

## The Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
DECEMBER 5, 1879.

## Col. Johnston's Address.

Below we make some extracts from an Agricultural Address delivered at Wadesboro on the 20th of November, 1879, before the Dixie Agricultural Society, by Col. Wm. Johnston of Charlotte:

In the early historic periods of the world the principal portion of its inhabitants were shepherds. They led a pastoral life. The population was then sparse, the earth yielded abundantly the grasses, and this was the easiest mode of obtaining subsistence. A pastoral vocation was the first elevation of our race from a savage condition, in which hunting and fishing were their chief occupations. As they progressed in pastoral pursuits, agriculture as a higher step in civilization soon came in vogue. Long before the Christian era the noble Roman farmer was called twice from the plow to the Dictatorship of the Empire to save his country from internal strife and foreign enemies, agriculture had become the leading business of mankind. Its productions were a great advantage to the population, and it brought forth the arts, culture and civilization with it. From nomadic and wandering tribes it located mankind, organized societies, established government, made laws, encouraged education and advanced the civilization of the early age.

From the pristine days of our race, it has continued to improve and develop the human family physically, morally and intellectually. It has become the vocation that civilized man loves. It is the basis of the age, of organized society, of government, of civilization. To-day it employs the physical and mental labor of more than half the civilized world. In the United States it gives life, sustenance and sustenance to the population. It is the North Carolina it gives labor and employment to probably more than three-fourths of all her people. It feeds the forests, turns up the surface of the earth and makes it obedient to the wants and necessities of mankind. It is the source of original production and wealth, except that of mining the metals and coals of the earth. It builds Towns, Cities, States and Governments, and maintains them in peace or war. It digs the Canals and constructs the Railroad, it plows the field, waters with its merchandise ships and whitens every Sea and Ocean with their sails. It builds the mighty naval armadas that float on the deep, and maintains Governments and Empires.

Yet, with all its power and influence, it is the least aggressive of all the pursuits of mankind. It makes war upon no other legitimate calling, while it sustains all. From State or Government it has never asked undue protection, but is always moved by conservative instincts to the most judicious and wise use of the leading minds and great and original thinkers. On the quiet and secluded farm men are more tempted to read, think and reason than in the din of the shop or the hum and stir of the city. The laborer may be noisy, quick and impetuous, but not so profound. After becoming learned in art, science, philosophy or letters, they generally remove from country to city life, where they can have greater access to books and apparatus than the farm affords. Hence, country men are the most conservative of all the pursuits of mankind. It is the least aggressive of all the pursuits of mankind. It makes war upon no other legitimate calling, while it sustains all. From State or Government it has never asked undue protection, but is always moved by conservative instincts to the most judicious and wise use of the leading minds and great and original thinkers. On the quiet and secluded farm men are more tempted to read, think and reason than in the din of the shop or the hum and stir of the city. The laborer may be noisy, quick and impetuous, but not so profound. After becoming learned in art, science, philosophy or letters, they generally remove from country to city life, where they can have greater access to books and apparatus than the farm affords. Hence, country men are the most conservative of all the pursuits of mankind.

But do not think I would underrate or depreciate the importance of the other pursuits. Mining, for instance, is the only other original source of wealth. It brings from the surface and interior of the earth the coal, iron, gold, silver, lead and other valuable minerals and metals, which in their crude and manufactured conditions enter into all the economic purposes of civilized society, and from them immense values are created. Then come the great manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. They take the original elements produced by the farmer and miner and give them immense values and add immeasurably to the wealth, comfort and happiness of mankind. Then follows the great commercial interest, which gathers together the productions of the farmer, miner and manufacturer and distributes them throughout the civilized world, and enables all to utilize and enjoy them according to their means and tastes. Then come the Minister, the Educator, the Doctor, the Lawyer—all indispensably necessary to constitute and maintain organized society and government in its purity, elevating and ennobling influences. But of all these great vocations of mankind, agriculture is not only the per, but pre-eminent above all, as it virtually feeds, clothes and maintains all other.

