In 1880 the United States collected in North Carolina $285,000 on the manufacture of liquor. How much did we give for education? Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The people of the United States paid $300,000,000, and he felt safe to say that North Carolina spends annually $5,000,000. But, you say, you propose to destroy our property. No, sir, the capital would pay better elsewhere. Wake county spent last year half a million of dollars. He would oppose nothing that is a benefit and a blessing to his fellows. He was no zealot or fanatic, but he was in earnest and had for himself determined on his course. If he could drink moderately, half of the people cannot do it; and if he could derive no benefit but only a little pleasure from this moderate indulgence, and was not willing to surrender this pleasure when he knew its effects upon his neighbors, the law should compel him to do it. The laws of our country show it is wrong. Is it taxed as a luxury? Is it an industry? If so, how false, then, is the government to tax it ninety cents on the gallon? He discussed the modes and methods by which the object could be reached under our constitution, and urged that it should be kept aloof from politics. It was the crowning temporal curse of humanity; it was worse than war, pestilence and famine combined; and ministers, the press, public speakers, educators, the friends of mankind, of civilization and religion should lend all their energies in the sublime work of suppressing it.

He spoke for two hours to a crowded hall, a large number of the members of the Legislature being present, and a number of ladies. We have not done the distinguished gentlemen justice in this very lame and imperfect sketch of a speech that was universally conceded by his highly intelligent hearers to have been one of the grandest efforts of his life. In the language of one who heard him, "it was eminently conservative, logical, powerful, unanswerable." He was interrupted frequently by rounds of enthusiastic applause, which often found expression in bursts of shouts and cheers.

THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The convention met at 10 o'clock, a. m. and was called to order by the president.

A resolution offered by Mr. Johnston, of Rowan, on yesterday, was taken up, whereupon Dr. T. E. Skinner, as chairman of the business committee, offered the following as a substitute;

After a full conference and interchange of views with the legislative committee, your business committee report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina be respectfully requested to pass an absolute and unqualified prohibition law, imposing penalties for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Other substitutes were offered which elicited a general discussion, in which quite a number of the delegates participated under the ten minutes rule adopted early in the day, and upon a call of the previous question the resolution of the committee was adopted with great unanimity.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the president.

Quite a long list of petitions from various counties just received were announced by the secretary. Among them was the entire roll of the Salisbury Street Baptist church, Raleigh, numbering about six hundred.

The business committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention recommend that county prohibition associations be organized at once in each county to further the work in their respective counties by procuring signers to prohibition petitions, and in such other ways as the good of the cause may require, and that these associations put themselves in immediate communication with the central committee in Raleigh.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the friends of prohibition throughout the State, as well as the members of the convention, continue to circulate petitions in their respective communities to be forwarded forthwith to the chairman of the central committee at Raleigh, Rev. Dr. Skinner, and that this central committee see that the petitions from each county be placed in the hands of their respective representatives, by them to be laid before the Legislature, and that these petitions be forwarded to the committee by the 15th of February next.

Resolved, That county prohibitory associations take immediate steps to raise funds for defrasing the necessary expenses of the movement, and forward at once to the treasurer of the central committee at Raleigh, John E. Ray, Esq.

Resolved, That the business committee of the convention be constituted a permanent central executive committee of the Prohibitory Association of North Carolina, and that the committee be empower'd to appoint an executive committee of five, a majority of which shall constitute a quorum.

Resolved, That the press of the State be respectfully requested to publish these resolutions.

The resolutions were fully discussed and adopted *seriatim*.

Rev. Martin introduced the following:

Resolved, That the petitions now before this convention be classified according to counties, and that the petitions from each county be placed in the hands of their respective representatives by the executive committee to be presented to the Legislature.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Various suggestions as to State organization were offered and discussed, when on motion, the whole matter was referred to the central executive committee.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Rev. Dr. Whitfield, of Charlotte.

On the stage was seated Bishop Lyman, Judge Reade, Mr. Bowman, Drs. Martin, Whitfield, Burwell, Rev. Mr. Boone, and Rev. Mr. Ivey.

The hall and its galleries were crowded with a refined and intelligent audience, in which perhaps a large majority of the members of the General Asembly were present, and a large number of ladies.

The president of the convention introduced to the audience Rev. Dr. Skinner as the speaker of the evening. The speaker launched out at once boldly into the subject whithout any formal preliminaries. He began by referring to the character and capabilities of our vast country, and gave statistical facts bearing on the industries of the country and their contributions to its wealth. He came down to our own State and gave facts of a similar character, and then he brought out an array of figures, official figures that bewilder, if they do not startle the mind. We regret that we have not the space to give the figures so carefully compiled as giving some interesting phases of the question.

