

# The Carolina Watchman.

State Library

VOL. XIII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 1, 1882.

NO 33

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

The hands at the Dutch Creek Mine making brick did a good days work last Friday. They started to work at 6 a. m., and stopped at 6 p. m., and made 9,000 brick from a Pug Mill. The first 4,000 were made up to ten o'clock 1,000 per hour. Two resting spells and one hour for dinner. Who can beat it?

**Brick Yard Poetry.**  
Some folks at the pug mill moulding,  
Some folks working in the clay;  
Get up in the morning shouting—  
"Oh-bear them bricks away!"

**Chorus.**—Judgment, judgment, great day of rest coming.  
Judgment, judgment, great day of rest.

Some folks at the hack kilning,  
Some folks wheeling brick all day;  
Get up in the morning shouting—  
"Kiln and wheel them brick away."

**Chorus.**—  
Some folks at the kiln burning,  
Some folks storing wood all day;  
Look out, pay-day is coming—  
"Make nine thousand brick a day."

**Chorus.**—  
Lanley, at the pug mill moulding;  
Hah! from the hack kilning away;  
Mack is at the pug mill feeding,  
All hands burning night and day.

**Chorus.**—  
Fourteen hands on brickyard working;  
All working ten hours a day;  
Somebody beat this brick making,  
And take the prize away.

**Chorus.**—Judgment, judgment, great day of rest coming;  
Beat this brick making in ten hours the day!  
Dutch Creek, May 26, 1882.

Ah, how is this? Do we read correctly?  
The Baltimore Day says:  
"Hisop Moore and three other clergymen, all colored, were refused admission to the dining room of a Hudson river steamer about the other day. As the incident occurred in the North it has attracted comparatively little notice, but had it happened in the South what a howl it would have raised!"

Just so! They howled over that other Bishop in Florida, held indignation meetings in the North and memorialized the Congress.—*Wil. Star.*

Since the name of Hon. Wm. M. Robbins was first suggested by one of the eastern papers a month ago in connection with the nomination for Congressman-at-large, the suggestion has met with cordial endorsement from the press in all the different sections of the State, and from correspondents of various papers. While these expressions of confidence and evidence of popularity, from so many different quarters, cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to Maj. Robbins, and while we speak advisedly in saying that he is very grateful for them, we have reason for saying that he has inspired none of the suggestions; that he is not a candidate for the nomination for Congressman at large and does not desire to be considered as in the field.—*Landmark.*

Under the very equitable system adopted by the last Democratic State convention, Iredell will have an influential voice in the next convention, which meets at Raleigh July 5th. The basis of the strength of each county in that convention will be its Democratic vote at the last gubernatorial election. Our county will have 8 votes. Only two counties in the State will have more, to wit: Wake 14, and Mecklenburg 11. Only four will have as many, to wit: Guilford, Robeson, Rockingham and Wayne, which will have 8 each. Each county is entitled to as many delegates in the State convention as it may choose to send, but none to more votes than its Democratic strength allows it, viz: one for every 300 such votes and one for any fraction over 150.—*Landmark.*

**AMERICAN PROPHETS TO THE RESCUE.**  
—Mr. W. A. Norris, writing us from Lynch post office, Madison county says: "EDITOR CITIZEN:—Please hear a few words from the mountains of Spring Creek and then call on the American Prophets to know what our next weather will be, for it snowed here on May 13, 14, and 15 and on the 16, 17 there was frost, and much of the corn and garden vegetables were killed. The rains have caused the farmers to be somewhat behind with their work but I never seen men work more faithfully in this country than now, clearing, sowing grass and clover, and making all preparations for living at home. Please send emigrants to Madison if they wish a beautiful home."

The Atlantic Hotel at Morehead City was sold under a laborer's lien on the 2nd inst. John Galling, Esq., became the purchaser at \$23,000 for the building and some \$5,000 for the furniture. Dr. Blackwell will be in charge during the coming season.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv. Dec 13-Nov 13.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, in his very entertaining speech at Charlotte last Saturday, made some remarks which we re-produce, as being instructive to our people, in that it shows how strangers look on the politics of this State, and especially is it applicable to what is termed the independent movement. Let our readers ponder well the truly patriotic sentiment here expressed:  
"But are there not other fevers to be cured? Is there not a fever of avaricious and pecuniary gain? Is there not the consuming fire of personal and political ambition, filling the breasts of men and urging them to gratify its demands at the cost of all considerations of delicacy, virtue and a generous sense of public welfare?"

