

The Carolina Watchman.

State Library

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NO 22

The Carolina Watchman,

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Justices of the Peace.

(Cor. of the News and Observer)
Suppose a proposition to pay the Judges of the Superior Courts for their services out of the costs of suits tried before them. Would it not strike you as absurd—something more than absurd? Such idea did not, I presume, enter into the heads of the framers of our fundamental laws, or if it did, was dismissed with an intuitive impression of its uprightness. We can hardly imagine a more subtle, continuous, wearing temptation, almost unconsciously undermining the moral nature, like the ceaseless drippings that wear upon a rock. The ever-present self would be ever liable to shake the wavering balance held by the judicial hand, a hand which requires all the aid that man can give, and the help of God besides, to keep the balance rightly adjusted. You see the point I am driving at. Not to make it too fine, the man who could pay costs most promptly would stand at disadvantage in a lawsuit.

Now temptation so carefully withheld from the Judge is deliberately offered to the justice of the peace. His remuneration for his official service is in the costs of cases which he adjudicates. If the mode would be absurd as to the Superior Court Judge, it seems more so as to the justice of peace. The Judge, in wealth, culture, character and conspicuous position, is further removed from this pernicious influence which surrounds the justice in his humbler sphere, daily called upon to adjudicate cases which are more troublesome than profit. In civil actions before a justice it is to his pecuniary advantage to decide against the party best able to pay costs. In alleged offenses against the State, within his jurisdiction he may find in the accused not quite so innocent as to justify absolute release; not quite enough guilty to justify commitment; but just enough turpitude to justify release upon payment of costs. Here is a ticklish point on which the decision is to turn, and it is astonishing how frequently such cases occur. I speak in good faith, without a double meaning. The tribunal ought to be relieved from such dilemmas by withholding all pecuniary inducement from either side. The justice of sternest integrity and nicest moral sense feels the need of this relief more than any other. Your correspondent does not personally know of any instances of dereliction of duty in the premises, but he has heard of complaints more or less well grounded, and he knows enough of human nature to be convinced of the liability, he might well say invitation, to error in this direction. The magistrates of the country are pure as the same class anywhere. The removal of this cauter which preys upon the heart with the silence and persistence of one of the forces of nature will keep them pure. Recognition of the evil of course indicates necessity for a remedy. To devise a proper one requires wiser heads than that of your correspondent. It seems clear, however, that the justices must be paid by salary. They would not be satisfied with the mere honor of the position as in days past. The habits and circumstances of our people have so changed that few men qualified for the office could be found able or willing to afford time for its duties without some compensation.

Permit me to suggest for consideration the appointment by the Legislature or popular election, of one justice of the peace for, say, every 500 inhabitants in a township. Thus there would be two in a township of 1,000, three in 1,500, and so on. Let all have equal powers and jurisdiction and all act together in levying taxes and other county affairs, but let one in every township be chosen as the active or trial justice, and pay to him a salary of fifty, seventy-five or a hundred dollars out of the county tax fund. The salary should not be so large as to make the office sought for profit, but large enough to pay for the time spent by the occupant in his official duties. A small county tax could not be better applied. Could not a legislative committee lick some such proposition into practical shape?

There is another evil pertaining to the magistracy, the remedy whereof would reach further than to the cure of mere individual dereliction. Under the present system money is paid into the justice's court on judgments in civil cases, and also fines and costs in State cases. What legal guarantee have parties to suits, or have the county treasurers, for the due payment of these moneys to the parties ultimately entitled to them? None, that I know of. The obvious remedy for this defect is a bond from the justice in sufficient amount and with sufficient surety to compel compliance with the obligations. This would not only insure parties to suits, and the public, against pecuniary loss, but would have the equally important effect of securing citizens of character and standing to fill the office of magistrate.

In the winter of 1876, the writer published in the Raleigh News a suggestion for the requirement of bonds from Justices,

with a view to relief for our fellow-citizens of the eastern counties by securing a higher standard of qualification for the office. Having knowledge of the reluctance in some western counties to take away the election of justices from the people—in fact, some members were pledged against it—the suggestion was thrown out with the hope of affording the next best mode of relief, in case the mode proposed should fail. But it attracted little attention. The eastern members had matured a scheme to which they were wedded; the western members generally assented, and it has since stood as fundamental law.

