

State Librarian Carolina Watchman.

VOL. 2. THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 27, 1867.

NO. 21—WHOLE NO. 1764.

TERMS:

WEEKLY, 1 year, \$3 00
6 months, 1 50
Cash in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square (space of 12 lines) first insertion, \$1 00
2d, 3d, and 4th insertions, each, 50
for each additional publication, 33

The following extracts are taken from General D. H. Hill's editorial, published in the June No. of his Magazine "The Land We Love."

We are sorry to see that our Northern Democratic exchanges are ridiculing the acquisition of Russian America. In soil, climate and productions, it is a favored region. The soil presents an earthly appearance, during the few weeks in which it can be seen, when the covering of snow has been removed. The climate is so healthy that even dyspeptics learn not merely to eat candies and drink blubber oil, but positively enjoy the repast. The productions consist in walrus, polar bears, and a large variety of extinct species of fur-bearing animals. The polar bears constitute, to our mind, the great attraction. We have the elephant in Dixie. He was run through the blockade during the war, quite a calling then; but he has grown to huge proportions since the surrender. Peace has agreed with him, as it has with a large number of young men, who had such distressing coughs from '61 to '65. We have the elephant and we have "the grand and lofty tumblers," who can throw the nearest and most admirable somersaults in the shortest conceivable time. All that we need now is a goodly number of polar bears, and we then can start the most successful Circus on the continent. Our "tumblers" may object to the polar bears on account of their color, but since the animals are of Northern origin, that may reconcile the difficulty; since they are now professing the tenderest attachment to the section, they once professed to hate. A few months' association of the animals with them will remove the objection on the score of color. Nothing can remain white with them long.

The Sunday Mercury of Philadelphia, speaking of the acquisition of this territory, says: "Mr. Seward has attempted to imitate the 'slaveholders'—Jefferson and Calhoun—in the acquisition of territory, and presents us with an admirable illustration of southern vs. northern statesmanship. Mr. Jefferson annexed the entire western bank of the Mississippi, from its mouth to its source, including even Oregon, and now divided into seven sovereign States, the greatest and most fertile in the Union, and all this for three millions of dollars! Mr. Calhoun annexed Texas, New Mexico, Utah and California, with their countless gold, despite the efforts of Abe Lincoln & Co. though this 'very gold' enabled the said Lincoln & Co. to overrun and devastate the South.

Massachusetts opposed the annexation of Louisiana, and her delegates in Congress declared it sufficient cause to dissolve the Union, and she, of course, opposed the acquisition of Texas and California with equal zeal. With these grand precedents before him, Mr. Seward buys, not annexes, the Russian trading stations on the northwest coast, and gives about twelve millions for them! What value there can be in these trading stations, where the animals are nearly extinct, and British traders have an equal right to hunt there, and their territories lie between, it is difficult to conjecture, unless the North-West Passage is some day made practicable, when, perhaps, they may be used as sites for light-houses.

But this contrast between Jefferson and Seward is more than accidental, and illustrates perfectly the opposing tendencies of southern and northern statesmanship—the former to a rich and glorious civilization southward, and the latter to very nothingness northward. Owing to our sympathy with the gentleman of the Circus, we do not endorse the regrets expressed above. Besides, when the Democrats come into power again, these "tumblers" will either make a somersault back, or they will desire a more congenial climate than Dixie. In the first case, they will loudly declare that they always knew that "the Radicals would ruin the country and involve it in unpeakable misery." In the second case, we would cordially recommend the salubrity of Russian America, and would wish them a safe and prosperous journey Northward.

