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Chignons and their Resulting Evils. A desperate "atruggle is being made by those who have considerable self interest at stake to stiffe the trath in regard to the ill effects of cer. tain artificial practices of adorament which afte supposed to enhance the conventional Beauty of ry large amount is originally studded over with the egg-bage of the common pediculus is one of the best stidescen that the individuals from whom the hair has been obtained were strangers to hab its of cleanliness. In much of the hair that comes inte English market, especially that of a higher shade, the distal half of the shaft is dotted over with what are generally regarded as "nits." These are of two kinds; "the one attached laterally-ova remains; and a second from which, surrounding the hair, is difficult to de tach (more difficult than the true "hits".) and may be found on hair that has been prepared and nor less than a collection of vegetable sporules or cells similar to those which are found in the va-rious forms of ringworm. They are not destroyed What is the full scope of the particular to the same wire in an instant. Now here, assuredly, is a

From the New York Journal of Commerce: anders of Electricity-The La-Triumph of Science.

The parfect anorres of the Atlantic Telegraph has sclipsed the splendor of an entirely new dis-cevery in the mysterious science of electricity, brought out by Mr. H. Wilde, of Liverpool, during the past year. It is like the finding of a new

it may be said that the discoverer has found a method of producing electricity in quantities and of an intensity hitharto unknown, by the action of feeble electrical currents upon powerful mag-nets. Mr. Wilde performs his wonders by the combination of six small permanent magnets weighing only a pound each, a ten inch electro-magnetic machine, having an electro magnet weighing three tons (which accumulates and retains the developed electricity, on the same prin-ciple as an insulated submarine cable or the Leyciple as an insulated submarine cable or the Loy-den jar,) and an armature revolving within an iron cylinder at the rate of filteen hundred turns. Russian government to remain the property of a minute. The cylinder is about a foot long, and resident members of the grand Oriental Church ; has a bore of two and a half inches; the armature which plays within it, not touching the sides, s coiled about with insulated copper wire. It is from this armature, when the different parts of the apparatus have been connected and put into | tested in liberty, property and religion ; the unoperation, that the electricity is evolved and the eivilized tribes are put on the same footing as flects are produced.

These effects are astonishing. An arch of electric light several inches long spans the space the fair sex. There are still greater risks to be ap prehended than these we have already pointed out in the use of artificial hair. The fact that a ve At a distance of a quarter of a mile it throws between the poiar terminals of fixed carbon. This At a distance of a quarter of a mile it throws returning nome last autumn, and bringing with slindows from the flames of street lamps upon a wall. It beats the sun at taking photographs. In twenty seconds it darkens sensitized paper held at a distance of two feet from the light, as Polar Sen: effectually as one minute of full noonday sunshine. This fact, when first announced to the scientific world, was received with incredulity, but it is the truth. Two enterprising photographers in England have since put up the wa chines in their shops, and now do all their copying and enlarging by the new electric light at night. Of course the heating power of the flame is intense. It melts seven feet of No. 16 iron mand for sale. The latter is nothing more wire, and heats to a red heat twenty one foet of shores. Some of the islands are heavily timber-

he same wire in an instant. Now here, assuredly, is a great discovery some of them are destructed growth, ered with grass of a burnrisht growth.

The Russian Acculsition. The treaty ceding the Russian Possessions in

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867.

Carolina

America to the United States Government was confirmed by the Senate mathe 9th inst. The treaty makes the cossion ind right of possession complete and absolute on the exchange of ratifientions, without waiting or in formal delivery continent, the exploration of which is sure to be rewarded with vast and valuable accessions to the domain of human knowledge. The fortifications and milkery posts are to be im-mediately delivered up to the United States, the Russian troops to be withfrawn as soon as pracdomain of human knowledge. To describe Mr. Witch's discovery without the aid of diagrams, so as to render it clear to per-sons unfamiliar with electrical apparatus and pro-cesson, would be impossible. In a general way, it may be said that the discoverar has found a islands will increase the dought to 450,000. The the civilized inhabitants may remain three years in the territory without forfriging their allegiance to Russia; those choosing pormanently to remain to become American orizons and be proaborigines of this country.

