Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

A large cotton factory is to be put up in Charlotte—161x45 feet.

Indiana has the largest school fund of any State in the Union. It is $20,000,000, or $70 to every child attending the public schools.

Dr. Brown's remedy for sore eyes: Steal a horse. That will send you to the penitentiary, and that will stop the whisky rations.

Kelly and Robinson together have a majority of 38,000 over Cornell. The Republicans of New York State have fallen short of their vote of 1876 by about 51,000 and the Democrats about 54,000.

The Baltimore *Sun* says it is conceded that Judge Buxton will be the Republican, and Judge Fowle the Democratic, candidates for Governor in this State next year. Perhaps so.

A man in Brooklyn, N. Y., tried to drown himself, but was prevented. He then tried to batter out his brains against the walls of a prison. Cause—three weeks drinking whiskey.

From the ranks of the "poor and proud" come that other class who say the "world owes me a living," which they generally find in prisons and penitentiaries.

A colored man of Fayetteville has furnished the *Gazette* with a stenographic report of Gov. Jarvis' speech at the colored people's Fair in Raleigh. It is said to be very complete.

The Fayetteville Fair, says the *Gazette*, was very pleasant and successful. Gov. Jarvis was there and made a speech. The premiums awarded show a long list, and they were promptly paid.

Chapel Hill Railroad will probably be run to Durham. Durham is raising a subscription to aid the enterprise. The company is said to be ready to organize and commence the work.

New troubles have sprung up between the English Government and the Irish, growing out of the arrest of three leading men who have been denouncing the policy of government in coercing the payment of rents.

The existence of the Republican party depends on its success in keeping up sectional strife. If the South shall keep quiet it will be giving it rope with which to hang itself. Whom the gods mean to destroy they first make mad.

Judge Seymour, says the Fayettville *Gazette*, sent a whole jury in Robeson county to jail for 30 days, and the deputy sheriff having them in charge for six months. They were impanelled to try the Linkhaw case, and all got drunk. *Sarred* them right.

The Henderson, N. C. *Review*, says there is a strawberry patch there which if the weather is favorable, will ripen a second crop of berries this year.—That Coopers Tobacco warehouse is large enough for old John Robinson to give an exhibition in, including the circus, menagerie and attendant side shows.

The republicans are stampeding Southern negroes just now for political purposes. Every move has its counterpart and this is not without elements which may yet trouble the schemers. They who dig a pit shall fall therein themselves. The world moves in a circle and everything comes round in its time.

There was a $40,000 fire at Wilmington, on the night of the 21st inst. We learn from the *Star* that Messrs. Colville & Taylor, Altaffer & Hill, Sprunt & Price, and Altaffer were the principal sufferers. Vast quantities of naval stores and lumber and some wharfage were destroyed.

"Why the South is solid" is a fruitful subject of discussion, North and South. We only propose to say it is the result of no special effort of her politicians, but came into being naturally and spontaneously. Her Northern adversaries are responsible for its existance and for its continuance. It is the natural effect of causes, of which they are authors, as was very clearly and concisely shown in the first speech of Senator Vance in the last Congress.

The Tennessee Synod of the Evan. Lutheran Church met at Summit, S. C., on the 13th inst. This body is composed of members from three States: North Carolina, Tennessee and South Carolina. It has a communing membership of between 7,000 and 8,000. The attendance this year was better than usual. Rev. P. C. Henkel, of Conover, N. C., was President, and Rev. M. L. Little, of Lincolnton, N. C., was appointed secretary, the regular secretary being absent.

The Statesville *American* says "there is even good reason to believe that North Carolina will abandon the "Solid South and join the national throng." The "good reason" referred to must be based on the forgetfulness of the people. If they have forgotten what an abandoned time we had under Grant, with radical rulers trampling laws and the constitution under their feet, they are prepared for the experiment of a change. But if these are still fresh in the memory of voters they will hardly violate conscience.

