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CASH.

ONLY A BABY'S GRAVE.

Only a baby's grave! Some foot or two at most Of star-dusted sod, yet I think that God Knows what that little grave cost.

Only a baby's grave! To children ever so small That they sit there and sing; so small a thing Seems scarcely a grave at all.

Only a baby's grave! Strange how we moan and fret For a little face that was here such a space, Or more strange could we forget.

Only a baby's grave! Did we measure our grief by this, Few tears were shed on our baby's head, I know how they fell on this.

Only a baby's grave! With the little life he much Too small a gem for his disdain, Whose kingdom is made of such.

Only a baby's grave! Yet we often come to sit By the little stone, and thank God to own, We are nearer heaven for it.

A DINNER AND A KISS.

"I have brought your dinner father," The Blacksmith's daughter said, As he took from her arms a kettle And lifted his shining lid.

"There's not any pie or pudding, So I will give you this," And upon his toil-worn forehead, She lifted the childish kiss.

The blacksmith took off his apron And dined in happy mood, Wondering much at the savor Hid in his humble food;

While all about him were visions Full of prophetic bliss; But he never thought of magic In the little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging Merrily trudged away, Stopping at sight of a squirrel, Catching some wild bird's eye; And I thought how many a shadow Of life and fate we would miss, If always our fragrant dinners Were seasoned with a kiss.

-Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

Dora Guild was the daughter of an Indian general who died, covered with friends and left her alone and literally friendless in Bombay, where he breathed his last.

His dying words were:—"Go home, my poor girl to your Aunt Arlingford, at Elmstead near London and stay with her until you are married to Walter."

For General Guild and Colonel Cray had been friends together and comrades in many a battle, and had long ago affianced their motherless children to another, the wedding to take place as soon as the young man had attained his majority.

So here was the orphan girl nearing the end of her long journey, and gazing wistfully at the strange and unfamiliar land of her birth.

There was one clause in her dead father's will which had recurred to Doras mind with ever present pain ever since she had first heard it, and that was, should she, upon making the acquaintance of Walter Cray, refuse to marry him, the bulk of her fortune should be passed over to her cousin, Penelope Arlingford.

That her dear father should think it necessary to coerce her into compliance had wrung from her many a tear. Wholly unversed in the strong-minded ways of some English maidens, she had never dreamed of disobeying him, or of choosing a mate for herself.

The journey was over at last. Miss Guild found herself in a quiet country house surrounded by the most fervent assurances of welcome from her sole surviving relatives, who, of course knew all about her affairs, and treated her with the most delicate consideration.

Mr. Arlingford was a bluff and hearty gentleman farmer; Mrs. Arlingford a reserved lady, who, however, seemed kindness itself; while Penelope the only daughter, and Dora's possible rival for the fortune, was a grave-faced, chestnut-haired girl of twenty, who greeted Dora by winding her arm about her and laying her cheek to hers without a word.

In the course of the evening of Miss Guild's arrival, while she was giving her aunt some account of her voyage from India, she observed her cousin Penelope standing out on the lawn talking earnestly with a gentleman.

It was a brilliant night in midsummer; the moon, searching as a great lime-light, shone on the pair, and showed Miss Arlingford's companion to be not only young and handsome, but also a lover.

His hand held hers, and his stately head was often bent in unmistakable adoration close to her tresses, while she leaned toward him in all the loving confidence of a returned affection.

Very soon they entered the parlor and Walter Cray was directly presented.

Miss Guild. And he the lover of Penelope! Dismay, consternation, fell upon the heart of the orphan. There could be no mistake—every look, every action of the two betrayed it.

She was affianced to a man who loved another.

The cold touch of his hand on hers, the distant salutation, as if she were the merest stranger, proclaimed that he was resolved to ignore the contract between them.

Dora shrank into the darkest corner of the room, and bitter disappointment filled her soul.

Very soon however, the conversation going on round the table arrested her attention. Walter Cray was telling Mr. Arlingford and Penelope an account of a strange murder which had lately occurred.

"The man," he said, "was rather a clever chemist, and accomplished his purpose in a manner savoring more of the exploits of the Arabian Nights' epoch than those of our day. He got possession of her journal, and impregnated its leaves with a sort of volatile poison, which she of course inhaled the first time she made a record in the book, the result being a mysterious death which no one could account for."

The eyes of Penelope Arlingford were fixed upon the narrator with a pulsating eagerness which arrested the attention of the orphan.

"What could it have been?" she almost whispered.

"Don't believe it," remarked Mr. Arlingford, sententiously.

The lovers were gazing at each other, and there was a half smile on the features of each.

Soon after this, Dora being considered weary after her railway journey, was conducted to her bed-chamber by her cousin, who again embraced her in a mute, clinging fashion, hoped she would rest well, and left her.

Not one word had been said about her betrothal to the young man in the parlor. Her claims had been wholly ignored. Her cousin was likely not only to rob her of her inheritance, but of her husband also.

The young girl retired to bed with a feeling of desolation at her heart which sleep was easily imagined, and fell asleep weeping bitterly for the old, happy Indian life, when she was the idol of her father and the darling of her ayah.

She awoke—or rather, she struggled back to consciousness—with these words running through her mind—"The result being a mysterious death, which no one could account for."

It was a disagreeable remark to occur to one in the middle of the night and it roused her to a preternatural wakefulness.

She began to ponder over the events of the last evening, when suddenly something struck her ear which sent all the blood tingling to her heart.

It was like the trailing of a long muslin robe over the thick carpet which covered the floor, and the cautious rustling of paper; the one sound following the other with the slow and regular monotony of a machine.

The night was at its darkest and the head of the bed was in an alcove, so that a view of the room could not be seen; but Dora divined, with a choking of the breath, the meaning of the strange sounds.

Penelope Arlingford was in the room!

Before she retired, Dora had read a chapter from a large Bible which lay on her table.

She perfectly recollected placing it in the end of the sofa near the window when she had finished reading it.

She felt that her rival was on her knees before that book, impregnating the leaves with the "volatile poison" which Walter Cray had spoken of and that as she finished each leaf, and turned it slowly over, her long muslin sleeve swept the edge of the book making the stealthy sound which had aroused her intended victim.

Dora lay bound hand and foot by a feeling which almost stopped the beating of her heart.

Remember, she had grown up amid scenes of passion and violence; she had been among the helpless ones at Cawnpore, when the Sepoys massacred their victims in cold blood; and death was not so strange a weapon in the hands of a young girl, to her, as it would be to us; nay, it seemed the one weapon by which Penelope Arlingford would most likely strike for love and wealth.

Motionless, her eyes distended, the cold dew of agony dripping from her every limb, the orphan girl lay and listened to this evidence of treachery.

All at once a board at the side of the bed creaked as though a wary foot was passing over it, and the long swish of the garment followed.

Then the door softly burst open as if without hands, a flow of air from the passage rushed across the girl's rigid face, and she heard amid the suffocating throbbing in her ears, the first crow of some neighboring chaffincheer.

Her terror ended in a swoon, When she came to herself it was broad daylight.

The golden sunshine was lying across her pillow, and the rich perfume of honeysuckle came in through the open window and filled the pretty chamber.

All seemed peace and innocence around her, but the soul of the orphan girl was filled with astonishment.