It is, therefore, not at all proper that our farmers should have their Fairs and Festivals, compare views and consult together for further improvement and development, which always redounds to the public good. For the first six or eight years after the late war the State, in its improved breeds of cotton, tobacco and naval stores, excelled the agricultural mind, energies and resources in the Southern States, the old methods were pursued and very little progress was made. After the decline in prices of these staple products, the farmer had to be made, old methods to a great degree had to be abandoned. This has not been without its corresponding benefits. Some compensation has been realized. For in the last five years the opinion is entertained, that we have made more progress in North Carolina than in any ten years of our previous history. This is owing in some degree to deeper plowing, greatly improved agricultural implements and superior breeds of horses, cows, sheep and hogs introduced into the country. In improved breeds of cattle Calabrous county probably excels any portion of the State, while in all the stock of the farm Mecklenburg will vie with any county in the State. In the successful culture of wheat Catawba leads any other county in North Carolina. There are nearly two hundred Drills in the county, with these, after thorough preparation of the soil, the wheat and fertilizers are applied in rows as regular and systematic as the cotton planting. Experience has demonstrated that this mode of culture requires less of seed and manure, and produces more per acre than the old plan of sowing broadcast. Within a few years larger areas have been sown in the grain, and the yield has increased. Spring and Summer in his various crops, yet it is indispensable to the farm. By grass I include Clover, Peas, Orchard, Herds and other cultivated grasses used for stock. All these grasses add the wise man of old. Philosophically it is true. All fresh comings from vegetable matter. In all the clay formations it is the basis of all successful farming. What is soil, that which imparts fertility to the land? It is the grass and other vegetable matter that grows on your fields and forests, shades the soil, retains the moisture and ammonia, and by decomposition, forms the vegetable loam which makes your crops. Without grass you cannot successfully raise horses, cows, sheep, hogs or poultry. It is the cheapest subsistence for all the farm stock, whether in a green or cured state, whether you turn it under as a green crop, use it in the stables or compost it, it is the best and most valuable of all the fertilizers. Nothing so effectively enriches and holds the liquid and solid droppings of the stable and barn yard. With out grass or vegetable matter you cannot maintain your lands in a high state of cultivation. The highest priced lands in our country are those where the grasses are cultivated with most care, and grow with most luxuriance, as in Virginia and Kentucky. It is admitted that our lands will not vie with those limestone regions. But you say our climate is too hot, will not grow grasses. This is a mistake. The Pea, Lucerne, Orchard and other grasses flourish well in warm latitudes. But the soil must be well prepared and plowed deep. In all middle North Carolina the grasses flourish under proper treatment, and will yield more per acre, with the same culture than in New York, Pennsylvania and New England with their more barren soil, rocks, short Summers and cold long Winters. A wise Philosopher has said that he was a benefactor to his race who caused two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before.

It is also true that with the same preparation and culture of the cereals, Middle and Western North Carolina will produce per acre of corn, wheat and other grains as much or more than Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, or any of the New England States. But we must prepare our fields and fertilize them as they do in the Eastern States, and our earth will yield forth abundantly. The speaker went on to show that the culture of cotton, tobacco, and the products of the pine tree, was more profitable in the estimation of the farmer than the cultivation of the grasses, grain, beef, pork, butter and cheese. The North could not produce Southern staples; while we could produce them, and nearly everything grown in the North. Ours was a work of choice, theirs of necessity. If we had large populations and crowded cities, with their home markets, our productions would be more varied and profitable. He then spoke of the importance of more manufacturing establishments, especially in cotton, iron and all agricultural implements and of diversified industries. The wonderful effects the manufacture of tobacco has had in building up in a few years Winston, Durham and Reidsville; that Richmond, Danville and Lynchburg owed their prosperity very largely to the manufacture of tobacco—cities make markets for the farmer; mere labor was cheap and abundant with us. But few races of people, I think, could successfully compete with it—so well adapted to the cultivation of Southern crops. Our greatest want was capital, and that within the reach of honest working men. The importance of education to every race and condition of life—especially the farmer—was demonstrated. The speaker then paid a tribute to our Constitution and Union, if they could be carried out as designed by the framers. That sectionalism is baneful—the policy of hate is the policy of dissolution. It is the policy of ruin, and it is the policy of war, required above all things peace, law and order, to revive her great industries and restore thrift and prosperity to all interests, impart value to property and increase the wages of the laboring man. The country is in the midst of a great depression. This has been effected by the energy, industry and economy of its laboring classes—producing and selling more than they buy—thus bringing gold in the country, giving value to property and increased wages to the laboring man. The country is in the midst of a great depression. This has been effected by the energy, industry and economy of its laboring classes—producing and selling more than they buy—thus bringing gold in the country, giving value to property and increased wages to the laboring man.

