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[WHOLE NO. 201.

## EUROPEAN RECOGNITION.

Among the various reasons assigned for the failure of France and England to intervene in some mode to bring to an end the war now raging between the North and the South, there is one view which we do not remember to have seen adverted to in any journal, or otherwise. It is this:

It is apparent that in the matter in question, France is in perfect rapport with England, and is indeed but following her lead. What England does France will do, and no otherwise. A solution of the English "situation" therefore solves the French likewise.

What is the real (not the ostensible) cause of the hesitancy and delay which mark more peculiarly the action of British councils? With every commercial and humanitarian motive to spur her on to immediate, decisive and self-preservative action to arrest this war, secure peace to a people of cotton and a return of commercial reciprocity, she still lingers, as if paralyzed by some unseen influence. What is it?

It is the fact of Russia and a general war in Europe. The famous letter of Prince Gortschakoff written early after the commencement of our hostilities, will not have been forgotten by our attentive readers. In it expressions most friendly to the United States were employed, and a clear intimation given of the earnest desire of the Czar to see the United States preserved integral and unshaken. The intimation went further, and daily freshened aid, if necessary. The object of Russia and her whole past policy towards the United States is plain. She has always looked to the great Western Republic as a counterpoise to be used by her to hold in check the dominant powers (maritime and other) of France and England. With this view Russia has always professed and acted upon principles importing friendship to the United States. When this letter was published it startled the reflecting world, but it soon passed into comparative oblivion.

But our readers will also remember what took place in St. Petersburg not long since, when Simon Cameron, United States Minister, made his respects in that quality, and was presented for the first time to Alexander. "Has it been forgotten how the Emperor of Russia went out of his way and was guilty of the impenitent impertinence of expressing his warmest wishes for the safety and integrity of the Union—its importance, necessity and general advantage, coupled with fervent assurances of regard and the like. This too seems to have passed out of the popular memory—though occurring at the very crisis of the times, when all Europe (i. e. the people) were expecting actual and prompt recognition on the part of England and France.

In this connection, we had as well just anticipate a part of the conclusion to which this article tends, by saying, that in the opinion of the writer, the artful and unscrupulous Simon Cameron had then and there in his pocket to be used upon occasion demanded, plenipotentiary authority—in the event of England and France intervening to aid the Confederate States—to make a strong and firm treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, on the part of the United States with Russia.

To some, we are apt to believe, these declarations will be novel, perhaps to some absurd. No importe, the developments of the future will justify the hazard we incur in expressing these opinions. Of the powerful, but concealed and studiously polished rivalry, amounting to hate between Russia and the Sea-powers of Europe, existing for centuries past and diminishing nothing in intensity by the passage of time, we presume all reading men are informed. On the contrary, this feeling has been tremendously intensified by the almost generally unknown, but yet none the less real and stupendous and audacious growth of Russian territory, wealth and power in the last twenty years. Even since the Crimean war, in which France and England had to withdraw from the combat with the soul-shaking reflection that after eighteen months of terrific war, and the expenditure of treasure which strained the financial strength of both nations, they had only taken one fortification lying on the *ultima thule* of Russia's Asiatic territory) that powerful and aggressive people, the Russian, has added enormous tracts of territory in Northern Tartary, Northern Mongolia and Northern China, until their limits stretch from the Caspian Sea on the East to the Sea of Japan on the West, to the mouth of the Amoor River—well styled by travelers the Mississippi of Asia. This immense territory is covered, not thickly, it is true, by a hardy, daring, fighting, pastoral population, and literally swarming with horses, sheep and horned cattle—most of it is fine grazing land, and the bowels of the earth are full of gold, silver, iron, lead and precious stones. Russian forts and outposts have been dotted all over it and the people are becoming rapidly and thoroughly Russian

troops of native cavalry, "en cossaque." Upon the Amoor river, which embouches upon Japan, and opens a broad sweep upon the Pacific stations, towns, forts and iron steamers are being built. Thus Russia to-day is overwhelmingly the strongest power in the world—the vastest in territory—replete with all the moral and material elements of successful war. Indeed to those who have not studied her actual position at present any representation of it, however truthful, would seem to be fabulous. But it is real, substantial—a fixed fact—she is the master power of the world, and when aided by her political, geographical and religious affinities, such as Austria, Greece, and the Slavonic and Finnish nations, she is able to cope with the combined world. However all this may be unknown to the unreading and unthinking world, it is painfully known to the able heads who rule at St. James and the Tuilleries and this is that which gives England pause, and therefore France.

But, how and why and what relation has all this to American and especially Confederate affairs? Plainly, if the alliance heretofore hinted at be agreed upon between Russia and the United States, Russia, without sending a man, or a gun, or a dollar in direct aid of the United States, as against us or the European powers, can in an instant deal the most crushing blows to such European powers as may venture to espouse our cause.

