

Slate Library

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. VII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1875.

NO 10

PUBLISHED WEEKLY:
J. J. BRUNER,
Proprietor and Editor.
THOS. K. BRUNER,
Associate Editor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
WEEKLY—WATCHMAN.

ONE YEAR, payable in advance.....\$2.00
SIX MONTHS,1.25
5 Copies to any address.....10.0

ADVERTISING RATES:

ONE SQUARE (1 inch) One insertion \$100
" " two1.50
Rates for a greater number of insertions moderate. Special notices 25 per cent, more in regular advertisements. Reading notice, 5 cents per line for each and every insertion

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Full Synopsis of the President's Annual Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The message opens: "In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress in the centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the Colonies one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only three millions; now we number more than forty. Then industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufacturers absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired; the bondsmen have been freed from slavery, and we have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations." Graphic and well worked details follow. The President earnestly recommends that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the legislatures making it the duty of each State to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of children in rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth, place or religion, forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic or pagan tenets and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal or other authorities for the benefit or in aid, directly or indirectly of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid, or for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever. He alludes to the importance of correcting the evil of vast amounts of unclaimed church property, and estimates that by 1890, if unchecked, this property will reach a sum exceeding three thousand million dollars. He would suggest the taxation of all property equally, excepting only the last resting place of the dead.

Relating with most foreign powers continued on a satisfactory and friendly footing. The President is happy to announce the passage of an act by the general consent of Portugal, abolishing slavery in the colonies.

The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching termination of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and the just demands of humanity which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are pervading the rich fields of the one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiaries torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance and retreat of the contending parties. The President narrates damage to the interests of all commercial nations, especially to those of the United States and the security of property owned by the citizens of the United States in Cuba. He had hoped Spain could be induced to establish peace in her colony. Because of this hope and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the affairs of another and a friendly nation, he has patiently and anxiously awaited the progress of events. The armed bands of either side now occupy the ground as in the past.

The President makes a long argument and concludes: "A recognition of the independence of Cuba being in my opinion impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself, is, that of the recognition of belligerent rights in parties to the contest." After further argument, the President concludes: "The recognition of independence or of belligerency being thus in my judgment equally inadmissible, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted. Should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, affecting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue, in such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them and to seriously consider the only remaining measure possible, mediation and intervention." After further statement, he says, "at the same time, while thus impressed, I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure of intervention." He adds, "persuaded however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States and its citizens entitle it to relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the questions and the wrongs and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that the interest of humanity itself demand the cessation of the strife before the whole Island shall be laid waste and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of the early restoration of peace and the removal of future causes of complaint be unslightly disappointed, to make a

further communication to Congress at some period not far remote and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary."

Alluding to smuggling through the free zone and cattle raids on the Rio Grande, the President says, "an experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Tex-

Ocean telegraphs are discussed at great length, but no allusion is made to the postal telegraph.

Discussing specie resumption, the President says: "Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced at the earliest day practicable to insure consummation of the act of the last Congress at its last session, to bring about specie resumption on and after the first day of January, 1879, at least. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated at even an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recognized standard of specie becomes a commodity like produce of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system, we should want none now who would have any worth it not that customs dues are paid in coin, and because of pledges to pay the interest on the public debt in coin. The yield of the precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions and leave the United States hewers of wood and drawers of water, because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings. I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end I most heartily recommend. It will be a source of great satisfaction to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward securing the resumption. Unhinged inflation would probably bring about specie payments more speedily than any legislation looking to redemption of legal tenders in coin, but it would be at the expense of honor. The legal tenders would have no value beyond setting the present liabilities, or properly speaking, repudiating them. They would bring nothing after all other debts were settled. These are a few measures which seem to me important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration. A repeal of so much of the legal tender act as makes these notes receivable for the debts contracted after a certain date to be fixed in the act itself; say not later than the first of January 1876. A hearty reaction would set in at once and with it, a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be.

The President elaborates the good effects which would follow this suggestion. Second, that the Secretary of Treasury be authorized to redeem, save not to exceed two million dollars monthly of legal tender notes by issuing in their stead a long bond bearing three sixty five hundredths per cent of denominations ranging from fifty to a thousand dollars each; third, that additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accommodate gold for final redemption either by increasing revenue or decreasing expenses on both. It is preferable to do both.

The restoration of the duty on tea and coffee is suggested; also the reduction on certain articles such as hardly pay for the cost and collection and such as enter into manufactures. He suggests some better means should be found for verifying claims against Government than through court claims, especially those growing out of the late war. They are nearly every instance exorbitant. Discussing report of the Secretary of War, he invites special attention to making three hundred thousand of substance appropriation available before beginning of the next fiscal year. The report of the law abolishing mileage and return to the old system of appropriation for torpedo trials by corps of Engineers, permanent organization for signal corps.

The condition of our navy at this time he says is a source of satisfaction. Reviewing the details of defects as compared with other nations, he says, "but neither our continental situation or our foreign policy require that we should have a large number of these powerful cruising iron clad while our situation and the nature of our ports combine to make those of other nations little dangerous to us under any circumstances. We have fifty war ships including fifteen iron clad now in hand on the Atlantic Coast."

The postal service is entirely satisfactory. The President suggests the power for the exclusion of merchandise from the mails.

The method of treating Indians, adopted at the beginning of my first term, has been steadily pursued with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued with such modifications as experience may indicate to be necessary. He speaks cheerfully and liberally regarding the Centennial.

He says of the bureau of agriculture, it has accomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturalist, and also introducing new and useful productions adapted to our climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the Government.

He characterizes the condition of affairs in Utah as scandalous. As an institution polygamy should be banned from the

land.

"As this will be the last message I shall have the honor of submitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance and which may be legislated upon and settled at this session: First, that the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. Second, no sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State or Nation or proceeds of any tax levied upon any community; make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect: Third, Declare church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper spheres, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation: Fourth, drive out licensed immorality such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. I recur again to the Centennial year. It would seem as though now, as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms. Fifth, enact such laws as will secure a speedy return to a sound currency such as will command the respect of the world. Believing that these views will command themselves to the great majority of the right thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States. I submit the rest to Congress.

(Signed.) B. S. GRANT.

The Moqui Indians.

A portion of the Hayden exploring expedition penetrated that part of Arizona occupied by the "Moqui Indians," a tribe differing so widely in their habits and customs from the ordinary tribes of North American Indians, as to lead to the supposition that they spring from a distinct race. They are gentle, peace-loving, and unlike the wilder tribes, do not follow the chase, but in a rude way cultivate the soil, from which they gain a scanty supply of corn and some of the commoner vegetables.

Cattle, sheep and goats, which they raise in considerable numbers, find perennial pasture in the valleys and on the slopes leading up to the mesas upon which their towns are built. Their habitations, which are built of stone, bear evidence of having been erected at a period antedating the discovery of this continent, and are still substantial edifices, that give promise of remaining after the remnant of the tribe shall have passed away.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the ruins of ancient buildings found in many parts of the world.

These houses are frequently four stories high, each successive story receding like terraces on a hill-side, and are so connected as to make it uncertain where one house ends or the other begins. The architecture of these buildings bears a striking similarity to that of the