In looking over a recent number of the Savannah (Georgia) News, we were struck with an article so painfully disloyal, that we were, at first, grieved at the want of vigilance in the Commander of District No. III. However, on examining the piece more carefully, we discovered that it was an extract from a speech delivered in September, 1858, in the loyal town of Charleston, and in the loyal State of Illinois. The name appended to it, too, would seem to endorse its loyalty then, but we doubt whether it would do so now:

"I will say that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with

white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and the black race, which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. * * * I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In speaking of the flight of the Israelites from Egypt, Mr. Stevens says, "did he, (God) advise them to take no remuneration for their years of labor! No, he understood too well what was due to justice. He commanded the men and women to borrow from their confiding neighbors jewels of silver and jewels of gold and raiments. They obeyed him amply, and spoiled the Egyptians, and went forth full handed. There was no blasphemer then to God's decree of non-faciation. This doctrine then, was not merely to eat candies and drink blubber oil, but positively enjoy the repast. The productions consist in walrus, polar bears, and a large variety of extinct species of fur-bearing animals. The polar bears constitute, to our mind, the great attraction. We have the elephant in Dixie. He was run through the blockade during the war, quite a calling then; but he has grown to huge proportions since the surrender. Peace has agreed with him, as it has with a large number of young men, who had such distressing coughs from '61 to '65. We have the elephant and we have "the grand and lofty tumblers," who can throw the nearest and most admirable somersaults in the shortest conceivable time. All that we need now is a goodly number of polar bears, and we then can start the most successful Circus on the continent. Our "tumblers" may object to the polar bears on account of their color, but since the animals are of Northern origin, that may reconcile the difficulty; since they are now professing the tenderest attachment to the section, they once professed to hate. A few months' association of the animals with them will remove the objection on the score of color. Nothing can remain white with them long.

We would be surprised at a Scripture quotation from this gentleman, had we not read how another individual was free in the use of biblical phrases, at the time of the temptation of our Saviour in the wilderness. But why did the gentleman's biblical reading stop at the spoiling of the Egyptians? Why did he not go on, and read how these same jewels of silver and jewels of gold were cast into the fire and transformed into a molten calf, which the besotted freedmen fell down and worshipped! Does he wish the spoiling to go on that he may have a similar statute in memoriam!

We have no fears that Mr. Stevens' scheme of spoliation will ever be carried out. We have the highest possible guarantee against it—*honor of the American Soldier*. A pledge was given by the United States Army to their prisoners of war that they should not be disturbed in person or property, so long as they obeyed the laws of the country. *This pledge will be held sacred.* Gen. Grant has shown in the case of Admiral Semmes and of Generals Hoke and Pickett that he regards the terms of the surrender, as binding upon his conscience and his honor. We would not be guilty of the meanness to suppose that the men, who fought us bravely, would act now in bad faith. The Rev. Mr. Brownlow's "torch and turpentine brigade" is an impossible thing. The "bummers," who might have joined it, have either been hanged before this, or are now shut up in penitentiaries and prisons. He might organize a squad out of the old Yankee-haters and negro traders of the South (now "loyal Union men from the beginning," but we would fain believe that it would be but a squad.

At a recent fire in a female College of our own town, of Charlotte, the most active persons in extinguishing it were United States soldiers. We believe that the same spirit, to save and not to destroy, actuates all who have been fighting soldiers. The politicians, who safe in the rear hounded on the fray, may talk and act as bitterly as they please. The men, who have tested each others' manhood in many a hard struggle, will act fairly, squarely and honorably by each other. We would be ashamed of our American origin, if we could believe otherwise. The poor frightened creatures, who, through fear of confiscation, are turning somersaults and stultifying their previous history, do thereby cast a gross insult upon the honor of the soldiers of the Union. We scorn to make such covert insinuations against "our late enemies."

The *Mobile Times*, of May 2d, contain an account of a most diabolical outrage committed by Negroes at Three Fork, on Dog River, in that State. A Negro named Ketcham called in the evening at the house of Mr. Peters, enquiring of the hands as to their number and whether there were any dogs in the place. That night four negroes appeared, and the doors and windows being unbarred, they at once rushed upon the family, demanding their money or their lives. After ransacking drawers, chests, &c., they laid violent hands on Mrs. Peters, and took from her person \$1,500, part in gold. They then commenced to overhaul the entire house robbing it of provisions, meat, flour, &c.—This accomplished, the hideous fiends then proceeded to gratify their passions upon the three children of the family, the oldest girl being but twelve years and the youngest seven, were all treated alike, the knife having been brought in to requisition to aid their hellish lust. The miserable victims were passed from the arms of one fiend to another, while the last seized the unfortunate mother.—The father, shot at three times, knocked into a corner with a cocked pistol pointed at his breast, was made the terrified witness of the disgrace of his family.

