

# THE SURRY WEEKLY VISITOR.

VOLUME 1.

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NUMBER 24

## Surry Weekly Visitor.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,  
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AT MOUNT-AIRY, N. C.

### "Equal Rights."

### TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.  
All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher of The Weekly Visitor, Mount Airy, N. C.

All Communications, hereafter should be addressed to SAMUEL FORKNER, Mt. Airy, N. C.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING, FOR 1872.

One Square, first insertion,	75
Each subsequent insertion,	35
One square, three months,	4 50
" " six months,	7 50
" " twelve months,	11 25
Two " three months,	7 50
" " six months,	11 25
" " twelve months,	15 00
Quarter column twelve months,	30 00
Half " " " "	45 00
One " " " "	75 00

The above are our fixed rates of advertising, for which, there will be no variation. We hope our friends will notice our terms; we have adopted the motto live and let live, and we hope our friends will do the same. Ten lines or less constitute one square. We are compelled to adopt a strict cash system.

### JOB-WORK

OF ALL KINDS NEATLY EXECUTED at this OFFICE

### New Blacksmith Shop.

We would respectfully inform the citizens of Mount-Airy and surrounding country that we have opened a Blacksmith shop in the rear of Mr. T. Schaub's Wagon and Buggy establishment. We are prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing on the most reasonable terms.

### WAGON IRONED.

A BUGGY IRONED,  
HORSE SHOD,  
PLOW MADE.

Or Machinery repaired, bring it to us and it will be done in style. Country produce or money taken in exchange for work, but

"Since man to man is so unjust,  
We do not know what man to trust,  
We've trusted many to our sorrow,  
So pay to-day—We'll trust tomorrow."

T. J. LOWRY, Sr.

Mount Airy, N. C.,  
Augt. 17, 1872.

### Westfield SCHOOL.

The Fall Session of the Friends' School at Westfield, Surry county, North Carolina, will open 8th month, 12th, 1872, and continue twelve weeks.

The Winter Session will open 11th month, 18th, 1872, and continue thirteen weeks. The Spring Session will open 14th month, 28th, 1873, and continue twelve weeks.

### TERMS OF TUITION:

The tuition per month, for those studying Spelling, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, Primary Geography, and Reading as far as the 2d Reader, will be \$1.00.

Those above these studies, \$1.25; and those studying Algebra, Philosophy and the higher branches will be charged \$1.50.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood for \$8.00 per month.

Tuition will be half due at the beginning, and the other half at the middle of each Session.

Arrangements are being made to place new seats and desks in the school-room, and in other respects to make it more comfortable.

ELLEN MAXWELL will continue to occupy the position of Principal Teacher. She will be assisted by ANNA M. HOOPER.

Those desiring more information in regard to the school are desired to address,  
John Y. Hoover, Superintendent,  
Westfield, Surry Co., N. C.

[From The Carolina Era.]

### Grant and the Fathers of the Country.

We have alluded to the malignant assaults on WASHINGTON and his administration by that class of calumniators feebly imitated by a later class of pigny maligners who assail President Grant and his administration at the present day.—We will now pass on to the successors of Washington, first taking the case of Mr. Jefferson.

### INFAMOUS CHARGE AGAINST JEFFERSON

During his Presidency, and during the canvass and election which preceded it, the whole vocabulary of abuse was exhausted by the federal press, and the charges were constantly rung upon Carter's Mountain—Mrs. Walker—Black Sally—the purchase of Louisiana—the salt mountain—mastodons and mammoths—Infidelity—the inviting Thomas Paine to return home in a government vessel—the proscription of Federalists—removals from office—ingratitude—

"And every taint of voice where strong corruption,  
Inhabits our frail blood."

Thomas Green Fessenden, an author and journalist of some note, in 1805, and thereabouts, wrote a Hudibrastic poem in two good sized duodecimo volumes, entitled "Democracy unveiled, or Tyranny stripped of the garb of patriotism." A writer says:

The work had a large circulation, and was very popular in the federal party. The federal magazines and reviews, and the universal federal press lauded it to the skies, and canonized Thomas Green Fessenden as a federal saint of rare excellence and potency. In this scurrilous poem, at once unmusical and slanderous, may be found, scraped together, the filth and defamation which were poured out in that day, on Jefferson, on Jefferson's friends, and on the party to which he belonged. The Democratic traducers and calumniators of present times, in manufacturing the detraction and calumny with which they asperse President Grant, are only fit pupils of the calumniators who endeavored to defame and disgrace Thomas Jefferson.—But they and their infamous libels are forgotten, while the name of the man they hated shines resplendent in the temple of fame with a glory that will be eternal. So will it be with Grant and his envenomed detractors. From the cess-pools of deserved and retributive obscurity, we drag again to light a few specimens of the scurrilous calumny which formerly, as now, was cast on merit by ignoble, envious, and disappointed hatred.

