

Carolina Watchman.

FEBRUARY, 25.

CANVASERS WANTED.

We are offering liberal inducements to persons canvassing for the Watchman.

One J. Williams Thorne, a member of the Legislature from the county of Warren, is the only white man in the Legislature that voted to bind white children to negroes. This same Thorne is an infidel, and the author of one of the most impious and blasphemous pamphlets ever issued in the State. It is not strange, therefore, that he votes to degrade poor white children.

MR. PINNIX OF DAVIDSON.

While every member of the Legislature who voted for the Usury Bill is entitled to the gratitude of his constituents, too much praise can not be bestowed upon Mr. Pinnix, of Davidson, for his masterly efforts in advocating its passage.

Mr. Pinnix successfully met every legal objection, raised by the opponents of the measure, and proved himself in debate the equal of any member of the House—Harrah for Pinnix!

An effort is now to be made to put through the Legislature a supplementary bill to the operation of the Usury law, just passed, several months or a year. Will a Legislature that has had the manliness, courage, and good sense, to pass a bill of such vital importance, turn round and trammel its action to such an extent as to render inoperative the Usury law until the work of oppression and ruin has been completed? We do not believe it, Gentlemen, let your work stand, if the heavens fall.

We want some of our solons in the Legislature to introduce "An Act to be entitled and Act for the better protection of owners of Chickens," for it is getting to be a serious matter to keep them. Depredations on hen-roosts are of nightly occurrence, and the thieves are getting really scientific about it. This week a lady friend of ours lost all her chickens, for the second time recently, and the door was found safely locked, just as she left it, and the chickens all gone. Oh! for the whipping-post!

The Raleigh News thinks we will be in better humor with the Legislature now that it has passed the Usury law. We have not been out of humor with the Legislature: We have expressed the opinion that it was taking up too much time on trifling matters. Our opinion has not been changed by the passage of the Usury law, though we regard that act as of very great importance, and we are ready to accord the Legislature all honor for it. Messrs. Pinnix, of Davidson, and Staples, of Guilford, especially, and in fact all that favored and voted for the measure have done an act of which they may well feel proud.

There are no liberal minded people in the country now, except the money lending clique and anti-usury law men. They alone are capable of discussing the Usury question in an enlightened and reasonable way. They can explain how money is nothing more than an article of merchandise, notwithstanding its amount is limited by law, and it can be gathered up by a few men and used to the injury and for the oppression of the whole country. They alone can tell how it is better for men to pay 15 and 20 per cent. than 6 and 8 when they are compelled to borrow. They talk about feeling and prejudice. But they do not think they are talking non-sense merely.

We are glad to see that Mr. Mendall, of Guilford, has introduced a resolution in the Legislature, looking to a further exposition and punishment of the secondhand and secondhand already partially exposed by the Bagg and Ship Committees. We do sincerely hope that there will be no child's play about this matter, but that it will be pushed so as to bring to condign punishment every individual in any way implicated in the frauds perpetrated upon the State, whether Rads, Conservatives or Democrats. It is believed that this matter has not been properly pressed, and that past Conservative Legislatures have permitted things to remain covered up that should have been exposed. Let the work begun, be carried out in good faith, and let all the rascals be made known.

We regret to see the persistent effort on the part of certain writers to heap contumacious upon Senator Merriam, and to cast needless reflections upon him whenever his name is mentioned in connection with that of ex-Gov. Vance. This bitter spirit of persecution which has its origin in the fact that Merriam has been for the Senate, is doing great damage, not only to the peace and harmony of the party, but to Mr. Vance. There are some things that it would be probably as well to let alone, and this is one of them. There is a great deal that can be said on this subject; but as we do not profess to be the champion of either of the gentlemen referred to, we will take the liberty to suggest that the breach is widening, and that calling one a scoundrel does not make every body believe that the other is a saint.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS.

It is our painful duty, as a faithful chronicler of events, to publish to-day another evidence of the subservience of the so-called Conservative leaders, and the humiliating and helpless condition of the South. We had begun to think that the members of Congress from the South were the compeers of those from the North; that they would not any more deem it necessary to give color of truth to the vile slanders of our people uttered by such cowardly bullies and blackguards as Butler, Morton, Carpenter and others in Congress for political effect. We thought that the Democrats were in Congress to demand equal rights for the people of all sections under the Constitution, and to accept nothing less. But alas for our poor down-trodden country, we have been mistaken. The South and the West are represented in Congress for another purpose. The object seems to be to teach the unarmed, defenseless people of the South to eat dirt—to persuade the bravest, truest, most peaceable and law-abiding people on earth and of America to cower and tremble before not only their worst enemies, and the worst enemies of civil liberty and republican institutions, but the vilest and most reckless faction of revolutionists that ever shed blood or plotted treason against free government.

