Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVII. | SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 14, 1859. | NUMBER 3

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

Single copy, $2.00
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[illegible]

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The following Court and miscellaneous BLANKS are kept on hand for sale, at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at small expense:

Cost Warrants, Com. to take Depo. C & S. C.
Ca. Sa. Bonds, Apprentice Indentures,
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Subpoenas, C & S C. Special Letters, do.,
Witness Tickets, C. & S. C. Marriage Licenses,
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Bail Bonds, Crim. Land Deeds,
Attachment Writs, Deeds in Trust,
Delivery Bonds, Sheriff Deeds,
Administrators, do. Equity do.
Bastardy, " Notes of Hand,
Appeal, " Notes to Bank,

☞ And many other forms of less frequent use. Blanks printed to order on short notice.

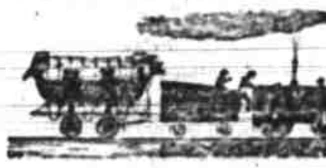
BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE

W. Baker & Co's American, French, Homoeopathic and Vanilla Premium Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Paste, Cocoa Sticks, Soluble, Homoeopathic and Dietetic Cocoa, Cocoa Shells and Cracked Cocoa, Celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three-fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality, and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, invalids and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable, and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

☞ For sale by their Agents, D. C. Murray, New York; Wm. S. Grant, Philadelphia; T. V. Brundige, Baltimore; Kennett, Dudley & Co., Cincinnati, and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.
3m45

THE RAILROAD is



A Great Institution!!

EVERY BODY SAYS SO, and so it must be. It almost annihilates time and distance, by the speed of its trains, which, as they thunder along through hills and over the plains and valleys, drawing their long lengths and enormous freights, the gaping world stand and look—they can't help—with wonder and delight; and then it is they are wont to cry out, Great Institution. People used to say that such and such a man "is a team." If he were great as a politician, as a lawyer, a preacher, a merchant or a tradesman, he was sure to secure that [illegible] appellation. A good team, in those times, was, perhaps, more the pride of men, than since the Iron Horse came upon the world's great stage; not because we have less need for horses now, but because, in some of their uses they have been eclipsed.—Well, in considering these comparisons in their application to men, we hold that there are some men who rise far above even the Great Institution. Take for instance Ex Gov. Morehead, whose mental strength and moral power, put into operation the great forces which heaved out the earth from the deep "cuts" and filled up the ravines and valleys from Charlotte to Goldsboro', and made the high way, with all its appendages. We might instance others, many others, who rise above them; but let it suffice there are other men whose modesty will not allow them to aspire to any thing beyond. For ourself, we are perfectly content to be accounted like the Great Institution.

Gentlemen, let us reason together on this subject

HOFFLIN,

can't be beat in selling CLOTHING. His Coats, and Pants, Vests and Neck-Ties, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Shirts and Drawers, cannot be excelled in quality, neither can any one sell their like for as little money as he. The fact is, then, HOFFLIN'S CLOTHING STORE has become to be, to this whole region of country,

A Great and Indispensible Institution.

Look where you will, and you will see gentlemen wearing garments from his Store.

Does a gentleman want a fine and good COAT, or VEST, or HAT, and feel he has need to make the best use of his money? He goes to HOFFLIN'S, of course. Hofflin's Stock comprises every thing of every quality. His Spring and Summer supply, just received, surpasses all former purchases, and is the NE PLUS ULTRA in the Clothing line. The fancy and lovely; the man who prefers the mild and durable; the laboring man in search of cheap, strong and comfortable garments—all can be suited at HOFFLIN'S. He has the [illegible], down to the prices, which distinguish his Store, and entitle it to be regarded as the store, the GREAT INSTITUTION, in that line. Call at HOFFLIN'S, WILL YOU, at the ☞ CORNER OF THE MANSION HOTEL.

April 28th, 1859. [illegible]

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE!!

Try the New Grocery Store,

FIRST DOOR ABOVE JONES' HARDWARE STORE.

FRESH GROCERIES, every kind required for Family use, shall be regularly supplied to our customers AT LOW RATES for Cash. Groceries can only be sold for Cash or Barter. The profits are too small for a Credit business. Give us a call.

