The Carolina Watchman.

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

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

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN,
20:1y Cedar St., New York

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION!

On Saturday, August 5th, '82.

The Democratic County Convention for Rowan, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, Saturday, August 5th, 1882, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating candidates as follows, viz: House of Pepresentatives, Clerk of the Superior Court Court, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and County Surveyor. The Convention will also recommend a candidate for Senator for Rowan and Davie Counties.

This Convention is called in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Democratic County Convention held in Salisbury on the 1st day of July.

☞All Democratic voters of the County are requested to meet in Convention in their respective Townships at the usual voting precincts, *on Saturday, July 29th, 1882, at 12 o'clock, M.*, for the purpose of electing delegates to County Convention, and for electing Township Executive Committees, each committee to consist of five active Democrats.

Each township shall be entitled to cast in the County Convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic votes, and fractions of fifteen, as follows, to wit:

Salisbury 16, Franklin 9, Unity 4, Scotch Irish 6, Mt Ulla 7, Locke 6, Atwell 10, Litaker 6, Gold Hill 6, Morgan 3, Providence 8.

Each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

☞The Township Executive Committees will also meet in Salisbury, August 5th, to elect a County Executive Committee.

J. W. MAUNEY,
Ch'm. Co. Ex. Com.

Salisbury, July 3d, 1882.

PLATFORM.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina on the era of peace, prosperity and good government which has been un broken since the incoming of a Democratic State administration; upon the pure and impartial administration of justice and the honest enforcement of the laws; upon the efficiency of our common school system and great advance made in education, and the general improvement and enterprise manifested in every part of the State, and we pledge ourselves to exert all efforts to advance the material interests of all sections of the State in the future as we have done in the past. And we challenge a comparison between a Democratic administration of our State affairs and the crimes, outrages and scandals that accompanied Republican misrule. Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles, as defined in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati, in 1880:

Resolved, That we regard a free and fair expression of the public will at the ballot-box as the only sure means of preserving our free American institutions, and we denounce the Republican party and the interference of its federal officials for their gross frauds upon the elective franchise, whereby whole districts, States, and the Union have been deprived of their just political rights; and we believe the corrupt and corrupting use of federal patronage, and of public money drawn by taxation from the people in influencing and controlling elections, to be dangerous to the liberties of the State and the Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the entire abolition of the internal revenue system, with its attendant corruptions, and that we denounce the present tariff laws as grossly unequal, unjust and vicious. We favor such a revision of the tariff as will produce a revenue sufficient for the economical support of the government, with such incidental protection as will give to domestic manufactures a fair competition with those of foreign production. That there should be an immediate repeal of all laws imposing a direct tax for the support of the government of the United States, but if it should prove impracticable to abolish the internal revenue system with all its attending demoralization, fraud and corruption, then we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the importance of so amending the Law that the revenue officers whonow receive in salaries in North Carolina alone more than $500,000 shall be elected by the people of the localities to which they are assigned.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party since its accession to power in North Carolina in furtherance of popular education is a sufficient guaranty that we earnestly favor the education of all classes of our people, and that we will advocate any legislation looking to an increase of the fund for that purpose that will not materially increase the present burdens of our people.

Resolved, That the question of prohibition is not now, and never has been, a party question in North Carolina, and never been endorsed by the Democratic party, and the people of the State at the general election, in the year 1881, having by an overwhelming majority voted against prohibition, and the Supreme Court having decided that the prohibition act is not and never has been a law, we regard the matter as finally settled, and any attempt to renew the agitation is merely a weak effort of designing persons to divert the minds of the people from the dangerous principles and corrupt practices of the Republican party.

Resolved, That while we are not wedded to any particular form of county government, we recognize the fact that a large part of the taxes of the State are paid for the common benefit by the white people of our eastern counties, and that we consider it the bounden duty of the white men o the State to protect these people from the oppressive domination of ignorant blacks, and pledge ourselves to such legislature as will secure this end.