One of the little girls was dashed against the wall, and the little boys hung by the heels and kicked until insensible. After four hours revelry in blood and plunder, the fiends retreated to the swamps. The Freedman's Bureau sent medical aid and assistance to the family, and dispatched officers to trace up the perpetrators of the outrage.

The Ants of Africa.

Tuesday evening last, M. Du Chailu delivered at the Cooper Institute, New-York, the first of a series of lectures on equatorial Africa, the scene of his late explorations. Among many curious things related by him, the following will strike the reader as very remarkable:

This evening time forbids that I should speak at any length of the natural history of the country. In these equatorial forests there are found a vast number of ants, some of which are so terrible to man, and even to the beasts of the woods, from their venomous bite, their fierce temper, and voracity, that their path is freely abandoned to them. The most remarkable and most dreaded of all is the black Bashikony. Bashikony is the name given it by the Bakalai.—There are two other varieties of the Bashikony besides the black kind. These black Bashikonay may be well called the lords of the forest. It is the most voracious creature I ever met. It is the dread of all living animals from the leopard to the smallest insects. It is their habit to march through the forests in a long, regular line, a line about two inches broad and often several miles in length; all along this line are larger ants who act as officers—stand outside the ranks and keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build an underground tunnel through which the whole army pass in columns to the forest beyond. When they grow hungry as by a sudden command the long file spreads itself through the forest advancing forward, attacking and devouring all living things with a fury that is quite irresistible. The elephant and the gorilla fly before them; the black men run away; every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. In an incredibly short space of time those that are caught are *overwhelmed*, killed, eaten, and only the bare skeleton remains. They seem to travel day and night. Many a time I have been wakened out of a sleep and obliged to rush into the water to save myself from them. When they enter a house they clear it of every living thing. Cockroaches are devoured in an instant; rats and mice spring around the room in vain. They will touch vegetable matter, thus they are very useful, clearing the country of many insects. When on their march the insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a Bashikony army heralded to me by this means. Wherever they go they make a clean sweep, even ascending to the top of trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap. Instantly the strong pincers are fastened and they only let go when the piece gives way. At such a time this little insect seems animated by a kind of fury, which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety. The negroes relate that criminals by which they generally mean wizards, have sometimes been exposed on the path of the Bashikony ants, tied to a tree so they might not escape, and then were devoured to the bones.—They are larger than any ants we have in America. The number of one of their armies is so great that one does not like to enter into calculations, but I have seen a continuous line passing at a good speed a particular place for twelve hours. So you may imagine how many millions there may have been.

A dry goods firm in St. Louis, Mo. bought a large stock of goods in N. York and Boston, on four months time, shipped to different points and put them under the hammer for cash, and then closed doors. Their creditors are after them with a sharp instrument, and ought to catch them.

It is denied that the Fenian cause has been abandoned entirely in Ireland. Iverson, the former Senator from Georgia, is keeping a wood yard at Mason. Ex-Confederate General Basil Duke is a newspaper canvasser in Tennessee.

DISAGREEABLE WOMEN.