Are there not local jealousies, sectional animosities, tempting men to narrow and unpatriotic action?  
In short, is not the sense of narrow personal aggrandizement—the desire to procure personal advancement and distinction, to reach place and power in politics, to-day threatening the welfare of the honor, and the credit of North Carolina, as ever did British oppression or Indian warfare in May 1775? And must not these foes of North Carolina of to-day be met and overthrown by the exercise of the same virtues that saved her a century ago?

Gentlemen! The enemy comes in a different shape; he wears a different garb, but the evil intent is the same.  
For what did your forefathers struggle and bleed and die? For a free government of laws, and not of men; to prevent the rights of property and person from falling into untrustworthy and unfriendly hands.

At one time kingly oppression sought to take from them their rights and liberties by force,—to-day you are solicited and tempted by personal and partisan selfishness, and undermined rather than openly overthrown.  
There is ever a struggle of forces going on in society between those that would destroy and those that would preserve it. Selfishness and corruption are all the time making combinations with ignorance and credulity to obtain public power other than public uses.

The form in which robbery is accomplished makes no difference to the victim; ruin can be brought upon a country by false interpretations of its constitution, or under the pretences of legislation; while a corrupt and vicious administration of government, however wise its form, will wholly defeat and overthrow the real objects of all government—the care of property and person.—as completely as a hostile army, sword in hand, could openly do the evil work.

And when it becomes plain that the public welfare is imperilled, a true man's duty is the same under all circumstances, simply to do his best to save and protect it, and in performing this duty the class of virtues brought into exercise are always the same.  
If open, violent war assails his government and people, he will not only reject all offers of rank and pay, all temptations of the false ambitions which the enemy may offer—but he will go at once into the service of his country in just such capacity as he is enabled, but serve her he will, either in high rank, or in the ranks.

If public safety, and the honor and welfare of his State is assailed by a political foe;—if profligate self-seekers combine to capture the legislative and other powers, and the weapons employed are those of corruption, combined with ignorance and vice,—he must slun all such contaminating alliances, and spurn all offers of power, paces or fortune to be acquired at the cost of the welfare and reputation of his State and the respect of the good and true.  
He must steadily maintain the organization which he believes will guard the public councils from the presence and intrusion of the venal, ignorant and incompetent; he will sedulously maintain upon the bench, learning, purity and justice, and bestow executive power in honest, intelligent and trustworthy hands. By his vote and efforts he will prove himself the unselfish, steady soldier of North Carolina, on the same principles and under as many trials and difficulties as the men of Mecklenburg of 1775."

**How to Cook Rice.**—Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more readily digested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal or grain-grits of any kind. In preparing it only enough cold water should be poured on to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the usual soggy mass, as a fine meringue is superior to the water-soaked article.

Promises hold men faster than benefits; hope is a cable and gratitude a thread.

We copy from the "New South," a new journal just started in Wilmington, N. C., the following article as of especial interest to the colored people, some of whom read this paper:  
"THE COLORED MAN'S SPHERE."  
"Every race on earth, has more or less some particular sphere within which to live, possesses peculiar advantages which none others possess, are adepts in the performance of certain occupations which are foreign to other races; in a word, all races, as is also the case with individuals, are peculiarly fitted by the Allwise Providence for certain well defined lines of action. The colored race in the earliest ages of the world's history were the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as time advanced their situation slowly improved. From the lowest galleys slave they became trusted servants, and although we shall always curse the day which gave birth to so unrepugnant a system as that of slavery, still we cannot help but think that the colored race has been eventually the gainer thereby, and that its present tendency towards a higher stage of enlightenment, is much to be laid at the doors of their former owners from whom they learnt many valuable lessons which are now proving excellent aids to their material progress and prosperity. They have been essentially a laboring race; God so constituted them to excel all others in physical ability to do what we now call "heavy work." Their forte in this direction remains in their possession still, but this is not true of all their race. Some have been imbued with the true American spirit of promotion, urged on by the same quality of ambition. These have taken advantage of their meagre opportunities, received for themselves partial and in some instances scholarly educations. They have permeated almost every branch of trade, but still the forte of their people taken as a race is undoubtedly in the line of bone and sinew.

