

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus, for the People's Rights with an Eternal Vigil Keep; No Outhing Strain of Man's Sin can Lull His Murd'ring Eyes to Sleep.

NO. 50.

WADESBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

Lincoln's Duel.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean gives an account of a challenge that passed in the year 1845 from Gen. James Shields to Abraham Lincoln, then a young, almost unknown man. Mr. Lincoln had written a humorous, very sarcastic article in the Sangamon (Ill.) Journal, holding up Shields to ridicule, and lampooning him severely. Mr. Shields demanded a retraction of the article, and Lincoln refused to apologize. An ample apology for the insults committed by Lincoln was made for a duel.

1. Weapons—Two broad swords of the largest size, probably equal in all respects, and such as are now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

2. Position—A plank twelve feet long and from nine to twelve inches broad, to be firmly fixed on edge on the ground as the line between us, which neither is to pass his foot over on forfeit of his life.

3. Time—On Thursday evening at five o'clock, if agreeable, but in no case to be deferred longer than Friday evening at five o'clock.

4. Place—Within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river, the particular spot to be agreed on by you. Any details coming within the foregoing rules you are at liberty to make at your discretion; but you in no case to swerve from these rules or pass beyond the limits.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Shields's friends declined to discuss the terms of settlement, until they should meet in Missouri. All parties now left for Alton. Lincoln's friends met him at Jacksonville, where the weapons were procured, and a surgeon—Dr. A. T. Bledsoe—joined the party.

Fortunately, at this juncture, Col. J. J. Hardin and Dr. W. R. English, warm personal friends of both parties, arrived on the scene, having come all the way from Springfield with the sole purpose of bringing about an accommodation, and immediately presented the following proposition: To Messrs. Whitesides and Merriman: Let the whole difficulty be submitted to four or more gentlemen of your own choosing, who shall consider the affair and report thereupon for your consideration.

This was laid before the principals and accepted. Mr. Shields promptly named General Whitesides, W. L. D. Ewing, and the surgeon who had accompanied him, T. M. Hope, to conduct the negotiations on his behalf. The demand for an apology and all other beligerent papers were drawn, when Mr. Lincoln tendered explanation, which proved satisfactory, and the parties were reconciled, shook hands, and returned together to Springfield. So ended Lincoln's first, last and only duel.

Very Like a Whale.

A remarkable discovery of a living frog in the heart of a large tree was made in the city yesterday. Three or four days ago a section of a sycamore tree, four feet in diameter and three feet wide, which was intended for a butcher's block, was received by Frederick Dickman, whose shop and grocery is on the corner of F and Washington streets, a short distance south of St. Paul's church. It lay at the depot a day or two, and was then removed to his premises. Yesterday it was placed upon its side and cut into two equal sections, with a cross-cut saw, thus making two blocks of the same size. In the centre of the tree an irregular fissure was discovered, which measured six inches in length and three-eighths of an inch in width, which fissure extended into each block. One of the blocks was placed upon its end, the newly cut surface being uppermost. Dickman, happened to look into the narrow crack, noticed the green and slimy surface of what he supposed was a snake. Having procured a small stick, he thrust it into the orifice, when a green frog jumped out, and fell, apparently lifeless, upon the surface of the block. In a few minutes it commenced to breathe, the pulsations of the blood could be plainly seen on the under surface of the throat, and it soon revived. Dickman placed it in a glass jar, half filled with water, when it immediately climbed up the slippery surface and stuck to the side of the glass, where it could be plainly observed. Its back is a bright green, and the under portion of its body is a pale blue, like the colorless appearance of vegetables which have grown in a dark cellar. It is about three inches in length, and is exactly a tree frog (runo hyla). It is still alive, and seems in healthy condition. Dickman informs us that it croaked, or sang rather, at intervals last night. Any one having a curiosity in such matters can see the frog at his establishment, as he intends preserving it with great care.

A Convict Drives an Awl Into His Cranium.

In our State Penitentiary, says the Leavenworth (Kansas) Commercial, there is contained a man laboring under a hallucination which is bound, sooner or later, to send him "where the woodbine twines." His name is Thomas J. Waters, an Englishman by birth, and serving out a seven years sentence for burglary. For a year or two past he has been behaving very strangely, and two months ago deliberately bored a hole in the back part of his head, and ran in a piece of broom wire until it touched the other side of his cranium. This performance did not kill him, and when the surgeon in charge had extracted the wire, he seemed better than ever. He is laboring under the impression that there is something in his noodle which ought to be got out, and yesterday he made another attempt to get at it. Having by some means, secured a small awl in one of the shops, he deliberately seated himself, placed the point of the sharp instrument directly on the top of his head, and calmly drove it in with a heavy till the handle prevented its going farther. There he sat, serene and smiling, with the handle of the awl standing upright on his head like the scalp lock of an Indian, when the keeper turned and discovered what had happened. The prison surgeon was called, and at once removed the instrument. It had penetrated about an inch and a half into the skull, and very narrowly escaped striking into the brain. Waters is now in the hospital under treatment, and will be kept from doing himself any injury in the future. It is a wonder the many punctures his head has received, do not effect him; but, strange to say, he seems to enjoy this method of relieving the pressure.