Are not the people of the South more quiet and orderly than those of any other section of these United States? Is there not less lawlessness, less crime, less rowdiness among them than is to be found anywhere else? These questions can be answered truthfully in the affirmative. Then, where is the need of the advice to keep quiet? Does it not imply that our enemies told the truth, when they said, that we are thieves, cut-throats, murderers?

Surely the South has stooped as low as any people ought to do for the sake of peace and good government, why insist then on them falling down upon their knees and still further degrading themselves every time a venal set of vindictive blackguards and political intrigues cry out rebel? These plotters and traitors are laughing in their sleeves at the consternation they produce by one blast of their bugle.

For our own part we are sick and tired of these Congressional addresses, these so-called warnings—these pathetic and paternal counsels. In the name of heaven have we not borne every insult, wrong and oppression it is possible to inflict upon a people? We have been effectually robbed and ruined. We say let the devils do their worst, a people that have stood what we have can't be worsted.

But the plea is, as it has been for the last ten years, let us bear a little while longer for the sake of liberty. Why are we doing nothing to oppose or hinder the cause of liberty. We are peaceable and quiet and are ready to lend a helping hand to all measures promotive of the cause of liberty and good government. But self-satisfaction, self-degradation and cringing never yet helped the cause of liberty or secured good government.

Nobody down South proposes to go to war if the rump Congress pass the Civil Rights bill, the Enforcement bill or any other one of the damnable abominations with which we are threatened. Why then this disinterested advice to the South? Are we not all, North and South, in the same ship together? We can stand extreme measures much better than the North; and then it will require some such extreme measures as are proposed to bring the North to its senses. Why not appeal to and counsel the Northern people? The South has been lectured until she is tired of it. Her people do not wish to be continually reminded that they are abject slaves, and that their existence depends upon the mercy of such monsters as Butler, Ives, Wendell Phillips and that class of the Northern people.

These addresses remind us of a parcel of whimpering fellows who are pleading to escape merited punishment, and we hope to see no more of them. Are the Southern people indeed banditti? If the Democratic representatives in Congress can not defend civil and constitutional liberty in a more manly, efficient, and dignified way than by counseling abject submission to the reckless rule of hate and treason, all we have got to say is, that what liberty there is left is not worth defending, and it might as well be abandoned. Ten years after surrendering all we had to satisfy northern hate and vengeance, we are still pleading for mercy, for liberty, for existence!—Where is all this to end? When will we get to the bottom of this? Out of this Slough of Despond? Never by truckling to our fears, or condoning the crimes of our mortal enemies. Then let us resolve to yield only a forced acquiescence to the degrading measures that may be imposed, cultivate peace and harmony among our own people, endeavor to control to the best advantage our own internal affairs, and have as little to do with the Federal government and Yankeeedom as possible.

The Legislature threatens to expel one Thorne for denying the existence of God, and for blaspheming Him in the most impious manner.

We think he richly deserves expulsion; not merely for his infidelity, but for his vote to bind white children to negroes.

THE USURY LAW.

After a long and severe struggle between the members of the Legislature pro et con, the Usury bill was finally passed last Friday, and goes into effect as a law of the land 30 days thereafter.

We congratulate the Legislature and the people upon the passage of this bill. We regard it as of very great importance, and believe that its effect will be the gradual restoration of prosperity to the State and people.

The only damaging effect it can possibly have will be the hastening of the evil day that the previous system of conventional interest has assured. There will be some sacrifice, but a system of usury so monstrous in all its ramifications must of necessity have victims. Those who have borrowed money at usurious rates will be sold out, if those whose capidity and avarice they have served will it; but the selling out was only a question of time, and perhaps the sooner the better, as, being relieved of the burdens of excessive usury, they may devote the remainder of their natural lives to the repairing of the ruin which has been wrought. But will those who have been reaping such rich harvest on their money proceed to kill the goose that laid the golden egg, merely to gratify a spirit of resentment aroused at the passage of this bill? For any other reason? It is to be hoped not; and we do not believe they will as a general thing. We have a better opinion of humanity, however monstrous and wicked the crime of exacting usurious interest.

