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January 22 1879—11.

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33:3m

**Speech of Senator Z. B. Vance**  
ON THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO  
GOVERNOR CASWELL.

At Kingston, N. C., Aug. 3d, 1881.

The inception of the American people differs from that of all their contemporaries. The existing nations of Europe grew up from barbarous tribes. They were accords planted, and springing from the earth as tender shoots, grew slowly amid the dangers of unprotected immaturity into tall and self-reliant positions in the world's forest. By tedious and painful degrees they attained their present strength and created their civilization. The American colonies, on the contrary, were transported as half-grown, thrifty saplings into the fertile soil of this new continent, where they took root so quickly and kindly that their natural growth was accelerated rather than interrupted by the process. They brought with them the learning, arts, sciences and civilization, such as they were, of the parent soil. They passed through no infancy, no child hood, such as the acorn-planted nations endured; and unless we speak by comparison with themselves it may be said they had no growth, no primitive, no heroic age. Certainly they had no mythic age, and no miraculous fable adorns or disgraces their origin. It cannot be said of them that any wolf sneaked their God-begotten founders, as is said of Rome, or that they came of an infamous conjunction between the outcast Scythian witches and the infernal fiends, as was the boast of the Huns. More simple and more glorious far was the nativity of the colony of North Carolina.

No people who ever occupied the earth had a more honorable or illustrious parentage. She was conceived in the brain of the most remarkable and accomplished man of his age of our English speaking race. She was born of two of the noblest and highest passions that animate the human heart—patriotism and religion. Sir Walter Raleigh, in fitting out his expedition, which landed on Roanoke Island in 1585, was actuated chiefly by the desire of strengthening his country in its terrible contest with the Spaniards, who threatened the domination of the world, and of propagating what seemed to him that purer form of the Christian religion which was then struggling for a footing upon the earth; and however much the baser dross of wild adventure and personal gain may have adulterated these nobler motives, with Raleigh and his associates, there can be no doubt that the higher predominated. The men themselves were of the best yeomanry and gentry of old England, hardy adventurers, pious, much enduring, faithful and brave; and they were filled with the new principles which were then stirring all Europe with the thirst for civil and religious liberty. Raleigh has perhaps no superior in British annals, takes him all in all. He was at once a soldier, statesman, historian, scientist, navigator and poet, and whilst there were doubtless, during that great age of Elizabeth, soldiers as brave and skillful, statesmen as profound and wise, historians as fluent and accurate, navigators as bold, scientific men as learned, and poets who sang as sweetly as he, yet that island so rich in the genius of its children, did not then possess and has never since possessed, a man who combined all these capacities with so much of excellence in each.

Such were the men and such their leader, whom we claim as our founders. Virginia and North Carolina justly avow that they are the offspring of these daring and patriotic spirits—that they were conceived and brought forth by the greatest men of a great age.

Further into this early story of ours I do not propose to go. Of the renewal and perishing of Raleigh's colonies on Roanoke, of the subsequent stream that poured into John Smith's settlement on the James, and finally overflowed into North Carolina through Durant's Neck, of the English who came into the Cape Fear country of Clarendon, of the Swiss under DeGraffenreid, of the Germans, Lutherans and Moravians, Scotch Highlanders, Scotch-Irish and Huguenots—all of whom in time came to compose the early population of our State—of these I cannot speak. Nor can I tell at such a time as this of their slow and steady growth, of their deadly struggle with savages, their conquest over the forest, the mountains, the rivers and sea, all of which had to be subdued before comfort and civilization were assured. If I had the time and the learning a much more interesting and instructive theme for me would be the history of their efforts to work out the problem of self-government and to frame a system of laws suited to secure the freedom and promote the welfare and happiness of a people in the wilderness. No portion of human history so well deserves the study of those who value the well being of race as this, and no other State in this grand constellation of free commonwealths furnishes more serious and instructive lessons on the science of building law upon the basis of actual experience and making government nervously responsive to the popular wants, than does North Carolina. Our story will show beyond any doubt that a people's laws must be so founded and that no theoretical systems, however