In the first place, in pursuance of her policy, springing mainly out of her religion which makes her, and has made her for centuries, covet Constantinople as the seat or see of her religious faith (for the words are radically the same,) old Byzantium, since then Rome as a ecclesiastical power, and from which Roman Catholicism is but an exaltation—a usurpation to the Russian, and the Greek—she will march an army into Turkey and Egypt, from her Asian boundaries, and then, first the great highway of England's Indian possession is cut, and her Indian territory itself threatened—and second, (having now Odessa, the Baltic region—the threshing floor and garner house of Europe chiefly)—she will have the Nile region the other great wheat region of Europe and Western Asia beside, and Europe starves. Be it remembered that in a religious view—outside of any political aspiration or regal ambition—Constantinople is to the Czar and his people what Rome is to the Pope and his people.

It is a religious conviction, amounting to the voice of God, with all members of the Greek Catholic Church that they the ancient faithful—the elder than Roman, should possess and hold the city where Constantine first beheld the cross univocal in the heavens, and where he first embraced the religion of Jesus of Nazareth, and where the first Catholic Patriarch sat—before the Pope of Rome existed—and this explains how Russia has been straining like a bound in the east after Turkey for years long gone. Sofered this to all the political and other causes which urge Russia to invade Turkey, and we shall see how strong the pressure is which commands the Czar to seize (in accordance with the wishes of the whole Greek Church,) to own and occupy Constantinople; and we shall also be able to guess how slight a cause will suffice to make him grasp it, cost what it may! For this she has toiled and waited with sleepless vigilance, and enduring patience and faith, since before the days of Peter the Great. England, with her well informed and sagacious statesmen, knows all this, and here, thus hurriedly glanced at, is pause for England, No. 1. The seizure of Turkey and Egypt by Russia, backed by the whole Greek Church, and all her Finnish and Slavonic affinities, and the threatening of her Indian possessions—her chief trade and wealth—has glowered before the eyes of British statesmen for more than a century, and still tinges with a shadow all her vista.

But what else—arising out of considerations of later origin? Why, in the event of another rupture between England and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, down the Amoor come the Russian iron clads sweeping British and French commerce from the Japan and Pacific seas, before succor could come around Cape Horn. Up the Pacific British Columbia is seized—down the Pacific, Australia, the young, progressing, wealthy, Anglo Saxon Empire, is gone; and what becomes of the French and English territorial possessions?

Here, then, France and England, so far from being able to aid us effectively, would have their hands full in Turkey, in the Pacific and elsewhere, to preserve integral their own Empire. This is what gives a second pause to England; and virtually, in the face of her former chivalrous habits towards new governments, and in spite of her cruel sufferings,—paralyzes her action.

We throw out these hints as facts of great import to reflecting minds, regretfully, only because we have been unable to develop more fully the ideas which they suggest. We shall have no help, moral or material, from England or France, until our own success have placed us in a posi-

tion no hazard to any European Power by our recognition. It is for this that England waits—while she pauses between domestic painful needs on the one hand, and the sombre shadow of Russian power on the other.—*Richmond Whig.*

—We announced the fact some time ago, that Gov. Clark had concerted measures and entered upon a plan to supply the citizens of the State with salt, to the utmost extent of his ability. The following Circular will show the progress that has been made and the ways and means whereby supplies may be obtained. On the energies of the Justices of the several counties much will depend to supply their respective counties. As the time to "hog killing" is short it is earnestly to be hoped that nothing will be left undone by those whose immediate duty it is to enable their fellow citizens to avail themselves of this need and timely provision. It is desired to say that N. W. Woodfin, Esq., the Superintendent of the works, is one of the most practical and intelligent gentlemen in the State, and can be implicitly relied on for the prompt and faithful execution of whatever he promises.—*State Journal.*

SALTVILLE Va., September 1st, 1862.  
To the Justices of the several County Courts of North Carolina:

It may be already known to you that at the instance of the Gov. not of this State and under his authority, I have the superintendence of putting up buildings and the necessary Kettles, etc., to manufacture Salt at this place, for the supply of the several counties in the State, according to the number of inhabitants of each county.

The State has a contract with Messrs Stuart, Buchanan & Co., the proprietors, to furnish brine for three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the existence of the present war.

It is proposed to erect three hundred kettles. These have been under contract for some time. About half of them are ready cast; thirty-seven have been received, and twenty-one of them put to boiling and making Salt to day. The masonry, etc., is ready for one hundred and twenty-six kettles, and about one hundred kettles are on the railroad lines and expected in a few days. If we are not greatly disappointed in their delivery, these to the number of one hundred and twenty-six, will be in operation during the present week, and eighty-six others in another week.

It is proposed of the first Salt made, to furnish a few hundred bushels to each county for present use, beginning with the counties in alphabetical order; and after each in its turn is so supplied with what may be required for ordinary use, it is proposed, in like manner, to distribute all that can be made.

But it is proper to state that there is great loss on it if shipped before it drips and dries out some three or four weeks. The loss in this way may be as much as twenty per cent.

For this reason, it is recommended that some time be allowed for dripping, unless in cases where the present demand is so great that the counties are willing to submit to so heavy a loss to relieve pressing necessities. After the first supply, the Salt will be kept over four weeks to dry, until the time arrives for salting the beef and pork for the year, at which time it may be better to submit to some loss on the Salt than keep over the animals too long on expense.

