

# Our Living and Our Dead.

Official Organ of the N. C. Branch  
Southern Historical Society.

NEWBERN, N. C. DEC. 17, 1873.

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The above are duly authorized to act as our agents. Their receipts for subscription and advertising will be recognized.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD, a weekly newspaper, devoted specially to the War Record of North Carolina, is published in Newbern, N. C., every Wednesday, at \$2.00 per annum.

Subscriptions payable, in all cases, in advance, and no paper continued longer than paid for.

To any person who will solicit subscriptions and forward names, not less than five with the money, a commission of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Commissions to regular agents 15 per cent.

Remittances to be made by Drafts, Post Office Money Order, by Express, or in small amounts by sending the money in a registered letter.

Advertising Rates (per inch of solid minion type) one inch, one week, \$1; five weeks, \$3; three months, \$7.50; one quarter column (five inches) one month \$10; three months, \$25.

The large issue of OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD, it starts with fifteen hundred, and the fact that it circulates already in every county in North Carolina, and will in many sections of the South, outside of this State, make it a most excellent medium, probably the very best, for the advertiser. As our rates will be revised every three months and made to accord with our subscription list, no advertisement sent for a longer period will be taken. Our published rates will be strictly adhered to.

See general advertisement for premiums. Address, STEPHEN D. POOL, Newbern, N. C. July 2.

The NEWBERN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE and OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD, each published weekly by the undersigned, offer to business men the very best advertising medium of any papers published in this entire section of the State; and together they form a semi-weekly issue, (one being published Wednesday and the other Saturday of each week) containing more than thirty-four columns of reading matter.

As a political paper, the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE is conservative in tone, firm and reliable, but neither denunciatory nor abusive.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD is chiefly devoted to the War Record of North Carolina, but will contain several columns of local, state and general news. Nothing like political discussions will find a place in its columns. This paper, established less than three months since, is rapidly securing a circulation second to none in the State.

Each paper, from this date, will be separate and distinct. Terms for either \$2 per annum; for both, to same address, \$3.50.

Advertising rates moderate. They can be seen at the head of each paper. To those who advertise in both these special terms will be made:

RATES IN BOTH PAPERS:		
1 Square,	1 mo.,	3 mos.
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More space and longer time, by Special Contract. The large joint circulation of the two papers entitles them to liberal patronage.

S. D. POOL.

## An Ordinance to Raise North Carolina's Quota of Confederate Troops.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to meet the requisitions of the Confederate Government, now made or hereafter to be made: *Provided, however,* That volunteers heretofore in service, re-enlisting, shall have credit for the time they have served: *Provided further,* That said volunteers shall not be detained in service, for a longer time than 3 years, and to be sooner discharged in case the present war terminates before the expiration of that time: *And provided further,* That the Governor shall not be required to keep in Confederate service more than the regular quota of North Carolina.

2. Be it further ordained, That the Governor shall call upon the counties to furnish by volunteering, the necessary number of troops, under the present requisition, according to white population (after crediting them with the troops already in service, for three years or the war, and the volunteers for twelve months) to complete their respective quotas, on or before the 15th of March, 1862.

3. Be it further ordained, That the Governor shall require each Captain now in the service, on or before the 15th of March, 1862, to return to the Adjutant General a list of the officers and men under his command, with the county and the residence of each at the time of his entry into service.

4. Be it further ordained, That the Governor shall call upon the several Captains of volunteer companies from North Carolina in the field for twelve months, or officers in command of companies, to muster their companies for re-enlistment, and shall make known to them the earnest desire of this Convention and the people of North Carolina, that they shall enlist for three years or the war, and in order to forward this purpose, the captains of companies, or officers in command of the company, on the occasion of each muster, shall put the question distinctly to every officer and soldier belonging thereto, whether he shall enlist for three years or the war, or not; and those agreeing so to re-enlist, he will cause to subscribe to a roll containing such obligation, with their names and place of residence at the time of their first entry into service; which lists he will im-

mediately return to the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

5. Be it further ordained, That volunteer companies now in service, re-enlisting, may retain their present organization, or reorganize at their option; and that all volunteers not re-enlisting with their organization, shall be thrown into companies and proceed to elect company commission officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor; and the company commission officers shall elect their field officers: *Provided, however,* That the commissions of all officers, company or field, who shall be re-elected, shall bear the dates of their former commissions.