The first regular session of the 46th Congress will begin next Monday. The members are already going on to be ready settled for business. It is conjectured that it will, on the whole, be an uneventful session. There is not a great deal needed to be done. The country is at present prosperous, and the signs of the times, so far as public happiness is concerned, at least hopeful. Nearly the whole of the extra session was spent in a struggle between the two parties to make political capital for the Presidential campaign next year. We trust the members are now prepared to give their exclusive attention to matters of business, and to do all they can to promote the peace and prosperity of the country and leave the Presidential question wholly in the hands of the people to whom it belongs.

A negro boy and two white boys were burned to death in a cotton gin in Barnwell county, S. C., recently. The negro boy was in the lint room when the fire broke out, caused (it is supposed) by a match in the gin. The white boys, 14 and 16 years of age, were in the press box and could not get out. The flames flashed over the whole house in a moment, and although rescued as quick as possible, they were all so badly burned that death ensued in a few hours.

FUNNY.—A Wilmington, N. C., correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says there is a ground swell in North Carolina in favor of Grant for President and Stephens, of Georgia, for Vice President. That fellow should be "tapped for the simples."

The depot and stables of the 8th Avenue Railroad Co., New York city, were burned on the night of the 25th, in which about 100 horses and one man perished. The scene was distressing to witness.

The Milton *Chronicle* says "a tree fell in this vicinity lately and killed six sewing machine agents."

A team runaway here the other day and sprawled five picture agents who were after "$72 a week without a cent of capital invested."

BELLOWS FACTORY.—The Charlotte *Observer* said some weeks ago that they were going to have a bellows factory in that place, and now it says gentlemen from the north are there making arrangements for it.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

EX-SENATOR CLINGMAN ON THE CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

A New National Party Wanted—Any Candidate Welcome to the South Who Guarantees Good Government.

Nork Herald, 22d.

Having ascertained that ex-United States Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, was temporarily stopping at the New York Hotel, a *Herald* reporter called upon him there yesterday. About sixty-seven years old, of tall, spare figure, erect as an Indian chief, having hair and beard of iron gray, which intensifies his somewhat weather-beaten appearance, the ex-Senator, or, as he is better known at home, General Clingman, may be regarded as a venerable connecting link between the present and that era of the past when the utterances of Southeren statesmen were all potent in the councils of the nation. Thirty-six years ago General Clingman was elected from the Pine Tree State to the House of Representatives, where he continued to sit for fourteen years, each time being re-elected as an independent candidate. In the spring of 1858 he was first appointed United States Senator by the Governor of North Carolina, and was subsequently elected twice to the Upper House of Congress by the Legislature of that State. About the time the war commenced he had entered upon his second term as United States Senator, but in the early days of the struggle he offered his sword and services to his native State. He had four years of steady service in the Confederate army, the last three of which were passed as a general officer, and with his brigade he participated in some hard fighting, receiving at various times six wounds, some of which he still suffers from. He has not been a candidate for any political office since the war closed.

GENERAL CLINGMAN ON PARTIES.

Having been asked by the reporter in the course of conversation what he thought of the result of the recent elections, and also as to how the Grant movement was progressing among the Southern people, General Clingman replied as follows: "I have not been disappointed at all in the elections this year. On the contrary, I told our friends last winter, and have repeated it from time to time, that the Republicans would carry the elections in the Northern States this year. After the commencement of the panic the Democrats could have beaten the Republicans as the Whigs did Mr. Van Buren in 1840 on the hard times issue. They neglected to do this, however, and as they failed to make any earnest or united effort to relieve the country from its distress the people have been disgusted with them and have inclined to leave them. The Democrats have also, during the past year, been playing into the hands of their opponents. The Republicans, seeing that they had lost the confidence of the country by their bad civil government, sought to recover their ground by reviving the animosities of the war. The people at the North connect the war in their minds with the question of State rights. A horse that has been badly frightened at any place, when he comes back to it will be startled with the flutter of a bird. The Democrats, very unfortunately for themselves, accepted the banter of the Republicans and kept up the debate on the subject of State rights. The elections of the past two years have made it evident that neither of these parties has the confidence and support of the majority of the people of the United States. Last year eleven States in the North, which gave the electoral votes, threw heavy majorities against the Republicans and with the solid Southern vote could have beaten overwhelmingly. During the present year the Democracy have been disastrously beaten. Both of these parties are to a certain extent sectional at this time. When the Republicans are assailed in the North, instead of defending themselves they say in effect. 'Though we have done badly you had better bear with us than let the rebels come in.' On the other hand, in the South, when complained of, Democrats say, 'If you don't stand by us the Radicals will get the control. You will be under military government and plundered again, as you were by the carpet-baggers.' One is reminded by them of the story of the old fox in the fable, with this alteration, that when the fox complained of the flies sucking his blood the flies replied to him, 'You had better stand us, for if we leave you a swarm of waps will settle on you and make it much the worse for you.' Intelligent people, both in the North and in the South, see that these parties are mere machines for keeping certain men in office. To that extent has it gone in some places that a respectable gentleman told me in North Carolina some time ago that he had been earnestly urged to a secret political party that was organized to elect a certain individual to an office.'

