

State Library

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XIII.---THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1882.

NO 18

The Carolina Watchman, ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832. PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of a Mortgage or Deed in Trust, executed by John C. Connor and Sallie Connor, to Luke Blackmer, dated the 8th day of April, 1874, and registered in the office of Register of Deeds of Rowan county in Book No. 48, page 170, &c., and upon which default has been made, I will expose to sale at public auction, at the Court-house door in the town of Salisbury,

On the 6th day of March, 1882, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following estate, to wit: A tract of Land consisting of one-half of 400 acres adjoining the lands of Aleck Miller, Jesse Klitts and others, subject to the life estate of Laura Hudson, also one-sixth part of the land formerly owned by John L. Reid, dec'd., adjoining the lands of Peter W. Hairston, James B. Craige and others.

Terms Cash. Dated at Salisbury this 1st day of February, 1882.

LUKE BLACKMER, Trustee.

MINING CARTRIDGE FUSE. 250 KEGS POWDER. 30 STUDEBAKER WAGONS. 80 BAGS SHOT. R. R. CRAWFORD & CO. For Sale at the Store of

REMEMBER THE DEAD. MONUMENTS TOMBS, &c. GREAT REDUCTION. IN THE PRICES OF Marble Monuments and Grave-Stones of Every Description.

I cordially invite the public generally to an inspection of my Stock and Work. I feel justified in asserting that my past experience under first-class workmen in all the newest and modern styles, and that the workmanship is equal to any of the best in the country. I do not say that my work is superior to all others. I am reasonable, will not exaggerate in order to accomplish a sale. My endeavor is to please and give each customer the value of every dollar they leave with me.

JOHN S. HUTCHINSON. Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 1, 1881.

Blackmer and Henderson, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. SALISBURY, N. C. January 22 1879--tt.

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. CONDENSED SCHEDULES.

Table with columns for Date, No. 54, No. 50, No. 25, and various station names like Richmond, Lynchburg, etc.

## Blaine to the President.

Frelinghuysen Declared to be Humiliating the Nation Before Foreign Countries--A Protest Against the Withdrawal of the Invitations--A Danger to Our Finances.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The suggestion of a congress of all the American nations to assemble in the city of Washington for the purpose of agreeing on such basis of arbitration for international troubles as would remove all possibility of war on the Western hemisphere was warmly approved by your predecessor. The assassination on July 2nd prevented his issuing the invitations to the American States. After your accession to the Presidency, I acquainted you with the project and submitted to you a draft for such an invitation. You received the suggestion with the most appreciative consideration, and, after carefully examining the form of the invitation, directed that it be sent. It was accordingly dispatched in November to independent governments of America, North and South, including all, from the empire of Brazil to the smallest Republics.

In a communication addressed by the present Secretary of State on the 9th of last month to Mr. Trevelyan and recently sent to the Senate, I was greatly surprised to find a proposition looking to the annulment of these invitations, and I was still more surprised when I read the reasons assigned. I quote Mr. Frelinghuysen's language:

"The United States is at peace with all the nations of the earth, and the President wishes hereafter to determine whether it will conduce to that general peace which he would cherish and promote, for this government to enter into negotiations and consultations for the promotion of peace with selected friendly nationalities without extending a like confidence to other peoples with whom the United States is on equally friendly terms."

If such partial confidence would create jealousy and ill-will, peace, the object sought by such consultation, would not be promoted. The principles controlling the relations of the republics of this hemisphere with other nationalities may, on investigation, be found to be so well established that little would be gained at this time by reopening a subject which was not novel."

If I correctly apprehend the meaning of these words, it is that we might offend some European power if we should hold the United States a congress of the "selected nationalities" of America. This is certainly a new position for the United States to assume, and one which I earnestly beg you will not permit this government to occupy.

The European powers assemble in congress whenever an object seems to them of sufficient importance to justify it. I have never heard of their consulting the government of the United States in regard to the propriety of their assembling, nor have I ever known of their inviting an American representative to be present. Nor would there, in my judgment, be any good reason for their so doing. Two Presidents of the United States in the year 1851 adjourned it to be expedient that the American powers should meet in congress for the sole purpose of agreeing upon some basis for arbitration of differences that may arise between them and for the prevention, as far as possible, of war in the future. If that movement is now to be arrested for fear it may give offense in Europe, the voluntary humiliation of this government could not be more complete unless we should petition the European governments for the privilege of holding the congress. I can conceive how the United States could be placed in a less enviable position than would be secured by sending in November a cordial invitation to all the American governments to meet in Washington for the sole purpose of concerting measures of peace, and in January recalling the invitation for fear that it might create "jealousy and ill-will" on the part of non-belligerent governments in Europe. It would be difficult to devise a more effective mode for making enemies of the American governments, and it would certainly not add to our prestige in the European world. Nor can I see, Mr. President, how European governments should feel "jealousy and ill-will" towards the United States because of an effort on our part to assure lasting peace between the nations of America, unless, indeed, it be the interest of European powers that American nations should at intervals fall into war and bring reproach on republican government. But from that very circumstance I see an additional and powerful motive for American governments to be at peace among themselves.

