsupported by reason or facts made upon Governor Vance and upon his official course during the few months which have passed of his Executive term. That watchful, active and jealous scrutiny of his official acts, as seen by the guarded eyes of defeated political partisans, should assail and pervert whatever he might do was not unexpected, but that some of his own political household and faith should so readily join in the cry and give their aid in attempts to wrong and injure him is surprising and mortifying.

There must, surely, be some prime motive—some controlling influence at the bottom of this, which time and circumstances may yet develop.

We claim to know something of the history of the State; to know it somewhat thoroughly for at least twenty-five years past; and we do not hesitate to say that during that time—and most likely for a much longer time—no Governor of our State has had a more difficult task to perform than has had Gov. Vance.

After the fiercest and most exciting contest in the political annals of North Carolina, he came into office; the rebound from the whirlwind of radicalism being so great that even the cool and calm results which dispassionate and thinking men expected seem small and disappointing, while the public mind seems to have looked for more than is in the power of mere man to perform; hence, capricious grumbling and groundless fault-finding. And in this connection it may not be amiss to say that owing to the poverty of our people, and to the many doubtful and dreary days which had passed during the carnival of corruption and fraud which had marked radical supremacy in our State; office-seeking, comparatively theretofore unknown amongst our people, became so common and general that many hungry ones were in the distribution of the rather limited patronage which pertains to the Executive, of necessity, turned away disappointed. True according to their respective representations and belief, each and every one had done more for the success of our ticket than "any other man," and it is easy to see that all consider themselves personally slighted who did not receive the appointments for which they asked. And whether an applicant for the position of brakeman on a railroad; guard for the penitentiary or for a directorship in any of the state institutions, the wrath of the disappointed one it seems must be vented upon the Governor's head.

Then the abuse of the pardoning power is charged upon him. There are, if we mistake not, near 2,000 convicts in the penitentiary, the county jails and work-houses; of these Gov. V. has pardoned or commuted not exceeding forty. [Gov. Brogden pardoned about that many during the last month of his administration.]

Of the reasons prompting the Governor to this exercise of clemency the people can, as yet, know but little; and when his reasons are submitted to the public, through the Legislature, it will be quite time enough to censure and blame him, if they are not ample and satisfactory. Indeed we are not sure if the evil, if evil it be, does not to a great extent rest with the people themselves. The getting up of a numerous signed petition for anything is a matter of too easy accomplishment. Men have signed petitions, as we have reason to know, for the pardon of convicts; and then have said that they did so from importunity; and that the Governor ought to pay no attention to them; that is that he ought to have the virtue which they confess they have not.

Governor Vance, we are glad to know, is not insensible to the voice of humanity or of the people; he cannot know the motives and character of each and every one who approaches him; he must in such cases be, to a great extent governed by the appeals and statements made to him.

One Republican paper, the *Raleigh Register*, we are pleased to see, has the independence and honesty to do him justice in this respect; but still the querulous and silly notes of croaking sound. Even in the matter of freight tariffs on Railroads, with which he has about as much to do as he has with the movements of the planets, he is blamed and censured by those who

with personal pique or selfishness; or who, in the interest of those who might be good for them to injure Governor Vance and destroy the esteem and honor in which the people of North Carolina hold him.

True, none of the complaints assail his integrity or patriotism; but they from their injustice and frequency must be disheartening to a public officer who is so earnestly trying to do right as we know he is. There is a capriciousness about it which we condemn and deplore; instead of that forbearance towards our chief Magistrate which our people should exhibit, while upholding and sustaining him and strengthening his hand in all good works.

That the administration of affairs under Governor Vance's rule has been thus far successful; aye brilliant and honorable; no impartial man can deny. The long neglected agricultural interests; popular education; internal improvements; in truth all the great interests of the state have received a touch of vigor; have been "blessed with an awakening," and enlivened with a hope such as has not felt in many years, if ever. Many good results are before us already; and the promise of the future is bright indeed. "Give the old man a chance." Let not his hands be hampered by over-cautiousness; by the clamor of disappointed "axe-grinders" or by the machinations and intrigues of those who, for selfish purposes, would endeavor to cripple, hinder and harass every effort of his to honorably and unflinchingly serve his state. As intimated in the beginning of this article, some leading men and newspapers of our own party are, we humbly conceive, not blameless in this matter, though all the time making the loudest professions of fealty and friendship to the Governor; but we chose not to specify or particularize now. Enemies are expected to do these things; friends should not, while kissing the cheek, attempt to inflict the treacherous and mortal wound.

These ideas are thrown together hurriedly and unconnectedly; but they embody our views. And we believe they are just and true.