SOUTHERN OPINION OF GEN. GRANT.

"What is your impression of the Grant movement in the South?"

"There are two causes for it. First, a general discontent and a desire for a change have something to do with it; second, people in the South generally believe that Grant would be more liberal as a President than such men as Blaine, Sherman or Conkling, who, to strengthen themselves in the North, are constantly repeating malignant calumnies against the Southern people. Both parties in the South complain of the manner in which they are treated by their associates in the North. Though a majority of the Southern States voted for Grant in both his elections, yet the Southern Republicans complain that they were ignored and snubbed by their associates in the North. In fact, Northern men are sent into North Carolina now to fill many of the best local offices, though the natives are very anxious to occupy them. The Southern Democrats have similar grounds for complaint. The course of the Republican party in North Carolina has made the Democratic party also sectional in its action. Though Tilden expected to get a majority of his votes in the South, yet to sustain himself in the North he deemed it necessary to write a letter especially against Southern claims. Any other candidate would have said in former times that he would oppose unjust claims and pay honest ones. But Southern claims were to be rejected without reference to justice. A prominent Northern Democratic member of Congress told me that he would have been beaten in his district if Tilden had not written that letter. Again, Northern Democratic members said that if Southern men got subordinate places in the capitol at Washington they could not stand it at home. The case of the Southern Democracy is like that of a man who is asked to enter partnership and contributed his full share of money, but is told that he must not enter the parlor or dining room, but eat in the kitchen and sleep in the cellar. Though very few Southern men are really office-seekers, yet they feel humiliated by acting with parties that are ashamed of their association.

A NEW PARTY PROPOSED.

"I am satisfied," continued the General, "that a large majority of the people of the South would be willing to enter into a fair and liberal new national organization. At present we are in slack water; but there will be a movement of the waters ere long, and the current will probably prove a strong one. There is, however, in the minds of men at present an indisposition to commit themselves to any particular candidate. They think that man was a wise one who determined not to cross the bridge until he got to it. I mean to say, however, that a majority are ready for something new, and that they will look anxiously to the development of the next six months. In this connection I may have something important to coummunicate to the *Herald* at an early day."

"Do you think that a majority of the Southern people would accept General Grant as a candidate?"

"While the Southen people are not, I think, settled as to any particular candidate—as their paramount desire is to get good government, peace and quiet for the whole country—they will be prepared to support such candidates as may seem most likely to promote that end. What is most desirable is that we have national parties that may be maintained in all the States. When thirty-six years ago I was first a member of Congress my speeches were as well received in the Whig States of Vermont and Massachusetts as they were in my own district. One day when dining with Senator Davis (known as 'Honest John'), of Massachusetts, he said to me: 'I cannot satisfy my people with that speech of yours. I have already sent home seven thousand copies, and they are writing for more.' I would like to see a similar state of things as when there was no sectionalism in our politics."

"What truth is there in the reports that the elections are carried on unfairly in the South?"

