

Caroline Watchman.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 13

NEWS AND COMMENT.

A young man by the name of Alonso L. Adams, of Raleigh, while laboring under a temporary abberation, leaped from a second story window, fracturing his skull and causing death soon after.

Evans of Boston, known as the North Wood murderer, confesses to the killing of four girls, a boy, and a woman.

Stokes, the Flak murderer, has been denied a new trial or a stay of proceedings by Judge Boardman. His counsel will apply to Judge Davis of the Supreme Court.

Gov. Guarry, of Pennsylvania, died suddenly last Saturday morning at Harrisburg. He had just returned the evening before from N. Y. city, apparently in good health. He was breakfasting with his family, and while in the act of helping his little son, his head fell back, and before his wife could reach him he was dead.

The Secretary of the treasury has revoked the order calling in one hundred millions of five-twentieths to be paid May 7th, because advances from London state that the subscriptions to the new loan are made payable June 1st. The call will be issued again March 1st.

The colored men of Washington City, held a meeting of the 7th inst., regarding Cuban affairs and passed resolution that it was the duty of the colored people of the U.S. to aid Cuban patriots not only by sympathy but materially. The mass meeting orders preliminary arrangements for a National Convention to be held the 3d of March of colored men in Cuban interest. We have no objection to their aiding the Cubans. We think the Cubans entitled to sympathy and material aid. Their struggle is for liberty and independence.

Mr. Kilian of Gaston county, was killed by a saw log rolling upon him.

Davidson College has one hundred and eight students in the regular classes.

Capt. John C. Brain is trying to establish an Ice Manufactory at Charlotte, N. C.

The Marquis of Lorne presided at a meeting held in London, the 8th instant, by the West Highland Highlanders. The Marquis deprecated Scottish emigration. He regretted to see Scotchmen leave the country, even to go to Glasgow, but was deeply grieved when they went to the United States. If, however, people were determined to emigrate, he hoped they would stick to the old flag, and go to the British colonies.

Two persons were killed and one hurt by the caving of an excavation near Louisville, Ky., Saturday last.

The government of Turkey has sent assistance to the Earthquake sufferers on the Island of Lamos.

Late intelligence from the North of Spain says the Carlist force which was defeated by the Spanish troops at Aya has re-formed and is again ready to take the field. General Morivives, commander of the royal troops at Alasque, is apprehensive of an attack by the Insurgents, which he fears he would not be able to resist, and urgently demands that reinforcements be sent to him. General Olio, who commands 20,000 Carlists, has defeated the government force near Dova, in the Province of Guipuzcoa, and now threatens to attack the troops under Gen. Uranga.

A court at Linex has sentenced nine persons to fine and imprisonment for affiliating with Internationals.

The Swiss Council of State, has stopped the salaries, for three months, of all the priests who read the unauthorized papal brief establishing a separate Bishopric for Geneva. The Conference at Basle, has determined to establish a grand bishopric of dissidents from Rome.

The rule in counting the votes of the Electoral College, in joint convention of Congress, is that upon objection to any vote, the Senate shall report to its chamber, and each House shall consider the question. Unless the House concur the vote shall not be counted. It is under this rule that the vote of Louisiana will probably be thrown out.

A telegram from Washington, dated February 9, says some important movements of troops will soon be ordered by the War Department, the effect of which will be to take from the States of Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, the great portion of the United States military forces stationed in those States and to locate them at other points where the interests of the government may require their presence. It is learned that there are no troops now under orders for service in Utah and Idaho, and it does not appear that the department immediately contemplates sending any in addition to the forces of the government already serving in proximity to the Mormon country. A regiment will soon be stationed along the Rio Grande on account of the troubles in that section, and in other parts of the South they will be gradually withdrawn.

An adjourned meeting of the survivors of the Mexican war held at Pittsburg, Pa., the 8th instant, and a memorial to Congress was approved which sets forth that almost a generation has now passed since the conquering column dictated an honorable peace with Mexico, and but few of the men who participated in that war are left to ask bounty of the government. That in view of the benefit derived by the nation through the acquisition of California and New Mexico, they ask Congress to grant a pension commensurate with the results springing from their services and achievements. That as these provinces were acquired from Mexico for the sum of \$15,000,000 added to the cost of the war, and that heritage was fought for by private soldiers at seven dollars a month, they appeal to Congress to remember them in their declining years.

It is said that His Majesty, King Amadeus of Spain, manifests a disposition to abdicate the Crown. The people of Spain ought never to have allowed him to be crowned King of that too much governed country.

