

Carolina Watchman.

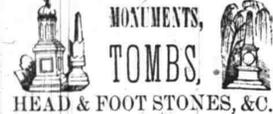
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JOHN H. BUIS, Salisbury, 17:1f

Studwell Brothers
17 MURRAY Street,
NEW YORK,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR
SOUTHERN TRADE,
Have a complete stock in all lines, including their popular Granite State Boots, Kip-Plow shoes, and Womens Peb. Boots. Orders solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates.
J. E. MOOSE, Salesman.
20:4m

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THE undersigned having associated themselves in business under the firm name of
A. M. SULLIVAN, CO.,
HAVE opened in R. J. Holmes' new building, next door to the Hardware Store, where they will be pleased to meet old and new friends. They have a magnificent room—the largest and best in town—and
A Large & Splendid STOCK OF GOODS,
COMPRISING a general assortment. Hard-ware excepted, will guarantee as good bargains as can be sold by any House in the South. They will deal heavily in Groceries and country Produce, buying and selling, and invite all who wish either to buy or sell to call on them.
A. M. SULLIVAN & Co.
Jan. 24th, 1872. 19:1f

PRICE & BRO.
Have Removed
THEIR
FAMILY GROCERY STORE
TO JENKIN'S CORNER,
Where they will continue to sell Flour, Meal, Fresh Meats, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Pickles, Molasses, &c., together with a large and varied stock of household and table necessities. Bring your country produce to
PRICE & BRO.
(17:1f)

TRIUMPHANT!
Pianos!
UPWARDS OF FIFTY FIRST PRIZES
awarded to CHAS. M. STEIFF
for the best Pianos in competition
with all the leading manufacturers
of the country.
Office and New Warehouses,
No. 9 North Liberty St., BALTIMORE, Md.
The Steiff's Pianos contain all the latest improvements to be found in a first-class Piano, with additional improvements of his own invention, not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufacturer.
A large assortment of second-hand Pianos always on hand, from \$75 to \$300.
Patrol and Church Organs, some twenty different styles on hand from \$50 and upwards.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing names of over twelve hundred Southern names of those who are Virginians, two hundred North Carolinians, one hundred and fifty East Tennesseans, and others throughout the South, who have bought the Steiff Piano since the close of the war.
J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent,
Salisbury, N. C.
Land Deeds, Trustee Deeds, Commissioner's Deeds, Sheriff's Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, &c.
For Sale at this office
Cheap Chattel Mortgages, and various other blanks for sale here.

MURPHY'S STORE.

R. & A. MURPHY
Having again Organized for BUSINESS, have just opened a
SUPERB STOCK OF GOODS,
entirely new and fresh, in the room formerly occupied as the Hardware Store, and next door to Bingham & Co., to the inspection of which they most cordially invite the public. Their
Entire Stock
was carefully selected by the senior member of the firm in person, and bought at rates which will enable them to sell as low, for CASH, as
ANY HOUSE
in the City, for Goods of same quality. Their Stock is general, embracing all the various branches of
Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Boots and Shoes Sole Leather, Calf and Binding Skins, Grain and Grass, Seythes, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, ENVELOPES, PENS, INK, &c., and a beautiful assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES.

They feel assured of their ability to give entire satisfaction, and especially to invite old friends and customers to call and bring with them their acquaintances. They expect and intend to maintain the reputation of the Old Murphy House, which is well known throughout Western North Carolina. All they ask is an examination of their stock and the prices. No trouble to show goods, so come right along. Their motto,
Small profits, ready pay and QUICK SALES.
With a good stock, low prices, fair dealing and prompt attention, they will endeavor to merit their share of the public patronage. They are in the market for all kinds of produce and solicit calls from both sellers and buyers.
R. & A. MURPHY.
ROBT. MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY,
Salisbury, March 23, 1872. [27:1y]

MILLS & BOYDEN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS
And Commission Merchants,
SALISBURY, March 1st, 1872.
Keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE—comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Wares, etc.—of which they would especially mention—
Sugar and Coffee, of all grades,
MOLASSES,
BACON,
LARD,
SOLE and Upper LEATHER, SHOES & BOOTS, HATS,
BONNETS, PRINTS,
MACKREL,
SALMON TROUT,
FLOUR and MEAL,
SOAP,
PEPPER and SPICES,
TOBACCO,
LIQUORS, of all kinds always on hand, of choice quality.
Special attention given to consignments and prompt returns made.
FOR SALE.
TWO SMALL TRACTS OF LAND from four to five miles of Town, containing WOOD and MEADOW, with a part cleared and in orchard. If not sold before the 6th of July next it will then be sold at public sale. Apply to
J. K. BURKE, Agt.
May 17, 1872.—20:35.

