

LOCAL

NEW TERMS.

From and after the 1st day of January, 1880, the subscription price of the Watchman will be as follows:

One year, paid in advance, \$1.50
One year, payment delayed 3 months, 2.00
One year, payment delayed 12 months 2.50

Thos. Baerbaum is receiving a large and varied assortment of fancy and French candies.

Thanks to the Silver Cornet Band for splendid music at the Friday night Bazaar Meeting.

Several valuable contributions for this paper have been omitted either for cause or lack of room.

A meeting on public square this evening for the purpose of forming a Hancock and Jarvis club. Don't fail to attend.

Gold Mining Machinery.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that Mr. Cady is offering for sale some valuable machinery.

The earlier varieties of grapes are coming in this year a little earlier than usual. We have the Hartford Prolific and Clinton changing color rapidly.

The trains to the west are well filled with visitors to the mountains, every berth in the sleeping car is generally taken. This shows that the schedule makers on this road understand their business.

LOST.—Saturday evening a Gold Chain Necklace, belonging to Ada Rogers, with a gold dollar attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with the Messrs. Horah, Jewelers.

Messrs. Heilig & Gowen, tanning by a new and speedy process, are making leather at their yard in this place which commands two or three cents more in the northern markets than leather made by the old process.

Pic-Nic.—The good people of Davie County propose to have a grand pic-nic day at the "Shoals," July 23d. There are about two thousand girls and boys in Rowan who will want to know where the "shoals" are located. Give 'em light, Davie. We suppose they are Fisher's Shoals on South River, as we know no other.

Mt. Ulla Enumeration: Total population 1883—gain 82. Whites 961, blacks 82. Dwellings 329, Families 239. Real estate and improvements, \$336,020. The enumerators return thanks to the people who displayed commendable promptness in making him his work in every way possible.

GRAND MASONIC PICNIC.—At the Shoals in Davie County, Friday July 23rd, 1880, for the purpose of raising funds for the orphan asylum at Oxford N. C. An entertainment will be given by a Chapter of Orphans from the Asylum. Music by the Salisbury Band. Speeches by J. H. Mills, Wm. M. Robbins, and others. Everybody invited to attend.

The Senator to represent Rowan and Davie must this year be chosen by the voters of the latter county. Rowan has nothing to do with selecting the candidate, but stands ready to ratify the selection which Davie may make. The usual abated one of his ancient energy, nor has a residence in the State capital spoilt him.

In a conversation with Gen. Johnston Jones, he informed us that it was his intention to take thirty-one North Carolina companies to the King's Mountain celebration in October. All the South Carolina troops will be present. The Gate City Guards, and several Northern Regiments, among them the 7th New York, will be there. He spoke of our "Rifles" and also of the Rowan Artillery. He is very desirous that both these organizations go with him. We hope those in authority will see to this matter, and hasten the thorough organization and equipment of these companies.

The ratification meeting, Friday evening was a decided, though not a great success. We had no orators from abroad, and some of the best of our own, were unavoidably absent. But the old saw of "where there is a will there is a way," was verified on this occasion, and men were called out who were not used to stand upon the stage or a good-box in the open street, surrounded by hundreds of upturned faces. Our young townsman, Lee Overman, J. W. Mauney and Frank Brown, made good speeches—"the best they had in the shop"—on so sudden a call; for really no one had prepared any thoughts for public presentation. But the crowd was in too good a humor to care for style or the mere facts of speech. They came together to ratify the nominations of Hancock, English and Arthur, and this they did with bonfires, music and cheers—cheers which made the walls of the surrounding buildings ring with echoes.

Well to sum up: Rowan has had her ratification meeting. She has recorded her determination to bear a full part in the contest now just opening, and every man steps to the music with a firmness of tread which means business, and a gleam of the eye which says stand firm under.

PERSONAL.—Several Editors passed here on their way homeward from the Convention, among them were: J. W. Dowd, Farmer and Mechanic; Jas. H. Ennis, N. C. Farmer; Mr. Davis, Monroe Enquirer, and Charles Brown, North State Press.

Hon. F. E. Shober and family have returned from Washington and New York.

