

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. IV.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY N. C., AUGUST 7, 1873.

NO. 47.—WHOLE NO. 887.

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
THREE MONTHS, " " " " 1.00
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SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is **FULLY VEGETABLE**, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels irregularly constipated and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others, very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

This Great Unfailing SPECIFIC will not be found elsewhere.

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

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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.

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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 soiled their studied. So do ye. Buy a good book, one at a time, read and digest it, and then another.
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Up Stairs between Parkers and Miss McMurray's.
Call and examine my stock of Wall Paper, Window Shades, Writing Paper, Inks &c. Mind I don't intend to be under sold.
Feb. 27, '73.

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THE GREAT POISON NEUTRALIZER.
A Sure Preventive and certain cure for CHILLS AND FEVER, and all species of Miasmatic diseases.
Send for circular.
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The World Astonished. 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 do everything that any machine can do, and do it better. 2. Because the tension is so perfect that it will sew on any fabric from the finest to the thickest cloth. 3. Because you have a fine, felling, cording, short deep bobbin by braiding, binding, gauze which the thread is carrying, and sewing on, instantly drawn from the same line running centre, the tension consulting, etc., better than any other machine. 4. Because it will sew on the best making as fine a pearl as any other machine. 5. Because it will sew on the best making as fine a pearl as any other machine. 6. Because it will sew on the best making as fine a pearl as any other machine. 7. Because it will sew on the best making as fine a pearl as any other machine. 8. Because it will sew on the best making as fine a pearl as any other machine. 9. Because it will sew on the best making as fine a pearl as any other machine. 10. 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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 to last a LIFETIME, and therefore one is wanted that will do the most work and do it 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.

MERONEY & 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 do, it overseams, works button-holes in any fabric, from Swiss muslin to Beaver cloth. I have used Singer's, Howe's and the Wood machines, and find the American far superior to them all.

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

I have used the Singer and other machines and would not exchange the American for any.

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BETSY AND I ARE OUT.

A Farm Ballad.

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout:
For things at home are cross-way, and Betsy and I are out.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness the rest of our natural life.

"What is the matter?" say you? I swan! It's hard to tell!
Most of the years behind us, we've passed by very well:
I have no other woman—she has no other man,
Only we have lived together as long as we ever can.

So I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me:
So we've agreed together that we can't never agree;
Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime;
We've been a gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start.
Though we ne'er suspected 'twould take us two apart;
I had my various failings, bred in flesh and bone,
And Betsy, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember whereon we disagreed,
Was somethin' concernin' Heaven—
A difference in our creed.
We arg'd the thing at breakfast—we arg'd the thing at tea—
And the more we arg'd, the question, the more we did't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we had a cow?
She had kicked the bucket for certain—the question was only—How?
I held my own opinion, and Betsy another had;
And when we were done a talkin' we both 'o' us was mad.

And the next time I remember, it started in a joke;
But for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke.
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl;
And she said I was mean and stingy, and had'n't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pouring discussions in our cup,
And so that blamed cow critter was always a comin' up.
And so the Heaven we arg'd, no nearer to us got,
But it gave us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the self-same way;
Always somethin' to arg'e, and somethin' sharp to say.
And down on us came the neighbors, a couple dozen strong,
And lent their kindest service to help the thing along.

And there has days together—and many a weary week—
We was both of us cross and sponky, and both too proud to speak,
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin' the whole of the Winter and Fall,
If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then, I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has talked with me;
And so I have agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is hers shall be hers, and what shall be mine, shall be mine,
And I'll put in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farms and live-stock, that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it, through many a weary day,
And it's nothin' more than justice that Betsy has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam,
But women skeery critters, unless they have a home;
And I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsy should never want a home if I was taken away.

There is a little hard cash, that's drawn in 'ol'able pay;
Couple of hundred dollars laid by for rainy day,
Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at;
Put in another clause, there, and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much;
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such;
True and fair I married her when she was blithe and young,
And Betsy was always good to me excepting with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mitted a lawyer and several other chaps;
And all 'em was flustered and fairly taken down;
And I, for a time, was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once, when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a basted turkey, and crazy as a 'joon—
Never an hour went by me when she was out of sight,
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if every a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
And I don't complain of Betsy, or any of her set,
Exceptin' when we've quarreled, and for told each other facts,
So draw up the paper, lawyer; and I'll go home, to-night,
And read agreement to her, and see if it's all right;
And, then, in the mornin', I'll sell to a tradin' man I know,
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And, one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur:
That when I am dead, at last, she bring me back to her;
And lay me under the maples planted years ago,
When she and I was happy, before we quarreled so.