"I think there is little if any ground for general complaint on that score. In North Carolina the elections have been perfectly fair for the last ten years at least. For two or three years after the war the loyal leagues did endeavor to compel the negroes to vote the Republican ticket. Several negroes that I had previously known well, said to me, 'I would like to vote with you democrats, but I am afraid of the leagues.' The only disturbance I ever knew in the State on election day occurred at Asheville, where I live, in 1868, when a number of negroes attempted to kill by throwing stones and shooting at, a mulatto man named Silas a waiter in the Eagle Hotel, where I board, because he persisted in voting for Seymour and Blair. In fact, from what I read in the papers and have heard from respectable gentlemen, there was more improper influence, or 'bulldozing,' in Massachusetts last year to beat Ben Butler than there was in the general election in all the Southeren States combined."

The Programme for the Session.

Very much is being written, especially by Washington correspondents, in regard to the probable action of the Democrats in the coming session of Congress. It is pretty well agreed that the majority will endeavor to avoid collision with the Executive department, and will labor to bring about an early adjournment. It is stated in some of the papers that the Democrats will again refuse to make appropriations for U. S. marshals, but this does not accord with information derived from Democratic Congressmen by the *Star*. So far as we have heard the members express themselves, that they are in favor of granting the marshals' appropriations without objection or delay. This is particularly true of Southern members, who say that the late elections have demonstrated that the Northern people are in favor of maintaining the federal election laws; that these laws are almost inoperative at the South, and therefore the members from that section have no interest in their repeal. It may turn out that a few stalwart Democrats of the "never surrender" sort, will have influence enough to lead their party into refusing the appropriation because "it would look like a back down;" but it is evident that the prevailing sentiment is in favor of backing down rather than engage in another bitter partisan discussion, and the passing of bills that would probably be vetoed.—There are Southern Democrats who affirm most positively that they will not again be dragged or driven into such a position. The army appropriation bill will, no doubt, contain the same provision in regard to troops at the polls that was finally approved by the President at the extra session. There are Democrats who will advise that separate bills for the repeal of the election laws and prohibiting any appearance of the military near the polls be passed and sent to the President, and this may be agreed to by the party; but it is doubtful if even this much can be done in the way of reviving the fight of the extra session, so strong is the determination of some Democrats to avoid anything of the kind. Something will be attempted in the way of tariff revision, though just what the measure will be or how far it will be pushed cannot be foretold. The Democrats will be very cautious about venturing upon financial legislation, though some of the extremists will no doubt attempt to bring up measures for the retirement of national bank notes and the free coinage of silver. It is useless to attempt to predict what action will be taken with regard to financial legislation. The effect of the fall elections has been to make hard-money Democrats bold in declaring their principles, and these combined with Republicans, may enact such legislation as the Democratic majority within itself would not agree to. There is a very general disposition to make the session short, and not a few members predict that the final adjournment will take place early in May.—*Wilmington Star.*

How Cornell was Scratched.

AT LEAST 20,000 REPUBLICANS REJECTING HIM—AS TO THE "STRONG MAN."

New York Sun, 22d.

The Independent Republican committee have published an address to the Independent Republicans of the State, in which they say:

"The Republican candidate for Governor of New York has been elected by nearly 40,000 plurality, thanks to about 75,000 votes for the Tammany candidate. Without that help, Mr. Cornell would have been defeated by above 30,000 votes. He has run behind the ticket 3,820 in New York city, 2,838 in Brooklyn, and correspondingly in nearly every part of the State. Mr. Secretary Sherman estimates those who "scratched" Mr. Cornell at 30,000; but since many headed Mr. Secretary Evart's appeal not to "vote in the air," and voted for the less objectionable of the opposing candidates, this may be an overestimate. It is probable that at least 20,000 Repulicans rejected Mr. Cornell, some such votes being offset and obscured by Tammany and canal votes. The standard bearer of the machine is behind the one unquestioned man on the ticket, Mr. Wadsworth, who makes the best test of party strength, more than 35,000 in majorities—a sufficient rebuke to the methods and author of Mr. Cornell's nomination. Mr. Soule, in more than 9,000 minority, is buried under the anti-corruption vote.

The rest of the State ticket appears to be elected by a close vote, vaied by unorganized scratching of other distasteful names. Mr. Conkling is responsible for thus endangering the loss of "the pivotal State," and most of the nominees have not been defeated only because the appeal "not to bolt, but to scratch," brought to the polls and kept loyal to the party many disgusted Republicans disheartened by his sham Republicanism. True leadership and good candidates would have assured the complete success won with the old enthusiasm in other States.