The following information in regard to this ac misition is derived from Professor Baird, of the Swithsonian Institute, whose out parties which spent two years in explorations, in the country, them a complete collection of the specimens of the natural history of the sountry, extending from the British possessions to the shores of the

Climate and Temperature - The coast from Prince of Wales Island to the entrance of Behring's Straits during the winter months, is about the same as the city of Washington. Little snow and much rain. During the summer months very foggy.

Timber .- The whole country, well up the northern coast, is heavily timbered, chiefly with hard pine forests and small trees, up to the very ed with pine forests and denne underbush, and

some of thein are destitute of timber, and cov-

Mississippi Before the Supreme Court.

The following is a full and fair summary of the bill filed by Judge Sharkey, praying for an fn- ing letter to the New Orleans Times on the polit junction restraining the execution of the Recon- | ical situation : struction and Supplemental laws in Mississippi : of a State, that there are compacts, "fundamenforever to the State of Mississippi her rights as State of this Union. The averment is made that the Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally expel Mississippi from the Union. and that any attempt which practically does so is a gullity, and that there is no provision in the portion of her people to withdraw her from the or otherwise, for any cause, having been express. should keep in view, is that we are a conquered

Federal Constitution. She avers that her citizens lost none of their political rights, nor incurred any penalties, except what might be inflicted on them at individ-uals by the process of law, after trial by jury in courts having jurisdiction of their offences, and there any occasion for a feeling of humiliation. that disabilities attempted to be imposed upon her or upon her citizens, otherwise than as aforesaid, by any body of persons, are void and violations of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the compact with Georgia of 1802, and with Virginia of 1787. She avows that she as exhibited her good faith and adhesion to the Constitution by electing Senators and Represen- recent congressional legislation. It is said by tatives to Congress, and complains that they have some that Congress will not receive us even afbeen wrongfully excluded, and that her people ter we have complied with their conditions, but have been compelled to pay the taxes and hear I can find no sufficient reason for entertaining the burdens of government without representa this proposition for a moment. I cannot admit

The act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supple mentary thereto, utterly annihilates the State and its government, by assuming for Congress charge our daty? Let us accept the terms, as the power to control, modify and even abolish its government; in short, to exert sovereign power lack of good faith, let it be upon others. over it, and the utter destruction of the State must be the consequence of their execution. The

scope of power vested in the military commanders, so broad, so comprehensive, was never before vested in a military commander in any government which guards the sights of its citizens or subjects by law.

EWHOLE NO. 432.

Reconstruction and the Confederate Generals.

THE FLOWERS COLLEC

Argus.

Gen. James Longstreet has written the follow-

New Orlean, March 18, 1867 .- In your pa-The bill sets forth at length the history of the per of yesterday you have expressed a desire to runation of the State of Mississippi, claiming, hear the views of several gentlemes upon the poformation of the State of Mississippi, claiming, hear the views of several gentlemes upon the po-besides the protection of the constitutional rights littleal condition of the country. I find my same mentioned among the list ; and proceed without "irrevokable," and "unalterable," securing hesitation to respond. As I have never applied myself to politics, I cannot claim to speak to the wise statesmen of the country who are devoting their energies to the solution of the problem which agitates the public mind. I can only speak the plain, honest convictions of a soldier. It can hard-Ty be needenry, at this late day, to enter into a dis-Constitution of the United States which subjects | cussion of matters that are usually brought up ber, as a State, to any pains, penalties or forfeit in arguing upon the proposed plan of reconstruc-ures, as a consequence of such void attempt of a ting the government. Indeed, I think that many of them are not pertinent to the question. The Union, all powers to punish a State by expansion striking feature, and the oue that our people ly refused in the Convention which formed the people. Recognizing this fact fairly and squarely, there is but one course left for wise men to pursue, and that is to accept the terms that are now offered us by the conquerors. There can be We made an honest, and I hope I may say, a creditable fight, but we have lost. Let un come forward, then, and accept the ends involved in the struggle. Our people earnestly de-sire that the constitutional government shall be re-established, and the only means to accomplish this is to comply with the requirements of the that the representative men of a great nation could make such a pledge in bad faith. Admitting, however, that there is such a mental reservation, can that be any excuse for us in failing to diswe are in duty bound to do, and if there is a

Very respectfully your ob't servant, JAMES LONGSTREET.

