

Carolina Watchman.

AUGUST 3, 1876.

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National Democratic Reform Ticket.

For President; SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President; THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor; ZEBULON B. VANCE, OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant Governor; THOMAS J. JARVIS, OF PITT.

For State Treasurer; J. M. WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

For Secretary of State; JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD, OF NEW HAMOVER.

For State Auditor; SAMUEL L. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

For Attorney General; THOMAS S. KENAN, OF WILSON.

For Supt. of Public Instruction; J. C. SCARBROUGH, OF JOHNSTON.

For Congress—3d District; ALFRED M. WADDELL, OF NEW HAMOVER.

For Congress—4th District; JOSEPH J. DAVIS, OF FRANKLIN.

For Congress—5th District; A. M. SALES, OF GUILFORD.

For Congress—6th District; WALTER L. STEELE, OF RICHMOND.

For Congress—7th District; WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, OF IREDELL.

ELECTORS AT LARGE; D. G. FOWLE, of Wake, J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

DISTRICT ELECTORS; 2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN, 3D DISTRICT—JOHN D. STANFORD, 4TH DISTRICT—FAB H. BUSBEE, 5TH DISTRICT—F. C. ROBBINS, 6TH DISTRICT—R. P. WARING.

Platform of the Democratic Party in North Carolina Adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on 14th June, 1876.

WHEREAS, The republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had the complete control of the government in all its departments, and by its disregard of Constitutional limitations, by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its unexampled official corruption pervading all branches of its administration—has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalleled distress upon our people; therefore

Resolved, 1. That in this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by the past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical, and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved, 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. H. Thomas, and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great West; and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock and Dicktown, and of our unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, 4. That the people of North Carolina now have in their power, by an earnest, determined and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption, and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved, 5. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Out of the thirty amendments proposed to the Constitution sixteen were passed unanimously in the Convention; ten were voted for by Republicans, and only four were voted against solidly by the Republicans. Yet they tell the people that the Republican party is opposed to the amendments! Deceit, they name it Radicalism.—News.

Christian Europe stands off while the Turkish Mohamandans butcher the Christian Servians.

It has been well said that so long as the negroes keep up the color line by voting solid against the whites, the whites will do the same.

Some of the papers call Gov. Vance "Old Zeb." He is not old yet, and if he were he is too full of honors to be lightly named.

The Charlotte Democrat thinks the money spent in raising flag poles for Tilden and Vance would do more good expended in printing and circulating documents in their behalf.

Gov. Brogden has got the nomination or Congress in the Goldsboro' District and will supersede Hyman, the negro Congressman. The white brother will do this thing all the time.

The Belknap impeachment was brought to a close Aug. 1st, the Senate having acquitted him on the ground of want of jurisdiction. Thus President Grant did, after all, accomplish the escape of his thieving Secretary by accepting his resignation in good time.

Edgar Poe said: "To vilify a great man is the readiest way in which a little man can himself attain greatness. The crab might never have become a constellation but for the courage it evinced in nibbling Hercules on the heel."

Hargrove, the radical candidate for Attorney General, in a speech in Granville county, rejoiced, it is said, that the Lowery gang killed 20 or 30 Democrats before they were finally subdued. The Conservative people of the State have no use for such a man as that as Attorney General.

The Democrats and Conservatives of the 8th Congressional District held a Convention at Old Fort on the 27th July, to nominate a Candidate for Congress: Hon. J. S. Robinson, Hon. A. C. Avery, and Gen. Robt. Vance were severally voted for, but the choice fell on Gen. Vance. He has made and will continue to make, a good member of Congress, and it is wise to keep such men in the public service.

Besides New York State, the great battle-grounds in the North are Indiana and Ohio. The Democrats have organized more thoroughly than ever before, and will make a vigorous canvass. The contest will be close. The fall elections come off in these States on the 13th of October.

The negroes have supreme control of Jones county, in this State. And they display some of the power which the Republican party has given them over the Anglo-Saxon race by selling poor white men and women, and little children, on the auction block to negro masters.

Mr. J. P. CALDWELL, for several years local editor of the Charlotte Observer, has severed his connection with that popular paper to take charge of the local columns of the Raleigh Daily News. Mr. CALDWELL has made a splendid record in his labors at Charlotte, having proven himself the best localizer in the State. He is a rising man, and it will ever afford us pleasure to witness his triumphs.

"Now, since all horrible things, according to Mr. Henderson, are entailed by the Usury law, is it not strange that he is opposed to its repeal?"—Examiner.

