

WHO IS THE WILD ARAB!

The Destructive Candidate for Governor attempts to raise a snivelling cry for sympathy by denying Gov. Vance's statement of his behavior on the night of the mob, and using harsh and discourteous epithets towards that gentleman. After virtually and substantially admitting the truth of the Governor's statement in every essential particular, he makes a great complaint of the violation of the sacred rites of hospitality which the Governor committed by disclosing what took place under his own roof, and compares him to a wild Arab, and other very refreshing and genteel things.

It is said to be true, that a "wild Arab" holds the guest sacred who has eaten his salt, and will suffer no evil to befall him while under his roof. And it is also true that the wild Arab guest will steal the mare of his wild Arab host after he leaves his tent, if he can; whereupon it is the custom of the host Arab to pursue the thief and break his head, salt or no salt, when overtaken.

Now did it not strike this most Gheslerfieldian candidate for Governor that the violation of hospitality came from the visiting "Arab" being attacked by his foes and driven from his tent, the guest Arab seeks a refuge in the tent of his neighbor. The host flies to his rescue, disperses the assailants who were outraging his property—then returning, comforts his distressed visitor and ministers to his fainting soul refreshing draughts, to wit: "Brandy and loaf sugar." No sooner, however, was the guest off and relieved of his fright, than he uses the very property saved by his host (printing press, type, &c.) to slander and traduce him, by alleging that he did not honestly acquire the very brandy by which he was refreshed. To mention a respectable "wild Arab" in connection with such conduct is a slander on oriental character.

People who read the long and dirty article signed "Conservative," in the double issue of the Standard of April 6th will know who began this thing, and who violated the laws of hospitality.

Let Mr. Holden cease this contemptible method of electioneering, and face his competitor on the stump, and use these epithets to him like a man and a gentleman, and he will have nothing to complain of.

As to the statement of Mr. Holden about what did take place under the Governor's roof, we may have more to say hereafter. From what we can learn at present, we believe he was too badly scared to remember well what did occur, and we know he did the dirty work of the secessionists too long to tell it correctly, even if he did remember it.—Daily Conservative.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

A body of Cherokee Indians, numbering—, under the command of Capt. M. H. Love, arrived here a few days since, and went into camp. They are a fine looking set of men, young, robust and active. Among them is a son of the celebrated chief, Jugaluskee. They have attained a high degree of perfection in drill, and go through all the evolutions with precision and accuracy. Their shrill war-whoop makes one involuntarily clap his hand on his head, to see if his scalp is safe!

Speaking of these faithful allies of the South, reminds us of a little incident that very forcibly illustrates their devotion to our cause, as well as their fidelity to a friend. Sometime last winter, during one of their raids into our western counties, the Yankees captured about fifteen of Col. Thomas' Indian soldiers, and carried them to Knoxville. Here they were flattered and feasted, big talks held, and magnificent promises made, if they would abandon the Confederacy and join the Lincoln government. They were promised their liberty and five thousand dollars in gold if they would bring in the scalp of their Chief, Col. Wm. H. Thomas! The Indians seemed to pause—consult—and finally agreed to the proposition. They were released, returned to their native mountains, sought the camp of their Chief, told him all, and have ever since been on the war-path—after Yankee scalps! So much for the fidelity of the Indian, and so much for the civilized and christian manner in which a Yankee General would get rid of a foe he is too cowardly to attack himself!

Asheville N. C. News.

The Macon Telegraph says: Brownlow's Whig of the 9th, under the head of "Sending our People North," says, "many of our people complain bitterly, and some with tears in their eyes, that the military authorities intend to send them North and give them transportation. We protest against this policy as cruel, unjust and oppressive." Brownlow then goes on to plead for them—they cling to their homes, their lands and tenements—they have remained here in East Tennessee during three years of the iron rule of rebellion.—What will be their fate if sent North of the Ohio, without food, money or clothing? Left where they are, they can pick up a subsistence in some way, and why should they be sent off while the "niggers" are allowed to remain! "We claim," says Brownlow, "for the poor Union families of East Tennessee at least the negro's chances and privileges." A pitiable claim truly—but it will not be respected.

