

# The People's Press.

Vol. XVII.

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 6, 1869.

No. 42.

## The People's Press.

**PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
BY L. V. BLUM.**

**TERMS.—Cash in Advance.**

One copy, 1 year . . . \$2 00  
" 6 months, . . . 1 00  
" 3 months, . . . 75

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, \$1 00

Each subsequent insertion, 50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

## Items.

Mexico has a population of nine million.

The raising of the Cashmere goat is receiving great attention in California.

Kansas claims to be receiving 1,000 new settlers a day.

Since January 1st, Toledo, Ohio, has exported 7,500,000 bushels of grain.

France and Russia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

An artesian well at Manitowish, Wisconsin, has reached a depth of 163 feet, 60 of which are through a solid rock.

Henry J. Raymond died worth \$450,000; a little over \$250,000 of which was in real estate and the balance in personal property.

The French Cable Company have applied to the Collector of Customs of the Plymouth District for permission to land the shore end free of duty.

A National Temperance Convention will commence in Chicago, Sept. 1st. All societies that sympathize with the movement are requested to send delegates.

The Peabody schools in Greenville, S. C., will be opened on the 16th of August. Six or seven teachers are to be elected, with salaries ranging from \$400 to \$1,200.

The Secretary of the Treasury is perfecting a plan by which national banks can, at stated times during the year, exchange the securities on deposit for any other Government securities.

Louis Napoleon cannot sleep o' nights.—He is worried and anxious for the permanency of his throne. That his son will ever succeed him as Emperor, it is confidently stated by a correspondent of yesterday's New York Herald, he has not the shadow of an expectation.

The sixty-six hydraulic presses used in the Treasury Department for several years past in printing the national currency, have at last been disposed of, Secretary Boutwell having accepted the bid of H. H. Lorie, of Philadelphia, who secures them for old iron for about \$10,000. The presses cost originally over \$100,000.

The President has issued a proclamation designating the 13th of November as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Austin, Texas, last June, to the voters of that State. Also his proclamation ordering the election in Mississippi on the 30th of November, the fourth Tuesday. He submits the test and disfranchising clauses to separate vote.

The total quantity of land devoted to the growth of cotton throughout the whole of India does not exceed 8,500,000 acres. If this quantity of land was as productive in India as it is in the United States, it would yield something like four million bales, or half a bale per acre. But the yield is so much less than this that the extent of the imports from India in an average year is not more than a million and a half bales of 394 pounds each.

**BIG TREES IN TEXAS.**—The large Court-house of Navarro County is said to have been covered with shingles made from a single cedar tree four and a half feet in diameter. The oaks, pecans and cedars of that section of the country attain an immense size. A pecan tree in Navarro county, on the banks of the Trinity, measured twenty-three feet in circumference. The cedars are often more than 100 feet high, producing seven rail cuts, each 10 or 12 feet long, to one tree.—Galveston News.

The Methodist Church numbers 11,892 local churches, with 1,060,365 members, averaging 90 each. As both men and women vote on the question of lay delegation, the number of votes shows the extent of the interest excited. In 576 churches which have already voted, the whole number of votes is 32,233, averaging only 55 votes to each church, which is little more than half the average membership. As they are mostly central churches, it is probable that not more than one-third of the members vote at all. Those returned stand 23,615 for, to 8,518 against lay delegation—nearly three to one.

The United States Treasury Department has issued \$50,000 in the new ten cent and \$1,800 in the new fifteen cent fractional currency.

Philadelphia is to have a bigger musical jubilee than Boston has had, on July 4th, 1876—the centennial of the Declaration of Independence. A building will be erected in Fairmount Park, capable of accommodating 100,000 spectators and 12,000 performers.

It is believed that at the next session of Congress, legislation will be had in various ways upon the corlie question, and that one feature of it will be to enact a law rendering all contracts with foreigners made in foreign countries for labor, null and void on the arrival of the laborer in this country.