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## The Internal Revenue Service.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue predicts that the receipts from internal revenue taxes will, during the present fiscal year, reach the sum of \$115,000,000.

The great majority of the tax-payers are reported as having observed the laws, and faithfully paid their taxes, and it is believed that in the greater portions of the country violations of the internal revenue laws are as infrequent as can reasonably be expected. And in those districts where the laws have been for years openly violated, and the officers set at defiance, there is a returning sense of a majority of the people to the duty of tax-payers to observe the laws, and of the officers of the government to enforce them.

Tables embodied in the report show that during the last three years and four months 3,117 illicit distilleries have been seized, 6,363 persons arrested for illicit distilling, and 27 officers and employees killed and wounded while engaged in enforcing the internal revenue laws.

These facts, coupled with others of a similar character, showing that nearly all seizures, arrests and resistance of authority are confined to the districts long infested with these troubles, the Commissioner says, "indicates unmistakably that much remains to be done to place the service upon a satisfactory footing. This can only be done by constant, vigorous and courageous efforts of repression with such a force of deputies, armed when necessary, as will demonstrate the ability and determination of the Government to collect its revenue and enforce its laws. And I deem it my duty to again call your attention to the fact that the appropriations have been, and now are inadequate to the proper enforcement of the laws." An appropriation of \$100,000 as a deficiency is recommended for the present fiscal year for this service.

During the year ending June 30, 1879, \$113,449,621 of internal revenue taxes were collected and paid into the treasury. The quantity of spirits (71,892,621 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was greater than the quantity produced during any other year. The receipts from distilled spirits amounted to \$62,570,284.69, an increase of \$2,149,468.89 over the preceding year. The total receipts from fermented liquors amounted to \$10,739,320.08, an increase over the preceding year of \$792,268.30. The increase of production of manufactured tobacco during the last fiscal year was 12,026,821 pounds; of the number of cigars and cigarettes 194,177,719. The total amount of collections from tobacco in all its forms, including the internal revenue tax upon imported tobacco, snuff and cigars, and the special taxes paid to manufacturers of and dealers in leaf and manufactured tobacco, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was \$40,135,002.65. As compared with the total receipts from the same source for the preceding fiscal year, this shows an increase of \$43,247.98.

The total amount realized by the tax on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was \$3,490,913, and for the fiscal year 1879 was \$3,184,979, showing a decrease of \$305,934. A statement of the capital and deposits of savings banks and bankers other than national banks, shows an aggregate of \$195,280,513 invested in government bonds, amounting to \$158,882,800 reported last year. The total value of property seized during the year for violation of internal revenue laws was \$524,146.

[The cost of collecting the Internal Revenue is not in the abstract report, but it must be equal at least to one-half the receipts. If proper economy was practiced, the Government could dispense with taxes on home products like liquors and tobacco.]

The Philadelphia Record, in reviewing the Presidential field, says: "The attempt of the Washington Post to get up a Seymour feeling has not been very successful. All the Democrats entertain the highest possible regard for Mr Seymour, and would be exceedingly glad to support him. If he was ten years younger than he is, and was willing to be a candidate, there would be little doubt of his nomination; but, inasmuch as he absolutely declines to be a candidate, and inasmuch as it is well known that his health is so feeble that he has been absolutely ordered by his physician to avoid excitement, and inasmuch as the attempt to force him to run without his consent would most probably result in ending his life, sensible Democrats look upon the attempt to nominate him as merely a piece of campaign talk, and hardly worth serious consideration."

## The President's Message.

Synopsis of President Hayes' Message delivered to Congress on Monday, Dec. 1st 1879.