MAKE HAY While The SUN SHINES!
I would respectfully give notice to the farmers that I am Agent for the Celebrated
BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper and Suckstaes
THRESHING
Manufactured by C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio, and I respectfully request those in need of any, or either of these Machines, to call and see me, and get a Book giving full instructions and prices.
The scarcity of laborers and the high price of Hay, &c., make these Machines a necessity. Please bring or send me four orders as soon as possible.
J. K. BURKE,
Salisbury, N. C.

GRANT'S BOOHOO.
AIR.—"The Last Rose of Summer."
'Twas the last of November,
The autumn had flown,
All the hopes of Ulysses
Were faded and gone.
Not one of his kindred,
Not a Dent of his clan,
Could afford consolation,
To that much used-up man.
"Must I leave these dear White House?"
Methought he exclaimed.
"And give up the schemes I
So sanguinely framed,
To aggrandize myself
At the people's expense,
And to grind all the axes,
Of the Coburns and Dents.
"Four years have they lain in
Sweet luxury's lap,
Four years have I fed them
On government pap,
Dear cousins, dear nephews,
Dear brothers-in-law;
But the pensions I gave them
They'll soon cease to draw.
"I have bessed this big nation
With absolute sway,
And many an office
Have bartered for pay;
I meant to have doubled
My ill-gotten wealth,
But instead I'm doubled
And laid on the shelf.
"That detestable Greeley
Has balked all my schemes;
Both he and the 'Fusion'
Have haunted my dreams;
My direct forebodings
Proved sagely correct
Since the Chappqua Chopper
Is the People's-Elect.
"I thought that my bayonets
Arrayed at the polls,
Would frighten my opponents
Right out of their souls;
But bullying was no go—
The nation's dread will
Compelled me to swallow
Deaf's bitter pill."
LOVE LAND.
There's a far off mystic country
Sounded by Hope's eternal gleam,
In whose fair and pleasant valleys
I have wandered in a dream,
Where the brooklets run to music
'Twixt their emerald banks along,
Where the forest waves in anthems,
Swayed by breezes winged with song.
There the whole great heart of nature
Throbs with melody for aye,
And the flowers that bud and blossom,
Never wither, fade or die,
And all other things above—
Distant far as morning's beam,
Though in its far and pleasant valleys
I have lingered in a dream.
And a pure and radiant being
Leads me gently by the hand,
Whom through slumber's dusky portals
Joyfully I seek that land.
And beside me in her beauty,
Lingers like the shimmering beam
Of some star that shines in heaven,
Till I waken from my dream.
'Tis mysterious, far off country
In the glorious land of Love,
Where love is love forever,
And all other things above—
And my heart yearns toward that being,
As I breast life's rapid stream,
Ever distant from me, waking,
Ever near me in my dream.
JUST SO.—The poet does it up this way:
A carpenter's foot is plane;
A cobbler for duty sells his sole;
The barber who's ner crossed the main
Still passes from poll to poll;
The bricklayer, bloodthirsty elf,
To kin's bed is addicted of old;
The peffer goes for the pelf;
An elder's as of young as old;
The weather-cock makers are vain
Of the vanes they expose to the blast;
The bellows man ne'er will refrain
From "blowing" his wares to the last;
A lawyer's existance is brief;
A printer 'gainst vice should be proof;
The builder will sure come to grief
Who commences to build at the roof;
The miller makes millions from mills;
In all trades can money be made,
But newspapers suffer from bills,
Which seldom or never are paid.
MR. GROESBECK'S LETTER.
The following is the letter of Hon. William S. Groesbeck, the Bolting Free Traders' candidate for the Presidency, declaring himself in favor of Greeley and Brown:
"I differ in politics with Mr. Greeley, who was not my choice, but he has been chosen and with extraordinary unanimity, and is now before us as the only representative of reconciliation, and is under pledges for important reform—his great ability, courage and patriism are unquestioned, and if he is elected we have good reason to believe we will get reconciliation and reform. If he is defeated we already know we will not get them, but the Administration now closing will be repeated."
It should not be repeated nor should we make it an example for imitation by the endorsement of a re-election. As a soldier Gen. Grant has been justly distinguished. His war services were great, and should be acknowledged by all. They have been, and are generally acknowledged, and we shall never forget them. But he is not suited for the Civil Magistracy, and we should allow his administration to close with the pending term. I intended to write more at length and more in detail, but what I have said is a fair reply to your note. Thanking you for your flattering invitation, I am very respectfully,
A California hotel consists of the hollow trunks of ten immense trees, standing in a group a few feet apart. Nine of the hollow trees, duly papered and white-washed, are used as bed-rooms, and the tenth as an office and bar-room.