She could scarcely arrange her thoughts at first, so terrible was the ordeal through which she had passed; but at last she saw that she must leave the house immediately; that she must relinquish both her adored and her forsaken, if she would feel her life safe.

"Oh, papa! my papa!" wept poor Dora, "you have made a terrible mistake!"

When she joined the family, in answer to the breakfast bell, she was in her traveling dress, and her trunks were all repacked.

"Why, cousin Dora, what is the matter? Are you ill dear?" exclaimed Penelope, in a soft, cooing voice, which seemed habitual to her.

Dora turned her back on her midnight visitor, and striving to speak calmly, said to Mr. Arlingford, "I wish to go to London to-day, sir. Please allow some one to drive me to the station."

There was a pause of consternation then they all with one accord began to plead with her to change her mind, and none of the three were so urgent or so tenderly loving about it as Penelope.

"Just try us, dear cousin," she entreated. "Of course it will be lonely at first—everything is so different—but who will make you happier than we can? Has anybody offended you, dear Dora?"

"No," answered Dora, shuddering; "but I shall prefer to live alone."

"You are so young, so ignorant of the way of our towns," said quiet Mrs. Arlingford, here chiming in anxiously. "It is a bad thing for you to think of."

"I must go," responded the orphan, averting her pallid face that the dark misery of it might not be seen.

So, when the persuasions of herself, and the pleading and tears of his women availed not, Mr. Arlingford got offended, and cried, "Let her please herself, Penelope. Ring and order Sam to bring the carriage round."

Dora swallowed a cup of tea, and choked down a morsel of bread, and then she went back to her room to put on her hat.

Locking the trunks took but a few moments.

She flung herself upon a chair and wept silently, feeling to be the most desolate and friendless being on the face of the earth.

What should she do in London? Go to her father's lawyer, and tell him she did not want to marry Walter Cray, then live alone in such lodgings as the remnant of her fortune could afford her.

Ah! it was indeed, a terrible mistake, that clause in the will.

But in the midst of her musings arose a sound, that filled her once more with awe.

The swish of a garment, the rustling of a paper, just as it aroused her last night.

Dora gazed about her like one bereft of reason.

The large, old Bible lay quiet enough and closed exactly where she had placed it—no living thing was in the room but herself.

And then she saw the whole mystery.

The window was partly open, and a slight puff of wind had blown out the crisp white curtains in the room; then receding, had sucked them outward through the aperture, while the imprisoned air, running up the blind, had caused the tissue-paper hanging at the top to rustle.

There came another puff, the trail of the curtain over the carpet, the rustle of the paper hanging.

Dora sat gazing at the window, her face in its astounding thankfulness, a study of an artist.

At this moment Penelope came in. She had evidently been weeping.

"The carriage is ready, dear cousin," sighed she, tremulously.

Dora passed her hand over her forehead, then, facing her rival, asked in a hurried tone, "Were you up any time last night, Miss Arlingford?"

"Yes," answered Penelope, in surprise. "About four o'clock last night I rose and shut my window. The wind was rising."

"Did you hear a cock crow as you did so?"

"Yes, I did. Why do you ask, dear? Stay! I know why! You were frightened by hearing a board creak, behind your bed. I should have told you about that board; how stupid of me!"

"I heard a board creak," said Dora, scarcely believing her own ears.

"Yes, it ought to be fastened down. It runs the whole breadth of the house, and when I trod on one end of it in my room, the other end creaks in this. Listen!"

She ran along the passage, shutting the door after her, and in a moment the veritable creaking commenced, accompanied by the clicking of the latch of the door, which had so petrified Dora.

When the young lady returned, the expression of her cousin's features was so mightily altered that she exclaimed, "Why, my darling girl, I do think you wanted to leave us because you thought the house was haunted."

"Per—perhaps—yes," faltered Dora, wistfully gazing at her.

"You poor little darling," murmured Penelope, in a voice of deep compassion, and she took Dora's unresisting hand in hers, "Why would you not tell me? Don't you know, Dora, that we ought to love each other dearly? We are both going to marry a Walter Cray, and be the closest sort of cousins."

"Are there two Walter Crays?" ejaculated Dora.

"What!" cried Penelope, her countenance slowly crimsoning as the situation burst upon her; "did you imagine—"

She never completed the sentence, but snatched up the poor, tried little orphan to her bosom, strained her there, and covered her hair with snail-like faces with kisses, which were fully returned.

But Dora never revealed the whole of her terrible mistake.

FALLEN FROM HER HIGH ESTIMATE.—One of the frequenters of Broadway, New York, is a woman in poor garments, with her effects in a satchel on her arm, and filled a countess by marriage. She belongs to a good New York family and went to Madrid when a girl, where her brother was Consul. There she met and married a French Count and for several years led a gay life at Paris. Excess of wine ruined her, and though a fine musician, a painter in oil, mistress of several languages and elegant in conversation, she comes back home to sleep in the parks and station-houses and spend what she can earn and beg for drink.

The House by "Sections."—The Washington Star divides the new House of Representatives on sectional lines as follows:

Members. East. West. South. Total Democratic 19 29 94 142 Republican 70 59 5 134 Greenback 4 4 4 12 Independent 2 3 5

65 92 106 263

Sixty-nine Republicans, members of the present House of Representatives, and eighty-four Democrats have been re-elected.

—The total amount of gold coins struck at the Mint during the fiscal year was \$52,798,980 and silver coins, \$28,290,825.50, of which \$11,378,010 were trade dollars, \$8,573,500 standard dollars, and \$8,339,315.50 subsidiary coins. The production of gold during the fiscal year was \$50,000,000, and of silver \$49,000,000.

President's Message.

Synopsis of the Leading Points.—A National Sanitary Administration Recommended—Civil and Political Rights Must be maintained—Radical Changes in Present Financial Legislation Depreciated—The Indian Problem, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President's annual message, which was presented to Congress to-day, opens by thanking the Divine Being for His continued bestowal of countless blessings upon our country. We are at with all nations; our credit is probably stronger than ever before; we have abundant harvests, reviving industries and promised prosperity.

The President reviews the history of the yellow fever epidemic, and says "the fearful spread of the pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of a national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health and which municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The national quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season is a step in the direction here indicated."

In view of the necessity for the most effective measures by quarantine and otherwise for the protection of our seaports and country generally from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens, in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished direct, trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage secured by the Constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States. Those constitutional amendments which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the national government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, at such cost of treasure and life, and was a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just result of the war. The people of the former slaveholding States accepted these results and gave in every practicable form assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should in good faith be enforced rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizens, without distinction of race or color, should under their receive full and equal protection in person and property, and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that the elections would proceed as to the enfranchised race upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections as offering to the general judgement of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the rights of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be restricted by their fellow-citizens, but a more general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the election discloses. In some of those States

in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection, but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and some particular Congressional Districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored votes have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free. It will devolve upon Congress, for which these elections were held, to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate, and determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and the Judicial departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish the violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred.