NEW YORK CITY,

Tuesday, March 26th, 1867.) To the Editor of the New York Times ; abjects by law. The State admits "that by the wrongful acts hended "Soldiers on the Situation," you speak

and and the pard bair," and consists not only of the shafts but the roats also, and hence must have been pulled from the scalp of the dead ! a horrible idea. and one that should certainly make ladies revolt

A very curious event lately occurred in lungary during a bear hunt. A very savage she bear had been mortally wounded, when all at eace a young girl, about twelve years old rushed out of the thicket and threw heraelf on the expiring beast, giving utterance to most lamentable cries. After a good deal of difficulty this young savage was captured by means of cords and nets. It has been discovered that a peasant woman some twelve years ago lost har child (a little girl) on the confines of the forest, and has pever since been able to obtain any tidings of her. A cer-tain Countees Erdœli has taken the little girl under her care, and is obliged to feed her with roots, honey and raw meat-the usual food of bears. It will be most interesting to discover, when the child has received an education and her mental faculties develop themselves, if she will remember her former state, and be able to give an account of her life in the forest.

A gardener of Vienne, (Isere, France,) when lately engaged in digging, discovered a Roman temb, containing the skeleton of a young lady, pertly decomposed, as well as some curious objects of jewelry. The most remarkable is a necklace, formed of gold wire articulated in fig-ures of 8, separated from each other by six beads of red corneliau, dividing the whole into seven equal parts, with two gold beads pendant in front. Two gold pins were also found, and a fibula for attaching the peplum at the shoulder, made of copper gilt and inlaid with flowers in coamel. There were also five hair pins, one brenze and the rest in ivory.

gives an account of a fatal accident which occur-red in Dayton a few days ago, the result of tight hoing. A young lady much given to the prac-tice, caused a hook to be placed in the wall of her room, to which she was in the habit of fasening her corset strings so as to be able to draw them tighter. The other day she threw herself too heavily on the strings and broke a blood vessel, from which she died in a few hours.

A telegraphic dispatch states that a comany of American merchants have sequired poshad of Borneo, and three valuable islands adjainto development of their nequisition. For this arpose a company has been organized under be name of the "American Trading Company ter to the American people, alleging Wira's in-

and the second

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on to which the hair is by it polone can to deals that, when placed upon a favourable soli, they would speedily grow and produce sectors disease. Fortunately the scalp of adults does not form a favorable noise for these parasitic perms, but in some instances of sourfy disease of the scalp fhere is reason to think they are the trac cause of mischief. In the case of the young it caunot be doubted that ringworm would be pro-duced by their growth; and the fast is certain that many ladies carry about with them in their "chignoms" the seeds of the "ringworm" —an in-tractable maledy. There is also a novel species of false hair in the market; it is called "church yard bair," and consists not only of the shafts mile sway would leave nothing to be desired. Twelve such lights would perfectly illuminate Broadway from the Battery to Pourteeuth street, at an expense, after the apparatus was purchased, rainst the present abourd and uncleanly fashion. far below that of the present gas lights. For -Lancet, March 2, 1867. lighthouses it would be just the thing, and for churches and all other places of public resort. It

would be rash to say that some method could not be devised to introduce it generally in our houses | and stores.

This discovery, where it can be applied, promises to perform the miracle of changing night into day. Perhaps, too, the intense heat gener-ated may be capable of turning winter into summet" Scientific men have long laoked to electricity as the agent that is, in the progress of human by hunting and fishi knowledge, to develop the darkest mysteries of the interior, are prace antare, and to become the instrumentality by fishing and trapping. which man may work out results now thought to be possible only to Omnipotence.

We add a paragraph from the New York Tri bune :

The occasional working of the Atlantic Cables (both being thrown into one circuit of nearly 5.000 miles) by the infinitesimally small battery is a lady's thimble has so utterly revolutionized the notions of electricians and telegraphers concerning the power required for working that vast telegraphic circuit, that intelligent people are now scarcely surprised at the latest assertions concerning the illimitable resources for cheaply generating Electric Light, and the quality of that light compared with solar light."

BRITISH COTTON IMPORTS.

