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From the Richmond Examiner.

The stars in their courses fought against SIEGNA, and every earthly event conspired against LINCOLN. Lions have sprung up in his path on the land, and the behemoth of the seas has started out of the mid-ocean in the wake of his fleets. Armies that were not imagined, have arisen like the hosts of CADMUS from the invaded earth; weapons have sprung from the ground like grass; victorious chieftains have dropped as from the clouds to use them. The tyrant's blows have recoiled on his own head, his sword has wounded his own hand, and when he thought most surely to grasp a prey, he found his prize to be the deadly scorpion. Every seeming success has proved disguised misfortune, and each step forward has carried him deeper into the fatal sands. He commences this war with the universe at his back; he has now not one friend in the wide world. He began the game without one enemy beyond the limits of a forlorn republic; and silent nations now look coldly on while Britain draws the avenging sword to deal the long delayed, but doubly deserved, stroke of fate and justice.

The stars in their courses fought against SIEGNA, and the Lord of the stars, the sun and the earth, has laid his hand on our oppressor. Else, the Confederate Government would have been proven a weak reed. No man has better reason to sing a *Nona in Domino* than those who have apparently held the reins of power in this country. Not their wisdom, not their skill, not their foresight or dexterity, has wrought these wonderful results. From the first day of the Revolution to this hour they have exhibited a want of presence and enterprise, a lack of the larger statesmanship, and an inability to comprehend the nature of the movement they were in, which the historical philosopher who shall hereafter dissect their actions and motives will declare to have been truly pitiable. The chips and shingle could scarcely have less to do with the chip and flow. Their policy has been a series of ruse shifts which have been annihilated by each succeeding wave; their calculations for a moral earthquake resemble the sand houses of children in the stage road; we have yet to learn of one measure either equal to the event, or in time for it. Virginia had the power to render the separation penesable; she rendered it sanguinary by her incapacity to credit the possibility of that separation. The Confederacy had time to prepare an army, which might have terminated the contest in a month; and the Congress at Montgomery could not believe that war was even probable till Alexandria had been surrendered and the line of the Potomac lost for the year. Now that the year is ended, and the army intended for a summer's work must be re-organized for a struggle of years, what public man or parliamentary body can be brought to a belief in the only means that other nations now know for the creation of such an army? No one thinks of conscription. We have only the old story of more volunteers, more militia, more makeshifts for a month, not a law for the century.

And while all eyes are directed to the seas, and our best hopes hover over the movement in Europe, what has Congress done, or is about to do, in aid of it? As much, and no more, than it did to create it. If England makes a war on the United States and an alliance with the South, those incidents, like the secession of Virginia, will be the work of LINCOLN and of an overruling Providence. The Confederate Government hath neither lot nor part in them. By declaring free trade with all the world for a term of years, it had the power to set Europe against the United States long ago; but that bold measure was above its daring and its understanding of the war. It halted at a half-way house, neither reaching the benefits of trade for ourselves nor throwing the balance of commerce against the enemy.

The Southern Confederacy keeps up a tariff of fifteen per cent. The Confederacy gets not one penny of revenue from it. It does the Government no good at all, and is just sufficient to save the North from competition. The Southern tariff is fifteen per cent; the Northern tariff is thirty. But the merchant who sends his goods to Savannah must not only pay fifteen per cent of duty, but run fifty per cent of risk that they are seized by the enemy's cruisers; while, if he sends them to New York, he has only the thirty cents of the tariff to encounter, but no risk at all from an enemy. Under these conditions, commerce is not likely to flow towards the Southern coast, or are commer-

cial actions over-eager to quarrel with the North in our behalf.