The President, in his annual Message, says that the circumstances under which Congress assembled—the large measure of prosperity which the country enjoys—call for mutual congratulation and grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good. Congress is congratulated on the successful accomplishment of resumption. The demand upon the treasury for gold and silver in exchange for notes has been small and the voluntary deposit of gold and bullion for these has been large. The excess of metals deposited for notes over the amount of these redeemed is about \$40,000,000. The revival in business is ascribed to resumption, and the amount of the balance of trade in our favor July 1st to November 15th is placed at \$59,000,000. The public credit has improved, the 4 per cent bonds have been sold at and above par, raising a fund sufficient to pay off all the National debt redeemable under present laws. The amount of interest saved annually by the refunding process since March 1, 1877, is \$14,297,177. The amount of the National debt which matures within less than two years is \$792,121,700, of which \$500,000,000 bear interest at the rate of five per cent, and the balance is in bonds bearing six per cent interest. It is believed that this part of the public debt can be refunded by the issue of four per cent bonds, and by the reduction of interest which will thus be effected, about eleven millions of dollars can be annually saved to the treasury. To secure this important reduction of interest to be paid by the United States, further legislation is required, which, it is hoped, will be provided by Congress during its present session.

The coinage of gold by the mints of the United States, during the last fiscal year, was \$40,986,912. The coinage of silver dollars, since the passage of the act for that purpose, up to Nov. 1, 1879, was \$45,000,850, of which \$12,700,344 have been issued from the Treasury and are now in circulation, and \$32,300,506 are still in the possession of the Government.

Further experiments with the coinage, it is advised, had best be postponed until after the meeting of the Monetary Congress, but the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar upon the present legal ratio is advised. Coined without limit, side by side, silver, it is maintained, will soon become the only standard of value, on the principle that the market value of silver is uniformly below that of gold. What is wanted is a currency of gold and silver, each of equal value. The President takes the ground that as it is only in time of war or other pressing emergency that the issue of notes, the worth of which is fixed wholly by the Government, is authorized, and that as no such emergency now exists, the circulating notes, i. e., the greenbacks, should now be retired in some manner wisely calculated to forestall any disturbance of the present financial equilibrium. He also argues that, as it has been the policy of the Government ever since the adoption of the Constitution to pay off all debts as soon after they are incurred as possible, a sinking fund should now be provided or the existing laws relating to that fund amended so as to fix a limit specified and distinct within which the present public debt shall be paid. He then recommends that if the revenues of the government shall not be sufficient to provide necessary funds to meet the demand of such a policy, a tariff should be placed on tea and coffee, as that tax could be conveniently levied, and would be less felt by the people than any other.

The continued practice of polygamy in Utah, the President urges, demands attention at the hands of every department of the Government. Those practicing polygamy should be prosecuted and punished. This Territory has now sufficient population to entitle it to representation as a State, but this change of its condition cannot be allowed until its citizens abandon a practice which civilized communities recognize as criminal. The plea that polygamy is a right guaranteed under the law granting religious liberty to all people, no longer holds good in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the regulation of the system of marriage which now obtains in Utah is within the legislative power of Congress. The law which has been for seventeen years a dead letter, but which, under this recent decision, is made alive, should be vigorously enforced, and if necessary the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship should be withheld from the polygamists who continue to violate the law of the United States, making the practice of their peculiar doctrines criminal.

The recent elections have shown to the President the purpose of the people to see all sections secure in the enjoyment of their personal and political rights, and he believes that "the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional and State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect." He believes that when the public mind is set at rest upon the subject of popular rights, pacification of the whole country will come.

Considerable space is devoted to civil service reform, and the President dwells upon the evils and perils of the partisan spoils system of appointment to office. He maintains that political considerations should not enter into appointments; that the capacity of men and regard for the public interest should alone control, and a system which would change public officers with every election, only on political grounds, is highly mischievous. The system of assessing office-holders is also denounced. It is maintained that office-holders should feel at perfect liberty to give or not to give to political campaign funds. He is opposed to any system of appointment or tenure which would make the officeholder a mere servant of the party which gave him office, and discourages the idea of these giving unduly of their time to partisan politics. In discussing this subject the President recommends to Congress the revival of the Civil Service Commission, which was in existence several years ago

for the purpose of examining and enquiring into the capacity of applicants for offices within the gift of the Government.

Our relations with foreign countries, it is observed, have continued peaceful. Reference is made to the unsettled condition of the questions at issue between America and Great Britain with reference to the fisheries, but no congressional action is suggested in the premises.