I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end, I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the Legislatures, courts, executive authorities and people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance towards bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and free investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of Justice, at the last session, contained the following clause: "And for defraying expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the acts approved February 28, 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make an adequate appropriation to enable the Executive Department to enforce the laws.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. In each State every political party is entitled to a share of power which is conferred by legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unimpaired ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of these rights are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, all departments of the government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed, and no temporary or administrative interests of the government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defence of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance in full vigor of the many methods of free speech, free press and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of the government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens, and there can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached a complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and that with increasing force the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide

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territory the nature and character of the citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

A favorable view is taken of the re-establishment of the Chinese Legation in the United States, and mention is made that a treaty, looking to the furtherance of commercial intercourse between Japan and America, has been made and will be subjected for the consideration of the Senate.

The President then refers briefly to the Halifax award, saying the correspondence will be laid before Congress; to the termination of the insurrection in Cuba; and while expressing confidence in the strength of the Mexican Government to repress incursions on our territory, says he still take the earliest opportunity to recognize their ability to restrain marauding parties, and hopes the coming international exhibition in Mexico will tend to a better understanding and increase the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

After summarizing Mr. Sherman's report, the President says, "In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a beautiful and enduring revival of business prosperity."

The creation of additional Circuit Judges is recommended as a remedy for the delay of justice, and the possible oppression to suitors, occasioned by the great increase in the business of the Supreme Court and of the courts in many of the circuits.

The President concurs in the recommendations of the Secretaries of War and the Interior, that Congress provide for the organization of a corps of mounted Indian auxiliaries, to be under the control of the army, and to be used to keep unruly Indians on their reservations or repress disturbances. This would weaken the restless element of the Indians, by giving their young men congenial employment, and would aid the army in the task for which its numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient.

The President expresses no opinion whether or not the control of the Indian service should be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, but hopes Congress, in deciding that pending question, will overlook the considerations above indicated.

THE MONROE ENQUIRER. WM. C. WOLFE, Editor and Proprietor. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: One Copy, One Year, \$2.00; Six Copies, Six Months, \$1.00; One Copy, Three Months, \$0.50.

THE WORTH OF THE WHIPPING POST.—Saturday was whipping day in New Castle, Del., and nine convicts, six of them black, required at the hands of the sheriff from ten to twenty lashes. A large crowd, as usual, assembled to look on, and the day was made a sort of local holiday. There seems to have been a feeling of disappointment among those present, for a correspondent says: "Sheriff Pyle laid on the lashes too lightly, but it is said in his behalf that he is a new hand at the business, and may rival his predecessors eventually, who could make the thong draw blood at every stroke." There has been much denunciation of the whipping post, and inhumanity, and barbarity has been cried against it by its opposers, but the fact remains that Delaware, where it is used, is free from crime than almost any State in the Union; spends very little money on jails and criminal prosecutions, and is one of the few States entirely out of debt.

N. C. Conference Appointments. Raleigh District.—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E. Raleigh Edinon st.—W. S. Black. Person st.—W. C. Norman. Cary.—J. B. Bobbitt; E. Howland sup. Rolesville.—Lemon Shell. Smithfield.—P. L. Herman. Tar River.—R. S. Webb. Youngville.—T. B. E. Lusk. Oxford.—J. I. Gibbs. Granville.—J. E. Thompson. Henderson.—L. J. Holden. Nashville.—S. J. McLeod. Editors R. C. Ad., W. S. Black F. L. Reid.

HILLSBORO DISTRICT.—S. D. Adams, P. E. Hillsboro.—Joseph H. Wheeler. Durham.—F. H. Wood. Chapel Hill.—J. F. Heitman. Orange.—Joseph B. Martin. Person.—Henry H. Gibbons. Leasburg.—R. A. Willis. Yanceyville.—L. H. Gibbons. Alamance.—R. M. Brown. Hills River.—W. H. Moore. Pittsboro.—T. J. Gat. Deep River.—W. M. Jordan; G. Farrar, and T. C. Moses sups. University of North Carolina.—Prof. A. W. Mangum.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.—M. L. Wood, P. E. Greensboro.—D. R. Braton. North Guilford.—D. Betts. South Guilford.—J. H. Sorreaga. Ashtab.—A. P. Tye. Randolph.—C. H. Phillips; I. F. Keenan, sup. Thomasville, High Point and Trinity.—C. D. Dodson. Lexington.—Thos S. Campbell. Davidson.—M. C. Thomas. Winston.—P. J. Carraway. Forsyth.—M. J. Hunt. Stokes.—T. H. Pegrum. Madison.—J. W. Lewis. Wetworth.—V. A. Sharpe. Pres. T. I. City College.—B. Craven. Agent for Trinity College N. M. Journey.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.—R. G. Barrett, P. E. Salisbury.—J. J. Rena. Salisbury Circuit.—D. L. Earnhardt. Mooresville.—T. H. Harris. Statesville.—T. A. Co. Statesville Circuit.—T. L. Triplett, N. S. Norton. Mocksville.—T. A. Boone. Davie.—W. C. Wilson. Iredell.—M. V. Egan. Alexander.—J. C. Rowe. Little River.—To be sup., by A. Carson. Hunting Creek Mission.—A. M. Long. Yadkinville.—S. D. Peeler. Mt. Airy.—James Wilson. Surry.—W. S. Cray. Phot Mountain.—S. H. Helsebeck. Wilkes.—J. E. Dandley, N. E. Coltrane. Raring River Mission.—J. F. Craven.

SHELBY DISTRICT.—J. S. Nelson, P. E. Shelby and Kings Mountain.—H. T. Hudson. Shelby Circuit.—J. W. North. Double Shoals.—C. A. Grant. C. H. Mountain.—To be sup., by R. M. Hoyle. Rutherford.—R. F. Baimpass. Columbus Mission.—To be sup., by A. E. Wiley. Marion.—T. L. Hoyle. South Mountain Mission.—To be sup., by J. A. Bick. Guyton Brown River.—W. B. Maness. Mt. Eagle.—J. W. Wheeler. Morganton Circuit.—P. W. Stamey. Leasburg.—W. M. Robey. Leasburg Circuit.—J. S. Ervin. Caldwell.—J. C. Crisp. Happy Home.—J. D. Carpenter. Newton.—C. M. Anderson. The Rock Spring.—G. W. Ivy. South Fork.—J. C. Hartwell. Dalm.—J. B. Carpenter; J. W. Paett. Lincoln.—G. F. Round.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT.—W. H. Bobbitt, P. E. Charlotte Tryon st.—A. A. Boshman. Charlotte Calvary Mission.—To be sup., by J. F. Butt. N. Charlotte.—To be supplied. S. Charlotte.—M. H. Hoyle. Pineville.—L. E. Stacey. Pleasant Grove.—R. T. N. Stephenson. Monroe.—J. H. Quinn. Monroe Circuit.—Z. Rash. Concord.—J. P. C. Lee. Concord Circuit.—W. D. Lee. Harrisburg.—J. C. Thomas. Mt. Pleasant.—J. B. Alford. Albemarle.—I. T. Wiche. Stanley.—Mills Poy. Ansonville.—J. N. C. Lee. Wadesboro.—P. L. Groom. Wadesboro circuit.—O. J. Brent. Lenoir.—T. W. Guthrie; C. M. Pepper Superintendy.