Mr. L. Clement goes to Gettysburg, Penn., this week to join his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Negus, have gone

MARRIAGE OF MR. A. H. BOYDEN AND Miss MAY SIMMONS.—The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. J. Murdoch, in St. Luke's Episcopal church, on Wednesday evening, July 7th. A very large and gay throng witnessed the happy union.

The following ladies and gentlemen were the attendants: Miss Lena Shober and Mr. J. Dorrance, Miss Smeades and Mr. Frank Shober, Miss Jennie and Dr. H. P. Trantham, Miss Jennie Coffin and Mr. Turk, Miss Annie Jones and Mr. Wm. Baylan, Miss Fannie Shober and Master Earnest Shober. The bride and groom, attended by a numerous train of friends repaired to the residence of Col. Shober, where, amid pyramids of flowers and floods of light, congratulations and presents were tendered, the latter said to be very handsome and costly. Refreshments, suitable to the occasion were spread with lavish hand.

The happy couple, together with some friends, took the western bound train, at 10 p. m., and will spend the summer in Asheville and at the Warm Springs.

Wesleyan Female Institute, Stanton Va.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of this popular Seminary. It is located in one of the healthiest climates in the world. It presents attractions unsurpassed. Its buildings are home-like and elegant, grounds attractive, scenery grand.

This school is attended by boarding pupils from seventeen different States.—This school requires strict economy, especially in dress. With these advantages, we are not surprised that this popular institution enjoys a national reputation and draws its pupils from all sections of the Union. See advertisement.

The attention of the Commissioners is called to the condition of Bank street, between Fulton and Ellis. Copal, the most disagreeable of all trees, are rapidly taking possession of the side-walks—growing from the fences. In wet weather, a lady can hardly pass without soiling her dress. These sprouts should be cleared away, not only there but in every other portion of the city where they may be found. It is held that besides being offensive to the nasal organs, they are injurious to health. The streets are in good condition; the trees all white-washed, and the only thing now to be done is to clear the town, and especially the neighborhood indicated, of the offensive copals.

There was a high time at Mocksville, last Saturday. The people of Davie have railroad on the brain, and will of course eventually work it out. There was a grand barbecue rally at Mocksville, Saturday, in the interest of the Millroad project. About 2000 people assembled there and were addressed by Dr. J. G. Ramsay, of Rowan, M. Clement Esq., and Rev. W. C. Wilson, of Mocksville. The vote was taken on an appropriation of \$5,000 by the town, and carried. An election is to be held on the 10th instant on a county subscription of \$50,000, which it is thought will also pass.

Our former townsman, Mr. James H. Emmiss, after attending the editorial convention at Asheville, last week, dropped off here and spent several days with his numerous old friends and acquaintances. He is looking a trifle older than when he left us for Raleigh 10 or 12 years ago, but remarkably well for all that. He is now publishing one of the best agricultural papers in the South, as many of our citizens know who patronize both it and his N. C. Almanac, which latter, in his hands has become a success. He has not abated one jot of his ancient energy, nor has a residence in the State capital spoilt him.

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to Bond Brook, New Jersey, for the Summer.

Miss Kliffmuller, who has charge of the Musical department of Simeon Female College, Stateville, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Neave.

Miss M. W. Seay, of Mississippi, Miss Smeades, of Raleigh, Miss Annie Jones of Charlotte, are visiting the family of Hon. F. E. Shober.

Miss L. McCulloch of Greensboro, is spending some time with Miss Marsh.

Miss Neal of Marion, is at Mrs. Haliburton's.

Miss Essie Mears of Davidson, is the guest of Mrs. Robt. Murphy.

Miss Beile Boyden, of Watanga county, is visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Mrs. Young of Concord, is visiting relatives in this place.

Dr. H. T. Trantham has returned from South Carolina.

Miss Jessie Hendry and Miss May Colville of Wilmington, are at Mrs. S. H. Wiley's.

EDITOR WATCHMAN: The people throughout Rowan county are beginning to inquire who will represent them in our next General Assembly. We think Salisbury is only entitled to one representative, and our citizens are willing to take any good man as the other member from the county. We take this opportunity to bring forward the name of our friend J. J. STEWART, as being a suitable man for the town.

MANX VOTERS.

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY J. R. SAMUEL YOUNG.

