

# Carolina Watchman.

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MONUMENTS,  
TOMBS,  
HEAD & FOOT STONES, &c.

JOHN H. BUIS  
TENDERS his compliments to his friends and the public, and in this method would bring to their attention his extended facilities for meeting demands in his line of business. He is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Grave Stones, from the cheapest Head Stones to the costliest monuments. Those preferring styles and very costly works not on hand, can be accommodated in short time, strictly in accordance with specifications, drafts, and the terms of the contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. He will not be understood, North or South. Orders solicited. Address, North or South, JOHN H. BUIS, Salisbury, N. C.

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, Sedges, Cops, 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 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,  
ANDREW MURPHY,  
Salisbury, March 23, 1872. [27:13]

A. M. SULLIVAN. J. P. GOWAN.  
NEW OPENING.

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. Hardware excepted, and will guarantee as good bargains as can be had 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.

FOR  
SALE.

A desirable Brick House with 7 rooms and all necessary out-houses; situated in the most desirable part of Town. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply at this office.

## THE CULTIVATION OF SUMAC.

Among the other objects to which we have in former numbers of the "American Farmer" alluded to as worthy of the attention of the farmers and planters of the Southern States, in connection with the diversification of their products, is that of the cultivation of *Sumac*, a plant which until within comparatively a few years past, was unknown to our farmers, although large quantities of it have been imported from Europe, for the purpose of our manufacturers, affording as it does the tannin principle so necessary in the beautiful dyes required for the coloring of the finest products of the loom, and in the preparation of the superior qualities of morocco.

Sicily formerly furnished this product to the world in the most abundance, but within the last few years, a revolution has taken place in its production, and it is now being furnished by our Southern States of a quality superior to that of Sicily. For the evidence of this we refer to statements made by responsible parties and published in the Report of the Agricultural Bureau for 1869. It had been supposed that the American species were deficient in tannic acid, but this opinion was founded upon the fact, that there had been a want of care and skill in gathering the leaves, and in their preparation at the manufacturing. More care has been used in these respects, since 1867, it is now demonstrated and acknowledged by consumers in our own country, and dealers in Europe, that American *Sumac*, from the best mills, excels in quality and equals in preparation any in the world. An English importing house, with branches in New York, Philadelphia and Savannah, in a circular to the trade dated Dec. 18, 1869, calls attention to the very fine Virginia *sumac* now being received by them, which is pronounced "equal in every respect to the finest Sicily," and proves it by the following analysis, and recommends its use in place of the Sicilian product:

Tannin, finest Sicily, 22.65	Virginia, 39.09
Sand " " " " 1.00	" " " " 2.50
Vegetable fibre, " 65.35	" " " " 59.50
100.00	100.00

The Chemist of our Agricultural Bureau made an analysis of several samples, and reports that the result proves that our *sumac* contains both coloring matter and tannin, and is used in dyeing and calico printing as a substitute for nutgalls, for producing shades of gray color, and for dyeing Turkey red; it is also used extensively for tanning the finer kinds of leather. The latter being the most important use, the Chemist directed his attention chiefly to the amount of tannin—and first presents the analysis by Wagner, who had determined the amount of tannin in Euro *sumac* by the use of cine. *ona* as a test, as follows:

Sumac, 1st quality	16.50 per cent.
" " " "	13.00 " "
" " " "	" " " "

He adds that Gauke (in Fresenius' Zeitschrift, 1864,) gives as the average of six analyses of *sumac* 13 per cent. of tannin, and thinks this may be looked upon as an average percentage of the great bulk of the Mediterranean, although fine samples of Palermo will yield 22 and 24 per cent. tannin. The following is the result of the samples analyzed by Prof. Antsell, Chemist of the Agricultural Bureau:

1. Sample of tannin from J. D. Gordon, Girardstown, West Virginia; Tannin 20.80, Vegetable fibre, &c., 79.20.
2. From Jacob Ramsburg, Georgetown, D. C.; Tannin 18.55, Vegetable fibre, &c., 81.75.
3. From W. H. Russell, Fredericksburg, Va.; Tannin 23.50, Veg. fibre, &c., 71.80.

