

Miscellaneous News.

The U. L. A.—This organization, better known as the Red Strings, composed of negroes, whiled away the greater part of yesterday, by marching and counter-marching the principal streets of the city. About noon they gathered in the City Hall, and were there harangued for the space of some hour and a half or two hours by C. S. Moring and Mr. Bates, of the firm of Snydam & Bates, followed by Joe Ballard, colored. We did not hear the speeches, but have been informed that they were of most reprehensible character—extremely radical—and well calculated to engender the worst feelings between the whites and blacks. This is to be deeply regretted, and by no means more than the negroes as they will assuredly be the greatest sufferers, should ever again be made between them and the whites. We hope to notice this subject more at length in our next.

Salisbury Banner.

The Fourth of July.—This day passed off here, as do nearly all other days, without anything occurring to disturb the usual quiet and business routine common to our city and people.

As to the celebration of it, as the 51st anniversary of American Independence, that was a mere formality. The flag of the United States was displayed as directed by military orders, and not by the hand of a United people rejoicing in it as the emblem of national unity, peace, and liberty. As the Wilmington Journal well says, the time was when a united people assembled around the national altar upon the National Sabbath to show respect to the national flag. The fact that it now requires military orders to secure its display on public buildings is a sad reflection upon the patriotism of the people or the tyranny of the government—a question which history will settle.

We would have been pleased if General Sickles should have ordered a reading, by his officers, soldiers and subjects, of the Declaration of Independence.—There are some wholesome lessons taught in that document, by which the commander himself might profit.—B.

THE UNION LEAGUES.

The Goldsboro Star says, We fear that some of our most worthy colored citizens have united with this, or some other kindred organization, under the impression that it was designed to "elevate and improve their race." Secret political societies are not a new thing under the sun; they have ever been resorted to by men who had schemes of doubtful propriety to execute, or some evil and unjust measure to force upon the people. Such organizations are dangerous in their tendency, evil in their influence and subversive of the best and highest interests of Government and society.

From all that we can learn the Loyal League is an oath-bound society. A few shrewd white persons entrap the unsuspecting, confiding blacks—harry them, under cover of darkness, into some culvert or dimly lighted room, and there make them swear to vote the radical ticket, that is for the disfranchisement of Southern men, the confiscation and distribution of the lands and property of the people who took a prominent part in the war for Southern Independence.

A few designing white men, natives of the South, who, during the time of slavery "traded in human flesh and scarred the backs" of their slaves with the lash—men who, like a certain preacher we once heard of who enquired of a gentleman if he thought the blacks had souls, are encouraging the blacks to swear that they will, in all time to come, oppose all Southern men for office.

We say to all our colored people come out of these dark oath bound, secret societies. They were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. They are great political harlots seeking to seduce and pollute the colored people. We say to our colored friends come out of this political Babylon. No oath that you may have taken, is binding. Come out from those who are trying to make you the slaves of a party, you are freemen and we exhort you to remain so. But no man be white or black, can be a freeman, who allows a few shrewd men to tell him whom he shall vote for.—We believe it a reflection upon a man's intelligence, and opposed to the principles of true religion, for him to obligate himself to support a party, without knowing what it will require of him. Who can tell what these leagues may demand? How can it be before they may favor the persecution of men for their religious opinions as they are now doing for their honest political opinions. We say again, come out of these.

MARRIAGE AND LONG LIFE.

Statistics, moralities and sentiment have all been brought forward in discussing the question as to the comparative health, happiness and duration of life of the married and unmarried. The verdict must be considered as given in favor of the married, but with a reservation that the advantages are not equally enjoyed by the two sexes. As far as regards the people of Scotland, the question seems to be conclusively answered in a paper read some months ago by Dr. James Stark before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He begins by the remark, that a nine years' average of the deaths in Scotland show a higher ratio of death among males than among females at all ages, except in the early period of life, from ten to fifteen years.