FAYETTEVILLE DIST.—L. L. Hendren, P. E. Fayetteville.—L. W. Crawford. Cumberland.—G. W. Hardison. Lumberton.—Daniel May. Robeson.—J. J. Carden. Laurinburg.—B. C. Phillips. White Sulphur Springs.—W. S. Chaffin. Rockingham.—Joseph Wheeler. Mt. Gilead.—J. W. Jenkins. Pakin.—C. M. Gentry. Uwharrie.—M. W. Boyles. Montgomery.—L. E. Thompson. Carthage.—T. H. Edwards. Jonesboro.—S. V. Hoyle. Bechtorn.—P. Greening. Lillington Miss.—J. W. Avent. WILMINGTON DIST.—J. S. Bunkhead, P. E. Wilmington, Front st.—E. A. Yates. Fifth st.—B. R. Hall. Topall.—J. B. Bailey. Duplin.—T. P. Ricard. Clinton.—J. Sandford. Cokesbury.—F. A. Bishop. Coleridge.—J. C. Gubath. Bladen.—John Tillitt. Elizabeth.—J. W. Randle. Whiteville.—T. L. Lyon. Waccamaw Miss.—T. J. Browning. Smithville.—H. F. Wiley. Ouslow.—M. H. Moore.

NEWBERNE DIST.—Wm. Cross, P. E. Newberne.—J. R. Brooks. Goldsboro.—J. T. Bagwell. Wilson.—J. A. Cunningham. Wayne.—W. C. Cannon. Mt. Olive.—Jas. Mahoney. Kinston.—F. D. Swindell.

Snow Hill.—W. H. Call. Nense.—N. A. Hooker. LaGrange.—B. B. Culborth. Swift Creek.—J. Johnson. Crayen.—R. O. Beaman. Jones.—To be sup., by W. H. Puckett. Beaufort.—W. P. McCorkle. Carteret.—J. E. Britton. Straits.—To be sup., by H. Farrow.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—J. E. Mann, P. E. Warrenton.—J. M. Rhodes. Warren.—J. R. Griffith. Roanoke.—R. O. Burton. Weldon and Halifax Station.—A. R. Raven. Halifax Circuit.—J. D. Boie. East Halifax Circuit.—To be sup., by C. M. Cook. Tarboro Station.—W. S. Rone. Edgecombe Circuit.—J. N. Andrews. Williamston.—W. H. Watkins. Greenville.—L. L. Nish. Washington Station.—S. M. Davis. Plymouth Station.—W. B. Doph. Columbia Circuit.—J. M. Lunley. Bath Circuit.—To be sup., by E. D. Hoover. Mattanokeet.—J. H. Cordon. Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Hatteras.—To be supplied. M. C. Fields transferred to Pacific Conference.

WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. The opening day of Congress was not of special interest in either house. Senator Blaine moved an inquiry into the subject of equal rights of voters at elections, and Representative Wood sharply criticized that portion of the President's message which assumes that voters in the South were intimidated at the November election. He called attention to the fact that there was intimidation by Government officials—non-constitutional officials—in New York city, and that Mr. Hayes had omitted to condemn them. Nothing was done or proposed as to the contemplated investigation of the "eater patches." It seems to be understood that unless the Radicals precipitate such investigation, the Potter Committee will, at an early day, undertake the work. There is, as heretofore said, a disposition on both sides to evade the discussion of disturbing questions until later in the session.

Mr. Thurman stated a profound truth when saying that under our form of Government there had been and must ever be two parties—one a party of the people and the other of class and privilege. Any candid man who reads the annual message of Mr. Hayes, or the report of his Secretaries will not fail to see that the party which is not of the people, but of class and privilege, is the party to which those gentlemen belong. Even Mr. Schurz, red Republican as he was, and theoretical Democrat as he thinks he is, invents new Federal offices, and asks Congress to appropriate money for them. The Secretaries of War and the Navy cling to the old abuses and the old excrescences. The Attorney General asks for money to pay a legion of officers unknown to the spirit or letter of the constitution. In all the messages and reports or editorial printed by Congress yesterday, there is not a suggestion that any superfluous offices may be dropped, that any dollar of money may be saved to the tax payer, or that the methods of Government may in any way be simplified. Imagine such a document as this coming from Seymour, Bayard, Hendricks, Tilden, Thurman and the Cabinet officers they would have around them! To consider this is to see the difference between a party of the people and a party of class and privilege—between Democracy and Republicanism.

Secretary Sherman recommends, and the recommendation deserves consideration, the issue of certificates of deposit of ten dollars and upwards, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent, and fundable in 4 per cent bonds at any time within a year after issue, and the proceeds be used in retiring the 6 per cent bonds. Similar schemes have been proposed before, and it is likely something of the kind will be authorized at the present session.

The season of cold is as fairly as was the appearance of the heated term last summer. Dandies are blossoming in the public parks to-day, and the air is as soft and warm as April. The city is filling up fast. Every train brings scores of season visitors. Altogether, the season promises to be a brilliant one.

HILTON. Gov. Hampton of South Carolina is now rapidly improving. Last week his symptoms were so bad that it was feared his leg would amputated, but a favorable change took place on Saturday.—Charlotte Observer. A. T. Stewart's body which was stolen some weeks ago has never been found. His administrator has withdrawn the reward of \$25,000 for his body, and now offer \$50,000 for the capture of the robbers.

Girls Capturing a Deer. THREE PENNSYLVANIA MAIDENS' ADVENTURE AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT DANCE. STRONDSBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—There was a dance near Porter's Lake, in Pike county, on Friday evening last, that was attended by numbers of the best youths and maidens of the neighborhood. They began dancing early in the evening and continued it until morning. The region is sparsely inhabited, and the means of communication few; therefore, those who attend such gatherings frequently go on foot for miles to be present at them. Three maidens—Miss Cox, Miss Brink and Miss Jennie Lane—live on the northwest bank of Porter's Lake, and to get to the dance, rowed over in a small boat. After the breaking up on Saturday morning, they started to return home in the same manner, Miss Cox, the oldest of the three, taking the oars. When near the middle of the lake, they discovered an object moving in the water before them, which at first they supposed was a dog, but which, upon nearing, they ascertained to be a big buck. It circled round and round in the water, a sure indication that it was wounded.

After a consultation, the boat was pulled to within a few feet of the buck, and the oars were unshipped, Miss Brink taking one and Miss Cox the other. The drifted closer, and when within striking distance, at a given signal, both girls brought their weapons down upon the deer's head. He sank beneath the water for an instant, but when he came to the surface, his eyes shone and his hair was turned straight towards his head. The girls both struck a second time, bringing the oars down upon his neck. He sank again, but coming up, sprang from the water and placed his fore-foot against the side of the boat. The girls had to use all their strength to keep it from capsizing. They managed, however, to strike the animal another blow on the side of the neck, which proved a fatal one. Tying their handkerchiefs together, the girls secured their prize to the boat and towed it ashore. It weighed 244 pounds. There was a fresh wound in the right side and one hind leg was broken. It had been doubtless driven to the water by hounds.

