

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. IV.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY N. C., JULY 17, 1873.

NO. 44.—WHOLE NO. 884.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY:
J. J. BRUNER,
Proprietor and Editor.
J. J. STEWART,
Associate Editor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
ONE YEAR, payable in advance, \$2.50
SIX MONTHS, " " " " 1.50
3 Copies to one address, " " " " 10.00



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For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

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A WORD TO FARMERS.

Buy a few dollars worth of books every year for your sons and hands and take a good newspaper. They will work better and be more cheerful. Try it.

A WORD TO FARMERS' SONS.

You have something to be proud and to boast of. The farm is the keystone to every industrial pursuit. When it succeeds all prosper; when it fails, all flag. Don't think you can't be a great man because you are the son of a farmer. Washington, Webster and Clay were farmer's sons, but while they tilled the soil, they studied. So do ye. Buy a good book, one at a time, read and digest it, and then another.

Call and see me and look over books.

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May 22, 1y.

The World As omished. THE AMERICAN



Button-Hole, Overseaming AND COMPLETE SEWING MACHINE.

The first and only BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE combined that has made its advent this or any other country.

The following reasons are given why this is the best.

Family Machine to Purchase.

1. Because it will do 7. Because you can everything that any machine does or low price cloth can do, and adapt it to thick or from the finest to the thinnest cloth.
2. Because the tension is so perfect, and the thread is so strong, that it will not break the thread.
3. Because the tension is so perfect, and the thread is so strong, that it will not break the thread.
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6. Because the tension is so perfect, and the thread is so strong, that it will not break the thread.
7. Because the tension is so perfect, and the thread is so strong, that it will not break the thread.

No other Machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Parties using a family sewing machine want a Whole Machine, one with all the improvements.

It is the last a LIFETIME, and therefore one is satisfied with the most work and the best; and this machine can do several kinds of sewing not done on any other machine, besides doing every kind that all others can do.

The American or Plain Sewing Machine. (Without the button-hole parts), does all that is done on the Combination except button-hole and overseaming.

MEURNEY & BRO., Agts., Salisbury N. C.

Examine them before purchasing any other Sewing Machine.

I do not hesitate to say the American Combination surpasses all other machines. Besides doing all the work that other machines can, it overseams, works button-holes in any fabric, from Swiss muslin to Beaver cloth, it has Sewing Machine Sewer's and the West machine, and find the American far superior to them all.

MISS M. RUTLEDGE.
I have used six different Sewing Machines. The American surpasses them all.

Mrs. A. L. RAINEY.
I have used the Singer and other machines and would not exchange the American for any.

Mrs. H. N. BARNES.
SALISBURY, N. C., May 22, 1873.

MURPHY & BRO., Agts., American Com. S. M. S. I have used the Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, and would give all the American Combination for all of them. It will do all that is claimed for it in the circular. I consider it superior to all others I have ever seen. Very Respectfully,

Mrs. GEO. W. HARRISON.
We the undersigned take great pleasure in giving our testimony of favor of the American Sewing Machine in preference to any other, believing that it is truthfully recommended as the best machine made. It is simple, runs very light and does not get out of order or drop stitches.

Mrs. LAURA M. OVERMAN,
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J. ALLEN BROWN,
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We have seen flaming advertisements and heard much said by Agents of other machines. We will forfeit one hundred dollars to the contending party, if after fair trial before competent judges the American Machine will not do as well or better, the work done on any other machine, and do valuable work that no other machine can do.

We have been Agents for Sewing Machine since 1826 have sold Singer's, Lad Webster's Atwater's and Florence's, and have abandoned all for the American.

Send and get sample of work.
No 40.—
MEURNEY & BRO. Agts.

The following exquisite poem, by Ex-Governor William J. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, is as sweet and touching as anything ever written by Burns:

CHARLES MACHREE.

A BALLOON.

I.
Come over, come over,
The river to me,
If you are my laddie,
Bold Charlie Machree.

Here's Mary McPherson,
And Susan O'Leary,
Who say ye're faint-hearted,
And dare na plunge in.

But the dark rolling water,
Though deep as the sea,
I know will na scare ye,
Nor keep ye frae me!