It is suggested that an appropriation be made to have the United States represented at the exhibition at Melbourne, Australia, next year.

Questions of difference with Spain have been settled. The East Florida claims are again in dispute. A treaty with the Netherlands has been signed and ratified. Questions of difference with Switzerland in relation to pauper and convict emigrants, are in process of settlement.

The government of China has signified its willingness to consider the question of the emigration of its subjects to the United States with a dispassionate fairness, and to co-operate in such measures as may tend to prevent injurious consequences to the United States. The negotiations are still proceeding, and will be pressed with diligence.

Mexican raids and depredations have greatly decreased. The third instalment of the award against Mexico has been paid. No other facts of interest in regard to relations between this and other countries are mentioned, but it is regarded as a fit subject for congratulation, that there is a gratifying increase of trade with nearly all European and American countries.

Referring to the condition of affairs in Alaska, he alludes to the fortuitous appearance and interference of the British vessel Osprey at Sitka, during the troubles in that vicinity last Spring, and then recommends the immediate establishment of a territorial judiciary in Alaska. The reasons advanced to support this suggestion are, in effect, that the interests of economy will be served by prompt trials of offenders against the laws of the United States, in the Territory where the crimes may be committed. Under the present system prisoners and witnesses are transported at great expense to Oregon and California, where such trials are now held.

The President directs attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows, among other things, that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were \$273,827,184.46; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$266,947,883.53; leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$6,879,300.93. The receipts for the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, actual and estimated, are \$288,000,000; expenditures, actual and estimated, for the same period, \$278,997,364.39, leaving a surplus of \$9,002,635.61. The arrearages of pensions for the last and current year, amounting to \$21,747,249.60, have been substantially paid, and it is believed that, this drain having been stopped, the sinking fund can henceforth be maintained without any change of the existing law. The President traces the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, of the Postmaster-General and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, concurring in the main in their recommendations to Congress. As a member of the Washington Monument commission, he advises the appropriation of a sufficient sum and the change of existing laws to permit the completion of the monument at an early date.

Referring to the deficiency which exists in the appropriation for the Department of Justice, he points out the necessity of an immediate appropriation for the payment of accrued dues and fees of United States Marshals arising from the failure of Congress to provide at the late extra session for their payment under the usual process.

Referring to the fact that the business of the Supreme Court is now largely in arrears, and that there is no prospect of the justices getting even with their work, the President recommends the establishment of an intermediate Court of errors and appeals, to the end that accumulated business may be taken off the dockets of the Supreme Court.

Regarding the Indians, the President, while deploring the recent outbreaks, is satisfied that the general good behavior of the tribes sustains the opinions of those who believe that humane treatment will yet induce them to abandon their savage modes of life. He recommends the enactment of a law enabling the Government to give the Indians a title in fee, inalienable for 25 years, to the farm lands assigned to them by allotment. He says the Indian schools in Virginia and Pennsylvania have been productive of good results, and the success of these has led to arrangements for the establishment of another in Oregon. He discourages a renewal of the discussions regarding the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, as that discussion always serves to hamper the officials of the Indian bureau in pending operations and negotiations, and produces no corresponding good.

The discussion of the question of depredations upon the timber lands is not of general public concern. He commends highly the objects of the Agricultural Department, and recommends that its facilities be enlarged. He says the omission to render such aid is not wise economy; but, on the contrary, undoubtedly results in losses of immense sums annually that might be saved through well directed efforts by the Government to promote this vital interest.

The President is gratified to know of the extent to which educational privileges throughout the United States have advanced during the year, and commends to the consideration of Congress the whole question of popular education.

Considerable attention is paid to the affairs of the District of Columbia. It is recommended that Congress look more closely to the care of its streets, to the educational wants of the District, and that the flats in front of the city of Washington be filled; not only that this will add to the adjacent parks and lands, but to the end that the permanent improvement of the river for purposes of navigation may be secured.

The above comprises the main points of the message, which is longer (or more wordy) than any of the previous messages of Mr Hayes.

## OBITUARY OF DR. J. M. W. DAVIDSON.

From the Quincy (Fla.) Herald.