Curious Optical Experiments. 1. Fold a sheet of writing paper into a tube whose diameter is about three centimetres (an inch or so), keeping both eyes open, look through the tube with one eye, and look at the hand with the other, the hand being placed close by the tube. An extraordinary phenomenon will be observed. A hole the size of the tube will appear cut through the hand through which objects are distinctly visible. That part of the tube between the eye and hand will appear transparent, as though the hand were seen through it. 2. Drop a blot of ink upon the palm of the hand, at the point where the hole appears to be, and again observe as before. Unless the attention be strongly concentrated upon objects seen through the tube, the ink spot will be visible within the tube (apparently), but that part of the hand upon which it rests will be invisible, unless special attention be directed to the hand. Ordinarily the spot will appear opaque. By directing the tube upon brilliantly illuminated objects, it will, however, appear transparent, and may be made to disappear by proper effort. By concentrating the attention upon the hand, it may also be seen within the tube (especially if strongly illuminated), that part immediately surrounding the ink-spot appearing first. 3. Substitute for the hand a sheet of unruled paper, and for the ink-spot a small hole cut through the paper. The small hole will appear within the tube, distinguishing itself by its high illumination, the paper immediately surrounding it being invisible. Many curious experiments will suggest themselves. For example: If an ink-spot somewhat larger than the tube be observed, the lower end of the tube will appear to be blackened on the inside. 4. Look through a paper tube with one eye at green paper, and through another tube with the other eye, at red paper. The paper should be illuminated by the direct solar ray. The two colors, at first vivid, are rapidly effebled. After half a minute, transfer both eyes to either one of the papers, say red. To the eye fatigued by green, the red color is very brilliant, and the effect is the more striking on account of the simultaneous impressions now received by the two eyes.

More War.—England is now engaged in two wars with inferior races. One in South Africa with the Kafirs, the other with the Afghans in Asia. In Afghan the British marched to the front, with considerable skirmishing and stubborn resistance by the Afghans, one of their forts being partially dismantled, which they abandoned in the course of the night, and the British took possession next morning. The English army is preparing to go into winter quarters.

Patent Medicines. "VEGETINE." See a treated physician, "has an equal to a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from bark, roots and herbs, each of which is highly active, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE. Is the great Blood Purifier. VEGETINE. Will cure the worst cases of Scrofula. VEGETINE. Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. VEGETINE. Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer. VEGETINE. Cures the worst cases of Cancer. VEGETINE. Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases. VEGETINE. Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system. VEGETINE. Removes Pimples and Humors from the face. VEGETINE. Cures constipation and regulates the bowels. VEGETINE. Is a valuable remedy for leucorrhoea. VEGETINE. Will cure dyspepsia. VEGETINE. Restores the entire system to a healthy condition. VEGETINE. Removes causes of Disturbance. VEGETINE. Relieves Flatulency at the Stomach. VEGETINE. Cures Pains in the back. VEGETINE. Effectually cures Kidney Complaint. VEGETINE. Is effective in its cure of female weakness. VEGETINE. Is the great remedy for general debility. VEGETINE. Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE. PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J. E. STACK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES and HARDWARE, MONROE, N. C. IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS FOR Fall and Winter, which have been recently bought in the North markets, and which will be sold for CASH, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID FOR COTTON. Be sure and give him a call. MR. JOHN W. HOLM is now with this house, and would be very glad to have his old friends call and see him. Sep 20, 78 6-15, 3m

A First-Class SALOON. PRIVACY, COMFORT, PERFECT GOOD CHEER. EVERYTHING AS NEAT AS A NEW PIN, and the most perfectly fitted establishment ever seen in the town, where gentlemen ONLY are cordially invited to call. A large and complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Fine WINES AND LIQUORS. ALES, PORTER, STOUT, &c. Which are sold at prices that cannot be duplicated in any market this side of Baltimore or New York.

Fine Havana and Key West CIGARS. Good Cigars at 2 1/2 and 5 cents. Give us your trial. We guarantee to please you, both as to quality and price. nov 28, 78 C. W. BRUNER.

IF YOU WANT GOOD Photographs AND FERROTYPES GO TO STONE'S NEW GALLERY (Over Amfield & Laney's Store) Where you can get work executed in the latest styles of the art. Old Pictures copied and enlarged to desired size and style.

FOR SALE. HOUSE and LOT. I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday, January 2, my House and Lot, where I now reside, and will be disposed of at private sale before. nov 28 78 J. T. TERRELL.

New Advertisements. SWEET CHATTO'S NAVY TOBACCO. OILS SASSAFRAS AND PENNYROYL. DODGE & OLCOTT, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DRUGS, &c. 88 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK. \$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Firm. See prospectus. Terms and conditions free. Address P. O. Victoria, Augusta, Maine.

A GOLD MEDAL. Has been awarded at the Paris exhibition of 1878, to CLARK'S O. N. T. Best SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM SPINNING. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Exposition, from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. It is only CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Spinning. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Lowell, Mass., are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded at Paris for Spool Cotton, they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

George A. Clark & Bro., 400 Broadway, New York. It having been widely advertised under the caption of "America Ahead in Spool Cotton," that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns, and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prix to the William Machine Cotton Company for "SPOOL COTTON ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE ON SEWING MACHINES," over all the great thread manufacturers of the world, we owe it as a duty to the U. S. COATS to announce that No Grand Prizes were Decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards: J. & P. COATS, GOLD MEDAL, Williamistic Linga Co., Silver Medal, and we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the Largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA is represented by J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

AUCHINCLOSS BROTHERS, Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS. ON HAND, TO ARRIVE!! Ribbons, and Silks, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS. THE LATEST THE LATEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES FALL AND WINTER STYLES. Ladies' Hats & Bonnets, Silks, Satins, Velvets, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, PLUMES, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS. LADIES' COLLARS & CUFFS, HANKERCHIEFS, AND NECK-WEAR. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' JEWELRY. Veil Pins, Hair Pins, Breast Pins, Cuff Buttons, and Sets in Jet and Plated Ware of Gold.

LATEST STYLES; Striped & White Hose, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Water-Proofs, Opera Flannels, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c. COME, AND SEE! NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS! E. H. HANFORD, Oct. 4 '78.

FOR SALE. HOUSE and LOT. I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday, January 2, my House and Lot, where I now reside, and will be disposed of at private sale before. nov 28 78 J. T. TERRELL.

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Miscellaneous. ANOTHER GOOD FARM FOR RENT! A GOOD 3000 ACRES 7 MILES N. W. of Monroe, of about 30 acres cleared land, most of which is fresh Good dwelling and out-houses, and good water. Three tenant houses on the farm. Call and see my room at my office, 208 1/2, 1878. B. S. TRAYWICK.

NEW STOCK OF FALL and WINTER Millinery Goods. NOW OPENING AT MRS. J. W. RUDGE'S. All the Latest Fall Styles. Dyeing and Re-trimming old hats a specialty. Call and see New Goods, two doors South of Stewart's Clothing store, 31 N. 100, N. C. sep 28, 1878.

REMOVAL. J. E. HINSON, I HEREBY ANNOUNCE TO MY FRIENDS and customers that he has removed his Shoe, Harness and Saddle Shop to a building on the corner of the lot on which his residence is situated, near Austin's livery shop, and would be pleased to have them call when in want of any article in his line. Monroe, Oct. 25, '78, 204

No More Accidents. THE SAFEST, THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEST LIGHT KNOWN. It saves One-third in Kerosene. It makes you perfectly secure against Accidents. It can be tested by touching a spring. It doesn't smoke the chimney. The chimney is not affected by heat. —AND IT GIVES YOU TIME— MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT IN THE WORLD. EXCEPT DAYLIGHT! And as Monroe is the Cheapest Town in South Carolina.