For stout is ye'r back,
And strong is ye'r arm,
And the heart is ye'r bosom
And the faithful and warm.

One over, come over,
The river to me,
If ye are my laddie,
Bold Charlie Machree.

II.
I see him, I see him,
He's plucked in the tide,
His strong arms are dashing
The big waves aside:

Oh, the dark rolling water
Shoots swift as the sea,
But by the life in the glance
Of his bonny blue e'e!

And his cheeks are like roses,
Two buds on a bough;
Who says ye're faint-hearted,
My brave Charlie, now!

Ho, ho, foaming river,
Ye may roar as ye go,
But ye canna bear Charlie
To the dark loch below!

Come over, come over,
The river to me,
My true-hearted laddie,
My Charlie Machree!

III.
He's sinking, he's sinking,
Oh, what shall I do?
Strike out, Charlie boldly,
'Tis strokes and ye're thro'.

He's sinking, oh heaven!
N'e'er fear, man n'e'er fear,
I've a kiss for ye, Charlie,
As soon as ye're here!

He rises, I see him,
Five strikes, Charlie, mair—
He's shaking the wet
From his bonny brown hair.

He conquers the current,
He gains on the sea,
Ho, where is the swimmer
Like Charlie Machree?

Come over the river
But once come to me,
And I'll love ye forever,
Dear Charlie Machree.

IV.
He's sinking, he's gone,
Oh, God, it is I,
It is I who have killed him,
Help, help—he, he, he!

Help, help—ah, he rises—
Strike out, ye'r free,
Ho, bravely done Charlie,
Once more, now, for me!

Now cling to the rock—
Now give us ye'r hand—
Ye're safe, dearest Charlie,
Ye're safe on the land!

Come lie in my bosom,
If there ye can sleep,
I canna speak to ye,
I only can weep.

Ye've crossed the wild river,
Ye've risked all for me,
And I'll part frae ye never,
Dear Charlie Machree!

THE TRUE BEAUTY.
CAREW.

He that loves a rosy cheek
Or a coral lip admires,
Or from starlike eyes doth seek
Fuel to maintain his fires—
As old Time makes these decay,
So his flames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,
Hearts with equal love combined,
Kindle never-dying fires;
Where these are not, I despise
Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes.

A SINGULAR DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.—On Tuesday morning James J. Schumann attempted to kill his wife at No. 132 Greenwich street, New York, by shooting her with a pistol.

When the report of the pistol was heard officer Finerty went in the house and asked Schumann who fired the shot and he stated that he did. He then told the officer that he shot his wife, who was in the next room. The officer went into the next room, and there found Mrs. Schumann lying on the bed and bleeding from a wound in the mouth. He took both parties to the station-house, where it was found that the woman was shot in the mouth, the bullet knocking out two of her teeth, and then lodging in the muscles of the neck. The woman was removed to the Park Hospital and the husband was locked up. Officers Finerty says that Schumann told him that he intended shooting himself after killing his wife, but this is not believed, as he had plenty of time to do so if he intended anything of the kind. When the husband and wife were brought to the station-house they embraced each other, and it is supposed that there was an arrangement made between them that the husband should shoot the wife and then himself. He was taken to court subsequently, and committed to wait the result of the injuries.

GRANGES OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The idea of the order of the "Patrons of Husbandry" was originally borrowed from an association which for many years had maintained a feeble existence in a community of Scotch farmers in North Carolina. The objects of this Scotch society, so far as can be ascertained, appear to have been the purchase of all needed supplies from first hands and at wholesale rates, and the cultivation of more intimate social relations among its members; that is, it was a secret co-operation, industrial, and social association among those already allied by mutual work and interest and sympathy. It was meagre in number, and narrow in influence to a degree that the fact of its existence was unknown beyond the limits of the little community of which it was the center. Nor was it until the spring of 1868 that the idea of these Scotch farmers first began to be mooted abroad, and became known to the people of the West.—During the previous winter, Mr. O. H. Kelly, of Itasca, Minnesota, and a dozen other leading agriculturists of the West, happening together in Washington, held frequent interviews in relation to the interests of the farming population of the Great West. It was at this time and place that the farmers' movement first suggested itself to their minds, upon learning of the character and operation of the little Scotch society in North Carolina, whence sprung the agricultural revolution in its present shape. At once the idea was seized upon, and adapted to meet the purposes of a national organization. Early in the year 1868 a "grange" was organized at Itasca, Minn., under the supervision of Mr. Kelly. This was the first grange organization in the United States, except the organic germ of North Carolina. Another grange was speedily organized at Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, and in a short time a third entered upon a feeble existence at Waukon, Allamakee county, Ia. Here and there in various parts of the West and Northwest, other granges were organized from time to time; but the movement had not yet taken firm root, and its existence was still precarious. At the end of 1871, the order had been introduced in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois; but, up to the close of the year 1871, its entire membership in the four States named is estimated at not over seventy-five thousand.