JUDGMENT UPON HIM.

A young man living at the Highlands, Boston, became sufficiently intoxicated on Saturday night to send a message to Dr. Garceau, who resides in Highland street, at two o'clock Sunday morning, requesting his attendance to set the broken leg of a man at the Norfolk House. The doctor had got as far as Eliot Square, when he saw a man fall on the ice, and coming near he recognized him. He attempted to rise, but could not. The doctor told him he was in haste, and could not wait upon him longer, as he was called to set a broken leg. Then the young man confessed that he had sent for the doctor as a joke, whereupon the doctor, rather ungraciously, assisted the young man to rise, when, to his own surprise and the intense suffering of the practical joker, it was found that in falling he had sustained a fracture of his left leg, both bones below the knee were broken. And the doctor had an opportunity to set a broken leg after all.

Mediators and Philanthropists.

At the present moment, the London Saturday Review argues, it may certainly be doubtful whether in this country capital punishment is so powerful a deterrent as it should be, and the reason is simply that the chances are all in favor of the murderer. To say nothing of the stupidity of the police, there are mad doctors, scandalous journalists, weak judges, sentimental jurists, and imbecile Home Secretaries. The murderer may be as clear as anything can be, but all sorts of excuses are suggested. The poor fellow was mad—indeed, the mere fact that he killed anyone is a proof of madness—or he was provoked. A man has a bad wife; she is shrill, drunken, unchaste! Her husband cracks her skull, as the best way of silencing her. Should the poor man be hanged for that? Certainly not, we should say, if you are of opinion that wives should be put to death without trial, at the discretion of their husbands, for bad temper and looseness of conduct. This week there has been a case of this kind in which the murderer has been spared, and the result no doubt will be that a good many other wretched women will be put to death for offences which, however aggravating, have not hitherto been supposed to require such discipline. The odd part of the matter is, that it is the very people who pride themselves on their tender-heartedness and anxiety to save life, who are the chief agents in encouraging murder by advocating the principle that murder may be committed with impunity. If a man cannot get on with his wife he can leave her; it is a curious development of humanity that he should be authorized to kill her.

A Corpse in the Air.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: "One of the strangest and most horrible of sensational incidents took place the other day at Puteaux. A party of children who were playing in the environs discovered floating in the air, and partly entangled amid the branches of a tree, a white parcel upon which were some twenty or thirty little red toy balloons, which were attached to it. The attention of the police being called to this singular object, it was brought down and the package opened, which proved to contain the corpse of a newborn infant. Investigations into the matter brought to light the following fact: The child was that of a poor toy maker and his wife. Just after the confinement of the latter, the husband had died suddenly, all the household goods and chattels had been sold for rent. The unhappy woman was driven mad by this accumulation of misfortunes; she killed her infant, and then went out and threw herself into the river, leaving behind her a written paper, in which she declared her intention of committing suicide, and said that she had gotten her baby ready to go up to heaven." A sadder tale, with a stranger termination, it would be hard to find. The toy balloons evidently had formed part of the dead husband's stock in trade.

THE WORK OF INSECTS.

The following calculations show the immense value of tiny insects, and insignificant-looking worms: Great Britain pays annually one million dollars for dried bodies of the insect known as the cochineal, while another, peculiar to India—gum chelid, or rather its production—is scarcely less valuable. More than fifteen hundred thousand human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of the fibres spun by the silk worm, of which the annual circulating medium is about two hundred millions of dollars. In England alone, to say nothing of the other parts of Europe, five hundred thousand dollars are spent every year in the purchase of foreign honey, while the value of that which is native is not mentioned; and this does not include the ten thousand pounds of wax imported annually. Besides, there are the oat galls, used in making ink; the cathartides, or Spanish fly, used in medicine. In fact, nearly every insect known contributes, in some way, to swell commercial profits. Even the dreaded Colorado potato beetle, so becoming useful, as will be seen from the following notice which we clip from an exchange: "An order just received from a chemical manufacturing firm of Indianapolis for one thousand pounds of potato bugs may be classed as one of the curiosities of commerce. It has been discovered that these insects possess qualities which make good substitute for the Spanish fly, and there is a prospect that, from being regarded as an unmitigated pest, they become a source of actual profit."

SOBRIETY.

Somebody has figured out the interesting fact that the total amount of State, county, city, and town taxes collected in the United States in 1870 was \$280,591,000, which was about \$7 a head for the entire population. The total amount of these taxes collected in 1860 was \$94,186,000 which was about \$3 a head for the entire population. It cost, therefore, more than twice as much to take care of a man in his State, county, and municipal relations in 1870 as it did ten years before. This does not include the Federal taxation.

ANCIENT WONDERS.

Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight miles wide, and forty-six miles around, with a wall one hundred feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and one hundred feet high, with one hundred brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was four hundred and twenty feet to the support of the roof—it was one hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids was four hundred and eighty-one feet in height, and eight hundred and fifty-three feet on the sides. The base covered eleven acres. The stones are about sixty feet in length, and the layers are two hundred and eight. It employed 350,000 men in building. The labyrinth of Egypt contains three hundred chambers and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles around, contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$50,000,000, and the Emperor Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles around.