"As we were saying the colored race from the earliest ages has been gradually, slowly but nevertheless surely bettering its condition. Their enslavement as we said above, polished up their rude African barbarisms no little. Since their emancipation, the race taken as a whole have mounted still higher, and to-day they can point with no small degree of pride to such representative men, as Douglas, Bruce and Garnet, (who has but recently died.) These men are exceptions. They had rare advantages which the majority of their fellows did not have and do not have to-day. The majority of their race are now burdened by fetters more weighty than those of slavery—the fetters of ignorance. Condorcet, a French writer of much ability, once said that "under the freest constitution ignorant people are still slaves."

The rights of citizenship are of but little worth to any man white or black, if he be groping about in the darkness of ignorance. Therefore the thing very much to be desired of the colored race as indeed of all other races is education and enlightenment. With these come refinement, culture, appreciation of the higher civilization which educated men naturally look forward to. The colored people of North Carolina will find no truer friend and more sincere well wisher than the *New South*, for with your enlightenment and progress, comes the general prosperity of the whole section.

Get education yourself and don't fail to give your children every possible opportunity to secure the same desired boon. Teach them that honest work is no disgrace, and that skilled labor, artianship, is a possibility to which they may attain. Put into their heads no idle foolish fancies in regard to political aspirations unless they have a positive tact for a professional life. Let them climb the political ladder through the lawyer's office, the editor's sanctum, or the physician's study, and not through baser channels. If they possess the ability, the mental requirements necessary to enter politics, and desire to do so, instill into their minds the fact that it is a high and noble calling to which they aspire, indeed much higher and

more noble than it is unfortunately looked upon and has more unfortunately become, and one which cannot be responded to by any and everybody lacking the necessary intellectual qualifications.  
Encourage them to be thrifty and economical. To save their earnings and invest the same in something profitable. That is, buy a horse, a dray, a house and lot, etc. Make them bear in mind all the time, that their great and almost only hope is in thorough education. Look to their morals and be circumspect of your own that they may not take your irregularities as an example after which to pattern."

**Most Inhuman and Horrible Treatment.**  
"LO! THE POOR INDIAN."  
Mr. F. H. Andrews, an old Charlotte boy who has been out in New Mexico for sometime past, called in to see us last night and talk a little "Injun." He had read in yesterday's *Observer* a telegraphic account of how the red men are fleeing from Mexico to New Mexico on account of the reward of \$300 which is offered by the Mexican Government for each Indian scalp, and his account of the state of affairs in that country is quite interesting. That Territory is very thinly settled, the population being made up mostly of miners, and they have all abandoned their mines and are making the collection of Indian scalps a special business, finding it more profitable to dispose of a dozen or two scalps per day at \$300 each, than to toil with the pick. At first they confined themselves to the rifle as a means for procuring scalps, but this proving too slow to suit their tastes they resorted to a little strategy.

The Indians are very fond of canned fruit, and being aware of this the inhuman miners go to a canning factory and have a great number of cans put up with poison in the fruit. Taking a supply of these they visit some settlement and trade off the cans to the unsuspecting redskins, and on the next day they go back to the settlement and collect the scalps.  
Such inhumanity as this seems incredible, but Mr. Andrews knows it to be a fact from personal observation. It is no wonder the poor Indians are fleeing from their old camping grounds and hunting more congenial climes. It may be right to clean out the Indians in open warfare, but the government ought to catch these poison vendors and hang them.—*Charlotte Observer.*

**Mining in Jackson and Swain.**  
JUNALUSKI, Swain co., May 23, '82.  
*Messrs. Editors.*—I see in your paper that you wish parties from the western counties of North Carolina to give you information as to the improvement of the country and also information as to the mineral interest, &c. Swain and Jackson counties have a few good mills, but not as many we ought to have, and most all of these have been built since the war. We have in Swain county some two or three mines that are now under the management of parties who are having them developed. As to what they contain I am not able to say, but I understand the parties are working them for gold, and they contain a very large per cent. of this precious metal. Let this be as it may, the parties who are working these mines, are men who know their business, and as yet haven't shown any signs of uneasiness. I hope that the time will be short when we will have more such men, in Swain and Jackson counties, to make known the mineral interest of our country, and let those from abroad know that we have something more than tar, pitch and turpentine. I am, yours truly,  
WM. H. THOMAS, Jr.