Quickened by a new impulse, and strengthened by a powerful vitality, its progress within the past twelve months, beginning with the year 1872, has been not less than wonderful. From its weak army of seventy-five thousand, it is claimed that, in the same four States, its membership has swelled to the more formidable number of four hundred and fifty thousand, and is constantly increasing with the same rapid vigor. At the same time, the order has been introduced into a large portion of the remaining States, and some of the Territories, and is extending not only to the north and west, but also to the south and east. It is this prodigious growth, rapid advance and general diffusion throughout the country, that gives the deepest significance to this movement. In Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and particularly in Georgia, the agricultural classes are organizing granges with the same avidity which characterizes the movement in the Northwest. Altogether it is found in active operation at the present time in twenty States, two or three Territories, and in the Canadas.

THE GREAT PRINCIPLES OF THE GRANGES.

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

"Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.

"The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions.

"The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we would have no agriculture, no manufacture, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its product the foundation of all wealth.

"The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable, the amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of those laws, and the proper application of their principles.

"Hence knowledge is the foundation of happiness.

"The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the great Creator has established in the universe, and to enlarge our views of Creative wisdom and power.

"To those who read aright, history proves that, in all ages, society is fragmentary; and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization; hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but, although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FROM THE OFFICIAL PAMPHLET.

"The work of the subordinate granges has two stages, or periods.

"First, we organize the granges, and study to become familiar with the work of the lodge-room. We study to take in the essence and spirit of our beautiful and elevating ritual. We also get acquainted

with each other. As a people we pay too little regard to the social and fraternal element in society. There are, perhaps, reasons why this is so, growing out of our earnest, practical life in developing a new country; but it is none the less true that our happiness and well-being would be better promoted by cultivating more fully our social relations.

"After the organizing period has passed, we come to the business or material phase of our work. Here we need to be governed by a large and enlightened wisdom. We are suffering from the oppression of corporations. Manufacturers combine against us, and, owing to circumstances by which we are surrounded, we perhaps do not understand, at present, just the best and most business-like method of remedying the evil. We need then, to carefully study and mature our plans before we begin to act. We talk over among ourselves what we desire to do, and compare opinions as to the best methods of arriving at results. Having perfected our plans, we should be more than careful that we carry out in good faith and in a business like way all agreements and contracts."—From *Old and New for July*.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Southern Cultivator, by the way, one of the most practical, "common-sense" agricultural journals in the whole country, having said that "if farmers would practice strict economy, work within their means and keep out of debt, there would be no need of such organizations" as Patrons of Husbandry, a correspondent writes in reply thereto: "I am not a 'Patron'—I work within my own means, and am out of debt; still I feel and see the need of some popular agricultural organization that will attract the masses into rank and file, that they may be in a position to receive instruction and follow the example of those who practice economy and keep out of debt. It is a lamentable fact that a large majority of our farmers 'mortgage' for supplies, plant all cotton to pay their debts, and usually they fall behind at the end of the year. They are disgusted with farming. They offer their lands for sale at lower prices with a view to quit the business. But most of their neighbors being in the same predicament and same state of mind, there is none to buy their land; hence, they must mortgage another year, and then quit the business if they can sell their landless and dilapidated farms. Now, sir, we need an influence over the masses, to improve and beautify their homes, and to depend on the rich products of their farms for money and supplies, and not on 'credit' based on 'mortgages.' And in addition to the many other benefits offered by the Patrons of Husbandry, with Subordinate and State and National Granges, could not the Southern States, through this organization, adopt some plan to regulate the supply and production of cotton to the demand, at better prices? If 3,000,000 bales will bring as much money as 4,000,000 bales, why not make an effort to turn the labor of making 1,000,000 bales into the effort of making supplies? All feel the importance of keeping at home the proceeds of the cotton crop. Why not seize upon this organization for the starting point? It is spreading like a prairie fire—we have over 110 Granges in this State, and as the fever spreads would it not be the part of wisdom for the best men of agricultural persuasions to control and direct it, lest it may do harm?"