Newspapers and the War.—No

class of men seem so indifferent to their own pecuniary interest as newspaper men. Whilst the merchant sells his wares at five to ten thousand per cent. advance on the old rates; whilst the farmer is raising upon his products in proportion and whilst everything necessary to sustain life, as well as a newspaper, is selling at ten and twenty prices, publishers are still furnishing daily papers at a very slight advance on the old rates. We believe it may be safely assumed that there are but two classes of men in the Confederacy, not in the army, who are not "speculators," or "high price men," in some way or other. The parson still preaches to his congregation at a salary which barely keeps soul and body together, while publishers of newspapers are working for the public gratis and boarding themselves.—Columbus Sun.

The Holden Destructives, of the "straitest sect," held a mass meeting in this city on the yesterday, and made the following nominations for Wake county: For the Senate, Willie D. Jones. For the Commons, W. R. Richardson, Green H. Alford, and Calvin J. Rogers. For Sheriff, J. P. H. Russ.

As an evidence that the Holden faction of this county overestimated their strength, and are striking in the dark, we understand—for we will do ourselves the justice to say we were not present—that they appointed a strong Vance man as one of the Committee on resolutions, who learning it went into the meeting and indignantly rebuked the destructives of the "straitest sect" by avowing that he was a Conservative, and wished it distinctly understood, that he was opposed to the "original secessionist," W. W. HOLDEN, and in favor of the true Conservative, Z. B. VANCE. We understand the brethren assembled looked at each other inquiringly, upon this announcement being made, and seemed to doubt their own identity. They will catch more Tartars than Dowd before the election.—Conservative, 17.

THE DAMAGE DONE TO CHALESTON.

The Charleston Mercury, in speaking of the damage done to that city thus far by the besiegers, says:

The enemy inflicts but little injury upon the city. We have heard that a master mechanic has said that he will undertake the repair of all the houses damaged by the shells, at an average cost of two hundred dollars. Most of the houses that we have examined, which have been injured, can easily be put in repair at that price. His Greek fire has failed him. He bores a hole in a roof or wall, and in a few instances, where the shell has burst in the dwelling, it has been more seriously damaged. But the real hurt has been driven from their homes, and made to take refuge in the suburbs or the interior. He has inconvenienced many, but his venom is more conspicuous than his fangs. He pays far more to harm than we shall need for repair. Without a chance of success, he still gnaws his file. He shells a city, the people of which have cheerfully consecrated it as a sacrifice for freedom.—He confirms them in their belief. He renders them doubly devoted to the cause—indivisible as the grave; and all for the poor satisfaction of showing how spiteful he can be, and how lavish of blood and treasure to gratify his malignity.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Looking at the map, says the Macon Confederate, we find the late battle field in Virginia in Spottsylvania county, forty five miles north of northwest of Richmond, sixty miles south of southwest of Washington. Gen. Grant is, therefore, fifteen miles nearer Richmond, than Gen. Lee is of Washington. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad runs thro' the eastern end of that county. The renowned city of Fredericksburg is in the northeastern end of the county, on the Rappahannock river. The battle was fought fifteen miles from that city.

Chesterfield is in that county immediately across the river from Richmond. Chester Court House is about thirteen miles from Richmond, on a direct line. Petersburg is thirty miles still further south, and is about half that distance from City Point where the enemy recently landed. Port Drewry is on the James, a few miles from Richmond, and is the often work guarding the water approaches to the city.

Cheneyville, La., a place which our forces have occupied, is a point of great importance. It is on the right bank of Bayou Rapides, the principal source of the Teche, about nine miles from Red River, and on the direct road to Opelousas from Alexandria, with which it is connected by a railroad some twenty two miles long. It gives us command of the line of the Rapides, and effectually cuts off the enemy's retreat southward.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—In the midst of all the fighting, Judge Ould delivered at City Point 300 yankees and brought back 450 Confederates on the 8th instant.