The Eastern War.

The blood and treasure of Russia have been poured out and wasted in the attacks on Plevna like an ill directed stream of water by inexperienced and incompetent firemen at a conflagration when the saving element was scarce and should have been discreetly used.

The Russians have not had a superabundance of troops in Bulgaria as was at first supposed. In the first attacks on Plevna the Turks exceeded the Russians in numerical strength as well as in strength of position. Yet notwithstanding this fact the Russian commander buried his troops against the strongly fortified position of the enemy and actually succeeded in carrying a portion of their works, and had the general commanding the right wing of the Russian forces displayed the same vigor and ability in making the assault as did the commander of the left wing, with his assaulting column, there is no doubt but that a great victory for the Czar would have been the result.

But unfortunately for the brave Russians, owing to a want of concert of action, (as has frequently happened of late in other battles between other nations) between the commanders, the met defeat where their noble conduct and determined courage deserved victory, and they were overwhelmed with disaster when they should have been crowned with success.

This occurred, now nearly two months ago, and yet Plevna is still in possession of Osman Pasha and his army. The only apparent effect of the frequent assaults made by the Russian forces on this redoubtable place is to deplete their own ranks.

The preponderance in loss of the Russians over the Turks has in some instances been nearly five to one, and still the Russians have not gained any new strategical position by all this was of blood and treasure, and simply for the reason, that their troops have been badly generalized and the poor fellows who make up the rank and file of the army, have had to suffer the evil consequences of poor generalship, and incompetency in high places.

Russia has underrated the magnitude of her task. The Turks are made desperate by the fact that they are fighting for their very existence as a nation, and what is a still greater incentive, for the continuance of their religious faith and the privilege of following their own forms of worship. No troops could fight with more desperation than they have shown, and none certainly can exhibit more dogged pertinacity than the Muslims.

men, who have attacked the Russian position at Schipka pass. The Turks may continue to beat back the Russians; but the disasters which have befallen the Russian arms in Bulgaria have made it a case of desperation for the Czar also, for upon the success of the Russian arms over the government of the Porte, depends the continuance of the Romanoff dynasty. It is but natural to presume, therefore, that the undertaking of overwhelming the Turks, which was so much underrated at first, will now be attempted, by the use, if necessary, of every man that is capable of bearing arms in the Russian government.—*Review*.

Rev. Dr. James A. Duncan.

The death of this eminent divine of the Southern Methodist church, which was announced recently was a severe blow not only to his own particular denomination, but to the church at large.

Dr. Duncan received a collegiate education, but after the custom of his Conference he began his career on a mountain pastorate in Virginia. He rose to the highest distinction among his brethren—pastor of churches in the chief cities, editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, leading delegate to the General Conference, president of Randolph Macon College. At the last session of the Supreme Council of the Southern Methodists in Louisville, 1874, he lacked only a half dozen votes of election of the bishopric. His colleagues from Virginia gave the decisive ballots against him—knowing that great office would never be beyond his reach, and his great powers were needed at this juncture to sustain Randolph Macon College, of which he was President. The coming General Conference in 1878 would have given him the office of Bishop without opposition. He was the Fraternal Delegate in 1876 to the Northern Methodist Church, and acquitted himself of his charge in an address before the College of Bishops and the ecclesiastical Senate, of great thought and rare eloquence, giving him a national fame.

The *Richmond State* concludes its notice of the death of this distinguished divine with the following handsome tribute. It says:

He was superbly equipped for all the high places he filled. As a public speaker he was full and choice in matter, graceful in gesture, with mobile features and rich, tuneful voice. Quick and safe in grave affairs of church council, he was advised with on all serious questions. In private he was sought after as a choice companion. Without forgetting for a moment his sacred office he made the life of every social circle he entered. He never was heard to utter a soiled phrase. His private character was stainless; his aims the highest, and to be gained only by the noblest means and without suspicion or appearance of selfishness.

A great and pure man is dead.

Virginia and its Liquor Tax.

The Moffit register or bell punch as it is now commonly called, is a machine that upon turning of a crank registers each drink as it is sold, the barkeeper being required under heavy penalties to turn the crank every time a drink is sold.