6. Be it further ordained, That the Governor shall have power to appoint Captains and Lieutenants to recruit men for the service aforesaid, and to organize the men so recruited into companies and regiments; and the company commission officers shall, in all cases, elect their field officers under the rules now prescribed: *Provided, however,* That no person shall receive a commission or pay under said appointment, except as follows: When any person shall tender forty privates, who, in writing, have agreed to serve under him, a Captain's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a first Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates, a second Lieutenant's commission and pay.

7. Be it further ordained, That a bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty already paid, shall be paid by the State to all privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers whose term of service together shall for three years or the war, to be paid at the following times, to-wit:

To all volunteers now in service at the time of their re-entry into the service; to all now in service for three years or the war, at the expiration of their first year's service; to all new volunteers, at the time of their entry into service: *Provided, however,* That any soldier may permit his bounty to remain in the Treasury and draw the same, with interest, at the expiration of one year from the time it is due, or at the time of his discharge: *And provided further,* That such payment may be made in Treasury notes, unless otherwise provided by law.

Ratified on the 19th day of February, 1862.

## An Ordinance to Tax Money.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That hereafter all moneys on hand, and all moneys on deposit with individuals, or in the banks or other corporations, shall be taxed one-fifth of one per cent., as now imposed on money in possession or on deposit, as aforesaid, or the first day of April in each and every year, shall be required to list the same, when they list other taxable property, under the same liabilities and responsibilities as are now imposed by law for failure or neglect to list other taxable property: *Provided,* That bank notes and Confederate States Treasury notes shall be considered money.

Be it further ordained, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to those who may have less than one hundred dollars to list.

Be it further ordained, That this ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly. [Ratified the 26th day of February, 1862.]

## Premium Crops.

We copy the following from "Timely Topics" published by Geo. Allen & Co., Newbern, N. C.:

The following crops are entered for the Premiums offered by us last summer. Major Calvin Herring near Newbern, reports as follows:

I planted three acres in Early Peas: Sales of P as from the field, \$300  
Value of 3 tons Pea Vines, 69  
Total, \$369  
I plowed the ground May 15, and planted again in Cotton.  
The crop weighed 1188 lbs. (396 lbs to the acre) which was sold at 14 cents. \$160  
Value of seed, 11  
Total, \$180  
Whole production from three acres of land, \$540.

It will be seen that the Pea crop brought twice as much as the Cotton crop, although he had a poor crop of Peas, and a good crop of Cotton.

Mr. Shade Jackson who is also farming near Newbern, reports as follows: I sowed three acres in Winter Oats, Nov. 1872. In the Spring of 1873 I cut nine tons of Sheaf Oats, and fed to my stock instead of buying Northern Hay at \$35 per ton.

I then plowed the same land and sowed Clay Peas; although the stand was not good, yet I cut in October 6 tons Peas and vines, making 15 tons best forage from the three acres, in one year.

## Spanish Cruelty.

A most touching instance of heroism and one of the most atrocious acts of cruelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occurred during the Columbia struggle for independence. The Spanish General Morillo, the most blood-thirsty and treacherous tool of the Spanish king, was created Count of Cartagena and Marquis de la Puerta, for services which rather entitle him to the butcher's or hangman's.

While seated in his tent one day, he saw a young boy before him drowned in tears, the chief demanded of him for what purpose he was there.

The child replied that he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's camp.

"What can you do to save your father?" asked the General.

"I can do but little, but what I can shall be done."  
Morillo seized the little fellow's ear, and said:

"Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to procure your father's release?"

