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The FARMER has a large and growing circulation among the best class of farmers and planters of the South, especially in the two Carolinas.

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Miscellaneous.

Thirst Quenched Without Drinking.

It may not be generally known to our readers that water, even salt water, imbibed through the skin, appeases thirst almost as well as fresh water taken inwardly. In illustration of this subject, a correspondent has sent us the following abridged quotation from a "Narrative of Captain Kennedy's losing his vessel, and his distress afterward," which was noticed in "Doddsley's Annual Register for 1769." I cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from soaking my clothes twice a day in salt water, and putting them on without wringing. It was considerable time before I could make the people comply with this measure, although from seeing the good effect produced, they afterwards practiced it twice a day of their own accord. To this discovery I may with justice attribute the preservation of my own life and six other persons, who must have perished if it had not been put in use. The hint was first communicated to me from the perusal of a treatise written by Dr. Lind. The water absorbed through the pores of the skin produced in every respect, the same effect as would have resulted from the moderate drinking of any liquid. The saline particles, however, which remained in our clothes, became

incurred by the heat of the sun and that of our bodies, lacerating our skins and being otherwise inconvenient, but we found that by washing out these particles, and frequently wetting our clothes without wringing, twice in the course of a day, the skin became well in a short time. After these operations we uniformly found that the violent drouth went off and the parched throat cured in a few minutes after bathing and washing our clothes, and at the same time we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment. Four persons in the boat who drank salt water went delirious and died, but those who avoided this and followed the above practice, experienced no such symptoms.

The Vengeance of an Indian Girl.

A singular case of jealousy, which recently occurred in Western Texas, is given in the El Paso Herald. It seems that a man named Chandos, a native of Rochester, in England, had made love to a beautiful half-breed, sixteen years of age. The girl was half Apache and half French. In addition to her great beauty she was intelligent, vivacious and as active and alert as an antelope. She was gentle and affectionate, and no one suspected her of possessing the terrible passion which jealousy subsequently aroused in her bosom. The English lover unfortunately became acquainted with a white girl named Miss Wilson, who was on a visit from a Southern State to her friends in Western Texas. Miss Wilson was beautiful and accomplished, and her civilized graces proved more than a match for the barbarous attractions of the Apache girl. The result was that Chandos deserted the half-breed and became engaged to Miss Wilson. The wedding day was set. On hearing of the faithlessness of her lover, the hitherto undeveloped instincts of her Apache blood were roused to all their savage fury in the breast of the untutored belle of the forest. Arming herself with a revolver, she went to the residence of her lover, crept softly to his room, and shot him through the heart as he was writing a note to his betrothed. She was arrested a few hours afterwards, and confined for the night in an old log cabin, in default of a prison. But her friends rescued her, and she fled to the wilderness, there to take up her abode with her mother's wild kindred.

In the latter part of the year 1868, an old gentleman of Giles county, Va., died, leaving his real estate, valued at \$3,000, to one of his sons, and nothing to his seven other children. Daniel Huffman, one of his sons-in-law, was made the executor. On the 16th of November, about fifteen days after old Mr. Webb's death, William left his house, saying that he was to meet two men in the glades—a piece of wild woodland about a mile away. He was unprepared for a long journey, yet he was never afterwards seen in the neighborhood, nor heard from in any place. On the evening of the same day Huffman and his wife went to Webb's house, and took possession of it, saying that they had bought it from William. Soon the will was presented to court, and Huffman was qualified as executor. People became uneasy, and suspected foul play, and under direction of the coroner, a futile search was made for the remains of the missing man. In answer to the demand to tell where Mr. Webb was, and by what authority his property was held, Huffman said that he thought William had gone West, and that he, Huffman, held the property because he had bought it for \$800, partly in money and partly by note. In January, 1869, Huffman showed a committee of citizens a receipt for the money, signed by W. W. Webb, and also a title deed, his two sons being the subscribing witnesses. The matter was then dropped for a short time, at the expiration of which Huffman and his sons were arrested and tried for murder, the prosecution failing, of course, to establish its case, since the corpus delicti was not shown. Huffman was again held, this time for forgery, but released, and a nolle prosequi entered as to the two sons. This case has but just been decided, and this