**RAPID SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST.**—The records of the General Land Office show that in twenty-four land offices in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Utah, during the month of June, there were 809 cash entries of land, covering an area of 108,804 acres, and 1,375 homestead entries, covering 176,597 acres—making a total of 2,175 entries and 285,401 acres. During the quarter ending June 30 there were 2,191 cash entries, covering 316,900 acres, and 3,939 homesteads, covering 644,946 acres—making a total of 6,130 entries and 771,746 acres. The cash receipts for the quarter were over half a million dollars.

**NIAGARA CRUMBING IN.**—A letter from Niagara Falls states: "The change in the Falls this spring is the greatest that has been witnessed probably by any one generation. In the Horse Shoe Fall, where the green water is seen, the rock has crumbled away to the depth of about thirty-five feet, on the side nearest Goat Island. The circular appearance of the Horse Shoe is now changed, and is more in the shape of a triangle than anything else. The American Fall has also met with some alteration, which old habitues notice this season; more particularly is it seen on the side toward Luna Island, and were a pointed projection of rock to give way, the appearance would change to that of a horse shoe. It is estimated by competent geologists that some 150 tons of rock must have given way from the horse shoe alone. The beauty of the falls is not in the least marred, but rather enhanced, and old habitues seem to like the falls this year much better than ever."

### POETRY.

#### Fading Beauty.

The green is fading from each leaf,  
The flowers die on the hill;  
The whispering winds have almost hushed  
The murmuring of the rill.  
The sun that lit the earth with gold,  
While sinking to its rest,  
Has hung a crimson banner out,  
To brighten up the West.

The song birds, too, have ceased to sing  
Among the fading flowers,  
And left a requiem sighing there  
For Summer's dying hours!  
And even nature seems to mourn,  
To watch bright moments die—  
Yet fading beauty lingers on,  
Each leaflet floating by.

How can they say the summer time  
Is sweeter than the fall?  
Oh! are not autumn's withered leaves  
More beautiful than all?  
And can the bright blush of the rose,  
However soft and fair,  
Be half so lovely as the touch  
Of dying beauty there?

Oh! No—let others weep to see  
The beautiful summer fade—  
There is a sweeter charm for me  
In autumn's mellow shade!  
The withered flowers that droop and die—  
Each ere and yellow leaf—  
Seems but an emblem of this life,  
So fading and so brief.

The flush must fade from every cheek,  
The lustre from each eye,  
And all things beautiful must fade,  
For all were made to die!  
The smile must leave the laughing lip,  
And joyous hours depart,  
For death's cold touch at last will chill  
The fountain of the heart.

### Miscellaneous.

#### The Baroness and Robbers.

In a pretty little village near Paris, but a considerable distance from the high road, was Baron R.—accustomed to spend the summer. His mansion, built on an eminence, was a spacious building, both within and without, and exhibited a good architecture, and it was about two hundred paces from the village.

Business obliged the Baron to take a journey of a few days. His wife but twenty years of age and very beautiful, remained at home. He took with him two of his servants and two others retained with the Baroness. No violations of the public security had ever been heard of in that part of the country, and as the Baroness did not belong to the timid portion of her sex, the idea of danger was far from entering her mind. The evening after the baron's departure, as she was stopping into bed, she heard an alarming noise in an apartment near her chamber. She called out but received no answer. The confusion increased every moment. She was at a loss to conceive what was the matter, and faintly putting on her garments, went to the door to discover the cause. A horrible sight presented itself. Her two servants half naked, were extended lifeless on the floor. The room was full of strange

looking men; the Baroness' chambermaid was kneeling before one of them, and instead of the mercy she implored, she received the fatal stroke. No sooner did the door open than two barbarians, with drawn swords, rushed toward it. What woman, or even man, would not have been struck with the utmost terror, and given up life and everything as lost? A loud shriek of despair, a flight of a few paces, would probably have been the resort of many. The Baroness, however, conducted herself in a different manner.