And whereas it is seriously suggested that vigorous effort will soon be made to compel the State by judicial proceedings, to pay the fraudulent and unlawful special tax bonds, amounting to $22,000,000, issued under legislation passed by the Republican Legislature 1868 and 1869; therefore

Resolved, further, That the Democratic party will resist such recovery and the payment of such bonds by every lawful means.

The above resolutions were read *seriatim*, and on motion were adopted as a whole as the platform of the Democratic party of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Furman, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the present faithful and efficient State Executive Committee of the Democratic party, with Col. Oct. Coke as chairman, be and is hereby continued as the executive committee of the party, thanking them for the untiring zeal and triumphant results of their past services.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon being called on, delivered an address of marked ability the synopsis of which we regret we cannot print in this issue.

On his conclusion Mr. Paul B. Means moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to Judge Merrimon by a rising vote for his able, masterly, eloquent and instructive address. Which motion being carried, all the members of the convention rose to their feet with a shout of applause a compliment as handsome as it was deserved.

J. W. Reid, of Rockingham being called on, made some handsome and eloquent remarks. Remarks were also made by Hon. Jos. J. Davis, Capt. Swift Galloway, of Greene; Capt. C. M. Cooke, of Franklin; Andrew Joyner, of Pitt; F. G. Skinner, of Perquimans; J. M. Gudger, of Yancey, and W. Foster French, of Robeson, and after the conclusion of his speech Mr. R. M. Furman moved to adjourn.

PLAIN THOUGHTS FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.

From the Goldsboro Messenger.

WAYNE COUNTY, July 12, '82.

The voters are the great jury of the country to decide on such questions as may come before them, and it is of the greatest importance that they should decide fairly and impartially. Suppose it were known that a jury in any case, even before they were sworn were determined to decide in a certain way without any regard to evidence, law or justice, it would certainly be sufficient cause for good men to consider that such a jury were influenced by ignorance, prejudice or corruption.

If truth and justice would have any effect with the colored people, in causing them to form unprejudiced opinion, it might be well for them to consider how much they have been mistaken and deceived by many designing men, whom they have regarded as their leaders and best friends. The colored people have been taught to oppose the democratic party, right or wrong, as a sentiment and not as a principle, without properly considering the error and delusion into which such a blind and reckless course would lead them. The democratic party are better friends to the colored race than the white republicans, who only use them as tools in elections for political purposes. It seems that the colored voters do not think how often they have voted the republican ticket and how little they have been benefitted by it. The white republicans get the turkey and the colored the buzzard.

Now which party has done most for the colored people of North Charolina? Of course the democratic party have done more for the colored people than the republican party have done, and impartial history will show that this is undeniably true.

It was the democratic Legislature that infused new life into the free schools in this State, for before they took hold of the free school system it was a mere sham. The republicans had so squandered the free school funds that there was no money left to support the schools. But when the democratic party came into power they brought order out of chaos and revived the schools by taxing themselves and their own property, through their representatives, for the support of colored schools the same as white schools.

It was a democratic Legislature that first furnished State aid to the State colored normal school at Fayetteville, for the education of colored school teachers.

It was a democratic Legislature that first provided for the erection of a large and commodious colored institute at Raleigh, for the free education and support of the colored deaf and dumb and blind, which has been and will continue to be, if the democratic party continue to control, of incalculable benefit to those unfortunate classes of the colored race. It was the first colored institution of that kind that was ever built in the United States for the separate and exclusive education and support of the colored deaf and dumb and the blind. That noble public charity of the State will stand as a monument to the humanity and generosity of the democratic party. It is shedding its benighn benefits and blessings upon the poor unfortunate colored children of the State. It is supported by liberal appropriations, made by democratic Legislatures, by taxes upon all the taxable property of the State, and it would be absurd to deny that seven-eights of the money raised by taxation, for support of free schools and all charitable institutions for the colored race, is paid by the democratic party.

It was a democratic Legislature that first provided for building a large insane asylum, near Goldsboro, for the support and care of the poor and unfortunate insane of the colored race. A large addition to the colored insane asylum is now being made, to make more room for the insane patients who may be carried there for support and medical treatment. This is another charitable institution for the support of the colored insane, and another monument to the real and substantial friendship and generosity of the democratic party of this State to the colored people. The democrats have shown that they are better friends to the colored race, on account of their misfortunes, than the republicans of Massachusetts have shown.