The Geneva Grand Council has decided against the complete separation of Church and State.

The Rev. A. W. Mangum, of Raleigh, is still unable to perform his pastoral duties.

Governor Smith, of Georgia sent a message to the Legislature of that State last Monday to the effect that two million five hundred and six

ty seven thousand four hundred and thirty five dollars must be provided the current year to meet the bonds falling due, and to pay interest on the public debt. Among the debts are: To meet Russell Sage's claim of three hundred and seventy five thousand dollars; to pay interest on five hundred and sixty seven thousand in gold quarterly bonds to Jan. 1, 1870; to pay bonds falling due this year and 1874, and to pay the interest on the public debt. The message was referred to the joint financial committee to report to-morrow.

When we remember that the revenue derived from Georgia's public improvements, Railroads, before the war was sufficient to relieve her people almost entirely of taxes, we are inclined to ask, whence all this present debt, this necessity for burdensome taxes? As there was no public debt of any consequence before the war, was the present debt incurred by the war? No! that was repudiated in obedience to the edicts of the Federal Government. How come this debt then, that the war-ruined people of Georgia are required to meet by such great sacrifice? It is the child of Radicalism, the fruit of Radical robberies, the work of Radical thieves. It is an illegal creation, and like the North Carolina swindle, vulgar by some of the State debt, having been illegally incurred, by force and fraud, and for corrupt purposes, it should be blotted out, repudiated, and the poverty stricken, tax-ridden people of Georgia, and North Carolina, be relieved of a cruel and wicked imposition. It would have been far better for these States, if they had repudiated these enormous impositions three or four years ago. By refusing to do so they have kept away immigration, paralysed industry, crushed enterprise, and will yet have to repudiate or be forced into bankruptcy. The people of the South owe it to themselves, to their children and to their honor to burst asunder the gallows chains and cast away the burdens that carpet-baggers, scalawags, and negroes corruptly attempted to fix upon the bones and muscles of the present and future generations. Cast off the unclean thing!

The President has approved the bill for eight year sloops.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Vice-General Starrs, took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, on the 10th inst. The church was draped in black, and was crowded to almost suffocation. A pontifical high mass was celebrated by Archbishop McCloskey, the funeral oration was preached by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, Feb. 10, says the boat Peter reported as having struck a log. The Captain swam ashore but was chilled to death, and seven others were lost.

The boiler of Yates and Brothers' Agricultural Works, Havana, Ill., exploded on the 10th inst., killing both proprietors.

It is said that President Grant is shortly to make an extended tour of the South. He did this thing three or four years ago, returning home, and published flattering reports concerning the people of the South; but as soon as he found it necessary to promote his selfish ends to eat his words, he proceeded to do with the utmost gusto. We hope that the Southern people will not go crazy over his visit. He has done nothing for them to demand their love and esteem. Let him pass through quietly, and without any ringing of bells or clapping of hands.

A terrible Cyclone passed over Aspinwall, on January 20th, doing great destruction. Many vessels were wrecked and lives lost.

There is another report from Washington that the so-called Ku-Klux are to be pardoned; but that all new cases will be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, has been elected a Judge.

Charles Dickens has written another chapter to the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" through his "Medium" in Vermont. But if it is not better than the part he wrote before his taking off, it is hardly worth while for any one to go to castacles over it.

King Amadus of Spain has abdicated and the Kingdom has passed into a Republic by a large vote of the Spanish Cortes.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK. Feb. 12.—Stocks active; weak Gold steady, 14, Money tight, 1-32a-16 per cent. Exchange long 9-3-8; short 10-1-4. Governments dull; steady. Stock bonds dull-steady. Cotton weak, sales 673; uplands 21; orelands 21-2. Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn quiet. Pork firm, uses \$14.50. Lard favors bull; western steam 3-3-1/2a-2a-8 1/4. Turpentine favors buyers 67 1-2a-2a-8. Bacon quiet \$2.65 strained. Freights quiet.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A short time since the Wilmington Journal suggested the formation of a State Press Association; and it is gratifying that the suggestion has met with much favor from the newspaper men of the State. The matter is one of much importance and we hope that the good move will take us step backward. As the Wilmington Journal put the ball in motion, we hope he will now designate a time and place of meeting which we have no doubt will be generally approved by the fraternity.

COUNTRY EDITORS. ATTENTION.