As the natural tendency of the usury system we have had for several years past, has been to oppress, trammel and ruin all who touched it, no immediate relief by the new system should be expected, as restoration must come gradually. Still the hundreds and thousands who will be saved by the timely passage of this act from the ruin which the previous system has inflicted upon many, is of itself enough to fill the heart of every true friend of our people with gratitude.

While 6 or 8 per cent. does not appear to be exorbitant, yet it is as much as any one can pay for money to farm or carry on any other business with and prosper. In fact, few can pay this much and make ends meet. Since it is as much as the borrower can possibly stand, and a handsome revenue to the lender, why should not all be satisfied to shake hands over the law and resolve to unite in a common effort to promote the general prosperity of the whole people under it? Even those benefited by excessive usury, admit its evil effect upon the people at large. Then it must be evident that just in proportion as the evil tendency of such a system is curtailed will good result. We therefore anticipate many good results from the passage into a law of the bill which we give in another column.

It is unnecessary to say that we believe it will be faithfully observed by our people.

The Charlotte Democrat learns, from a report of the Internal Improvement Committee which had under investigation the charges of Judge Onderdonk against the managers and owners of the Carolina Central Railroad, that the charges were not sustained.

We don't know much about how this investigation was conducted, but it looks to us very like a one-sided affair. Judge Onderdonk was not before the Committee, and in fact but few, if any, of the witnesses that were supposed to know any thing of the truth of his charges.

Judge Onderdonk asked that a committee be sent to New York to take evidence of such men as he would suggest, as they could not be forced to come to North Carolina. This was not done; and the people will be apt to think the whole investigation, if not wholly a whitewash affair, a very partial and unsatisfactory one.

We respectfully submit that there has been little too much of this loose way of investigating rail road matters. The stockholders of nearly every road in the State have either been swindled out of their stock, or forced to take whatever the rings pleased to give them for it. Not only private individuals, but the State has also been badly plundered. There have been a great many so-called investigating Committees appointed to look into these robberies yet there has been nobody punished, save poor Jones. There is something rotten in a system that is no more efficient in its efforts to protect the people and the State from public robbery. Is it the system or those intrusted with its execution?

It is earnestly hoped that our present Legislature will inaugurate a more efficient and thorough system of investigation, so as to probe the great evil to the core.

Address of the Democratic Congressmen to the People of the South.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The following address has just been prepared by the Democratic member of Congress from the South and sent west:

To the People of the Southern States:

You have confided to the undersigned in this conjuncture of affairs the delicate and difficult task of guarding in the Federal Congress your public interests, your rights and reputation. You will, therefore, pardon the liberty we take of ad-

dressing you at a period so critical upon a matter affecting your destiny and that of your prosperity. You cannot have failed to observe the persistent efforts of some of the leaders of the Republican party to revive the animosities of the late war, which happily are fast giving place to a spirit of concord and unity in every section of our common country. It is impossible to predict certainly the effect of these appeals to passion.

We believe that through the representation of a few upright and conscientious Federal officers and agents, an independent and able public press and many citizens without regard to party, the true condition of the Southern States and the real sentiments of the Southern people are being gradually made known to our fellow citizens of the North. We hope for their favorable decision when apprised of all the facts. The great ends of a good people will be reached when the people of all sections forget that we have ever been enemies, and come together again as in the early days of the republic, emulating each other only in devotion to the best interests of the whole country. With this exalted purpose in view, there is nothing in consistent with the honor and manhood of a brave people to suffer with heroic patience whatever their provocation and wrongs; looking through the fearful present to a hopeful future, and repelling unjust epithets and gratuitous insults with dignified moderation. Let every white man in every neighborhood in the whole South regard himself as a commissioner of peace, maintaining the kindest relations towards the black man, remembering that the responsibility for the extreme poverty to which we have been reduced and the corrupt governments to which his vote has subjected us rests so much upon him as upon the bad men who, with the assurance of Federal support, have, by appeals to his worst passions, sought to make him our enemy. While we labor by all honest means to convince him of the truth that our interests and his are identical, and that both must be preserved by good government, and that those who stir up strife between us are the enemies of both races. Let us at the same time see that he is fully protected in his guaranteed rights to vote as he pleases in all elections. Let us continue to deal with him honestly and fairly, and let us continue cordially to invite to our midst those of every political party who seek to know the truth or to find homes upon our soil.