It is a mistaken kindness to proclaim all women beautiful and virtuous, and a young gentleman starting in life with such a faith would soon find of what clay his idols were made. We are not now going over the old cynical ground, well worn out by this time, but we propose to glance at what appears to us to be an almost unknown district. What part in the world has the disagreeable woman to play? Is it to punish some masculine sinner by acquiring him in marriage! Is it to set off her fairer and worthier sisters! Is it to be a talking and a standing protest against the angelic theory of womanhood? The disagreeable woman haunts every sphere of society. She is not necessarily ugly.—Up to a certain period she may not exhibit the traits of her disposition. She may resemble the tiger kitten, whose claws are not grown and whose habits are attractive and playful. But her nature soon breaks out. If she marries, the victim soon gets a foretaste of his misery. If the husband is well off, the disagreeable woman can utterly destroy his domestic comforts. She studies how to do it, and brings a born capacity to the task. She dislikes what he likes. She won't visit the friends he wishes her to visit, or if she does, she manages to insult them. She is never ready to go out when he wants her, but she is off with a cheerful readiness when he would prefer her to remain at home.

It is simply her mission to be disagreeable, and disagreeable she will be until perhaps her spouse has the melancholy satisfaction of following her mortal remains to the grave. But in nine cases out of ten the disagreeable woman manages to disappoint him in this respect, and enjoys the mournful pleasure of erecting a tablet sacred to his memory.

In that walk of life where a carriage is not kept the disagreeable woman is indeed a scourge. If her husband is a gentleman, and suffers her to follow her wicked bent, his days and his nights are a burden to him. She talks aside at him in the presence of company. At breakfast she seldom appears, for your truly disagreeable woman is addicted to lying in bed. If he is poor she is extravagant, yet always deploring the want of money. As a rule, she grows thin as she grows old. The aristocratic species often generate into angularity and spectacles.—Those who have been taken down to dinner by a disagreeable woman (for to speak of taking her down would be a very inefficient description of the procedure) and who have been compelled to sit next her, and to hear her talk, will not easily forget the suffering they have endured. But those who have had her for supper—and we all have had, at one time or another—will remember the occasion with something akin to horror.

She misses the step in a waltz, and rocks against you, and then stops abruptly and sails over to an ottoman with an indignant and mortified air; or, if she is able to keep up, she will insist on wheeling with you round, and round long after you have left your senses on an unknown part of the waltz, and seem to yourself to be looking for them in a reel and uncertain manner. The disagreeable woman is never happier than when rendering others unhappy, especially those who are among her friends.—In the festive season she is sure to spoil sport, and what she does on the green lawn she will do years afterwards, perhaps, on the dry arid desert into which she has converted some unfortunate man's home. If a real virtuous wife is a crown of glory to her husband, what sort of a crown is the wife who has, if not a depraved, a peevish sense, which she cultivates until she can use it with the skill of a vivisection operator! The disagreeable woman never flirts. To flirt she should deny herself for a while, at least, the delight of her being unpleasant, and such a sacrifice she is never prepared to make. In the bosom of her family, as it is called, she is a sore thorn; when she leaves the parent nest she is not improved.

A colored witness was examined in a Washington city court to prove the identity of a white man the other day: District Attorney—"Did you see the man?" "Yes sir, I see him!" "Was he a white man?" "Don't know sir!" District Attorney—"Do you tell me you saw the man and can't say whether he was white or black?" "Yes sir, I see him, but dares so many white fellers callin' demselves 'niggers' round here I can't tell one from t'other!" Witness dismissed—*explanation satisfactory.*

As good as wheat. Babies resemble wheat in many respects. Firstly neither are good for much till they arrive at maturity; secondly—both are bred in the house, and also the flower of the family; thirdly—both have to be cradled; fourthly—both are generally well thrashed before they are done with.

Hon. A. C. Hunt has been appointed Governor of Colorado Territory, vice Cummings, resigned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From Washington.

Washington, May 19.—A Fair for Southern relief was in progress during the past week with a profit between three and four thousand dollars.

Revenue receipts yesterday \$500,000, and for the week \$2,500,000.

The week's disbursements of the War Department are \$445,000, of the Navy \$311,000, of the Interior \$486,000. The National Bank circulation is \$298,956,000.

Chief Justice Chase will preside at the Circuit Court of North Carolina, commencing June 6.