BEARD & BROTHER.
April 6, 1859. 1f45

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO., NEW YORK.
Commission Merchants.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co's Super-phosphate of Lime.

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

April 19, 1859. 3mpd47

Drs. M. WHITEHEAD & J. A. CALDWELL.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and offer their Professional services to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

☞ Office the same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

SPRING BONNETS,
SPRING MANTLES,
SPRING SHAWLS.
Just received at McNEELY & YOUNG'S.
May 22. [illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

More to be Admired than the
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms.—Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following, and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:

Dr. Wood: New York, April 19, 1858.
Dear Sir—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd,"
Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.
Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir:—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.
Prof. O. J. Wood—With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.
J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood:—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to others.
J. D. HOES.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES [illegible]

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

[illegible]

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, [illegible]

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents: [illegible]

HENDERSON & ENNISS, Salisbury, N. C.
Apr 12, 1859. 1y46

Western North Carolina Rail Road.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Salisbury for Statesville and the West, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 ½ P.M., or immediately, after the arrival of the North C. mail Train from the East.
RETURNING will leave Statesville at 6 ½ A.M., and reach Salisbury in time for the mail train going East.
The Passenger Train will leave Statesville every Saturday at 1, P. M., and Salisbury on Monday at 4 A.M., so as to obviate the necessity of running on Sunday.
A Car for light Express Freight runs with this Train.
JAMES C. TURNER, Eng'r. & Supt.
February 22, 1859. [illegible]

Professional Card.

DR. C. T. POWE may be found at [illegible] when not absent Professionally. [illegible] Nov. 1858

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
Commission Merchant,

And Agent for Dawson's Line of Steamers,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits Consignments, Naval Stores, Cotton, Corn, Flour and other Produce. Also orders for Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Guano, &c., &c.

Refers to—John Dawson, Esq., and Dr. F. J. Hill, Wilmington, N. C.; O. G. Parsley, Esq., Pres. Commercial Bank; Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Pres. Branch Bank Cape Fear; E. P. Hall, Pres. Branch Bank State, N. C.; J. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1859. 3m48

NOTICE.

AS Administrator on the Estate of John H. Miller, dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement. Prompt payment by paying what may be due, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
And all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
P. N. HEILIG, Adm'r.
April 26, 1859. 6w47

SEIDLITS POWDERS.

A MOST useful Medicine in Billious and other diseases incidental to warm climates. Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, Salisbury, N. C. [illegible]

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A MOST useful Medicine in Billious and other diseases incidental to warm climates. Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, Salisbury, N. C. [illegible]

From the Wilmington Herald.

When in Boston last fall, in looking over the collection at one of the book-stalls on Washington street, my attention was drawn to a very elegantly bound book, much in contrast in that respect with all the books around it, taking it up, and looking over its pages, I found it to be a superb work in mechanical execution, well printed in French, on the best of paper, and having a number of elegant copper plate engravings. The title is (as I translate it,) "TRAVELS IN MANY LANDS, by Abd Mousa, a native of Mogadore, in the Empire of Morocco, first printed in Arabic, and rendered into French, by M. Vessey: Paris, 1856."

The price asked for the book—four dollars—was so small compared with the ordinary prices of such books, that I was induced to question the vendor in regard to it. He replied that he had lately bought it from a needy Frenchman for three dollars, and if he could get four for it, he was content. I paid him the money, and brought the book home, but laid it aside until lately, when turning over its pages carelessly, (the book contains only five hundred, of quarto size,) I found that one of the chapters was descriptive of a visit made by the author to Wilmington, in 1852.

I have attempted to turn into English a portion of this chapter, as follows, and send the translation to you to publish if you think proper.

It seems that the author never visited any part of the United States except this part of North Carolina, and it was altogether by chance that he came here. He had been travelling in South America, and had gone to Rio de Janeiro to seek a passage to some European port. Failing to find a vessel bound direct to Europe, he took passage on a French brig, bound from Rio to Wilmington, to load for Marseilles. The vessel remained here about twenty days, in October, of the year mentioned, during which time the author kept his quarters on board, as he says he preferred the French style of cookery to the American, and moreover, he was informed, that no decent public house was to be found in the place.