"Certainly would," was the undaunted reply.

The boy wept but did not resist while the barbarous order was executed.

"Would you lose your other ear rather than fail of your purpose?" was the next question.

"I have suffered much; but for my father I can suffer still," was the answer of the boy.

The other ear was taken off piecemeal, without flinching on the part of the noble boy.

"And now go," exclaimed Morillo, un-

touching by his sublime courage; "the father of such a son must die."

In the presence of his agonized and vainly suffering son, the patriot father was executed.

Never did a life picture exhibit such truthful lights and shades in national character; such deep treacherous villainy; such lofty, enthusiastic heroism.

[From the Goldsboro Messenger.]

## CONFERENCE.

### M. E. Church South.

#### SECOND DAY.

Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873.—Conference met at 9 A. M., Bishop Keener in the chair, and was opened by religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Henry Gray.

The roll of the Conference was called, and several members not present yesterday, answered to their names.

The journal of the first day was read and adopted.

R. F. Hackett, alternate from Salisbury district, was put in the place of W. G. Woods.

Rev. Dr. Bennett, editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, was introduced to the Conference.

On motion of R. O. Burton, H. T. Hudson and M. H. Hoyle were appointed a committee on Post Offices. [The business of this committee, is to find out the wants of the public as regards postal facilities in the bounds of the Conference and lay the matter before the P. O. Department—as understood by reporter.]

Rev. J. L. Fisher, of the Virginia Conference, was introduced.

The following local preachers viz. S. H. Whitaker of Rolesville Circuit, D. G. Meekins and P. M. Farrow, of Portsmouth and Ocracoke having been recommended by their quarterly Conference, were elected to deacons orders.

Wm. S. Hester, local preacher of Granville circuit, having been recommended by his quarterly conference according to discipline, was elected to elders orders.

The following were admitted on trial: Lucien J. Holden, N. G. Whittington, J. R. Scroggs, N. S. Norton, L. E. Stacy, C. E. Gault, J. Lumley, M. W. Boyles, P. H. W. Stany, W. N. Connoley, W. H. Watkins, L. W. Pigott, and W. H. Cunningham.

Rev. Dr. Bennett addressed the Conference in reference to a matter of finance touching the Virginia and N. C. Conferences.

A communication from Rev. Dr. Bedford, Book Agent, was read; and Dr. Bedford then made a most stirring and pointed appeal in behalf of the Nashville Publishing House and Christian Advocate.

Rev. Mr. Bernheim, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was introduced to the Conference.

The following reports were read and referred to the Committee on Education, viz: From Trinity College; Trustees and President of Greensboro Female College; and of the President and Trustees of the Davenport Female College. They were all of a highly satisfactory nature to the Conference and friends of these institutions.

On motion of Dr. Moran, a petition to the Congress of the U. S. was adopted praying compensation to the Nashville Publishing House for property used &c., by the U. S. Army operations during the late war.

The hour for adjournment having arrived after the usual announcement, the Conference adjourned with the benediction by the Bishop.

#### THIRD DAY.

Dec. 12, 1863.—Conference commenced at 9 A. M., Bishop Keener in the chair, and was opened with religious services conducted by Rev. Dr. Cross.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Craven, Sec., the calling of the roll was dispensed with for the remainder of the session.

Journal of second day read and approved.

R. F. Bumpass, Jas. Wilson, and F. D. Swindell, having passed examination of character and stood approved examinations on studies of 2d year were elected to deacon's orders.

J. T. Bagwell passed approved examination on studies of 3d year.

Philip Greening and Jesse H. Guin passed examination of character, but failing to stand examination, and were continued in class of 2d year.

B. F. Dixon passed examination of character, and was discontinued at his own request.

J. F. Harris, F. L. Reid, and W. D. Lee, having passed the examination of character, and stood approved examination on studies of the 4th year, were elected to Elders orders.