A more important inquiry, however, is the effect of marriage on male and female life. An interesting answer to this question is brought by a table prepared by Dr. Stark. It shows that at every age, from twenty to eighty five years, the mortality of the married men is very much smaller than that of the unmarried. After the eighty-fifth year of life, the numbers are too small to justify any comparison. It appears from this table that out of 100,000 unmarried men between twenty and twenty-five years of age, 1,447 died during the year 1893; but that out of a like number of married men, only five hundred and ninety seven died, or just half the number. In other words between the age of twenty and twenty-five years the death rate of the bachelors was exactly double that of the married men.

As the age increases, the difference between the death-rates of the married and unmarried decreases; but the decrease is slow and regular, showing a marked difference in favor of the married men at every five-year period of life. Thus at the age of from twenty five to thirty years, when the number of married and unmarried men in Scotland is nearly equal, of every 100,000 bachelors, 1,369 die during the year; but in an equal number of married men only eight hundred and sixty-five died. A similar difference, though in less degree, is found in favor of married men during every five-year period, even to that between eighty and eighty-five years of age. Here, then, we have the remarkable fact, proved from the statistics of a whole country, that the influence of marriage on duration of life of the male is of the most potent kind; that in fact, the bachelor life is much more destructive to the male sex than the most unwholesome of trades, or than a residence in a crowded locality, where there is not the most distant attempt at sanitary arrangements of any kind. Reckoning from the twentieth year of life, the average age of death of married men was fifty-nine and a half years, whereas the average age of death of bachelors was only forty-nine years, showing a chance of nineteen and a half years longer life to the former over the latter of those two classes.

In comparing the mortality of the married and unmarried women, it was found that the difference is trifling, while, during the three periods of life, fifteen to twenty, twenty to twenty five and twenty five to thirty years, the married died in a higher proportion, it was the reverse during the next two periods of life, or from thirty to thirty-five, and thirty-five to forty years, during a period in which nearly half of their children are born. From the forty-fifth year of life to old age, or seventy-five years, married women die in smaller proportions than the unmarried.

We leave it to the thoughtful reader to judge how far an explanation of the longer life of married men, as a class, may be explained by the growth of more regular habits the practice of greater thrift and economy, and all the influences of homes of their own.

REGISTER.

To not register is political suicide. The question is not whether you desire to register, or vote, or not. But whether it is your duty to do the former so that you may be able to do the latter, as circumstances may determine. The duty, we think, is self evident, and however unpleasant, should be performed. The blacks are showing an eagerness for the suffrage that is in alarming contrast to our indifference. It is easy to see why the negroes are so anxious and active in seizing the rights of citizenship, but it is hard to understand why we hesitate to make a franchise which we once considered so precious and so potent. Circumstances have certainly depreciated its present value, but it has an inherent energy that, well directed, may triumph over circumstances.

We consider it a burning shame to allow the negroes to take a political predominance which lies within our reach. The whites from the much greater portion of the population, and if the black minority are suffered to register a voting majority, we shall awake to the fatal error when it is all too late! Negroes will avail nothing then. To-day is the accepted time. Wait not until to-morrow. Register! Register! If you would not be servants of servants, register without delay.—Southern Opinion

MISSING.

A Tennessee paper tells us of a Confederate soldier who was reported in the past killed at the battle of Gettysburg, but who recently, after many misadventures, reached his home and friends alive and hearty! Such cases, perhaps, are infrequent, and the unexpected reappearance of the supposed one is equivalent almost to an actual resurrection from the grave. We can imagine the joy of such reunions, all the more joyful because hope had fled forever from the bereaved ones.

