

The Carolina Watchman.

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NO. 17

say what I allowed to about the Presbyterians.

"As I said before, they raise their children a heap better than we do. They behave better in church, and keep Sunday better, and read the Bible and learn the Catechism better than ours do. I declare, my brethering, their children are larnt that Westminster Catechism by the time they can begin to talk plain.

"It ain't three weeks since I was out a cattle-huntin', for two of my yearlings had strayed off, and I stopped in at old Brother Harkey's, on Mill creek, and took dinner. He's a deacon in the Presbyterian church over thar. Well, as true as I stand here, my brethering, Sister Harkey had her little gal standin' right before her, with toes just even with the crack of the floor, and her hands were hangin' down her side, and her mouth turned up like a chicken when it drinks, and she was spittin' this question to her out o' that Catechism:

"What are the benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from justification, adoption and sanctification?"

"Now, the question itself was enough to break the child down; but when she had to begin and say that question all over (for that's the way it was in the book), and then hitch the answer to it, which all together made this: 'The benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification, are peace of conscience, joy of the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end.'—I thought the child was the greatest wonder I'd ever seen in all my life. She stuck it through, too, without balkin' or missing the first word. And she spoke so sweet, and looked so much like a little angel, that before I knowed it the tears were a runnin' down my cheeks as big as buck-shot. I've seen the day when I could have mauled and split a thousand rails quicker and easier than I could have larnt that thing and said it off like she did.

"Now, my brethering, that child didn't understand or know the meenin' of one word o' that. It put me up to all I know to take it in myself.

But jest let that Presbyterian grow up, and every word of that catechism will come back to her, and her character will stiffen up under it, and she'll have her back-bone of the matter all her life.

"Now, I can't put things into my children that way. Nothin' don't stay somhow. It's like drivin' a nail into a rotten log."

"I tell you, my brethering," he continued, "if your children had a little more catechism, and the Presbyterians a little less, it would be better for both."

"Then we don't pray in our families like they do. I know their prayers are mighty long—they pray all over creation; but, after all, it's the right way. It's better than prayin' too little."

Now, my father and mother were good Baptists, and raised their children to be honest and industrious; but I never heard one of them pray in my life, and I was most a grown man before I ever prayed a prayer myself, and it was in this wise:

"There was a big meetin' over in Elbert county, and I know'd a pretty gal over there that I wanted to see. So I borrowed a little Jersey wagon, which was a stylish thing in them days, and went over to her house and stayed all night, and engaged her to ride to meetin' with me next day, which was Sunday.

"We went and had a glorious time—and I might as well say right here that she was afterwards my wife—but a comin' home I met with a powerful accident that I never got over to this day. As I was comin' down a steep hill some part of the gearin' give way and let me out of the wagon on my cretur's heels; and, bein' young and akerry, and not much used to wheels, she wiggled and kicked, and tore from one side of the road to the other, till I pitched head foremost as much as ten feet into a deep gully, and it's a miracle of mercy that my neck wasn't broke on the spot."

"Expectin' to be killed every minit, I thought I ought to ask the Lord for mercy. But as I had never prayed in all my life I couldn't think of the first thing to say, but the blesin' my father used to ask before eatin', when he had company and which was this: 'Lord, make us thankful for what we were about to receive.'

"Now, my brethering, do you 'spose any Presbyterian-raised boy was ever put to such a strait as that for a prayer? No. He would have prayed for himself, and gone off after the Jews and heathens whilst I was huntin' up and gittin' o' that blesin'."

Lord Ponsoby, under the instructions of Lord Palmerston, was at Brussels advocating the imposition of the Prince of Orange upon the Belgians as their new King. On M. de Weyer's declaring that the people would have nothing to do with Orangeism, Lord Ponsoby exclaimed, "The people, the people! Are you aware that within eight days I could have you hung from the first tree in the park by this very people upon whom you rely?"

"Yes," was the reply, "I believe that with time and plenty of money you might; but I could have you hung in five minutes, and hung gratis. Don't let us play at this game." The two gentlemen laughed and shook hands.

Woman's honor is nice as crinoline—it will not bear a soil.

A COLORED PROPHET FORETELLS OF HIS PEOPLE.

The White man shall join a strange Nation.