HON. CARL SCHURZ'S CHARGE AGAINST GRANT—HIS LETTER

The New York Herald has the following letter from Hon. Carl Schurz in regard to his charge against President Grant.
LETTER FROM CARL SCHURZ.
To the Editor of the Herald.
The statement I made in my speech at St. Louis concerning the patronage in connection with the St. Domingo business has been represented as incorrect in a despatch of the Associated Press apparently inspired by the President himself. It is now proper that I should give my authority for what I said. The letter quoted in my speech as coming from the gentleman who had with me the conversation referred to, was addressed to me by General Alfred Pleasanton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was written in reply to a note from me of contents of which I have a memorandum, which reads as follows:
"Ask Pl. whether he remembers the conversation he had with me concerning St. Domingo, in which he said that if I would support the President I could have all the patronage I wanted &c. And ask him whether he was authorized by the President to say so."
General Pleasanton's letter in reply to this is quoted in my speech, and is as follows:
NEW YORK, Jan 25, 1872.
DEAR GENERAL:
Regarding the conversation you refer to in your note, I remember it was with the knowledge and consent, and after I had a conversation with him, (the President) that I called upon you and had the conversation you spoke of. My impression at this time is, that the President desired your support for his St. Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your support could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him as injustice by attempting to quote from memory, but the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct.
Truly yours, in haste,
A. PLEASANTON.
I have since received from General Pleasanton the following note:
NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.
Dear General—Of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public. In explanation of the facts, I would say that being a friend of the President as well as of yourself, I desired you should understand that there was no personal feeling in the way of relations mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct that the President wanted your support for his St. Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the government for giving it. That was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation I regret it. I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollections.
Truly yours,
A. PLEASANTON.
In justice to General Pleasanton I must add that the drift of what he said to me is correctly stated in his note. When he found that I had conscientious objections to the St. Domingo scheme he urged me further to support it. He desired me to go and see the President, to which I replied, that if the President wanted to speak with me on public business, I should consider it my official duty as a Senator to respond to a note from him requesting me to call. And that was the end of it. My recollection is that General Pleasanton intimated to me at the time that he spoke with the knowledge and consent of the President. I inquired about afterward in writing, for the purpose of either strengthening or correcting my impression concerning that fact.
Although the President condescended in an interview with a Herald reporter to say that opposition was owing to an undue desire for patronage, or words to that effect, I had as well not be denied, some excellent reasons to think that if I wanted patronage I had a very good chance to obtain it at the expense of my convictions of duty.
Truly yours,
C. SCHURZ.
New York, July 26, 1872.