THE PIT OF THE LEAF.

In the famous mosque at Jerusalem, a place is shown called the Well or Pit of the Leaf, from this legend: In the reign of the Caliph Omar, a man of the tribe of Beni Teuim, by name Cherik, the son of Habacha, let his ging fall into this pit, and descending in search of it, he returned with a leaf behind his ear, which he said he had gathered in Paradise. This he told the governor, and the governor himself, with many attendants, went into the pit, but could find no door, nor any way to the Garden of Delight. The story was related to Omar, who remarked, it was indeed true that the Prophet had foretold how one of his people should enter Paradise alive, and walking upright; but it might be ascertained whether this was the man, by inspecting the leaf; for, if it withered, it could not have been gathered in Paradise, where nothing changes. The leaf did not change, and Cherik's veracity was thus established.

YANKEE RELIGION.

The board of Trustees of the Methodist Church at Washington and Eighth streets, Hoboken, N. Y., have notified their pastor, the Rev. J. R. Bryan, that his preaching is not "eloquent" enough for the requirements of the church. The pastor remonstrated, but the trustees are inexorable, and demand his resignation. Mr. Bryan has concluded to abide by the decision of the bishop.

A. J. DARGAN. JNO. D. PEMBERTON.

DARGAN & PEMBERTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wadesboro, N. C. Practice in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in all parts of North Carolina. August 27

Last Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO the firm of Drs. Howe & Melendon, either by note or account, for medical services during the year 1873, are hereby notified that the same must positively be settled by the 1st January, 1875, or I shall be compelled to enforce their settlement. W. J. McLENDON, Surviving Partner.

NEW STYLES

AT New Knives, P. J. COPPEDGE & CO'S. respectfully invite the attention of

Old Customers

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY to the fact that we are NOW RECEIVING a large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Wood and Willow Ware, Tin Ware, Crockery, Saddles, &c. &c. Also a full line of GROCERIES Always on hand and at reasonable prices. Agents for W. F. RUSSEL & CO. and Sash dealers.

LAW BLANK

OF ALL KINDS, NEATLY PRINTED And for Sale at the Argus

White Stone Academy.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin Monday, February 1st, 1875. Tuition—Primary Department—\$10 of Intermediate "15 of Highest English and Languages from \$15 to \$25 per session. Board can be obtained at reasonable rates convenient to the school. W. D. GULLEDGE, Principal. For further particulars address Dr. J. A. Mellor, Chairman, Board of Trustees, White Stone Academy, N. C. Jan. 18th, 1875-12-3amp

Special Notice!

THOSE INDEBTED TO DR. E. A. COVEY and to the firm of Drs. Ashe & Covington are hereby notified to settle without delay as further indulgence will not be given. ASHE & COVINGTON, 40-47

DO YOU WANT Goods Cheap?

Try Gaddy & Williams, who always keep a good stock of everything suited to the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Ladies. GADDY & WILLIAMS.

Co-partnership

R. B. GADDY J. M. WILLIAMS. HAVING this day purchased the Interest of L. L. Folk in the late firm of Folk & Gaddy, we offer our present stock

LOW FOR CASH,

to make room for our New Goods now daily arriving. This March 20th, 1874. GADDY & WILLIAMS.

VANCE & BURWELL,

Attorneys at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE SENIOR WILL HEREAFTER

attend the courts of Anson County regularly. January 1st 1875-40-47

Watches and Clocks.

R. P. SIMMONS, LATE OF ANSONVILLE, has opened an office in Wadesboro for the sale and repairing of Watches and Clocks. He returns his thanks to his former patrons and engages to do all in his line promptly and on reasonable terms. 89

Mrs. J. A. Clifford

Bees permission to inform my friends and the public generally that I am now in all time prepared to furnish first class board and lodgings at reasonable rates. Her place of business is between 2d and 3d Market St. Wilmington N. C. 40-47

NEW 1874 FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Crawford & Crowder, WADESBORO, N. C.

OUR STOCK is now full in all kinds of Merchandise. Every week brings fresh arrivals of Seasonable Goods, and our

FALL and WINTER STOCK

Comprises a very Full Assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE. WE invite the attention of all. Every effort will be used to please our customers, and articles not in our line will be ordered at once from the most reliable houses in Northern cities.

HONESTY, INDUSTRY AND POLITENESS ARE OUR WATCHWORD.

COUNTRY Produce of every kind taken in exchange for GOODS. Highest Market Rate. DON'T dispose of your Produce at a low price. We may be found at Home & Exchange, stand, opposite P. J. Coppedge & Co. Oct. 6.

Dissolution

THE FIRM OF FOLK & GADDY, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All indebted to us will call and settle with us by note or cash, with L. L. Folk, or with R. B. Gaddy, at the old stand. FOLK & GADDY. This, March 20, 1874.

WE KEEP ALWAYS

a fine lot of Fresh, water-ground flour from up country corn—at 12-10-11, 12, and see GADDY & WILLIAMS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GADDY & WILLIAMS, Wadesboro, N. C.