Addressing himself to the gentlemen of the Legislature, who had honored him with their presence, he discussed dispassionately and in a most conservative spirit the matter of prohibition, as sought by its friends in the State. He quoted the highest legal authorities, giving their decisions on the right and power of a State to control, and, if need be, to suppress the trade. He addressed himself to all the prominent points pro, and con, involved in the question. He gave a history of the prohibitory laws and their effect in the various States where they exist, arguing that wherever they were adopted that crime and pauperism were greatly lessened, and prosperity was proportionately enhanced. He appealed to the Legislature to pass the law; that public sentiment would sustain them; pass a law that shall bear on all alike, the rich, the poor, and all posterity would bless their memory. The crowd remained perfectly quiet throughout the speech, and manifested its hearty appreciation of the splendid effort by frequent and prolonged applause.

At the close of the speech a collection was taken up and a handsome amount realized to aid in defraying the expenses of the work marked out by the convention.

A motion requesting of Hon. A. S. Merrimon and the Rev. Dr. Skinner copies of their admirable addresses for publication was unanimously adopted.

On motion the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1881.

The State officers were formally installed into the offices to which they had been severally re-elected on Tuesday last.

The Legislature has been in session nearly two weeks, and although they have been busily employed we have noticed no action of very much importance. But there may be no cause of complaint in this, for if they can do us no good they had better do nothing.

The charges of fraud in taking the census of South Carolina have been exploded by the labors of the special government agent sent down to investigate. If it were a transaction between individuals somebody would have to make an ample apology or get licked.

General Grant has been tendered and has accepted the Presidency of the World's Fair, to be held in New York, in 1883. The Executive Committee are preparing to issue circulars to the several States governments of the country in relation to taking part in the great exhibition.

A boy of only nine years was convicted of manslaughter in Maine, a few days ago, for killing his companion, a little boy of eight years. He shot him, and while scooping out a grave in which to burry him, the little boy showed signs of life, and his murderous enemy struck him several blows on the head with the spade he was using. The convict was sentenced to twelve years in the House of Correction—a limited prison; and if he lives will be 21 years old when he comes out.

The Statesville *American*, while not opposed to the present movement for a prohibitory liquor law, doubts whether an act passed by the Legislature will prove more efficient in the suppression of the use of liquor than the present revenue restrictions; and thinks the difficulties of the case could be more fully met by a federal law restricting the manufacture and sale.

The advocates of the passage of a prohibitory law at this time have considered all the difficulties alluded to by the *American*, and fully admit the force they are entitled to. And yet they believe it will be a step in the right direction, which, however short it may come in accomplishing a perfect work at once, will be effectual as an initiatory step, and lead ultimately to the consummation of the great work they desire. They feel that the time is auspious and that the work is near the heart of every good citizen who wishes well for his country and his posterity. If it is the duty of all to do good as opportunity offers, let all sign the petitions and send them up to the General Assembly.

Chas. C. Frary, of Adrain, Mich., says: To my complete surprise, I obtained a good night's rest the first night I wore an "Only Lung Pad." I have suffered from asthma for years. See adv.

We can safely assert that nothing equals Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all cases of sore throat, coughs, colds, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle.

HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN
On the Resources of North Carolina.

A reporter of the New York *Sun*, met with the HON. T. L. CLINGMAN in that city a few days ago, and plied him with various questions on the past present and prospective condition of North Carolina, to which that gentleman responded in a most truthful and satisfactory manner. He presented a great variety of interesting facts, chiefly dating from 1865, by which he is led to consider our State as in a most prosperous condition with a bright promise of becoming one of the first in the Southern galaxy. We thank the Hon. gentleman for this act of justice to North Carolina, and the *Sun* for publishing it. It is nothing new to the citizens of our State, or we would republish the article; but it will be of service in bringing our Commonwealth to the notice of capitalists in the north, and may lead some of them to come down and pitch their tent amongst us.

If there is anything more that the Legislature can do to encourage northern capital to seek investments in our State than has already been done, it is to be hoped some member of the present Assembly will find it out and cause it to be done.

The Delegation of negroes who called on Gen. Garfield at Mentor, last week, and through their spokesman, Stewart Ellison, of South Carolina, set forth the sterreotyped Republican story of the negro's wrongs in the south, did not receive very much comfort. Mr. Garfield said that that was not the time nor the place for him to say what he would do in premises. But he gave good advice, notwithstanding: He warned them against drawing the color line between themselves and the whites, and told them their surest escape from some of the evils of which they complained was education. The President elected indicated very clearly, we think, that while disposed to help the negro to rise, he has no idea that it is any part of his duty to hinder the whites in the race of development and progress. The black man must work out his own elevation by industry and all the lawful means employed by other races. So far so good.