The signs are now ominous of repeal. I cannot discuss the question without entering into politics, which I have no purpose here to do. But the requirement of bonds from justices elect cannot be objected to by any party, and would afford material protection to individuals and communities in case of repeal of the present.

The effect of extending the jurisdiction of justices, in its lowering of the popular respect for legal tribunals, and of the dignity and consequent usefulness, of the legal profession, calls for criticism from thinking men. But this would come with better effect from some member of the profession than from your correspondent.

LEONARD.

Statistics of the American Presidents.

Christina at Work.
We have had twenty-one Presidents elected from the following States:
Virginia, 5—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler.
New York 3—Van Buren, Fillmore and Arthur.
Ohio, 3—Harrison, Hayes and Garfield.
Tennessee, 3—Jackson, Johnson and Polk.
Massachusetts, 2—John Adams and John Quincy Adams.
Pennsylvania, 1—Buchanan, New Hampshire, 1—Pierce.
Mississippi, 1—Taylor.
Illinois, 2—Lincoln and Grant.
In politics as follows:
National, 1—Washington.
Federalist, 2—John Adams and John Quincy Adams.
Republican, 5—Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.
Democrats, 10—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson.
Nine have served as generals in the army—Washington, Jackson, Pierce, Taylor, Grant, Harrison, Hayes, and Garfield.
Lincoln was the first that grew a beard.
Grant was the first that grew a mustache.
Four were eminent lawyers—Van Buren, Fillmore, Buchanan and Lincoln.
Four were elected as Vice-President and served as President—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur.
Six were nominated as compromise candidates, as a matter of expediency, vulgarly called the "dark horse"—Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Hayes and Arthur, where not "dark horses" in conventions, but were placed on the tickets as available candidates after the "dark horses" had been nominated.
In religious sentiment;
Episcopal, 6—Washington, Madison, Tyler, Taylor, Arthur and Monroe.
Presbyterian, 6—Jackson, Harrison, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson.
Methodist, 2—Grant and Hayes.
Unitarian, 3—John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and Fillmore.
Reformed Dutch, 1—Martin Van Buren.
Christian, 1—Garfield.
Not attached to any church, 2—Jefferson and Lincoln.
Four were eminent as orators—J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, Lincoln and Garfield.
Six were reared in poverty—Jackson, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Garfield.

The Philadelphia committee of one hundred have discovered frauds which occurred in the November election in the fifteenth division of twenty-sixth ward. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the judge and inspectors of the division, but they have fled. The committee now offers a reward of \$5000 for their apprehension.

Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, Senator Vance, of North Carolina, and many other distinguished gentlemen, were present at the opening of the Commonwealth Club in Philadelphia last Saturday evening.

Arrangements are being made at Hong Kong to ship from 5,000 to 10,000 coolies to Portland, Oregon, before the anti-Chinese bill, if passed by Congress, can take effect.

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.

An English Idea.

Speaking of his visit to England last year, John T. Raymond recently said that at a London dinner party, the lady he escorted to the table said to him in a very earnest voice:
"Mr. Raymond are you really an American? You are not in the least like my idea of one."
"I am an American but not an aboriginal," responded he.
"An aboriginal! You mean an Indian. That reminds me to ask if you have much trouble with the Indians in New York?"
"No; we have got them pretty well under there," was the reply.
"And they are—do they dress as you do?"
"Oh, yes; in New York City they are great snobs, but at Niagara falls they run about in the simplicity of nothingness."
"How dreadful!" murmured the lady; "and Dean Stanley wrote so glowingly of the place and never said a word about it."

The Senate committee on judiciary have agreed to report favorably on a new bankrupt bill.

Presbyterianism in North Carolina

BY REV. J. RUMPLE.

