

# THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

"THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER."

VOL. XIII.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

NO. 9.

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Episcopal, Rev. Nat. Harding, Rector. Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9 p. m. Edmund Alexander, Superintendent.  
Y. M. C. A. meets every Thursday night. Prayers meeting every Sunday at 4 o'clock in m. Hall over Brown's Bank.

#### TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

Reform Club, regular meeting every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in Town Hall.  
M. C. T. U., regular meeting every Thursday night at 8 o'clock in Town Hall.  
Club and Union Prayer meeting every Sunday, in Town Hall at 2:30 p. m.  
Band of Hope meets every Friday.  
Ladies.  
Or-Lodge, No. 104, A. F. and M. M. meet at Masonic Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights of each month, 8:30 to 10:30 p. m. R. T. Hodges, Sec.  
Phalanx Lodge, No. 10, F. O. O. F. meets every 1st and 3rd Friday night at their hall, C. M. Brown, N. G.; W. J. Crumpler, Sec'y.  
Washington Lodge, No. 1,490, Knights of Honor, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall, T. J. Carmalt, Dictator; Arthur Mayo, reporter; J. R. Ross, P. Reporter.  
Citizens Council, No. 350, American League of Honor, meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall, W. M. Cherry, commander; W. M. Cherry, collector.  
Pamlico Lodge, No. 713, Knights and Ladies of Honor, meets 2nd and 4th Monday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall, W. M. Cherry, Protector; T. P. Brown, Secretary.  
Excelsior Lodge, No. 31, O. G. C. meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' Hall, Dr. S. T. Nicholson, commander; Dr. H. Snell, Sec'y.

## STATE OF FRANKLIN.

### FOR FOUR YEARS AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

#### PART OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The First Methodist Conference West of the Alleghenies was held there and the Papers so signed by Bishop Ashbury.

#### A RARE BIT OF HISTORY.

There are very few general readers of newspapers who have ever heard of the "State of Franklin," or "Frankland," as sometimes called. Yet it is well known to students of American history that such a state once existed in this country—it existed as much as did the southern confederacy. It did not attract so much attention, nor did it require so many great sacrifices every way as did the late Confederacy. Nevertheless, "The State of Franklin" existed, and existed in the South.

Like the Confederacy, "the State of Franklin" was born of secession. It lived exactly the same length of time that the confederacy lived—just four years, and like the confederacy it collapsed in blood and failure. And furthermore, its chief of government—like the chief of the southern confederacy—was arrested on a charge of treason, placed in irons, and also released without a final trial. A most curious parallel exists in the history of Jefferson Davis, the chief of the confederate government, and the history of Col. John Sevier, the governor of the State of Franklin.

But the parallel between the two men ends with the release from confinement of the respective characters. While Ex-president Davis was forever relegated to private life after his release, Gov. Sevier, after his restoration to liberty, rose to highest distinction in honors in his state. He was one of the patriots of the revolution, having distinguished himself at the battle of King's Mountain, in South Carolina. When Tennessee was at first admitted into the union, Colonel Sevier was the first constitutional governor. He died afterwards in 1816, in the service of the United States, while engaged in negotiating a treaty with the Indians in Alabama. His remains were buried in Alabama, where they rested until in 1889 when in accordance with the long expressed wishes of the people of Tennessee, they were disinterred, removed and committed to a final resting place near Knoxville, in the latter state. The legislature of the state of Tennessee appropriated money necessary for expenses of removal. The disinterment was made under the personal supervision of Tennessee's governor Hon. Robert Taylor, and funds are being raised for a suitable monument to one of the State's greatest men.

The state of Franklin was, as previously noted, the outgrowth of the first secession in the history of our country. That secession occurred directly after the close of the revolution, and under the following circumstances:

After the immediate close of the war many of the old soldiers from Virginia and the Carolinas emigrated to the beautiful and fertile valleys of what is now east Tennessee. It was an inviting land—no fairer or more delightful spot of earth known than for the backwoods home. It is still to-day one of the loveliest spots of America.