MONOPOLIES. — The time is coming when the people of this country will be obliged in self protection, to assert their rights against the powerful monopolies formed and forming, for the purpose of fleecing them of their hard earnings. Railroad, telegraph and manufacturing monopolies are growing in strength and number every day; and they claim and practice the right to tax the business public to the utmost, by imposing high rates. This is sought to be managed in a way not easily seen. Stock not exceeding $10,000,000 in property value is watered until it counts forty or fifty millions, and on this sum they claim to be entitled to make a fair per cent. and the ignorant public submit to the outrage and allow their claim The people are entitled to protection against all such impositions, and the Congress of the United States should see that they have it.

BRIEFS.

The Whittaker case not yet finished.

Commissioners on the Construction Bonds report that they did the best they could.

Democratic majority for Governor in Texas, just now fully reported, 102,719.

Failures for the year 1880, smaller in number and less in the amount of liabilities than any year since 1873.

Emigration to this country for the year 1880, larger than ever known before—estimated at 500,000.

An oil fire occurred at a refinery near Philadelphia on the 18th which destroyed the establishment, involving a heavy loss. The explosion of a tank damaged property one mile distant.

Senator Bayard has been re-elected Senator from Delaware. Henry L. Daws, from Massachusetts; Eugene Hale, from Maine; Gen. R. J. Hawley, from Connecticut; B. F. Harrison, from Indiana; Mr. Baldwin, from Michigan.

Washington Letter.

Political Prognostication—Canvassing for the Speakership of the Next House—Mr. Kasson, of Iowa—Senator Kellogg Again.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1881.

Political circles are much more interested, at present, in discussing and forecasting the future than in consideration of the heavy appropriation and financial questions that have mainly occupied the attention of Congress during the past week. The personel of the coming Senate is now pretty well known, but beyond the fact that Senator Blaine will be Secretary of State, the composition of the coming Cabinet is known only to Mr. Garfield and a few very intimate friends.

There has been much occult canvassing among Republican members of the lower house in the interest of favorite candidates for the speakership. Several prominent aspirants for this position, the third in rank but the second in influence, have been recently "translated" to the Senate. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, is, of all the candidates, best qualified by his natural ability, legislative experience and parliamentary knowledge, for the place; but he has not been in Congress for four years, and but few who will have seats in the next Congress have sat with him in the House, or are personally acquainted with his skill as a debator, and his readiness as a parliamentarian. In the rare qualifications of a presiding officer, I do not know think him inferior to Mr. Blaine. Other prominent candidates are Messrs. Keifer, of Ohio, Hiskock, of New York, Burrows, of Michigan; and Dunnell, of Minesota.

It is the intention of Senator Saulsbury, chairman of the Committee on Elections, to call up the Kellogg case as soon as the Holliday bill is out of the way, and urge it to a vote. The Democratic members of the committee say they have not been advised of any change of opinion among Senators in regard to this case, but they do not believe the Democratic majority will permit Mr. Kellogg to retain his seat. The Democrats on the elections committee insist that Democratic ascendency in the next Senate depends upon ousting Mr. Kellogg, and they are not prepared, so they say, to believe that Democrats will vote to deprive their party of the last hold it has upon power in the government by voting to sustain Mr. Kellogg. At any rate, the committee are determined to have the question settled at the earliest moment practicable.

The bill to place General Grant on the retired list of the army was killed in the House Committee on Military Affairs. The sub-committee having the subject in charge made an adverse report upon the bill, and they were sustained by the full committee by a vote of 6 to 3.

According to the most careful estimates, based upon the last census returns, there will be a larger gathering of people in Washington on the 4th of March next, than the capital city has witnessed since Columbus discovered America.

It is confidently anticipated that nothing short of the end of the world, unusually bad weather, or want of accommodations, will prevent at least four-fifths of the population of the United States (including Indians not taxed) from witnessing the inaugural ceremonies! C. A.

For the Watchman.

Prohibition Convention.

This remarkable body, composed of about three hundred delegates, including many of the leading men of the State, representing some 40,000 petitioners, met in Raleigh on the 12th inst.

The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lyman, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, and was organized by calling H. A. Gudger, Esq., to the chair, and requesting the representatives of the press to act as secretaries. A business committee soon presented an address to be laid before the Lejislature asking action relative to Prohibition. This was unanimously adopted.