The traveler who leaves Salisbury on the Western North Carolina Railroad, after crossing over Grant's Creek, and Second Creek, will begin to see, on his right, a wooded range of hills, or small mountains, looming up near by. It is only a few hundred feet in height, yet high enough to be seen for twenty or thirty miles around. Here the Indian's watchfire, or signal fire beacon, would have flashed its light to different mountain-peaks—to Dan's Mountain, to the Pilot, and to King's Mountain, sixty miles away to the southward. This eminence is called Young's Mountain, and is named after Samuel Young, the subject of this sketch.

Somewhere about 1750, an Irishman came over the waters, and joined in the stream of emigration that was flowing through Western Carolina. With a settler that marked him out as a man of foresight, he selected, entered, or purchased a body of land containing not less than 4000 acres, the richest in Rowan County. It lay up and down Third Creek from the Church to Neely's old mill, a distance of three or four miles, including the mountain mentioned before. He chose for his residence a spot about three hundred yards from Third Creek, on land now owned by Mrs. John Graham, not far from the site of the Church. The first grant of his is dated March 25th, 1752, and is for 340 acres, from Earl Granville. This was before the County of Rowan was formed, and the land is described as lying on "Third Creek, County of Anson." In 1756, "Michael Dickson, weaver, sold to Samuel Young, planter, 523 acres on the North side of Third Creek."

Mr. Young appears as one of the magistrates of Rowan county, at an early day, and he was a prominent actor in public affairs for many years. Supposing him to have been twenty-five or thirty years old upon his arrival here, he would be a man of mature years, between fifty and sixty at the opening of the Revolutionary war. At that time of trial our people needed the wisest counselors, and the most prudent leaders. Among these Rowan county selected Samuel Young. When the patriotic and courageous John Harvey, as speaker of the Assembly, and Chairman of the permanent committee of Correspondence for North Carolina, issued his proclamation in 1774, calling upon the people to elect members to a Provincial Congress, to be held in Newbern, Rowan county chose Moses Winslow and Samuel Young, and the Borough of Salisbury chose Wm. Kennon, Esq., as their representatives. This Congress was opened August 25th, 1774. The reader who wishes to know the history of that Congress upon the subject of human rights will find a series of resolutions adopted by them, on pages 73-74, of Vol. 1, Fourth Series, of Peter Force's American Archives. These resolutions struck the key-note of American liberty, though they did not hint at Independence. We have a hand, no means of deciding as to the authorship of these Resolutions, since the Congress very wisely and prudently kept their minutes anonymously. But as to the source of their inspiration there can be little doubt. On pages 360-1 of the Second Volume of Col. Wheeler's History, we find a series of Resolutions by the Committee of Safety, of Rowan, adopted Aug. 8th, 1774. Just preceding these are the Provincial Congress acts. Samuel Young of Salisbury, and William Kennon of Salisbury were members both of the Rowan Committee and the Provincial Congress and went directly from the former to the latter. They doubtless carried a copy of the Rowan Resolutions to Newbern. A careful inspection of the two papers will show that the Paper of the Congress is an amplification and modification of the Rowan Paper, employing the same general course of thought, and sometimes toning down the warmer and more independent expressions of the Rowan Paper. The author of the Rowan Resolutions is not named, but there were on the Committee a number of persons capable of composing it, such as William Kennon, the chairman, Samuel Young, John Bevard, Matthew Locke, and others. This paper, while it affirms loyalty to the House of Hanover, and is no premature Declaration of Independence, nevertheless boldly affirms the rights of freemen, the right to be free from all taxation except such as is imposed by their representatives. It proposes a general association of the American Colonies to oppose all infringements of their rights and privileges; discourages trade with Great Britain; declares that homespun clothing ought to be considered a badge of distinction, respect and true patriotism. It is the first extended declaration of principles and purposes I remember to have seen. There were meetings in other counties, where true patriots expressed their sympathy and offered help to the Boston patriots, but they usually contented themselves with approving the assembling of a Provincial and Continental Congress, without declaring their principles in detail.

After the adjournment of the Provincial Congress of 1774, Mr. Young was appointed by the Rowan Committee to correspond with the said Congress, and to see that its Resolutions, as well as those of the Continental Congress, were carried out.