### THE OLD NEW YORK POST AGAINST JEFFERSON.

In The New York Evening Post, for July 20, 1802, We are informed that—

"Mr. Jefferson came to the government by means which have raised thousands before him to power, and he will share the fate of every parasite of (those whom demagogues call) the people! In 1792 he took the fatal resolution of opposing to the administration of the Federal Government the force of sophistry, calumny, and misrepresentation! He has continued the great file leader of the malcontents, the vicious, and all who favor revolutionary liberty. Mr. Jefferson may fancy himself secure in the wretched confidence of popularity; but he is deceived; that will vanish and leave him to repent, at leisure, of power ill gotten and scandalously abused."

### JEFFERSON DENOUNCED AS A LIAR, &c.

No man of the State has been more roundly or unjustly abused, and maliciously misrepresented, than Senator John Pool.

We are willing to believe that the great majority of Mr. Pool's political enemies and traducers have been misled to misunderstand his position toward the people of the State which he represents, and have misconstrued his conduct in the Senate of the United States into hostility to the people of his State and section.

We are prepared to show that he has at all times stood foremost among the staunchest friends of the State. That he would have procured for our people immunity from some of the rigors of Reconstruction had the leaders of the opposition among us permitted him to carry out the programme his intercession for the State had induced Thad Stevens and the leaders of the Republican party in Congress to mark out and agree to. That he is the pioneer of General Amesty in North Carolina, is a matter of recorded history, for he insisted upon Amesty in the first party Conventions the Republican party held in North Carolina, and to him more than to any other living man are the people of this State indebted for the Amesty features in their State Constitution; and when some of the more extreme of the Republican party in the Constitutional Convention of '68 were proposing, in their own language, "to make the lands too heavy by taxation for the land owners to carry" it is well known that Mr. Pool was urging the party up to a proper standard of liberality, equity and statesmanship, and the result was that equilibrium in our State Constitution between the property and the poll tax.

His course in regard to the Ku Klux legislation of Congress has been amply vindicated by the Ku Klux developments, and the conduct of the Ku Klux and their friends; and instead of denouncing him for his efforts and participation in the Ku Klux legislation of Congress, the people of North Carolina will thank Mr. Pool for contributing so materially to the peace of the State and the protection of her citizens.

### JEFFERSON DELEGATED TO HELL.

In the collection of Political Pamphlets, in the Library of Congress, Vol. 107, may be found the choice paragraph which follows, and which truly portrays the animosity felt toward Jefferson by his enemies:

"Who are the enemies of the country? Its rulers. What do they deserve? Hell. Avaunt thou tyrant. If thou canst not be saved by reformation, go to Hell as thy proper abode. O, thou disturber of the peace; thou destroyer of thousands; what hast thou done? Ask Bonaparte, ask the Devil—Thy grave will not secure thy bones from burning."

### JEFFERSON'S PERSON AND DRESS RIDICULED.

In The New York Evening Post, for January 7, 1802, is the following personal paragraph, wherein Jefferson's dress is described in a manner very different from another description which will immediately succeed this one:

"We hear the mammoth cheese has been received by the President of the United States, at Washington, from the charge of Parson Leland. It is said the President stood in his door to receive it dressed in his suit of customary black, with shoes on that close tight round his ankles, laced up with a neat leather string, and absolutely without buckles, considering them as superfluous and anti-republican, especially when a man has strings."

In the same paper for April 20, 1802, a Washington correspondent thus displays his graphic powers:

"Jefferson is dressed in long boots with the tops pressed down about the ankles like a Virginia buck; overalls of corduroy, faded by frequent immersion in soap suds from yellow to a dull white; a red single breasted cloth waistcoat, bearing unquestionable marks that he is in the habit of feeding without a bib; a light brown coat, with dull brass buttons, once gilt; and both coat and waistcoat seemed to be aged, at least, five years, more or less; his linen bespeaks that close attention to savings in his dealings with his washer-woman, which has been so much insisted upon by Mr. Bailey; his hair is undressed, and beard unshaven."

"Such is the figure to whom you are presented as President of the United States."

A human life-preserver.—"You saved my life at the battle of Malvern Hill," said a beggar to a captain. "Saved your life! How?" "I served under you and when you ran away, I followed."

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From the speech of Mr. Pool, delivered in the Senate, April 5th, 1871, and for which he has been more violently abused than for any single act of his life, we make an extract, which ought to be put to shame the supporters of Mr. Greeley, for while we find him ahead of that great Apostle of Amesty in behalf of that beneficent measure, we find him, compared with Mr. Greeley's record on the Ku Klux laws, absolutely on the side of his erring and unfortunate fellow-citizens. We invite attention to the extract:—

"Congress has been indisposed to beneficent legislation toward the South, because of the unsettled and threatening aspect of its affairs. I am not prepared to say what would be the remedial effect of general amnesty. The disqualifications for office imposed by the fourteenth amendment have never seemed to me productive of any good result. They have been the pretext for an attitude of sullenness toward the government, and

even for resistance to its policy, by organized crime and violence. I have favored the removal of these disabilities, upon principles of public policy, that there might be no pretext left for unfriendliness to the Government on the part of any of its citizens. They attach to but a few thousands. Let them be removed.