"And you have come at last!" exclaimed she, in a tone of apparently heartfelt joy, and advancing toward her assailants with a haste that highly astonished them, they lowered their uplifted weapons.

"And you have come at last!" repeated she, "such visitors as you I have often wished to see."

"Wished," muttered one of the assassins, "what do you mean by that? But stay—I'll—"

He had already raised his cutlass, but a comrade averted the stroke. "Stay a moment, brother," said he, "and let us hear what she would have."

"Nothing but what is your pleasure, brave comrades. You are men after my own heart, and neither you nor I shall ever have reason to repent it, if you will listen for two minutes to what I have to say."

"Speak! Speak!" cried the whole company.

"But be quick," added one of the fiercest, "for we shall not make much ceremony."

"Nevertheless, I hope you will grant me a hearing; for although I am the wife of one of the richest gentlemen in the country, the wife of the meanest beggar cannot be more unhappy than I am. My husband is one of the most jealous and niggardly fellows on the earth. I hate him, and it has long been the fervent wish of my heart to get clear of his clutches, and at the same time pay off old scores. All my servants were spies, and that fellow whose business you have done so completely, was the worst of all. I am scarcely twenty-one and I flatter myself far from ugly. If any of you choose to take me with you, I'll accompany you to the woods or the village alehouse. Nor shall any of you report having spared my life. You are in a well-stored mansion, but it is impossible that you be acquainted with all its secret corners. These I will now show you, and if I don't make you richer by six thousand dollars, then serve me as you did my chambermaid."

Robbers of this kind are certainly villains, but nevertheless men. The wholly unexpected tenderness of the Baroness, added to the more than ordinary beauty of the female, altogether produced a powerful effect on these men, whose hands were yet reeking with blood. They then all stepped aside, and consulted together in low tones for some minutes. The Baroness was left quite alone, but she betrayed not the least wish to escape.

"Let's dispatch her, and the game will be up," she, however, scarcely changed color, for the opposition of others did not escape her acute ear.

One, who was probably the captain of the banditti, now approached her. He asked her twice or thrice whether he might rely on what she said—whether she actually wished to be released from the tyranny of her husband, and to go with them—and whether she was willing to resign herself to one of them, to himself, for instance, during the peaceful days they could obtain. Having replied in the affirmative to all these questions—having not only suffered the warm embrace of the robber, but returned it—for what will not necessity excuse?—he at length said:

"Come along, then, and lead us around. The d—! I trust you ladies of rank, but we will venture for once. But let me tell you, if you were twice as handsome as you are, this weapon should cleave your skull, the moment I saw the least disposition to betray us!"

"Then it will be safe enough, and if this were the only condition of my being put to death, I should outlive you all, and even the wandering Jew himself."

The Baroness smiled when she pronounced these words, and hastily caught the nearest lamp as if she were as eager as any of them to collect the plunder and be gone. She conducted the company through every apartment, opened every door, every drawer and every chest, assisted in packing up the valuables, looking with the utmost indifference at the mingled bodies, speaking with the familiarity of an old acquaintance to each one of the horrid troop, and assisting with delicate hands in the most laborious occupation.

Plats, money, jewels, were now collected together, and the captain of the banditti was about giving the order for marching, when his destined bride caught him by the arm. "Did I not tell you," said she, "that you should not report making a friend of me, and sparing my life? You may, indeed, have anything you can find open, but it is a pity that you cannot come at places that are concealed. What do you suppose that among coffers so full, there are not secret places? Look here and then you will be convinced to the contrary."

She pointed to a secret spring in the Baron's desk. They pressed upon it and out fell five bags of gold coin.

"Zounds!" cried the leader of the robbers, "now I see you are an incomparable woman, and I will keep you for this as a decess."

"And, perhaps, better still," said she, laughing, "when I show you one thing more. I am well aware that you must have spies who informed you of the absence of my tyrant, but they did not tell you of the fifty thousand francs he received yesterday."