We do not exaggerate when we admonish you of the disheartening fact that every street disturbance, every homicide of whatever character, by whomsoever committed, by black or white Republican or Democrat, such as are incident to every community upon earth, is perverted into a proof of a spirit of lawlessness and violence, on purpose to accomplish political ends.

We well know the gross injustice of such charges, which have weight only through ignorance of our true condition prevail. Strenuous efforts are now being made by those who misrepresent you to induce the passage by Congress of the most dangerous measures in order to irritate our people, to drive them to despair, and to provoke them to violent outbreaks in order to furnish an excuse for applying for military interference. We express the hope that a majority of the present Congress will not be found ready to sanction such legislation. If it be accomplished it would be against the protest not only of Democrats but of the moral worth and the statesmanship here of the party in power, and of such Republicans as Bryant, Evarts, Charles Francis Adams, and others whose patriotism and sense of justice are known to the entire country.

We may, however, mistake. The most extreme oppression and unconstitutional measures may be imposed upon you. In such an event, we would appeal to the wisdom and protection of a long suffering people, by every hope of the future, for continued forbearance and hopeful reliance upon the virtue and sense of justice of the American people for the ultimate vindication of our rights, the protection of our liberties, and the safety of our Republican form of government.

[This is signed by nearly or quite all of the Democratic members of both Houses from the South, including Messrs. Ransom, Merrimon, Waddell, Ashe, Leach, Vance and Robbins from North Carolina.]

Begin cautiously in business, and advance slowly and surely.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—IN SUPERIOR COURT.

To Gray Wood—Non-Resident. You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you (to wit):

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

J. K. JONES, Plaintiff, vs. GRAY WOOD, Defendant. SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO THE SHERIFF OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to Summon Gray Wood, the Defendant—above named, if he be found within your county, to be and appear before the JUDGE OF OUR SUPERIOR COURT, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday of March, 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, of said County, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendant take notice that if he fails to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for judgment against the Defendant for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five \$60-100 Dollars and interest thereon from the 11th Oct. 1873, till paid.

Renew fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 20th day of January, 1875.

C. F. LOWE, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.

You are also notified that the above named plaintiff has sued out an attachment against your property days of the Superior Court, on the 11th day of October, 1874, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five \$60-100 Dollars with interest thereon till paid and that said Warrant of attachment is returnable to the Superior Court of Davidson to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lexington, on the 6th Monday after 3rd Monday in March, A. D. 1875, when and where you are hereby required to appear. This 15th Feb. 1875.

Clerk of the Superior Court for Davidson Co. Feb. 25, 1875—Gw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Salisbury Building and Loan Association will be held at Meroney's Hall on Monday night, March 1st, 1875, at which time an election of officers will be held and other business of great importance will be transacted. It is desired that all the stock shall be represented either in person or by proxy.

B. F. ROGERS, G. A. BINGHAM, Secretary, President.

NAVASSA GUANO.

The attention of Farmers is called to the following statement of the merits of this superior Fertilizer.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent.

Salisbury, N. C.

Price \$60 Cash, \$65 payable 1st November.

Mr. J. A. BROWN, Agent for Navassa Guano Co., SALISBURY, N. C.

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in giving you the following statement in regard to the Navassa Guano, which I have been using for the past two years under cotton on my farm. In 1873 I used one ton at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, having a test row for each acre. The final result was 900 per cent. more cotton, and nearly 200 per cent. on money invested. In 1874 (last year) I used one ton and a half, applied it as in 1873, and the final result was 640 per cent. more cotton.

Not caring a fig who uses it or who doesn't, who says it's pure or who doesn't, who believes my report or who doesn't, I expect to continue to use it so long as it is kept up to its present standard.

Yours, &c. E. A. PROSPER, Rowan Co., N. C.

CLAYTON, N. C., Feb. 8, 1875.

Mrs. THOMPSON & WHITAKER:

Sirs: In answer to the repeated questions as to test of several guanos last year, I request you to publish the following statement for the public benefit. (By examination you will see that our Navassa beats them all, and I intend to use none other this season.)