J. J. Keen and A. A. Boshammer passed the examination of character, were approved by the Examining Committee, and passed to the studies of 4th year.

T. P. England and James Mahony passed the examination of character, but failing to stand their examination—were continued in 3rd year.

A. K. Murchison passed examination of character, and was located at his own request.

Question 20th was taken up—"Are all the preachers blameless in their life and official administration?"

[In the opinion of the Assembly, Bishop Keener is worthy to preside over any body of men. He is invariably courteous, quick to perceive, a complete master of parliamentary law, firm as adamant, and the model of a Christian gentleman.

Bishop Keener is presiding for the first time in North Carolina, he having been made bishop only about four years ago.

In person he is rather stout, broad, and commanding, and seems to be in the prime of manhood. He wears a cleanly shaved face with well developed features of the Roman style, speaks in clear, authoritative and dignified tones, dispatches business and inquires closely into details.

The Bishop, apparently does not believe much in Conference speeches, though he speaks much himself, but always with brevity, and directly to the point in question. He evidently endeavors to make a man's work to speak his praise or dispraise. On the whole, as the Presiding officer, Bishop Keener gives general satisfaction, we believe.]

The Elders on the Raleigh, Hillsboro and Salisbury Districts, passed the annual examination of character.

On motion of W. H. D. Wilson, W. F. Clegg and W. W. Alba were placed in the Supernannated relation, and J. C. Thomas continued as Supernumerary.

Rev. D. P. Willis, President of the N. C. Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, was introduced, as fraternal messenger, and addressed the Conference in a cordial Christian greeting, which brought forth a hearty response from the Bishop.

Rev. N. Z. Graves, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Goldsboro, was introduced to the Conference.

Rev. B. B. Culbreth, Agent of Trinity College, and Rev. L. L. Hendren, Agent of Greensboro Female College, read reports of their agencies, which were referred to the Committee on Education.

J. L. Keene was discontinued at his own request.

James Wilson, R. F. Bumpass, J. T. Bagwell and F. D. Swindell, having been approved by the Committee of Examination by the Bishop—were approved and received into full connection. [The remarks of the Bishop, on receiving the young preachers into membership of the Conference, were of a deeply impressive and solemn nature.]

A letter was read from Bishop Doggett, stating that, in consequence of indisposition, he would not be present, to preach his memorial sermon on Bishop Early.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, after the usual announcement, the Conference adjourned with the benediction by the Bishop.

#### FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873.—Conference assembled at 9 A. M., and was opened with religious service conducted by C. H. Phillips.

Journal of the third day read and approved.

Question 20th was resumed: "Are all preachers blameless in their life and official administration?"

The Elders of the Salisbury, Shelby Charlotte, Fayetteville, Wilmington, and Washington districts, passed the annual examination of character.

Rev. M. L. Wood, asked the appointment of a committee to investigate the case of Rev. C. Plyler, not attending to his appointment during the past year and P. J. Curraway, J. B. Martin, and O. J. Brent, were subsequently appointed on said committee.

Dr. Deems addressed the Conference in reference to his work in N. Y. City.

Dr. Moran moved that the Conference request the re-appointment of Dr. Deems to the church of Strangers, in New York which after considerable discussion prevailed.

I. H. Hill was placed upon the supernumerary list.

J. Sanford, W. C. Norman, and T. A. Coon, passed examination of character, were approved by the Examining Committee, and were continued in the 2d year.

J. C. Smith passed examination of character, but failed to stand on his studies and was continued in the 1st year.

R. T. Leard and J. T. Gibles, passed the examination of character, and were discontinued at their own request.

L. H. Gibbons, A. M. Long, R. M. Brown, H. F. Wiley and W. R. Ferguson passed the examination of character; were approved by the committee of Examination and passed to the studies of the 4th year.

W. B. Maness passed the examination of character; failed to be examined, and was continued in the third year.

W. T. McClellion was located, at his own request.

Messrs. Cunningham and Moore were appointed Trustees of the Conference.