I infer that in religion the author, without a decided bias to either, was about equally balanced between Judaism and Mahomedanism, as I notice in the work references to, and extracts from, both the writings of Moses and from the Koran. It would appear, however, that he practised an observance of the greater religious days prescribed by the Koran, keeping the fast of the Ramadan with strictness, wherever he might happen to be, and also refraining from eating swine's flesh, this being prohibited as well by the Koran as by Moses.

Doubtless many of our citizens remember that six or seven years ago there was a portly, swarthy complexioned man, dressed in Eastern costume, flowing robe, &c., in Wilmington, dealing in amulets, necklaces, and other trinkets. I make no question that he and the author of the book are the same person. He gives hints in some parts of the book, that although a man of education and refinement, he was accustomed to defray the expenses of travelling by trafficing in a small way.

But to the extracts, which the reader will bear in mind are translations by one who claims but a limited knowledge of the French language, and also, that there is the further disadvantage of the rendition from the Arabic into French. I can only hope therefore to give a clumsy shape to the ideas of the author.

JOHN BRENNAN.

"We left the harbor of Rio on the first day of September; the weather was pleasant, and the winds favoring, until we got into the latitude of Cape St. Roque; thence to the latitude of the Cape de Verde islands, we had a succession of gales, one of which caused so much damage to sails, &c., that the Captain was much inclined to put into one of the islands for repairs; but as the brig, like all the French commercial marine, had duplicate sets of sails and rigging, he concluded to keep on his course, and it turned out well enough that he did, for after passing longitude 15 North, and laying our course more to the Westward, for the Southern part of the United States, the Southwestwardly winds prevailing at that season of the year, drove us forward to our destination in grand style. On the fortieth day out, we made the low coast of Carolina, about twenty miles south of the river on which Wilmington is situated. This was my first view of the territory of the Great Republic—the land of WASHINGTON. I had been in various other parts of the world, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, (the quarter in which I was born,) and South America, for I had been a wanderer for twenty years, almost from early manhood; but it so happened that I had not before been in any part of North America. The first view, it must be confessed, disappointed me. I had expected to see a more hilly country, with a larger proportion under cultivation. The general features of the coast were interesting to me, however, because novel. The tall pines reminded me much of the palm trees along some parts of the African coast; but the rivers *debouching* into the ocean, looked like inconsiderable streams in comparison with the African and Asiatic rivers. In a few hours, we passed the main bar of the Cape Fear river, and anchored at a small town near the mouth. There is a Fort at the entrance, though not garrisoned by troops, and this excited some surprise, as I had heretofore been only in parts of the world where, under every form of government, all the forts at the mouths of rivers, as elsewhere, were bristling with cannon. On making some enquiry on the subject, I was informed that scarcely any of the fortresses on the Atlantic sea-board were manned with soldiers, the very small army of the United States, about fifteen thousand men only, being scattered along the Western frontiers, and on the Pacific, chiefly as a protection to the inhabitants against the Indians, or aborigines of the country, who have mostly retreated Westward, and are occasionally troublesome to the white settlers. The next day, our brig was taken in tow by a Steam-tug, and carried up to Wilmington, about thirty miles from the main bar of the river. I observed the vegetation along the banks of the river, which are generally low, to be most luxuriant in growth, especially about the embankment and ditches of the rice-fields, differing in this respect from the rice-fields of the East Indies, which are kept as clear of all grass and weeds as gardens. I suppose one reason of the difference is the greatly higher value of the land in Hindostan and China, requiring that there every square foot of the soil shall be made to yield to its utmost capacity of some useful product.

"The day after reaching Wilmington, I went on shore to take a look at the town and the people. The place is not as large as I had thought it to have been. My impressions as to its extent were rather vague though, having been formed in a good degree by noticing the arrival of vessels thence in various parts of Europe and South America, which gave me an idea of its extended commercial intercourse, connecting therewith the idea of a town of large size. It had not occurred to me to inform myself more fully by consulting the proper books.