A SCENE AT THE MEMPHIS MORGUE DURING THE CHOLERA SEASON.

We have a county court, constituted of thirty-eight country bumpkins called "quires." These good old fellows, while "indigenous cholera" raged, could hardly be convinced. They had a county sexton, a jolly, dram-drinking Patlander, of the classic name McCool. Pat, authorized to buy a potter's field for the county, secured a valueless spot immediately on the banks of Wolf river just above the Holly Water-works. This potter's field is said to be the foulest place of foulest stenches on the Continent. Pat's Irish tenant told me that it stunk so intolerably that he saw the man in the moon holding his nose when careening about this fearful grave-yard. Pat stows away corpses in a very hurried manner. It happens now and then that as many as three or four people, when the daily mortality was great, were chucked into the same grave. Rain-storms came, and the loose earth was swept away, and there lay the grinning corpse, negroes and whites in the same shallow and uncovered grave, and when the hot sunbeams fell upon the rotting corpses and water became vapor, a stench went abroad which begat dysentery at a distance of half a mile. Each rain-storm that came on each successive day fortunately cleansed the unhallowed spot and added to the stream that gives drink to 70,000 people of Memphis. Here waters of life are pumped from rivers of death. It costs the county treasury quite \$1 for each trip made by the sexton's wagon to these public burial-places and to reduce the costs of these public burials Pat never drives out without a full load. Corpses are therefore suffered to accumulate, often through several days, and the bodies of the dead, heaped upon the large empty shop covered with lime constitute a hideous, ghastly, and morbid-like exhibition.

Despite all precautionary measures, the place is by no means delightful on a hot, sultry Summer afternoon. People dwelling in the vicinity often complain of strange sights, and vigorous, unseemly, insufferable odors supposed to arise from this shop. On Sunday last, it so happened that the sexton, by the merest accident, had stowed away a living man with the dead.

The living body was at the bottom of a heap of dead bodies to be boxed and shipped next morning to Pat's cemetery. The poor fellow had been narcotized by a quack, who administered some patent drug to reverse the process of "collapsing."

The patient slept the sleep of death. In the same apartment wherein the narcotic was administered lay another negro corpse, and the county sexton carried both bodies away to his depository. It was ten o'clock when the resurrection occurred. The negro, horrified at finding himself beneath a heap of dead men, howled like a hippopotamus. The sexton was aroused, and crying "thief, thief," hurried in with a lantern. Our living-dead hero, thinking himself in another world, imagined the frightened sexton in his night clothes beneath the lantern's stful glare to be the devil himself, and then went up a fearful howl of agonized despair, and the "resurrected" negro swooned in terror.

The firebell were ringing, the neighbors came in, the northern end of the city was in an uproar, the sexton fled, the condition of his depository for corpses was discovered, and the sexton and county court and city government each has been indicted by the criminal court.—Memphis Correspondent of the New York World.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The New York Herald has an interesting account of a balloon ascension from Lowell Massachusetts, on the 9th July. The aeronaut was Professor King, and the Herald's correspondent was his companion. Their journey through the air lasted two hours and sixteen minutes, and they travelled over ten miles in a straight line. They ascended upwards of two miles from terra firma. The descriptions of the sensations experienced, of the appearance of objects on the earth, and of the celestial scenery are very interesting.