A correspondent living in Rawamba county, Mississippi, has sent us a curious prophecy recently made by a colored preacher named Lewis Saxton De Costa, and causing, it is said, immediate sensation among the blacks in that part of Mississippi. De Costa is a very old man, who claims to be the son of African parents; his father, who was a prince, having been, with Saxton's mother, kidnapped some distance up the Niger, by a slave, who sold them to Pedro Blanco, the great trader, at the Galinas. They subsequently belonged to the De Costa estate, in Florida, where Lewis was raised. After forty years of slavery, he got his freedom by saving from a burning building the children of his mistress. He is said to be a man of remarkable purity of life, and an army officer (Captain Van Fleet) who heard him in Georgia declares that he was the most eloquent man he ever heard in his life. During the war he could not be induced to give aid to either the Federal or Confederate side, his unvarying reply being that it was his mission to comfort the hearts of his people. Widely known and everywhere regarded with extreme veneration by the blacks it is not strange that they should be deeply moved by his words.

A Vision.

Lo! my eyes are open and I see clearly. For many days I fasted and prayed; I put away from me all malice and sought to make my heart clear, my life before God. Alas, the heart of man is prone to evil. Like the dumb ox, he learns wisdom slowly. I confessed my sins; I trust not in myself. Then wisdom came; my eyes saw the present and the future. The great books of time were opened. So profound was my astonishment that I hungered not, although I had fasted long. I asked the one who stood by me "what means these records?"

The shining one said, "They are the lives of nations—mighty people that passed away and left no trace."

"Don't God always raise up those who have been debased," I asked. "No," he replied, "more often debasement goes before extinction; open thine eyes and see the future of thy people. They are proud. They trust in themselves rather than in God. They have forgotten the gospel rule, 'bless your enemies, pray for those who wrong you.' They speak bitterly. They are led to hate. They are made to stand in hostile array. Look abroad now, and see the vision of the future."

Then I was lifted up and through the blue sky of a summer day, I saw all my people. I saw them working on plantations and in shops—I saw them in schools and churches. They were sometimes cheated, sometimes shamefully abused because they were black, but men wanted their labor, and they were slowly rising above wrong and prejudice.

Then there went forth two, bearing vials of wrath, and these they poured out upon the whole land. Then the sound of busy labor became hushed.—My people left the field and the workshop. Weeds choked up the cotton.—The weeds smothered the corn. The workshops slept. Some lay all day under the shade trees in vain hope of sometime taking all the property of the white man. Others crowded into liquor stores and spent their time in speaking bitterly of the bad past, and wishing for revenge.

The white people upon whom the vials of wrath were poured became bitter against the colored man. They said there are ten millions of us whites, while there are only five millions of these blacks.

Why should we bear with them longer? They seek now to oppress us. They are our enemies. We will put such burden upon them that they will be driven out or blotted out as a people. We no longer need their labor. We can hire men from Asia. We can get these men who will work harder, and be glad to get for a year's work what we pay a black man for working one month.

Then I saw millions of people brought with exceeding swiftness from Asia, and they filled up the whole southern country, and they were everywhere preferred to colored men, and they settled in the land. Then hard laws were made against the blacks, and they became outcasts and vagabonds.

The angel brought me back to my own place and said "They that seek strife and bitterness shall perish thereby," and I wept much for the calamities of my people. A remnant may be saved if they seek peace with all men, and labor as God has appointed them.

LEWIS SAXTON DE COSTA.
August 26, 1867.

Drunkenness is said to be on the decrease among the well-to-do classes of England, who look upon it as an evidence of bad breeding or bad taste, but it is increasing among the poor. We think it quite possible that the same state of things exists in this country. The drinking usages of society are becoming less drunken, and as the destruction of the poor is their poverty, so their habits of drinking become worse and worse. This is shown by the increase of the sale of intoxicants, which far exceeds the increase of the population.

