

# The Carolina Watchman.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Watchman.  
**THE BLUE LAWS.**  
The recent allusions of "Progress" in the *Watchman*, to the so-called Blue Laws of Connecticut, set me to work to exhume from a file of papers an article on that subject, which I found in a copy of the Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, at the very bottom of the file, and which is appended for perusal and reflection. I have looked over it with a view of eviscerating all reference to any of the denominations of Christians mentioned in it, but as these seem to be handled with about equal justice, or rather injustice, if you please; and as the unity and perspicuity of the article would be much impaired by so doing; and as my object is, without taking part in the contest in which "Progress" is engaged, to vindicate the truth of history, in regard to the Laws in question, which not only the *Presbyterian*, but well informed men everywhere now regard as never having had an existence, as a code, I have concluded to submit the article as a whole, believing that many may, in this way, become better informed, notwithstanding they fail to become wiser.

**"THE BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT."**  
The "Blue Laws" of Connecticut form a never failing subject of discussion. They have been flung in the face of the Puritans whenever nothing more convenient or more weighty was at hand. The Puritan has retorted by the charge that whoever concocted what is called the "Blue Laws" was an unconscionable liar, and the "Laws" a series of unquestionable forgeries. The Episcopalians of New England have somehow thought it necessary that the Puritans should be made responsible for these "Laws," and have the responsibility so securely fastened that no amount of squirming should release them from the hateful burden. One of the Episcopal journals intimated, not long ago, that it was in the interest of the Episcopal Church that the genuineness of the "Blue Laws" should be maintained, and all attempts to prove them forgeries resisted. And so all New England Episcopacy is willing to bear all the evidence which can be fished from any depth, even if it be unclean, which tends to the conclusion that there were "Blue Laws," and that the sour old Puritans did pass them, and publish them, and enforce them.

The old contest has just been renewed with all its old acrimony. Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., full of Puritan blood, and hearty in his reverence and love for the Puritan name, has published a book in which the "True Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven" and "the false Blue Laws forged by Peters" are contrasted, and the lies and forgeries of Peters are exposed. Whereupon a knight appears on the Episcopal side, and republishes "Rev. Samuel Peters' General History of Connecticut," &c., in which specimens from the "Laws" as reported by Dr. Peters are quoted, and the Puritans of the last century are fully shown to have been a set of canting, impracticable, bigoted dissenters. The editor of this book is Samuel Jarvis McCormick, and he has done his work with a feeling of great satisfaction that he could pel the old Puritans with the stone furnished by Dr. Peters. But he was not wise if he counted on the silence of the men whose fathers he was so gladly impaling afresh. The *Congregationalist* forgets the chief manufacturer of the slanders, and pounces on the editor in the following style, after showing that the editor was guilty of suppressing Peters' words, and making additions of his own to the text:

"To sum up, then, the case stands thus:—of all old books scarce in the market probably this was the nearest in existence to absolute worthlessness, with no conceivable reason for its reproduction except to use it as a bait to reawaken prejudices and resentments which all honorable men could wish forgotten; while this reprint is so unfaithful in its reproduction, and so miserable in its editing, as to be unworthy any place on shelves which garner the sheaves of the past, and beneath contempt in every point of view as a literary work."

The truth seems to be that there were some of the old laws of Connecticut which were "bluish"—that is, attempted to regulate social customs and parts of men's conduct, in which law can do very little good, and which law does not now attempt, and that upon these Dr. Peters heaped a large collection of lies and forgeries, to make the stories he was telling odious, and add spice and attractiveness to the History of Connecticut,

cut, which he was preparing. As a code, we do not believe that the "Blue Laws" ever had an existence.

For the Watchman.  
JACKSON HILL, N. C., April 15, 79.  
**Editor Watchman:** Having long entertained a desire to visit the Narrows of the Yadkin, and desiring to see all that could be seen of interest by the way, I left Jackson Hill early Friday morning on "foot-back" and "wended my weary way" to Stokes' ferry, near which the four counties, Davidson, Rowan, Stanly and Montgomery corner at an imaginary stake in the middle of the romantic Yadkin. This is said to be the best ferry in all this region. The waters at this point seem to have resolved themselves into "a committee of the whole" and have formed a most magnificent lake one or two miles long, in order to take a short period of repose preparatory to turning themselves loose in that rugged ravine which forms the boundary line between Montgomery and Stanly counties. About a mile below the ferry is enclosed the beautiful little village of Milledgeville, where the Yadkin Falls Manufacturing Company are doing a very successful business in the manufacture and sale of yarns, sheetings, flour and general merchandise. We learn that nearly all the wheat purchased by the merchants of Jackson Hill is here made into flour and shipped thence by wagon transportation to Lenoirville, Wadesboro, Polkton, Rockingham and other points south from Milledgeville. I passed down the eastern or Montgomery side of river to the mouth of Gar Creek, a continuation of the Yadkin. At this point the Yadkin Falls Manufacturing Company have mills that turn out considerable quantities of flour, meal and lumber of various kinds. About a mile below Gar Creek on the Stanly side are the celebrated Pennington mills, now owned and operated by James M. Redwine, of Albemarle. Mr. Redwine is running two sets of burrs and one corn mill, and does a good business in ginning and packing cotton, which goes principally to the factories on Deep river.