The territory then belonged to the state of North Carolina, that state when reaching from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Mississippi river on the west, the northern boundary thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude. The part of the territory lying west of the Alleghenies was too remote from the seat of state government of North Carolina, then at Fayetteville, for the western pioneers to derive or receive such protection and authority as they expected or desired. The authorities of the state recognized this fact, and made a tender to the general government of the United States of all that part of North Carolina territory west of the Allegheny mountains, to be placed under territorial

government, to be ruled by the federal authorities, the seat of the general government then at Philadelphia.

The colonists occupying the country lying along the waters of the Holston river—this stream then known to the Indians by the name of Hogoleege—these Holston colonists as they were called, protested against this territorial proposition and, refusing to submit to the action of the state authorities, they declared a secession from the parent state. Delegations from all parts of the Holston country assembled, and set up a separate government of their own. This government called itself the state of Franklin, and for four years all the functions of a regular state government existed. It had a legislature which enacted laws and even made treaties with neighboring powers. It also sent a delegate to the Congress of the United States, yet that body refused to recognize him.

Matters grew to such proportion and in such defiance of the regular North Carolina authorities, who insisted upon the collection of taxes, and the exercises of other powers, that the mother to an acquaintance in the secession of her children. This is a piece of inconsistency which I have never seen explained by the statesman who took part in all the proceedings. Patriots are supposed to wear the jewel of consistency, but politicians of a modern type have no use for that treasure; not, for that matter, for aught except that which serves their own sectional and party ends.

Among the northern friends of Colonel Sevier who sympathized and corresponded with him in regard to the new state was Old Doctor Ben-Franklin. But it is due to his memory to state that all his relations to the new movement were not inconsistent with those of the true patriot. In all his correspondence with Colonel Sevier there is nothing revealed showing that at any time was he a sympathizer with real secession. From the great Pennsylvania the state received its name. It would appear that Dr. Franklin had been solicited to become a sort of godfather to the new sovereignty. Some of the old pioneers insisted calling the new state the state of Franklin, in token of the frank and dauntless people who composed its population. Official documents of the government were quite as frequently signed "Frankland" as "Franklin."

There is another event in connection with the state of Franklin that is worthy of more than a passing notice. The very first conference of the Methodist church in America held west of the Allegheny mountains was held by Bishop Ashbury, as he tells us in his journal, in the state of Franklin in the spring of 1788. The bishop then believed in the de facto existence of the state of Franklin; just as the pope of Rome believed in the de facto existence of the southern confederacy—that potentate, the only foreign power which ever did recognize the confederacy. How many southern people—how many others—knew that fact that the confederacy had been recognized by one foreign power? In 1888 there was held, in the city of Baltimore, a centennial celebration of Methodism in America. In all the published proceedings I saw no reference to the entry made in Bishop Ashbury's journal a hundred years before in the state of Franklin.

### W. V. MOORE.

#### REPUBLICAN'S AT WAR.

Chairman Eaves, of the Republican State Executive Committee Gives Secretary Harris the Lie and Gets a Knock down.

Raleigh, N. C., July 29.—[Special.]—J. B. Eaves, Chairman, and J. C. L. Harris, secretary of the Republican State Executive committee, had a fight this evening in T. R. Purnell's office. Exact details cannot be had, as they have tried to hush the matter up. Some say Harris accused Eaves of underhand work against him when an applicant for the post-mastership of Raleigh, others that it was something about the proposed Republican State convention. However it may be, Eaves gave the lie and Harris struck him a fearful blow between the eyes and knocked him down, when friends interfered and parted them. Eaves left on the 5 o'clock train.

Hurrah for Branch!

## NEW YORK LETTER.

### One More unfortunate—The New Telegraph Building—Another Great Daily.

(Regular Correspondence.)  
The sensation of the week has been the disclosure of the downfall and terrible death of a cigarette girl. And, startling as the details developed prove it to be, the case would perhaps have never come to light except through the accident of a detective overhearing a conversation in a horse car. The clue thus found was followed up and a story unraveled worthy to rival the imagination of any writer of fiction. The victim in the case, unmindful of her sister's warning, lost first, her honor, then her life; and, right in the heart of this great city, her body was secretly taken away in the dead of night and buried under a false name so that as far as her friends and the rest of the world was concerned it was a case of "mysterious disappearance," and would forever have remained so, were it not for the accident above referred to. Not one of her acquaintances knew what had become of her until nearly two weeks after she had been buried in an unknown grave. It is not my place to give details, and indeed the attempt would be useless in so short a space. The guilty ones will be tried and perhaps convicted, and let us hope the case of this "one unfortunate" will be a fearful warning to all whom it may concern.