The following are the resolutions of Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, now before the Confederate States Senate:

Resolved, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America has the undoubted right, during the invasion or rebellion, and when the public safety require it, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and that while so suspended, it is not competent for any Confederate Judge to discharge from custody any person held under or by virtue of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That the State Courts, being established by State authority can, in no manner, be affected by Confederate legislation, and that, therefore, an act of the Confederate Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus does not apply to them, and in no wise prevents their exercising such jurisdiction, or issuing such writs, as by the laws of their States they are allowed to exercise or issue.

Resolved, That the State and Confederate Governments are separate, distinct and coordinate Governments: that each has its legislative, executive and judicial departments, and is a perfect government in itself, and therefore neither can interfere in any manner with the legislative, executive or judicial action of the other, and that the courts of neither can inquire into the legality of the arrests of persons in custody under the authority of the other, or afford such persons any relief.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Confederate States is, as to the States and between them, a compact, and that each has as in all compacts between sovereigns, a perfect right to declare its true intent and meaning, and that the citizens of each State are bound by such decision.

Resolved, That as to the citizens of each State, the Constitution of the Confederate States having been obtained and established by the same authority as the State Constitution, is equally supreme and binding over them as their Constitution is, and that the Government established by it, to the extent of its delegated powers, of which the State only is the judge is as fully empowered to act for them as their State Government, and that when it does so act, their State Government, having no supremacy over the Confederate Government, cannot release them from their obligation to obey.

"HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER LAST MAN."

We have devoted much of our space, this week, to a notice of W. W. Holden, self-nominated candidate for Governor; but as we desire the people to vote for him knowingly, we re-publish the following extract, which appeared in the Standard, 22d May, 1861, two days after the Convention, of which Mr. Holden was a member, formally withdrew the State from the Union. Here occurred, for the first time, we believe, the notable declaration coined by Holden: "Her last dollar and her last man." Read the extract, containing the solemn pledge of Mr. Holden:—[Iredell Express.

"Raleigh, May 22d, 1861.

"About six o'clock, p. m., the ordinance offered by Mr. Craige was adopted unanimously—every member voting in the affirmative. This ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1786, by which the Federal Constitution was ratified, and declares North Carolina a sovereign and independent State.

"This was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration gloriously celebrated by the Delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, and she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely, from first to last. Henceforth our destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May, 1861, with HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER LAST MAN, if such a sacrifice be required at her hands."—Raleigh Standard, May 22d, 1861.

"We have received a private letter from a gentleman in Tarboro', dated 7th inst., in which we make the following extract:—[Raleigh Conservative.

"The gunboat 'Albemarle' and the Yankee boat 'Brimshell,' which was sunk during her engagement at Plymouth (since raised and fitted out) engaged nine of the enemy's gunboats about fifteen miles below Plymouth. She is reported to have sunk three of the enemy's boats and crippled two others. This is believed to be true, as a gentleman who reports it was on the 'Albemarle' 15 hours after the engagement." "Edgecombe is unanimously for Governor Vance. I have heard of no one being opposed to him in the county."

Onslow County.—A meeting of citizens of both old political parties was held at Jacksonville on the 2d inst., A. J. Murrell presiding, and A. J. Johnston, Sec'y. Strong resolutions of devotion to the cause, of confidence in President Davis, of approval of Governor Vance's course, and of heartfelt thanks to our brave army in the field, were unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to invite Gov. Vance to address the people of Onslow at Jacksonville.—On.

Drying Vegetables.—Nearly all our summer vegetables, as well as fruits, can be preserved by drying, or in some other way, so as to be a very palatable addition to the winter supply of our tables, and most grateful to our friends in the army. A subscriber states that his family are using snap beans which were preserved by cutting up, taking out the strings, and then prepared as if for table; then scalded in salt and water, and dried on a scaffold like fruits. Others preserve them in salt, like pickles, the beans making its own brine. In other cases the beans are soaked in water before cooking.

BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.—Hoke commands the left, Bushrod Johnson the right, and Pickett the centre of Beauregard's army.