"North Carolina, in which division of the American Confederacy Wilmington is, is one of the States where slavery exists. I have been familiar with domestic slavery from my infancy. My father owned slaves—Negroes—from Soudan, and I have, since I commenced my wanderings, been among people where slavery is allowed in all the four great divisions of the globe. I shall not undertake a discussion, either of the moral or economical question of slavery.

"I am bound to believe that it has existed from the earliest times of which we have any record or tradition, and that for wise purposes *Allah ira* (God wills) that it shall continue to exist. I seek not presumptuously to find out why he thus orders things on earth. My province and privilege it is to bow down before Him in reverence and adoration.

"The slaves here are all descendents of people brought originally from Africa, mostly from the coast of Guinea. It is now nearly fifty years since the bringing in of slaves from other countries was forbidden by law, consequently but a very small number of the natives of Africa remain alive, by far the larger proportion of the slaves being natives of this country, and very much changed in appearance for the better from the original negro type. I should suppose that nearly if not quite one-half of the population of Wilmington and the country around consisted of blacks, principally slaves. I have never anywhere seen slavery in a better aspect than here. The subjects of it are most humanely, some very tenderly, treated, and well cared for. They dress well enough for comfort, and many men and women I saw finely dressed, in broadcloth, silks, and other costly materials, with showy jewelry on their persons. In addition to this evidence presented to my eyes of the ability of the slaves, when industrious, by their surplus earnings to indulge in superfluities, a little circumstance was related to me. A substantial citizen, the owner of a large number of slaves, went into the market one day and inquired the price of a pair of fowls. It was too exorbitant he thought, and he declined buying. A short time thereafter one of his slaves came in, saw the chickens, and bought them for his own table at the price his master had refused to give. To see them making purchases in the stores, buying and selling in the market, walking in the streets with a *non chalant* air, chatting with each other at the doors and windows of the houses, the smaller negro children playing with the white boys and girls of their own age, and the general expression on their faces of freedom from the corroding cares of life—one would hardly imagine them to be in a state of bondage. They are employed as domestic servants, in various mechanical arts, as laborers in lading and unlading vessels, and otherwise, selling fruit and cakes in the streets, &c. This is in the town. In the country parts they are employed in farm labors and home service.

"One thing that struck me with peculiar force, was the absence of soldiers, policemen, monks, friars and priests, (as members of privileged religious orders,) and beggars. At least, I saw none whose dress indicated their belonging to these classes, nor was I accosted by a single beggar. I had been so used to seeing these people in swarms in most other cities I had visited, so disproportioned in their numbers to the balance of the population, that the contrast made a deep and altogether favorable impression upon me. Arguing from particulars to generals, I concluded that the Americans must be a prosperous and happy people, whose substance was not devoured by these unproductive classes.

"Wherever I have travelled, I have always tried to obtain as much knowledge as I possibly could on the following subjects: Religion, whether the Jewish, Christian, Mahomedan, or Pagan, its ministers and worshippers: Government, in its operations on the people, for it makes but little difference to the mass what the form is, so the burdens are light: Law and its administration: the manners and morals of the people. My stay in the United States was too short to admit of my forming well-matured opinions on these points as applicable to the country and its inhabitants. The brief remarks I shall make on these subjects must therefore be taken as crude reflections which might be much modified, possibly changed entirely, by longer time, and an enlarged sphere for observation.

"Before my visit to the United States of North America, I had enjoyed various opportunities of witnessing the services of Christian Churches, of the Greek, Armenian, Roman, and English rituals, and in the dissenting Churches of England and Switzerland. In all buildings set apart for the worship of God (Allah) I have reverend feelings, however much I may differ from the devotees in their views of the qualities and attributes of the Holy One. He is our common Father, and knows the weaknesses and errors of all; I do not—I have no right then to say that another's service is unacceptable because not offered in the same manner that mine is. Improprieties of deportment in houses of worship, of whatever sort, are, however, obnoxious to just criticism.—Many improprieties of this sort were presented to my eye among portions of the religious congregations of Wilmington, to the great grief of my heart. I may mention, coming in late, and in a *rushing* manner—staring around, as though to count the number of persons present, or to examine closely the dresses of every one—whisperings, smiling at every little thing, as the fall of a book, sometimes tittering—sitting bolt upright, or standing, and gazing about, in the most solemn parts of the services, instead of kneeling reverentially—at the close, seizing hats, overcoats, and umbrellas, and hurrying out, as if the building were on fire—and greetings in the aisles and vestibules in the most jovial way, the ladies frequently kissing each other. These things I say grieved me, because I had wished to think well of the Americans in every particular. It may be that the free nature of their Government is somewhat the cause of these unseemly displays—that the slight restraining power of secular authority fosters the growth of habits of thoughtlessness and levity in Holy places. There is a verse in the Koran which contains good instruction on this point; it reads thus:

"When thou art in the Holy temple, look not lightly around on thy fellows nor practice vanities. Go in and out with gravity and decorum. Allah knows thy ways."

"I recommend its consideration to Christians of Wilmington.

"In connection with this subject of temple worship, I may properly mention that [illegible] services, and at other times of the Christian's Sabbath, I observed scores of apparently respectable people lounging and walking about the streets, and worse perhaps than this, making it a special day of recreation, by riding through the streets and in the suburbs. "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," is one of the Mosaic laws, and Christians acknowledge its validity, but often fail to regard it in practice.

"I was anxious to have an insight of the workings of Democratic institutions in America, but the brief time allowed for my stay there afforded a very limited opportunity for the gratification of my wishes.—I had but a glance as it were, of the operations of the Democratic machinery. The quadrennial election of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic was near at hand when I was in Wilmington.—There were two candidates for that high station, both military men—General Scott and General Pierce. General Scott was the leader of the American army which conquered Mexico, and my admiration of him *was* excited by the praise of his masterly conduct of that war which I had known to be expressed by distinguished military men of Europe. Of General Pierce I had never before heard, altho' he too was a great man of the country, as was said by his supporters. The excitement among the people was intense, far greater than any I ever saw at a Parliamentary election in England, that being analagous to a Presidential election in the United States, although of course the stake is greater in the latter case than in the former.—There seemed to be a civil war raging, but I heard of no bloodshed. Every night large masses of men and boys were marching through the town in long processions, with drums beating, horns blowing, colors, banners, and torch-lights flaming, and the persons in the processions screaming and yelling at the top of the voice. I fully expected that deadly and bloody combats would take place when the opposing companies came near each other, but there was nothing of the kind, and I concluded the Americans were a good natured and forbearing people. I afterwards read in the papers that General Pierce was the successful candidate, and that the whole country had suddenly come down from a state of frenzied excitement to the utmost quiet. The whole was a mystery beyond my comprehension.

"None of the higher courts were open at this time, so I was debarred a view of the administration of justice, except in a small way. One of the seamen belonging to the French brig had contracted a trifling debt at a store in the town. On his refusing to pay, the store keeper tried to compel the Captain to pay by legal proceedings. The case was tried before a *Cadi*, or one of the lowest grade of Judges. Both parties had their *bakshis*, or lawyers present to do the *talking*. The store keeper's lawyer made as much ado over the matter as if his client's life were depending on the issue. He worked himself up to a *furor* of excitement, which was of at least an hour's duration, declaiming in the loftiest style, and swinging his arms and legs about to the great damage I thought of the joints. After he had got through, the other lawyer rose, and very quietly read to the Judge a piece of paper, the purport of which was, that all persons were forbidden to give credit to any of the crew of the brig, as the Captain would not pay their debts. This piece of paper it appeared had been put up at public places in the town, and, by law, this proceeding discharged the Captain and vessel from responsibility. When this was read, the Judge immediately decided in favor of the Captain, and the store-keeper not only lost his debt, which was of small amount, only about ten French francs, but he had to pay all the costs, some forty francs more. The Captain being a foreigner, among strangers whom probably he would never see again, and the store keeper an American, surrounded by friends, I looked upon the prompt decision of the Judge against his own countryman as highly commendable, giving me a good impression of American administration of justice.