Progress of the Ku Klux Investigation—Character of the Testimony.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The evidence taken by the Ku Klux committee the past week has been most voluminous, and on the whole highly favorable to the people of Alabama and North Carolina. The testimony of Judge Binstead showing that some of the witnesses who preceded him had absolutely falsified the records of his court in order to make out some thirty instances of a violation of the civil rights bill, has produced a good effect by illustrating the character of some of the witnesses who get summoned merely to earn mileage and fees. Col. Aldrich, of Barrow's C.H., S.C., testified yesterday that affairs were peaceable enough in his section and that the records of the court (administered by republican officials) showed that more negroes had been convicted and punished for crime since 1868, when the State was reconstructed, than white men, and that there was one case where a negro had been sent to the penitentiary for ten years for an aggravated case of arson, but who had been pardoned by the Governor in less than two months after his imprisonment. For such a loose administration of law and the general corruption and oppression of the people by the State authorities, this witness and others attribute the troubles which have arisen in one or two counties in South Carolina. A witness was examined on Thursday, who occupied five hours in exposing the schemes of plunder by which the debt of the State had been increased millions upon millions in three years, without any result in the way of public improvement to show for it. This evidence was not mere assertion, but sustained by facts and figures. Special to Baltimore Sun.

Frightened by a Monkey.

Two burglars in Cincinnati concluded to make a descent on the residence of a gentleman in that city, one night last week, but were ignorant of the fact that the gentleman had on his premises a very remote ancestor in the shape of a monkey. On this particular night Mr. Monkey, finding it too hot to rest comfortably, had left his troubled couch, and was perched upon a sill of an open window in the second story. There he sat, enjoying the glorious moonlight and ruminating upon the happy days of long ago, when he sported among the rich verdure of Brazilian forests, partook of the luscious tropical fruits, or pestered some poor poll parrot by peppering her with peccans. The appearance of the burglars awoke him from his reverie. With eager curiosity he watched them in their attack upon the house, and when they had penetrated as far as the kitchen he could stand it no longer, but gave a tremendous screech, followed by a prolonged ch-r-r-r, which cordled the blood in their veins. They didn't wait to see the whence the unearthly sound proceeded. They evidently fancied that a whole regiment of police were upon them, and turned and fled in wild dismay, followed and spurred on as they ran by shouts of demonic laughter from the undeveloped specimen of humanity on the window sill.

Mr. Stephens.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his paper, says that in the interview with the N. Y. Tribune's correspondent he did not hint at such a possibility as that the South should use force to gain her rights. He believes the appeal should be to the ballot box. Mr. Stephens excoriates the correspondent aforesaid, who, it appears, disregarded the understanding which he had with Mr. Stephens in regard to what was said in the conversation between the two, and rebukes him also for describing his personal and private surroundings.

A Brutal Murder.

We learn through a source regarded altogether reliable, that a horrible murder was committed in Wilkes county, N. C., a week or two since. It appears that a gentleman residing in that county, a few days previous to the murder sold to a neighbor a tract of land for which he received \$1,000 in cash. Business calling him away from home soon after, he left the money with his wife, and on returning he stopped over night with a friend living some ten miles distant from his home. In the night he dreamed that some men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stolen his money and destroyed his property. Knowing that he had left the money with his wife, he became uneasy and restless after this dream, and requested a peddler, who was stopping at the house with him, to accompany him at once to his home, for he feared there was a reality in the dream. On arriving at his home, to his horror he found his wife and two children lying upon the floor murdered and two men sitting at a table counting out the money he had left with his wife. Heard the peddler being armed immediately fired upon the men and killed them, who turned out to be the man to whom he had sold the land, and from whom he had received the \$1,000, and his son. Carroll News.

The Following Extract from the Montgomery Advertiser, proves that Ku Kluxing has become a Radical business in the South, which is carried on according to orders issued from Washington, or wherever occasion may temporarily exist for a supply of outrages.