PRICES TUMBLING.

Flour was sold in this market yesterday at \$1.00 a barrel. Bacon commands only \$3.50 in old hives. Butter has gone down to \$3.00 to 3.50 and Lard \$4.00 per pound. Fine Pork is selling at \$2.50 and Beef at \$3.00 per pound. The prices for family supplies are tumbling, and as money is becoming scarce and much will soon be withdrawn from circulation by the payment of taxes, it is reasonable to expect the prices for provisions will fall very low, in comparison to what they have been.—Carolina Times.

GREAT FALL OF PRICES.—Ten days ago flour was selling in this place at \$3.00 per barrel, and even \$3.50 was paid in a store. And bacon at \$5 and \$6 per lb. In the course of the last week flour sold here at \$1.60, and bacon at \$3. These prices were all in the equivalent of the new issue, that is, old issue at two-thirds of its face—the barrel at \$3.50 costing \$6.25 in old notes. We have heard of a fall in other articles, though not to such an extent as in these.—Fayetteville Observer, May 16.

State of North Carolina, McDOWELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1864. B. F. Bynum and W. B. Noblett, Adm'rs.

Anthony Ballew and others. Petition for settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anthony Ballew one of the defendants in the above entitled cause is a non resident of the State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., notifying said Ballew non-resident defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the third Monday in September next, being the 19th day of said month in said year. Then and there to plead answer or demur to complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and heard and heard experts as to him. Witness, C. L. S. Corpening, Clerk and Master at office, in Marion, May 2d, 1864. 6150 C. L. S. CORPENING, C.M.E.

LOOK AT THIS.

I WISH to buy one hundred bushels of corn, and to a man who has no use for the money, I propose to give my note with good surety, to pay it with interest twelve months after date, in North Carolina Bank notes or North Carolina Treasury notes. Enquire of J. J. BRUNER. 2w50

LOST—Between the Female Academy and the Mansion Hotel, Friday evening last, a badge Breast Pin, the letter M. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery, if returned to me at the Express Office. J. O. WHITE. May 9th, 1864. 2wpd80.

No. Ca. White Sulphur Springs For Rent.

TEN cottages at this well known watering place will be rented to the 1st of January, 1865, one hundred dollars per month, to be paid in advance in the new issue of Confederate money, with the privilege of using beds, bedsteads, tables, chairs, dining room, parlor, kitchen, servant's apartment, stables. Free wood will be furnished without extra charge. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to Mrs. E. J. ROBARDS, Proprietor. White Sulphur Springs, Catawba Co. N. C. April 27, 1865. 5t 49

SALE OF LAND IN EQUITY.

IN conformity to a decree of the Court of Equity of Catawba County, made at Spring Term, 1864, in the case of Avery H. Shufford and others, for the purpose of making partition of the proceeds of the sale between the petitioners. I will expose at public sale at the Court-house in Newton, on the 31st day of May, 1864, on a credit of six months, with interest from date, that valuable tract of land mentioned in this case, adjoining lands of the town of Newton, containing about 50 ACRES, on which there is a good dwelling house, a large shop, carriage house, barn and well, also a large tannery and house and bark mill, &c., and all other necessary out houses. O. CAMPBELL, C. M. E. May 2, 1864. 3t 50

Western Democrat copy till sale and send bill.

\$10 REWARD—Runaway from Mary Woods, on the 1st February last, a negro boy, named BEN. Said boy belongs to G. L. Perkins, of South Carolina. Ben is about five feet 8 inches high, black, and quick spoken, and captured. I will pay the above reward for his arrest and delivery to me 17 miles West of Salisbury, or if confined in any jail. Address me at Mirada, Rowan county, N. C. W. B. ATWELL, Agt. May 2, 1864. 3pd49

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

150 BOXES.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT and for sale, 150 Boxes, Manufactured Cheving and Smoking Tobacco. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, April 25, 1864. 1649

Office Salisbury Gas Light Co.