The register is a plain apparatus, about the size of a small cigar box, with a gas meter dial on the front and crank in the rear. Inside is the necessary machinery, to register each drink, and a gong, which with each revolution of the crank, gives notice of the fact. A register is required to be placed in every bar room where alcoholic or malt liquors are sold. The law under which it operates provides for a tax of two and a half cents on all alcoholic beverages drunk, and half a cent on all malt beverages sold. This necessitates an increase of the price of whiskey drinks from ten to fifteen cents, and diminution of the size of larger beer glasses to prevent the loss of the half cent to the saloon keeper. It is estimated that the city of Richmond alone will in this way contribute over \$100,000 a year into the Virginia State treasury towards the extinguishment of the State debt, and the total revenue of the State it is expected will reach \$750,000 a year. Less than one week's revenue from 25 leading saloons in Richmond amounted to \$318.53, of which \$172.95 was on alcoholic drinks, and \$145.58 on beer.

The largest number of alcoholic drinks taken at any one of the saloons during the six days, was 324, and the largest of beer 3,760. Six other saloons sold beer drinks numbering from 1,944 to 3,140. Richmond evidently is a beer city.

The United States Supreme Court will convene on the 8th of October, and first in order will be appointment of a successor to Justice Davis who resigned last March to take a seat in the Senate.

Mecklenburg Presbytery.

The delegates to Mecklenburg Presbytery, which met at Davidson River, Transylvania county, last week, have all returned. They report quite a large attendance notwithstanding the impossibility of the place of meeting.

Rev. Dr. Miller, of this city, introduced a series of resolutions forbidding members of the church from indulging in what are called worldly amusements, such as dancing, attending theaters, circuses, &c. These resolutions brought out considerable discussion and quite a decided opposition from the more liberal members of the Presbytery, but were finally adopted.

A resolution forbidding editors, on the penalty of exclusion from the church, from advertising circuses, theatrical performances, &c., was incorporated in the original draft, but the introducer was prevailed upon to withdraw this with the understanding that he would be allowed to bring it up again at another meeting of the Presbytery.

Dr. Miller also introduced a resolution condemning the action of the General Assembly in sending delegates to, and thereby endorsing the Pan Presbyterian Council which met recently in Scotland. This resolution was also adopted by the Presbytery.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Russia and Turkey.

The recent several defeats of Russian troops by the Turks are quite notable in view of the supposed superiority in Russian resources of all kinds. There is quite an anomaly between the boasts and the achievements of the Muscovites, while the Turks, without any boasts, have accomplished pronounced successes, and are for the present masters of the situation. It is true that the Turks have great advantage in a geographical view, while the Russians, are at reciprocal disadvantage; but even this status does not satisfactorily account for the preponderance of success to Turkish arms. While the Turks, with inferior resources of all kinds have been using the best modern appliances of arms and officers, the Russians are notably deficient in both these important matters. Their generals are comparatively ignorant, their army organization is singularly imperfect, their arms, artillery and means of transportation of supplies are crude and inferior, and in the matter of command of troops there is utter recklessness in the rule that mere rank shall have ascendancy over military ability. Perhaps this latter fact has had very much to do with the recent disasters to the Russians.

Littlefield Settlement. We are reliably informed that Gen. M. S. Littlefield, through his agent, Mr. Fenwick, lately made a free and satisfactory settlement with the authorities of the western division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company of all matters for which said Littlefield was liable.—Bonds of some of the railroads in Florida were given in payment of the amount due by Littlefield.—These bonds are represented as being good. It is said that Littlefield has been guaranteed immunity from criminal prosecution for any matter referring to the western division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. It is also asserted that Gen. Littlefield will soon return to this State to wind up other matters of business.—*Raleigh Register*.

The *Raleigh News* gives these facts in regard to the penitentiary convicts: The number now in the penitentiary is 325, of whom 315 are males and 10 females. The color division shows 1 white and 274 colored. Convicts on the public works are, Western North Carolina Railroad, 367 males, 28 females; on the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, 175, all males; on the Georgia and North Carolina Railroad, 44, all males; on the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, 19, all males; making a grand aggregate now undergoing penal servitude in the State, of 953—920 males and 37 females.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—A fire broke out in the top story of the Patent Office building in Washington last Monday and for a while threatened to become a conflagration. Fire engines were hurried from Baltimore and after hard work the flames were got under control. The damage to the building foots up a couple hundred thousand, while a large number of models and papers belonging to the office were destroyed or injured.

The *Raleigh News* has been enlarged and is now a 32 column paper, made necessary by its increased advertising patronage, an evidence of a live spirit among the business men of Raleigh.



DOUGHE.

This Cat illustrates the manner of using Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy. It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which this medicine can be carried high up and perfectly applied to all parts of the diseased nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, which is the only mode of successful treatment. The want of success in treating Catarrh has heretofore been largely due to the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. It is so simple and so simple that a child can understand it. Full and explicit directions accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of Catarrh in a few days. It is sold by all druggists.