THE LATEST STYLES OF FALL and WINTER GOODS. T. D. Winchester & Co's WHICH HAVE JUST BEEN BOUGHT from first hands and at prices that will enable us to sell EXCEEDINGLY LOW to CASH BUYERS. We make no bad debts through the summer, so we have no losses to make upon cash buyers, but are selling at "ROCK BOTTOM" PRICES.

THE LADIES will find our Stock of DRESS GOODS and TRIMMED HATS to be very attractive. Be sure you call before you buy. T. D. WINCHESTER & CO. Oct 28, 1878. Old Winchester Corner.

B. D. HEATH & CO., General Merchants. COTTON BUYERS. New Winter Goods! WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, and HAVE in store, a tremendous stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS. Large stock of Groceries, Shoes, Furniture, and everything kept in a First-Class General Store, all of which will be sold at "Rock Bottom" prices. We bought our Goods low for cash, and will give our customers the advantage of it. To convince you, just favor us with a call, and get our prices before you purchase elsewhere. Our motto in the future is to keep a good article, and to give our customers the worth of their money, and not to be undersold. Come along and bring your Cotton, corn, and country produce, generally, and get highest cash prices for same. We also have a large and select lot of Baltimore White and Red May Seed Wheat. With many thanks for past favors, we are Yours, sep 28, 1878 B. D. HEATH & CO.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Chesapeake FINE CUT CHEWING, IN PACKAGES OR BULK. "Little Joker" Smoking TOBACCO. These are the Highest Brands in the market. P-1 line of the last 5 CENT CIGARS, just received. oct 18 78-10 BICKLEY & GRIFFITHS.

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MONROE ENQUIRER.

Monroe, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 7 1878.

LOCAL.

Index to New Advertisements. Notice - S. L. Mills and L. H. Williams. Hooper's Appeal - Dr. W. M. Holden.

Congress convened on last Monday. Drove of fat hogs in town this week.

The Pee Dee Herald, published at Wadesboro, is advertised for sale.

Gov. Vance joined the 2nd Presbyterian Church of Raleigh on last Sunday.

Cotton sales for the past week, 629 bales, at 6 to 8 1/2 cents, closing at 8 1/2.

Rev. W. H. Lobbitt D. D., will occupy the Methodist pulpit in this place to-morrow.

A Convention of the Baptist Ministers, in the Brown Creek Association, will be held in this place, commencing Friday the 27th, inst.

The Methodist people of Monroe, and many others, are very much gratified that Rev. Mr. Guinn has been returned here for another year.

Rev. W. S. Black, of the Raleigh Christian Advocate favored us with a call yesterday. His genial smiles, and hearty hand-shakings are very much enjoyed by the Monroe people with whom he is, as he should be, very popular.

SOMETHING NEW AGAIN. - A news depot has been established at the post office in this place, where all the leading periodicals of the day can be purchased.

PUBLIC SALE. - Mr. Geo. W. Walden of Lanes creek, advertises by hand bills that he will sell a lot of corn and fodder, house hold and kitchen furniture, cattle &c., at his residence on the 17th inst.

LOSS BY FIRE. - A small house owned by W. A. Peninger, but on the lands of his father, Mr. John Peninger, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult., together with about 35 bushels of corn - cause accidental.

If you want a good Green Mt. or a pair of Clothes of the best style be sure to go to Lichtenstein & Levy's.

CHANGED NAME AND CONSOLIDATED. - The Carolina Methodist, has been sold to Messrs Black and Reid of Raleigh, who have consolidated it with the Raleigh Christian Advocate. That firm will fill out all unexpired terms of subscription.

ACTIVE OLD AGR. - We learn that Mr. John Conn, the father of Mr. G. C. Conn who has lived on the land of Mr. G. A. Winchester, in this county for several years is now nearly 98 years old. During the past fall he has picked out as high as 70 pounds of cotton in a day.

MAJ. ASHCRAFT'S MILK WAGON has been making regular trips to Monroe every morning for the past week with very good success. We are of the opinion that this business can be readily worked up to such a point as to pay both buyer and seller, and that ere long the Major will have a large crew of custom. The quality of both milk and butter that he furnishes is first class.

HEAVY HOGS. - Some of our town people have been killing hogs this week, and the following are some of the net weights landed in:

Michael Osborne 6 hogs, weighing respectively 100, 200, 242, 214, 232 and 330. The last was two years old - all the others one year old. G. W. Redfern one hog 13 months old, weighing 310 lbs.

AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST. - Mr. Jno. W. Bell, brought us a cabbage the other day that certainly should stand at the head of the list. It weighed 23 lbs, and was grown from seed matured last Spring. The plant from which it grew was set out in July last. Now you city dandies, hush up about your little pertinacys and sweet laters and take a back seat.

DR. M. HOLDEN. - We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Holden, which appears in another column. He has located in Monroe for a few weeks, and will be pleased to meet any of the citizens of this county who are distressed. He makes the expulsion of worms from the human system a specialty. He bears a testimonial from prominent medical gentlemen, and county officials of Wilmington testifying as to his integrity, business manners, and capabilities.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 20th ult., by Rev. J. P. Murray, Mr. Thos. R. Evans, of Society Hill, S. C., and Miss Annie C. Walsh, daughter of Mr. John H. Walsh, of Chesterfield county, S. C.

In this place, on the 4th inst., by Rev. J. E. King, Mr. C. L. McManis and Miss Macon L. Hodges.

Near Concord on the 26th ult., by Rev. L. McKinnon, Mr. J. T. Pounds and Miss Laura Kate, daughter of Jacob Dove, Esq.

At Lichtenstein & Levy's there is a large assortment of Boots, Ladies Shoes, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, and Fancy Hosiery.

CRAYON PORTRAITS. - Our readers have doubtless heretofore noticed the advertisement in the Enquirer of Eugene L. Harris, Artist in Crayon Portraits, of Chapel Hill N. C. We have just received two specimens of his work, which are so very satisfactory that we do not feel like letting the opportunity pass by without saying a good word for him gratuitously and in-sightfully. He certainly does fine work, which for large pictures and especially copies, far surpasses Photography and at the same time are more lasting. Mr. Harris is a native North Carolina, his work is good, his prices reasonable, and we would be pleased to hear of him being well patronized.

For the best Chewing Tobacco to be found in Monroe, go to Thomas & Redfern's, and call for "City Choice." Dec. 7-28-78

APPOINTMENTS FOR MONROE CIRCUIT Liberty Chapel, Sunday, January 5th, 1879, at 11 o'clock; Jerusalem, Sunday, Jan. 5th at 3 p. m.; Smyrna, Thursday, 9th, at 11 a. m.; Bethesda, Friday, 10th, at 11 a. m.; Mt. Carmel, Sunday, 12th, at 11 a. m.; Mt. Zion, Wednesday, 15th, at 11 a. m.; Zion, Thursday, 16th, at 11 a. m.; Center, Quarterly Meeting 18th and 19th, at 11 a. m. All the Stewards are requested to be present on Saturday, the 18th, to hold our Stewards' meeting. Prospect, Sunday 26th, at 11 a. m.; Antioch, Sunday 29th, at 3 p. m. Z. RUSH, P. C.