On the first of June 1775, Samuel Young appears as Chairman of the Rowan Committee of Safety, and was directed to draw up an address to the several militia companies of the County, and was made military treasurer of the County. At the same time an address was prepared to be sent to the Mecklenburg Committee. This address to Mecklenburg, expresses the desire that greater

unity may be secured in supporting the common cause, and "that we may have one Constitution as contained in Magna Charta, the Charter of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Charter we brought over with us, handed down to posterity; and that under God, the present House of Hanover, in legal succession, may be the defenders of it." That was Wednesday, June 1st 1775, the week of Court in Salisbury, when Capt. Jack brought the Charlotte Declaration to Salisbury, handed it to Col. Kennon, who caused it to be read in open Court, according to Capt. Jack's certificate.

In August 1775, Samuel Young was again sent as a member of the Provincial Congress at Hillsboro, along with Matthew Locke, Wm. Sharpe, Moses Winslow, Wm. Kennon, and James Smith. This Congress appointed as field officers of the Rowan "Minute Men," Thomas Wade of Anson, Colonel, Adlai Osborne of Rowan, Lieut. Colonel, and Joseph Harben of Rowan, Major.

In the year 1781 and 1782 Samuel Young became a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, and he has no record of his life and actions. He lived however, long enough to see the cloud of war roll away, and the bright sun of peace and independence shine upon his adopted country, to see the constitution of the United States adopted, and George Washington proclaimed as the first President of the Republic.

From his last Will and Testament, dated August 24th, 1793, and proved in Court Nov. 9, 1793, we gather that he closed his earthly career, sometime between these dates—the fall of 1793. From this document it appears that he left seven children to inherit his estate, viz: William, Janet, Samuel, James, Margaret, John and Joseph. William, the eldest, was married and had a son named Samuel, to whom his grandfather left a small legacy by his will. Of this William Young there are many traditional stories told, especially with regard to his presence of mind in danger, and his remarkable activity. Upon a certain occasion as he was about to cross Third Creek on a foot-bridge, at the head of Neely's pond, he saw a panther in the act of springing upon him from the opposite bank. It was the work of a moment to level his gun and pull trigger. The shot met the panther as he sprang, and striking it in the head the ferocious beast fell dead in the middle of the stream. The Lord Cornwallis was moving up the Yadkin, in pursuit of General Green, his encampment was at Mrs. Campbell's, near Rencher's Ford—his line of tents extending from where Mr. Wm. Watson now lives to the farm of Mr. Robert Johnston. Tradition says that Wm. Young, a young man, moved with curiosity, strayed unexpectedly into the British camp, and suddenly found himself hemmed in and ordered to surrender. But instead of surrendering, he trusted to his fleetness, and actually leaped over three covered wagons in succession, and escaped. Following the British as they were about to cross South Fork, at Rencher's Ford, he was unexpectedly met by a party of patriots, starting off up the hill, at full speed, they distanced the troops and again escaped. Another story is that he won a wager from a British officer by beating the most active soldier that could be produced in feats of agility.