The constitution of North Carolina was amended by the democratic party in 1875–'76, and it secures the same rights to the white and colered race alike. It excludes no colored man from voting because he cannot read and write, or because he has not paid his taxes. In the republican State of Massachusetts a colored man is not allowed to vote unless he can read and write, and has paid his taxes. The constitution and laws of Massachusetts, adopted and enforced by the republican party, would prevent more that 75,000 poor and unfortunate colored men from exercising the right of suffrage in North Carolina. Nowhere is the respectable colored man who would be willing to exchange, if he could, the constitution and laws of North Carolina for the constitution and laws of Massachusetts. If there be such a one, he must be influenced by ignorance and prejudice and not by good reason and common sen e.

In Rhode Island, another republican State, and has been so all the time, a colored man is not allowed to vote unless he owns real estate of the assessed cash value of $134.00 at least, and shows his tax receipt for the same years, before he can vote.

Would the colored men of North Carolina be willing to exchange, if they could, the constitution and laws of this States for the constitution and laws of Rhode Island? Every colored man would say no!

In Pennsylvania, another republican State, the white republicans do not allow any colored man to hold an office of honor or profit, although there is a large colored population in that State. The city of Philadelphia has been entirely under republican control for almost twenty years, until the last year or two, and no colored man was ever permitted to hold any office of honor or profit under republican rule, or even to vote until he has paid his taxes. But when the present democratic Mayor, King, was elected to that office, he put several colored men on the police force, and showed more respect for the claims of colored men than any republican had ever shown. In Pennsylvania there are many colored men of education and respectability, and yet the white republicans have never recognized the claims or merits of the colored people by allowing them to hold any public office.

The New York *Glode*, a publication devoted to the interests of the colored race, says that "Pennsylvania's colored population of 85,535 is as completely ignored by the politicians as if it did not contain 30,000 colored voters, while the colored population of New York, numbering about 65,000 souls, with a voting force of 25,000, enters no more into the calculation of politicians here than if it was a disfranchised element."

The same may be said with equal truth of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, with a considerable colored population in each, and yet the white republicans do not allow any colored man to be elected to any office in any of these States. The 500,000 colored people in all the republication States of the North have no man of their race as a member of Congress, or in any other office of honor or profit.

At the city of Washington the republicans have full control of all the offices and patronage of the government. They have the President and both Houses of Congress, but the white republicans do not allow the colored republicans to hold any office of honor or public trust. There is only one colored man that holds any office of distinction at Washington, and that is ex-Senator Bruce, formerly from Mississippi. There are more than 10,000 holding office under the government at Washington alone, and more than 100,000 in the United States; but it is the same case everywhere. The colored republicans do the voting in elections, and the white republicans get all the principal offices.

In the 46th Congress which was the one before the present, the democrats had a majority in the House of Representatives, and the power to choose whoever they pleased. The republicans, well knowing that they could not elect a republican clerk, nominated J. R. Rainey, a colored man from South Carolina. He had been a member of Congress from that State for several years, and was familiar with the duties of the office. He was nominated merely as a joke, but was not elected.

At the organization of the 47th Congress the republicans had a clear majority but Rainey was left out, and Edward McPherson, a white republican, from Pennsylvania, was elected clerk. His salary is $4,500, with an additional of $600 for horses and wagons, and large extras besides. There were about 150 appointments at the disposal of the Speaker. Clerk, Sergeant at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the House and many of them with salaries ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 a year, and they are only on duty when Congress is in session. All these appointments are now held by white republicans, except the laborers, the spittoon cleaners, and privy cleaners, who are of course colored. The white republicans get the wheat, and the colored the chaff or cheat.

This imperfect sketch is intended merely to help vindicate the truth of history, as to which party are the best friends to the colored race, the republicans or democrats.

JUSTICE.

A NORTH CAROLINA LAKE.