Here is the latest concerning Senator Hill. We copy from the Washington letter in the *Richmond Dispatch*:  
"While the report is that Senator Ben. Hill is better than he has been for a month, his physicians give no hope. Governor Colquitt will be his successor, and Alexander Stephens will be a candidate for Governor."

**The N. C. Lutheran Synod.**  
The Wilmington *Star* condenses from the *Lutheran Visitor* the following facts of interest in regard to the recent session of the North Carolina Synod at Concord:  
The President, Rev. V. R. Stickney, preached the opening sermon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. S. T. Hallman, President; Rev. L. A. Bikle, D. D., Corresponding Secretary; Rev. W. J. Smith, Recording Secretary; Col. P. N. Heilig, Treasurer. Revs. J. L. Buck, of the Synod of South-west Virginia, F. W. E. Peschau, of the Middle Tennessee Synod, and H. T. Strohecker, of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, were unanimously received as members of the Synod and their names placed on the roll. Reports on the state of religion in the churches were, in the main, very encouraging, showing increased interest in the church work. All over the State new and commodious churches are being erected, and the N. C. Synod may well claim to be second to none in this department of church work. It was found that all were alive to the importance of the literary institutions of the Synod, and it was the evident purpose of the Synod to give greater strength and efficacy to the North Carolina College. The committee on Petitions reported, urging the importance of sustaining the *Lutheran Visitor*, the recognized organ of the General Synod South. Resolutions in regard to the proper support of the Southern General Synod's Theological Seminary, and that delegates to the General Synod South be allowed the privilege of voting as they please on the re-connection or re-union of the General Synod South with the General Synod North, in case that subject should come up, were unanimously passed.

It was resolved, "That we, as a religious body, deem it proper to express our decided disapproval of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, and that we will, by divine truth, discourage and restrain the same."  
The subject of Home Missions was then considered. The new church enterprise at Concord was endorsed. Rev. T. S. Hallman was elected corresponding delegate to S. C. Synod, and Rev. L. A. Bikle, D. D., to Tennessee Synod. Alluding to the preaching during Synod, the *Visitor* concludes: "The writer would not make any invidious distinctions, but deems it in place to say that Rev. Peschau's sermons were received with highest commendations, and the Synod congratulates herself on the accession of so able and eloquent a divine to her ranks."  
During his absence Rev. Mr. Peschau preached as follows: On Thursday night at Synod in Concord; on Friday night delivered an address on missions; preached on Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church at Concord; on Sunday night at the Lutheran church in Salisbury; on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of the past week at Lexington, and was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Pilgrim's Church, occupied jointly by the Lutherans and German Reformed; and on Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, delivered, in the name of the Synod, an address to the Faculty and students of Scotia Female Seminary, an institution for colored females under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Youth can bear the storm of passion, but old age is overcome by it, as the north wind sweeps away that leaf in autumn which is so gracefully swayed in summer.  
The Convention of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Amendment Association adopted the formula of a proposed amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes.  
Gen. D. Hill has resigned the presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University, and it is thought will return to North Carolina.

**A. H. STEPHENS SPEAKS.**  
*He Will Accept the Democratic Nomination, But no Other.*  
Atlanta Constitution.  
In reply to questions touching his relations to the coming canvass for governor of Georgia, Mr. Stephens has consented to the publication of the following letter:  
NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., 22d May, '82.  
Mr. Charles E. Smith, Washington, Georgia:  
Dear Mr. Smith:—Your letter of the 19th inst. is before me. I reply to your inquiry about my position in relation to the governorship of Georgia. I can only say briefly that the reported interviews with me on this subject as published in the Atlanta Constitution are substantially correct. In reply to letters from all parts of the State, and from men attached to all political parties, urging me to forego my intention to retire from public life at the close of my present congressional term, and consent to accept the office of governor, I have stated that if my health continues as good as it has been during the past winter, and if unmistakable evidences should be furnished me that it is the will of the people of Georgia that I should serve them I know of no reason that would justify me in refusing so to do. Thus the matter rests at present, so far as I am concerned. When asked the question whether I would allow my name to be used in connection with this office, at the next election, against the nomination of another person by the Democratic State convention, to assemble on the 19th of July next, my uniform answer has been: "I would not." This action of the Democratic party would with me, be the controlling evidence that it is not the will of a majority of the people of Georgia that I should serve them as a governor. To this conclusion I should come, notwithstanding the numerous letters I have received from men of the greatest eminence in the State, and many petitions embracing hundreds of people in different counties to which I have referred, and the recommendation of my name to be voted for as governor by the people of Georgia, by the highly respectable body of men who recently assembled at Atlanta, and whose good opinions and confidence I appreciate in no small degree. I deem it proper in this connection to add that, while my political affiliation is entirely with the Democracy on principles and measures; and if in either it has erred, such errors should be corrected without rather than without its ranks, yet if I were nominated by the Democracy and elected governor of Georgia by the people, I should not be a partisan governor, but should look to the best interests and welfare of the State by protecting the rights of all classes of society which should be the chief object of all government. The principles perpetuated in the motto of the grand old State, "Wisdom, justice and moderation," would be the guide of my administration. Since writing the above I have seen a telegram dated the 15th inst., from Atlanta, Ga., to the Chicago Tribune, published in the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist of the 20th inst., stating that I had telegraphed to the Atlanta convention of independents that I would accept the nomination for governor. It is utterly untrue that I ever sent any such telegram or authorized it being sent by anybody.  
Yours,  
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.  
P. S.—This letter you can use as you please.  
A. H. S.

