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Raleigh, 3:20 "
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JAMES ANDERSON,
Superintendent.
Office N. C. Rail Road, April 1, 1868. tf

\$10 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber the 3d
Monday in February last, an apprentice boy
(colored) named SAM ROSE—may change his
name to SAM AICUM. He is about 18 years
old, yellow complexion, large mouth, a sort of
staring countenance. The above reward will
be paid for his delivery to me near Deep Well,
Iredell Co., N. C.

S. J. BROWN.
April 8th, 1868—3pd13
Charlotte Democrat copy and send bill to
Deep Well.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
January Term, 1868.

John J. Colson, administrator of James A. Robin-
son, vs. Thos. A. Robinson and others.
PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
the defendant Thomas A. Robinson, James Bell &
wife, Mary Bell, James Kimbrough & wife, Ann
Kimbrough, Joseph Robinson, Calvin Robinson,
Melvina Robinson, and Arthur Robinson reside be-
yond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the
Court that publication be made for six weeks, suc-
cessively, in the WATCHMAN & OLD NORTH STATE,
a paper published in the town of Salisbury, notifi-
ing the said Thomas A. Robinson, James Bell &
wife, Mary Bell, James Kimbrough & wife, Ann
Kimbrough, Joseph Robinson, Calvin Robinson,
Melvina Robinson, and Arthur Robinson to be and
appear at the next term of this court, to be held for
the county of Anson, at the court-house in Wades-
boro on the second Monday in April next, then and
there to plead answer or demurrer said petition or
judgment per confessor will be rendered against
them and the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, clerk of said Court
in January, A. D., 1868.
16wep1 (\$8). P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

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THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.
History of King Theodore—Origin
of the War.

King Theodoros of Abyssinia, with whose name and recent history
every reader of newspapers throughout
the world has become familiar in conse-
quence of his war with England, has been
slain at the storming of his capital, Mag-
dala, by the English army, as has been
announced by the telegraph. The original
name of Theodore was Dejjimatch
Kasal. He was born of humble paren-
tage in Quarel on the borders of Western
Amhara, and was educated in a convent,
in which he was placed under restraint
by his mother. He escaped from the
convent to his uncle, Dejjich Camfa, a
noted rebel, with whom he imbibed a taste
for warlike pursuits, and eventually be-
came ruler of a large portion of Abyssinia.
Naturally ambitious and politic, he
succeeded in enlarging his authority
steadily at the expense of the other
"Ras" or Chiefs of Abyssinia. His power
especially increased when in 1853 he
felt himself strong enough to formally
claim the throne of all Abyssinia, and he
was crowned as such by the Abuna Sala-
ma, the head of the Abyssinian Church.
His reign soon proved to be the most ef-
fective Abyssinia had ever had. As
soon as he came into power his atten-
tion was directed to the importance of be-
ing on terms of friendship with the gov-
ernment which rules India, and which
has established itself in the neighboring
stronghold of Aden. He, therefore, re-
solved to assert the rights assured to him
by virtue of the treaty made between
Great Britain and Abyssinia in the year
1849, and ratified in 1852, in which it was
stipulated that each State should receive
ambassadors from the other.

Mr. Plowden, who had been for many
years English Consul at Massowah, al-
though not an accredited agent to Aby-
ssinia, went to that country with presents
for the people in authority, and remained
during a war which broke out at the ac-
cession of Theodore. Unfortunately Mr.
Plowden, who had succeeded in winning
the favor of the Emperor to a large ex-
tent, was killed, and his successor, Mr.
Cameron, was soon after his arrival in
1862, told by the king, that he desired to
carry out the above mentioned treaty; he
even wrote an autograph letter to Queen
Victoria, asking permission to send an
embassy to London. Although the letter
reached England in February, 1863,
it remained unanswered; and the suppo-
sition is that this circumstance, together
with a quarrel with Mr. Stern, a mis-
sionary, who, in a book on Abyssinia, had
spoken disrespectfully of the king, and
who had remonstrated against the flagging
to death of two interpreters, roused the
king's temper, and a year after having
despatched the unanswered letter, he sent
armed forces to the missionary station,
seized the missionaries, and put them in
chains. He also cast Mr. Cameron into
prison, and had him chained continually
to an Abyssinian soldier. Great excite-
ment prevailed in England on the arrival
of the news of this outrage against Brit-
ish subjects; but in consideration of an
armed expedition having to undergo many
hardships in such a warm climate, it was
deemed best by the English Government
to use diplomacy in its efforts to have the
prisoners released.

It was not until the second half
of August 1865, that Mr. Rassam, an Asiatic
by birth, was sent on a special mission
to the Abyssinian potentate, and was re-
ceived on his arrival in February, 1866,
in a truly magnificent style, the release
of the prisoners being at once ordered by
the king. But the hope thus raised was
soon to be disappointed, for which Mr.

Rassam and the other prisoners were just
on the point of taking leave of the Em-
peror, they were put under arrest and no-
tified that they would have to remain in
the country as State guests until an an-
swer could be obtained to another letter
which the king was going to write to the
Queen. Hypocrisy, falseness and men-
dacity seem to have taken a prominent
part in the character of King Theodore,
for while he, in an unctuous letter to the
Queen, ostensibly attributed the deten-
tion of Mr. Rassam to his wish of con-
sulting with him in what way the friendly
relations of the English and Abyssinian
monarchies might be best extended, he
treated the prisoners with leniency only
for a short period, and soon used rigorous
measures towards his victims. As a re-
ason for his change of conduct, he after-
ward gave an alleged report that English
French and Turkish troops were on their
way to invade Abyssinia.