The United States is indeed at peace with all the world, as Mr. Frelinghuysen well says; but there are, and have been, serious troubles between other American nations. Peru, Chili and Bolivia have been for more than two years engaged in a desperate conflict. It was the fortunate intervention of the United States last spring that averted war between Chili and the Argentine Republic. Guatemala is at this moment asking the United States to interpose its good offices with Mexico to keep off war. These important facts were all communicated in your last message to Congress. It is the existence, or the menace, of these wars that influenced President Garfield, and, as I supposed, influenced yourself to desire a friendly conference of all the nations of America to devise methods of permanent peace and consequent prosperity for all. Shall the United States now turn back, hold aloof and refuse to exert its great moral power for the advantage of its weaker neighbors? If you have not formally and finally recalled the invitations to the peace congress, Mr. President, I beg you to consider well the effect of so doing. The invitation was not mine. It was yours. I performed only the part of the secretary, to advise and to draft. For the name of the United States to each of the independent nations of America. To revoke that invitation for any cause would be embarrassing; to revoke it for the avowed fear of "jealousy and ill-will" on the part of European powers would appear as little to American pride as to American hospitality. Those you have invited may decline, and, having now cause to doubt their welcome, will, perhaps, do so. This would break up the

congress, but it would not touch our dignity.

Beyond the philanthropic and Christian ends to be obtained by an American conference devoted to peace and good will among men, we might well hope for material advantages as the result of a better understanding and closer friendship with the nations of America. At present the condition of trade between the United States and its American neighbors is unsatisfactory to us, and even deplorable. According to the official statistics of our Treasury Department the balance against us in that trade last year was \$120,000,000, a sum greater than the yearly product of all the gold and silver mines in the United States. This vast balance was paid by us in foreign exchange, and a very large proportion of it went to England, where shipments of cotton, provisions and breadstuffs supplied the money. If anything should change or check the balance in our favor in "European" trade, our commercial exchanges with Spanish America would drain us of our reserve of gold coin at a rate exceeding \$100,000,000 per annum and would probably precipitate a suspension of specie payment in this country. Such a result at home might be worse than a little "jealousy and ill-will" abroad. I did not say, Mr. President, that the holding of a peace congress will necessarily change the currents of trade; but it will bring us into kindly relations with all the American nations; it will promote the reign of peace and law and order; it will increase production and consumption, and will stimulate the demand for articles which American manufacturers can furnish with profit. It will, at all events, be a friendly and auspicious beginning in the direction of American influence and American trade in a large field which we have hitherto greatly neglected, and which has been practically monopolized by our commercial rivals in Europe.

As Mr. Frelinghuysen's dispatch forecasting the abandonment of the peace congress has been made public by your direction, I deem it a matter of propriety and justice to give this letter to the press.

I am, Mr. President, with great respect, your obedient servant.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

## The Electoral Fraud.

Disappearance of the Parties who were Its Promoters.

Washington Post. Since Mr. Tilden was cheated out of the Presidency, to which he was elected, a great many of the men who assisted in the infamous fraud have gone in an ignominious way to their long home. Zach Chandler died miserably in a Chicago hotel; Senator Morgan shuffled off his infamous coil before he could derive any benefit from the fraud; General Garfield, who was, pretty deep in the Electoral swindle, died from the blow of an assassin, and the other day Mr. Stoughton--"Clerical Error" Stoughton--passed away almost without a sigh. And yet the feeble old man at Grammery Park, who doesn't look as though he had a day's life in him, is still as bright and chipper to an extent, indeed, that some of the gossips say he has his eye firmly fixed on the term which begins in '84 and ends in '88, and which would leave him, even if he should live to see the end of it, almost a neophyte; while as for Hayes--but then he's too dead to speak of.

## Claiming too Many.

News and Observer. The other day the Republicans at Washington were jubilant over defections of prominent men from the Democratic party. They claimed, with some show of authority, that Col. Johnston and Major Price were "with us;" and they also claimed, and telegrams were sent to Northern papers announcing that other Democrats as well were in the movement. As never as we have reason to believe, there never was any foundation for this latter statement.

## Capt. Charles Price.

Greensboro North Star. Col. Henry G. Williams says Hon. Chas. Price called on him in Washington after he had called on the President in company with Col. W. F. Henderson, and that he (Price) made a mistake in taking any position antagonistic to the regular Democratic organization in North Carolina, and that he intended to go back home and put himself back in line with the old party.