Prepared by Dr. W. PIERCE, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE

DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION begins the last Wednesday in August. That this School presents superior educational advantages is fully proved by its steadily increasing patronage the last three years. Some of these advantages are its peculiarly quiet and healthful location, the habitual enthusiasm in study in its pupils, careful attention to their manners, morals, health and comfort, a full corps of tried and earnest teachers, an extensive and carefully arranged course of study, diplomas for select studies and for an English course, suited to pupils limited in time or means, one for the full course, and especially greatly reduced rates. For Catalogue address: H. W. REINHART, Principal, July 30-31-32.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Spring & Summer, 1877.

A nice lot of Ladies' & Men's Hats, for Summer wear. Call and see them at

T. D. WINCHESTER & CO'S.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Trimmings, and other new Novelties for the Summer season, at

T. D. WINCHESTER & CO'S.

See T. D. Winchester & Co's new Spring and Summer Goods before making your purchases.

May 21st, 1877-50-1f.

MONROE High School,

MONROE, N. C.

J. D. HOPKINS, A.M., Principal

W. J. SCROGGS, A.M., Assistant in Male Department.

Mrs. M. L. STEVENS, Assistant in Female Department.

Mrs. W. J. SCROGGS, Instructor in Music.

The next Session begins Aug. 13th.

Expenses per Session of 20 weeks:

Tuition in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$8 00; in Primary English, including English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, \$13 00 to \$16 00; in Higher Mathematics and in Languages, each, \$5 00; incidental fee, \$2 00; Board, \$9 00 to \$10 00 per month. For Catalogue containing full particulars, address the Principal.

July 5th, 77-5f.

H. M. Houston & Co.,

NOW HAVE IN STORE

A NEW AND COMPLETE

STOCK OF

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. 13-1876-24-1f.

LOOK HERE.

I HAVE A GOOD HOUSE AND

LOT in Monroe that I offer for

Sale or Rent. The House is two story

and contains five rooms, conveniently

arranged, and is on a nice lot, situated

convenient to the business part of the

town. Possession given at any time.

J. J. HASTY.

Sept. 6, 77-14-1f.

Carolina Central Railway

Company

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Sept. 2, 1877.

SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 24th

inst., Trains will run over this road as follows:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Wilmington at.....6:32 A. M.

Arrive at Monroe at.....6:48 A. M.

Arrive at Charlotte at.....8:30 P. M.

Leave Charlotte at.....7:30 A. M.

Leave Monroe at.....8:45 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at.....9:00 P. M.

FAST THROUGH FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington at.....6:45 P. M.

Arrive at Monroe at.....6:52 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte at.....12:35 P. M.

Leave Charlotte at.....6:45 P. M.

Leave Monroe at.....8:50 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at.....9:00 P. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT—THU-WEDNESDAY.

Leave Wilmington, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at.....6:40 A. M.

Arrive at Monroe, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at.....8:30 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at.....4:45 P. M.

Leave Charlotte, going East, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at.....6:50 A. M.

Leave Monroe, going East, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at.....8:50 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at.....4:30 P. M.

This train carries about thirty-five hours between Wilmington and Charlotte, stopping over night at Laurinburg.

V. Q. JOHNSON, General Superintendent.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptions of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilis and Mercurotic diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effective as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the candid verdict of prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove its experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its

The Monroe Enquirer.

MONROE, N. C., SEPT. 29, 1877.

LOCAL AND STATE.

Index to New Advertisements.

MUSIC CHARTS.—A. C. Morton.
FALL STOCK.—B. D. Heath & Co.
FALL OPENING.—Mrs. J. W. Rudge.
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A. J. Love.
ANOTHER NEW WRINKLE.—H. B. Shute & Co.
CORNER DRUG STORE.—Bickett & Griffin.

Mr. A. J. Love advertises two houses and lots, in this issue, for sale. See adv't.

NEW DRUG STORE.—Dr. W. H. Smith will open a new Drug Store at the stand recently occupied by Mr. A. R. Braden.

MARRIED.—On the 27th inst. by L. S. Seerest, Esq., Mr. W. H. Yandle to Miss Nancy S. Penninger, daughter of Mr. John Penninger.

An excursion train in the West, recently made 111 miles in 109 minutes, the best time being a mile in 57 seconds.

STREET WORKING is now the order of the day in Monroe. Some very good work is being done, and there is a great deal more needed.

COTTON SALES.—For the week ending Friday, 28th inst., 67 bales cotton—54 new and 13 old—were sold in this market, at prices ranging from 9 1/2 to 10 1/4 cents.