I used seven kinds of guano in the following manner, weight 20 lbs. of each kind, put it in four rows, the rows being 100 yards long, this being at the rate of 245 lbs. guano per acre, on common poor gray land, and gathered from the respective pickings as follows:

1st picking, 24 3d 4th Total

Navassa, 32 17 13 15-77 1/2

Salt Pile, 32 17 12 18-70

Star Phosphate, 30 17 13 12-73

Whann's Rawbone, 30 17 13 19-73

Patapeco, 29 17 12 14-73

Bradley's S. P. of L., 23 15 14 16-69

Guanahani, 24 16 13 12-68

F. J. HOLLOWAY.

IMPORTANT SALE.

OF

Town Lots and Farm Lands.

In obedience to a decree of the U. S. District Court, the undersigned assigns of John Foster in bankruptcy, will proceed to sell on the 20th day of February, 1875, at the Court House in Salisbury, beginning at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property belonging to the said John Foster, bankrupt, to wit: 2) Acres of land in the North ward of the Town, known as the Lee Pond Lot, 8 acres of Land in the Town adjoining the Land of Hon. Bruton Craigie.

14 acres known as the Gravel Pit Lot, 181 acres of Farm Lands 2 1/2 miles North West of Lexington, adjoining the Land of Mrs. W. G. McNelly, H. C. Danham and others.

Also a portion of his homestead in the North ward.

TERMS: One fourth Cash, balance Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, in equal payments.

Persons wishing to inspect the above property may do so by calling on:

T. E. BROWN, Assignee.

S. H. WILEY, Assignee.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 19, 1875. (41s.)

POST-PONED.

The sale of the above property belonging to John Foster, bankrupt, was, by proclamation of the Assignee, postponed until Saturday the 6th day of March, 1875, when it will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, at 12 o'clock, M.

Superior Court.—Davie County.

Henry B. Owens, J. T. Williamson and wife Julia, Edward L. Owens, Plaintiff, vs. an infant who sued by his next friend J. T. Williamson, and William S. Owens an infant who sued by his next friend J. T. Williamson.—Plaintiffs.

Summons.

Uriah Phelps, and Hervey Sparks, F. M. Phillips and W. R. Sharpe, Admrs. of the Estate of Hiram Phelps, dec'd.—Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE SHERIFF OF DAVIE COUNTY.—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded in the name of the State to Summon Uriah Phelps, and Hervey F. M. Phillips and W. R. Sharpe, Admrs. of the Estate of Hiram Phelps, dec'd. defendants in the above action, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, of the County of Davie at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, then and there to answer the complaint of Henry B. Owens, J. T. Williamson and wife Julia, Edward L. Owens, Plaintiff, in this suit. And you are further commanded to notify the said defendants that if they fail to answer the complaint within the time specified by law, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint and for all costs and charges in this suit incurred.

Witness H. B. Howard Clerk of our said Court at office in Mocksville, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1875.

H. B. HOWARD, C. S. C.

Clerk of Superior Court Davie County.

In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Uriah Phelps one of the Defendants in this case is a non-resident of this State and that his place of residence is unknown, it is ordered that service of Summons be made by publication in the "Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C. for six weeks successively.

H. B. HOWARD, C. S. C.

Feb. 25, 1875—Gw. Printers fee \$10.50

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of G. M. Burt & Co. are notified that if they do not call and settle up their accounts in thirty days their papers will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Geo. M. Burt,