And when she dies, I wish that she would be laid by me;
And when lying together in silence perhaps, we'll agree,
And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer,
If we loved each other better for what we have quarreled here.

DR. MADDOX'S ADDRESS.

At the June meeting of the Washington Co., Md., Agricultural Club, Dr. Thos. Maddox, well known as one of the best farmers of the State, by his practical papers furnished in the correspondence to the *American Farmer*, delivered an address to the Club, which at its request has been published. We copy for the benefit of our readers, such portions of it as are not of a merely local character.

The Dr. after a beautiful exordium as to the necessity of labor entailed upon their descendants from the fall of our first parents in the Garden of Eden, thus proceeded:

"Since the fall of Adam, man must work, he cannot live without work. 'In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread.' 'The thorns and thistles' must be destroyed, for labor before the earth will yield her increase. Labor is honorable, contributing to the health and happiness of the human family, and is essential to the welfare of the state. Success in farming requires daily judicious, persevering, trust-labor; otherwise, good seed, sown in good soil, may be choked by 'the thorns and thistles.'"

Agricultural labor, to be successful, must be controlled by intelligence. Brains are necessary to success in agriculture. A man may rise before day, and work till after night, may sow with diligence and reap with care, but unless the farm work is done in the proper way, and at the proper time, the result of the effort will be a failure. Season and climate have a limited influence over soils; there are no bounds to the influence exerted by will, judgment, intelligent mind over the soil.

In England, less than a century ago, the crop of wheat was sixteen millions of bushels per year. The crop has increased to one hundred millions of bushels. This enormous increase is attributable to systematic attention to all the requirements of good farming; to the skill and exactness with which all farm operations are performed; to the careful selection of the best varieties of seed, and to the large quantities of barn-yard manure annually made and properly used by her farmers.

In 1837, the first year foreign bones came into use, as a fertilizer, the imported bones were valued at the custom house at \$1,500,000; since which time, it is estimated that the English people have paid for imported bones alone \$150,000,000. Since 1841, upwards of 500,000 tons of guano have been used. In 1844, a merchant of Cincinnati told me, 'You cannot see a bone in the streets of the city. All the bones from the slaughter houses, from the hotels and streets are collected for exportation—sent to England to enable her farmers to make wheat and turnips; that all the bones of the soldiers from the battle-field of Waterloo had been collected and taken to England for the same purpose. The English farmer cannot make wheat and turnips without bones.'

Our Washington county land will not produce as much wheat per acre as it did twenty years ago. Why? Because, year after year, our farmers have been taking large crops from their fields, and have not used a sufficient amount of manure to renew the fertilizing principles thus taken away. If we take more from the soil than we restore to it in manure, the land becomes poorer. The tendency of such farming is to so reduce the fertility of the soil as to make farming precarious and unprofitable. If we wish our county to occupy a respectable position in the wheat growing region, we must improve our farms, farm less land, graze less, make more barn-yard manure.

In England, the farms have been limed in the past thirty years three or four or five times. In Lancaster and Franklin counties, Pennsylvania, many farmers have limed their farms, some of them more than once. The effect of lime continues from ten to twenty years. The great agricultural chemist, Baron Liebig, says, 'soil may contain all the elements of fertility, but chemically they may be inert; they exert no chemical influence over each other. But the application of lime originates a series of chemical influences, which will, in turn, revolutionize the condition of the soil.' We all know the effect of yeast. 'A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.' I have limed three or four fields. I am sorry I did not lime all the farm years ago. I think lime strengthens the soil—that all manures are better on limed soils.

Clover is a valuable fertilizer; its long, deep roots penetrate far down into the subsoil. But grazing clover too soon and too close, dwarfs its growth, and in this way clover may be used without imparting strength to the soil. One full grown crop of clover ought to be left on the field, if we wish to realize the full benefit of clover as a fertilizer.