No salt has been or will be sold to any individual; but it will be sold to the counties only, through their commissioners appointed for that purpose, and according to the population of the county as shown in the census table of 1860; and it is expected that distribution will be by them made amongst the families of the county according to the number of inhabitants of each family. It is expected, however, that the commissioners will take steps to ascertain the supply that each has on hand and only make up the deficiency, so that no one, having a supply on hand, should draw county salt merely for speculation.

The county commissioners will be charged at this place, for the present, one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, which, it is believed, will cover the cost of production, including seventy five cents per bushel, to be paid the proprietors. After the State Treasury is reimbursed, the outlay for building, etc., it is expected that it may be afforded at one dollar and twenty five cents per bushel.

I desire to impress upon the county commissioners the importance of furnishing their own sacks. If I have to procure them, it can only be done by paying Salt for them, and will require from twenty to thirty thousand bushels of Salt, whereas each consumer can readily furnish his county commissioner a sack or sacks to hold his supply, with his name and the county distinctly marked on it.

I scarcely need to add that payments must be made on delivery of the Salt to the commis-

sioner can only be known here by a certificate from the county court clerk under his seal of office.

The pressing necessity for time and labor has rendered it necessary to contract with four or five county commissioners for supplies delivered here, for which they are to have a preference in point of time in receiving their supplies.

We have laborers enough engaged, but yet require teams to haul wood. Any county commissioner sending teams shall be paid in Salt at once.

Respectfully submitted,  
N. W. WOODFIN,  
Superintendent.

From the Savannah Republican.  
HOW TO MAKE THE SEA-COAST SALT MEAT-SAVING.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent, "Westphalia," furnishes the public with excellent directions for curing meat, but leaves them with a very discouraging impression about our sea-coast salt.

After reading his article, the public will be apt to think that the different kinds of Salt mentioned (as Liverpool, Turk's Island, sea-coast,) are essentially so, while they are one and the same salt, only more or less impure. Chemistry has furnished us with an exact analysis of sea water, (in 1000 lbs. of it, 27 lbs. Chloride of Sodium or common salt, 34 lbs. of Chloride of Magnesium or Bittern, 2 lbs. of Sulphate of Magnesium or Epsom Salts, 1 1/2 lbs. Sulphate of Lime or Plaster of Paris, and traces of other substances that need not be mentioned) and pointed out that the presence of the highly hygroscopic (or water attractors) Chloride of Magnesium (Bittern) in the salt manufactured from sea water is the impurity so injurious in curing meat. The Chloride of Magnesium attracts constantly the moisture from the atmosphere, and imparts it to the meat, and thus eventually spoils it. It would not be of much use to take double the quantity of the pure salt, because at the same time, double the quantity of the hygroscopic substance would be added. The only way to succeed, is to take only the pure salt, and if you have not got that, to purify it.

The following process is at once simple and effective:—It is apparent that, if there was a fluid that would not touch the pure salt, but readily dissolve the Chloride of Magnesium, it would be the easiest thing in the world to wash and cleanse the salt. Now there is such a fluid—and it scarcely costs anything—it is a hot saturated solution of the very salt, that has to be purified.

Let us suppose that 100 lbs. of salt had to be purified. To do this 9 lbs. of the salt have to be dissolved in 25 lbs. or 2 1/2 gallons of boiling water, (making thus a saturated solution, i. e., one that cannot dissolve any more salt,) and this hot solution has to be poured upon the 100 lbs. of salt. The salt to be purified may remain in the sack, or better yet, in a coarse filtering bag of some coarse stuff, but the bag must be put into a funnel shaped box, that may easily be made from old boards nailed together. It is better to pour on the hot solution gradually, or in several instalments, and not to move or disturb the salt until the whole of the solution has completely dripped off. It is also well not to consider the lowest layer of salt (i. e., that nearest to the point of the funnel,) as perfectly pure, and act accordingly. Afterwards the salt has to be dried in the sun or in an oven.

The longer a sample of salt exposed to the air, keeps dry, the purer it is; and such samples (as were on your round table) that dissolve completely during damp weather, need purifying badly indeed.

Yours,  
MATRIUM.

GETTING DESPERATE.—The authorities of New York city have appropriated \$500,000 for additional bounties to men volunteering for the war, and \$10,000 to each N. Y. State Militia regiment which shall organize eight battalion companies and volunteer for nine months' active service. Volunteers enlisting within the next twenty days will receive immediately from the Comptroller of the city \$50 bounty addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers by the State of New York, or by the United States. Liberal provision is also made for the families of volunteers; the Board of Supervisors having appropriated \$250,000 for the purpose. From this fund will be paid a sum not exceeding ten dollars per month to the wife, and two dollars per month to each child under ten years of age, of the families of all volunteers from the city and county of New York.

He who has struck his colors to the power of an evil habit has surrendered himself to an enemy bound by no articles of faith, and from whom he can expect only the vilest treatment.

Gen. G. J. Pillow has been restored to