GAS consumers of this Company are notified that on and after this day the price of Gas will be \$60 per 1000 feet until further notice. Stockholders in this Company are notified that the Company will not pay the five per cent. Confederate Tax, each Stockholder must return his stock individually. W. MURPHY, Pres't. Salisbury, May 2, 1864. 3tpd49

NOTICE.

10,000 Lbs Rags Wanted. WE will pay the highest price for this amount. We will pay you in goods or the money just as you choose it. Bring them in as soon as possible. SMITH & SMITHDEAL. November 16, 1863. 1026

Wanted--Lumber.

I WISH to contract for a quantity of F.O.P. LUMBER, say FIFTEEN THOUSAND feet, per month, delivered on the Rail-road. Proposals will be received at this Office. A. G. BRENZER, Capt. Art'y Com'd'g. Office C. S. Ord. Works, Salisbury, Dec. 28, 1863. 1033

FARMERS.

I WILL pay liberal prices for a supply of Pork, Beef, Lard and Tallow for the use of the North Carolina Rail Road Company. I will receive either of the above articles at the several Depots on our Road and on the Western North Carolina Rail Road. Persons wishing to sell either of the above articles, will address me at once at this place, and T. J. Sumner, Company Shop, shall have prompt attention. THO J. FOSTER, Purchasing Agent N. C. R. Co. Salisbury, Dec. 21, 1863. 1031

RAGS! RAGS!!

COTTON AND LINEN RAGS wanted at this Office, for which we will pay the highest cash prices. By bringing their Rags to us our friends will aid us greatly in procuring a supply of Paper to print the Watchman on. Bring them in at once. January 25, 1864.

Nails and Sugar!

40 KEGS of NAILS, 4 to 12 d, assorted. ALSO, A few sacks very good brown sugar, will be exchanged for Country Produce and old Issues of Confederate money. E. B. DRAKE, Stateville, N. C. May 14, 1864. 2wpd51

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

AFFLICTIONS in the Assessor's family prevented him from attending our appointment at Gold Hill on the 13th instant. We will, therefore, attend at that place on Tuesday, the 24th of May, where the tax payers of Gold Hill and vicinity, will meet us and pay their taxes as heretofore notified. W. R. FRISLEY, Collector. P. N. HELIG, Assessor. May 13, 1864. 2t51

ENLISTMENT BLANKS

For sale at this Office. April 16th, 1864.

WOOD and CHARCOAL WANTED!

I desire to make contracts with responsible parties for a supply of WOOD and CHARCOAL, for the C. S. Ord. Works, Salisbury. Parties desiring to contract will please address, or apply to, A. G. BRENZER, Capt. Com'd'g. May 2d, '64.

\$300 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers on Monday 4th instant, our three Negro fellows, named DAVE, ROBERT and JACK. At the time of their escape, they were in the employ of Grafton Gardner of James-town, N. Carolina. These boys were purchased by us at Columbia, S. C., about two months since. Dave is twenty-four years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thick lips, very black, upper teeth gone, and professes to be something of a machinist, and says he can run an engine, and formerly worked in the Rail Road Shops of Mobile and Augusta. Robert and Jack are brothers. The former about 16 years, rather tall, good looking and intelligent. Jack is about 15 years, smaller than his brother, good looking, remarkably quick spoken and smart. We will give the above reward for their apprehension and delivery at any Jail in the State, or \$100 for the arrest of either of them. G. V. ANCKER & CO. April 25, 1864. 1048

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Raleigh, April 27, 1864. I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them. Private and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost. Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member. I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina. April, 1864. C4549

\$100 REWARD.

MY boy HARRY left my Farm on Sunday the 10th instant. Said boy is 20 years of age, dark complexion, full round face, good front teeth, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said boy to me five miles South of Gold Hill, or his confinement in any jail. Address me at Gold Hill, Rowan Co. N. C. 4wpd49

WANTED!—One negro man and

one woman at General Hospital, No. 2, Salisbury. Apply to Dr. J. M. ABERNATHY, In Charge. April 11th, 1864. 1046