At night the convention was addressed by Hon. A. S. Merrimon, who took, and ably defended, high ground in favor of asking the legislature to pass at once an absolute prohibition law. A committee of the convention which held a joint meeting with the prohibition committee of the legislature came to the same conclusion, for the following reasons; Judge Merrimon, Judge Reade, and other legal authorities, held that it was doubtful whether the people had a constitutional right to pass a *general* statute, except as a constitutional amendment, which must be submitted to the people at a general election, thus almost inevitably making it a political question, a result to be deprecated and avoided. Again, if the question of "Prohibition" or "No prohibition" be submitted to the people for their views simply, then the expense of a special election must be incurred, and special session of the General Assembly held to pass the law. So the best course seemed to be simply to ask the legislature to enact a prohibitory law at once, leaving it to the people to instruct their representatives to the next Legislature to repeal said law, if found in the mean while to be undesirable. This plan was chosen and the delegates were instructed to obtain as many names as practicable asking and authorizing our representatives to pass such a law at an early day. Rowan was represented in this convention by Rev. J. Rumple and Messrs. Johnston and McNeill.

THE LEGISLATURE

seemed hard at work, and our representatives, Messrs. Brown and Graeber, were attentive to the desires of their Rowan constituents, as expressed by petitions sent them on different subjects. We look for greater good results from this legislature than from the average.

One step in the right direction is a bill introduced by our Senator, authorizing a Revisal of the Public Laws of North Carolina, by John S. Henderson, Esq., a better man than whom, for that work, could not have been selected. M.

PROHIBITION MEETING.

A meeting was called to assemble at Meroney's Hall, Tuesday evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Rowan delegates to the State Prohibition Convention at Raleigh, on the 12th of January, instant. Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday evening, it was deemed advisable not to meet in Meroney's Hall; but a few of the friends of the cause met at the Mayor's Office, where such measures were adopted as were thought advisable.

Mr. L. W. Kluttz was called to the chair and Mr. J. J. Bruner made secretary. Mr. Thos. P. Johnston and Rev. J. Rumple, delegates to the State convention, made their reports, which were highly encouraging.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to circulate the form of petitition recommended by the State convention: *Committee.*—T. C. Bernhardt, R. A. Knox, Henry Cauble, Thos. P. Johnston, and Peter Fultz.

On motion, it was agreed to hold a public meeting at Meroney's Hall, Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock; and that the committee of five be requested to make the necessary preparations for the same.

On motion, a meeting to embrace the citizens of the county generally, who are favorable to the prohibition cause, was called to be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Saturday the 29th day of January, instant, and the committee of five be requested to take the direction of all matters in reference to that meeting also.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

L. W. KLUTTZ, Chairman.

J. J. BRUNER, Sec'y.

The Mayor.

Editor Watchman: This officer affects to take umbrage at my use of "boastfully;" so for that phrase I now substitute "confidentially."

It pains me to notice, however, that the Mayor's mill grinds only chaff, and even that,—"exceedingly small"

The allusion to his assurance of re-election was mere "chaff." We are all too well used to the vain boastings of incumbents of, and candidates *for* office, of every kind and degree, all over the country, to attach either importance or guile to such vaporing. The real, important gist of the matter in question—his failure to enforce some town ordinances—he wholly ignores; yet that is the *grain* his mill should have ground.

It may be possible that he thinks a majority of voters here are gullable enough to be satisfied that he has indignantly and triumphantly repelled all charges against him by a lofty denunciation of the mere chaff, as "a palpable injustice"!!

Now, in the case of that riotous black man, who dangerously resisted and assaulted policeman Murphy, in the discharge of his official duty—but who was finally brought before the Mayor,—who kindly and tenderly "let him off," "scot free" of penalty,—had I said the Mayor—in that flagrant case—was prompted in this act of unjust and unjustifiable clemency by the spirit of partisan policy,—because the 2nd of November was just a few days off,—when he might have been actuated solely by the pure feelings of sublimated humanity—there would have been a show of reason for pronouncing such an innuendo "a palpable injustice."

Well that last sentence is so long drawn out, that it has taken my breath clean away.

Respectfully,

INEXPLISQUIBSQUIZ.

Elsewhere we print the proceedings of the organization of the Midland Railroad Company, which recently took place at Newbern. Periodically we have heard of it, and now it assumes a shape that invests it with interest. Mr. Best is the president. He has deposited $25,000 in Newbern, and we hear the same amount in this place, and this indicates that he does not come empty-handed. But what the deposit is made for we are not informed. The road proposed to be built, we understand, will run from Raleigh to Charlotte. Whether it will ever be built or not is quite another question. But it threatens the North Carolina Railroad on the east, while on the other the Midland Company, with its contemplated road from Danville to Charlotte, takes it on the other flank. With regard to the latter, we have some expectation that it will be constructed, if not immediately, yet at some day not far distant. There is a reason for its existence. It is to form a link in a line already built, and to furnish an outlet and feeder for the Virginia Midland, which is now blocked at Danville, because the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company has control of the North Carolina Railroad.—*News & Observer*

The Midland North Carolina Railway Company.