Not so: there is no attempt to frighten any body with "horrible things." Here is what he says:

"I think the law, in its operation, is exceedingly unjust, affording no protection to the very ones who most require protection."

"Its obvious effect is to make money dearer and more difficult to obtain for those really needing it. There is nothing "horrible" in this simple statement of opinion, but the operation seems to sustain the writer. The law has been in effect 16 months, and every business man will tell you that money is scarcer and more difficult to obtain now than it was before its passage. The Usury law may or may not be the cause of it; but if it was unable to prevent the present financial distress, and the only fact bearing on the question at all being strongly corroborative of the Mr. Henderson's views as to the effect of the law, it entitles him to a decent respect. No ad captandum-ism can break the force of truth, and the apparent fact in this case is against the assailant.

Nor is it, we think, at all "strange" that he is opposed to its repeal." He says: "I do not think it ought to be repealed until the agricultural community, in whose interest the law was passed, shall first demand it."

Is it "strange" that a man should defer to the wishes of others in a matter of special interest to them, having but little or no personal concern in it himself? It is not improbable Mr. H. knows the fable of the dog in the manger, if some do seem to have forgotten it. But obliviousness like this, coupled with the sippant imputation of "balderdash and bosh," in answer to a most respectful letter in defense of himself, without publishing that letter in full, may gratify passion, but win no enduring laurels.

A valuable gold vein was found on the lands of Mr. J. H. Wilson, near the city limits on Friday last. It is said it will yield about \$2,000 a ton—half of that amount would be very rich.—Chap. Demograt.

THE GREAT THEME—WHAT IT IS—HOW TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

REFORM, is at once the word, and the subject. The whole land is ringing with changes on this word. It is the burden of every orator all the way up from the stump at the hustings to the grave Senator in Congress. Ten thousand newspapers are fluting it with glaring capitals before the eyes of forty millions people. Every railroad train, stagecoach, and mail carrier is freighted with it. It floats in every breeze from the top of tall poles erected in almost every town and hamlet. REFORM, REFORM!—meets the eye and salutes the ear turn as we may.

It is impossible that any worthless subject should so completely engross the public mind, and yet it is possible that all this vociferation about reform may end in noise and confusion with but little good accomplished. This may result from the natural tendency of men to applaud themselves and condemn others. No man will readily admit the necessity of reform in his own case. He thinks he is "all right;" but his neighbors all wrong, and hence is more apt to concern himself about them than to look at home. And yet the great political reformation which is now sought to be accomplished is a personal matter, and actually depends on each voter; and every man is responsible and must answer at the bar of his own conscience for the manner in which he discharges his duties in relation to it. Voting is a serious matter, not to be governed by caprice, passion or merely personal interests. It is discharging a duty to the State, more grave and far-reaching in its consequences than any other public act the citizen is called to perform. No man has the right to vote for his friend merely because he is his friend. To vote for any one because it will ensure to his own personal interest to do so: or because the candidate is a "clever fellow;" or "one of our party;" is funny; is a good farmer, good lawyer, "smart," or any or all of these things. He ought to be a fit man for the place for which he is proposed. Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he reliable? These are the questions to be decided in respect to the candidate, because these are the points it concerns the public to secure. Every voter who fails in the performance of his duty, and inflicts a wrong upon the State. Hence, there can be no reform unless each and every voter can be made to see and feel that the reformation depends as much on him as on his neighbor or any one else. The candidate should possess all these qualities. He may be honest without capacity. Be capable without honesty; or he may not be reliable. If deficient in any one of these he is unfit for a public servant, and should therefore be rejected. The reform for which the whole country is now groaning and praying, is

Honest officials. Capable officials. Faithful public servants. Secured these and all the other reforms desired will fall into their places, to wit: A sound currency. Proper arrangement of Taxation. A tariff for Revenue and not for protection. Curtailment of public expenses. Reduction of Taxes.— Economy and honesty in the handling of public money. The promotion of public virtue. The happiness of the people. The glory of the country.

Indeed, almost everything, depends on the selection which the people make for rulers, law makers and judges. Everybody knows this, and hence the cry has been, select your best and most capable men. The time is at hand for the counties to do this work. Let not prejudice, passion, or favoritism defeat your own wisdom in the premises, and foist upon the State a political trickster, or an unworthy aspirant for honors he is unfit to wear; or a man without conscience in respect to his public duties; or a greedy self-seeker; or a bombastic and brassy self-conceit, who can only represent before an astonished public your want of taste, judgment and discernment.