ZOOH CAMP-MEETING, which commenced on the 20th inst. closed on Monday morning. It was largely attended. About fourteen connected themselves with the church.

WHEN the disorders of Babyhood attack your Baby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. 25 cents per bottle.

ANOTHER NEW WAGON LOT.—Mr. H. M. Houston has newly fenced in a wagon lot adjoining the livery stable lot, for the convenience of wagoners. A good comfortable house for the use of the wagoners is also furnished.

FALL OPENING.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mrs. J. W. Rudge, who will have an opening on next Monday of the latest styles of Fall and Winter Hats, for ladies and children. Go and see them.

THE EXCURSION to Wilmington was very lightly patronized by Monroe, there not being more than a half dozen passengers from this place. People are tired of excursions, and want a rest until warm weather.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base was played on the 21st inst. between the Tuxahaw and Pleasant Valley Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, which resulted in a victory for Tuxahaw. The score stood 17 to 12.

THE MANY FRIENDS of Mr. Wm. Therrall, who was sent to the Insane Asylum some months ago, will regret to learn that the condition of his mind is no better. His general health is good.

BIG PILLS OF GOODS.—It is generally observed that a great many new goods are being brought to Monroe this Fall—probably more than ever before. Watch our advertising columns and you will know where to get bargains.

H. B. SHUTE & CO.—We call attention to the advertisement of this new firm, in our columns this week. They now have in store a good stock for the Fall and Winter trade. Mr. J. H. Therrall is with this house, and will be pleased to have his many friends to call on him.

MESSENGERS B. D. HEATH & CO. appear in a new advertisement this week. This firm of energetic young men are quite popular and have built up a large trade, and their many customers can now be better served than ever, as they have in store quite an immense stock of goods.

THE RESULT OF FINE STOCK.—Mr. J. D. Adams runs a carding factory in the Western portion of this county, and a few days ago he carded the wool obtained from one sheep at one clipping, and the growth of one year, and made eight pounds of fine rolls. The wool being carded would probably have made nine pounds. The sheep was a Merino, and was the property of Mr. R. H. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county. The quality of the wool was also much better than that of ordinary sheep, some of the fine fleeces measuring as much as ten inches. Mr. A. only keeps the one sheep, it affording sufficient wool for home use, and lets it run with his cows and calves. Now, from these facts and figures, it can be readily seen how much better it would pay farmers to keep better stock than they usually do.

WORK FROM ABROAD.—As an evidence of the reputation that the Enquirer office has for doing first-class job printing, we will state that we filled an order for Rock, Hill, S. C., a few days ago, for their Charter and Town Laws, in pamphlet form. Our office is well supplied with good type and press, and we can compete successfully with any city office, both in price and quality; so bring on your work.

STOP! READ THIS.—I will sell one of the most desirable residences in Monroe at *admirably low figures*. The house is a two-story dwelling, finished and painted both inside and outside. I will give a *GREAT BARGAIN*. "I mean business." Try me and be convinced. Call at once on—

J. H. WALSH, or
"BARNEY" WILLIAMS, Real Estate Ag't and Auctioneer.
Sept. 23, '77.—16-1f.

STANLEY COURT has been in session this week. Among the lawyers in attendance are Messrs. Adams & Payne and C. M. T. & T. D. McCauley, of this place, who are the counsel in the injunction road case moved from this county to Stanley for trial.

The road case was set for trial on Wednesday, but owing to the fact that the transcript for a case from Richmond county was received and docketed before that of this case, and as the trial of the Richmond case would occupy several days, by the consent of both parties, and to save costs, the road case was continued until next Court at Allemarle.

PROLIFIC CORN.—Major Jno. S. Miller, of Jefferson, sent us, a few days ago, two stalks of corn that were the greatest curiosity in their way that we have ever seen. It is called Prolific Flour Corn, and is a new variety in this section. It bears from four to fourteen ears, and is about a month earlier than the common corn. One of the specimens sent us has seven medium sized ears, one at each joint; the other, including the suckers, which all came from one grain, has the moderate sum of twenty. The Major has about one third of an acre planted, which will average five ears to the stalk.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS at the Baptist and Methodist Churches are still in progress. Rev. J. T. Brasington having failed to get assistance, has been conducting his meeting alone this week, but with very good success, there having been a number of accessions. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at Richardson's Creek at 11 to-morrow (Sunday) to thirteen new members.

Rev. O. J. Brent had the assistance of Rev. Mr. Hudson until last Tuesday night, and since then Dr. Bobbitt has been with him. There has been several conversions at this church this week, and considerable interest is still manifested.