POLITICAL.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, 6th inst.)
WASHINGTON, January 28.—On Thursday, at one o'clock, the two Houses will assemble in the Hall of Representatives, the Vice-President will then proceed to open the certificates in his possession, beginning with that of Alabama and proceeding alphabetically, and as he opens each, he will hand it to the four tellers—two from each House—who will be previously appointed. When the first certificate is read, the Vice-President will call for objections. If none are made he will then pass to the next State. If objection is made it must be immediate, in writing, concise and without argument, and must be signed by at least one member of each House. Such objections being thus presented the Senate will then at once withdraw to its chamber, and each House will vote upon the objections, two hours being allotted upon each State. If the two Houses concur in rejecting the vote of a State it will be received. Whenever, however, the Vice-President shall open two conflicting certificates from the same State, these returns will be at once submitted to the Electoral Commission, and the opening and counting of votes will cease until the commission renders its decision. This decision will then be voted on by the two Houses, acting separately, and unless they concur in rejecting it, it will stand. The vote which is thus declared legal and proper, will be counted, and the opening and counting will proceed until no other objections are raised, or until another set of duplicate certificates is reached.

It is not probable, that objections will be made to the reception of the first six States. Florida stands seventh on the list, and appears with two sets of returns. Here the first day's count will stop, and the returns will be sent to the commission for its examination. While the commission is engaged upon the vote of Florida the two Houses will separate, and may, until they receive a report upon the State, proceed with other business. If Florida should be decided for Mr. Tilden that would, of course, decide his election. If it should be given to Mr. Hayes the count would then proceed until after six more States had been counted, Louisiana was reached. Here another set of double returns would be submitted to the commission. Louisiana being decided, Oregon would be the next State turned over to the commission and South Carolina the last.

The peculiar condition of the Florida vote, as well as the fact that it is the first State to come up with double returns, make the vote in that case of uncommon interest. The Florida committees have not yet reported, and no facts are officially before Congress about the vote of the conduct of the Returning Board, except the statement of Senator Jones, made on Friday. The commission will come to some definite conclusion as to its powers, and plan of action for the first time when it gets the Florida returns. Hence there is likely to be more delay about this case than any or perhaps all the others, because when they have once laid down their course of action, they can rapidly decide all the other cases on the principles they have laid down for their own guidance; hence, while Florida will be reached on Thursday, the decision may not be reported to the joint meeting until the following week. There seems to be no reason to doubt, however, that the whole count will be completed by the 14th of February at furthest, and by that time the country may hope to have rest from the excitement which has so greatly injured all business interests since the 10th of November.

It will be noticed that the Electoral bill provides that the joint meeting shall be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives. This is in accordance with an almost unbroken custom, the two Houses having met in Florida will be reached on Thursday, the decision may not be reported to the joint meeting until the following week. There seems to be no reason to doubt, however, that the whole count will be completed by the 14th of February at furthest, and by that time the country may hope to have rest from the excitement which has so greatly injured all business interests since the 10th of November.

WHAT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED.

The New York Sun, which puts the matter more forcibly than we could probably do, thus speaks of the political situation in its consideration of the Electoral Bill. It says: "The debates upon the arbitration bill at Washington last week, which ended in the passage of the bill in each House by a majority of more than two-thirds, have not determined who shall be President, but they have established, beyond all future disturbance, or denial, a few points of importance, which are really worthy of public attention.

I. The proposition that the Constitution confers upon the President of the Senate the power to count the electoral votes in a Presidential election, including the power to determine, when there is more than one certificate from any State, which of these certificates shall be counted, and to declare the result, while the two Houses of Congress are present merely as witnesses and spectators—this proposition has now been subjected to an exhaustive discussion, in which the Constitution and the constitutional history and practice of the country have been thoroughly explored, and every principle, and every fact bearing upon the subject brought to light; and the judgment is that this proposition is utterly baseless, without anything to stand upon, a mere device and invention trumped up for the occasion and brought forward for a partisan purpose without any reason, or fact, or truth, or law, or precedent to justify or support it.

II. It is established that the scheme of counting the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, as certified by the Returning Boards of those States, in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, when, in fact, the people of each State gave a majority of

their votes in favor of Tilden, and Hendricks, is a scheme that cannot be maintained and carried through by any means known to our laws.

III. It is established that the claim of the Republicans that Hayes and Wheeler were elected in November by the action of the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana is a sort of claim that the Republican majority of the Senate do not regard as substantial enough to insist upon.

IV. It is further established that, proceeding upon this unsubstantial and hollow claim, and maintaining that the frauds in Florida and Louisiana were not frauds, certain of the Republican managers had conspired to declare Hayes President, to inaugurate him, and to put him in possession of the Government without an legal or equitable right whatever.