Another class of cases is in touching contrast to those just mentioned. The husband, father, son, or brother is named among the wounded or missing. No subsequent bulletin speaks of his fate—to further information reaches his alarmed and expectant friends. Months fly by, years elapse, the war is over—and still he lingers among the missing. The hope deferred that maketh the heart sick still clings to him with all the persistency of unreasonable persistence. The fond mother, wife, sister or daughter will not give him up. He is somewhere ill, perhaps, but he cannot be dead. Circumstances and untoward are conceived as detaining him from the loving arms that are still opened wide to receive him. Supposition letters are attributed to him, and the peccant mails are accented of impossible negligence and delay. Everything is kept ready for his welcome. His chair, his room, his bed—all the domestic things that can be referred to him—are arranged with daily care, lest he should arrive ere night and be chilled by the lack of preparation. Dead! No! The thought is not permitted in that household. Yet, will he ever return to gladden them? Never! He lies in "cold abstraction's apathy," and his loved ones will see him never more until the last trump shall sound.

Even to-day we can see inquiries in the newspapers in regard to missing soldiers. What ineffable pathos, too deep for tears is there in the simple statement that the lost one was "missing" after some great fight, and has since been unheard of! What undying faith there is in the pure affection of woman! Who dares tell her that in some unmarked grave, known only to God and the guardian angels, her beloved hero takes his last, long sleep! Let us not rudely dispel the fond illusion that alonely lends light to her sad existence.—Southern Opinion.

COMMENDABLE TEMPER.

An article in a recent number of the New Orleans Crescent, attributed to the pen of Gen. S. B. Buckner, gives expression to a wise and conciliatory spirit which is by no means rare among the prominent Confederate leaders.

"Here, and there, throughout the land, may be heard the gentle whisperings of peace and good will stilling the cries of vengeance in one section, and soothing the afflictions of the other.—This christian spirit, in true harmony with impulses of patriotism, would heal the deep wounds of the country, forget the conditions of the past, and reunite in fraternal bonds the whole people of a country so recently torn by internal dissensions. Our people should not turn a deaf ear to these patriotic pleadings. Nor have they done so. From the day of the surrender of our armies to the present moment they have manifested a disposition to return not only with resignation, but with hearty good will, under the government from which they sought to sever themselves.

"Without exception, the recognized leaders of the south have counseled patience submission and obedience.—Even where laws of an acknowledged revolutionary character or of questionable constitutionality have imposed upon us an arbitrary system of government, opposed to all the traditions of republican institutions, our people in stead of meditating an opposition which the civilized world would justify, have sought only to conform to the onerous conditions which are imposed, to reorganize their society on a new basis, and forgetting past wrongs and present sufferings, to move forward renewed hope in the race of prosperity, thus adding by the additional strength which their support will give, to the greatness and the glory of a reunited country."

THE REVOLUTION.

The New York Times discovers that the Reconstruction bill "violates every cardinal principle of our government, and is at variance with the clearest letter of the Constitution;" but that, nevertheless, it is a very good law, and is working very good results. The natural inference would be that the cardinal principles of our government are all wrong and that the Constitution is a stupidity; but the Times does not mean any such thing; it means that in a revolution all law ceases to be of any avail, and force takes the place of right. We have then been in a revolution, and are still in one. Who have been the revolutionists? Revolution is an upsetting of a former government and a changing of rulers. The Constitution was the government of the United States; if it is no longer, as the Times states, then the Republican is the revolutionary party. There is to our view nothing inconsistent in the reconstruction bill with the principles of the Republican party; on the contrary, it is a necessary result of them; nor would a similar bill, passed in time of profound peace and without any provocation, applied to the State of New York, be indefensible upon those principles. Either the Constitution is the supreme law—in which case, according to the Times all the Republicans who voted for the Reconstruction bill are perjured traitors—or there is some other law which has power to justify false swearing and disobedience.

It was just precisely because the Republican party held that the Constitution was not the supreme law that the Southern States seceded, and it was precisely upon this question whether that party in power must not be impotent for mischief.

unless aided by secession that the Northern and Southern Democracy split. We insisted that they should exhaust peaceful opposition, and they answered that the great mass of men in the free States would, if a war came, fight them just as hard if they were right as if they were wrong.

Now, events cannot be changed; constitutional liberty may be a dream, but the fault does not lie with the Constitution of the United States; it lies with men who did not respect it, would not obey it; who did not admit it to be their government, and who have since called themselves par excellence "loyal."—N. Y. World.