The manure bank is the farmer's best friend. No time, no care, no labor ought to be spared in making manure in the barn-yard. Straw, fodder, litter, sod, everything ought to be placed in the barn-yard or in the bog-pool yard, where there are separate yards. Vegetable matter ought to be animalized in the barn-yard. Wet straw, litter, &c., is not the best of manure.

Liebig says 'where there is no phosphoric acid in soils, we cannot make wheat;

where there is no sulphuric acid in soils, we cannot raise clover.' By the application of bones we get phosphoric acid; by the application of plaster we furnish sulphuric acid to the soil.

Fifty years ago, John Simms, living near the Patuxent river, St. Mary's county, Maryland, raised one hundred and twenty-eight and one-quarter bushels of corn to the acre. A larger quantity has been raised in this county. We do not raise now more than thirty bushels of corn per acre. Why? The truth is, our land is too poor to yield large crops of corn or wheat, or hay, or potatoes, or cabbage.—We have taken more from the soil than we have restored to it. Our system of farming has been talking about the 'fly in wheat,' the 'red weevil,' the 'rust,' the 'scab,' &c. The truth is, that poor farming makes poor land, and poor land keeps the people poor. Let our farmers put their farms in good condition and farm them properly, and we shall have good average crops. The 'fly,' the 'red weevil,' the 'rust,' and the 'scab,' exert the most injurious influence on thin, exhausted, poorly farmed fields.

Well farmed, Washington county will contribute five times as much to the comfort and sustenance of the human family as it does now.

Men lay up money when they expend it in useful and permanent farm improvements; in increasing the fertility of their soil; in applying improved methods of saving time and labor; and money so invested usually yields a good per cent. in interest.

If we want pretty gardens, verdant meadows, fruitful orchards and productive fields, our people must go to work. Washington county has immense natural advantages. Our grand and beautiful mountains on the east and on the west, shield us from the severe and piercing north winds. The air we breathe is pure, refreshing, invigorating. We want neither ditches nor dykes. We have a canal, railroads and turnpikes. But to make our county a modern Garden of Eden—a paradise on earth—we want sensible, decent, prudent, energetic, industrious, working people; men who are not afraid to improve our soil, to test its capacity, and to develop our immense natural advantages."

WHO IS DON CARLOS, AND WHAT IS CARLISM?

The crossing of the Ebro at several points by bands of Carlists and the landing on the Biscayan coast of large quantities of arms for the partisans of the Spanish pretender indicate, with the capture of Estella and other advantages gained in the field, that the cause of Carlos is looking up.

We have heard much of this adventurous Don Carlos and his attempts to secure the throne of Spain. He is a chronic agitator, even as his fathers were for four generations. In a Northern paper we find a brief sketch of Carlism, how it originated, the struggles of the first Don Carlos who claimed the crown and those of his descendants and some notice of the present claimant. This account we condense for the benefit of those of our readers who feel an interest in foreign affairs.

Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon deposed in favor of his own brother, Joseph Bonaparte, but who was restored at the fall of Napoleon, had an only daughter, Isabella. Under the Salic law, which excludes females, Isabella would have been debarred, but Ferdinand's widow, Isabella's mother, had prepared the way for the accession of her child by having the Salic law abolished. Her excesses were not excluded, the Salic law having only been introduced with the Bourbons from France in 1700. Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother, kept the kingdom in a ferment for several years, trying to have himself declared King. In 1843 Isabella was crowned Queen, and maintained herself until 1868, when she was driven from the country by the revolutionaries under Pim. The elder Carlos "abdicated" in 1845, and was "succeeded" by his son Carlos II. This man made several attempts to invade Spain, and in 1861 died, leaving his younger brother Don Juan to assert the claims of the house. This crownless prince was a "good, easy, good-for-nothing sort of fellow," who was too much of a sybarite to raise a disturbance. At the expulsion of Isabella in '68 he "abdicated" in favor of his son, Don Carlos III. This third Carlos and fourth pretender was born in 1849. He is said to be a thorough Bourbon, with fixed views as to the "divine rights" of his house.

KATIE BENDER.

The Kansas Female Fiend Traced to Utah and Arrested.