V. It is established that these Republican managers had conspired to do this through the usurpation, by the President of the Senate, of the power to pass upon the electoral votes by virtue of his own alleged authority alone, without allowing either Senators or Representatives to object at any stage of the proceedings, or to call him to account for his action. That was their design is certain, not only from the universal avowal of Republican press and politicians, but also from the fact that most of the debates were devoted to overthrowing and annihilating this pretended power of the President of the Senate.

VI. It is established, finally, that the conspirators had arranged and determined to employ military force to carry out their programme, or else the project of counting in Hayes by the Senate only would not have been a thing for anybody to be afraid of. To this consummation President Grant was pledged. For this purpose he had brought troops to Washington from distant posts. This design he has clearly announced on several occasions, and it has been boldly expressed in the National Republican newspaper, the party organ at Washington. This design and the military preparation formed the only real, substantial element in the Republican case.

VII. This conspiracy has now been decidedly checked. The pretended power of the President of the Senate has been exploded and rendered ridiculous. The conspiracy to declare Hayes elected by the frauds of the Florida Louisiana Returning Boards has been defeated, for the present at least; and the scheme of using military force to put down the House of Representatives in a revolutionary manner, has been anticipated and stopped; and hence all the public satisfaction over the passage of the bill.

VIII. All these things have been done, declared and established by a majority of more than two-thirds of each House of Congress.

What may be the future development in the working of the arbitration act, time alone can show. But these present results from the debates and votes of Congress are positive and indisputable.

ACTION OF COLD UPON MILK.

Prof. Maurice Perkins of Union College translates for the Country Gentleman, from the Paris Comptes Rendus, some statements on this subject, which are of interest in connection with the discussions now going on here with regard to the Hardin and other systems of setting milk for cream. It is an abstract from a paper by Eug. Tissandier, read, we presume, before the French Academy.

Numerous experiments have been made by exposing milk to different temperatures varying from 32 deg. F. to 100 deg. F., and the following facts have been elicited:

1. The rise of the cream is the more rapid as the temperature to which the milk is exposed approaches 32 deg.

2. The volume of the cream is greater when the milk has been efficiently cooled.

3. The yield of the butter is also greater when the milk has been exposed to a very low temperature.

4. Finally, the skimmed milk, the butter and cheese, are of better quality when prepared under the above circumstances.

While it is impossible to offer a satisfactory explanation as to the reason why artificial cold should produce a beneficial effect upon the yield and quality of the products derived from milk, it is probable that it may tend to arrest that fermentative decomposition which is so prone to set in with organic fluids, and thus by preventing incipient alteration, indirectly to improve the quality of the material.

The practice of warming the dairy in winter time, so as to maintain its atmosphere at a constant temperature of about 60 deg., is therefore objectionable; the pans should stand in running water at as low a temperature as can be practically obtained.

It is further suggested that the foregoing facts should be brought prominently before the notice of those who are engaged in the manufacture of dairy products, in order that the many erroneous notions on this subject may be gradually eliminated.

The Danbury News says: "The modern cook stove is approaching a degree of perfection which will require a competent engineer with a stated salary to run it."

ART AND SCIENCE.

Dr. Schliemann's letters to the London Times continue to give most interesting details of his discoveries. In one (dated March 27) he writes: "I have discovered three bodies of gold, which were nearly unaltered, and really of enormous size. The first was a golden mask, which was covered with a massive golden mask, his skull crumpled away on being exposed to the air, and but a few bones could be saved beside those of the legs. The same was the case with the second body, which had been plundered in antiquity. But of the third body, which lay at the north end of the tomb, the round face with all its flesh had been wonderfully preserved under its ponderous golden mask; there was no vestige of hair, but both eyes were perfectly visible, also the mouth, which, by the enormous weight that had been pressing upon it, was wide open and showed thirty-two beautiful teeth. By these all the physicians who came to see the body were led to believe that the man must have died at the early age of thirty-five."

"The massive golden mask, which covered the head of this body, and which I mentioned in my last letter, is 12½ inches long and 12½ inches broad. It is so thick that the enormous weight which for ages has been pressing upon it has made no impression on it. It shows a round face, with large eyes and a large mouth, much resembling the features of the body when first uncovered, and I feel now more convinced than ever that all the golden masks faithfully represent the features which they cover. In fact, a single glance on these splendidly-made masks must convince every one that they are real portraits and not ideal types. The golden breast-cover of this body, which I likewise mention in my last letter, is 14-2½ inches long and 8-4-5 inches broad. At a distance of hardly more than one foot to the right of the body I found eleven bronze swords, of which nine had more or less suffered from moisture, but the other two were well preserved."