[It is a fact to be deplored, and still it is a fact that North Carolinians, as a rule, are more familiar with the natural features of New England than those of their own State, know more of the White Mountains than of the Blue Ridge, and know more of the lakes of northern New York than of the beautiful inland seas that lie embedded in the ever green forests of eastern Carolina. The Charleston, (S. C.) *News & Courier* gives the following description of the Waccamaw lake, which our readers will find of interest:]

This is one of the most beautiful of all the Southern lakes. It is situated in Columbus county, North Carolina, near the line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, fifty miles from Marion and about forty miles from Wilmington, and although it was described one hundred and fifty years ago by a young Englishman who was making a tour of America as "the pleasantest place I ever saw in my life," it is comparatively unknown to the pleasure seeker of to-day. The lake is oval in shape, and covers about twenty-seven thousand acres of ground, and is five and a half miles broad and eight miles long. It is almost entirely surround by a magnificent growth of forest trees which bathe their hoary feet in the beautiful flood, and with their charming colors of leaf and branch, festooned by fragrant honey suckle vines and gay colored flowers draped with bright trailing moss, present a panorama of exquisite beauty and loveliness. The lake is supplied by a number of creeks which empty into it and springs which send up their never failing currents from the bottom of the basin.

The water near the shore is shallow, but elsewhere reaches an average depth of thirty feet, the greatest depth being about thirty-five feet. By the course of the Waccamaw river, which is said to form the eastern boundary of the republic of Horry, the is lake is one hundred and eight miles from the Atlantic ocean. In an air-line the distance to the sea is not more than twenty miles. The water is perfectly fresh and strongly impregnated with the juniper berry. This whole section of country is on an almost dead level of slight elevation above the sea, and no reasonable account of the origin of this inland sea has ever been given. One theory is that in the remote past there was an immense deposit of vegetable mould which was burned out and formed a basin for the lake. This is not a reasonable theory, and the origin of the lake can only be attributed to those tremendous convulsions of Nature which elevated the mountain ridges and hollowed out the seas. There can be but little doubt, however, that this entire section of country was at one time covered by the waters of the great deep. Oyster shells and sea shells of almost every variety have been found in excavations which have been made for wells, and only a few days ago in digging a well near the lake an immense block of marl filled with sea shells was brought up thirty feet from the surface of the earth. Immense beds of marl have been found all through this section, and those who have given the matter a great deal of attention are satisfied that there are rich phosphate deposits underlying the lake, which could be worked to very great advantage. Several analyses of marl have been made showing that it contains a percentage of the most valuable fertilizing properties, and experiments have fully established its value as a cheap manure for all the crops that are cultivated. The marl is found in regular strata, and is ready for use as soon as it has been mined. Surrounding the lake are immense swamps, filled with forest growths of cypress, oak and hickory. On the north east side lies the Great Green Swamp, which covers an area of two hundred square miles. This swamp is an evergreen jungle, containing, however, many patches of highland, which are called islands, and are covered with hickory, oak, juniper, long leaf pines, birch and other forest trees. These swamps have been penetrated in many directions by train railways, and a very large lumbering business has been developed in cypress shingles and staves and sawed lumber of oak and hickory. Col. H. B. Short owns about 60,000 acres of land at the lake and does an immense business. He employs 200 hands and ships his lumber to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and largely to the West Indies and South America. About one half of his products are sold in foreign markets by direct shipment from Wilmington.

The "Islands" which are located in the swamps are very fertile and yield large crops whenever they are under cultivation. The earliest vegetables in this section are raised on these islands, only a few of which, however, have any population. It would pay well to develop the business of truck farming for the Wilmington and Northern markets. The lake is well stocked with fish, and some almost fabulous stories are told of the wonderful catches that have been made in its waters. All varieties of perch are to be found, and the white perch is peculiar to this lake. In addition there are trout in abundance, blackfish, pickerel and catfish, and Col. Short is now experimenting with German carp and the land-locked salmon. To give some idea of the great number of fish in the lake it is stated upon good authority that a party consisting of three went out last week and in about one hour's time caught 263 white perch with the hook, "and it wasn't a good day for fishing either."