"I scarcely know how to frame the remarks I shall make on the American ladies, founding them chiefly on what I saw of those of Wilmington, although a large number of the ladies of America came under my notice, for the town is on one of the great thoroughfares of travel between the North and South States, therefore many were passing each way daily. I feel, as I presume most considerate travellers do, that it is a delicate and difficult thing to form an accurate judgment on this subject. We men are so much under female influence, that we are apt to be lenient toward their faults, and to magnify their virtues. Indeed men, as casual visitors to a place, labor under a double disadvantage in this respect, that is, they cannot learn as much of the character of the women as of the men, for the reason that their intercourse is less with women than with men. These considerations will deter me from commenting but on particulars that are patent to all who have eyes, and will make good use of them.

"The Americans are not yet a homogeneous people, like most of the European nations, which for centuries have had the same peculiarities of feature, and form transmitted from generation to generation, with slight admixtures from other peoples. Thus the well-nurtured Greek woman of to day is the same in externals as the well-nurtured Greek woman of the age of Pericles, and the German woman of the present time the same as the German woman of the days of Tacitus. In the blood of the Americans, various nationalities mingle their currents; the consequence is, that no type of physical *stature* has been formed by the moulding hand of nature. Time to do this has been wanting. The Persian poet Sadi expresses the idea in these words:

"See in the lineaments the race
From which they sprung."

"The ladies of Wilmington have affable and easy manners. Their ways are sprightly and winning. In features they are delicate. They dress with great taste, with rich materials; in the style of their habiliments, they follow more closely the French than the English and in some things, very injuriously to health! for instance, in wearing the thinnest kind of shoes in walking out, in all sorts of weather, and in not having the neck and shoulders sufficiently protected from the cold. The ruddy hue of the complexion, so observable in the English and Scotch women, is wanting, as is also their full physical development. They lack too the dignity of mien of the Spanish females of the better class. They remind me more of females born in India and South America, the descendants of the English there, than of any other people. They show age prematurely, as do the others referred to, very few retaining youthful freshness and vivacity after forty. I think them deficient in what has been called *minor morals*, the small courtesies of life; as receiving little attentions from gentlemen, say a chair, a glass of water, a fan, a book, without due acknowledgment.—They are not enough regardful of the comfort and convenience of the men in public, claiming more than their rights. To specify one instance of this, if two or three happen to be walking together in a narrow way, they will keep side by side, instead of falling in the rear of each other, and oblige the men they may meet to step into the gutters, or brace themselves up against the houses. They have one custom or habit which seemed very curious to me; it is that of putting one end of the parasol in their mouths when conversing with any one in the street or in a store, if they should not happen to have it spread out. The natives of the Malabar coast carry about with them a small tube, or reed, ten or twelve inches long, containing an exhilirating powder, called *makey*, which they occasionally put to their mouths, and inhale a portion of it; I fancied there was something of that sort contained in the parasols, and for that reason it was that the ladies so frequently had them in their mouths.

"Wilmington is a place of considerable trade, both internal and external. The greater part of the men were busily engaged in the various occupations incidental to commercial towns. I observed, however, a good many young men who had no visible employment, and to kill time, I suppose, were lounging at the corners of the streets and at places of public resort for drinking. The Arabs have a proverb, that "an idle man is worse than a beggar." This came up in my mind frequently.

"The rattlesnake and alligator are very common in this part of the country.—The alligator closely resembles the crocodile, but does not attain the size of the latter. The crocodile of the Nile is sometimes seen twenty five feet in length.—The alligator seldom grows beyond fifteen feet. It differs from the crocodile principally in not having scales on its tail, has a broader and more depressed upper jaw, and rather longer legs.

"Some of the rattle-snakes are of an enormous size—seven and eight feet long, and five or six inches in diameter. They are a horrible creature, causing death by their bite in a few hours. Our French Captain wished to purchase some rattlesnakes for a zoological collection in France. On this becoming known, the negroes from the rice-fields in the neighborhood brought in many of the reptiles for sale. They had them secured from doing harm in this way; they would grasp the animal tightly round the neck, and allow it to wind itself around the arm, up to the shoulder. As this snake forms itself into a coil, and makes a spring to bite, it was harmless when fixed in the manner described. The negroes would detach them from their arms by immersing in cold water, when the snakes would instantly unwind themselves. They were then taken up with a net and put into wire cages.