In peace, patriotism really consists only in this—that every one sweeps before his own door, mends his own business, also learns his own lesson, that it may be well with him in his own house.  
Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul and dwells easy there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.  
Our lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening, or like the spring, aglow with promise, and like autumn, rich with golden sheaves when good works and deeds have ripened on the field.

**THE COLORED MAN'S SPHERE.**  
"Every race on earth, has more or less some particular sphere within which to live, possesses peculiar advantages which none others possess, are adepts in the performance of certain occupations which are foreign to other races; in a word, all races, as is also the case with individuals, are peculiarly fitted by the Allwise Providence for certain well defined lines of action. The colored race in the earliest ages of the world's history were the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as time advanced their situation slowly improved. From the lowest galleys slave they became trusted servants, and although we shall always curse the day which gave birth to so unrepugnant a system as that of slavery, still we cannot help but think that the colored race has been eventually the gainer thereby, and that its present tendency towards a higher stage of enlightenment, is much to be laid at the doors of their former owners from whom they learnt many valuable lessons which are now proving excellent aids to their material progress and prosperity. They have been essentially a laboring race; God so constituted them to excel all others in physical ability to do what we now call "heavy work." Their forte in this direction remains in their possession still, but this is not true of all their race. Some have been imbued with the true American spirit of promotion, urged on by the same quality of ambition. These have taken advantage of their meagre opportunities, received for themselves partial and in some instances scholarly educations. They have permeated almost every branch of trade, but still the forte of their people taken as a race is undoubtedly in the line of bone and sinew.

"As we were saying the colored race from the earliest ages has been gradually, slowly but nevertheless surely bettering its condition. Their enslavement as we said above, polished up their rude African barbarisms no little. Since their emancipation, the race taken as a whole have mounted still higher, and to-day they can point with no small degree of pride to such representative men, as Douglas, Bruce and Garnet, (who has but recently died.) These men are exceptions. They had rare advantages which the majority of their fellows did not have and do not have to-day. The majority of their race are now burdened by fetters more weighty than those of slavery—the fetters of ignorance. Condorcet, a French writer of much ability, once said that "under the freest constitution ignorant people are still slaves."

The rights of citizenship are of but little worth to any man white or black, if he be groping about in the darkness of ignorance. Therefore the thing very much to be desired of the colored race as indeed of all other races is education and enlightenment. With these come refinement, culture, appreciation of the higher civilization which educated men naturally look forward to. The colored people of North Carolina will find no truer friend and more sincere well wisher than the *New South*, for with your enlightenment and progress, comes the general prosperity of the whole section.

Get education yourself and don't fail to give your children every possible opportunity to secure the same desired boon. Teach them that honest work is no disgrace, and that skilled labor, artianship, is a possibility to which they may attain. Put into their heads no idle foolish fancies in regard to political aspirations unless they have a positive tact for a professional life. Let them climb the political ladder through the lawyer's office, the editor's sanctum, or the physician's study, and not through baser channels. If they possess the ability, the mental requirements necessary to enter politics, and desire to do so, instill into their minds the fact that it is a high and noble calling to which they aspire, indeed much higher and

more noble than it is unfortunately looked upon and has more unfortunately become, and one which cannot be responded to by any and everybody lacking the necessary intellectual qualifications.  
Encourage them to be thrifty and economical. To save their earnings and invest the same in something profitable. That is, buy a horse, a dray, a house and lot, etc. Make them bear in mind all the time, that their great and almost only hope is in thorough education. Look to their morals and be circumspect of your own that they may not take your irregularities as an example after which to pattern."