IN REPLY to an attack in the Union Express, in regard to the first bale of cotton sold in Wadesboro this year, the *Free Press* says:

"In about two hundred of our last week's issue (those sent along the C. R.), there was among other mistakes, one concerning the 'new bale of cotton.' It should have read, 'Morven' instead of 'Monroe.' We were confused to our bed, and unable to look over proofs or paper until Wednesday morning, when the mistake was corrected, and balance of papers printed correctly."

"Brother Wolfe, who runs the paper of Monroe, has acted as the sensible and gentlemanly person he is, and waited for us to make a correction, as he had sense enough to know it was an over-sight on our part."

Many thanks, Brother Herald, for your heartfelt compliments. As you say, "the Enquirer is the paper of Monroe," and, judging from its large and increasing patronage in all departments, it is certainly the paper of Union county, with a considerable patronage out side.

Of course, when looked at impartially, it could be easily seen that there was a *typographical* error in your notice of first bale of cotton, for the following reasons, viz: that there is no man by the name of Dunn living in the Eastern part of this county that we know of, and also that cotton always comes from Anson to Monroe instead of going from Union to Wadesboro, Monroe being so much the better market, and being aware of your knowledge of these facts, we could not think that you would *willfully* misstate the facts just to gratify jealous feelings. The two names, Morven and Monroe, are very easily mixed up in type, making a very gross but natural mistake. Of course we will always guard the interests and rights of our town with a steady arm, and promptly ward off any slur that may be purposely cast upon it, yet we don't propose to bark at shadows.

General News.

The Oxford *Torchlight* records the discovery of a mine of tar in Graviton county.

Gen. W. L. T. Prince has resigned his position as Mayor. The State law prohibiting him from holding it and practicing law.

The Wilmington *Star* has entered its 21st semi-annual volume, which makes it ten years old—the oldest daily in North Carolina. We are pleased to observe the *Star's* prosperity.

We have before us some heads of the cat-tail millet which measure over twenty inches, and weigh two and a half ounces. They were brought us by Mr. Boose Barber, and now on exhibition in our office, and will be carried to the State Fair.—P. D. Herald.

Raleigh News: Harry Leslie, the celebrated tight rope walker of Niagara, has written to the secretary, Capt. Denson, requesting the privilege of giving an exhibition of his mid-air performance during the Fair, within the grounds.

Our latest advices from the seat of war show no very important changes, but they are in the main unfavorable to the Russians. Bad generalship has become a chronic disease with the Muscovites, and unless they make a change for the better their armies will never munch hard-tack in the streets of Constantinople.—Star.

A dispatch from Washington informs us that Gen. A. C. Jones, who has been on a tour of observation for the Department of Agriculture, reports a most encouraging state of affairs in the South. He says the cities are reviving their former trade; that the country is rich in diversified crops; plantations have a thrifty look; and that the people have more heart and hope than at any time since the war.—Star.

HALIFAX FARMING.—Mr. T. L. Emory has near here a model farm of 80 acres from which he has sold during the present year 1500 dollars worth of hay. On same place he has 30 acres in corn from which he expects 10 barrels per acre. He has also four acres in golden millet from which he cut 2000 lbs. to the acre. This place when purchased by Mr. E. would not have produced one fifth of such a yield. High manuring and good farming is the secret of his success.—Raleigh News.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, about 1 o'clock a young colored man by the name of Moses Munroe was run over by a train of cars at Red Banks, Robeson county, on the Carolina Central Railway, and instantly killed. Our informant states that Munroe was attempting to get between two box cars with the intention of stealing a ride to his home at Bladenboro, while the train was in motion, and accidentally fell from the track. The Conductor saw him when he crawled in between the cars and shouted to the engineer to stop, but the signal was not noticed in time to be of service to the reckless, young man. He was removed from the track as soon as the train had passed and carried to a house near by, when it was found that his legs had been cut in two, one of his arms nearly severed from the trunk and shoulder, and his body cut, twisted and mangled in a horrible manner, the bones having been crushed to such an extent that our informant states, the body could have been crammed into a bushel measure. The poor fellow breathed for a few moments after he had been removed from the track.

Now How?—Yesterday morning T. R. Parnell, Esq., county attorney, served a notice on Mayor Manly and Treasurer Heart, of the city government, demanding in the name of the county commissioners, who are *ex officio* the county board of education, the amount of fines that has been imposed by the mayor for breaches of the peace, &c., claiming that by virtue of article 9, section 5, of the amended Constitution, sections 7 and 8 of schedule "C" of the revenue act, and section 2 of the consolidated school law, this fund necessarily belonged to the county school fund. The attorney claims the full amount of fines from the year 1868, which amounts to several thousand dollars, and will enter his suit accordingly. This we consider a point of law and as the decision of the Supreme Court, to which the action will undoubtedly go, will be invoked, it is an important matter to every town and city in the State. Should the Supreme Court decide in favor of the attorney's demand, a peremptory mandamus can be issued against all the towns and cities in the State for the immediate payment to the school committee of all fines imposed by the mayors thereof since 1868.—Raleigh Observer, 26th.