But by the Congress, which meets next Monday, in response to the British movement towards us, proclaim complete free trade for three or five years; let it send that news to England by the return of the steamer that has brought the tidings of the Queen's proclamation; and it will have rendered the quarrel now begun nearly irreparable. It will have done better; it will have supplied the Southern army with arms, and the Southern people with those thousand necessities the want of which renders civilized life nearly insupportable, if not impossible. For the bribe of no duty, commerce will risk everything. Even the gallows has been insufficient to deter the smuggler; what will a blockade effect against the ingenuity which is impelled by avarice and unchecked by the fear of law? It would put every nation that sends a ship to sea on our side. It would, in a few weeks, give twenty causes of war, each one better than the worst of the two ambassadors. It would render the great commercial nation in which we now hope, eager to employ its treasure and its sword, not to avenge its own insult alone, but to secure our success. It would establish the claim of the Southern politicians to be considered statesmen, who had both the capacity to understand the situation of their own and other countries, and the courage to strike a mortal blow at the common enemy.

But we hope little from the Congress now in session. Like the last Convention of Virginia, it is convened for the most part of men who learned their lessons in the school of the late United States. They belong to the decline of that power. They lived in a period when blindness had settled on the councils of their nation, and were deep in the petty expedients of the Yankee policy, intended for the petty end of an immediate and material prosperity, careless of all lofty principles, contented in itself, ignorant both of history, past and present, and oblivious of all things beyond the party strife and party news of their day. Another Congress will meet in February; a Congress elected by the people. Perhaps it may contain some men of a New Generation; men not educated at Washington; who have witnessed the ruin of a great nation in the middle of its career, and who have watched with silent scorn the imbecility of those who have, during ten years or more, been their rulers, and passed for their representatives. Over this body will preside Mr. TYLER; the last living link that binds us to a very different set,—to that succession of real statesmen who led the late republic up the hill of power; and in its ranks, may we not hope to find some, now unknown, who have their minds yet unobscured with the drugs of our late public folly and corruption, and who shall be found gifted with the wisdom of those, our ancestors, of whom he is one of the last cotemporaries!

**The Leader of the Hostile Creeks.**—The Fort Smith Evening News gives a short sketch of the leader of the Creek forces hostile to the Confederate cause of the disunion existing in that nation, which latter it seems, had their origin many years ago:—Opothleyhoh is stated to be an old man, about eighty years of age, and has long been a leader among what are now termed "Upper Creeks." His first appearance in a public capacity was about 1824 or 1825, soon after the murder of the Creek, of General McIntosh, who was killed for making a treaty with the United States. Opothleyhoh's name made its appearance about that time as a leader of the party opposed to the treaty. He is an eloquent speaker, and wields a mighty influence over the Upper Creeks, by his tongue. The McIntosh party compose the Lower Creeks, and there exists still, between the two parties, the remains of the old national feud, and this may be the cause of the present attitude of Opothleyhoh and his followers: Indians never forget injuries, and when life is taken, the relatives of the killed seldom ever forget it. It is said that Opothleyhoh and his Creek followers are very hostile to the Creek regiment under Colonel McIntosh, who is a descendant of General McIntosh, who was slain by the Creeks years ago in Alabama.

**A Solemn Warning.**—Two members of the First Louisiana battalion, recently executed by order of General Johnston for striking their officers, left a sad warning for soldiers and others. Their last words were: "Tell our comrades that liquor was the cause of our trouble, and exhort them to leave it alone!"

From the Raleigh Standard.

**SALIX ALBA—SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.**  
Mr. Editor: The great scarcity and high price asked for the sulphate of Quinine, induces me to call the attention of the Profession and the public generally to the common willow of the country. During the year 1845 and since that period, I have used the willow as a substitute for Quinine.

Salix Alba, the common European or white willow, is tonic and astringent, and has been employed as an indigenous substitute for Cinchona. The indications for its use, therefore, are the same as those for the latter. It is given for intermittent, dyspeptic complaints, accompanied with or dependent on, a debilitated condition of the digestive organs, passive hemorrhages, chronic mucous discharges, in the stage of convalescence after fever, and as an antihelminthic. It is less apt to disturb the stomach than Cinchona. The dose of the powder is thirty to sixty grains. The infusion or decoction (prepared with one ounce of the bark to a pint of water) may be given in doses of one ounce to three ounces.