The lands here are well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco, and here would be a very good location for a cotton factory. Leaving Redwine's mills, we next visited Nashville, about a mile down the river, where Messrs. Nash and Kirks are doing a general milling business and turn out annually large quantities of flour, meal, lumber and ginned cotton. Here we saw several "coronated nymphs" that compare very favorably with city belles. Here is Kirks' Mills post office, and near by is Yadkin Mineral Springs Institute. A flourishing mixed school, presided over by that indefatigable educator, Prof. O. C. Hamilton, assisted by Miss Henrietta M. McAllister, the belle of Milledgeville. Just below Nashville, may be seen a series of ledges or natural dams, which precipitate the greater volume of water against the western or Stanly side and makes a splendid water power of easy access. The eastern or Montgomery side is a cliff of building slate. The river here is very wide and shallow. Beaver Dam creek, so justly celebrated for its mines of gold, flows into the Yadkin at right angles, about a mile below Nashville. For a mile or more, the bed of this stream is lower than the river, which causes dead water from two to sixteen feet deep. May not the bed of this lake or dead water be rich in gold? Could it not be worked by building series of coffer dams, cutting a canal and bringing into requisition steam pumps? From the mouth of Beaver Dam to the islands, about a mile distant, the water flows down an easy grade. Here it is again intercepted by ledges, and the main body of water dashes along the Stanly side, forming the best water power I have yet seen. This is on the property of Niel McKay of Sanford. We are now at the head of the "Narrows." The river here is six or eight hundred yards wide, and gradually contracts as it dashes along its precipitous course, until it reaches a point known as the "Big Pot," where it is only sixty feet wide and of unknown depth. The Narrows present many points of interest. We will only name the Big Pot, the Sliding Rock, the Ballance Rock, the Stair-steps and Hollow Rocks. The Big Pot is a hole in the hard rock some five feet in diameter and eighteen or twenty feet deep, worn out by the scouring of sand, gravel and larger stones. Near the Big Pot is a number of smaller ones from one to six feet in depth. The rock in which these pots are formed, presents very much the appearance of a huge irregular honey-comb, the Big Pot constituting the "Queen's Chamber." The Sliding Rock has an inclination of about fifty degrees, and in its face is worn a channel much resembling the slide of an otter, down which many a country swain has taken a slide. We will stop at the Big Pot, and in our next will give you a description of our trip to the Falls.

Gov. Hampton's arrival in Washington created quite a stir among his many friends. His welcome in the Senate could not have been warmer or more general, says a dispatch special,

## ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE AGAINST EGYPT.  
*The Khedive Disagreeable—His Opposition to the Powers—Fears of a Conflict.*

The New York *Sun*, however, gives a much more entertaining sketch than indeed; so much so that we copy from the *Sun's* Washington letter as follows: Daniel L. Russell, a new Republican member from North Carolina, made an amusing speech. He tucked up his coat sleeves, brandished a pair of brawny fists, and acted as though he wanted to fight any man who insinuated that there were not plenty of loyal Union men in the war. He talked about the glorious Union and the boys in blue. Gen. Bragg then said that he wanted the Southern claims commission abolished to prevent the government from paying debts that it had no business to pay, and to prevent the Republicans from using the cry of rebel claims as a prelude to interesting campaign documents. He called upon the Republicans to come to the front and face the music. They had secreted themselves behind the cloak of loyalty long enough. If the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Russell) was loyal he would like to know when Russell had served in the Confederate army, and after the war ended had become a Republican. He had been elected a judge by the Republicans of N. C., notwithstanding he had never been graduated from a law office. This attack upon Russell, every word of which is true, was greeted with roars of applause. An account of the debate is also telegraphed from Washington to the *Richmond Dispatch*. As this is substantially, however, the same as the above, we copy only a sentence or two from it:

Mr. Russell, Republican, of North Carolina, went into a highfaluten defence of the Union men of the South, when Gen. Ward, of Ohio, asked him if he proposed to pay for the property which he, as a Confederate soldier, helped to destroy, and he replied, "Yes; I was in the Confederate army, and I have no apology to make for it, either." The Republicans, who had been applauding, seemed to have suddenly swallowed something sour.