Notices.

After the 1st of October, we shall commence sending out our yearly subscription accounts, hoping that they will receive prompt and speedy attention.

In view of the scarcity of money the past summer, we have indulged many of our old patrons, and this indulgence has been given far beyond our own ability. We expect, therefore, our friends to come forward promptly and make settlements.

There are several hundred dollars due us by friends whom we have indulged. The accounts are small—only a few dollars each—but the aggregate is a heap to us, and we are sadly in need of it, and rely confidently on our delinquent friends that they will pay up promptly.

We ask our friends that, if any body dies, gets married, steals anything, commits any murder, an unusual crop raised, and many other items of interest that may occur in their neighborhoods, to send the news to us and do not wait for us to find it out by instinct. Assist in making your home paper interesting, not only to yourselves, but to others. If every one would contribute a little, a great deal of interesting matter could be realized herefrom.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS?—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, etc., can take GALEX'S ANKER-PINKETTS without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist, ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

SICKLY children may be Restored to health and beauty by the use of ten cents' worth of Shiraz's Indian Vermifuge. Do not let your children be dragged to the grave by worms.

A New Lot of Home Shuttle Sewing Machines have just been received at this office. Call and buy one; they will please you.
July 5th, 1877

Remember that if you want a good Sewing Machine, at a low price, that you will consult your own interest in calling at the Enquirer office before buying.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at highest market prices, at Townsend and Hanford's.

Ladies' Dress Hats and Sun-owns, Flowers, Ribbons, Ruffling, Fichus, Fancy Ties, &c., received weekly, at Townsend & Hanford's.

Latest styles Hats arrived to-day at Townsend & Hanford's.

Sugars and Coffee of the best quality always on hand and for sale at Townsend & Hanford's.

Teas, coffees, sugar and spices about anything you want in this line, Townsend & Hanford's.

New Dress Goods, latest styles, this week at Townsend & Hanford's.

Black French Merino, at Townsend & Hanford's.

Granulated, white and brown sugars, at Townsend & Hanford's.

Just received a new supply of all kinds of Notions at Townsend & Hanford's.

Photograph Albums, of all qualities and prices, at Townsend & Hanford's.

50 Reams Writing Papers in store and for sale cheap.
May 28. A. F. STEVENS & Co.

The best Coffee, at Townsend & Hanford's.

MONROE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY	
B. D. Heath & Co.	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.	
Cotton, 10 lb.	9 a 10 1/4
Bacon,	13 a 15
Lard,	12 a 15
Butter,	12 a 15
Cheese,	15 a 20
Pork,	8 a 10
Beef,	5 a 7
Deersaw,	25 a 30
Tallow,	7 a 10
Rice,	8 a 10
Coffee,	20 a 25
Sugar,	11 a 15
S. Potatoes, 1 bu.	50 a 60
S. Potatoes, 1 bu.	50 a 60
Old, New,	— a 00
Old,	90 a 95
Meal,	100 a 110
Oats,	50 a 55
Flour, 1 sack,	\$3 00 a \$3 50
Wheat,	1 20 a 1 40
Chickens,	12 a 13
Eggs, 1 doz.	8 a 10

Ladies' Fancy Hose at Townsend & Hanford's.

Fancy colored table cloths and counterpanes at Townsend & Hanford's.

A full line of Hamburg Edgings to arrive on Tuesday, 28th August, at Townsend & Hanford's.

New Advertisements.

ANOTHER NEW RINKLE.

WE DESIRE to inform our friends and the public that in connection with our stock of

GROCERIES

we have now in store a full line of

DRY GOODS

—AND—
NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—
HATS,

for the FALL and WINTER TRADE, and are determined not to be UNDER- SOLD. We also buy COTTON, COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. CALL AND SEE US.

H. B. SHUTE & Co.,
Next door to Corner Drug Store.
Oct. 1, '77.—17-6m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL at public Auction, at the court-house door Monroe, on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, at 1 o'clock, two Houses and Lots situated in Monroe, in the Stewartville section. One house has three rooms and the other two; each lot is 80x225 feet.

Terms, one half payable on 15th next December; balance in 12 months. Bond given for title.
A. J. LOVE.
Sept. 29, 1877.—17-1f.