**Most Inhuman and Horrible Treatment.**  
"LO! THE POOR INDIAN."  
Mr. F. H. Andrews, an old Charlotte boy who has been out in New Mexico for sometime past, called in to see us last night and talk a little "Injun." He had read in yesterday's *Observer* a telegraphic account of how the red men are fleeing from Mexico to New Mexico on account of the reward of \$300 which is offered by the Mexican Government for each Indian scalp, and his account of the state of affairs in that country is quite interesting. That Territory is very thinly settled, the population being made up mostly of miners, and they have all abandoned their mines and are making the collection of Indian scalps a special business, finding it more profitable to dispose of a dozen or two scalps per day at \$300 each, than to toil with the pick. At first they confined themselves to the rifle as a means for procuring scalps, but this proving too slow to suit their tastes they resorted to a little strategy.

The Indians are very fond of canned fruit, and being aware of this the inhuman miners go to a canning factory and have a great number of cans put up with poison in the fruit. Taking a supply of these they visit some settlement and trade off the cans to the unsuspecting redskins, and on the next day they go back to the settlement and collect the scalps.  
Such inhumanity as this seems incredible, but Mr. Andrews knows it to be a fact from personal observation. It is no wonder the poor Indians are fleeing from their old camping grounds and hunting more congenial climes. It may be right to clean out the Indians in open warfare, but the government ought to catch these poison vendors and hang them.—*Charlotte Observer.*

**Mining in Jackson and Swain.**  
JUNALUSKI, Swain co., May 23, '82.  
*Messrs. Editors.*—I see in your paper that you wish parties from the western counties of North Carolina to give you information as to the improvement of the country and also information as to the mineral interest, &c. Swain and Jackson counties have a few good mills, but not as many we ought to have, and most all of these have been built since the war. We have in Swain county some two or three mines that are now under the management of parties who are having them developed. As to what they contain I am not able to say, but I understand the parties are working them for gold, and they contain a very large per cent. of this precious metal. Let this be as it may, the parties who are working these mines, are men who know their business, and as yet haven't shown any signs of uneasiness. I hope that the time will be short when we will have more such men, in Swain and Jackson counties, to make known the mineral interest of our country, and let those from abroad know that we have something more than tar, pitch and turpentine. I am, yours truly,  
WM. H. THOMAS, Jr.

Here is the latest concerning Senator Hill. We copy from the Washington letter in the *Richmond Dispatch*:  
"While the report is that Senator Ben. Hill is better than he has been for a month, his physicians give no hope. Governor Colquitt will be his successor, and Alexander Stephens will be a candidate for Governor."

**The N. C. Lutheran Synod.**  
The Wilmington *Star* condenses from the *Lutheran Visitor* the following facts of interest in regard to the recent session of the North Carolina Synod at Concord:  
The President, Rev. V. R. Stickney, preached the opening sermon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. S. T. Hallman, President; Rev. L. A. Bikle, D. D., Corresponding Secretary; Rev. W. J. Smith, Recording Secretary; Col. P. N. Heilig, Treasurer. Revs. J. L. Buck, of the Synod of South-west Virginia, F. W. E. Peschau, of the Middle Tennessee Synod, and H. T. Strohecker, of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, were unanimously received as members of the Synod and their names placed on the roll. Reports on the state of religion in the churches were, in the main, very encouraging, showing increased interest in the church work. All over the State new and commodious churches are being erected, and the N. C. Synod may well claim to be second to none in this department of church work. It was found that all were alive to the importance of the literary institutions of the Synod, and it was the evident purpose of the Synod to give greater strength and efficacy to the North Carolina College. The committee on Petitions reported, urging the importance of sustaining the *Lutheran Visitor*, the recognized organ of the General Synod South. Resolutions in regard to the proper support of the Southern General Synod's Theological Seminary, and that delegates to the General Synod South be allowed the privilege of voting as they please on the re-connection or re-union of the General Synod South with the General Synod North, in case that subject should come up, were unanimously passed.