It is perfectly notorious here that the majority of the witnesses who appeared before the last committee of investigation in regard to North Carolina were utterly worthless in character, and that their testimony was manufactured to suit the occasion. What is true of Richardson, who fortunately was detected at Montgomery, applies to hundreds of pretended cases in various parts of the South, and serves to explain much of the mystery which has shrouded many of these transactions. We have no doubt that a system was organized by the Radicals for inflicting punishment on negroes by disguised agents, who afterwards served as witnesses to charge innocent men with their own infamous acts.

George W. Richardson, the Radical solicitor of Coosa county, blindfolded, gagged and whipped two little negro girls, and threatened them with death if they should ever tell who committed the outrage. He was trying to manufacture a Ku Klux outrage to serve as the basis for further persecution of Southern Democrats. But, fortunately for us, he was detected, and his design exposed by a negro. Wash. Patriot.

An enthusiastic lady, who takes part in the religious exercises in the St. Louis Central Police stations Sunday mornings,

told one of the parties she found there last Sabbath that she was glad to see him sober once, as she could see by his looks that he was not often so; and after she had spent some little time in urging him to reform and lead a different life, closed her discourse on being informed that the subject of her solicitude was a minister, who had been invited to assist in the exercises of the day.

A dispatch from Boston announces the death of Commodore Geo. S. Blake, a retired naval officer, at his residence, Longwood, aged 70 years.

Startling Scene at a Trial.

On Tuesday afternoon, during the progress of the storm, Squire Pohlman's office, on Elm street, was the scene of an occurrence that will work upon the superstitions of some of our citizens, while others will deem it a warning from the Almighty.

The circumstances were as follows: The case of John Kelly, charged with committing violence on a young German girl named Goldsmith, was in progress. The witnesses for the prosecution had all been examined, and evidence of a most damaging nature adduced. The defendant expressed a desire to testify in his own behalf; but when allowed to do so did it with evident hesitation. The last words of the oath were being administered and the witness had his hand still raised. He began his testimony, and had spoken but two words when every one was startled by a flash of lightning and simultaneous terrific thunder. The lightning struck a tree immediately in front of the office, felling off a large limb. Kelly, reeling and dropped powerless to the floor, murmuring, "I will not swear when the very elements are against me." This little incident threw every one into a terrible state of excitement, in consequence of which the trial was postponed until the next afternoon. Cincinnati Times.

The editor of the Charleston Courier, who was personally acquainted with Mr. Vallandigham, contributes the following:

We were delegates together to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, whose disruption, in the contest between Douglas and Breckinridge, as to the character and rights of slavery, in the territories, was the precursor to the late civil war. On one occasion, in this city, Representative Logan, of Illinois, Larabee, of Wisconsin, and others being present, the conversation naturally turned upon the threatening attitude of the questions then before the Convention. Mr. Vallandigham rose at the dinner table with an air of great gravity, and said, "Gentlemen, if the Democratic party is discovered in this Charleston Convention, the result will be the disruption of the Union, and one of the bloodiest civil wars on record, and the magnitude of which no one can estimate. In the unity of the Democratic party, and in the Union lies the hope of the South and of Republican government." We think it was Mr. Logan who replied, "Sit down, Vallandigham, and drink your wine. You are always prophesying." His reply was, "Gentlemen, I speak earnestly, because I feel deeply impressed with the truth of what I have uttered." This was in the spring of 1860. The secession of South Carolina took place in December of the same year.

Death of a Man-Woman.

Mr. Samuel Buck, an eccentric character well known in the vicinity of Conquest, died recently near that village at an advanced age. He is represented to have been a man of good family, and with a fair education and natural abilities, but possessed of a strong passion to ape the manners of the opposite sex. For many years he had lived alone and, with surprising facility, he performed all the duties of a housewife and a farmer at once. In the morning he would don woman's attire, which became his delicate person well prepared breakfast, eat, and having put the house in order, would unpin his chinon, exchange his hoopskirts for trousers, and go out to plough, or chop wood, as the case might be, till noon, when he would appear again in the role of a lady cook. He was very fastidious in his tastes, and when attired as a fashionable woman, with his long, well kept hair done up à la mode, he would receive and entertain company so gracefully and naturally as to deceive all except those who knew him, and always seemed quite unconscious that he was playing a borrowed part.

London is forty-four miles in circuit, and contains one hundred and twenty-one square miles.