GRAND OPENING

OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND BONNETS,

OF THE LATEST
FALL AND WINTER STYLES,

AT
Mrs. J. W. RUDGE'S,
On Monday, October 1st, 1877,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.
Next Door to Stewart's Clothing Store.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.
Sept. 29, '77.—17-1f.

B. D. HEATH & CO.

HAVE IN STORE

THE LARGEST

AND

Most Complete

STOCK OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO MONROE,

AND BEING BOUGHT FROM

First Hands,

THEY ARE ENABLED TO SELL

THEM

LOWER THAN EVER.

A FULL STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

—O—

WE BUY

COTTON,

AND PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

MONROE, N. C.

Sept. 29th, 1877.

PIANO-PLAYING LEARNED IN A DAY.

MASON'S CHARTS, which recently created such a sensation in Boston and elsewhere, will enable any person, of any age, to Master the Piano or Organ in a day, even though they have no knowledge of notes, etc. The Boston Globe says: "You can learn to play on the piano or organ in a day, even if you never played before, and have not the slightest knowledge of notes, by the use of Mason's Charts. A child ten years old can learn easily. They are endorsed by the best musical people in Boston, and are the grand culmination of the inventive genius of the nineteenth century." Circulars, giving full particulars and many testimonials, will be sent free on application. One set of Mason's Charts mailed, postpaid, to any address for only \$2. "Worth more than \$100 spent on music lessons." Address A. L. MORTON, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga. Agents wanted at once everywhere. Best chance ever offered. Secure territory before you late. Terms, etc.

CORNER DRUG STORE. FRESH and PURE.

We have just received a large and varied supply of almost everything in the world that belongs to a first-class Drug Store, which we propose to sell CHEAP for Cash.

CALL IN.

P. S.—Hereafter Dr. Bickett will generally be found at the Drug Store, for consulting, when not professionally engaged.
Sept. 29, '77.—17-4f.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper Published.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

50 Cents for Six Months.

An Extra Copy to every Club of Ten.

THE NEW YORK DAILY HERALD,

Published Every Day in the Year.

POSTAGE FREE.

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\$1 pays for six months, for any specified day of the week.

\$1 pays for one month, Sundays included.

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Daily Edition, Two and a half cents per Copy.

Sunday Edition, Four cents per Copy.

Weekly Edition, Two cents per Copy.

Address: NEW YORK HERALD, Broadway and Ann Street, New York.

Office of

Wittkowsky & Rintels,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,

THE LEADING

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE STATE.

As Others See Them:

A letter received from a gentleman, who recently visited Charlotte, contains the following in reference to our house, and we submit it to our patrons as an evidence of our ability to make all our promises good:

"The house of WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS seems to me, as a wholesale establishment, to stand pre-eminent in being able to supply such goods, and on as favorable terms to merchants as can be secured south of Baltimore. I reached this conclusion after a careful examination of their immense stock, and a personal interview with Mr. Wittkowsky."

A NOVEL SIGHT.

THE STORE HOUSE OF WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS, THREE FLOORS, 54 BY 94 FEET, ALL PACKED AND CRAMMED FULL OF GOODS.

OUR FALL STOCK,

The Largest and Most Complete Since 1872,

is now ready for inspection in both the WHOLESALE as well as the RETAIL DEPARTMENTS, and we

COURT & DEFT COMPETITION,

let it come from whatever quarter it may, whether New York, Philadelphia, the ever present Baltimore drummer, or our local establishments.

IN WHOLESALE

WE ARE READY TO

DUPLICATE ANY BILL,

no matter where bought.

In RETAIL we present the most complete assortment of the

LATEST NOVELTIES

ever offered in Charlotte.

To give the reader some conception of the immensity of our stock, we cite as follows:

125 CASES PRINTS—about 6,000 pieces.

30 CASES BLEACHED GOODS—about 1,000 pieces.

20 BALES FLANNELS & LINSEYS—about 800 pieces.

30 CASES JEANS & CASSIMERES—about 500 pieces.

CLOTHING, \$25,000—about 3,000 suits.

600 CASES SHOES—about 24,000 pairs.

150 CASES HATS—about 900 dozen.

And everything else in proportion

at

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.

WANTED.

COW PEAS, IN UNLIMITED

quantities, at

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.

Sept. 22, '77.—10-1f.

\$12 and upwards. A. J. & Co., Agents.

NEW STOCK FALL & WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Notions

Clothing, Hats, Boots

and SHOES, GROCERIES, TO-

BACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, MO-

LASSES, BACON