ORGANIZATION OF ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

The first Presbytery in the colonies of North America was organized at Freehold, New Jersey, in 1705 or 1706, consisting of seven ministers, with Francis Makemie at the head of the roll. In ten years the number of ministers had increased so as to render it inconvenient for the General Presbytery to meet at the same place and hence in 1716, it was divided into the four Presbyteries of Philadelphia, New Castle, Snow Hill, and Long Island. New Castle covered the whole southern region. In 1755 the Presbytery of Hanover was set off from New Castle, and in its turn covered the whole southern country. By the year 1770, Hanover Presbytery had so increased as to require a division, and the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, which was then our highest church court, set off seven members to constitute Orange Presbytery, and to occupy the territory south of Virginia. The petition for this division was prepared by Hanover Presbytery, then sitting at Buffalo church in Guilford county, N. C., in March, 1770. The ensuing May the Synod granted the petition and constituted the Rev. Messrs. Hugh McAden, Henry Patillo, James Creswell, David Caldwell, Joseph Alexander, Hezekiah Balch and Hezekiah James Balch, a Presbytery by the name of Orange, requiring them to meet at Hawfields church, then in Orange. Mr. Patillo was appointed to open the Presbytery with a sermon. The time appointed was the 5th of September 1770.

It would be interesting if the scene enacted in that day could be reproduced. The house of worship was a log-building, or block-house, situated about two miles east of the present church. As the congregation was one of the largest, we may conclude that the building was of considerable size, covered with shingles, with semicircular high pulpit, with a sounding board above it, at one side of the church. The time was early in September, when nature was at her full maturity. The leaves on the trees were full and strong, still green, glancing in the warm sunlight, and trembling in the breeze. The corn was full grown, the blades stripped off for fodder, and heavy laden stalks tinged with yellow. The peaches, apples and melons were ripe and in abundance. The wheat, oats and rye had been harvested and threshed out. Sheep, swine and poultry were abundant, and in good condition. Plenty reigned in every house at that season. From a region ten miles square there came a hardy independent race of men and women. Not many carriages and no buggies were there. But on stout horses, came the elderly men, with their wives and daughters on pillows behind them. Some of them perhaps walked, and it may be carried their Sunday shoes in their hands till coming in sight of the church. Home-spun coats, vests, pants and gowns were the prevailing fashion. But their dress was peculiar in material and style. The fashionable men

wore knee-breeches, with long stockings tied with garters, and their shoes decorated on the instep with large silver buckles. Perhaps there were some buckskin breeches there. Their hair was not shingled down to the scalp as at present, nor was it parted at the side, or cut round, or with scalp-locks, as in some former ages, but long, gathered into a queue at the back of the head and tied with a black ribbon, or perhaps an eel skin thong. Broad-brimmed hats, laced or cocked into a triangular shape surmounted the head. There were perhaps some ruffled shirt fronts, with long-tailed quaker coat coats, and very long waistcoats. Perhaps there were some silks and velvets, and fine large bonnets with flaring fronts, encircling sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks and smiling lips.

But the preachers were the cynosure of all eyes. There was the strong, rough, coarse-featured, but kind-hearted Patillo, the pastor, welcoming his brethren, and preparing to preach the sermon. Then there was the zealous, polite and affable McAden, still in the prime of life, with thoughtful face, and easy manners, making the acquaintance of all around him. And then there was Rev. David Caldwell, at the age of forty-five years, dignified, earnest, practical, with a constitution invigorated by early toil, a countenance lighted up with intelligence, embracing in himself enough of energy for half-dozen common men. Among these was Rev. Joseph Alexander, small in stature, lively in his movements, animated in speech, a bright, scholarly little man, still young in years, but by his vigor and acuteness well calculated to exercise an influence among his brethren. Among these was the young pastor of Poplar Tent, Hezekiah J. Balch. He had been preaching only about three years, but was a man of much influence. Five years later he was a prominent actor among the patriots of Mecklenburg, and helped to shape the resolutions of her famous convention in 1775. He died early in 1776. Along with them there was another Hezekiah Balch, ordained the same year, (1770) and afterwards prominent in the Presbytery of Abingdon. He was probably too young to take much part in the Presbyterial exercises. Nor must we forget the gentle, amiable Creswell, ordained about five years before, the minister of Nutbush and Grassy Creek, and Lower Hico, or Barnett's, sometimes called Creswell's. These seven; or at least a part of them met, at Hawfields on that September morning, heard Mr. Patillo's sermon, elected a moderator and clerk, and proceeded to business. But what was their business? Doubtless the work of organization consumed considerable time. But to those earnest pioneers in North Carolina, there was more important business than mere routine. They would have no reports on religion, or statistics, no appeal cases, no commissioners to elect to the General Assembly, no reports for the Synod. Surely the great business before them was to devise ways and means to cultivate the vast field under their care, how to provide ministers for vacant churches, for Thyatira, Fourth Creek, Centre, Hopewell, Providence, Steel Creek, and the wide area of the Cape Fear. And no doubt they heard much good and spiritual preaching, and refreshed their souls with the precious gospel.