Chief Justice Chase has nominated registers in bankruptcy for Louisiana and Georgia. But as the nominations require confirmation by the District Judges, the names are withheld. He has instructed the District Judges that in case local objections exist to the nominees to reject them.

Gen. Sickles has been breveted Maj. General in the regular army for gallantry and meritorious services.

The President has recognized Joseph Maguste Hughes Joutein as Consular Agent of France at Mobile.

The delay in the Attorney General's instructions regarding the military bills, has been occasioned by the reception of very many letters from the South, pointing out cases liable to be affected and asking for advice and information. It is the object of the administration to cover the whole ground, and at every step new issues and perplexing questions have arisen. It is now thought that the work is complete.

A private letter from a high officer in Gen. Sickles' district, says: "All is quiet in this domain, no riots, but tranquility, order and concord prevail."

Distinguished Persons in Richmond.

Richmond, May 19.—Generals Grant, Thomas and West arrived here yesterday from Washington, and visited the battle fields around Richmond. They go to Fort Monroe tomorrow, where General Grant will leave his family and return to Washington.

Hon. Mr. Randall, Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and a party of twenty from the same city, arrived here to-day from a tour through the mineral region of Southwestern Virginia.

Foreign News.

London, May 19, p. m.—The Turks claim a great victory over the Cretans in the recent battles.

Paris, May 19.—The Corps Legislatif oppose the Emperor's proposed army bill.

Mexican News.

Washington, May 19.—The Mexican Minister has the following official report of negotiations between the Imperialists and Liberals, dated April 21st.

Yesterday a German Princess, the wife of one of Maximilian's Aids, presented herself at Gen. Diaz's Headquarters. She proposed disbanding the Austrian and Belgian Corps on a guarantee of the lives of its members with permission to return home. She also solicited a guarantee for Maximilian's life. With reference to the first point Diaz replied that he was disposed to entertain such proposals, but he had no power to pardon Maximilian. The report continues that nothing of note is occurring during to-day.—We have occasional change of shots. On the arrival of our mortars, should the city not have surrendered, we shall open our batteries upon it and push hostilities vigorously.

Another report signed by Gen. Benaridit commanding before Vera Cruz, dated April 26, says that the Austrian and Belgian corps has disbanded and is now under the protection of the Prussian flag.

Southern Relief.

New York, May 19.—The clerks in the Post-office have given six hundred and fifty dollars to the Ladies Southern Relief Association.

Washington, May 16.—Elliott C. Cowdin, a silk merchant of New York, has been appointed commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Custom House receipts from the 1st to 11th of May were \$5,117,000.

In the Supreme Court in the case of the State of Texas vs. White and others, to prevent the sale of certain bonds, an injunction was granted, with leave to the defendants to move to dissolve the injunction at the next term.

The Mississippi amended bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The Court was equally divided on the question of jurisdiction. This action closes the injunction proceedings now before the Court.

After promulgating certain rules, forms and proceeding in bankruptcy, the Court adjourned to December.

The French Government has bought Dunderburg for three millions.

Revenue receipts to-day \$295,000.

A circular from Gen. Howard states that reports show an increase of intemperance among the negroes.

Jon. H. Schureman, a negro messenger in the Comptroller's office has been arrested, charged with forgery and the stealing of \$12,000 from the first National Bank of Jersey City, and a lot of stationery from the Comptroller's office.

From New York.

New York, May 16.—Hon. Jefferson Davis stopped at the New York Hotel. Judge Russell, Ben. Wood and others called. He avoids attracting public attention, and declines to communicate with reporters.

Abraham McFarland, for over twenty years connected with the Commercial Advertiser, is dead.

The teller of the central bank has defaulted for \$60,000. His bondsmen and friends make the bank whole.

Election for Bishop.

Augusta, Ga., May 16.—The Florida Episcopal Convention has chosen Doctor Freeman Young, of Trinity Church, New York, as Bishop of that State, to succeed the late Bishop Knitledge.

More Riots.