The second son, Samuel, received by his father's will a plantation near Cat's Meeting house, in Thyrain's tract, and his daughter, Janet, was married to a man named Webb, and their oldest child, Samuel Webb, received a small legacy from his grandfather. James' portion was allotted to him on Cold Creek, near the Wilmington Road. Margaret married John Irvin, and Joseph and John, the last still living, near Third Creek Church, at the ripe age of 70 years. John had his portion of land on Third Creek, and Joseph, the youngest, according to Scotch Irish customs, received the home place, as his patrimony. From these are descended many families, such as the Irvins, Fowlds, Kilpatrick's, Matthews, Ayres and others. Mr. Young entered the Presbyterianism in his will by providing a sum to purchase for each of his children a Bible and a Westminster Confession of Faith. But his library seems to have been his special delight, composed, as it was of about one hundred volumes of standard works, and left this library to be divided into lots and kept by his three oldest sons, to be exchanged as they might desire. But no book of any lot was to be loaned, hired, or otherwise disposed of under the penalty of forfeiture of all claim to the library. And in the event the sons should jointly agree to a loan, exchange or sale, then the whole library was to be sold, and the proceeds paid over to the two daughters. Books of this library are still to be found in Third Creek. As it may be interesting to the curious to know what kind of books were found in an intelligent planter's library one hundred years ago, I give the list that accompanies the will: "Henry's Commentary; Burnett on N. T. Theory of the Earth, Durand's Law of the Sea, Muller's Fortification, Durand's Astro-Theory (sic), Life of David, Puffendorf's History of Europe, Salmon's Gazette, Law of Evidence, Salmon's Geography, Blackstone's Commentaries, Mair's Book-keeping, Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, Hobbs on Human Nature, Nature of the Passions and Affections, Athenian Sport, Virgil, Owen on Sin, Man of Pleasure, Various Subjects, Nature Displayed, Moor's Dialogues, The Soul of Astrology, Locke's Essays, Dryden on Poess, Cruikshank's History of the Church, Gunn's Euclid, Gulliver's Travels, Baxter on Religion, Addison's Spectator, Watson's Body of Divinity, Book of Ganging, Young's Night Thoughts, Book of Chronology, Junius's Letters, Matho's Sermons, (6 vols.) Flavel's Works (8 vols.) Cole's Dictionary, Oziel's Logic, Abridgement of Irish Statutes, Religion of Nature, Young Man's Companion, Atkinson's Effectum, Tisset, Seller's Navigation, Theory of Fortification, The Independent Whig, Parker's Jurisprudence, Theology, Literature, History, Military tactics, Navigation, Poetry—a good library of the best books, graced the shelves of the Third Creek patriot and planter. His library shows that he was a man of no ordinary taste and judgment. Drinking in knowledge from so many and such healthful fountains, we can well understand why he was put forth by his fellow citizens in times of trial and danger.

The facts and traditions above written were gathered from Wheeler's History, American Archives, a note from Dr. D. B. Wood—a great grandson of Samuel Young, Mr. Franklin Johnston and others.

Commissioners in Session.

The County Commissioners on Monday extended the time for listing taxes in Salisbury township to the 4th Thursday in July, next, to all who will pay by the tax list a fee of 25 cents.

Petition from School District No. 10, not granted. Joseph White and Thomas McConnell were appointed School Committee in District No. 3. Harry J. Overman was appointed to the University under Sec. 3, Acts of the General Assembly of Feb. 11, 1867, for the collegiate year 1880.

Charles Kirk, Wm. Carson and John Graham were appointed a Committee on J. D. Johnston's account for fence building.

Justices of the county ordered to assemble on the 1st Monday in August to elect County Commissioners.

R. M. Austin was licensed to retail liquors at Danham's, three miles west of Salisbury.

Twenty papers reported at the Poor House.

List of Jurors drawn for the Superior Court beginning Aug. 9th, 1880, to wit: John R. Smith, David D. Peeler, John H. Lemly, James A. Craig, W. A. Wingle, Levi Boston, L. A. Deal, John C. Leung, A. C. Eubank, J. B. Arinfield, David Boston, J. Graham, W. A. Karriker, Wm. W. Miller, John S. Hyde, Joel Corrier, Calvin W. Klutz, Wm. L. Shaver; Wm. E. Deal, W. W. Fraley, Luther J. Ketchy, Geo. H. Lipe, John M. Boston and Atlas Kirk.

It was ordered that the following taxes be levied on real estate in the several townships which the stock law, to wit: Franklin, 40 cents on the \$100 worth. Mt. Ulla, 42 cents on the \$100 worth. Locke, 40 cents on the \$100 worth. Atwell 20 cents on the \$100 worth. Scotch Irish is left open until the committee on J. D. Johnston's account shall report.

All Court Claims were audited by the Board in pursuance of a recent order to pass on claims as they are presented.

The Stock Law.

To the Editor of the Watchman: In your issue of the 1st inst., one of your correspondents, "M. of Unity town," indirectly holds me responsible for not framing the "new stock law" in such a manner as absolutely and certainly to compel its enforcement after the 1st day of September. This I endeavored to do, and if the bill had passed as I drafted it, there would be no difficulty about the matter. The proviso requiring the fence to be built along the Standly line was inserted in the bill against my wish, and in spite of my opposition, at the instance of the Senator from Standly. No provision is made in the act for building the fence by the land owner at the expense of the county, because such a clause would have been unconstitutional.

The fence must be built by voluntary effort, and private subscriptions, and ought not to cost a large sum. In my opinion, a little money is all that is required to insure the enforcement of the law.