learnedly conceived or elaborately planned can be made to secure the public prosperity. The experiment made by the Lords Proprietors with the Fundamental Constitutions for the government of Carolina is full of testimony in this behalf. Europe perhaps claimed no brighter genius than John Locke, their author. He gave to his task the profoundest learning and severest meditation. He laid the ground work of an ideal government, and to all human appearances laid it well. It was intended to operate in a virgin land with no old systems or old prejudices to clash with its provisions. It was so tried, and no invention of man ever proved a more signal failure. He did not know, could not know either, what was wanted by or adapted to distant people whom he had never seen. He forgot, or was ignorant of the fact that governments, if unforced by extraneous circumstances, grow and develop naturally, fitting themselves to a people as the skin of animal fits itself to the increasing size of its bones and muscles. The ideal speculation of the scholar did not meet the wants of the unlearned settlers in the North Carolina forest, and after a fair trial they cast it out as unfit.

One thing leads to another like thing. So it came to pass that the work of other and more practical men than John Locke began to be subjected to the same scrutiny and share the same fate that he did. The opinion soon came to prevail that men so far distant as the British Parliament could not rightly understand to make laws for the squatters in our forest and that British ministers could not always know best when to approve or disapprove of such as the colonists made for themselves. In short, they had already discovered the virtues of home rule and so they began to look back for those ancient rights and liberties which had been contended for a foretime by the men of their blood. In each of these they found the germ of a great principle, to which as British freemen they believed themselves entitled, and the extension and application of which to these colonies would be for their healing. They learned from Magna Charta to hate the domination of strangers and favorites, and also from that instrument and from the history of Parliament all the way back to the Witenagmote, or assembly of the wise men of the Saxons, that the power to impose taxes can rightfully be conferred only by those who impose them. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our Kingdom.—“No Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or unless by the law of the land,” he says again, in the XLVI article. They learned also of the great writ, by which men are rescued from illegal imprisonment; of the unlawful tyranny of quartering soldiers in private houses, and the oppression of denying men a trial by their peers of the vicinage, and of substituting therefor military courts and other extraordinary tribunals.

All of these things, and many more of like nature, began to be talked over and dwelt upon in the cabin homes of North Carolina a century and a half ago, when the times began to dawn towards the morning of revolution. Our sturdy father's began to wonder how it was that what was good for England, so good as to be worth the shedding of so much blood, was not also good for her distant children; and to ask how the English people could make such struggles to free themselves from particular species of despotism and then turning about inflict those very wrongs upon their own offspring. England was, in fact, defying a great political truth so often yet so unavailingly taught by history—that a free people cannot inflict slavery on their dependent communities without sapping the foundations of their own freedom; that such subject communities can indeed only be kept contentedly as integral portions of an empire when permitted to share fully the privileges and intonations of the dominant State.

The great seminal principles which constituted the basis of British freedom and prosperity had been denied these American colonies. With a strange want of logic, the British people contended that none of their race were entitled to self-government except those who dwelt in the parent isle. That these principles were the apt and natural methods of free government, is proven by the universal tendency of the people to apply them, and the denial of them produced at once an angry discussion. This discussion was one of the most remarkable known to political history, both in methods and results.

Never before the era of universal printing and the postoffice, nor perhaps since, have the great masses of the people been made so thoroughly acquainted with the principles of government and the issues upon which their liberties depended, and never was there a people in such circumstances supplied with an abler, more zealous and more patriotic band of leaders. The great Burke has said that a sacred veil should be thrown over the beginnings of government, how far is

this first remark from being applicable to the early history of our State? There is nothing connected with that story in which we can indulge a greater pride than the fact apparent to every one that the logic of our forefathers was as triumphant as their arms. No man can read the history of that period which immediately preceded the outbreak of hostilities in North Carolina, and study the political literature of that day without a feeling of surprise and the profoundest admiration for the ability and learning displayed in behalf of the patriot cause. The addresses, arguments, pamphlets, essays, letters, &c., of Samuel Johnson, James Iredell, Joseph Hewes, William Hooper, Morris Moore, Cornelius Harnett and many others will stand comparison not only with the public men of any other colony, but with the leaders of any other community of our blood, struggling for political rights and independence. There is a force, clearness, logic and accurate acquaintance with history, as well as familiarity with principles of law and all current topics pervading them; that we are not only not prepared to find, in that age, but are scarcely able to equal in this, with all of its advancement.