WANT TO BE JURORS.—The colored Convention which met here last Saturday for the purpose of making the crooked places straight appointed a committee to wait on the Board of County Commissioners and demand a larger representation of the colored race in the jury box. The law fixes a property and intelligence qualification for a juror, and as fast as the colored man attains that qualification he will be put in the jury box like other citizens.

It will be a false and unfortunate step if the negro attempts to draw the color line in this State, as it can only work to his injury. He can force nothing by this course, and he should learn that the quickest and surest way to attain to all the privileges of citizenship is to qualify himself for them.—Winston Sentinel.

Ed's Ship Railroad.

The Bill in Aid of the Scheme which will be Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate committee on commerce this afternoon complete their consideration of the bill introduced by Senator Vest to incorporate the Inter-Oceanic Ship Railway Company and for other purposes, commonly known as the Eds bill, and authorized Senator Vest to report it to the Senate with a recommendation for its passage, with sundry amendments.

The bill as amended provides for a guarantee by the United States of a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for 100 years on \$50,000,000 of the capital stock of this company, (the total stock being \$75,000,000), and stipulates that in return for this assistance the company shall transport gratis for 99 years the mails, war vessels and all other property of the United States, and shall transport American merchant vessels for one-half the rate charged by the company, on all other commerce except that of Mexico.

It is further provided that for any advances made by our Government under its guarantee the company is to give its bonds payable in fifteen years, without interest, which bonds, in the event of their non-payment at maturity, are to be receivable for tolls on any American vessel, with ten per cent. added to their full value. The guarantee is to attach to the extent of \$5,000,000 when ten miles of the ship railway and the terminal works connected therewith shall have been completed and tested in the presence of government engineers by the safe transportation of a loaded ship weighing 2,500 tons from the harbor to the terminus of said ten mile section and back again at an average speed of six miles per hour. Another \$5,000,000 is to be granted when another ten miles section with necessary terminus work shall have been completed and tested in the same manner at the other end of the railway. The commission of engineers appointed by the President of the United States is then to examine the intermediate portion of the route and report whether or not the completion of the ship railway over it is entirely practicable, at a cost not exceeding \$60,000,000. If the commission reports in the affirmative the government guarantee is to attach (for the remaining \$40,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 of stock to be guaranteed) in accordance with the successive completion of the line. If the commission, however, reports in the negative the bill provides that no further guarantee shall attach until a ship weighing 4000 tons shall have been safely transported over the entire line from ocean to ocean. The bill also provides that in determining the amount for which the government shall be liable under the guarantee, one-half of the gross revenues of the company shall be considered as net profits. On the motion authorizing the bill to be reported favorably no negatives were cast, some of the members reserved the right to offer amendments to or to dissent from certain portions of the bill when it comes up for action in the Senate.

Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, in his message to the Legislature, has this to say of the peculiar feature of that Territory, woman suffrage: Elsewhere, objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours an "experiment." We know that it is not—that under it we have better laws, better officers, better morals, and a higher social condition in general, than could otherwise exist—that not one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train—that the great body of our women, and the best of them, have accepted the elective franchise as a precious boon, and exercise it as a patriotic duty—in a word, that after twelve years of happy experience woman suffrage is so thoroughly rooted and established in the minds and hearts of this people that among them all, no voice is ever uplifted in protest against or in question of it.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

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Lovers Who wouldn't Lie.