A crystalline principle has been obtained from the willow, which has received the name of *Salicin*. The honor of its discovery is claimed by Buckner, of Germany, and Fontana and Bagatelle of Italy—but Mr. Leroux, of France, deserves the credit of having first accurately investigated its properties. *Salicin* possesses tonic properties analogous to the sulphate of Quinine, than which it is less liable to irritate the stomach. It may be employed in dyspepsia, intermittent and other diseases for which Cinchona and desulphate of Quinine are usually exhibited. The dose of it is from ten to thirty grains. It may be given in powder mixed with sugar, or dissolved in aromatic water. Magendie has seen fever cut short in one day by three doses of six grains each.

N. L. STITH, M. D.  
Halifax, Dec. 4, 1861.

**Manufactories of the South.**—The blockade is producing a fine influence upon the energy of our people throughout the South. North Carolina is not behind other States in this work. Factories of different kinds are going up in various parts of the State. Our woolen and cotton factories are doing finely. Our wool factories are producing a splendid article of casimere. At different points rifle and gun factories are in operation. Wilmington is doing her part in the production of sundry articles. Tanneries, shoe-making, hat-making, &c., are going on. Should the blockade continue a year or two, our people will produce almost every article for which we have been hitherto dependent upon the North.—*Raleigh Standard.*

**The N. C. Salt Commissioners.**—A gentleman informs the Fayetteville Observer that he travelled on the coast early last week with Dr. Worth, who was on his way to the coast for the second time. He had been to the Virginia Salt Works to familiarize himself with the whole process of salt making, for which purpose the proprietors there had kindly given him every facility and information. He thinks he can make some improvements of the works. His difficulty is in getting the necessary salt pans cast; for which he has applied in every accessible quarter in and out of the State. As he could not be in Virginia and at the foundries and on the coast all at one and the same time, he had prevailed upon another energetic gentleman to precede him to the coast to make the necessary arrangements previous to his second arrival there.—*Petersburg Express.*

There are thirty factories in Georgia engaged in making cotton and woolen goods, besides several smaller factories that spin yarn only.

**Counterfeiting the flag.**—The trick adopted by the Yankees in the various battles with the Confederates of raising the Confederate flag and imitating the secret signals of the Confederates, is unprecedented in civilized warfare. No nation on the earth has ever before been base enough to descend to such vile expedients. No chivalric people would desire an advantage gained by such infamous knavery. Yet our depraved adversaries actually pride themselves upon the smartness of such a cowardly and wicked trick. It strikes us that the Confederate Generals should adopt the most summary measures to compel the yankees to adhere to the rules of honorable warfare. They should formally notify the Federal Generals that every Yankee captured under the Confederate flag, or making Confederate signals, should be hung upon the battle field forthwith, and his miserable carcass left to feed the vultures.

**Good.**—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that a body of Yankees lately captured there "all wore elegant winter clothing and by the side of their rough and miscellaneous attired guard looked really like gentlemen. One of the boys in reply to a remark by a prisoner concerning his old clothes, told him the Yankees were very like a bottle of four cent whiskey. It had a very pretty label on the outside, but was mighty mean liquor. The Philosophy was as good as the truth, and the fellow had enough of both. Another, in answer to some inquiries as to what he thought when he was captured, replied that "he hadn't time to think anything, for he was so scared he didn't know his gun from a corn-stalk."