"A large part of the animal food used in Wilmington, is the flesh of the swine, either fresh, salted, or smoked. Of this animal's flesh it is well known that sausages (Les Saucisse) are generally made. Our cook was in the habit of buying them frequently, but at first I refused to eat them from religious scruples. I was assured after a while by the Captain that they made them of beef in Wilmington, and upon this assurance I partook, and liked them very much. Frogs are abundant in the marshy places about the town, and large and fat. The cook of the brig would go out often and catch them, and served them up for us in a highly savoury manner. They were really delicious. Speaking of frogs, brings to mind a circumstance connected with them of curious interest. In the sixteenth century, a discussion arose among the Theologians of the East as to whether or not frogs were prohibited to be eaten by the Mosaic law.

"It was mainly on the interpretation to be given to a passage in the third book of Moses, being one of the dietary laws, which says:

"These may ye eat, of every flying creeping thing that goeth upon *all four*, which have legs above their feet, to *leap* withal upon the earth." It was contended by those who espoused the negative side of the question, that all the conditions of this law were not fulfilled in the case of the frog, inasmuch as the creature did not fly. They of the other side argued that this was of no sort of consequence, as the other conditions were answered; that the animal went upon *all four*, had legs above its feet, and could creep and leap. The contest was long and fierce. After a while, then arose a man learned as well in science as theology, who avered that his observation satisfied him that the frogs chewed the cud, for he had seen them wagging their jaws, and being cloven hoofed, they might be eaten in accordance with another provision of the Mosaic law, allowing to be eaten all animals that are cloven hoofed and that chew the cud.—Thereupon, nearly every body, all in fact except a few old fanatics, said they had also seen the frog chew the cud, and from that time forward the animal was used for food by Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians.

"I feel pleasure in saying that in all my intercourse with the people of Wilmington, I was treated with the utmost deference and respect. It is true that, to them, the singularity of my apparel excited curiosity. I could overhear remarks upon it as I walked the streets. I was taken for a Turk, when I am no more a Turk than a Mongolian Tartar.

"At length the time arrived for my departure for my own country. I was glad of it. I had been tramping over the face of the earth for twenty years.

"I had looked up to Heaven from the highest peaks of the Hymalayas and the Andes—ate with the Calmucs on the plains of Tartary, and with the negroes about the sources of the Niger—dallied with the maidens in the Vale of Cashmere, and admired the dexterity of *les danseuse* of the Paris opera,—knelt at the sacred shrine of Mecca, and sat on Sinai where by the glare of lightning the Law was delivered to Moses—yet wherever I might be, my thoughts would every now and then fly away and settle over the white stone cottage in which I was born in the suburbs of *Sahara*, or as the Europeans call it Mogadore. The vines that trail over the walls of my father's house, twine also around my heart, and the bloom of the flowers is ever fresh in my remembrance.

"Standing on the quay of Wilmington one day, watching the preparations making for the vessel to get to sea, and being in a somewhat sad mood, I exclaimed in Arabic, "O Allah, when shall I again see my own dear native land." What was my surprise to hear some one say, also, in Arabic, but in a different accent from my own, "Allah is good." On turning round, there stood near me, smiling, a venerable looking man, with the complexion and features of the Mahometans of the interior of Africa. I entered into conversation with him, and found that he was in fact a native born son of Africa; that he was one of the Foulah tribe, from near the upper parts of the Gambia; he had been well taught in the Koran and other Arabic literature, and was a teacher himself among his own people. When about 30 years old he was captured in war by a neighboring tribe, carried to the coast, and sold to a slave-dealer. After a while he was taken to the United States, and had been a slave in Wilmington for forty or fifty years. He had become a Christian, was perfectly content with his situation, had one of the kindest of masters, labored only when he chose, and was patiently waiting to be called away to that world where he hoped to meet the kindred from whom he had been so long separated in this. I grasped him warmly by the hand, and the electric chain which binds together fellow countrymen when they meet in distant lands, vibrated through my frame. We parted, to see each other never again on this side of eternity."