THE EVILS OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION. Special legislation is universally acknowledged to be the bane of our statute law, and amendment after amendment has been incorporated into the Constitutions of this and other States, designed to prevent it. Still, every year, sees the statute book overloaded with private acts or acts affecting only circumscribed localities. Much of this legislation is unnecessary, and much of it is a positive injury to the public. What need is there to have a separate charter and separate police law for every village? Nine-tenths of the provisions of the various charters, etc., are word for word alike. Then every fire company and boys' society run to the Legislature for a special charter. This is done in some instances from ignorance of the existence of the general law, but more often for the purpose of exalting the reputation of the association. We have known of instances where special acts were passed for economical considerations, such as saving a small attorney's charge for accomplishing the object under the general law; that

is, the interested parties, to save a few dollars were willing to put the State to a ten-fold expense. We trust the day is not far distant when the Legislative bodies of our land will set their faces against this most pernicious evil. By doing so, they will save labor to themselves, expenses to the public, and take away one fruitful cause of corruption.—Albany (N. Y.) Law Journal.

An ordinance was introduced in the late Constitutional Convention by Mr. Henderson for the purpose of cutting up, root and branch, this whole system of Special Legislation. The ordinance was favorably reported upon by the Committee on the Legislative Department, and would certainly have been adopted by the Convention, if it could have been reached on the calendar before the Convention adjourned. We hope the next Legislature will set a good example by refusing to pass a private or local bill in any case where a general law can be made applicable.

The following is the text of Mr. Henderson's bill: A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 13, ARTICLE II, OF THE CONSTITUTION, PROHIBITING SPECIAL LEGISLATION. Be it ordered by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That section 13, of Article II, of the Constitution be stricken out, and a new section be inserted in lieu thereof, to read as follows: SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Changing the names of persons. Legitimizing persons not born in lawful wedlock. Restoring to the rights of citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes. Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining low lands.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed. Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases. Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, extending or explaining the charter thereof. Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive rights, privileges or immunities. Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any sheriff or collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties, or his sureties from liability.

But the General Assembly shall pass general laws regulating all such cases. And in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted; nor shall the operation of any general law be suspended by the General Assembly for the benefit of any particular individual, corporation or association; nor where the Courts have jurisdiction to grant the powers or the relief asked for.

[From the Asheville Expositor.] GOV. VANCE AT HIS OLD HOME! 2000 PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. Enthusiasm Beyond Description For Zebulon B. Vance.

We hasten to go to press this (Saturday) evening after the most interesting and enthusiastic discussion ever had in the county of Buncombe. At 11 o'clock Gov. Vance was escorted by the Tilden and Vance Club to the spacious chapel of the Female College, which was densely packed on floor and gallery, and every conceivable place was occupied by an eager throng.

Judge Settle opened the debate in quite a dignified and chaste style, and occupied his time of an hour and a half; but we must confess that we did not expect such an entire failure on the part of Judge Settle to meet the issues of the canvass, the time being most exclusively devoted to questions growing out of the late war, which, in no sense, were relative to the great questions before the people.—The whole point in the effort of Settle was to rouse the prejudices of the people growing out of the war, and out of the ku-klux organization.

We had never before heard the war record of Gov. Vance in its detail, but having heard it, we think that instead of injuring Gov. Vance, it will show him not only an honest, devoted patriot, but a brave soldier and a statesman almost without an equal at this time. Judge Settle failed to show that Gov. Vance had ever done a single official act during the war, while acting as Governor, but what was his duty as a sworn officer, and that his whole efforts were to discharge his duty faithfully as an officer. We feel assured that the people are now satisfied that a man who would make such a model Governor during a period of war could certainly be trusted in a time of peace.

When Gov. Vance came upon the stand, we never witnessed such hearty and almost uncontrollable enthusiasm. Almost the first word uttered by him struck the crowd as though some unseen power had electrified them beyond control.

Governor Vance was affected almost beyond utterance at this greeting from the people among whom he had grown from boyhood. Numbers were melted to tears as the Governor rose in eloquent and pathetic strains at meeting this scene at his old home—the welcome of those who not only admire but love this noble specimen of an honest man, having done his duty nobly, under all the terrible scenes of the past. He referred to these grand associations of ideas which brought back to his mind the scenes of boyhood—the same grand old mountains ravished his vision, and the same dashing rivulets from the thousand hillsides enchanted his ears, while hundreds of smiling and approving faces carried back the speaker through scenes which made impressions indelible.