These results were obtained by the use of Hanmer's method of determining tannin, as described by Fresenius, and as the returns show greater richness in tannin, in the American samples, which did not all appear of first quality, it proves our capability of competing with the best foreign sources.

A. Maere, produce broker of Liverpool, Eng., who has personally examined the *sumac* of this country, in his Importers' and Exporters' Circular of Jan. 10, 1870, says:  
"A great revolution is about to be witnessed in this tanning and dyeing material (*sumac*). Supplies have commenced to arrive from Virginia, U. S., the quality of which is the best that has ever reached Great Britain—[allusion is then made to the analysis first given above.] If, therefore, finest Sicily is worth 20s. per hundred weight, finest American is of the value of 24s.; but is quite certain that as a rude American will undersell the Sicilian—considerably, although as shown—the quality is 20 per cent. better. In common fairness it must be added, however, that the very worst tests of the American are superior to the best of the Sicilian; this includes not only the *sumacs* of Virginia, but those of Maryland, Tennessee, &c."

One tanner in Wilmington, Del., uses annually 400 to 500 tons of *sumac*, prepared at Fredericksburg, Va. In one respect only is the home production inferior to the foreign; it has not yet been found capable, as generally prepared, of tanning leather white; a quality which the Sicilian *sumac* possesses; but the manufacturers in Georgetown, and also practical tanners, have assured the Agricultural Bureau, which has given much attention to this comparatively new branch industry, that even this difficulty has been solved by them, satisfactorily; that the defect is not in the natural quality of our species of *sumac*, but is of a nature that may be overcome in manufacture. We may then very reasonably conclude, that in a very little time, we will be enabled not only to supply the demands of our own country with this article, but at the same time successfully compete in the foreign markets with the Sicilian product. Our enterprise and keen pursuits of objects connected with our business affairs, will ensure such a result, in a very little time, in this article as it has done in others—more particularly can we point to the success of the cheese manufacture, in which we have been enabled successfully to beat the English in their own markets, they have been forced to send to this country for instructors in the business, to enable them to retain their trade.

In 1864 we imported eight million pounds *sumac*, valued at a quarter of a million dollars; in 1868, 13,700,990 lbs., valued at \$559,421; and in 1869, about 11 million pounds, valued at \$468,362. The whole consumption of *sumac* in the United States in 1869, aggregated over 10,000 tons of 2240 lbs., and the domestic production was about 5,000 tons, of which 3,500 were furnished by Virginia.

*Sumac* possesses remarkable vitality, and as it flourishes upon the poorest soil, its cultivation may become a profitable branch of agricultural industry—and, in commending it to the attention of our readers, we can say as we have done on other occasions, recommending additional objects of cultivation, that it is no untried experiment, but the results have been fully tested, and its production found entirely feasible, and remunerative.

**Mode of Cultivation.**—In Sicily, the shrub is cut off entirely a little above the ground; after one year's growth, and the leaves thinned off when sufficiently dry. Shoots put forth from the roots about the stump, furnishing leaves for a succeeding harvest. The shrub is propagated by planting sections of the root, usually rows for enough apart to allow of cultivation with the plow or hoe. It may be grown from seed, which should be soaked will before planting, in order to induce a more rapid germination; and whether the roots or seeds are planted it should be done previous to the rainy season of the year, to give the plants sufficient moisture. In the U. S., the leaves of the *sumac* are gathered by stripping or beating them from the shrub, at any time from the middle of July to the appearance of autumn frosts—the leaves separated from the branches and twigs, and are delivered at the mills in the fall, the average price paid for them being \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Mills have been introduced for grinding *sumac*, which will be found described in the Agricultural Report for 1869, page 232, with the drawing as patented by Mr. Chase, of Alexandria, Va., from whom doubtless any additional information can be derived by those who contemplate entering into the cultivation or manufacture.

A correspondent at Mobile, of the *Rural Albanian*, who spent several years in Sicily, where he had opportunities of learning all about this plant, thinks that the Southern States can, and eventually will raise *sumac* enough to supply the world—the cultivation is so simple, that even with our bungling arrangements, there is no excuse for our not going into it.