Prominent in this brilliant array of statesmen and soldiers, who then controlled the destinies of North Carolina—probably his many-sided qualities considered, the most prominent—was the man to whose memory we honor this day—Richard Caswell.

He was one of the most remarkable men who figured in that exciting period. He was born in the State of Maryland on the 3d day of August, 1729, just one hundred and fifty-two years ago this day. I have not been able to learn in what part of the State of Maryland was his birthplace, nor have I been able to learn anything concerning his family, more than that his father was a merchant, who, failing in business, young Caswell was at an early age thrown upon his own resources. The effect of this misfortune to the father proved, it seems, anything but a misfortune to the son; it served but to give us another instance of the uses of adversity in the development of genius. Shielded no longer by the providence and wealth of his father, the genuine manhood of the youth was brought out. Obtaining letters of introduction from the Governor of his native State, at the tender age of seventeen years, Caswell boldly set out southward to seek his fortune.

In those days there was no going west, the direction now universally taken by adventurous youth; the French claim to all that vast region beyond the Blue Ridge, and the fierce hostility of the Indians, incited by French influence, effectually barred that way to fortune. Arriving in North Carolina he presented his letters to the royal Governor Johnson, and by his aid obtained a small place in one of the departments of government. How he conducted himself here, and the capacity for business he displayed, history does not inform us; but we may infer that his conduct was eminently satisfactory to his superiors from the fact that about the period of his majority he was made a deputy surveyor of the colony, then an office of considerable importance.

Again in 1753 he was by appointment of the royal government made clerk of Orange county court. His appointment gave signal evidence of his ability and integrity. Senator Vance then reviewed the history of Gov. Caswell at much length, paying the highest compliments to the virtues of that noble man, virtues which shone always with a steady light, and won for him the love and regard and respect, not only of the people of his own day and generation, but of us his descendants.

The independent Gov. Caswell took in securing the independence of the State and the Colonies was pictured to the audience in graphic language. The part taken in this glorious work by the Ashes, the Kemans, the Hoopers, the Moores, the Caswells, the Lillingtons, the Harnetts, and others was described. The description of the battle of Moore's Creek was vigorous. The results of that battle and its influence on the struggle were also described. The part taken by North Carolina in the war of the revolution, with the privations endured, the sacrifices made and the heroic efforts made by them, all were given the attention of the speaker, who went on to say that North Carolina furnished by far the largest contingent in all the continental armies operating in the South. But historians of other States have but too often appropriated for their own troops the honors due to North Carolina. Every North Carolinian can right here learn a lesson. Let us record our deeds, and let not other historians pervert these facts.

The important part that Gov. Caswell took in the civil affairs of the State was described at great length, and with an elaboration of detail. His social qualities were of the highest order. He was for years Grand Master of Masons. In every field, in every department, our people loved to honor and trust him. At all times, in all places, he did his duty, and showed his fidelity to his State. Death found him at the post of duty, for he was stricken in harness. He was, in truth, the foremost figure in our State during

the revolution. This the people said again and again.

These proceedings to-day mark an era in our State. This is the first monument or stone of remembrance ever erected to any son of our State. And the burden and the expenses have borne by the good and patriotic citizens of Lenoir. The neglect of providing monuments or memorials of our public men, the speaker condemned in vigorous terms, as at once unwise and unpatriotic. If we are not proud for ourselves, others will not be proud of us. This backwardness is not modesty. We should magnify these services to the State and commemorate them.

To-day, said the speaker, we have done a good work. Let us carry that work forward. Then he thanked the audience and closed.

A choir of ladies and gentlemen of Kingston then sang the “Old North State.” The great audience joined heartily in this. Gov. Jarvis was then introduced by Mr. Cox, and made a ringing address. He announced his regret at the failure to have the military parade. He announced that the ceremony of unveiling would then take place. The choir then sang the “Star Spangled Banner,” and the cornerstone was duly laid by Grand Master H. F. Grainger according to the Masonic rites and ceremonies.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEATH OF BISHOP HAVEN.**—Syracuse, N. Y., August 3.—Intelligence of the death of Bishop E. O. Haven, at Portland, Oregon, was received in this city to-day.

**ANOTHER TEXAS RAILROAD.**—Galveston, August 4.—A special to the News from Austin, Texas, says the charter of the Huntsville, New Orleans and Western Texas railroad filed yesterday provides for a line from Sabine Pass to a point on the International and Great Northern, a quarter of a degree south of 31st parallel, a distance of 200 miles. Capital stock is \$4,000,000.