"Where are they?"  
"O, safe enough, under a half dozen locks and keys. You would certainly not have found them, and the iron chest left had not been for me. Come along, confidante, we have finished above stairs, now we will see what can be done underneath. Come along with me, I say, into the cellar."

The robbers followed, but not without precaution. At the entrance of the cellar, secured by a strong trap door, a man was posted to guard the passage. She conducted the robbers to a vault at the further end of the cellar. She unlocked it, and in the darkness of the passage stood the chest she had mentioned.

"Here," said she, giving the captain a key of keys of keys, "unlock it. Let me see what you can find as a reward, if you can obtain the consent of your comrades as readily as you obtained yours."

The robber tried one key after another, but none would fit. He grew impatient, and the Baroness seemed to be still more so.

"Lend me them," said she, "I shall find the way sooner. Indeed if we do not make haste, the morning may overtake us. Hal the reason that neither of us could not unlock it, is because I have the wrong bunch of keys, I will obtain another."

She went up stairs, and presently they heard her coming down, but she came slowly as if out of breath with the haste she had made.

"I've found them," cried she, at a distance. They coming up to within about three paces of the man who stood at the entrance of the cellar, she sprang suddenly, and pushing him with all her might, sent him tumbling to the bottom of the trap door, and accomplished, she closed the trap door, bolted it, and thus had the whole company secured in the cellar. This was the work of a single moment. In the next she flew across the courtyard, and with a candle in her hand set fire to a detached pig sty. The watchman in the neighboring village, perceiving the flames, instantly gave the alarm. In a few minutes the inhabitants were out of their beds and a crowd of farmers, with their servants, hastened to the mansion. The Baroness waited for them at the gate of the court yard.

"A few of you," said she, "will be able to put out this fire and prevent it from spreading; but now provide yourselves with arms, which you will find in abundance at my husband's armory. Post yourselves at the avenues of the cellar, and suffer not one of the robbers and murderers to escape."

Her directions were obeyed, and not one of them escaped the punishment due to his crimes.

#### How Some People Make a Living.

In Paris not only are there breeders of "clean beasts and of beasts that are not clean, and of fowls and other things that creep upon the earth," but there are educators of squirrels, instructors of owls and canaries, professors of language for parrots, magpies and starlings, and of singing for chaffinches, goldfinches and nightingales. Moreover, all these people manage to live by the singular profession they have chosen. Take the case of the birds' singing-master, who earns quite as much as many professionals who teach singing to unfeathered bipeds. A bird that costs a few francs has its value more than quintupled after a course of lessons from one of these professors, who receive singing birds of every description as boarders, and superintend their musical education, or provide tutors for them at their own homes in the shape of perfectly trained warblers, which are shut up night and day with the pupil, whose vocal attainments are of an interior order. Intelligent birds, after about six weeks' instruction, are able to sing two or three airs correctly, and in due course will become more or less accomplished tenors and sopranos. These feathered Marias and Pattis are produced by contract for from five to ten francs each, according to the completeness of the musical education stipulated for. The terms for professors of their own species to instruct them for their own homes is ten to sixteen francs per week, with board included.

A few years ago, the inhabitants of a particular street in Paris were attacked with an unaccountable irritation of the epidermis, which compelled them to scratch themselves from morn till night, no consideration of Argyle being there to take compassion on them. The result was that they scarified themselves bit by bit, and any one seeing them would have thought that leprosy at least had fallen on the quarter. An inquiry was instituted by the authorities, when it was discovered that the proximity of a certain Mademoiselle Rose, breeder of ants, for the sake of their eggs for fattening young phantoms, was the cause of the calamity. On the police visiting her establishment, they encountered a woman between forty and fifty years of age, and of a terrible aspect, her face and hands being as completely tanned as though they had undergone dressing at the hands of a skillful currier. This was the result of continuous attacks on the part of her ungrateful pupils, whose inroads upon her person had forced her to encase the rest of her body in buff leather. Thus protected, she slept at night surrounded by sacks full of her ravenous merchandise in perfect security, and seemed much astonished at the police visiting her establishment.

