

# Weekly North Carolina Standard.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—DANIEL WEBSTER.  
VOL. XXXV. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869. NO. 3.

## The Weekly Standard.

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PUBLISHERS.

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### The Legislature and its Duties.

As no period in the history of the State has the Legislature devolved upon it so many momentous duties as at present. The condition of our State is such as to excite the most serious consideration. Great questions, affecting the educational and financial interests, depend upon the action of the present session of the General Assembly. A majority of the gentlemen composing this body have brought to their undertaking adequate learning, sound judgment, peculiar decision, and a courage that knows no fear. There are few Legislatures to whose hands the grave interests of State affairs could have been more safely committed. These gentlemen seem to be fully alive to the importance of the task and the magnitude of the responsibility that devolves upon them. They are prepared to put forth all their strength and time to improve and better the condition of North Carolina. The Republican party of the United States has achieved for itself a celebrity more than American by its indefatigable devotion to the welfare of the tottering nations. The judgment pronounced by eminent Europeans such as Bright and Stuart Mill have been abundantly sustained by the grand achievements of the party in the last few years. Its chief characteristics are sound principles, practical ethics, wholesome lessons and the highest patriotism. The memorable words of Burke have been its motto and its inspiration: "To attend to the neglected, to remember the forgotten." This session of the Legislature ought to be practically Republican and useful. Let there be immediate attention given to the suggestions of the Governor's message in relation to the credit of the State. He is anxious as is every patriotic North Carolinian to preserve our credit unimpaired. At this time, this is the most momentous subject that can possibly occupy the attention of the Legislature. Compared with this massive and magnificent interest, everything else is but as dust in the balance. There is another subject that should engage the prompt attention of the Legislature: that is the establishment of schools for the people. There are several Colonies in North Carolina, most of them in a flourishing condition, but as yet, no common schools have been organized. An enumeration has taken place, and it is to be presumed that the General Assembly is in possession of all the facts, and knows exactly the importance of immediate action on this subject. It is imperative that a decision should be arrived at and we see no good reason for delay.

There are many other general matters that will come up for consideration, and we but express the hope of the people, that the members will talk of these matters, fearlessly dispose of them, and having done so, adjourn.

**Raleigh National Bank.**

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh National Bank was held at its banking house on the 12th. The President submitted a report of the condition of the Bank, which was highly satisfactory and gratifying.

A new board, as follows, Geo. W. Swenson, W. H. Willard, A. S. Merriam and W. J. Hawkins, was unanimously re-elected, and Charles Dewey and Rufus S. Tucker added thereto by the same vote.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Stockholders, the newly elected Directors met to perfect their organization.

R. W. Pulliam, the late President, announced his determination to return to Asheville for the purpose of engaging in business at that point.

Charles Dewey, Esq., was unanimously elected to succeed him, and W. H. Willard, Esq., elected Vice-President, and P. A. Wiley, Esq., was appointed Cashier. Other officers as heretofore.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Directors of this Bank are due and are hereby tendered to the late President, R. W. Pulliam, for the able, efficient and courteous manner in which he has discharged his duties during the term of his office, and further, that the above be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

**Supreme Court.**—In the Supreme Court on the 12th, H. D. Coley, Esq., was re-elected State Librarian and David A. Wicker, Esq., Marshal of the Supreme Court.

### Chivalry.

A class of men in our country has for many years claimed to represent its chivalry. Whether the claim be just or not is not now our purpose to settle. Our attention is often called to the fact, although it may now be deemed a fact belonging to history. The combination of elements under which this sort of chivalry was generated, and the most by which it was nourished, have about all passed away, and are now only things of recollection. It is not correct to say that these knights have passed off the stage, or that they do not still boast of their chivalry. The boasting did always make the staple of the thing, and now it is all that is left of it. We do not say that these persons do not still imagine themselves to be just all that they conceive to be chivalric. No one doubts the force of the hallucination under which they labor.