There is more than one way of killing a cat, and more than one way of striking at the liberties of the people. It is unfortunate, not generally known, that Secretary Cresswell, Postmaster General, is pressing a scheme upon Congress, which, if successful, will result in exterminating half, if not two-thirds of the newspapers in the United States. It is a proposition to require all news publishers to prepare the postage and laying the burden upon the publisher. There are very few newspapers, out of the cities, which could bear the expense. This is a scheme in violation of the spirit of the constitution, which guarantees the freedom of the press.—Lexington Caucasian.

Money sharks are trying to govern the world by monopolies and rings. It is so in everything now-a-days. And this move to suppress country newspapers is made, no doubt, in the interest of a few leading city papers with a view of monopolizing the business. Rings and Monopolies are the children of Radicalism. All are the enemies of the people.

THE FENCE LAW.

A goodly number of farmers has urged us to advocate the repeal of the fence law, or rather the enactment of a law doing away with the necessity of fences as the protection of the farmer against the encroachments of his neighbor's stock.

It is urged that every stock owner should be required to keep his stock on his own farm, and if this be done, the necessity for fences, in a great measure, will have been dispensed with, and millions of dollars in labor and wood saved annually.

We know the greatest tax the farmer has incurred in being compelled to keep up his fences; and this is not merely to protect his own farm against his stock, but his neighbor's. It would take very little fencing if each farmer was required to protect his farm against the ravages of his own stock only. But, besides keeping fenced up necessary pasture for his own stock, he must also keep up a fence around his entire place, on either side of every road that passes through his farm, and around every field, to keep off his neighbor's stock. It is hard to estimate the immense amount of money that is uselessly expended in this way every year. If the present destruction of timber goes on, it will not be long before we shall have to make some arrangement to supply the place of wood fences, why not now?

Our own opinion is that the Legislature could not confer a greater blessing upon the State than by passing a law at once repealing all present fence laws and requiring every individual to keep his stock at home under penalty of forfeiture. It might bear hard upon some at first, but it would soon work to the advantage of all parties. There is too much money, wood and labor wasted in keeping up fences. What say the farmers? We would be glad to have an expression of opinion from them.

Even Beast Butler makes flings at the Mobilierites. In a discussion with Garfield the other day he said: "What, attack you? No. I have too much respect for the old rule, 'de mortuis nil nisi bonum.'—Exceedingly rich.

This is exceedingly rich. Beast Butler, a man whose crimes in number almost equal the sands on the sea shore, throwing stones at the poor devils who have sold their votes for money. And yet there is some consistency in it. However bad Butler may be, we do not consider that any of his crimes are equal in enormity to that of a representative of the people selling his vote. These credit Mobilierites have justly won a life term in the Penitentiary, and if they get justice there is where they will go.

But will Congress punish them and thus purge the body of those who have brought shame and disgrace upon the country? We shall see.

BANKRUPTCY.

Bankrupt notices have been coming in so rapidly recently, that we begin to fear that we shall really have to go into bankruptcy ourselves.

The business has grown to considerable magnitude, if we are to judge from the long list of petitions in the so-called official papers. We notice the following names from Rowan among the advertisements in the Statesville American:

J. A. H. Lippard, Wilson Trott, Josephus W. Hall, Newberry F. Hall, Joseph Blackwell, George H. Green, James B. Gibson, Thomas C. Watson, D. B. Wood, Phillip Owens, J. P. Wiseman.

From Davie county, we notice J. W. Taylor, J. Bailey, Catch Bowden, J. B. Ellis.

Burke, Thomas J. H. Hallyburton, Jos. Britton, and Eli P. Moore.

Henry M. Rhine, Robert Rutledge and J. S. Wells, of Gaston county; J. H. Forney and E. Hawkins, of Rutherfordton; Mills Higgins, of McDowell.

The above is a pretty respectable list for one issue of the American, and shows that the lawyers and that paper are reaping a rich harvest, if no one else is.

FEDERAL AID FOR THE SOUTH.

The Northern papers seem at last to be generally impressed with the importance to the whole nation of putting the Southern States on their legs again, financially, as speedily as possible; and the pleasantly startling proposition for an issue of one hundred million dollars of bonds by the Federal Government in aid of the South seems to be very generally regarded with favor.