It was resolved, "That we, as a religious body, deem it proper to express our decided disapproval of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, and that we will, by divine truth, discourage and restrain the same."  
The subject of Home Missions was then considered. The new church enterprise at Concord was endorsed. Rev. T. S. Hallman was elected corresponding delegate to S. C. Synod, and Rev. L. A. Bikle, D. D., to Tennessee Synod. Alluding to the preaching during Synod, the *Visitor* concludes: "The writer would not make any invidious distinctions, but deems it in place to say that Rev. Peschau's sermons were received with highest commendations, and the Synod congratulates herself on the accession of so able and eloquent a divine to her ranks."  
During his absence Rev. Mr. Peschau preached as follows: On Thursday night at Synod in Concord; on Friday night delivered an address on missions; preached on Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church at Concord; on Sunday night at the Lutheran church in Salisbury; on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of the past week at Lexington, and was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Pilgrim's Church, occupied jointly by the Lutherans and German Reformed; and on Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, delivered, in the name of the Synod, an address to the Faculty and students of Scotia Female Seminary, an institution for colored females under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Youth can bear the storm of passion, but old age is overcome by it, as the north wind sweeps away that leaf in autumn which is so gracefully swayed in summer.  
The Convention of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Amendment Association adopted the formula of a proposed amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes.  
Gen. D. Hill has resigned the presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University, and it is thought will return to North Carolina.

**A. H. STEPHENS SPEAKS.**  
*He Will Accept the Democratic Nomination, But no Other.*  
Atlanta Constitution.  
In reply to questions touching his relations to the coming canvass for governor of Georgia, Mr. Stephens has consented to the publication of the following letter:  
NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., 22d May, '82.  
Mr. Charles E. Smith, Washington, Georgia:  
Dear Mr. Smith:—Your letter of the 19th inst. is before me. I reply to your inquiry about my position in relation to the governorship of Georgia. I can only say briefly that the reported interviews with me on this subject as published in the Atlanta Constitution are substantially correct. In reply to letters from all parts of the State, and from men attached to all political parties, urging me to forego my intention to retire from public life at the close of my present congressional term, and consent to accept the office of governor, I have stated that if my health continues as good as it has been during the past winter, and if unmistakable evidences should be furnished me that it is the will of the people of Georgia that I should serve them I know of no reason that would justify me in refusing so to do. Thus the matter rests at present, so far as I am concerned. When asked the question whether I would allow my name to be used in connection with this office, at the next election, against the nomination of another person by the Democratic State convention, to assemble on the 19th of July next, my uniform answer has been: "I would not." This action of the Democratic party would with me, be the controlling evidence that it is not the will of a majority of the people of Georgia that I should serve them as a governor. To this conclusion I should come, notwithstanding the numerous letters I have received from men of the greatest eminence in the State, and many petitions embracing hundreds of people in different counties to which I have referred, and the recommendation of my name to be voted for as governor by the people of Georgia, by the highly respectable body of men who recently assembled at Atlanta, and whose good opinions and confidence I appreciate in no small degree. I deem it proper in this connection to add that, while my political affiliation is entirely with the Democracy on principles and measures; and if in either it has erred, such errors should be corrected without rather than without its ranks, yet if I were nominated by the Democracy and elected governor of Georgia by the people, I should not be a partisan governor, but should look to the best interests and welfare of the State by protecting the rights of all classes of society which should be the chief object of all government. The principles perpetuated in the motto of the grand old State, "Wisdom, justice and moderation," would be the guide of my administration. Since writing the above I have seen a telegram dated the 15th inst., from Atlanta, Ga., to the Chicago Tribune, published in the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist of the 20th inst., stating that I had telegraphed to the Atlanta convention of independents that I would accept the nomination for governor. It is utterly untrue that I ever sent any such telegram or authorized it being sent by anybody.  
Yours,  
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.  
P. S.—This letter you can use as you please.  
A. H. S.

In peace, patriotism really consists only in this—that every one sweeps before his own door, mends his own business, also learns his own lesson, that it may be well with him in his own house.  
Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul and dwells easy there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.  
Our lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening, or like the spring, aglow with promise, and like autumn, rich with golden sheaves when good works and deeds have ripened on the field.