In Sicily (he says) they plant the roots or small plants, as we do corn; hills about three feet apart, rows about four, so that the plow or harrow can save the hard labor of the hoe. They hoe it two or three times before rains, finish in May and gather it in July and August. The leaves are of the only parts made use of. After being separated from the twigs by threshing, the leaves are ground to the state of fineness in which you see in the U. S., being passed through sieves of sufficient fineness and put into bags of 160 lbs. each. The proper season for planting the roots or plants is in November, December and January. When the season is rainy, the plants take root better. The root or stump is cut off 4 to 6 inches above ground; the scions or sprouts spring 4 to 6 out of each root; and when at maturity, which in Sicily is in July or August, they are all cut off at the stump, and laid in small handfuls (not spread out much, as the sun will turn the leaves yellow) to dry—say for a day or two—great care being taken that no rain falls on them. —*American Farmer*.

As an inducement for folks to jump into matrimony at Columbus, Ga., marriage licenses are offered at half price.

## THE STORY OF LUCY.

Last week, in a neighboring city, a sudden end came to little domestic drama, for which we propose to make room here. We believe its meaning bears more nearly on the lives of a large class of our readers than even the national debt, or the choice of our next President.

About twenty years ago a girl baby was born to a carpenter and his wife, who had five boys already swarming and squabbling about the three-roomed house. The baby shared the fate of solitary girl among brothers. She was the something rare and unwanted which had never come into their common life before; she was the bit of porcelain among rough crockery; her father and the bigger boys dubbed her "little lady;" carried her out proudly on Sunday afternoons, when their own clothes were coarse and patched enough; but she never lacked a bit of embroidery or a feather in her cap. She walked myriads of other children, was born to no inexorable inheritance of poverty, or dirt, or crime. The carpenter was a hard-working, honest, domestic old man whose highest ambition was to give each of his boys a steady trade, "that they might never need to take to shifty ways to earn a meal." For Lucy, of course, he hoped for something better. His wife was a thrifty, Scotch-Irish woman, who had lived in one house at service for fifteen years before her marriage, and could command a high salary at any time now as house-keeper. "Girls in the old country," she said, "were set to work from the time they could walk. They did not need to drudge so here. — There were chances for them in a free country." She never passed a rich man's daughter, delicately dressed, that she did not think of these chances; "chances that numbered not only easy living and refinements, but equities, velvets, diamonds. Education placed all men on a level. Her mother's heart was sore and tender. Why should not her little girl enter into that high and beautiful world of luxury from which she had been shut out? God had made no life so full of blessings that it ought not to be possible to Lucy with her loving blue eyes, and wondrously bright hair. It was quite true that God had made no life of happy womanhood which was not possible to the child. She had practical, nimble intellect, was frank, earnest, affectionate; blushing and tears came quickly, signs of a delicate nature and tender, conscience, biding to be a servant as a queen, both of them being God's children. One would have said the girl was born to be in time a pure maiden, a loving wife, a faithful mother.

She went to school years after her brothers were at work but learned little more than to read and write; whatever ability she had naturally did not, lie in the path of book knowledge, the boys bought her a cheap piano at auction, on which she strummed a few street airs. People who noticed the girl's readiness and winning manner, told her mother it was time she was making some provision for her, and offered to take her into their houses as a servant. But mental work was a certainty which Lucy's vague chances was an insult. Even drudgery at home was spared her that she might run with her school companions, or read the cheap papers of the day. Gradually the fine delicate faded out of her face; her voice grew loud; quick step dragged lazily; it became a matter of course for her to watch her old mother work for her while she sat idle. The wages were ten cents; the elder brothers married; the old man and his wife died; a deformed brother kept the house with Lucy, but it was necessary that she should earn her own living. There were half a dozen homes open to her, where she would have had light work which would have fitted her for her days when she married, high wages, and the protection and seclusion of a refined Christian family, but this girl, whose Master was born in a stable, was indignant at being asked to take the place of a servant. She went into a mill where the wages were good. She had the ambition Velvets and diamonds in the lady. She could at least finish in Terrell and Milton gold. She had the imagination of other young girls—the zest for love, adventure. No knights or gentlemen came about the mills, or lovers to the house but there was the chance of a man from young men on the streets; the encounter on the street cars going home at night.