All these treasures are sent to Athens where they are to remain permanently.

MUSIC AND PLANTS.

In the death of original ideas, says the Rural New Yorker, the following from the English Mechanic may have some interest to all lovers of plant life, in whatsoever form:

"On account of ill-health, I went to Trefara (Spain), on the other side of the mountains—was entirely of sand, and so sterile that in the whole neighborhood there was not a scrap of vegetation to be seen. On becoming convalescent, I had a greenhouse built, and cultivated roses and other flowers known in the country. They did not, however, thrive well. I had a harmonium, which with the view of enjoying the cooler atmosphere of the greenhouse—I had removed thither, and so for some months largely indulged in music. I was surprised to observe a gradual, yet rapid, recovery of health on the part of my plants. The recovery was so marked that I have often thought it quite possible to impute it to the influence of music. The whole country, as I have said, was barren and, with the exception of a few sparrows, entirely void of bird life and song. I have often thought that in this fact there might lurk a proof that music was, to some extent, a necessity of vegetable life at least; that music, the song of birds especially, was conducive to the health of plants; or, I may otherwise state it, that Nature is not complete without music."

A friend of the London Garden, upon reading the above, suggested that the fine development of the trees in some of their squares may now be easily accounted for, seeing that there are so many organ-grinders!—N. Y. Observer.

An artesian boring at Fort Wayne has reached a depth of 3,000 feet; the first 88 feet were of drift; and then in entered a Niagara limestone, and continued through limestone calcareous shale to 2,500 feet; thence, through soft calcareous rock to its present bottom in the Lower Silurian. The temperature at 90, 100, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,635 feet, registered by the thermometer was 51½ deg. F. Another well at Walsh commenced in the Niagara limestone and was continued in limestone and calcareous shale to a depth of 2,270 feet, without getting a flow of water. At 100, 500, 1,000, and 2,270 feet the temperature of the water obtained was 50½ deg. F. The thermometer was one made for the purpose by James Green of New York. Mr. Cox says that "the inference to be drawn from the uniform temperature of these wells is that they are filled with water that comes from an upper stratum. In another well 1,923 feet deep at Terre Haute, penetrating the Coal measures and Devonian, and stopping, it is believed, in the Niagara, the temperature obtained throughout was 81 deg. F.; and this referred to waters from the lower part of the well filling it.—Am. Journal of Science & Arts.

iron directly from the ore, without passing it through the furnace, from time to time, and obtaining from time to time from the early contents of the Christian era. Iron ore has been found in the Harlech district of Wales, which is said to contain eighty per cent of pure metal, together with a small admixture of manganese. The ore is said to be 500 square miles of this ore, the Dispano coal-field.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

In England there is a very strong agitation and a very earnest effort in favor of dealing vigorously with the abominations of the liquor traffic. Some form of what is known as the Gothenburg System is warmly advocated, by which the sale of liquor is placed in the hands of men who cannot be peculiarly benefited by the amount spent for intoxicating drink. Whatever may be the defects of the system, it is generally acknowledged that it has been followed by great improvement. Fifty-seven Swedish towns have adopted it, and it is to be introduced into Stockholm next year.

It is one of the anomalies of the latter phases of human nature, that it is so impracticable to secure any real unity of effort in the way of dealing with this monster evil. Excellent people differ so greatly as to the proper methods of meeting the enemy, that there is no united action, and consequently little effective action of any kind, against the strongholds of rum. It is true enough that nothing can take the place of moral influences that elevate and fortify personal character. But it is also true that communities have both the right and power to reduce dangerous and destructive agencies to a minimum. It is criminal folly to allow manufactories of crime, poverty, disease and debauchery, to multiply themselves without limit. Their toleration ought certainly to involve full pecuniary and legal responsibility for all the loss and injury that result. Doubtless it is the political power of the groggery that makes it such an impregnable fortress. But if our good men would unite upon a plan of action, it would soon be discovered that our homes and our churches had more than enough votes to overcome the sons of Belial.

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