**Leo Hartmann,** the celebrated Russian Nihilist, is on a visit to this country. He arrived at New York last Friday, and at once encountered the interviewer, who wanted to know what he thought about Nihilism. If they keep after him he will probably turn his attention to blowing them up, and let the Czar rest for awhile.

**CONVICTED.**—Liverpool, August 4.—McGrath and McKevitt were yesterday found guilty of causing the explosion with intent to endanger life and with intent to damage the town-hall. McGrath was also found guilty as accessory before the fact in connection with the explosion at the police station in May last. McGrath was sentenced to penal servitude for life and McKevitt for 15 years.

**ATTEMPT AT TRAIN WRECKING.**—Two attempts were made to wreck the passenger trains going South on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta road last Monday and Tuesday. Both were made a short distance below Fort Mill, but on both occasions the engineer saw the obstructions in time to stop. Somebody had placed the cut-off ends of iron bars across the track, and in proof that it was done with a view to mischief they were placed some distance apart, so that but for the extreme caution of the engineer in sending forward after finding the first in anticipation of the others further on, serious damage might have ensued.—Charlotte Observer.

The Atlanta Constitution says, Representative Branson, of Bartow, yesterday, introduced a bill to send all murderers, who were acquitted on the ground of insanity, to an insane asylum for life. Under this bill if a jury accepts the excuse of insanity, they must so state in their verdict, and the prisoner would be sentenced to confinement for life in the lunatic asylum. Such a law would be a protection to society and would work no real injustice.

[Are not drunken men insane when they commit crime, and ought not such offenders to be put out of the way of sober people.]

Our North Carolina election to-day is attracting great attention in all parts of the country. Much interest is apparently felt in the result. A great deal of political significance seems to be attached to it as indicating the breaking up parties here in North Carolina. In our opinion there will be no such consequence. Parties will not be affected to any great extent by the result, whatever it may be. Party lines will hereafter be as they have been. Every Democrat will vote as he chooses and will remain a Democrat. So will the Republicans.—News & Observer.

THE BEAUTY and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its purity, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties. jly14-4g14

**Bi-Metalism.**  
*Probability of Its Adoption by the Civilized Countries of Europe and America.*

A reporter of the Washington Post had an interview with ex-Senator Howe, recently returned from the Paris Monetary Conference. Mr. Howe said that although no direct results had been reached, the conference had been of value in that it had brought the question of bi-metalism prominently before the public and excited public interest in it. As to the attitude of the conference he said: “The Belgian representative was there as a strong monometalist; so also were the representatives of Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. The commissioners representing Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain inclined strongly to bi-metalism. The attitude of Great Britain was the principal obstacle we had to contend with. Her representatives were in favor of the double standard, but were inhibited from committing the nation to it. The Ministry opposed bi-metalism, and they did it, not because they do not favor the double standard, or because they want to keep silver out of the coinage, but because they have other important business before them, and feel that they can put the coinage question off to some future day. The matter, however, has been the subject of discussion in the financial and commercial circles in Great Britain, and a strong sentiment has been found in favor of bi-metalism.”

“With regard to Germany,” continued Mr. Howe, “her representatives pointed to the action taken by her in 1873 in adopting the single gold standard, and said they did not see any necessity for impeaching the propriety of that move. Still they are not opposed to silver, and are only waiting for England. If the latter country comes to adopt the double standard they will join with her willingly and gladly.”

Mr. Howe stated further that the gold coin held in reserve by the Bank of France was even less than one-third of the entire metallic reserve, as had been stated; also that the prospects of Italy's placing her new loan, on which she proposed to resume specie payments, were good.

As to the probability of a general return of the nations to the double or bi-metallic standard, Mr. Howe expressed himself very hopeful. His attention being called to an opinion expressed soon after the last monetary conference, by one of the United States Commissioners, that the United States should not wait for other nations to take the initiative in the matter of a return to the double standard, he said: “I would be unwilling to see the United States start off on such a course alone, or even accompanied by France. It would be a bootless step unless we were sure of the co-operation of England and Germany.”