It is with sentiments of the deepest regret that we chronicle the death of Dr. JOHN M. W. DAVIDSON, who departed this life at the residence of his son, Hon. R. H. Davidson, on Sunday morning the 18th of Nov., after a lingering and painful illness of more than three weeks. With the death of Dr. Davidson this community has lost a good and valuable member, and another of the land marks in the history of this section of the country has passed away.

He was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about the 9th of November, 1801, and was at the date of his death 78 years and 7 days of age. In December, 1828, he came to this State and settled within a few miles of this place, from whence he shortly afterwards removed to this town and purchased and improved the lot now so well known and recognized as the Davidson Homestead. Our little town was then in its infancy and the surrounding country comparatively new and sparsely settled by a few sturdy and determined pioneers. Most of these brave and resolute men, the coopers and companions of the Doctor, have gone before him to their final rest.

Upon settling here, Dr. Davidson offered his professional services to the public as a practicing physician, and having ever been a hard student, methodical, kind and attentive to the calls of the sick and distressed, he was not long in acquiring a large and remunerative practice coextensive with the limits of the county. For many years, and until admonished by the fast accumulating infirmities of age that he must yield his enviable position to younger and more active men, he retained his practice, and was regarded one of the competent physicians of the county, and loved not alone for the skill and success that attended his practice, but also for the many manly and noble virtues that characterized and adorned his life in whatever sphere he was called to perform his duty.

In religion the Doctor was a strict, and we may say, uncompromising Presbyterian. Trained up under the influences and teachings of what is known as "Scotch Presbyterianism," he never deviated or departed from that faith. Though strong in the faith he professed and practiced, he was not in any sense bigoted, self-opinionated or intolerant, but at all times and under all circumstances he exhibited the utmost consideration and charity for all christian denominations who differed from him in articles of faith. At an early age he professed religion and united with the Presbyterian church, where he at once became conspicuous for his consistent christian course. His general intelligence, his high christian character and zealous labors for the welfare and upbuilding of the church, soon recommended him to his christian brethren as well suited for the responsible office of ruling elder. He was accordingly elected, and ordered to this high office and to the time of his death, a period of about forty-six years, he filled the office with satisfaction and benefit to the church and credit to himself. For the like long period he filled in the most acceptable manner the office of Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School. His christian zeal and love for his Master's work was indeed conspicuous. Nothing but physical inability or the inexorable calls of his profession to minister to the necessities of the sick and distressed prevented his regular and punctual attendance upon this institution. The good seeds so generously sown in the Sunday School by this christian worker has sprung up and borne fruit not only in this county but in other portions of this and adjoining States. He was a man of strong feelings and positive convictions, and when and wherever duty called whether in the line of his profession, in the Church, in the Sunday School or as a private citizen he responded with the utmost promptness and performed the duty with all the skill and ability at his command. The Church of which he was such an exemplary and distinguished member and officer will greatly miss his counsel, christian precepts and zealous interest and labors in its behalf. And it will be long before his Sunday School scholars will forget the scriptural admonitions that so regularly fell from his lips, or become accustomed to the teachings of another.

This entire community sensibly feels the bereavement of a man of such high character and of people irrespective of age, race or condition who attended his funeral and followed his remains to their last resting place testify in tones loud and eloquent that a good man has passed from time to eternity by him. As a member of the Washington Monument commission, he advises the appropriation of a sufficient sum and the change of existing laws to permit the completion of the monument at an early date.

[The deceased was the oldest brother of Mr. A. Davidson of Davidson County, N. C.]

## WANTED.

20,000 POUNDS WOOL, washed or unwashed.  
20,000 Bushels Clay Peas.

WITKOWSKY & BARUCH.  
Nov. 28, 1879.

Rose Scented McBo Snuff,  
Mild and strong, at  
DR. SMITH'S  
Nov. 28, 1879.

Finest assortment of Toilet Soaps, Tooth  
Preparations and Face Powders, at  
DR. SMITH'S Drug Store.

## Peas and Corn.

Wanted, by the undersigned, who will pay the highest market price.  
LEROY DAVIDSON.  
Nov. 28, 1879.

## KEROSENE OIL.

At 12 1/2 cents per gallon by the barrel; 5 barrel lots at 12 cents. Low rates of Freight always secured by  
DR. T. C. SMITH,  
Nov. 28, 1879.