Forney's Philadelphia Press in discussing the matter says:

"The financial condition of the Southern States is now a more serious problem than their political condition. The war of course, left them impoverished and burdened with debt. It was expected that they would rapidly recuperate, but instead the indebtedness of many has swollen mountain high, repudiation or bankruptcy are the only alternatives. The first is now seriously considered by some of these Commonwealths, and may be resorted to unless some plan is devised by which ruin may be averted. In Virginia the State is unable to pay its millions of bonds proposed to go into the insurance business, and in every part of the lately insurrectionary section, save only Texas, almost universal poverty, corporatism and individual, prevails. In this exigency it has been suggested that the General Government come to the rescue of these States. Mr. Hale proposed it in his recent speech on the corruptions of Southern politics, and business men in all the great trade centers cordially approve it. The debt of North Carolina is \$30,000,000, South Carolina \$16,000,000, Virginia, \$47,000,000, Georgia, \$10,500,000, Mississippi, \$25,000,000, Louisiana, \$21,000,000, Florida, \$6,000,000, or an aggregate indebtedness in ten States of \$202,000,000. The most feasible plan suggested is that 'Congress authorize the general government to distribute under suitable restrictions, among the Southern States, for the purpose of relieving in part the people from liabilities contracted since war for works of internal improvement by the respective State governments.' Either this or some other measure must be adopted.

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for the assistance of the powerless South or its recovery will be indefinitely delayed."

Even the New York Times, the most malignant and unfeeling enemy of the South, is constrained to give its approval to the proposed schema of relief.

JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

The New York Tribune, commenting on the action of the House on Thursday in restoring the names of Southern pensioners of the war of 1812, says:

"The House was mainly generous, yesterday, in restoring to their place on the pension rolls the Southern survivors of the war of 1812. That they should have been stricken off that roll in a moment of patriotic passion was natural enough, even though it may not have been certain that they voluntarily sympathized with the rebellion; but is too late now to discuss what peculiar views these aged veterans of another war had in 1812. Nobody will taunt Meers, Butler, Birmingham and Willard with having courage to say now for Southern men good words which they would not have dared to say during the late campaign. We are heartily glad that these gentlemen can honestly declare there is no longer any use in polishing up the memories of the rebellion in order to keep them bright."

And the Baltimore Sun says: "The late decision of the House of Representatives to restore the names of the Southern soldiers of the war of 1812 and of their widows to the pension roll is more important as indicative of a readiness to look over 1861 to 1812, than from any great benefits it will confer upon the number of persons in the Southern States likely to be affected by this action of the House."

It is now full sixty years since the soldiers of that period bore arms in defense of the country, and the number of survivors must be very small. But the money compensation to these survivors is the smallest part of the matter. If the action of the House may be regarded as indicating a returning sense of justice and fair play to the Southern communities, it conveys a significance which is of interest to the whole American people."

It is estimated that the profits for the last ten years on the sewing machines manufactured in this country amount to \$200,000,000, and the estimated profits in 1871, \$20,000,000. In 1872 at least seven-hundred thousand machines were made, and allowing that two hundred thousand of them were exported, the several companies must have received at least \$25,000,000 for the five hundred thousand \$5,000,000 covering the cost of manufacturing and patent fees. It is well known that the sewing-machine patents are about to expire, and there is a formidable combination of interests at Washington to lobby their extension through Congress. There are about twenty-five sewing-machine companies in the United States, five of them manufacturing probably three-fourths of all the machines produced. The nominal capital of these twenty-five companies is about \$20,000,000, and in addition to the profits on sales the leading ones divide a "royalty" on the various patents used by the "tributary" companies, as they are called. The "Arrow Rock Tragedy"—*Fate of the Men who tried to Fire a Town*.—The telegraph mentioned some time ago an attempt to burn the little town of Arrow Rock, Missouri. We now get the dramatic and exciting particulars of the doings of the "fire-fighters," as they were called, and the sudden exit of the leader from the scene of his crime. The fires were a mercantile venture. Being liquor traders, the incendiaries wished to destroy all competition. So the town was set on fire at such places as would be most likely to ensure the destruction of obnoxious saloons.

The men engaged were the landlords of a tavern outside of the limits of the town—the accommodations being represented by a small stove, a couple of stools, some loose boxes, a card table—a negro barber. The names of these wretches were Coiner, Swiney and Elder. Coiner was first arrested. He was bound, but struggled desperately, and at one time tore the rope from his hands and the bandage off his eyes, but was brought to terms by a grip on his throat that brot him to his knees. The effect was to extort a full confession.

Swiney was then captured, and marched to the ice bound river. An open place was cut through the ice. He was thrown in three times, and three times drawn out, still refusing to confess. By way of violence, Elder, the negro, was strung up and lowered three times. He, too, was as a paper expresses it, "as stubburn as a mule." Then these two wretches were confronted