### A Fool's Forgeries.

A colored man who first called himself John Kerns, afterwards Joe Cornelius, and again John Burton, was arrested and jailed yesterday on the charge of forgery. He presented yesterday morning an order for \$20 at the store of Alexander & Harris. The order was very awkwardly written and badly spelt. It was signed J. C. & W. W. Banson. The firm took the order but declined paying it until they saw the gentlemen whose signatures were used, both highly respectable young men of the county. Mr. Alexander, of the firm, went round to the store of W. W. Pegram, where he found the same man presenting a similar order signed “truly your friend, R. A. Torrence.” The orders were compared. The hand writing is identical, and the form almost so. It was clear that they were most unskillful attempts at forgery. The man was arrested and taken before Justice Davidson by whom he was committed until Saturday when he will be tried. The gentlemen whose names were signed will be notified.

An old negro who saw the man being taken to jail handcuffed said: “This is what ‘tis ter have education en no brains.”—Char. Observer.

### Millions at the Mint.

*Arrival of a Great Consignment from the New York Assay Office.*

Over \$5,000,000 in broad, salmon-colored bars or bricks of gold, occasionally darkly tinged with a copper-like coating, arrived yesterday morning at the United States Mint. They came in one hundred wooden boxes, about two feet square and a foot deep. An express wagon, with several custodians, carried them, and they were rolled and dumped into the weighing room like so much lead. To the men in the mint the daily handling of fabulous sums of the precious metals brings an indifference that puts it on

par with the commonest merchandise. Not an ounce of it, however, is free from the closest scrutiny while within these walls. Although a man may walk in from the street and stand at a step before the open door of the weighing room vault, where \$30,000,000 is stored with but a single official in sight, it would need but the slightest alarm to have a score of men with loaded weapons in their hands standing on the spot. Unlike foreign mints no display of armed protection of the treasure is made, but the precautions are nevertheless complete. The large consignment yesterday came from the assayer's office in New York. Each box contained a “melt,” or in other words the entire refined contents of a crucible, each varying in quantity, and every brick was numbered. The men who do the heavy work opened the boxes, took off the paper wrappings and piled the bricks upon the scales. Then the clerk weighed them and carried the bricks into the vault. The entire weight was 266,960.78 ounces Troy, or over eleven tons. The actual net weight valuation was \$5,104,466.31. If anyone could count thirty dollars every minute and keep it up without stopping it would take within a fraction of four months to count this amount in coin. In the mint all the counting is done by weight and measure. Piles of various kinds of coin are measured, and if they are the requisite number of inches each way and the weight corresponds, the number and value is set down far more accurately than if the mibney had been counted by the deftest fingers.

The London News exposes the artifices practiced on American drinkers of French wines, and its story is altogether in accord with our own information. We understand that a gentleman recently ordered from Paris a lot of a favorite brand of champagne which is sold in quantities in the United States. His correspondent replied that not a bottle had been exported from France to America in years. All in the trade here were spurious. The News says “the Americans have begun to awake to the fact that it is better for them as well as cheaper to drink their own California ports, sherris and clarets, than to pay large prices for heavily adulterated foreign wines. Little or none of the so-called Bordeaux sold in New York has much in common with the genuine vintage of the Gironde. A little of the real wine is mixed with a great deal of ordinary grape juice and water, a “body” is imparted to it by the addition of some Spanish wine, and the whole is often further diluted by California wine palmed off upon the ingenious Americans as veritable Bordeaux. This blending process is sometimes done in France and sometimes by agents in New York. Americans, in consequence, have grown suspicious of the high-priced French wines which they have hitherto preferred to their own productions, and are turning instead to the growths of the California vineyards.”

It is quite true that the penchant for foreign wines is giving place to a preference for our native product, and the reason is doubtless that stated above. When it shall become fashionable to drink pure wines, and look with disfavor on the adulterated stuff which is palmed off under French names, the excellence of our native wines will be appreciated on every side, and not only California but Virginia and North Carolina as well will profit by the change. We have excellent wine makers, and produce quantities of pure and healthful wines. Let them be brought forward and supplant the spurious articles that prevent their sale and use.

### Be Economical.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not making money, but in keeping it; little expenses like mice in a barn, when they are many make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage; and drop by drop, the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the barrel leaks but a drop a minute. When you begin to save begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs farther than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be too cold. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember that it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give up all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.