THE SECRET OF YANKEE PERVERTY.
A Southern man, after having made a flying trip through the New England States, came back filled with astonishment at what he has seen, and particularly discouraged with his own section of country. There he saw little villages sticking in the midst of barren and uninhabitable mountains, with no surroundings to support them, evincing a spirit of life and prosperity unknown to even our large towns—the recognized tradecenters of our best agricultural regions. And in the country he saw little farms producing like first-class English gardens, though on soil originally too poor to have grown bear grass, and in situations that a Southern man would have thought incapable of being converted into a goat pasture. The people all, as a general thing, seemed contented and prosperous; and if he had enquired into their circumstances he would have found, strange as it may appear, everybody in these little villages well off and making money, and the little farms, with their stone piles here and there, and their stones constantly working to the surface to be carried off into other piles, annual calls for fertilizers to the extent of one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, actually clearing their owners from two to three hundred dollars on every acre enclosed. No wonder that he is discouraged upon our favorably-located towns and notes their inactivity, their poverty and general dilapidation, and upon our broad and fertile acres, and reflects that they are really, in very many instances, not paying the expense of culture.
One would naturally conclude that there must be some secret connected with all this, and so there is. At (the village station the close observer would notice piles of cotton bales, a circumstance calculated to create no particular interest in the South, but there, thousands of miles away from where cotton could be grown, it would take the form of a mystery. Stepping out upon the platform in quest of a solution, his ears would be greeted by a sound of a water fall having a peculiar humming accompaniment—spindles. The case would be made plain—the strange little village would be recognized as a manufacturing point, and then he would know that, in a far off section, were digging its prosperity from our soil—feeding it into a vigorous life upon the very food for which our own towns starve; and asking it nothing in return. Actualy shipping out our cotton on our own expense, and then, in order that it might grow fat on its business buying its fabrics at its own profitable figures and then paying what a kind hearted people we Southerners must be!
Then for the secret of success among the farmers: Passing through the country with his eyes open the close observer would at the proper season have his attention arrested by an improved mow sweeping over the meadow under the exclusive management of a youth, of say, sixteen; and accomplishing more in a day than could in that time be worked out a dozen freedmen with their scythes. A little later he would see the younger brother of the youth driving through the field on a "reeder" turning the hay; and then in due time would come a still smaller boy with a horse rake followed by a trio of little fellows having all sorts of fun as they, with a hay fork, stoted away the crop in the hayloft.
In everything done on the farm in New England this same plan is resorted to. If the soil must be prepared, instead of setting a dozen freedmen at it with their mules and plows, to sweat through a week, as we would do, out comes a machine managed by a boy or two, and in an incredibly short space of time the job is done, and well done. A lot of seed is to be sown, that would give our hands a long, tedious task, but then a strippin' comes, and in very short order. And when the crop is ready to be hoed, instead of charging it with a black army to play for pay, a boy harnesses his way to a horse hoe, takes his seat in a sulky, and rides about over the field hoeing several rows at a time. In short, New England works by machinery, and therein lies the secret of Yankee prosperity. She has simply changed places with us—she owes her labor. If it were otherwise; or different words, did she have to work on our plan, and depend on our kind of labor, she would not, in the goodness of our hearts, give her the profits on our products, and in years would find herself a poor, wretched, happy hunting ground, and the red man might profit by the same, never to be disturbed by any establishment of civilization.
There is no reason why we in the South should not own our labor in the same way, and set our spindles going, thus giving prosperity to our own towns and villages. We can never be a success till we do it. Let us think the matter over.—Mobile Register.

GRATZ BROWN'S HEAD EXAMINED.
Fowler, the celebrated phrenologist, recently fingered the bumps on Governor Brown's head, and gave the following chart of our candidate for the Vice Presidency:
That he had too much mind for his body; he was built on the high-system order, was clear-headed, exceedingly acute mind, of extraordinary and superior analytical powers, but a lack of self-esteem. He was bold and daring, had great execution, and if he knew a thing to be right had no fears to say what he thought. It was necessary that he should sleep more, and refrain as much as possible from over-exertion.

OUR RESOURCES.
The correspondent of the N. Y. World thus writes concerning the resources of North Carolina:
Few people outside of this State know what its resources really are. To ride along through it on the cars and see the barrenness of the soil in many places, and the poverty of the inhabitants in all parts; immense wastes of land uncultivated, and the towns along the route mere hamlets of half a dozen squat looking houses, is not calculated to give a very high idea of the condition of the State; but a closer inquiry will reveal the fact that in this State is produced almost every article known to commerce. Its mineral wealth is inexhaustible. Gold, silver, lead, coal, mica, and other minerals abound in some portions of the State. In the west is some of the finest grazing land in the world. The south grows excellent cotton, the north tobacco and corn. Turpentine is produced in large quantities in various parts of the State, and fruits and all kinds of vegetables are found in every part. All that the state needs to increase greatly in prosperity is proper and wise legislation, and that it never will have so long as it is cursed with radical rule.
R. F. C.

WOMEN STRANGER.
"I declare, sir, that women are getting more outrageously delectay every day. Just look over there at that Proprietor with the eye-glass!"
Second Stranger: "Hum! Ha! Yes! I can't help thinking she's a more festive-looking object than that Funeral old Frump with the fan!"
First Stranger: "The 'Funeral old Frump's my wife, sir!"
Second Stranger: "The 'Prodigious old Porpoise' is mine! Let's go and have some tea!"—Punch.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER—He Finally Declares for Greeley, and Advises the Colored People to Vote for Him in Preference to Grant—The two Candidates Strongly Contrasted.
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following is a synopsis of Mr. Sumner's letter to a number of colored citizens who lately addressed him:
He addresses his correspondents as gentlemen and fellow citizens, and says he had delayed answering that he might reflect and fully inform himself. He has listened to much from both sides, but his best judgment is now in harmony with his early conclusions. He is touched by the appeal his correspondents make. He has been a friend of their race, and is glad they consider him the special advocate of their rights. They do him ample justice when they believe that his council at this critical juncture would be free from personal or party prejudice.
Mr. Sumner contrasts the two candidates. Mr. Greeley was born in poverty, and educated in a printing office. Grant,

fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet to West Point and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and character, and the other with a military commission. One was trained a civilian, and the other a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and an abolitionist. The President enlisted as a pro-slavery democrat, and at the election of James Buchanan, fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery, even the Dred-Scott decision. Greeley from early life was always earnest and constant against slavery; full of sympathy with the colored race and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. President Grant, except as a soldier, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desires that the colored citizens should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage, but President Grant was on the other side.
Beyond these contrasts, which are marked, it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding. Trained to support human rights, Mr. Greeley's industry, general knowledge, amiable nature, and above all, honesty, which no suspicion has touched, are maintained. Few of these things appear in President Grant. His great success in war cannot change his record towards the colored people, while there are antecedents showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race.
Mr. Sumner, prefacing that the story is painful but it must be told, gives the history of San Domingo and Hayti, where he (Grant) outraged 800,000 blacks who were engaged in the great experiment of self-government.
Here follows the history of the attempted annexation. He alludes to the disrespect with which Grant treated Fred. Douglass, who, by his invitation, was one of the San Domingo commissioners. Grant has little capacity or industry in protecting colored people and assuring peace to the South. After violating the Constitution and international law to insult the black Republic, and setting an example of insubordination, he was not in a condition to rebuke law-breakers.
Mr. Sumner then considers the present position of the two candidates. Each was nominated by a republican convention. He hands the material composing the Cincinnati convention, comparing the character of the supporters of the two candidates. He says: The country knows too well the Military ring, Senatorial ring and Custom-house ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are very ready to say that Horace Greeley and the republicans who nominated him at Cincinnati, are any less republican, because Democrats unite with them in the support of cherished principles and the candidate who represents them.
Mr. Sumner says the hardihood of political falsehood reaches its extreme point when it is asserted that under Horace Greeley the freedmen will be re-enslaved, or that colored people will in any way suffer in their equal rights. On the contrary, they have in this election not only the promises of the platform, but also the splendid example for a full generation, during which he has never wavered in the assertion of their rights. To suppose that Horace Greeley, when placed where he can do them the most good, will depart from the rule of his honest life, is an insult to reason. It is none the less idle to suppose that Democrats supporting Horace Greeley expect or desire that he should depart from those principles which are the glory of his character. They have accepted the Cincinnati platform with its two-fold promise, and intend no good faith to maintain it.
Mr. Sumner concludes as follows:
"Gentlemen,—In answering your two enquiries, I have shown why you, as colored fellow citizens, and also all who would uphold your rights and save the colored race from indignity, should refuse to sanction the re-election of the President, and put your trust in Horace Greeley. I ought to add that with him will be associated as Vice President Graiz Brown, whom I have known for years as a most determined abolitionist. The two together will carry into the National Government an unswerving devotion to your rights, not to be disturbed by partizan dictation or sectional prejudice.
"Besides all this, which may fitly guide you in determining between the two candidates, it is my duty to remind you that as citizens of the United States, and part of the country, your welfare is indissolubly associated with that of the whole country. Where all are prosperous, you will be gainers; therefore, while justly careful of your own rights, you cannot be indifferent to the blessing of good government. It is for you to consider whether the time has come for something better than the sword, and whether a character like that of Horace Greeley does not give stronger assurance of good government than can be found in the insulter of the colored race, already famous for the rings about him, and his plain inaptitude for civil life."
"Speaking now for myself I have to say I will vote for Horace Greeley, but in giving it I do not go to the Democratic party, nor am I any less a republican. On the contrary I am so much of a republican I cannot support a candidate whose conduct in civil life shows an incapacity to appreciate republican principles, and whose administration is marked by acts of delinquency, especially towards the colored race, by the side of the allegations on the impachment of Andrew Johnson were technical and trivial.
"The present position of the colored citizen is perilous. He is exposed to injurious pressure when he needs support; but I see no early extraction, except in the way proposed. Let him cast adrift