But, sir, we must not forget that other class of American citizens who are under far greater disability in the exercise of their rights in the southern States. The disabilities imposed by the Ku Klux Klan upon tens of thousands of the supporters of the Government should be removed also. The nation should treat all classes with perfect fairness and justice and compel all to obey its laws and to respect the rights of their fellow-citizens.

Let its policy be even-handed justice in conferring the amplest rights and liberties upon all, and strong-handed protection of all in the free exercise and enjoyment of these rights and liberties. Thus only can it secure, upon the one hand, the love of the people, and upon the other, respect for its authority and power. Thus only can the great Republic accomplish the ends for which it was founded. Thus only can it "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of liberty" throughout its extended domain.—*R. Era.*

### Beecher on Grammar.

Mrs. Stowe gives a characteristic account of a grammatical exercise at which her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, assisted in her school days. Young Beecher was about eleven years old, and was as full of fun and mischief as at present. The teacher was drilling her pupil in the rudiments.

"Now, Henry," said she, "A is the indefinite article, you see, and must be used only with the singular number. You can say 'a man,' but you can't say 'a men,' can you?"

"Yes, I can say 'a men,' too," was the rejoinder. "Father says it always at the end of his prayers."

"Come, Henry, don't be joking; decline he."

"Nominative he, possessive his, objective him."

"You see, 'this' is possessive. Now you can say 'his book,' but you cannot say 'him book.'"

"Yes, I do say 'hyun book,' too," said the impracticable pupil with a quizzical twinkle.

Each one of these sallies made his young teacher laugh, which was the victory he wanted.

"But now, Henry, seriously, just attend to the active and passive verb. Now, 'I strike' is active, you see, because if you strike you do something. But 'I am struck' is passive, because if you are struck you don't do anything, do you?"

"Yes I do; I strike back again."

After about six months Henry was returned to his parents' hands, with the reputation of being an inveterate joker and an indifferent scholar.

The voting population of North Carolina is estimated at 225,000.

The United States is the future granary of the world.

### No Brains.

Judge Ray, the temperance lecturer, in one of his efforts, got off the following hard hit at "moderate drinkers":

"All those who in youth acquired a habit of drinking whisky, at forty years of age will be total abstainers or drunkards. No person can use whisky for years with moderation.—If there is a person in the audience before me whose experience disputes this, let him make it known. I will account for it or acknowledge I am mistaken."

A tall, large man arose, and folding his arms across his breast said:

"I offer myself as one whose experience contradicts your statements."

"Are you a moderate drinker?" asked the judge.

"I am."

"How long have you drank in moderation?"

"Forty years."

"And were never intoxicated?"

"Never."

"Well," remarked the judge, scanning his subject from head to foot, "yours is a singular case, yet I think it easily accounted for. I am reminded by it of a little story. A colored man with a loaf of bread and a bottle of whisky sat down to dine on the banks of a clear stream. In breaking the bread he dropped some crumbs into the water. They were eagerly seized and eaten by the fish. That circumstance suggested to the darkey the idea of dipping the bread into the whisky and feeding it to them. He tried it. It worked well. Some of the fish ate it and became drunk and floated helplessly on the surface. In this way he easily caught a large number. But in the stream was a large fish very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread and whisky, with no perceptible effect. It was shy of every effort of the darkey to take it. He resolved to take it at all hazards, that he might learn its name and nature. He procured a net, and after much effort caught the fish, carried it to a colored neighbor, and asked his opinion of the matter. The other surveyed the wonder a moment, and then said:

"Sambo, I understand dis case; dis fish is a mullet head; it ain't got any brains." "In other words," added the judge, "alcohol affects only the brains, and of course those having none may drink it without injury."

The storm of laughter which followed drove the "moderate drinker" from the house.

### The value of Clover.

We are afraid of clover; afraid to feed it extensively, especially as a main feed; and afraid to plow it in. This is wrong; we are constantly losing by not growing more clover—losing in many respects. Clover is a plant that draws from the atmosphere and enriches the land. It improves the soil by its roots alone, if the crop is used for other purposes, even if a seed crop is taken. Clover contains a large per cent of nitrogen, and hence its great value as a manure when turned under. The plant works for itself and for you. We get its strength from a free source—the atmosphere. You can make this plant work for you, and even on poor or thin soil you can get a good thick set by sowing plenty of seed. Cut this when it begins to lodge, which will be about the time when blossoms appear, and you will be surprised at the yield of superior hay you will cut to the acre. The second crop is often as heavy as the first, but as it contains the seed many farmers prefer the first crop for their horses.