But at the present it has assumed a new shape. It always was related to slavery and the negro, and it still clings to the negro, but seemingly it has assumed the form of most violent antipathy. It exhausts its functions in the effort to crush and destroy the black man. Not to dwell upon or characterize this new phase of the glory of slavery, we simply propose to inquire by what law it was, or now is, that this class of men were granted the right to be considered chivalric. It has always been claimed that it was the proper outgrowth of Christianity—that its principles were founded in the very life of true religion, and that its practice involved the very chiefest of Christian duties. That its range of service included mainly the defence of the weak—the rescue of those in distress—relief of the suffering—to visit the sick and provide for the poor. It is true that the form and manner in which this was done may be open to some question, but we do not now wish to provoke any discussion on the point. While also we cannot consent to allow that modern duelling, horse racing, fox hunting, which were the past times of the chivalry in former days, yet now only we would contrast any conception that men may have of what is chivalrous with the course of conduct that obtains toward the poor, ignorant, and often suffering slave of the men who still claim to be the embodiment extant of this grand Southern ideal. That it has any Christian element at all it none will suppose; that it has any particle of the spirit or conduct of the proper age of chivalry, we also deny. Even suppose that under any view of this system it were proper to retaliate for wrongs—to revenge insult—to vindicate rights over the fallen, it does not hold here. The class whom it is attempting to destroy—who are abused, cheated, cursed and hated, are a poor and friendless class. Look at them from what point you will, this must make them objects of pity to every Christian and generous heart. No truly proud spirit could raise his hand to strike them down still lower. No manly soul could wrong them of a single human right. Granted they are ignorant, is it their fault? Who cut off from their thirsty souls the stream of knowledge? When they could have thrown off the barbarism that hid the image of God in them, did Christian chivalry extend to them a succoring hand? Say, why are they ignorant? Granted, chivalrous accusers of the lately fettered slaves, that they have voices. Who refused them the Book of God, and who denied to them access to the great Healer? Was their treatment—their condition—was your example such as to purify their lives? Who of you, O chivalrous souls, clad in the virtues you boast, will meet them before the God in whose presence all must stand, and there charge on them the vices that they bring with them out of their state of bondage? Three hundred years they were under your tutelage—a thousand more you determined they should remain so, and as they grew under the glare of chivalric life and precept, so they are now. Does it become you, Sir Knight, to curse them? Stay the hand that shoots and the step that hunts them as beasts. You owe them, if not what chivalry, yet what Christ's religion would give them—sympathy, pity and help. Yes, proud and heartless men, you owe them more than this, and it is unmanly, it is inhuman to punish vindictively those few vices your example and your lips taught them.

Grant they display no energy, and are a large extent, shiftless. Did those down-trodden ones ever have a noble motive presented to their souls? Did you or your chivalrous compeers among the slaveholders, ever hold out to their ambition a noble prize worthy the soul's efforts? Would not the charity that "vaunteth not itself" think that centuries of servitude would so leaven the soul that all the nerve of its ambition would be enfeebled? Should it not be admitted that charity has a place for the negro? Should not true chivalry behold in him an object of its high purpose, demanding its best energies and purest devotion? The lower, the more degraded, the more helpless he is, so much the louder the plea his case presents to Christian effort. But he is black! Yes, he is so. Would to God chivalry had not married his color! Is not true chivalry, like true Christianity, a power that embraces the world—includes in its forgiveness, its generosity and its benevolence all people and kindreds? One of the most discouraging of all the facts that meet us in the South is this too general want of sympathy with the fallen and ignorant—want of a manly generosity in the treatment of the late bondsmen. It argues the absence of those manly, Christian virtues that give promise of greatness and virtue. Yet these men are proud and haughty in their claim to be "the chivalry." All they, miserably deluded men, hold is the shell, the name; the life, power and beauty are fled. Southern chivalry is a contemptible sham—a disgrace to manhood and a mockery of all true greatness, virtue or religion.