**A New Fuel.**—When the oil is pressed from the cotton seed, a cake is left which resembles the well known lincod cakes. It is sold at ten dollars a ton, and is now being purchased extensively in this city for fuel. It makes a bright fire but burns away somewhat rapidly. Are our cattle and hog feeders aware of the value of this material for fattening purposes? It is composed of nutritive and fatty matter, the hull being removed from the seed by a machine constructed for the purpose, before it is passed. At a time when crab grass and prairie hay are selling at from \$25 to \$27 a ton, and corn at 75 cents per bushel, oil cakes at \$10 a ton ought to be turned into pork and beef, not burned. To burn it is a burning shame—it makes us fry to think about it.—*Memphis Appeal.*

**Look Out.**—The Richmond Dispatch of Friday last, says:

"We are assured by passengers just arrived from beyond the Potomac, who have not been able to see any of our cabinet, that a portion of Burnside's expedition, most of which is still at Annapolis, is destined to assail Norfolk, landing a force so as to attack the city in the rear. Another portion will attack Newbern, N. C. This place they intend to occupy permanently—if they can. It is also stated by these gentlemen that demonstrations are to be made against Augusta, Memphis and Knoxville."

A sharp look-out on the North Carolina coast should be kept and preparations made to defeat the vandals.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, which lately met in Augusta, Ga., after a very harmonious and arduous session, closed its labors on the 23d ult. It has placed the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States on a firm and independent foundation, and acted for the best interests of that Church, of which it is the grand council. The next Assembly will meet at Memphis on the first Tuesday in May next.

**The Position of France.**—A Paris letter of the 9th Dec., to the New York Tribune, says:

"Your correspondent must guess that, in the supposed case of an Anglo-American war, France would begin with, and hold as long as she could with polite advantage, the position of an armed neutral, ready to act as mediator. As mediator between England and the United States in the first instance. And then with England, perhaps, as mediator between the U. S. A. and the C. S. A. It is worse than falsehood to deny, what I know it is worse than patriotic to admit, but what it is the disagreeable duty of a reporter to state, this passionately disputed, but reasonably indisputable fact, that the recognition of the C. S. A. as an existing nation by England and France is rapidly approaching diplomatic record."

**McClellan and the Lincoln Congress.**

It is currently reported that a movement is on foot in the Washington Congress to supersede General McClellan by the Massachusetts lawyer, Nathaniel P. Banks. They complain that McClellan is too slow, and they want a commander who will respond to the popular clamor for an onward movement. The Yankees have been eight months engaged in the work of subjugating the South, but are still as far from accomplishing their purpose as they were at the outset. We do not wonder, therefore, at their impatience.—*Dispatch.*

**HOME-MADE LIME.**

We invite attention to the advertisement in the *Standard* of Mr. Wicker, Agent, of Mr. Mark M. Williams, of this place, and Mr. Samuel J. Doub, of Forsythe, who are engaged in making lime. We learn from good judges of the article, that this lime is of the best quality, and much better than the Thomaston, so much used. This is an important branch of domestic industry, and should be encouraged. Mr. Wicker, the polite and efficient Agent at the Central Depot, will receive orders, or they may be addressed to Messrs. Williams and Doub, Vienna, N. C.—*Ral. Standard.*

**What the West has done.**—The Asheville News says that the ten Counties West of the Blue Ridge in this State, have raised 49 Companies of volunteers averaging 100 men. Old Buncombe alone has raised eleven Companies, and furnished to the army four Colonels and three Majors. No portion of the State has done better, if as well. No State has furnished a better class of soldiers than those from our mountain country. The West has done her duty fully, as we know she would.

**Charleston not Blockaded.**—It will be seen on reference to our telegraph news that the steamship *Isabell*, notwithstanding the sinking of some twenty vessels laden with stone to obstruct the water channel leading to Charleston has entered that port safely even under the fire of the blockading squadron stationed there. How ridiculous the effort of the Yankees appear.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

**Significant.**—The Yankees are discussing a proposition to remove the seat of Government to New York, and although this vast stock jobbing scheme may fail, the mere fact of its having been discussed, will contribute to produce abroad new faith in our ability to establish our nationality.

The North has a "plentiful lack" of statesmanship, and this is another striking illustration of the truth we have just enunciated.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Sixty of the prisoners of war confined in New Orleans have taken the oath and joined the Confederate army for the war.