The hour for adjournment having arrived after the usual announcement, the Conference adjourned with the benediction by the Bishop.

## The Real Cause of our Poverty.

What is the cause of our poverty? This question is frequently asked, but seldom answered.

The State of North Carolina pays as much per annum for the support of her dogs, as she does for newspapers, or agricultural implements or machinery, or books, or churches.

She pays as much for snuff and tobacco, as she does for the above combined.

She pays as much for whiskey, as for all the above combined, and for her schools added.

We also import large quantities of pork, hay, flour, and butter, &c., &c. The value of one half the cotton crop is returned to us in six articles, viz: whiskey, tobacco, snuff, pork, flour, hay.

Our record is no worse than many other States, but we should mend our ways and produce our own provisions of any kind, if we desired to be rich and independent. —[Timely Topics by Geo. Allen & Co.]

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation authorizing the organization of volunteer companies for protection against the Indians in the northwestern counties.

## The Aldine Chromos for 1874.

The two chromos presented to subscribers of the Aldine for 1874 are such beautiful and unusual works of art—faithful copies of actual paintings in oil made by the celebrated artist, Thomas Moran, from studies of nature—that we feel justified in calling special attention to them. These chromos represent scenes characteristic of the East and West; the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and the Cliffs of Green River in Wyoming Territory. In all the range of grand and beautiful American scenery, it would be difficult to find two more picturesque or charming views, unlike as nature in her varying moods, yet appropriate companion pieces.

The view in the White Mountains gives the beholder a grand and sublime scene of the famous region in New England, a picture which is filled with the spirit of the region. The subject is treated with much breadth and feeling, without an overcrowding of peaks and cliffs which so often spoil an artistic effect. The top of the principal mountain is surrounded by clouds of magical beauty, which add life to the scene, indicating, as they do, action. The picture is one of the elements, earth, air, water—thrown together by a hand of the great artist. Such a picture is always fresh and never grows dull.

The dashing brook, the rich group of autumn-clothed trees, the deep down, far away meadows, the stream rushing down the mountain's side, the crags and rocks, the hint of cloud mysteries, and innumerable mountains beyond, all of which the artist gives us in his picture, make it the most notable and really artistic chromo ever offered to the American public.

In pleasing contrast with the blue clouds and cool heights of the White Mountains, we have in the Cliffs of Green River a golden, sun-bathed landscape, with a sky full of glory, a breaking away of the clouds to let the King of day through! The physical geography of the Great West is very peculiar, and this Mr. Moran has faithfully reproduced. A grand red sandstone rock or butte, rises like a ruined castle from one side of the river, reflecting all the brilliant hues of the sky, which are also reproduced in the water. The picture is exceedingly brilliant; but none too much so for the heart of the Great American Desert, where this scene is laid. The foreground of this picture is very rich, and the study of trees is delicate and natural. One may carefully examine the whole list of chromos offered to the public, and fail to find elsewhere so much real artistic excellence as in these two representative landscapes. They are every way worthy of the great art journal of America—The Aldine. These pictures are so fine, that they can only be compared with the highest priced pictures offered in the market. It would be an injustice to place them by the side of any of the cheap prints commonly sent out by newspapers as premiums to their subscribers.

## The Lost Dinner.

In the town of Newcastle, in England, there was a man who went by the name of Patient Joe. He worked in a coal-mine. He was called Patient Joe, because, if grief came to him he would say, "It's all for the best, those who love God shall find that all things work together for good."

If things went well with him, Joe would praise God; and if things went ill with him he would praise God still, and say, "God knows best what is for my good.—We must not judge of things by their looks alone; there's a life to come after this; and things that may not seem good for us here may be good for us there."

In the coal-pit where Joe worked, some of the men would jeer and laugh at him when he said, "It's all for the best."—There was a man by the name of Tim, who would miss no chance to laugh at Patient Joe.