"How can any one venture to complain of these little insects?" remarked she.—"Why, I live in the very midst of them, and do not feel any the worse. Some one must have a spite against me, I am certain—the world is so wicked." Despite, however, of all she could urge, Mademoiselle Rose was obliged to transport her strange

boarding establishment to a perfectly isolated building beyond the barrier, and in due course the cutaneous irritation experienced by the late neighbors was allayed.

Mademoiselle Rose had her correspondents in many of the departments of France, more especially in those where very large forests exist, and paid them at the rate of a couple of francs a day. Her aggregate daily consignments were about a half a score of large sacks, her profits on which amounted to thirty francs. She was proud of her trade, and maintained that she was the only person who thoroughly understood the foundation of emmetts, having long since made it her business to study the manners and customs of these insects.

"I can make them," she used to say, "lay eggs at will, and produce ten times as many as they do in a wild state. To accomplish this I place them in a room where there is an iron stove kept burning red hot. I allow them to make their nests where they please, as it never does to interfere with them. They require great care, and the more attention you bestow upon them, the more money they bring you in. I sell their eggs to the chemists, and supply the Jardin des Plantes and most of the breeders of pheasants in the neighborhood of Paris with them. The young birds have a particular liking for this kind of food."

Not only has Paris its breeders of ants, but its breeders of "gentles" as well. The more than two thousand enthusiastic anglers, men and boys, which the city numbers, need a good deal of bait for their lines, and an old man, known as Pere Salin, found a way to supply it. The calling is anything but a clean one, although the manufacture was, so to say, self-working. All that was requisite was to obtain a good supply of defunct domestic animals and store them away in an old loft until they were in a state of putrescence, when the contents were collected and packed in tin cases, known as "enlottes," for which a couple of francs each were charged, and by the sale of which our gentle merchant realized a profit of about fifteen francs a day in the height of the season. In the winter he turned his attention to rearing worms for nightingales—a first-rate business in its way, yielding an ample return on an insignificant capital; the Parisians who keep nightingales being mostly rich old women and quiet tradesmen, who pay well for the favorite food of their pets.—All the Year Round.

**Day Without Nights.**  
Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird relates some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg 400 miles distant, in the morning; in the afternoon went to see some friends. He returned about midnight, when it was as light as it is in England half an hour before sunset. You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away, or were dead. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night as the sun passes round the earth towards the north pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm he was surprised to see the sun shining in his room. He looked at his watch and found it was only three o'clock. The next time he awoke it was five o'clock, but there were persons in the streets. The Swedes in the city are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where on the 21st of June, the sun does not appear to go down at all. The steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy-two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter time the sun disappears, and is not seen for weeks, then it comes and remains for ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird has asked how they managed in those latitudes with regard to hired persons, and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

**Intermarriage Between the White and Colored Races Declared Unlawful.**

In the case of the State vs. Hairston, Mr. Justice Reade yesterday delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court as follows:

"The only question in the case is, whether the intermarriage of whites and blacks is lawful.

By our marriage act, 'All marriages since 8th January, 1859, and all marriages in future between a white person and a free negro, or a free person of color, to the third generation, shall be void.' Rev. Code, Chap. 68, S. 7.

Late events, and the emancipation of the slaves, have made no alteration in our policy, or the sentiments of our people.—And lest it might be supposed that there was to be a change, the Legislature in 1858, re-enacted the marriage act. And thus the law stood at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution. The Constitution was adopted by a large popular vote, both whites and blacks voting. In the Constitution it is provided that, 'the laws of North Carolina not repugnant to the

Constitution or to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.' Art. 4, S. 24.