I do not believe that the land-owners along the line have said that the fence shall not be built on their lands. And even if they should endeavor to prevent the building of the fence in that way, their opposition would be unavailing. The man who objects to the fence being built on his land, can be fenced out, or around.

And if should become necessary, the fence can be built at the public expense, leading from Gold Hill to Stokes' Ferry, without encroaching on the lands of a single private individual. If it shall be thought advisable, the fence may be built over the line, entirely within the limits of Standly county. I feel confident that the people and Commissioners of Standly county will do every thing in their power to secure the building of the fence, inasmuch as the law requires it to be constructed for their protection.

The fence may also be built pursuant to section 4, of chapter 135 of the Public Laws of the year 1879. That section is the law of the land in twenty-three counties, including Rowan, and reads as follows: "If the owner of any land shall object to the building of any fence herein allowed, his land, not exceeding twenty feet in width, shall be condemned for the fence-way as land is now condemned for railroad purposes by the North Carolina Railroad Company: Provided, that no fence shall be erected to prevent the consent of the owner, but may follow the boundary lines thereof: Provided further, that where a public highway divides a tract of land, the fence may follow the highway even against the consent of the owner of the land so divided."

The County Commissioners will do everything in their power necessary to put the law in force, except to provide the means for the construction of the fence. This they are not authorized to do for the reason before stated.

If "M.," and others, who wish to see the "act for the protection of crops" go into operation at the appointed time, will go to work and raise money enough to pay for the fence, except to provide the means for the construction of the fence, they will be at once removed. I feel confident that about one hundred miles of fence by the voluntary effort and offerings of her citizens. It seems to me, therefore, that the people of Rowan county are abundantly able to provide for the building of a public fence seven miles long, if they are really anxious to have it.

The fence will undoubtedly be built, and the Act will certainly go into operation on the first day of September next, if in the meantime the friends of the law will raise a sufficient amount of money. If the law shall fail to be put in force, it will be because the people do not care enough about the matter to exert themselves to secure its benefit.

In connection with the "Stock Law" has subjected me to much unjust and unfair criticism, misrepresentation and abuse. I have the consciousness of feeling and knowing, however, that I did right. Some violent and unreasoning opponents of the stock law blame me, and say all sorts of hard things about me, but the time will come when all these things will be universally commended. Every thing person in the county is bound to know that the stock law will very soon prevail over the whole county, whether the new Act shall be in force or not. Opposition to the law, at this time, in Rowan county is the most folly and child-like piece of human conduct I have ever seen. The drift of public opinion in its favor cannot be stopped. Every opponent of the law would be foolish to see this, if he will give the matter moment's thought—and seeing it he should be willing to forego his own personal preferences and consent to have the Act put in operation, with the view of giving it a fair trial.

For my own part, I did what I conceived to be my duty—what I thought to be right—and what I considered to be for the benefit and best interests of my constituents. I have no apology to make for my course.

The stock law is going to be very popular, and will soon make a great change for the better among our people. If the laboring classes will be more benefited by it, and will like it better than anybody else, it is already in force in about half the county, and the more the people see of its working the better they like it.

Agitation and strife over this question ought to cease at once. The sooner the matter shall go into operation, the better it will be for all concerned—as it is evident that the time is at hand, when the stock law will be upon us all, when we like it or not.

All that is necessary to be done before the first day of September next is the building of the fence between the counties of Rowan and Standly. When that shall have been built—and nothing is lacking, for the purpose except money—every obstacle to a proper enforcement of the new stock law will be removed, and the people of Rowan county, on this question, "will have peace" at last.

JOHN S. HICKSON.