Another atrocious murder is reported in Jones county. On Friday last, a party of three black men went to the house of Reeves Foscoe, and first shut up the family in an out house on the premises. They then proceeded to rifle the house of its contents. After while the family, thinking the negroes were gone, made efforts to relieve themselves, when the scoundrels returned, and one of the most diabolical murders then commenced that we have ever recorded. Their first victims were Mr. Foscoe and wife, who were taken out and murdered before the eyes of their children. They next seized Mrs. Whitty (a daughter of Mr. Foscoe) and her child, an infant of four or five months old, and after snatching the child from her arms and killing it, they murdered the mother. Miss Foscoe caught up the child, and started to run, when she was fired upon by the miscreants, and herself and child both wounded; she still continued her way, however, and succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house, two and a half miles distant from the scene of action. Upon examining the child it was found to be dead. A coroner's inquest was held the next day, but we have not heard what was the verdict.—We have not yet heard whether suspicion attaches to any one or not. Let the murderers be hunted down, and brought to justice.

NEGRO JURY.

The following is an extract from the letter of a gentleman residing in Houston, Texas, to his brother:

A negro man had hired himself to Mr. A for \$15 per month, and at the expiration of ten months sued Mr. A for \$150. A admitted the contract, as alleged by the negro, and admitted that the negro had worked for him the length of time for which the negro claimed wages. The case was submitted to the negro jury, under the charge of the Court, and to the astonishment of all present they brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$110. The judge told them he did not see how they could render such a verdict; that the negro plaintiff was clearly entitled, by the admission of Mr. A, to \$150. A large, dirty, greasy negro jurymen raised up in the jury box, and with much gravity informed his Honor that \$11 per month was all the negro's services were worth; that he knew the plaintiff to be a trifling, lazy scoundrel, and that the jury would not allow him any more.

The white man (Mr. A.) of course has no cause for complaint at the verdict.—But this is a sample of their ideas of law and facts. God protect me from such juries! At the close of the first week of Court in Houston, the negro jury were paid off at the rate of \$3 per day for their services as jurors. And on the Monday morning following, when court opened, the negroes literally besieged the court house to get upon the jury.—One old crippled negro stopped the judge on his way to court, and begged for a place on the jury, urging his crippled and almost helpless condition as a reason why he should be selected; and further, proposed to take the job of sitting on the jury by the year. When the judge informed him that the court would be in session only three or four weeks, he seemed to think that this was only an artful dodge of his Honor to avoid closing the contract, and ingeniously proposed to take the job by the year at one dollar per day! This is the pure and undefiled channel through which verdicts now flow.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM GEN. SICKLES.

The following circular was issued by Gen. Sickles on 21st alt:

I. Whenever the geographical limits of a county in North Carolina or district in South Carolina are so extensive as to render it impracticable for the sheriff to perform promptly the duties required of him by paragraph II, general orders, No. 34, the sheriff will assign deputy sheriffs to the performance of those duties in sub-districts, parishes, or beats, to be by him defined, and report his action to the provost marshal general. Upon the approval by the provost marshal general of such assignment, the officers so assigned will make the investigations and reports required in the above cited order to be made by sheriffs, and will be held accountable for the prompt and efficient performance of such duties within the limits of said sub-district, parish or beat.—II. Sheriffs and other civil officers whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, will, for all services performed under the requirements of military orders, render to the provost marshal general's office monthly accounts properly attested under oath, where they will be audited and payment ordered by the proper authority.

By command Major General D. E. Sickles.

J. W. Clow, A. D. C.

The sultan borrowed ten million francs of the Greeks to go to Paris.

SUPREME COURT—OPINIONS.

By PHARMON, C. J. In Ornton vs. Abbot, from Camden, judgment affirmed. In Marston vs. Felton, from Perquimans, judgment affirmed. In Reddick vs. Hinton, from Hartford, judgment reversed. In Fount vs. Shoffner, in equity, from Randolph, bill dismissed. In Barham vs. Gregory, in equity, from Granville, directs a reference, &c. In Boyd et al. vs. Murry, in equity, from Alameda, plaintiffs entitled to the relief prayed for.