**THE COLORED MAN'S SPHERE.**  
"Every race on earth, has more or less some particular sphere within which to live, possesses peculiar advantages which none others possess, are adepts in the performance of certain occupations which are foreign to other races; in a word, all races, as is also the case with individuals, are peculiarly fitted by the Allwise Providence for certain well defined lines of action. The colored race in the earliest ages of the world's history were the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as time advanced their situation slowly improved. From the lowest galleys slave they became trusted servants, and although we shall always curse the day which gave birth to so unrepugnant a system as that of slavery, still we cannot help but think that the colored race has been eventually the gainer thereby, and that its present tendency towards a higher stage of enlightenment, is much to be laid at the doors of their former owners from whom they learnt many valuable lessons which are now proving excellent aids to their material progress and prosperity. They have been essentially a laboring race; God so constituted them to excel all others in physical ability to do what we now call "heavy work." Their forte in this direction remains in their possession still, but this is not true of all their race. Some have been imbued with the true American spirit of promotion, urged on by the same quality of ambition. These have taken advantage of their meagre opportunities, received for themselves partial and in some instances scholarly educations. They have permeated almost every branch of trade, but still the forte of their people taken as a race is undoubtedly in the line of bone and sinew.

"As we were saying the colored race from the earliest ages has been gradually, slowly but nevertheless surely bettering its condition. Their enslavement as we said above, polished up their rude African barbarisms no little. Since their emancipation, the race taken as a whole have mounted still higher, and to-day they can point with no small degree of pride to such representative men, as Douglas, Bruce and Garnet, (who has but recently died.) These men are exceptions. They had rare advantages which the majority of their fellows did not have and do not have to-day. The majority of their race are now burdened by fetters more weighty than those of slavery—the fetters of ignorance. Condorcet, a French writer of much ability, once said that "under the freest constitution ignorant people are still slaves."

The rights of citizenship are of but little worth to any man white or black, if he be groping about in the darkness of ignorance. Therefore the thing very much to be desired of the colored race as indeed of all other races is education and enlightenment. With these come refinement, culture, appreciation of the higher civilization which educated men naturally look forward to. The colored people of North Carolina will find no truer friend and more sincere well wisher than the *New South*, for with your enlightenment and progress, comes the general prosperity of the whole section.

Get education yourself and don't fail to give your children every possible opportunity to secure the same desired boon. Teach them that honest work is no disgrace, and that skilled labor, artianship, is a possibility to which they may attain. Put into their heads no idle foolish fancies in regard to political aspirations unless they have a positive tact for a professional life. Let them climb the political ladder through the lawyer's office, the editor's sanctum, or the physician's study, and not through baser channels. If they possess the ability, the mental requirements necessary to enter politics, and desire to do so, instill into their minds the fact that it is a high and noble calling to which they aspire, indeed much higher and

more noble than it is unfortunately looked upon and has more unfortunately become, and one which cannot be responded to by any and everybody lacking the necessary intellectual qualifications.  
Encourage them to be thrifty and economical. To save their earnings and invest the same in something profitable. That is, buy a horse, a dray, a house and lot, etc. Make them bear in mind all the time, that their great and almost only hope is in thorough education. Look to their morals and be circumspect of your own that they may not take your irregularities as an example after which to pattern."

**Most Inhuman and Horrible Treatment.**  
"LO! THE POOR INDIAN."  
Mr. F. H. Andrews, an old Charlotte boy who has been out in New Mexico for sometime past, called in to see us last night and talk a little "Injun." He had read in yesterday's *Observer* a telegraphic account of how the red men are fleeing from Mexico to New Mexico on account of the reward of \$300 which is offered by the Mexican Government for each Indian scalp, and his account of the state of affairs in that country is quite interesting. That Territory is very thinly settled, the population being made up mostly of miners, and they have all abandoned their mines and are making the collection of Indian scalps a special business, finding it more profitable to dispose of a dozen or two scalps per day at \$300 each, than to toil with the pick. At first they confined themselves to the rifle as a means for procuring scalps, but this proving too slow to suit their tastes they resorted to a little strategy.

The Indians are very fond of canned fruit, and being aware of this the inhuman miners go to a canning factory and have a great number of cans put up with poison in the fruit. Taking a supply of these they visit some settlement and trade off the cans to the unsuspecting redskins, and on the next day they go back to the settlement and collect the scalps.  
Such inhumanity as this seems incredible, but Mr. Andrews knows it to be a fact from personal observation. It is no wonder the poor Indians are fleeing from their old camping grounds and hunting more congenial climes. It may be right to clean out the Indians in open warfare, but the government ought to catch these poison vendors and hang them.—*Charlotte Observer.*

&lt;