The importations into Great Britain of raw cotton are stated to have been nearly as large in 1866 as in 1860. Following are the importations since 1856 :

In 1866 the receipts were 1,877,129,936

ounua.	and the second sec		
In 1865,	977,968,288 p	ounds.	
In 1864,	893,305,720	do.	-
In 1863,	669,583.264	do.	
In 1862,	523,978,296	de.	
In 1861,	1,256,684,785	do.	
In 1860.	1,890,938,752	do.	
In 1859,	1,225,989,072	do.	
In 1858,	1,034,452,176	do.	
In 1857,	969,618,696	do.	
	A STATE OF A	and a strength	

The diminution in the importations, it will be teen, was nevertheless, during the years 1862, '63, '64, and '65, or during the existence of the late war. In 1862 and '63, it will be perceived, that the importations were about one half of the years 1858, '59, '60 and '61.

Governors Bramlette, Sharkey and Parocence.

ents, auch as lets; 2. such as era ottor, mink, fores-nit subbers; red Animals .- Furred animal river otter, sables, furred to black, silver, red, de ,-in] deer in the south and fire a

desiz to the porth. Fish -Herring, milmon, Halfbul and coddish absund in countless numbers. In Bebriog's Sea and to the northward great whales are very In Behring's numerous.

Minerals.—Surface withdays of gold have been disc vered on the head esters of the streams on the cast side of the costs ringe of mountains. The geological developments are the same on the western slopes. Native copier has been discov-ered in various places on the cost and is the vi-einity of Copper river. How ore of excellent quality, and believed to exist a manualless quan-tities, is now being smolter. M worked by Rus-obeyed; and as there is no redress for a State been outstoken on the "constitutional amendsian artisans in repairing shins, &c. Coul is also found in large quantities, a. 1 is being used by the Russians for naval purposes is similar to New Brunswick coal. Rectat discoveries have been made of what is believed to be a better quality of coal, but not yet tested.

Inhabitants, five or six thousand Russians, fifty or sixty thousand ludiums and Esquimanx. The latter inhabit the coust on the Northern sea, are industrious, peaceable and reachable; and lives by hunting and fishing. The Indians inbabit the interior, are peaceable, and live by hunting,

Acommercial Item.

Attemps at ten culture in the lower parts of South Carolina and Georgia have been crewned with success, and though only small quantities have been raised, the fact has been deu bustrated that we have the ability to produce on our own soil that delicacy hitherto peculiar to the Celes tial Empire. But we will go a step farther, and it is now asserted that colleg may also be success-fully and profitaby culture. On the Gulf sea-compelled to fail back. Pettigree withdree in poard. Experiments have already been made, we are pleased to learn, with flattering results. There Confederate works. It is, aleaa fact that Pickett is a strip of country south of Tampa Bay, Flor. ida, some forty miles in Hength and thirty in width, which is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the coffee plant and ell the tropical fruits, which has never been scaled by the writes, owing to the proximity of a small remnant of the Seminole Indiane, a few of whom have, up to the Seminole Indians, a rew of whom have, up to the present time, baffled every effort to remove them to the Indian Reserve. Wast of the Mississippi So long as no effort is made to remove them they are friendly. As they are only a few hundred in numbers, they could not interfere with a large colony, and accordingly a company is being formed in the North to take up the land and raise coffee. The soil is fight and very produc-tive, and if the scheme is practicable it will fur-nish profitable and permanent employment to many thousands of freedmen, and others.

Exchange.

A lady was told by a travelling gentle-man that every lady who had seemall mouth was provided with a husband by the Government." "Ith it pothibul?" said the lady, making her mouth as little as she muld. The gentleman added, "That if she had a large mouth, she was provided with two husbands." "My granious !" achided the lady, st the same time throwing her month open to its fill extent. The gentlemen been me alarmed, not been heard of since

umout because disorganized; but this rected by the people, who have reorganized whose entire course since the war closed has government, republican in for a, which has so cured her recognition as a State by Congress, the Executive, and, it is believed, by this court. Executive, and, it is believed, by this court. Executive, and, it is believed in these acts, they have been cured by the sovereign act of the the crime of waging a hopeless war" (his own people in voluntary assemblage. people in voluntary assemblage.