By BATTLE, S. In State vs. Fel, De Loatch vs. Martin, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. In Phillips vs. Hooker, in equity, from Lenox, plaintiff is entitled to the relief asked for. In Estle vs. Harris, in equity, from New Hanover, interlocutory order reversed. In Stanley vs. Stanley, in equity, from Craven, order affirmed. In Seale vs. Grady, in equity, from Rockingham, bill dismissed with costs. In McArthur vs. Johnson, from Robeson, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

By KEANE, J. In Cook vs. Fink, in equity, from Irwell, decree to be drawn. In Shaver vs. Shoemaker, in equity, from Irwell, decree accordingly. In Wood vs. Sawyer, from Chatham, no error. In State vs. Smith, from New Hanover, no error. In Harrison vs. Pleasant, from Osswell, error. In State vs. Postman, from Alleghany, error.

Per CHASE, State vs. Weatherly, from Rockingham, no error. In State vs. Woods, from Rockingham, no error.—Sentinel.

Drinking Impure Water.—Set a pitcher of iceed water in a room inhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room nearly all the respired and perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water, kept in the room for awhile is always unfit for use, and should be often renewed whether it has become warm or not. And for the same reason, the water in a pump should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in the pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is more injurious to health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh pure water for all domestic uses.

American Breech-Loaders in Europe.—Messrs. Remington and Sons, Lion, N. Y., have received an order from the Danish Government for 20,000 of their breech loading arms, to be delivered within six months time. The same firm have delivered two hundred breech-loaders to the French Government this month. The Remington arm has been received with considerable favor by the Imperial Government, and the two hundred guns are for final experimenting.

Defaced Greenbacks.—We have several times notified our readers and the public, that torn or defaced greenbacks and fractional currency, will not be received at the National Banks, only at a heavy discount. We received a \$1 bill to-day from a friend which has a piece torn off at one corner, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, which will not pass for any thing on our streets, and for which we can only get 85 or 90 cts. at the Bank. This is no fault of the Banks, but in accordance with instructions from Washington City. But for all we can see, it is a direct fraud upon the people! Bills which have holes in them or small pieces torn from them, are all discounted at a loss. The Banks require bills to be returned to them perfect, with all of the parts attached, or they discount them at a loss. Send us no more such bills or expect a large discount.—Sentinel.

Mississippi sent 75,000 men into the rebel army, 5,000 more than her white vote. She lost of these 27,500. The black population is 50,000 larger than the white. In some of the counties the negroes are two to one, in some three, and in others four, five, eight, nine and ten to one.

PARDONED.—It will be gratifying to their many friends to learn, that the President has pardoned Ex-Governor Clarke, of Edgecombe, and Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange.

The counsel for Surratt asked Weichmann if Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, had threatened that he would be hung if he did not give certain testimony in the case. No answer was obtained.

An actress in Nevada was recently complimented by two silver bricks being thrown upon the stage.

It is stated that the Arkansas General Hindman is soon to stamp the State on behalf of the republican party.

A countess won a race in the prater, in Vienna, riding her own horse. Both are evidently fast.

New York will burn up twenty thousand dollars or so on the 4th prox.—perhaps more.

After being married six months a gentleman in Westminster, Vt., hung himself. He could not bear it any longer.

The empress of Russia gave \$50,000 to the wife of the emperer whose horse received Bereznowak's bullet.

A man in New York cowed his wife almost to death.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 1.—The Indian depredation bill in Idaho continues. Motions failed to day for \$1,378,000, of which \$1,155,000 is due New York.

Maximilian Shot.—The Surratt Trial and other Washington News.