### Flowers.

They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. This was said of flowers by Him who spoke as man never spoke. At this season flowers rarely remind us of those beautiful words, yet no one who walks our streets fails to be reminded of them, by the ladies he meets at every step—flowers they are—beautiful flowers—splendidly arrayed and redolent of sweetness—often delicate and fragile as their sister children of earth. Is it strange that we who deem the mission of flowers done when they have made earth beautiful and laden with their zephyrus with odors should ask whether woman—lovely woman, regally endowed of intellect—has no higher mission—no more enduring work? Are they but flowers and should they not toil? Gentle reader, do not suppose us to undervalue beauty and adornment. We have a chivalric regard for woman, but with all we feel that the present position assigned to her degrades her. Our system of education, our forms of society do not assign her the position that God and nature assign her. Surely if woman is to be a flower, born only to please the eye and gratify the taste, when like her type she has bloomed, faded and died, she moulders to dust, and has no record of a life that is animate with deeds, with toil—her own toil, that has made the world better and proven her life divine and a power on earth for good. Our views may be deemed old-fashioned—even old-fogy—but we confess to a very low estimate of the education or training at this day accorded to ladies. In our estimation—we may err—but for us it lacks the purpose to fit for the duties of her life. For us all human life has high offices—offices that in their performance do not degrade but ennoble and adorn life with a beauty and fragrance above that of flowers. We are not now about to attack our female Seminaries and Colleges, but it is to our purpose now to speak of them as "hot houses," where our human flowers are shut up, often at the peril of their withering, while for all the real ends of existence they had better be roaming over the hills of their homes at their own sweet wills. These hot houses—and we mean no injustice—are but receptacles without bottom into which unreasoning men of wealth cast their money, and have their daughters positively unfitted for the earnest life that God and society open up to their activity. There is indicated by nature and providence a position and a work in the world for each accountable being to fill and perform, and for this we insist their education should fit them. If it be only to bloom and array herself, then let woman stay by the flowers of the field, but if she shall become worthy of her gifts and immortality then let her be educated for it and be held to account for its earnest accomplishment. Let it not be said that they toil not, but let society and the world have the blessed benefit of it. Our notions are not at all Napoleonic and we do not consider it woman's first office to rear men as food for the demon of war, but while many of her sacred duties belong to her in the relation of wife and mother, as the centre and glory of a Christian home, yet her relations and their consequent duties are not limited by these. We are allowed to judge of her sphere when we have ascertained the gifts and graces of intellect and affection with which her Creator has endowed her. And more than this, there is a world around her that needs so much to be done for it—just such work as she can do—it is adapted to her—lies within her sphere—by it earth and humanity would be made better—God would be pleased—the Savior of sinful men initiated. Can we doubt that the hand that bestowed its gifts of grace on her did not also lay before her and about her this work that daily invites her to toil? How many hearts that careen vanities—minds that waste their heavenly powers on nonsense—hands that do no good, are found in every community. Yet they do not heed or hear the incessant cry, "why stand ye here all the day idle?" But perhaps we should deal tenderly with such. It is not their fault as much as the fault of society as now and in the past constituted, and the fault in the education forced on them. Humanity—its great need and demand cannot afford to lose the benefit of the proper exercise of all these powers thus held in abeyance by an artificial and irrational conventional law. Is it not now the proper time to bring up and discuss the great question is labor a degradation? Now when great moral, social, organic changes are going on around us—while the late political convulsions are upheaving the foundations of old notions, should not attention anew be given to the question whether nature and religion did intend that toil is not the proper sphere of woman—that earth has not work for each one of them—work needed to be done—the neglect of which it is that so fills our world with misery and woe? Our estimate of woman is so very high, not of her as flowers arrayed in beauty and grace, but of her as an immortal, nobly and lavishly endowed, that we would not see her finish her course and appear before her God without bearing in her hands the fruits of a whole life spent as Eternal Wisdom may have ordained in a sphere adapted to her. Would that our words, the echo of the holiest wishes for her good, could reach and influence the women of the South, to ponder this matter. We admire flowers. We worship beauty in its perfect form. Beauty arrayed in grace makes earth endurable, but he who was loved by most lovely in his toil and doing good to others. We dare not hope to revolutionize society and turn its life into healthy currents, but if it must be done—the world cannot be redeemed without woman's aid. Statesmen and politicians cannot do her work. The cross of Christ demands her sacrifice of love. Woman's place is not filled—flowers do not toil—God has given women work to do.