A very important meeting of the stockholders and directors of this company was held in this city yesterday and much business was tranacted. The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year; Lewis Coleman, Laban Pratt, Frederick Davis and Wm. S. Denny, of Boston; Henry S. Ferbel, Wm. J. Best, Robert W. Furguson, A. V. Stout, and John W. Little, of New York; Richard H. Taylor, of Washington, D. C.; J. M. Worth, John S. Henderson, Jas. A. Bryan, John Manning, W. B. Duncan and A. Oaksmith, of North Carolina. The board elected Wm. J. Best, president; Lewis Coleman, vice-president; Wm. S. Denny, treasurer.

We are told that this is looked upon as one of the strongest railroad combinations ever formed in North Carolina, and that the charter of this company is the most liberal ever granted to any corporation in the State. It confers the right to lease or purchase any or all railroads necessary to the Midland system; to own and operate steamships, to buy and sell real estate and to do a general banking business. A large amount of money was deposited in the National Bank of this city yesterday to the credit of this company.

The company contemplates leasing the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and using it as a part of its main line. From Goldsboro to Raleigh the Midland Company proposes to utilize the North Carolina Railroad, but in case that cannot be done, to build an independent line nearly parallel to the North Carolina. Whether or not arrangements shall be made with the last named road, the Midland, we understand, will build an air-line from Raleigh to Salisbury, to connect with the Western North Carolina Railroad, the new link to pass through Asheboro and Pittsboro, cutting the counties of Rowan, Randolph and Chatham, and shortening the distance between Raleigh and Salisbury by more than forty miles. The route lies through the most closely settled portion of the State, and is unusually rich in agricultural and mineral resources, besides possessing extensive manufacturing enterprises and large accumulated capital. It is stated that these three counties will grade the road at their own expense, and otherwise aid in the speedy prosecution of the work.

The Midland scheme, as now represented, will probably meet with hearty endorsement and have the best wishes of all classes in this section. The realization of the company's purposes would no doubt confer lasting and incalculable benefits, not only upon eastern North Carolina, but the entire State. The enterprise is a grand one, and should bring to the gentlemen who control it a handsome profit on their investment.—*Newbern Nutshell.*

The State of Georgia, as well as a dozen others, have a Board of Railroad Commissioners whose duty it is to study the workings of the Railroads in the State, and their relation to the interests of the people, and with power to regulate the tariffs for freight and passengers. The Georgia Board has declared 3 cents per mile as the maximum rate for transportation of passengers on first class roads and the roads say they will resist it: This suggests to North Carolina legislators the propriety of immediately tackling this knotty question, and providing a remedy against the unjust discriminations in Railroad tariffs that the people are subjected to.

The State has the power to regulate commerce within its boundary, and so has the general government, to regulate inter-State commerce; and the intolerable burdens imposed by vast and powerful Railroad combinations forces the matter of controlling them upon the attention of the Legislatures, State and National. We do not claim that the attempt to regulate Railroad tariffs by State laws has in any case been entirely satisfactory, and we admit that in some cases, it may have been an utter failure. But the principle is right, and the people through their Legislators, who are their agents, should never give up the contest for their rights.—*Iredell Gazette.*

To All Whom it May Concern!

Tais is to give notice that the Sam Christian Gold Mining Company of North Carolina will, after the expiration of four weeks, file with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Montgomery county an application for the amendment of the charter of said company, so as to reduced the par value of the stock in said company from Ten dollars to One dollar per share; the said company retaining the same amount of capital as heretofore granted by its charter; and, also, to have its principal office of business changed to the mining property of said company near Mount Gilead, N. C. By order of the Board of Stockholders and Directors.

H. B. CARPENTER, Sec. Tres'r.

Jan'y 15th, 1881. 14:4w

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Salisbury. Jan. 6, 1881. 1y

STRAYED HOGS.

I have in my pasture six white and black spotted hogs, marked, 15 or 18 months old, which the owner is requested to prove, pay charges and take away. Otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

11:3t J. W. FISHER.

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We buy and sell all kinds of Country Produce for cash or barter. Be sure and see us before you buy or sell.

Oct. 20, 1880. 1:3m

PATENTS

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