For the Watchman. Concert of Action

Ms. Editor:—Though a private citizen, and one who has never taken an active part in politics, yet, ever since I cast my first vote, I have always felt a deep interest in the pure and liberty-loving principles of the grand old Democratic ship, which has successfully withstood the storms of abolition hatred, war, and the humiliating reconstruction era under radical, carpet-bag-rule; and also, thro' a period of years, having noted how nobly and patiently she has contended for the right, in the darkest days of our beloved South, against the horde of office-seeking and office-holding doguogues and minions; and how the Democratic party, like a lone, brilliant star, shining the brighter because of the dark surroundings, shone as a welcome beacon around which the loyal, the pure, and the good of the land, might have had my faith for a momentary weakly, as to the ability of Democracy to finally, triumphantly guide our great and glorious Republic back once again into the haven of constitutional liberty, and economical government; to-day, with a rejoicing heart, I witness signs of the restoration of one of the most desirable political virtues that have ever been known to crown the benignant and sacred brow of liberty. Hence, the outlook for Democratic national success being, as it appears, so sure, what is our duty, as sons and heirs of the fathers of American Independence? Remembering their patriots, and struggles in the war of the revolution, are we not bound in duty, but laying aside all personal preferences, determined upon united action, we can easily unhand the party which has so persistently attempted to strangle and hypocritically betray our freedom-loving republic into the hands of a centralized despotism.

The love of power, and greed for mercenary position brought this threatening danger to our country. Shall we not take warning from the precedent? There seems to be something wrong in this Congressional district bearing upon the nominations to be made at the forthcoming convention at Yorkville—and perhaps also to some of the minor offices to be filled in our county. Some men of very considerable influence, I am sorry to see, seem to overlook the greater issues at stake, in the all important campaign that is now upon us. It is to be hoped that those who have their political favorites in mind, are not so foolish as to allow their feelings, or prejudices to overrule their better judgment, and mislead them as to the true wishes of the people. For our party cannot afford to have the dead weight of selfish aspirants forced upon the people for their suffrages, as was done in this district in the election of 1878. A few, instead of working for the promotion of the party, seem to be doing all they can to retard the nomination of some of the people's favorites. These men may not be aware of the damaging effect of their actions, which, nevertheless, cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the cause which every true Democrat should labor zealously to promote.

As an instance, it is well known that Maj. Robbins is almost the unanimous choice of the people for Congress; yet there is an effort going on with a view to prevent his nomination. This is a clear case of the wireworkers against the people.

It is also desirable to have a first-class man for Elector from this district, (but there is efforts making to prevent this also.) Not one who is pushing himself forward upon the shoulders of the people, with merely selfish ends in view, and with the hope that they may carry him into some paying position. What we want is a man who is well posted and who is able to meet our opponents in debate, a graceful speaker of prominence before the people, and who can make himself heard and felt.

Now, Mr. Editor, this should not be! We want harmony, not discord; unanimity, not disconcert of action; a solid front, not broken, disorderly ranks. The desired end for our cause (an entire and overwhelming success, county, State and nationally) is attainable in no other way than to discard all personal dislikes, and selfish personal preferences; and studying the will of the common people—who are the rulers of this land—give them their favorites, men whom they will be proud to honor with their suffrages, and Rowan will roll up the largest majority she ever polled for the Conservative Democratic ticket. These assertions are vindicated upon facts gathered by a calm looker-on, and are substantiated by the past acts of these would-be leaders themselves.

DEM.

Scarcely a week passes that we do not see an account of somebody being killed by one of those pistols that wasn't loaded. Our advice is to knock the fool down with the first thing you can clutch when he points a gun or pistol at you. Don't be afraid of hitting too hard either, for the skull of such a man is pretty thick. Sensible treatment of this kind will shorten the chapter of accidents.—Wilmington Review.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. R. L. Brown on the 4th inst. in Union Church, Mr. John Waller to Miss Lucinda Earnhart.

DIED.

In this city July 6th, of typhoid fever, Marcellus Whitehead, infant son of Robt. L. and Maggie V. Shaver, aged 6 months and 10 days.

"I take these little lambs And lay them in my breast, Protection they shall find, And be forever blest."

At her home in Salisbury township July 4th, of apoplexy, Mrs. Lucetta Bringle wife of John Bringle, aged 65 years.

In his home in this county, June 28th, Mr. Wm. Kiestler, in the 88th year of his age. The general opinion of those who knew him best is, that he was a humble consistent Christian. He had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, and now we trust he has joined "the General Assembly and Church of the First born."

All Endorse it.

The Recorder, Amiens, Ga., says: "Clerks, Senators, Representatives, Doctors, Lawyers, Citizens, in public and private life, are testifying by the thousands, and over their own signatures, that a remedy has been found for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and for Diabetes; these are respectively known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure."

It has the exclusive sale of this celebrated Cook Stove and they are giving off like hot cakes.

R. Frank Graham GROCER

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