#### REMODELING THE WESTERN UNION.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. whose main office was recently heavily damaged by fire, has decided to remodel the building and build four new stories. The building will then be nine stories high, with a flat roof instead of the mansard roof and tower as previously. An addition will also be made on Dey streets which will make the building when completed the largest one for telegraphic purposes in the world. The seven hundred operators will have offices in the Dey street extension, and the rest of the building will be used substantially as before. Although the fire destroyed the company's \$3,000 instrument, together with thousands of wires and batteries, the service was crippled but a very few days, and at this writing, everything is proceeding as smoothly as before the fire.

#### MILLIONAIRES AS JOURNALISTS.

Another great daily newspaper is to be started in New York, and this time with money enough to keep it going an indefinite length of time. Mr. Henry M. Flagler is said to be the moving spirit, backed by John D. Rockefeller. Both of these gentlemen are millionaires many times over and are well known in connection with the Standard Oil Co. The new paper will be a 2-cent morning sheet of 8 to 12 pages. It will employ special correspondents all over the country and make a specialty of out of town news. Its principles will be prohibition and clean politics. Very little positive information concerning the new enterprise can be obtained, but it is understood a full staff has been engaged and that the paper will appear about September 1st. Its name may be "The Nation."

#### EDWIN ARLINGTON.

Rev. W. P. Williams for superintendent.

At a special communication of Mecklenburg Lodge, No. 176, A. M., held at Davidson College, N. C., July 22d, A. L. 5860, the following were unanimously adopted:

Whereas W. P. Williams, G. L. P. M. and Chaplin of this Lodge, has spent twenty years of the part of his life in traveling and lecturing in the interest of Masonry, and the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, N. C., and

Whereas, This fidelity and zeal, though known and appreciated by thousands of our brethren throughout the state, yet he has never received the full measure of reward which he so richly deserves, therefore be it resolved,

1st.—That the members of this Lodge, believing him to be pre-eminently worthy and well qualified, do, as individuals and as a body, most earnestly petition the Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphan Asylum to appoint the said Brother W. P. Williams superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, in place of Brother B. F. Dixon, resigned, feeling assured that no one more worthy or capable will be found to fill the place.

## Helping Sickness to Locate

A doctor wants a job. Therefore these instructions are given to all who wish to help the physicians and the undertakers to business and profit. Worry all you possibly can. Worry about your health. Worry about the health of your wife, husband, son, daughter. Keep right on worrying and all the time be afraid that something will happen. You will not have to worry a great while before all you thus invite will come and stay with you.

Converse with your household and visitors all you can about sickness. Describe all the complaints of any kind and all your family, friends or neighbors ever had. Talk about sickness, sores, boils, belly aches and biliousness at the table while eating, and at all times possible. Regale your visitors with recitals of all that is dreadful and dismal.

Be real sure that you will soon be sick. Stay at home till you are sick. Don't blow your nose lest you bust your head open. Do not take a bath lest you have the pip or periwinkles.

Talk as much as possible about sickness, death, funerals, graveyards, worms, darkness, hell, damnation and all such that encourages to mental gloom, spiritual despair and kidney troubles. This will help you to be sick and to bring up in the place you dread.

Pay as little as possible to nature's calls. This will help send you to a doctor. Keep your house dark as possible. Have curtains thick and keep out the light. Think of hell and hard times all you can. To be out of doors and in the open air all you can, induces sleep, which is rest, which is Heaven. Therefore stay in the house as much as possible.

Absorb all you can of the aches, grunts, grumbles and despondency of those whose pores need opening with soap and water. Encourage those who talk to about their neighbors, retail all they can of scandal and dirty foot gossip. This will help you to need a doctor. Thus you can induce sickness to locate itself and your body in bed or the back yard.—Breck Pomeroy.