This will give a new interest to Mr. Wise's contemplated balloon voyage across the Atlantic. It is admitted that if a balloon can be suspended at a sufficient height and for a sufficient length of time, it would under ordinary circumstances be wafted across the Atlantic. But the question, as stated by Professor Henry, is, "Can the balloon be sustained at a sufficient height and for a sufficient length of time to make the journey?" This question can only be decided by actual experiment, and Professor Henry suggests that Professor Wise shall make a preliminary voyage across the continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the distance being about the same as that across the latter ocean. Professor Wise says, in reply to this suggestion, that he has already tested and proved his theory by his balloon voyage from St. Louis to Jefferson county, New York, in 1859. He adds:

"Besides that, in order to cross the mountains, we should have to ascend at least two miles higher than we would go if we were crossing the water. The easterly current striking against those high mountain ranges causes lateral or side currents to diverge; and their influence is felt very high. I have no doubt that to cross the continent we should have to ascend at least twice as high as we should in crossing the ocean. I expect to cross the Atlantic at an average height of about a mile.

"The aeronaut has evidently made up his mind to make the dangerous voyage. If he succeeds he will immortalize his name; if he fails, the world will not be much the worse off.

From the Journal.

STAGGERS IN HORSES.

Messrs Editors:—This is the season for the prevalence of this terrible and fatal disease. Already this malarial, always appearing more or less from June until October inclusive, has made its usual annual appearance, and many horses in New Hanover and surrounding counties have died from it. Our farmers and other owners of this valuable animal, are anxious on the subject, and reasonably and naturally turn, in their apprehension and anxiety, to the medical profession for information and relief. And yet blind staggers in horses may almost be marked among *opprobria medicorum*, so lamentably deficient are our best physicians in a knowledge of the pathology and best treatment of this almost uniformly fatal complaint. Empirical remedies there are without number, but with the torch of improvement and increased means of cure which now more than ever radiates the paths of medical progress, surely the physicians will not allow much longer to prevail the darkness and ignorance as to its nature, cause and treatment, which continue to exist, and somewhat to the reproach of the medical profession.

The above remarks are in the main suggested by the excellent views, clearly and ably expressed, in a communication in your paper of the 11th of last month over the signature of "J. S. D."

This article was evidently written by a physician of intelligence and devotion to his profession, and the fine description here given therein of a *post mortem* examination made by him, of one of his horses who died of blind staggers, may well attract the attention of the pathologist and progressive physician. Let it be adopted as a universal rule that whenever a horse dies of staggers, he shall be carefully examined after death under the direction and observation of a competent physician, and soon such knowledge will be known and spread abroad, as will eventuate in a successful treatment. This violent disease will then begin to be stripped of its terrors, and no longer will be heard the old cry that rarely indeed does a horse ever recover from the staggers.

Following "J. S. D." of the 11th ult., in your paper, appears in the issue of the 20th ult., an admirable reply and evidently from the pen of an able member of the medical profession. It signed

If I am not much mistaken in the style it comes from that high-toned gentleman, and Nestor of the medical profession in Wilmington and all the surrounding counties, Dr. C. Modest though he proverbially is, he must excuse me for reminding him of his duty to write more. Science claims it, humanity calls for it, from him. He evidently can enlighten us on staggers also, and I call upon him in good faith to write again fully and at once during the staggers season now on hand.

July 7, 1873.

DEATH FROM A BALLOON.

Ten Thousand People Witness the Collapse of La Mountain's Balloon and the Fall and Death of the Aeronaut at Ionia, Michigan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, July 6.

Mail reports give some interesting details of the fatal accident to the aeronaut La Mountain, at Ionia, last Friday. His balloon was what is known as a hot air, and not gas. The canvas had somewhat of a worn appearance, as if the worst for being filled with heated air too often. At the summit, where the canvas was sewn together, a block some ten or twelve inches in diameter was fastened, and through a hole in this six guy ropes were secured, hanging down over the sides of the balloon, being at the bottom some seventeen feet apart, and these were tied to the basket by the Professor himself. There were no ropes running around the balloon horizontally to keep the whole thing from sliding, or to prevent the whole from being blown away by a gust of wind.

At 3:55 P. M. the Professor stepped into the basket, and the balloon took a short up almost perpendicularly, with the Professor swinging his hat to the crowd, all apparently enjoying the sight. In a few moments more, however, the mouth of the balloon was observed to wave about two or three times, then to pass between the ropes, careening over on the side, when the ropes broke out from their fastening and to prevent the whole from slipping, or to prevent the whole from being blown away by a gust of wind.

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