One day as Tim and Joe were getting ready to go down into the deep pit, Joe, who had brought his dinner of bacon and bread with him, laid it on the ground for a moment. Before he could take it up, a hungry dog seized it and ran off.

"Ha, ha!" cried Tim; "that's all for the best, is it, man? Now stick to thy creed and say, 'Yes, yes.'"

"Well, I do say 'Yes,' said Joe, "but as I must eat, it is my duty to try to get back my dinner. If I get it back it will be all for the best; and if I don't get it back, why it is all for the best just the same. God is so great that he can rule the smallest thing just as well as the largest."

So Joe ran after the dog; and Tim with a laugh and an oath, went down into the coal-pit. Joe ran a long way, but could not catch the dog. At last, Joe gave up the chase, and came back to the mine, thinking that the men would have a good laugh at him.

But he found them all pale with alarm and awe. "What a narrow escape you have had, Joe!" said one of them. "The pit has caved in, and poor Tim is killed. If that dog had not run off with your dinner, you would have gone down with Tim into the pit and been killed too."

Joe took off his hat; and while his breast heaved, and his cheeks grew pale, and his tears came to his eyes, he looked up to heaven but said not a word.

## HOBNER & GRAVES' SCHOOL,

Transferred to

HILLSBORO, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Military School,

WITH A

FULL CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

The Spring Session of 1874 begins the Second Monday in January.

Circulars setting forth terms and other particulars, sent on application.

Address the Principals at Oxford, N. C., until the 1st day of January, or Maj. D. H. Hamilton, at Hillsboro, N. C.

J. H. HORN, R.

R. H. GRAVES, Principals.

December 13, 1873-5v

## PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WORK

As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained, I shall publish

## Recollections of

## NEWBERN FIFTY YEARS AGO,

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Including Letters from Judges GASTON, DONNELL, MANLY and Ex-Gov. SWAIN,

By Stephen F. Miller.

The "Recollections" will make a neat volume of about one hundred pages, will be well printed, and handsomely and tastefully bound. The "Appendix"

will give some idea of the variety of topics treated of:

Merchants; Lawyers; Physicians; Schools and Teachers; Churches and Ministers; Roman Catholics; Jews; Quakers; Town Officers; Members of Legislature; County Officers; Banks; Hotels; Market; Custom House; Apothecaries; Merchant Tailors; Jewellers; Cabinet Makers; Carriage Makers; Master Builders; Brick Masons; House Painters; Gunsmiths; Machinists; Saddlers; Hatters; Boot Makers; Sail Makers; Family Grocers; Boarding Houses; Fruit Shops; Steam Mills; Land Surveyors; Milliners; Theatre; Distilleries; Law Students; Literary Men; Leaders of Society; Dueling traditions; Swiss Soldiers; Fine Arts; Beautiful Women; Handoms; New Shipments; Ship Chandlers; Ship Masters; West India Trade; Free Persons of Color; Yankee Influence; Newspapers; Book Stores; Planters Residing in Town; Old Citizens; Passing Remarks; Conclusion.

There are about 800 of the citizens of Newbern at the period embraced in the "Recollections," referred to. Many of these are noticed more or less at length, as position and qualities seemed to authorize.

The writer will be remembered by several of our older citizens, and his reputation as an author has been long established.

From Appleton's Cyclopaedia we make the following extract:

"MILLER, STEPHEN FRANKS, an American author and lawyer, born in North Carolina, Nov. 22nd, 1803. In early youth he removed to Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar in his twenty-second year, soon after which the legislature elected him Solicitor General of the Southern Circuit. When his term of office expired, he became a citizen of Alabama, where he continued the practice of his profession until a severe bronchial affection compelled him to engage in other pursuits; and from 1840 to 1847 he edited the "Monitor," a weekly journal published at Tuscaloosa. In 1848 and 1849 he resided in New Orleans, where he was associated in the management of "The Bow's Review" and the "Daily Commercial Times." His health failing, he removed to Ogleth