When you have any kind of Furs for sale call on George Redfern, at Thomas & Redfern's, N. C., Dec. 4, 1878.

Monroe Produce Market.

(Reported Weekly by A. H. Crowell & Son, Dealers in General Merchandise and Country Produce.)

December, 7 1878. - Cotton, 6 to 8 1/2 cents, closing at 8 1/2. Sales for the week, 652 bales. Bacon - Western sides, 6c; country sides, 7 1/2; hams, none canvassed hams, 17.

Western lard, 10 to 12 1/2 country, none in market. Butter 12c market supplied. Eggs at 12c in demand and chickens dull at 10 to 11. Corn at 45c, and meal at 40 market supplied. Flour - country sacks 275 to 290; Western per bbl., 500 to 610. Seed wheat from stores is worth 1.75 bu. Oats are worth 35. Sweet potatoes are in demand at 20 to 25 cents. Irish potatoes dull at 40 cents. Tallow is worth 6c. Beeswax is in demand at 23 to 24c. Pork worth 11c, market well supplied, at 3 to 3 1/2 cents.

Just received, another lot of Ladies' Fine Dress Goods, latest styles of Prints and Fringes, at Lichtenstein & Levy's.

During the past week North Carolina has suffered the loss of two of her most distinguished and patriotic citizens, viz: Bartholomew F. Moore, the father of the North Carolina bar; and the polished, fearless and chivalric Scaton Gales, who has for many years been considered, as one of the most graceful writers in North Carolina journalism. Maj. Gales died in Washington City of apoplexy, and Mr. Moore died at home in Raleigh.

Another lot of Ladies' Fancy Ties and Kid Gloves, just received at Lichtenstein & Levy's.

RE-OPENING A THOROUGHFARE. - In order to guard against results, a truly subversive of health, it is absolutely essential that the grand thoroughfare or avenue of the system, the bowels, should be re-opened as speedily as possible when they become obstructed. If they are not, the bile is misdirected into the blood; the liver becomes torpid; venous bilious matter gets into the stomach, and produces indigestion, headache, nausea, and other symptoms are produced, which only prolongation of the exciting cause only tends to aggravate. The aperient properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters constitutes a most useful agent in overcoming constipation of the bowels, and promoting a regular habit of body. It is infinitely superior to the drastic cathartics frequently used for the purpose, since it does not, like them, act violently, but produces a natural, painless effect, which does not impair the tone of the various organs, which it invigorates instead of weakening. The stomach and liver, also, indeed the entire system, is strengthened and regulated by it.

The next session of the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South will be held at Wilson, N. C.

County Matters.

The new County Commissioners elected for the next two years, viz: C. A. Ashcraft, T. C. Eubanks, A. J. Price, John Shute and Wm. A. Austin, Sr., met at the Court House on last Monday and organized by electing T. C. Eubanks as Chairman for twelve months.

The bonds of the following newly elected officers, as presented at the September meeting, the amounts of and sureties to which we gave in the proceedings of the meeting of that month, were brought up and accepted, and the officers duly inducted into office, viz: C. N. Simpson, Register of Deeds; Geo. C. McLarty, Treasurer; Jas. Small, Coroner; L. M. Seerest, Surveyor; J. J. Hasty, Sheriff, (official bond).

J. J. Hasty, Sheriff-elect, presented two bonds in the sums of ten thousand dollars each for the various taxes, the bondsmen being L. D. Helms, E. H. Hinson, Lenoir Chaney, Leroy Medlin and W. Crow on the one bond, who justified in the sum of eleven thousand dollars. The second bond bears as sureties the names of L. D. Helms, J. S. Marsh, James Thompson, J. W. Collins, J. W. Davis, and Jesse Hasty, who justified in the sum of \$12,500.

Upon the consideration of these bonds, the board gave it as their opinion that they were not sufficient, and notice was ordered to be given directing the Sheriff-elect to appear before the board on the 13th instant and give other and better security or justify his present securities on said bonds.

Ex-Sheriff Griffin was given the middle room on the east side of the passage through the Court House in which to wind up his tax-books.

Messrs. Corington and Vann, attorneys, were continued as counselors for the board.

John Shute was appointed Superintendent of the poor for the next twelve months.

John Harget was appointed Overseer of the poor for the next twelve months.

Dr. W. C. Ramsay was appointed as physician to the county jail and poor house. His fees were placed at one dollar for each visit, and only one visit to be charged for when more than one patient is treated at the same visit.

One hundred dollars was contributed out of the public fund as part pay for building a bridge across Lanes creek on the Mt. Olive road, near Ashcraft's mill. C. A. Ashcraft, W. B. Marsh and T. L. Doster, were appointed a committee to examine and receive said bridge when completed.

The jury summoned at a previous meeting to lay off a road, prayed for in the petition of John D. Williams and others, reported and the report was accepted and parties appointed to cut out the road as marked out by said committee. No other business of importance was transacted besides auditing claims for usual county expenses.

Re-Union of Company "B."

According to appointment the surviving members of Company "B." 5th Regiment volunteers and 15th Regiment State troops, held a reunion meeting in the court house in Monroe, on Saturday, November 22d, 1878. The meeting was organized by calling Jas M McLarty to the chair and requesting H W Houston to act as Secretary. On suggestion of the Chair the roll of the original company was called, for the purpose of obtaining a record of the casualties, &c., with the following result:

Wm McRae, Captain, absent but still living.

T H Means, 1st Lieutenant, absent but still living.

L A Helms, 2d lieutenant, absent but still living.

A H Houston, adjutant, now living at Catawba Station, N. C.

J M McLarty, 1st sergeant, present.

A B Helms, 2nd Sergeant, killed at Dam No 1.

D G Cathbertson, 3rd Sergeant, killed at Bristow Station.

I B Long, 4th Sergeant, killed at Hatcher's Run.

D M Hese, 5th Sergeant, absent but still living; wounded at Malvern Hill.

B G Coyle, 1st Corporal, still living; wounded at Dam No 1 and B Station.

J S Bickett, 2nd corporal, wounded at Bristow Station; died since war.

A T Clark, 5th corporal, wounded at Malvern Hill; died at home on furlough.

F L Rogers, 4th corporal, absent but still living; wounded at Malvern Hill; at Bristow Station he lost an arm.

Austin, H L absent but still living.

Anstin, Thos A present; wounded at Bristow Station.

Austin, John M absent but still living.

Austin, W H died at Fort Grafton.

Austin, Jas E transferred; killed at Petersburg.

Austin, J E W, present; wounded at Malvern Hill.

Alexander, S M, present; wounded at Fredericksburg.

Alexander, W W present; wounded at Malvern Hill.

Broom, W H, died at Fredericksburg.

Broom, Floyd, wounded at Malvern Hill and died.

Broom, L E, absent but still living.

Benton, J M, killed at Spottsylvania Court House.

Birmingham, Thos, present.

Birmingham, John, present.

Brooks, C H, present.

Brooks, J C, absent but still living.