Theodore's letter was conveyed to
England by Mr. Flad, a German mis-
sionary, who was also the bearer of a letter
from Mr. Rassam, in which he requested
that English artisans be sent to engage in
the Abyssinian service. The English
Government engaged some artisans for
the service, and having sent them to the
coast of Abyssinia, notified the king that
they would enter his territory if he would
previously liberate the captives. The con-
dition being not complied with, the arti-
sans returned to England. After exhaust-
ing all diplomatic resources to obtain from
Theodore the release of the captives, the
English government last year declared
war against Theodore. The war was
chiefly to be carried on with the troops,
European and native, which in India had
become accustomed to the hot climate.—
The first English troops made their ap-
pearance in October, 1867, but it was not
until the close of the year that the whole
of the army arrived. The expedition was
commanded by General Sir Robert
Napier, heretofore Commanding-General
at Bombay. Under him acted as com-
manders of divisions, Sir Charles Stoeve-
r and Colonel Malcolm, while Colonel
Merewether commanded the cavalry.

The distance from Massowah, the land-
ing place of the troops, to Magdala, the
capital of Theodore, is about 300 miles.
The English had to overcome great diffi-
culties, but they have overcome them
remarkable energy. King Theodore gradu-
ally retired before the English without
risking a battle until he reached his cap-
itol. Then, as the cable in our issue of
this morning informs us, he made a stand
and fought bravely for his crown, but in
vain; he was defeated, the capitol captur-
ed and the king himself slain. King
Theodore was, on the whole, the greatest
ruler Abyssinia has ever had; even ac-
cording to English accounts he excelled
in all manly pursuits, and his general
manner was polite and engaging. Had he
avoided this foolish quarrel with England,
and proceeded on the way of reform which
he entered upon in the beginning of his
reign, he would probably have played an
important part in the political regenera-
tion of Eastern Africa.

How TO KEEP FRESH MEAT.—
Steak (pork and beef,) sausages,
pudding, etc., can be kept fresh
the "year round" by frying and
seasoning when fresh, the same as
for the table, packing down in
crocks or lard cans, and pouring
hot lard over them, covering about
one inch. When needed, scrape
off the lard and heat through.—
This is valuable information to
farmers and others who kill a beef
and dispose of a portion at a low
rate, and then are unable to pro-
cure fresh meat during the sum-
mer. Those who have adopted this
plan assert that it is impossi-
ble to detect any difference be-
tween the preserved and the re-
cently prepared meats.

King Theodore, of Abyssinia
once saw a beautiful girl with a
band of roving beggars. He of-
fered to marry her to a farmer,
but he declined, saying she pre-
ferred to beg. "Beg, then," re-
plied the King. "But you must
have the right to beg." He had
her foot and hand cut off.

Prayer books, it is reported, are
now got up with looking-glasses
placed on the inside of the covers.

A boy in Illinois recently shot
his father for attempting to make
him get up out of bed in the morn-
ing.

"Ku-Klux" ABOUT.—One of
our citizens on Monday night,
just after dark, had occasion to
leave his dwelling, and while on
the Court House lot saw a terrible
hideous object coming toward him
with war-like demonstrations.—
From what we can gather the ob-
ject was larger than a mule and
shaped like a locomotive, with a
tall pipe or chimney hat, and long
tail. Fire was coming from its
mouth, its nose and eyes, and its
tail was a swinging flame of fire.
It seems to have hands, in each
of which it held a huge thigh bone,
emitting fire, which it flourished
about as clubs. Our citizen caught
but a glimpse, and struck for home,
leaving his mark all the way.—
Some say he only made two steps
from where he was to his house.
Of this we are not prepared to
speak positively ourselves; but he
got home somehow, however, and
called lustily for help. It came,
and being reinforced, the crowd
went a short way back on the
route he had travelled, but the
terrible object had vanished.

Reader, this is no editorial
myth. It is a veritable fact, vouch-
ered for by those who went to the
frightened citizen's assistance.—
He must have seen something or
he could not have shown such
signs of fright as they saw on him.

We learn that something simi-
lar was seen by one of the good
citizens of Lilesville on last Thurs-
day night, frightening him almost
out of wits.—N. C. Argus.

A SNAKE STORY.—The follow-
ing story from Caswell's Maga-
zine, is actually enough to make
one's chignon stand on end:

In speaking of snakes, I am re-
minded of an anecdote I once
heard of the wife of an Indian
railway official, who was trimming
with a large knife some plants
which formed a border to a flower
bed. She was cutting the tops
off, and while so engaged, she was
sacred by seeing the coils of one
of the most deadly serpents of the
country among the leaves. With
a loud shriek she dropped the
knife and the plants, and a man
employed in the garden ran to her
assistance. On hearing the cause
of her alarm, he sought to kill the
snake with his hoe; the creature
was plainly to be seen writhing
about but although struck, it made
no effort to escape, or turn on its
assailant. At last it lay motion-
less, and the gardener ventured to
pick it up, when he found it was
headless. To the horror of the
lady, the head was discovered
among the leaves which she had
thrown down on seeing the snake;
she had grasped it unconsciously
among the tops of the plants, and
with her garden-knife had severed
it from the body. The bite of
that species of snake was usually
fatal in six hours.

The seventeen year locusts have
made their appearance in the north-
ern part of Hendrick co., Va.,
and a number of hogs have been
killed by eating them.

Two men travelling in an open
boat were picked up near Havana
recently. It is thought that one
of them may be St. Leger Gren-
fel, who recently escaped from the
Dry Tortugas.

A man in New Hampshire
crawled a quarter of a mile in sat-
isfaction of an election bet.

The Georgia Election.
Augusta, April 30, P. M.—One
hundred and nine counties give Ballou
7,684 majority.