"Finally, the balance of power in the State, which will give the casting vote in 1880, resides, it is proved, with the independent voters; and the "strong man" needed to carry New York is a candidate who will attract and not repel Republicans of conscience, intelligence and memory. Happily this power, strong only so far as it expresses and appeals to the common sense of the people, is its own guarantee against misuse."

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Very VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN THE CITY OF

SALISBURY, N. C.

By virtue of a Mortgage or Deed in Trust, executed by Thos. E. Brown and wife, E. W. Brown, to Sophia Besherer, dated the 19th day of January, 1878, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan county, in Book No. 54, page 409, 410 and 411, &c., and upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the court-house door in the Town of Salisbury, N. Car. on Monday the

15th Day of December, 1879,

at 12 o'clock M., the following real estate, to wit: The Lot or Piece of Land, known as

BROWN'S LIVERY STABLE,

embracing the greater part of the lot purchased from Edwin Shaver and Mary E. Shaver, and joining the lands of John I. Shaver's heirs, Dr. W. F. Bason, and the parsonage of the Episcopal Church, in the Town of Salisbury.

TERMS CASH—Dated at Salisbury this 15th day of August, 1879.

CHAS. PRICE, Attorney. SOPHIA BESHERER, Trustee.

Aug14toDec15

Subscribe for the Watchman only $2

BONDS

To make Title to Land, and Laborer and Mechanics Liens, for sale at this Office

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE WATCHMAN

To J. Howard Jones and W. M. Earl, non-residents, you will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you.

DAVIDSON County--In Superior Court.

John M. Prim, *Plaintiff* Against J Howard Jones, W. M. Earl, *Defts.* — *Summons for Relief.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon J Howard Jones and W. M. Earl, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court at a Court to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington on the 1st Monday of March 1880, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within the three first days of said Term, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 12th day of September, 1879.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C. Davidson Co.

You will also take notice that at the same time in said case a warrant of attachment was issued against your property for the sum of two thousand and ninteen dollars and fifty cents, (2,019,50) due by open account, and returnable to said Court in said County on the first Monday in March, 1880, when and where you may appear if you think proper. This 8th day of Oct. 1879.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.

Jno. H. Welburn, Pltfs. Atty. Davidson Co.

No51: 6w

To J. H. Jones and W. M. Earl, non-residents You will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you.

DAVIDSON County---In Suprior Court.

M. L. Jones, Plaintiff against J. H. Jones and W. M. Earl. *Deft.* — Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Davidson Co., Greeting.

You are hereby commanded to summon J. H. Jones and W. M. Earl the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court at a Court to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington on the 1st Monday of March 1880, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said County, within the three first days of said Term, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 12th day of September, 1879.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.

You will also take notice that at the same time in said case a warrant of attachment was issued against your property for the sum of nine hundred and five dollars and eighty-one cents, ($905,81) due plaintiff by open account and returnable to said court, in said county on the first Monday in March, 1880, when and where you can appear if you think proper.

This Oct. 8th, 1879. C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.

JOHN H. WELBURN, Pltf., Atty. Davidson Co.

No51: 6w

HALE'S WEEKLY.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of October, 1879, and in the City of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of

HALE'S WEEKLY,

A NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

These four words convey all that a column of Prospectus could tell: the good of the State, the success of the party which is the life of the State and the country; the publication of all the news; these the objects proposed. That he can do the last and contribute to the first and second, the subscriber does not affect to doubt. The people have set their seal of approval upon his past and he does not doubt the future.

HALE'S WEEKLY will be printed from new and beautiful type and on fair white paper. The price will be two dollars per annum. No name will be upon its mail books without payment and no paper will be sent after expiration of the time paid for.

P. M. HALE.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1879.

PARSON'S SNUFF, Still increasing in favor. Try it. It is mild and pure. For sale by J. D. GASKILL.

Cheap Chattel Mortgages, various other blanks for sale here

Mortgage Deeds for sale here

Also various other blanks.