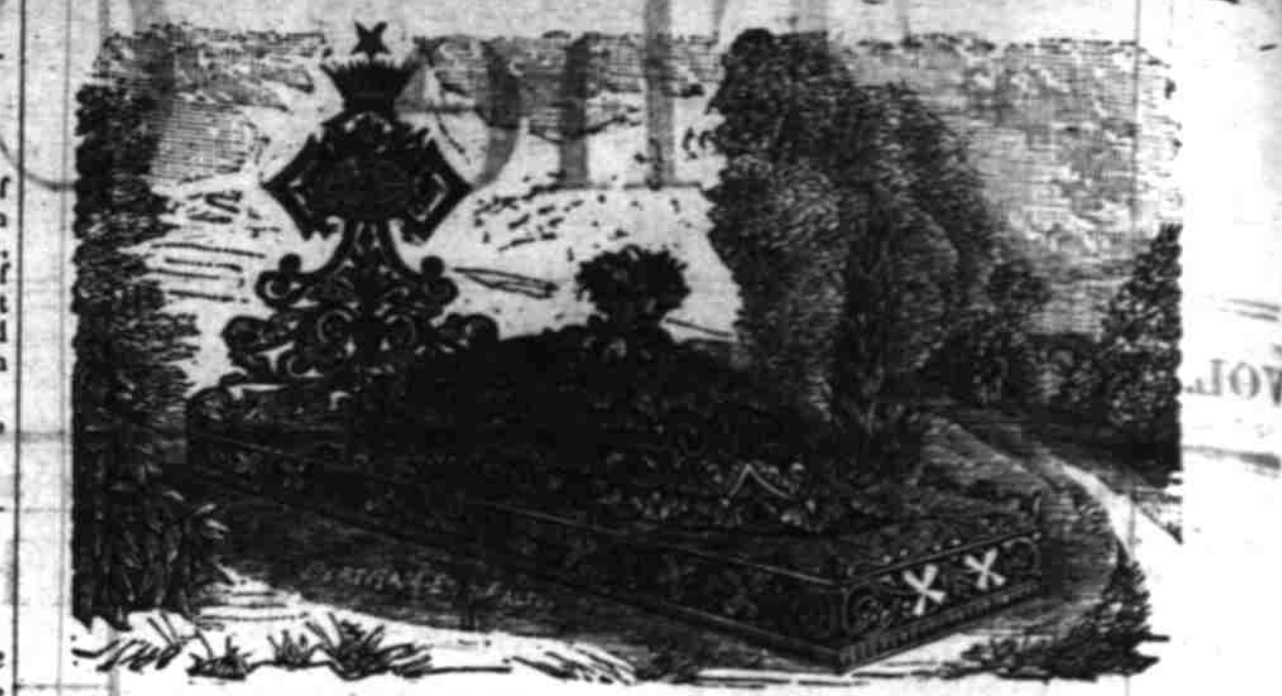
Feb. 18, 1875.—Imo.

\$5 to \$20 Per Day at home.— Terms free

Address G. STRATTON & Co.

Portland, Maine.

Jan. 19, 1875.—Jy



A BEAUTIFUL METALIC GRAVE COVERING

Is now offered to every one interested in beautifying and protecting the graves of their deceased relatives.

They are made in four sizes, with a variety of styles, ranging in price from \$25 to \$60, according to size and style. Can be painted any color desired, and are galvanized to suit the taste of purchasers. A galvanized plate, containing whatever inscription parties desire, is furnished with each mound free of charge.

THIS HANDSOME DECORATION

is offered at such prices as to place it within reach of all. We invite the citizen and public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Specimen can be seen at J. A. Ramsay's office.

C. PLYLER, Agent.

Salisbury, N. C.—Aug. 6, 1874—G

LOOK OUT

Offer the best selection of Jewelry to be found in Western North Carolina, consisting of

LADIES' & GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, Gold Opera and Vest Chains, FINE GOLD PLATED Jewelry.

SILVER WARE, GOLD PENS, &c.

They are agents for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Manufactured from Minute Crystal Phosphors. Watches, locks and Jewelry repaired and warranted 12 months, charges as low as consistent with good work.

Store on Main street, 2 doors above National Hotel.

2p. 1874—ly.

J. C. HOOPER & Co's, SALOON, MANSION HOUSE CORNER

Have just received a fine lot of Imported and Native brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, &c.

Berry Foster's & Bailey's, Celebrated Whiskey.

G. P. Thomas & Co's, celebrated (G.) Rye Whiskey, and North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

Pure Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and French Brandy, &c. &c., Apple and Peach Brandy, J. C. Seegers, Larger Beer on draught, Best bottled Ale, Champagne, and other wines, Supper wine and Grape Brandy, from the celebrated Vineyard of C. W. Garrett & Co., N. C. Bottled and Canned meats, Oysters, and Fish, Cheese, &c.

W. T. Blackwell & Co's celebrated (W. T. B.) Chewing Tobacco, and the Original Durham Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, and a supply of the Sallie Mickle chaus pipes, and the Jet or T-t stems.

Call and see us.

CALL AT J. H. ENNISS' DRUG EMPORIUM,

As it presents Great Attraction to all, eyes daily to the sick and afflicted, from the fact he has on hand a Large and well selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYES, PAINTS, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Which he is determined to sell as cheap or cheaper than any Drug House in the State.

ALSO—Calogues, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Tooth & Hair Brushes, — and Snuff.

Soda, Copperas, &c., &c.

N. B. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at

ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN H. ENNISS, Agent.

At C. R. Barker & Co's, stand next to Mercury & Co's.

Jan. 28, 1875.—Sw.