The whole tenor of the above dispatches goes to show that the older members took an unfair advantage of Mr. Russell's youth and inexperience, and got him down and stuck their fingers in his eyes. This was not only very bad on Mr. Russell, but his awkward position mortifies his North Carolina admirers; and even this is not the worst of it, but in the heat of the debate, and being pressed closely, he reiterated his old Confederate sentiments, thereby shocking and scandalizing his brother Republicans on the floor.

In every point of view it was a most unfortunate day for Mr. Russell. If, to quote the *Irishman*, "he can never open his mouth without putting his foot in it," he had best come home and doctor his horses and mules, all of which are down with the epizootic.

## THE ARMY IN THE SENATE.

SPEECHES BY BLAINE, WITHERS AND WALLACE.

*The Greenbackers Deprived of Their Morning Hour in the House—A Revolution Against General Legislation Defeated.*

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate, after the usual morning business, resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, and Blaine proceeded to address the Senate. He said the Democrats, instead of striking out the eight words offensive to them, viz: "Or to keep the peace at the polls," repealed the whole section of which those words were a part, and then re-enacted it, thinking to get credit for originating it; but this law was passed in time of war and signed by Lincoln when he had a million men under his control and could have controlled elections without any such aid. The purpose of the law was to insure fairness in the elections, and the Democrats now bear witness to its fitness for that purpose by trying to re-enact it. He derided the idea of military interference, and said there were only 2,797 soldiers east of Omaha, and only 1,155 in the Southern States—about 70 to every million people. The Democratic cry of military despotism would injure the standing of the country abroad, but a European would laugh at it if he knew there was only one soldier to every seven hundred square miles of territory in the South. This was not the real issue. The ulterior purpose of the other side was to prevent the general government from being represented by its civil officers at elections in which it was specially interested, and over which the constitution gives it full control. He would not profess to know what the President would do when these bills came to him, but it seemed to him that the dead heroes of the Union would rise from their graves if he should consent to be intimidated and to be outraged in his proper constitutional power by threats like these. The appropriate response from his lips would be, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Withers, of Virginia, said Blaine's remarks would not produce much effect on either the Senate or the country. It was not a question to be decided whether there are soldiers enough to dominate control elections, but whether, under the operations of existing laws, it was not possible for the executive to distribute and use the soldiery so as to destroy the freedom of elections. It was not to confront a present danger, but to remove from the present or any future President the temptation the existing law would offer to destroy the liberties of the country and erect on the ruins of the repub-

lic a despotism supported by arms. He argued that the presence of troops at the polls was incompatible with free government, and this was the principle on which the pending bill was based. The Democrats did not propose to shape their course as to what may or may not be the position of the President. He should not attempt to take away a particle of the apinal narrow attempted to be given to the President by the Senator from Maine. He would not interfere with any agency to infuse strength to his spinal cord.

The debate was closed by Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who declared that the single issue in this bill is, shall the executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls. Their presence is a menace upon the right of free elections. This right is fixed and certain. It comes to us from England, and is part of our system of laws. Its protection rests with the States and the Federal government. Has nothing to do with it.

After an argument of considerable length the Senators closed by saying that the legislation places an undue military power in the interest of the people. We must restore the original principles from which four years of war have diverted the government; bring the military to strict subordination to the civil power; permit a free system of laws, to be based upon free ballot, and expunge a standing menace upon free institutions.

## Democratic Policy.

Alexander H. Stephens still lives. He thus paragraphs the Democratic policy in a resolution submitted by him to the Democratic caucus:

RESOLVED, That the aims and objects of the Democracy of the United States, as far as we, chosen by them as members of the present House of Representatives, are entitled to be considered as the true exponents of those aims and objects, are directed with a singleness of purpose to the restoration of constitutional liberty, and with it the restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land. They abjure the renewal of sectional strife.