### The suggestion of Postmaster General Randall.

When he confers them strictly to his business and divests them of political significance, are sensible and practical. He has just sent to Congress a report recommending the union of the telegraph with the postal service. The report contains valuable statistics bearing upon the subject, to which the Postmaster General adds his own conviction that a careful examination of the subject, that our Post Office Department can arrange for the reception and delivery of messages with the same facility and economy which have attended the use of this system in Belgium, Switzerland, and France. He concludes his report by saying that under the system now proposed "the advantages of private enterprise and government control are combined, while the principal defects of each are avoided. The entire system will be in harmony with the present postal service, and messages will be received and delivered by the department and transmitted under contract with parties."

### Death of an Esteemed Citizen.

The *Romance News* is pained to chronicle the death on Saturday last, at his residence near Halifax, of Capt. W. B. Pope, after an exceedingly brief illness. Capt. Pope was a native of this country, having been since early manhood engaged in the practice of law, and so far succeeded in winning the confidence of the people of the country as to have twice represented it in the State Legislature, being a member of the House of Commons in 1861 when the State went out of the Union. He was in the neighborhood of fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and several interesting children to mourn his sudden end. His death was occasioned by pneumonia.

### We learn that a little daughter of his.

some five years of age, died of the same disease on Monday.

### Discharges in Bankruptcy.

The following persons have received discharges in bankruptcy since our last report: PASCOOTANK—Geo. Fox, John Stanton, Timothy Hunter, Almon Spencer. CUMBERLAND—D. McD. Lindsey, M. S. Percebe, E. D. Percebe. CAMDEN—Dorsey Sanderlin, Noah McPhereson. BERTIE—J. P. Bush, J. C. Freeman. CUMBERLAND—W. S. Gandy, John Gandy, Elias Gandy, Holly Gandy. WASHINGTON—W. F. Sanderlin. PERQUIMANS—A. R. Elliott. HERTFORD—James A. Worrell. GATES—Edmund J. Parker.

### Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held for the county of Wake, to commence on the fourth Monday of the present month. We learn that Gov. Holden has appointed Judge Watts to hold the session.

### CAUGHT.

Mr. S. P. Gill, Deputy Sheriff, with a posse of men, on yesterday, caught Ralston Pearce in the county of Johnston, and brought him to this city and lodged him in Wake Jail. On the morning of the 12th there appeared in our columns a reward from the Executive for the apprehension of this criminal, and on the evening of the same day, he is secured and locked in prison, where he will remain until brought forth for trial. Edwards, his accomplice, is still at large.

### CHATHAM RAILROAD.

We are pleased to learn that the work on this road, is progressing finely. Seven miles of iron have been laid, and it is thought the road will be completed to Haw River by the first of March. Iron is being laid down at the rate of half a mile per day, and twenty-two car loads of sill-plate for this city on yesterday for the road.

### VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

The first edition of one hundred thousand of Vick's illustrated catalogue of seeds and guide in the flower garden is now published. It makes a work of one hundred pages, beautifully illustrated with about 150 fine wood engravings of flowers and vegetables, and an elegant colored plate, a bouquet of flowers. It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive floral guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the culture of flowers and vegetables.

### The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of Mr. Vick's customers.

to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply, by mail, for ten cents, which it is well worth. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

### THE LADIES PEARL.

This is the title of a monthly magazine of 64 pages, published at Nashville, Tennessee, by John S. Ward at the low price of \$3 per annum. The *LADIES PEARL* will be in the main an Eclectic, but the editor reserves the right to publish original communications which may come up to his standard of literary and moral excellence. Its selections will come under the general heads of Religion, Belles Lettres, Biography, History, Science, Art, and the Home Circle. Everything of a sectarian or political nature will be excluded, and it will be the chief aim to furnish a literature which will refine the taste, cultivate the heart and improve the mind. The January number of this really first class magazine has been received, and we recommend it to our lady friends with great pleasure.