#### The Boycott.

It has been suggested by the Atlanta Constitution that we boycott the North in the event the force bill is passed. We do not approve the suggestion. There is nothing of the proud spirit of the South in the boycott. It is an ignominious method of retaliation unworthy the manhood of the South. If the force bill is passed it will be over our protests and in violation of our most sacred rights; but it will not and cannot crush us.

Consider, if you please, the Reconstruction period of our history. Alps piled on Alps, and yet when the hour of destiny came we stood forth redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the omnipotent genius of Democracy.

So it will be again. They may bind us but we will break their hands as Samson burst the writhe that bound him.

Many of the people of the North are our friends, and in the day of more perfect enlightenment the better part of the North and West will come flocking to our standards.

Let us not be misunderstood. We are in perfect accord with those of our fellow citizens who favor the sustaining of Home Industries. The Journal has uniformly advocated the establishment and support of industrial enterprises in the South, and it will not depart from the path it has pursued.

It is right to foster the spirit of self-reliance and confidently enter into competition with all the world in whatever adorns society and ameliorates the condition of man, but let us not resort to the boycott but rather stand on merits and appeal to the enlightened judgment of mankind.

## SENATOR AND CONVICT.

### A Scorching Parallel Drawn by a Republican Paper.

The Pittsburg Leader (Republican) said editorially, Tuesday evening: "It is curious how fate deals with men. The telegraphic dispatches announce that Stevenson Archer, late treasurer of the state of Maryland and ex-chairman of the Democratic state committee, who embezzled one hundred and thirty odd thousand dollars from the funds under his control, has been convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. With the embezzling treasurer of her sister state and nearest neighbor in a felon's cell, how must Pennsylvania blush when she reflects that her ex-treasurer is accused, without denial, of stealing from her funds double the amount, and instead of being in the penitentiary or having proved the charges unfounded, is at the head of the Republican party and has the effrontery to say to her, 'Here is my candidate for the highest executive office in your gift. Make Delamater governor or suffer my displeasure.'"

"He is a trusted and loved adviser of our pious nonentity, Benjamin Harrison, and of our still more pious millionaire postmaster-general, who takes care to fill his own pocket and grip sack with both hands, while his mouth drops precious pearls about the blessings of poverty and submission to the will of heaven under its trials."

"Maryland is a southern Democratic state, but she honors herself by calling a thief a thief, while Pennsylvania, a northern state and wheel horse of the g. o. p., elevates her accused ex-state treasurer to the position of slave driver, puts a whip in his hand and crouches at his feet to be submissive to his will."

The first railroad in the United States was built by Peter Cooper. In a Nut Shell.

The people of the South accepted their defeat in good part and went earnestly to work to retrieve their fortunes, with a result which has challenged the admiration of the world; but just as the New South is emerging from its darkness, with its labor contented and its resources developing by a union of Southern effort and Northern capital, certain politicians, actuated by the same spirit which Gen. Grant rebuked, now comes forward and for partisan purposes seeks again to stir up strife between the North and the South by proposing what is popularly known as "the Force bill," a federal election law which Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, the great leaders of the Republican party, if alive today, would unhesitatingly condemn and which every fair-minded man must pronounce unwise as it is unnecessary.

Even intelligent colored men are already found protesting against it as sure to result in detriment to their race. The conditions at the South are such that until the colored people have grown in intelligence, toleration and virtue, the white race must necessarily be the dominant race; Northern Republicans who visit the South and see for themselves, admit this. The property of the South is being taxed to educate the colored people, and in time they will rise to the responsibilities and duties of citizenship; but to attempt to employ bayonets in regulating elections in a Republican country a quarter of a century after the war, is a step backwards that "the common sense of most" will not indorse, and that the dominant party will find to be as bad policy from a Republican party point of view, as it is untimely and unjust.—American Grocer.

The Tomhawk says: From all the surrounding country comes the welcome sound of "good crops." The best corn and tobacco seen for years. Without some accident, the dawn of greater prosperity for the farmer is at hand. Could he be relieved of that incubus the Tariff, which hangs around his neck like a mill-stone there will be joy among this class, upon whom all the balance of the world is dependent for their daily bread. Let them fight against this forty-seventen cents out of every one of their hard earned dollars for the benefit of a few of the pets of the Republican party. Let them set down on the ruthless robbers of the working man's scanty earnings.

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