As for argument we have never heard such a thorough, convincing and powerful arraignment of radicalism from its infan-

try to the present day, as was done in Gov. Vance's speech to-day. We will not attempt to follow the argument. Time and capacity would fail us, and to those who heard it the effort would be unsatisfactory. The results are obvious. It is now thought Buncombe will give Gov. Vance 1200 majority in November.

As to Judge Settle, we have nothing to say but in kindness. He is a gentleman of polished and refinement, and conducts the debate in a gentlemanly manner; but the simple truth is that no talent and no ingenuity is sufficient now to bolster the tottering cause of radicalism. The people are aroused; the doom of their party is fixed; and there is a grand tidal wave sweeping over the country which will drive their party from power, and inaugurate a new regime of reform, retrenchment and reconciliation.

MAGNANIMOUS AND GENEROUS.

The Philadelphia North American is a Republican paper, but it is not by any means radical in its opinion. Its columns are celebrated for its able articles on commerce, agricultural and manufactures, and we believe that it honestly desires to see the Southern States prosperous and happy.

Still, its assumptions of measure by which this end is to be accomplished are founded on peculiar bases and a disagreeable habit which it sometimes falls into of mixing up politics and business, and the North as a section with the Republican party, argues rather badly for the results it seeks to accomplish.

"The North is magnanimous and generous. It is willing to go far and do much to lift up the South and secure peace and harmony. This not mere lip service. It is the testimony of all who are desirous of real and true reconciliation. The Democrats have a vast amount of buncombe talk always ready to serve their purpose with the South. But of actual service in behalf of Southern interests they have nothing to show. Our claim are based on indisputable facts. We have protected Southern industry; we have aided Southern railroads; we have elected Southern men to office; we have had them in the Cabinet, and we ever else they could be made servicable."

The truth of the matter is that there is more "buncombe" in this one little paragraph from the American than can be found in all the speeches made by Democratic canvassers in one entire political contest. The Republicans may be very "magnanimous and generous," but we say that the people of that party take a very peculiar way of showing it. Evidently their definitions of the words magnanimity and generosity differ very materially from the construction we have always placed upon them. They forced upon us an unrighteous war, legislated our property out of our possession, laid waste as fair a country as God's sun has ever shone upon, burnt our cities and ravaged our fields, and all because it is so "magnanimous and generous." All of this, we suppose, because they are always "willing to go far and do much to lift up the South and secure peace and harmony."

And to show how willing they always are, the war was followed by every species of degradation which one white man could offer to another. Ignorant freedmen were put in office over us, unprincipled whites succeeded to positions of trust and profit, while States were wrecked to satisfy the greed of unprincipled adventurers, and worse than all, some of the best men in the land were imprisoned in those theme cells, and with common flogons, were tied up by the thumbs and subjected to indignities such as are but seldom offered to convicted thieves. This was another of the results of the "magnanimous and generous" feelings felt by the victors for the vanquished. If these are the "claims" of the Republican party spoken of by the American, they certainly are "based on indisputable facts."