The swamps around the lake are filled with game of all kinds—squirrels, raccoons, deer, black bear, beaver otter, &c. Two hundred deer have been killed here within sixty days and an old man named Hudson who lives on "Cusoe's Island," has for years done a very profitable business in trapping. There are also a great many wild cattle in the swamps and many of the people around here winter their cattle in these swamps, which furnish an inexhaustible supply of green food the year round.

There are many romances connected with the lake. It is said that Osceola, the great Indian chief whose modest tomb may now be found beneath the frowning walls of fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, was born on the banks of Waccamaw Lake, and his father was a white man named Powell. Other stories are told of many terrific encounters between the old Indian tribes upon the shores of this lake and several mounds may be seen where the dead were buried. During the war a great many deserters found a safe hiding place in the swamps around here, but the wilderness is as dense almost as it was a hundred years ago, and the solitude as grand.

The two most precious things on this side of the grave are our reputation and our life.

Democrats Have a Right to be Encouraged.

We will again undertake to tell our readers what we understand by organization. We will do this to-morrow or in a few days.

We wish to say to-day that the Democrats can beat because they have the material to work upon. The voting population of North Crrolina according to the census of 1880, was 294,750. In that year the total vote polled was but 237,447. There were 57,333 voters who did not go to the polls. The population of the State has increased nearly 70,000 since the census was taken. That gives us 12,000 additional voters. So we may say there are very nearly or quite 70,000 voters who have never gone to the polls.

Of this number what proportion can be counted as Radical and Mongrel. We know the "colored troops" always "fight bravely" on election day. In 1880 there were 105,018 colored voters. How many of them stayed away that year and failed to vote? Buxton received 115,590 votes. Suppose we divide this as follows: Negroes 95,000; whites 20,590. Is not this a fair division? Now suppose all the negroes vote in 1882 and all the white Radicals and Mongrels, how many will there be? Suppose we place the figures as follows:

Negroes voting in 1882	105,018
Increased vote	4,000
White Radicals and Mongrels	20,590
Increased vote	2,000
Those who failed to vote in 1880	5,000
	136,608

Now no one believes that the Radcal party can poll 136,608. They would compromise now with 125,000 and be glad of the chance.

What then have the Democrats to encourage them? Much every way. First, they have nearly 7,000 to begin with. Second, they know from the election in 1876 what a vigorous campaign can accomplish. Tilden's majority was 17,010. Third, they have reason to believe that of the 57,333 voters who did not go to the polls in 1880, at least 40,000 were Democrats or at any rate were not Republicans. Then, of the 12,000 increase in the number of voters at least 7,000 are Democrats.

So all the Democrats have to do in order to secure a splendid victory is to *organize thoroughly*. If the people will go to the polls Bennett Bennett will beat Dockery 30,000 majority, at least.—*Wil. Star.*

The papers are still mooting the question of cotton adulteration. It is known that whatever Manchester spinners may say that the experiences of Northern and Southern manufacturers have not agreed with English complaints. The trouble with the English is that they buy the lower grades to save a little and then grumble because they are not equal to the best grades. The Philadelphia *American* gives the following gratifying information:

"An association of English and Southoern capitalists has been formed, which promises the best solution of the difficulty. It will establish spinning mills in the cotton growing districts, and spin the fibre just as it comes from the cotton gin, without packing of any kind. By importing this cotton-yarn instead of cotton, our Enlish friends will get their article in the very best condition."

The Southern papers have long been urging that the true way is to take the mills to the cotton. Establighing mills to spin the thread is an excellent movement, and we hope that English manufacturers and capitalists will see the wisdom of following this up by establishing mills for weaving cloths of various kinds.—*Wil. Star.*

Are not the white people of the Eastern counties entitled to protection from the wild extravagance, the untempered zeal in the way of unlimited expenditure, the costly luxury of negro rule? Is not this indeed and in truth a white man's government? If so, why should such men as Jones and Clark antagonize the deliverances of the Democratic State Convention and be "a law unto themselves?" In the campaign it will be simply impossible to play fast and loose. A man will be compelled to vote with the negroes or stand by the whites.—*Wil. Star.*