Washington, July 1.—The following is an extract from a dispatch received at the Navy Department, dated Vera Cruz, 28th June, and signed F. A. Roe, Commander: "Maximilian was shot on the 19th. I have begged for his corpse for the Austrian Captain, but was refused.—The City of Mexico fell on the 20th. Vera Cruz holds out on account of the Foreign Legion. Dust orders the acceptance of no surrender."

The following has been received by the Austrian Minister:

South West Pass, La., June 22, 1867.—To the Austrian Ambassador, Washington, D. C.—I have just come in to telegraph you of the condemnation and execution of Maximilian. President Juárez refused to deliver up his body. (Signed) M. THIBOUT, Capt. Austrian Navy.

Witness remembered a remark made at the table the morning after the assassination, that the death of Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than the death of a pig in the army.

"Who said that?" "Anna Surratt."

"Did you tell that at the assassination trial?" "I did not."

"Why did you not?" "Because I had too much sympathy for the poor girl."

"Why do you tell it now?" "Because you drew it out of me, and because I have been hunted down and persecuted for the last two years on account of these people."

Dr. McMillen, the Surgeon of the ship on which Surratt escaped from Canada, was on the stand.

Horace Greeley has left for home. His evidence before the Judiciary Committee, it is stated, did not strengthen impeachment.

The Internal Revenue Receipts, to-day, are \$2,014,000.

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, is very sick.

Seventy-three bonds, bearing date August 18th 1864, will be converted into five-twentieths.—The June, and July issues, are not yet converted.

Counterfeit.

Boston, July 1.—Two men charged with making and uttering counterfeit five franc pieces used pistols in resisting arrest. No body was hurt.

New Wheat—Large Meeting—Remains of Gen. A. P. Hill.

Richmond, July 1.—The first lot of new wheat was received here to-day.

A large meeting was held here to-night, and addressed by prominent citizens. All were urged to register, and assured that their rights were not affected by the Alexandria Constitution.

The remains of Gen. A. P. Hill were brought to the city to-day and interred in Hollywood cemetery.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 1.—Lt. Dwyer, of the 28th Cavalry, arrived yesterday, from Indiana with yellow fever, and died at the Saint Charles last night. The only new case reported.

The terms of Sheridan's order extending the time for registration indefinitely, excites very severe editorial comment from the Plebeian.

The same paper closes an eulogy on Maximilian as follows:

"But if, as an independent and self governing power, Mexico has one friend left among civilized nations, we cannot conceive which it is. The very name of Mexico must be obliterated from the roll of nations, and its Indians, like the Caranches and Seminoles, be driven to their holes in the mountains, there to perish out of the earth; or we mistake the feeling of the American and all other people."

The Times says that the receipts of the City Treasury average \$50,000 per day since the Mayor's repudiation message was published.—On Saturday there was such a demand for the City notes of the class denounced as illegal and fraudulent, by the Mayor, that a premium was offered for them. The proclamation has had the effect of unusually stimulating the tax payers.

Wilmington Shipping.

Wilmington, July 1.—During the month of June, seventy-five vessels arrived at this port—the largest number that has arrived any month in the past two years. All secured cargoes.

The Paris Exposition—Speech of Napoleon.

Paris, July 2.—The prizes were distributed yesterday.

Napoleon said the people and Kings have come here to crown the ideas of peace and conciliation. France is proud to be great, prosperous and free, not unparry by her material joys. The thoughtful can see the national fibres vibrate for the honor of France. But this noble susceptibility should not create fear for the world's repose, as we have prove our anxiety for peace.

This exposition marks an era of harmony and progress and the triumph of grand moral principles, which, with justice, can alone establish thrones and enable humanity.

The "Vive Napoleon, Vive L'Empereur" was continued for some time.

The Alabama Claims—Congress.

London, July 2.—Lord Stanley has announced in the House that but little progress had been made in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Washington, July 2.—Colfax, Speaker of the House, and Wade, President pro tem, of the Senate, have arrived.

The Indian War.

St. Louis, July 2.—A letter from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hancock, says: "We must not remain on the defensive, but follow the Indians up and attack them on all possible occasions." We