A feud between the Capulet Powells and the Montague Moberlys, of Irvine, Ky., made it rather hard upon A. D. Powell, of the former family, and his sweetheart, Miss Sallie Moberly, of the latter. Nevertheless, the young folks managed to meet occasionally, and the parental opposition so worked that they were all the more determined to carry Cupid's banner through to the end. The valentines exchanged, therefore, had more business in them than such missives usually contain. On Valentine's day, indeed, a proposition to elope was made and accepted. Last Monday afternoon Miss Powell slipped away from her home and joined her lover, who drove away at a rattling pace to a neighboring town. The girl's disappearance was discovered shortly after a train had passed through Irvine and her parents supposing that she was a passenger thereon, telegraphed to an officer up the road to stop the runaways. This mistake was fortunate for the lovers, who thus gained about an hour upon the horseman who, immediately upon the finding of the right trail, started in hot pursuit. The lovers drove many miles and coming, without interruption, to the place where Mr. Powell was to procure the license, hurriedly sought the clerk. The latter asked Mr. Powell if Miss Moberly was of age. Powell looked at the girl. Miss Moberly asked: "Is it necessary for me to say that I am of age?" "Yes." "Then," she replied, "this is all for nothing; I will not lie, even for A.; I'm only sixteen." The clerk expressed his regret at the dilemma and young Powell looked sheepish. A bystander suggested that perhaps the girl was wrong about it and that maybe Powell would be willing to state that she was of age, "No," said the conscientious lover, "I wouldn't lie, even for Sallie." "Let's go home; I guess we can wait," said Miss Sallie, and home they went, escorted part of the way by their delighted pursuers.

A Man with Horns.

One of the immigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden yesterday made a sensation when he took his hat off. His name is Leopold Daen; he is a German peasant, a gardener by trade and forty-five years old. He came with his wife and child in the steerage of the steamer Waesland from Antwerp, and until he exposed his head in removing his hat, looked like scores of other stolid and swarthy sons of the Fatherland among the hundreds who crowded the rotunda. Mr. Daen is gifted with two incipient but unmistakable horns, one over each side of his forehead just where the growth of hair stops at the temples. The horns are hard and bony and about an inch long. The skin that covers them is unlike that upon the forehead, in that it seems to be tough and calloused. The horns are not sufficiently developed to "come to a point," being round and knobby.—The owner of these appendages seemed to be very proud of the attention he attracted, and occasionally he lowered his head and made a feint to rush upon the crowd that surrounded him, like a playful billy-goat. The horned man said he did not know whether or not his ornaments were wens or whence they came. The protruberances began to appear when he was eight years old, and reached their present development when he was twenty, since which time they have not perceptibly grown.

DETERMINED TO STOP IT.—The Raleigh News-Observer, in noticing the Long Creek meeting held in this county for the purpose of raising funds to assist in the prosecution of offenders against the law, says: "Some of the citizens of Mecklenburg county have determined, if possible, to put an end to the crimes that have lately given that county an unenviable prominence. They propose to raise a fund for the purpose of employing counsel to assist the solicitor in bringing offenders to justice. That is much better than lynching. Let it be known that the spirit of the community is to punish crime, and criminals will soon understand that it is an unhealthy section to live in."



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CONDENSED SCHEDULES.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH				
Date Nov. 20, '91	No. 54 Daily	No. 59 Daily	No. 58 Daily	
Lv Richmond	10 55 a.m.	11 15 P.M.		
Lv Belle Isle	11 30 a.m.	12 30 P.M.		
Lv Arthurville	12 30 p.m.	1 30 P.M.		
Lv Burkeville	1 30 p.m.	2 30 P.M.		
Lv N. Danville	2 30 p.m.	3 30 P.M.		
Lv Danville	3 30 p.m.	4 30 P.M.		
Lv Greensboro	5 00 p.m.	6 00 P.M.		
Lv S Salisbury	6 45 p.m.	7 45 P.M.		
Lv A. L. Junction	9 00 p.m.	10 00 P.M.		
Lv Charlotte	12 25 a.m.	1 25 P.M.		

TRAINS GOING NORTH				
Date Nov. 20, '91	No. 55 Daily	No. 61 Daily	No. 63 Daily	
Lv Charlotte	3 10 A.M.	4 10 A.M.	5 25 P.M.	
Lv A. L. Junction	4 10 a.m.	5 10 A.M.	6 25 P.M.	
Lv Salisbury	5 10 a.m.	6 10 A.M.	7 25 P.M.	
Lv Greensboro	6 10 a.m.	7 10 A.M.	8 25 P.M.	
Lv Danville	7 10 a.m.	8 10 A.M.	9 25 P.M.	
Lv North Danville	8 10 a.m.	9 10 A.M.	10 25 P.M.	
Lv Burkeville	9 10 a.m.	10 10 A.M.	11 25 P.M.	
Lv Belle Isle	10 10 a.m.	11 10 A.M.	12 25 P.M.	
Lv Richmond	12 25 p.m.	1 25 P.M.	2 25 P.M.	

A. POPE, Genl. Pass. Agt., Richmond, Va.