The story is told. There came a day when the deformed brother, who had watched over her since she was a baby with a sorer tenderness because no other woman could ever be near or dear to him, cursed her and drove her from the door. She went gladly. The street life suited her now; for the change in the girl did not begin in dress or face or voice, it worked out from within. Year by year her training had corrupted soul and brain. It mattered little when the symptoms of decay showed themselves to the world. For years she had tasted the streets life. Last week it ended. In the bright sunlight a pious, filthy woman crept out of the prison van into the stone archway of the city prison, and the iron gates with heavy clang shut on her, not to open for two years. "Lucy," sentenced for grand larceny. Whether when they open, her ruined body will be there to drag itself out into the sunlight again, matters little. It may live until old age. But Lucy, honest, unselfish, pure in thought, died long ago. — If it had been only to sleep with her mother on yonder hillside, we might have made the grass green above her, knowing that the child would come again. But she still living, went down into a grave from which there is no place of resurrection, though we seek it carefully and with tears. Perhaps it is a story without a moral—at least it has none, if mothers do not find it for themselves. —*Tribune*.

## What Grant and his Official Supporters have Done for the Country.

Senator Sherman spoke recently at Newark, Ohio. It was one of his best efforts, and his arraignment of Grant and his cabinet is unanswerable. Read what he said:

They have failed to reconcile the North and the South.

They have failed to bring about a good understanding between the black and white races; and, on the contrary, have arrayed the former in fearful antagonism against the latter.

They have upheld the most infamous rulers in the South that ever afflicted a community, and thus enabled them to harass and plunder their constituents as no people ever were harassed and plundered before.

They have abjured the persuasive modes of peace, and, instead of them, have employed the bayonet and the dagger.

They have authorized Federal interference in State elections, and sought to carry them under the guns of the army and navy.

They have employed the army to overthrow a State Convention, and dictate its platform and its nominations.

They have employed an armed vessel of the United States to carry away members of a State Legislature, in order to deprive it of a quorum.

They have carried elections by prosecuting their opponents for pretended offences and imprisonment if they did not support the Administration.

They have, for the same purpose, made the most corrupt use of the public patronage ever known in any country.

They have descended so low as to turn laborers out of employment in navy yards and arsenals, because they voted against the dictates of their honest judgment.

They have marched out other such laborers to the polls in military array, and compelled them to vote marked tickets under the eyes and inspection of Government agents.

They have placed the liberty of every human being in the Republic at the mercy of the President, by unconstitutionally authorizing a suspension of habeas corpus.

They have brought our Treasury accounts into such inextricable confusion that no man can tell what is the true amount of our public debt, or the exact sum of our annual expenditure.

In the conduct of our foreign affairs they have reversed the policy of our Government from its very foundation—a policy that favored the extension and not the restriction of the rights of neutral nations.

In like manner they have violated our traditional policy and instincts, by frowning instead of encouraging Cuban independence.

They have disregarded the plainest provisions of statute law in the sales of arms for the use of the French against the Germans.

To obtain from the tyrant Bess a sale of San Domingo, in direct violation of her Constitution, the President, violating our own Constitution, has assumed the war-making power, and employed our naval forces to uphold the would be vendor of the Republic of Hayti.

It is his able and eloquent address a Newark, Ohio, Senator Th. M. Thayer has said: "May I not appeal to you to let no false pride, no narrow prejudice, no unreasoning passion stand between you and the duty you owe your country? I may be wrong, but I believe that a bountiful Providence has cast your lot in pleasant places, and blessed you with institutions more beneficent, when rightly administered, than ever before were enjoyed by mankind. I do not tell you that these blessings impose upon you corresponding duties, and that you cannot enjoy the advantages of the performance of the other; that you cannot long prosper if you assist in crushing the prosperity of others; that you cannot remain free if you ally yourselves with tyranny and misrule; that you cannot preserve self-government if you renounce your right and let others choose your rulers. The prosperity of the South is crushed for the time being, and the whole Republic feels the injury. It is your duty to aid in restoring her prosperity. Upon her hair blows the heel of the oppressor is placed. It is your duty to see that it be speedily removed. Self government is in danger when the people vote under the influence of prejudice instead of reason, or when they refuse to vote at all. It is your duty to preserve it by an honest exercise of your rights. Let nothing deter you from the performance of these duties. Be earnest, be vigilant, be active—remembering that you have no right to be idle or careless when you have a country to save."