The bill further alleges that many legal questions will arise under these acts which must be declared unconstitutional, leading to innumerable like and inferior rank, whose names I'do not now suits and incalculable mischief, as well as total recall. As well by precept and example they disurganization and state of anarchy. It further have steadily and consistently inculcated a spirit declares this is done in good faith, and not from factious motives, but in the belief that these acts are not obligatory naless declared valid by the gentlemen did not seek to direct public opinion court. But if so declared they will be cheerfully except through this court, it is prayed that "said Andrew Johnson, his officers and agents, an have a better future in prospect and have no pointed for that purpose, and especially Geo such fearful problem to solve as that now prerelief that the court may deem proper." It is dation to "accept the terms" offered by the con Sharkey and R. J. Walker.

200 The North Carolinians are considerably stirred up by the charge of Mr. McCabe, in his his- indigonautly refused, and even spurned. Now, tory of the campaigns of Gen. Lee, that Petti-grew's North Carolina brigade fled at Gettysburg. tainty - was the case when the "ameedment" grew advanced in front of Anderson's division in which was Posey's (atterward Harris's) Mississippi brigade, and there are men now in Vicks .. good order, and rallied his men inside of the the mischief was well nigh consummated. never succeeded up to the close of the war in ever again making his command effective. Pettigrew is dead, but the less this mamer is stirred up, the better it will be for Picket.

The above is from the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald. We think it had been better for the reputation of Pickett and his division had Mr. Mo-Cabe acknowledged their defeat as candidly as it was signally accomplished. Pickett did all he could do under the circumstances, and it dees not extenuate his failure to lay the responsibility at the doors of a sister State. . Unfortunately for North Carolina and her Southern sisters, no Southern history of the army of Northern Virginia has been written but by Virginians so thoroughly impressed with the idea of Virginia's superiority that in reading their stories we read only a panegyric on the Old Dominion. T Weldon State.

I The Knoxville Commercial says the recent floods have laid bare a cemetery near French-Board River, in Tennessee, which from the size of the bones of the dead and the manner of their dep osit, is evidently of more abcient date than can be claimed for the Indians of this county.

The President has pardoned Gov. Z. B., Vance, lately Governor of this State, on the re-commendation of twelve Senators and twentyoight Representatives.

with the state of the side of submission with the side of submission with the side of submission others whose entire course since the war closed has federate authorities. Forrest, of Tennessee, Ewell, Mahone, Edward Johnson, and others of of harmony and obedience to the laws.

It will ever be regretted though that these in the South to the proper channel. . Had they ment" and urged its acceptance, the South would Ord, above named, be perpetually enjoined and sented. They ought to have rebaked the unrestrained from executing said acts, and that meaning cant about "degradation," and to have powers of injunction and subports be issued, di- told the people as Longstreet does now, that we rected to the parties aforesaid, with any other are a conquered people, and that it is no degrasigned by the counsel for complainant, W. L. querors; and, further, that it is a mark of wirdom, under such circumstances, to accept the best that can be obtained. The "constitutional

"amendment" was offered for acceptance. It was causing the route of Pickett's division "The was proposed ... that harsher will still be pre-charge is not true. It so happened that Petri souted next time if these are not agreed to. The cry of "degradation" is no longer heard, though the same right to accept or reject is given. Genoral Lougstreet's letter demonstrates that a misburg who were present on the occusion, who take, and a grievous one, was made. It is, I repoat, most upfortunate that these gentlemen did not accomplish the great good they in ght have done by taking the position they have now assumed a little earlier, and not have delayed sill AN OFFICER

Of the late Confederate army.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN VIRGINIA. Gen. Schofield has just issued his second order, since assuming command in Virginia, under the Reconstruction acts.

This order relates to the registration of voters, and will be read with especial interest. A board of officers is appointed to select and recommend to the commandant suitable persons to form beards of registration. The persons required to form said boards will be one registering officer for each magisterial district of a county, or ward of a city, and two, four or six for the county or a city at large, so as to form, with the registering officers, two or three beards of registration fer the county or city. An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau will be selected as a member of the board, and the other two persons comprising the board will be an honorably discharged soldier and a "leyal citizen." It is required that the members composing the board shall be men who have "always been loyal to the Government of the United States, and who have the confidence of all classes of citizens." The names of the gentle-men composing the "board of officers" are published in the Richmond papers.

There are twelve hundred more negroa than whites on the Washington register of water