The alleged murders by the Bender family in Kansas, and especially that of Dr. York, a brother of the Kansas State Senator York, will be remembered as well as the mysterious escape of the entire family from the utmost vigilance of the detectives. A dispatch from Salt Lake City to the *New York World* says:

"The Sheriff of Utah county has just discovered a bag near Provo who fully answers to the description of Katie Bender. She has the appearance as of person who had associated rather with wild animals than human beings, and for years instead of months. Her sufferings must have been such as none but the toughest kind of constitution could endure. She is unknown to the people of Provo, to which town she came from the mountains in search of food. The Sheriff arrested her as Katie Bender. She claimed, in reply to questions, to be from Montana, and that she is a Roman Catholic, who has adopted the privations of savage life as the best means of expiating her sins."

A BARON'S WIFE-MURDER.

An Old Man Shoots His Wife Because She Wants to go on the Stage, and then Kills Himself.

Few murders have recently created a more profound sensation in the old world than the shooting of the young and beautiful Baroness Alaina von Gilmann, at Freyberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, by her aged husband, the Baron von Gilmann, who had formerly been a Major in the German army, and who for many years had lived in retirement in an elegant chateau. Baron von Gilmann, at the time of the murder, was fully seventy years of age. He had never been married during his long life, until the Summer of 1871 he made, at the fashionable watering place of Wildbad, the acquaintance of Alaina Weil, the only daughter of a widow in very humble circumstances. The young girl made so deep an impression upon the heart of the old Baron that he offered his hand to her, which she accepted with some hesitation, but finally, giving way to the importunities of her mother, who was dazzled by the wealth and aristocratic position of Mr. von Gilmann, they were married in the Fall of 1871, and lived apparently in serene happiness at the husband's chateau. The young wife was greatly pleased at the liberal liberality with which the Baron treated her, and carefully avoided giving him any cause for jealousy. His acquaintances, who knew him as a proud, irascible man, were surprised at the change which his temper had undergone since his marriage. For since then he was all gentleness, and he never gave way any more to bursts of passion, to which he had formerly been subject.

In the Winter of 1872 Baron von Gilmann, and his wife frequently visited the Freyberg Theatre, and in irresistible mania for the stage suddenly seized the young Baroness. She asked her husband if he had any objection to her becoming an actress, and, when told she could not, she flew into a violent passion, and declared with streaming eyes that she would commit suicide if not permitted to become an actress. Violent scenes henceforth repeatedly took place.

The Baron was inflexible, and his stage-struck wife finally promised not to annoy him any further. Secretly however, she conceived the idea of gratifying her irresistible whim, even if it should lead to a separation from her husband. She wrote to Herr Baurenfeld, manager of the German theatre at Strasburg, a letter, in which she asked his advice as to her project of going on the stage. She sent him her photograph, and informed him also that she had expensive jewelry and fine dresses enough to appear in good style upon the stage. Baurenfeld wrote her a very sensible reply.

Made up, jewelry and fine dresses do not make an actress. It is order to become one you must have talent and perseverance, without which even a lady of your fine appearance would inevitably fail. If you will come to Strasburg, and allow me to examine your qualifications for the stage, I may give you more encouragement; but understand that the "boards" are treacherous. Nine out of ten, who have tried it, have found them too slippery. ANDY BAURENFELD.

This letter fell accidentally into the hands of the old Baron, and caused him to fly into a terrible rage. He hastened to his wife, and with trembling hand held the missive that was to prove fatal to both of them under her eyes. "Watchwoman," he cried, "what have you written this man?" The Baroness was greatly frightened, and tried to pacify the old man by telling him that Baurenfeld's letter was in answer to one she had written to him months ago. Baron von Gilmann demanded the key of her writing desk, which he did not obtain until resorting to personal violence.

In the desk he found another letter almost completed, by the Baroness, and addressed to the manager of the Stuttgart Theatre. His rage now knew no longer any bounds. Almost foaming at the mouth, he rushed to his bedroom and speedily appeared before his terrified wife with a loaded revolver in his hand. She fell upon her knees, and, in a heart-rending voice, implored him not to kill her. "Yes," he cried, "you have disgraced my honorable name—you shall die—and I will not survive the disgrace, either." He then fired three shots into his wife's breast, and then blew out his brains.