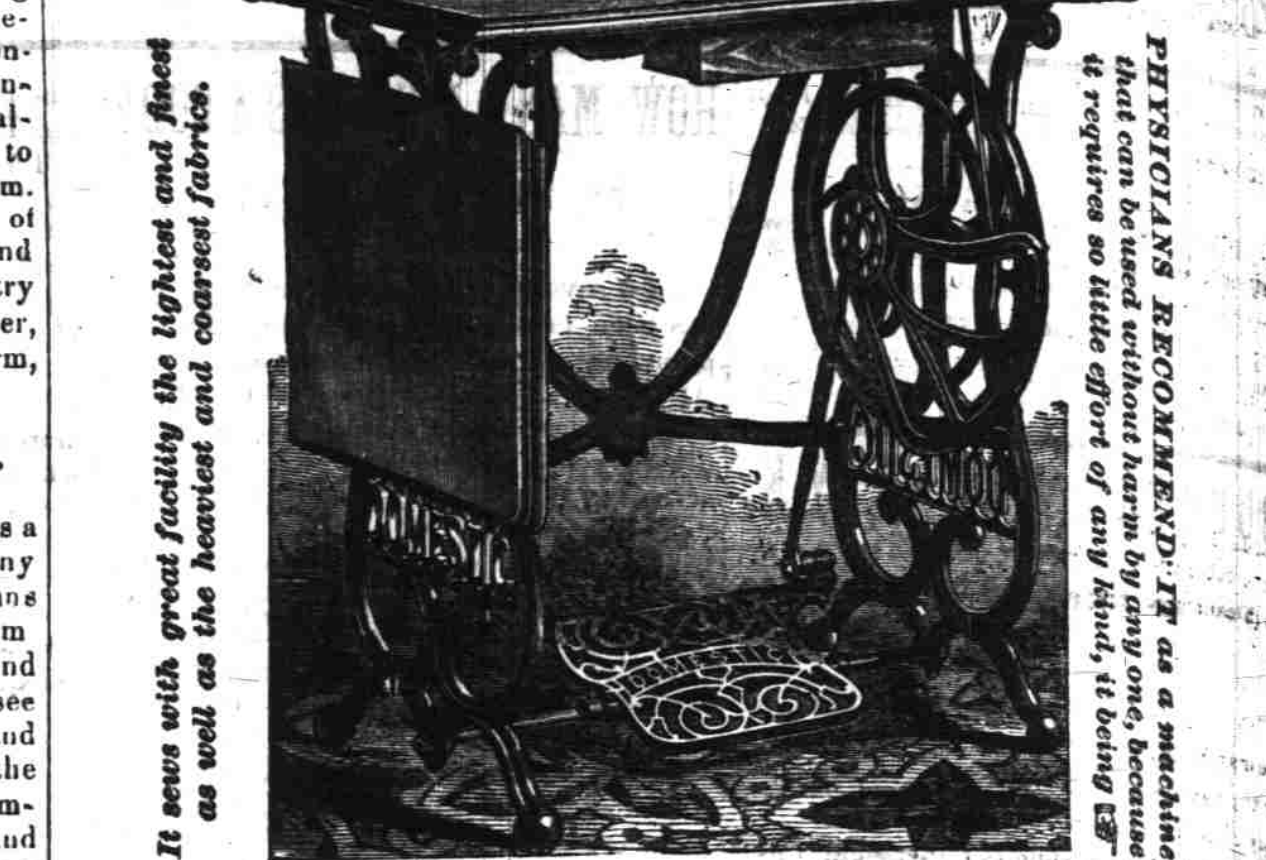
As far as the "protection to Southern industry" is concerned, it is only necessary to point to the iniquitous protective tariff now in force, which has had so much to do with the general prostration of business and stagnation of industries throughout the entire country, a tariff which has made war upon Southern developments and especially on Southern agriculture and which was enacted and maintained in the interest of the New England manufacturers. The aid to Southern rail roads has come through the ambition of Northern men, who have invested their money for their own benefit and not for that of the people in sections through which the road might pass. It is not the fashion now a-days for a man to spend his money for the benefit of strangers. Those who have put their capital into such investments have done so with the expectation of seeing it fruitfully for their own individual benefit.

As the "Southern men" who have been "elected to office" and have been had "in the Cabinet," there is not one who has either served in the Federal army or who, repudiated by the honest men of the South, has made us blush to think that he was ever known south of Mason and Dixon's line.

We do not quarrel with a man because of his political sentiments, nor do we arrogate to ourselves the right to question his motives, but we let his record tell. We are well aware of the fact that the fabric of a Republican government can be based upon no surer political foundation than two strong opposing parties, of almost equal strength, but we do like to see a little real magnanimity and a little genuine generosity displayed by the one toward the other. Let a man make a good, honest and capable official, or-if he lacks capability, let him try to do right, and he will surely receive the plaudits of those who opposed, as well as of those who aided his election. So should it be with the two great parties which now stand opposed to each other in battle array, and whether peace and prosperity shall come, or gloom, and disaster still continue to lower, it will not be because Tilden and Hendricks are Democrats or Hayes and Wheeler Republicans.—Will. Review.

"May I leave a few tracts?" said a travelling quack doctor of a lady who responded to his knock. "Leave some tracts? Certainly you may," said she, looking at him most benignly over her spectacles; "leave them with the heel toward the house, if you please."

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Blackmer and Henderson, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. SALISBURY, N. C. July 22 1876.—11. JONES HOUSE. A Delightful Summer Home. Surrounded by Mountains. LENOIR, N. C. Dr. W. M. EARNHARDT, Proprietor.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE. Statesville, N. C. MRS. E. N. GRANT, PRINCIPAL. The Next Session will open August 30th, 1876. Circulars, with terms, etc., upon application. References: Rev. W. A. Wood, Statesville, N. C.; ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C.; Prof. W. J. Martin, Davidson College, N. C.; Rev. R. Barwell, Raleigh, N. C.; and all friends and pupils of Rev. Dr. Mitchell, late Professor in University of N. C. July 6 76-ly.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of P. B. Barringer, (dec.) are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of June, 1877. J. C. O'GRAHAM, Adm'r. of P. B. BARRINGER, (dec.) June 29th, 1877.

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