They accept all the legitimate results of the amended war; they are equally opposed to the revival in this country of any part thereof of African slavery or any other kind of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. They stand pledged to maintain the union of the States under the constitution with all its existing amendments as they shall be expanded by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are against all unconstitutional or revolutionary methods. They are for law and order and the protection of life, liberty and property without redress of all grievances, they look alone to the peaceful instrumentality of the Constitution.

First, the law-making power; second, the law-enforcing power; third, the law-executing power; and final, the ultimate sovereign power of the ballot-box. They are for a free ballot, as well as for a fair and just count. While they are opposed to a large standing army, as were the framers of the constitution, yet they are for keeping the army sufficient to repel invasion, defend our extensive frontier, as well as all necessary interior forts and garrisons, and enable the President to put down domestic violence or insurrection in any of the States, and in aid of civil officers as a posse comitatus in the execution of legal process in pursuance of the Constitution, and as provided in the acts of Congress of 1795 and 1817. But they are equally opposed to the use of the military forces of the United States in controlling or in any way interfering with the freedom of elections. They are for the maintenance of the public credit inviolate, but are opposed to the increase of the bonded debt, unless the exigencies of war should render it necessary, they are for retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the burden of taxation and a thorough reform in the present unequal and unjust method of raising revenue. They are for placing the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing, without restriction or limitation upon the amount of silver. They are for reviving the languishing and perishing industries of the country by an increase of the volume of currency founded on a sound basis sufficient to meet the urgent demands of trade in every department of labor and business.

## The Exodus From Egypt.

The stalwarts have seized the migration of two thousand negroes to Kansas as at once the evidence on a great scale of race proscription at the South, and the means of transferring population to the Congressional representation emmissaries from Democratic to Republican States. As affording another breath of life to the old issues, it is welcomed with great enthusiasm, and to magnify its political effect, both Chandler, Gorham, Hamlin and Windon organize a "National Emigration Society." Both Russell and Wallace have been in the hands of the thousands of dollars, and had his income for five years for the refugees and Zach Chandler wants one hundred of them on his farm in Michigan. The Dallas and Wichita railroad employs a "National Farmers' Association" at Boston to circulate inflammatory documents among the negroes of the South, dwelling upon the private and political despotism of their present condition, and presenting as an alternative a settlement on the company's lands in Texas, where they have twelve thousand eight hundred acres for sale at one dollar and a half per acre. The ultimate purpose is to form a negro state in that vicinity. An organization has also just been formed in South Carolina to help on the same scheme.

As a movement of the labor market and a national cure for social and political discomfort, we welcome the migration of the blacks, but we should regret to see any outside stimulus introduced for political ends. The ability and capacity to migrate are signs that the negroes have in their own hands the remedy for wrongs which no law can reach. We are glad to see them use that remedy and teach the South that barrenness, neglected fields and desolation are the natural results of social warfare upon the laboring classes. On the other hand, while the republican party may derive considerable temporary strength from the movement, the identification of the party with it may ultimately result very much as in the case of the freedmen's savings bank. Emigrants are notoriously prone to disappointment in

their new found homes. If they were taken into States where there is already a surplus of labor, the movement would also react against the political party which undertook it, as Gen. Butler suggests.—*Springfield Republican.*

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment, yesterday morning, in the Governor's office, and was in session all day long. The reports of the sub-departments were again considered and approved. The work has been most satisfactorily carried on by the Commissioner, the State Chemist, and Fish Commissioner. The duties of State Geologist were defined and duly incorporated in the by-laws. It was decided that the work of the fish commission was important and that it be continued. The time of the Board was mainly occupied in shaping its by-laws to conform to the amendments of the General Assembly affecting the Department of Agriculture. It was an important meeting and occupied the undivided time of the Board for two days.—*Raleigh News.*

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT NEW YORK.—The project of a world's fair in New York in 1883 is already so far advanced that there is little doubt the exhibition will be a credit to that city and the nation. The National Board of Trade has forwarded invitations to the Governors and Mayors throughout the country, inviting them to send commissioners to a great national convention to be held on the 17 of June next. It is evident that the fullest co-operation of all sections of the country is to be sought to make the display, so far as the United States is concerned, a magnificent one. That a stimulus is given to industry by these grand international exhibitions is undeniable, and it is said Philadelphia will not be backward in lending encouragement to this enterprise.—*Raleigh News.*