Yesterday Dr. A. H. Davaga, the former Intendant of the town of Chester and President of the new road, arrived in the city, and with a view of ascertaining the future prospects of the new road, a reporter of the *Courier* called upon him. The doctor, who is quite an enthusiast upon the subject, was found quite willing to give all the information desired, and from him the following particulars were obtained:

The Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad is designed from Chester to York, in this State, and from thence in a direct line to Lenoir, N. C., passing through the towns of Dallas, Lincoln and Newton, N. C., a distance of about one hundred miles.

The road is to be a narrow gauge road, and the cost of its building and equipment will be about \$7,000 per mile. The country through which it passes is a very rich grain raising section, the product of which goes now by way of Charlotte, N. C., to Baltimore.

The President avers that corn which is now sold in that section for forty cents per bushel, costs about twenty-four cents transportation to Baltimore to Charleston as much more. Hence consumers at this place are compelled to pay double prices. He contends that by the completion of the new road, it can be brought direct to Charleston at a cost of about fifteen cents, a very material reduction in the price. The cost of the construction of the road being so much less, and the cost of running expenses being also so much less than that of the ordinary broad gauge road, will enable the new road to transport freight at proportionately lower rates, and by this means it is thought that a large and valuable trade will be diverted to Charleston.

The President is in the city for the purpose of appointing a commission to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the road, which is fixed at \$700,000. It is proposed to raise \$200,000 private subscription, and as soon as this shall have been done, the various counties through which the road will pass have promised to subscribe the balance.

The importance of this route to Charleston will be once perceived when it is stated that it will make our city the outlet of the product of best grain counties in North Carolina, a section which has at this time only a circuitous connection with Charlotte, N. C., and which will be thrown in direct communication with our city by the new route. The President, Dr. Davaga, is an energetic go-ahead man, in every way fitted for the carrying out of so important an enterprise, and we have no doubt of the entire success of the new road.

The officers of the Company, elected at a meeting held at Lincoln, North Carolina, August 27, are as follows: President, A. H. Davaga. Directors, B. F. Wheeler, Yorkville, South Carolina; J. T. Smyer, Gaston, North Carolina; W. D. Metz, Lincoln, South Carolina; and G. A. Ford, Catawba, North Carolina. —*Charleston Courier*.

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## JUSTIFIABLE SUICIDE.

A Philadelphia paper states that a melancholy case of self-murder occurred on Sunday near Thowite, Pennsylvania. The following schedule of misfortune in the victim's life is given: "I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our home very often and married her. So my father-in-law and my son-in-law, and my step-daughter and mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterward my wife had a son. He was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife—I, a my step-daughter—had also a son; he was my cousin my brother, and at the same time my grandfather. My wife was the son of my grandfather. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my father's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandfather at the same time; and as the husband of a grandchild is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather."

A CURE FOR SMALL POX.—In a recent number of the *Lancet*, Dr. Alexander and Watson recorded several cases of small-pox and scarlat fever in which the external application of carbolic acid met with marked success. In the case of one patient with small-pox who had been at the period when papule appeared, he ordered an emulsion, and then had the patient—a girl of eleven years—sponged over with carbolic acid soap-suds. On the next day a severe attack of confluent small-pox was threatened, but the child was sponged as before; previously her face and then her whole body was painted with the carbolic acid glycerine of the British Pharmacopoeia. Five grains of Dover's powder were then given to allay inflammation, and the little girl slept quietly several hours, when she was sponged again. No vesicles formed, and the patient was convalescent in a few days. Carbolic acid was in the meantime plentifully used about the room.

DIVORCE BEFORE MARRIAGE.—A new peril for wealthy bachelors has appeared at West. An unmarried man who had made a fortune in Montana went East to spend a year with his friends. During his absence a widow in Montana filed a bill for divorce and alimony, on the plea of desertion. The defendant not appearing, a large part of his property was adjudged to his pretended wife. On his return to Montana the victim filed a bill in chancery to set aside the divorce proceedings, swearing that he had never heard of the woman, but the judge decided it was too late, and the design-widow keeps her ill-gotten wealth.

Speaking of the