Baker, G W, present; wounded at Bristow Station, Reams' Station and South Mountain.

Baker, J G, killed at Fredericksburg.

Barrino, F R, killed at Dam, No 1.

Conder, E C, died at Yorktown.

Conder, Wm, died in prison.

Clontz, Jeremiah, died at home.

Cehen, Wm, returned; absent.

Cehen, Jacent, died from wounds at Malvern Hill.

Chapman, George, died at Richmond.

Craig, J A, killed at Petersburg.

Craig, J S, absent but still living.

Cathbertson, W F, absent but still living.

Doster, John R, killed at Wilderness.

Forbes, R C, absent but still living.

Forbes, John H, killed at Turkey Ridge.

Forbes, H M absent but still living.

Foard, Elmore, killed at Sharpsburg.

Freeman, J S, present; wounded at South Mountain.

Freeman, C J, absent but still living; wounded at Moore's Creek.

Gardou, G N, present.

Griffin, E W, absent but still living; wounded at Fredericksburg.

Green, J P, absent but still living; wounded at Malvern Hill.

Houston, H W, present.

Helms, J E, killed at Bristow Station.

Helms, G A, died at Yorktown.

Helms, J A, absent but still living.

Helms, J D, present; wounded at South Mountain.

Helms, Calvin, present.

Howard, J N, wounded at South Mountain and Bristow Station - died in 1870.

Howard, W A, absent but still living.

Hinson, F M, died since the war.

Irby, J A, died since the war.

Irby, R G, died since the war.

Jerome, J A, present.

Kesiah, A, died at Yorktown.

Kesiah, Robert, killed at Malvern Hill.

Kesiah, S B, died since the war.

King, Charles H, absent but still living; wounded at Richmond.

Knotts, H B, absent but still living.

Lycens, Joshua, discharged - over age.

Long, J C, absent but still living.

Loog, J G, killed at Dam No 1.

Loog, W C, present; wounded at Malvern Hill and Wilderness.

Loog, R H, killed at Malvern Hill.

Loog, D G, died at Garysburg, N. C.

Little, J H, present, wounded at Wilderness.

Lennoand, W H, present; wounded at Sharpsburg and Wilderness.

Lucas, J A, died at home on furlough.

Rogers, C S, died in Maryland.

Rogers, C A, killed at Malvern Hill.

Rainer, W C, killed at Sharpsburg.

Richardson, W P, killed at Reams' Station.

Richardson, D H W, died at Petersburg.

Richardson, F M, killed at Fredericksburg.

Steele, J C, absent; wounded at Sharpsburg.

Shull, W F, died at Petersburg.

Secrest, John, died at Yorktown.

Secrest, Coleman, killed at Malvern Hill.

Sterns, Robert, killed at South Mountain.

Stegall, J B D, absent; but still living.

Stinson, G M, absent; but still living.

Stinson, D D, present.

Stinson P C, present.

Sikes, John B, present; wounded at Wilderness.

Sikes, J C, absent; wounded at Petersburg.

Sikes, J C, absent; wounded at Wilderness.

Shropshire, A, died at Fort Grafton.

Shroy, W J died since the war.

Wolfe, W C, absent; wounded at Dam No 1.

Wolfe, W T absent; wounded at Fredericksburg.

Williamson, R M, died at Richmond.

Walters, M J, killed at the Wilderness.

Yandle, W C, killed at Dam No 1.

W B McLain one of the surviving members being present, who had the misfortune to lose his eye sight, and he being an object of charity the following comrades donated to him the amount opposite their names:

J D Helms, 25c; G N Gerlson, 25c; D D Stinson, 25c; G H Brooks 25c; Calvin Helms, 25c; H W Houston 25c; J M Pistole, 25c; W G Long, 25c; G C McLarty, 25c; S R McLeland, 25c; S M Alexander, 25c; J E W Austin, 25c; J M McLarty 50c; Thos. Birmingham, 25c; John Birmingham, 25c; J R Sikes, 25c; J S Freeman, 25c; Wm McCall, 25c; W H Lemmond, 25c.

The chairman then proceeded to appoint a committee, consisting of G C McLarty, J E W Austin, and H W Houston, to inform the surviving members who were absent, of the next meeting, which will be held the first Saturday in August, 1879, and to urge them to be present.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this body be handed to the Union Express and Monroe Enquirer for publication.

After listening to appropriate remarks from C M T McCauley, J F Payne and H B Adams, the body adjourned to meet at the time appointed.

J. M. McLARTY Chm'n.

H. W. HOUSTON, Sec'y.

[The above was prepared for publication in our last issue, but owing to our absence from town, was unavoidably omitted. - Ed. Enq.]

The first Quarterly Meeting for the Pleasant Grove Circuit, will be held at Pleasant Grove Saturday and Sunday December the 21st and 22d. I hope all the Official members of the circuit will be present.

W. H. BOBBITT, P. E.

Dec 5 1878.

New Advertisements.

WE HAVE

A STOCK OF

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

THAT WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY

with similar departments in larger cities.

TRUSSES!

An unusual assortment.

TRUSSES!

Nickle, Spring, Double, Single, Children.

Best Female

LONDON SUPPORTERS.

SUSPENSORIES, SPECULUMS,

HARD & SOFT RUBBER PESSARIES,

GUIN CATHETERS, (all numbers)

NIPEL SHIELDS, NURSING BOTTLES,

RUBBER DIAPERS,

LANCETS! LANCETS!

Shoulder Braces, &c., &c.

Call, if you need anything above, and our Dr. Bickett will fit you up all right, and at very reasonable figures, for.

dec 7, 1878 - BICKETT & GRIFFIN.

HIO!

YE AFFLICTED, COME

BE HEALED!

DR. HOLDEN, OF WILMINGTON, IS NOW IN Monroe, and will remain for only a few weeks. He respectfully solicits a call from the afflicted, at his office upstairs in the brick building adjoining the Bank. He makes a specialty of the following cases: Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver Complaint, Consumption, and Scrofula, Scrofula, Syphilis, Affectation, and all Female Diseases. He also cures Tape-worms and all other Worms that inhabit the human system. Give this notice to the afflicted. He is a manufacturer of the famous Worm Confections which will be sold by Fiske & Hildon for the past year. He has 12 years experience, and cures were recommended by prominent physicians. All he asks is a fair trial.

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New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A NO. ONE IRON AXLE TWO-HORSE

"SOUTHERN WAGON,"

made by W. C. Owen. For sale low for cash. Apply at once to

THOMAS & REDFERN.

FOR SALE.

Town Property and Land.

I OFFER FOR SALE TWO HOUSES AND

LOTS on Washington street - one house has three rooms, the other has two rooms, also my plantation lying on Richardson Creek, 1 1/2 miles from Monroe. The place contains about 110 acres. Will sell a part or whole of said land. The place is under good repair and well improved. To any one wishing to buy, write me price to sell - Call or see me in case, for I will, shall and must sell. Also, 2 good young Mules for sale.

A. J. LOVE.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF J. C. BLAKENEY & CO.,

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the said firm - either by note or account - will make payment to J. C. Blakeney at Monroe, or to W. H. Moore, at the store at Lenoir's Creek.

J. C. BLAKENEY.

W. H. MOORE.

FURTHER NOTICE.

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