## A Washington lady has engaged rooms at Wormley's for her dog, and has its meals served to it as regularly as any other dignitary there.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv. Oct 13 Nov 13.

## Mutilated Coin.

What an Assistant Treasurer says About It.

Mr. Peter Negley, United States Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore, has written the following plain language to a Congressman in relation to the present mode of redeeming mutilated coin:

"I see it stated by a correspondent at Washington that orders have been issued to the directors of the several mints of the United States to redeem mutilated and defaced silver coin at its actual bullion value. That is factious silver at about 70 cents on a dollar, and standard dollars at 80 or 85 cents. I believe this is a government by the people and for the people, and that it is the duty and prerogative of the government to furnish the public money as a circulating medium. It buys gold bullion and coins it, giving it to its face its real value, which it puts out in payment of its obligations, and which it redeems dollar for dollar, less wastage and artificial abrasion. It buys silver bullion at what it is selling for in the markets of the world; puts about 85 cents value into a standard dollar and about 75 cents into a dollar of fractional silver. It then puts these 85 and 75 cents' worth of silver in circulation each for a dollar. When this coin becomes mutilated or defaced it proposes to redeem it at 80 or 75 cents, less the value of any mutilation or defacement of the silver it forced upon the people for a dollar. It is this honesty or dishonesty?"

## FALL OF A MOUNTAIN LEDGE.

The most remarkable result of the rains which have prevailed almost continuously in this locality for the past thirty days, occurred Friday. The tallest peak on Buffalo mountain, in East Tennessee, known as White Rock peak on account of its peculiar formation, being a ledge of white rock which towered several hundred feet, fell with a terrific crash, which was heard for several miles around, and the whole surrounding country was almost overwhelmed with terror. It appears as if the whole end of the mountain had fallen. It is said that when the crash first occurred people congregated and prayed to be delivered from the falling mountains.--Chattanooga Dispatch.

## HEAVY LOSS.

Last Thursday night Mr. P. T. Freeland, living seven miles north of Charlotte, had a horse stolen from him and on the same night a brother of his had \$300 in cash stolen from a trunk in his house, and if reports be true it is likely the theft was committed by McManis, the young white man who escaped from Mecklenburg jail a few weeks ago. A colored man who knew McManis says positively that he saw him in the neighborhood last week. A reward is offered for the recovery of the stolen property, or the arrest of the thief.--Char. Observer.

## Some lawyer has discovered that the old Maryland law, requiring criminals to be hanged with a chain instead of a rope, applies to the District of Columbia, and that to conform to this law Guiteau must swing from a chain. But for seventy years they have been using the rope which answers the purpose so well that everybody but the lawyers forgot all about the chain.

## NEW ORLEANS.

A Shreveport, La., dispatch says there has been a heavy rain fall there for the past 36 hours and an overflow of the whole lower country seems inevitable. The lakes above here are higher than they have been in the past six years and many plantations above and below Shreveport are already under water and the levees are giving away.

## Renewed reports come from the southern tier of counties in Illinois that the deplorable condition of the inhabitants produced by the scanty crops of last year continues, and that despite the relief measures and the aid extended by the public at large, there is still great need of help to prevent starvation.

## A Canadian paper relates this story: "Nelson Brown, going along the Campbell settlement road, Nova Scotia, lately was set upon by a pack of wolves and saved his life by climbing into a tree. His horse was eaten up, and not a bone or fibre was left to mark the scene of the feast, and the hero of the occasion was found in the tree next morning by some passing Indians and rescued."

## The final figures about last fall's forest fires in Michigan make the number of houses burned one thousand four hundred and sixty-four, and the total loss \$2,157,563, distributed among three thousand and seventy-five families. The contributions for the sufferers have been about a million, and half as much more is needed to see them through till next season's crops are harvested.

## Atlanta Constitution: We recently had a paragraph about cookoline, a new combination of cotton seed oil for cooking purposes. Since then we have had an opportunity of testing the genuine article of that name, and it appears to be all that is claimed for it.

## Many Russian Jews are settling in Mississippi.

## Disappearance of the School-Teacher.

It is the excessive amount of system in our wholesale methods of teaching that prevents the best results in any department. The pressure of quantity does not give the teacher time to mould character. Dr. Arnold himself could not have been Dr. Arnold if he had been required by a board of education to teach the greatest possible amount of arithmetic and geography within a given time. It is probable that Dr. Arnold would have been considered wanting in the requirements of an American school-teacher of the present day. It is certain that he would have found himself helplessly trammelled, as many an inspiring teacher finds himself trammelled, by the expectations of his employers. The teacher who would fain be less of a machine—who would like to take time to do some thorough training, and to develop the men and women of the future—gets no opportunity. He must bring the largest possible crop of arithmetic and geography at the end of the year; all his better work in building character will count for nothing with the "Board." Then there are hobby-riders, seeking to drive into the already over-crowded course some special study. The arts of design are often useful in a business way, therefore drawing shall be universally exacted of the pupils. Music is charming at home, therefore the vocal teacher must have place. In one considerable city, a wealthy merchant in the board of education, who found telegraphy valuable in his own office, has succeeded in putting every boy and girl in the town to clicking telegraph keys.