## A Boy's Inclination.

"The history of the humblest human life is a tale of marvels," is the opening sentence, and a true one, of a book which I found time to glance at. "The Life of a Scotch Naturalist," Thomas Edwards, by Samuel Smiles. This man was born a naturalist. When only four months old, he leaped from his mother's arms in an effort to catch some flies which were buzzing in the window. As soon as he began to walk, he sought the companionship of all living animals, cats and dogs, and chickens and ducks, and pigs, and birds, and fish, rats and mice, tadpoles, beetles, snails, frogs, and all other animals and birds and insects. At four years of age he ran away almost every day and roamed about the fields and woods in search of insects, and birds, and birds' nests. Sent to school, he played truant for the same purpose. At work in a factory, for his parents were poor, all his spare time was spent in hunting and carrying home all sorts of animated creatures, even to a snake, and on one occasion a war's nest, which he secured by stripping off his shirt and enveloping nest and wasps in it, after one of the wasps had stung him painfully. Whippings and confinement, at home and at school, had no effect on him; go he would, with or without food. But in all respects except this he was a sensible lad.—His father made a shoe-maker of him, and he continued to follow his trade, at the same time so studying natural history as to be deemed worthy of the high honor of being elected an associate of the Linnaean Society. He made many friends with all sorts of creatures, among others carrying two rats about with him in his pockets, they knowing and following him as dogs would. The following incident is affecting: Tom had run away and spent the whole day in the woods, returning at night as late as scolded on severely and ordered him off to rest, very angry at a without his supper. When the boys were out and all thought to be used, a night hand removed the clothes from over Tom's head and put something into his hand. He found it to be "a big dab of bread and butter." It was so like the kind mother's heart and hand to do this.

And this is only the beginning of a life devoted to cobbling and science. "The history of the humblest human life is a tale of marvels."—"H." in *Raleigh Observer.*

## Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her you think untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make

use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the worst members of the community—men lost to every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity.

Many a good and worthy woman's character has been ruined and her heart broken by a lie manufactured by some villain and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and damning report. A slanderer is soon propagated; and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mother and sisters are women, and as you would have their lives unembittered by the slanderer's tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife of some fellow creature.

## Dying Darkies.

THE KANSAS FEVER SETS IN.

*Destitute Darkies in Kansas—Seventeen Hundred in Wyandotte—Aid is Asked from the United States—Sick, Helpless and Dying.*

A dispatch from Kansas City states that a large number of the colored refugees from the Southern States were brought up the river and landed from the steamboat at Wyandotte. They are in a most destitute condition. During the past few days it has been impossible for them to procure any place of abode. The churches and public halls are filled. The exposure to which these homeless immigrants are subjected is great. Many are in a helpless condition—sick from exposure, worn out and hungry—and many are dying.

Mr. Shelly, the mayor of Kansas City, has telegraphed the Secretary of War, asking for aid from the United States Government, that an order may be sent to issue rations to these starving darkies from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Secretary replied that he had no authority to issue such an order.—He advised that application be made to Congress, now in session; that it was exclusively a matter for the jurisdiction of Congress.

A committee on the part of the citizens of Wyandotte has been formed to look after the sufferers, and have issued a call to the citizens of the United States for immediate aid to relieve their terrible suffering. The committee further state that there are 1700 entirely destitute already in the city, and thousands more in the same condition are on the way and begging for immediate assistance. All contributions should be addressed to Northrup & Sons, bankers, Treasurers of the Executive Committee.

## STENOGRAPHY.—In stenography it is generally conceded that American take the lead. The Congressional reporters at Washington are the best that write the English language. Some of them have held their positions for over twenty years. Many exciting scenes in Congress have been photographed, as it were, by those men. It is interesting to watch one of them at work, with his arm extended, and only his fingers resting on the paper, he actually writes from the shoulder. Cool in the heat of debate he seems hardly ever to look at the paper before him. His eye wanders about the vast auditorium closely watching every man's movements, while he snatches the words as fast as they flow from the speaker's lips, occasionally stopping to pick up an unanswered interruption, and always catching up again with ease. Constantly traveling with current of debate, he cares nothing for storms or rapids, for he knows that he can safely guide his little vessel through them all and lose nothing. But let it not be imagined for a moment that anybody who learns short hand can do this. Expert stenographers have always been, and probably always will be, extremely rare.

## AFTER MANY DAYS.—The jurors who served the Inferior Court last week got cash for their services immediately after their tickets were issued. It seemed to do our Democratic sheriff good to pay the jurors. It was something unknown to jurymen to get cash for their tickets when the county was under Radical rule. This is another benefit derived from Democratic Government.—*Oxford Torch-light.*

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