New Orleans, May 16.—There was considerable disturbance among the negroes on the levee to-day, amounting almost to a riot. Two policemen were badly injured in endeavoring to prevent the negroes from a mob. The military was ordered out to aid the police. The following is a paragraph from an order issued by Gen. Mower to-day: "The United States government, if necessary will protect you through the military, but you will not be protected in wrong-doing."

At a meeting in Galveston yesterday, a negro speaker was drawing offensive comparisons between the races and was interrupted by a United States soldier, when indiscriminate shooting commenced. A majority of the negroes appeared to be armed.

Markets and Financial.

New York, May 19, p. m.—Cotton—sales of 1900 bales at 25 1/2-29 1/2.

Flour dull. State \$11.14.30. Southern, mixed to good, \$12.60.16. Fancy to extra, \$15.20.18.50.

Corn, mixed Western, \$1.26.1.31. Old \$1.17.1.23.

Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork at \$23 1/2.

Rice firm. Carolina 11 1/2-12 1/2.

Spirits Turpentine 62.64.

Five-twenty coupons of '62 \$109 1/2; of '64 \$105 1/2; of '65 \$106 1/2. New issue \$108. Tens \$99 1/2. Sevens, first series, \$106 1/2; and others \$105 1/2.

Baltimore, May 16.—Cotton firmer. Middling uplands 28.

Corn, white, \$1.10.1.13. Large sales of Western mixed \$1.02.1.04.

Wilmington, May 16.—Cotton stiffer. Spirits Turpentine quiet, 62. Rosin \$3.85.50.

Liverpool, May 16, p. m.—Cotton more active. Estimated sales, 15,000 bales. Uplands 11.11 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2.

The Mobile Riot.

Mobile, Ala. May 17.—A large meeting of citizens whites and blacks, was held last evening. It was addressed by the Hon. Alex. McKisley, Maj. Stegus, of the Times, and others. The meeting was very harmonious. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the unfortunate occurrence that took place at the said meeting, and desire to express, in the strongest terms, our disapprobation of them.

Resolved, We are of opinion that the disturbance at the said meeting was wholly unprovoked, and was the result of accidental excitement, to which all large bodies are subject.

Resolved, In our opinion, our people are not disposed to impede, in any manner, the free exercise of speech to all and every class of persons.

From Washington.

Washington, May 17.—Attorney General Stanbery's construction of the reconstruction acts is in the Department printing office.

The Supreme Court, during the session just closed, disposed of two hundred cases, leaving two hundred and fifty on the docket.

It is a matter of comment that the Court recognized Texas as a State of the Union, in granting the injunction against the payment of the indemnity bonds, obtained from her during the rebellion.

The Justice who are equally divided on the motion to amend the Mississippi bill were Chase, Wayne, Nelson, Clifford, Swaine, Miller, Davis and Field. Justice Grier left before the Court acted on the motion.

With the dismissal of the cases, the subpoenas issued under them fail.

Old School Presbyterians.

Cincinnati, May 17.—The Old School Presbyterian Assembly has elected Dr. F. S. Husley, of Washington, Moderator. Two hundred members are present.

Markets.

New York, May 17, M.—Cotton quiet, 28 1/2-29.

Gold \$1.77.

Liverpool, May 17, M.—Cotton firm. Middling uplands 11 1/2. Orleans 11 1/2. Estimated sales 12,000 bales.

Miss White, of Petersburg, an account of whose absence from food for twenty-one days, has been heretofore mentioned, died on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT.

The summer term will commence on the second Monday in June next.

First Week.—Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to applicants for license. Causes on the first circuit will be called.

Second Week.—Fifth and second Circuits.

Third Week.—Fourth and Sixth.

Fourth Week.—Seventh and eighth.

Fifth Week.—Third.

Senator Doolittle and son sailed by Saturday's steamer for St. Petersburg via Great Britain.

Sir Hypolite La Fontaine, Bart., the last baronet of royal parent in Canada, died at his residence, in Montreal, on Friday.