## Nice Things.

A new Stock of fresh Confectioneries and Fruits, and everything that is nice and palatable, can be found at the Store of  
S. J. PERRY.  
Nov. 28, 1879.

## The Best Clothing.

And at reasonable prices, can be found at  
BURWANGER'S STORE,  
Next to the Corner Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.  
Go to the Establishment of  
L. BURWANGER & BRO.  
Nov. 7, 1879.

## REMOVAL.

E. H. WHITE has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop from the basement of the First National Bank building, to the Room on Church Street, next to Mr. Jas. H. Henderson's residence. He requests his customers and friends to call on him at his new stand.  
Nov. 7, 1879.

## COME AND SEE

OUR NEW STOCK OF  
Dress Goods, Cloaks, Blankets,  
Shawls, Flannels, Shoes & Clothing.  
We are selling them very low, and respectfully ask a call before you buy.  
BARKINGER & TROTTER.  
Nov. 7, 1879.

## Just Received.

A full line of all grades of ready-made  
LADIES' UNDERWEAR  
From the Manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at New York prices.

Another Lot of those FINE CLOAKS at the same low price.

New Style Trimmed Felt WALKING HATS,  
Black and Brown.

25 of those \$1 CORSETS left, at 60 cents, at  
MRS. P. QUERRY'S.  
Nov. 14, 1879.

## Burning of Gins, Barns, &amp;c

The barn on the premises of Capt. P. S. DeWolfe, in this city, was burnt on Wednesday morning last, about 6 o'clock. The building and some roughness was about the only loss.

The Cotton Gin and Steam Mills of Mr. S. H. Hilton, near Charlotte, were burnt on Monday afternoon last, together with several thousand pounds of cotton belonging to customers. The property was insured for \$1,000, but that will not pay one-fourth or one-third the loss.

About 8 o'clock on Friday night, the 28th ult., the Gin House of R. W. Capps, in Steel Creek Township, Mecklenburg county, together with all the machinery and four or five bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000, with no insurance.

The kitchen of Mr. A. C. Williamson, of Pineville, Mecklenburg county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. By the exertions of neighbors the dwelling, only a short distance from it, was saved.

FIRE IN WAYNESVILLE.—On Saturday night, 22d ult., the dwelling house of Col. Allen Howell of Waynesville, was consumed by fire. The fire broke out in the kitchen, and, says our informant, was in full blast before the sleepers awoke. Nothing was re-secured, except, perhaps, what the servants took out of their bed. Loss about \$5,000. Col. Howell is a lawyer by profession, and is a good man.—Asheville Journal.

The probability is that all the above fires were accidental.

If you have Corns on your feet use Cousens' Lightning Liniment, and you can trip the light fantastic with ease and grace. It will also cure Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sprains, Bruises, &c. On animals, for Galls, Spavins, Ringbone, &c. It effects a speedy and permanent cure. Remember Cousens' Lightning Liniment. Price 50 cents. For sale by L. R. Wriston & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Nov. 7, 1879.

The name of Miss Annie Hill was on the programme of last evening's concert for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, but having contracted a severe cold, her friends feared she would be unable to fulfill her engagement. However, she appeared and sang Ernani Involami in tones so clear, and with such artistic execution, that she received a hearty encore. I was enabled to do this, she said, by using Cousens' Honey of Tar, the best compound in the world for clearing the voice, relieving hoarseness, curing coughs and colds. Price 50 cents. For sale by L. R. Wriston & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Nov. 7, 1879.

## MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Carolina Fair Association at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, Dec. 6th, at 12 o'clock, M. The election of officers for the ensuing year, the settlement of the question as to whether horse races will be allowed at the Fairs of the Association, the continuation of the discussion on small grain, and other business of importance will come up for action.

All persons, living in the Carolinas, who feel an interest in the success of the Association, are respectfully requested to attend.

J. S. MYERS,  
Nov. 28, 1879. 2w President.

## Cheese.

Ten Cases extra Cream Cheese, very fine. Family size 10 pounds each, at  
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO'S.  
Nov. 21, 1879.

## Lucerne Seed.

For sale by  
WILSON & BURWELL,  
Sept. 26, 1879. Druggists.