## Cheapest Iron in the World.

The Bibb county (Ala.) Blade very truly observes: "There is no place in the world where iron can be made so cheap as in Jefferson county. The Eureka company is making iron now at a cost of eleven dollars per ton, and when they get both furnaces in full blast, they will make it at a cost of eight or nine dollars per ton. Where is there a place that will beat that?" With cheap transportation from Birmingham to Mobile, this city should become the greatest manufacturing city in the United States. We have water communication back to the coal and iron fields, the only safe and convenient harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, and enjoy better health than any other city on the continent.

## Mechanics to the Front.

By a telegram received here last evening we learn that Messrs. E. H. King and John C. Davis, two young gentlemen from Wilmington, passed their examination before the Supreme Court and have been admitted to practice law in the several courts of the State. Both these gentlemen are mechanics and had been working at their respective trades up to the time they left for Raleigh. Mr. Davis having been employed in the cotton factory. We wish them both a successful career in their new profession.

## The American Register says: Mr. Blaine came into Congress some fifteen or twenty years ago in very moderate circumstances. He has lived high, and to the full extent of his salary, as every one knows, and he leaves office a millionaire, as is said: at all events, a man of large wealth. The mystery is how he made and accumulated his wealth. Ostensibly the manner of the acquisition is unknown. The people have a right to know how a public man, in the pay of the Government for his services, obtained a large fortune, if he does acquire it when so engaged.

## Why, he "speculated."

In Nashville last week occurred an instance of expeditious punishment of a thief. A farmer was robbed of several hundred dollars in the morning; the thief was apprehended at noon, indicted by the grand jury, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon had been tried and convicted in the Criminal court, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Such summary punishment more frequently inflicted would exercise a beneficial effect on the criminally inclined.

## The Hon. Charles McLean, green-back member of the Massachusetts legislature, who was formerly a gardener on the estates of the Duke of Argyll, was Tuesday arraigned in the municipal court at Boston as a common drunkard, and sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

## Col. Ricks, of Mississippi, is the second largest planter in the South, and employs 1,000 men.

## Gen. Mahone is said to be the richest man in Virginia and smokes dollar cigars. Perhaps that is what broke the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio railroad.

## Marvin the polygamist, leads the choir in the Virginia penitentiary. When not leading the choir he is engaged in trying to saw his way out through the bars of his cell.--Char. Observer.

## This season's ice crop on the Kennebec river is estimated at 1,300,000 tons.

## An Obdurate Wretch.

Wilmington Review. One of the best and most appropriate things we have heard in a long time, occurred last month in a neighboring town. It was court week, the last day of the term, the court was the last in the district, Christmas holidays were near at hand and everybody, judge, jury and officers were all in a hurry to get away. Just previous to the adjournment of the court, Capt. Swift Galloway, the solicitor for the district, arose in his place, his tall figure overlooking those around him, and pointing his long forefinger in the air, in that deep sepulchral voice which he sometimes affects, said, "may it please your Honor, I move that the clerk of this court be placed under a bond of \$1,000"--and here the speaker turned his head and pointing his finger meaningly at Mr. B., added "to get married before the next term of this court." There was a general laugh all round, and then Judge Shipp, pointing his finger at Mr. B., said, "I have already taken judgment nisi on him. He must either get married in thirty days or go to jail."

## There was an increase of laughter which amounted to an immense shout in which everybody joined, when Mr. B., who, by the way, is a gallant gentleman and an immense favorite everywhere, pulling his tall figure off his chair, made a very profound bow to the Court and replied, "May it please your Honor, I believe I'll go to jail."

## The Philadelphia Times observes: "The people who insist that we ought to trash Chili, subjugate Mexico, annex Canada, set Ireland free and capture the north pole, dead or alive, might do well to remember that this country is a good deal bigger than its statesmen."

## Gen. Ricks, of Mississippi, is the second largest planter in the South, and employs 1,000 men.

## Gen. Mahone is said to be the richest man in Virginia and smokes dollar cigars. Perhaps that is what broke the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio railroad.

## Marvin the polygamist, leads the choir in the Virginia penitentiary. When not leading the choir he is engaged in trying to saw his way out through the bars of his cell.--Char. Observer.

## This season's ice crop on the Kennebec river is estimated at 1,300,000 tons.