### DEATH OF A PREACHER.

The *Episcopal Methodist* learns through Dr. Craven, that Rev. P. H. Scoville, a member of the N. C. Conference, died of consumption at Durham, Pa., on the 15th of last month.

### Charles Dewey, Esq., of this city,

was Monday last unanimously chosen assessor of the Bank of North Carolina.

The Nevada Legislature has re-elected William M. Stewart United States Senator.

### ELECTION IN CHOWAN.

We are gratified to learn that Col. Wm. A. Moore has been elected by a handsome majority to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives, caused by the resignation of Richard Clayton, Esq.

Col. Moore is a staunch Republican, a gentleman of high character, and superior attainments. He will prove an active, useful, and reliable member of the House.

### Alexander H. Stephens will enter upon

his duties as Professor of History in the Georgia University early in January. His friends announce that he will hereafter "let politics alone."

### We learn that at a meeting of the North

Carolina Mutual Insurance Company in this city a day or two ago, Maj. Seaton Gates was elected Secretary and Dr. W. H. Mardock appointed general Agent. We learn that the necessary amount of stock has been subscribed and that the Company will commence operations at once.

### The Cotton Supply.

[From the Liverpool Cotton Supply Reporter.] Cotton cultivation would be still highly remunerative and would furnish an ample reward for the capital and labor expended, even though prices should somewhat decline. Preparations will soon be made for next sowing season, and the present state and prospects of the cotton market should exert a powerful stimulus in every direction. There is no doubt that this will be the case in America, and that year by year strenuous efforts will be made to restore cotton to its former importance among the products of the country. Corresponding efforts, however, must be made elsewhere, especially in India, and without these there can be no successful competition with America. The progress of events in the United States and any advance made towards the recovery of the preeminence in the production of cotton formerly held by India, and ought to prove an incentive to fresh exertion. To improve the quality of cotton, to increase the production, to open better roads and ample means of irrigation, and, in short, to make diligent use of all the appliances which exist in order to lower the cost of production, are the objects which should be of constant solicitude.

Never has so splendid an opportunity been presented to any people, and though hitherto it has not been adequately appreciated, it still remains to be used by those who have the requisite wisdom and energy for the purpose. We have no doubt that the Government, from the interest which he has already manifested, will be prepared and able to exert a beneficial influence in promoting an extended and improved cultivation of cotton in India, and we are fully assured of his desire to do all that he can in this respect. While we, however, are most anxious that nothing should be wanting to increase our supplies of cotton from India, we trust that in other countries there will be a larger area than ever planted next season. In Turkey, especially, there ought to be renewed exertions to increase the growth of cotton. For our supplies of American seed would be of great service to that country, as well as more stringent measures on the part of the Government to protect the cultivators from the depredations and exactions of which they so often complain. Cotton cultivation, if fostered and encouraged, might be made an increasing source of wealth and prosperity to the Ottoman Empire.

### LANDMARKS OF GRANT.

The N. Y. Sun says: "It is well to look at certain of the landmarks in the opinions and characteristics of the new President, which will afford unerring guides to those who are in search of valuable information. They are, but few trustworthy, and may be summed up thus: First—He always stands by his pledges; Second—He never deserts his friends; and, third—He never forgets the duty of a citizen. The new President, in accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, he implicitly approved its platform of principles, and pledged himself to carry them into effect if elected. He is elected, and will soon assume the responsibility of reducing his creed to practice. To do this he will require the aid of numerous subordinate officers. While in the army he was never known to neglect his duty, and he will be equally diligent in his new position. He is elected, and will soon assume the responsibility of reducing his creed to practice. 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