It thus appears, that we have, not only the plain letter of the acts of the Legislature, but the sanction of the Constitution, that the intermarriage of whites and blacks is against public policy, and is unlawful.—And as this is a matter affecting the social and domestic relations, it is gratifying to know that the law has the sanction of both races. It is no discrimination of one race against the other, but applies equally to both. At the last term, in the case of the State vs. Underwood, 53, N. C. R. 99, we decided that the act forbidding persons of color to be witnesses against each other, was repealed by the Constitution, as being repugnant to its spirit, and inconsistent with our altered condition. But that was because there was a discrimination between the races in civil rights. Here there is no discrimination. The law operates upon both races alike; neither can marry the other; nor is it repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, nor subversive of civil rights, but is in consonance with both.

It was insisted that the Civil Rights Bill had declared a different policy, and had changed the law. It is not necessary that we should decide whether the operation of that bill ended with the cessation of our provisional relations with the United States, or whether it is operative now, for by its terms it has no application to the social relations. Its object was and its terms are, to declare equality between all citizens without regard to race or color in the matters of making business contracts, suing in the Courts, giving evidence, acquiring property and protection of person and property. And this is nothing more than our own State Constitution has done. But neither the Civil Rights Bill, nor our State Constitution was intended to enforce social equality; but only civil and political rights. This is plain from the very terms; but, if the terms were doubtful, the policy of prohibiting the intermarriage of the two races is so well established, and the wishes of both races so well known, that we should not hesitate to declare the policy paramount to any doubtful construction.

The marriage relation is a peculiar and important one. The Court treat it as a contract, only in the sense that a contract—consent of parties—precedes it, and is essential to its validity, but when formed, it is more than a civil contract, it is a relation, an institution, affecting not merely the parties like business contracts, but the offspring particularly and society generally. And every State has always assumed to regulate it, to declare who are capable of contracting marriage, what shall be the duties and privileges, and how it shall be dissolved. These things have never been left to the discretion of individuals, but have been regulated by law. Among other things our marriage law declares that the white and colored races shall not intermarry. The pretended marriage in this case was, therefore, invalid, and the parties guilty of fornication and adultery.

**Speed on Railroads.**  
An English capitalist makes the following remarks upon the question of fast running on railroads:  
"It is a question vital to the American people and their railway system—the subject of utilizing your railroads to the fullest extent, by running slow and frequent trains of freight at greatly reduced rates of shipment. You know, I suppose, that very many of your railways are in use not more than four hours out of the twenty-four. You know, that in geometrical progression, almost the cost of railway carriages increases with the rate of speed. It costs half as much to run a train at ten miles an hour as at twenty. The fuel, wear and tear, accidents, cost of rolling stock, make the difference. An engine to run forty miles an hour, as some of ours do, costs an extravagant sum of money. It must weigh sixty tons to insure safety. This sixty-ton pulverizer is the rails. The speed makes the extravagant engine speedily to pieces.  
We have found in England that no railway trainpays anywhere in the kingdom which exceeds thirty miles an hour. The Royal Holyhead Mail, which makes a mile a minute, exclusive of stoppages, has to be subsidized extravagantly. The same applies to fast ships. Behold, only yesterday, the French steamer, Porriere, built to outstrip the Scotia, puts back to Havre with her engine room full of dead men. High rate of speed! That was the matter. They destroyed your Collins line of vessels. But for the mail subsidy and the extraordinary competition in England between railroads, we should not have a train to make over thirty miles an hour. Our island is hardly longer than the State of New York, but in this country, where you have so vast distances between your grain and cotton districts and the sea, the subject of low speed for the sake of cheap freights is of vital importance."

**From the N. C. Standard.**  
The idea of Mr. Koopmanschap, the great Chinese consular agent, in visiting New York, is to take a survey of the country, in order to form an opinion of its capacity for the employment of Chinese labor. If he receives encouragement, especially in the Southern States, he will undertake the importation of Chinamen on a large scale. He will employ all available vessels and his agents in China will be prepared to fill them with human freight as fast as they arrive. We may see the setting of a Mongolian tide, which is capable of rising to any conceivable magnitude.—N. Y. Times.

Amo Lambblack