# Weekly North Carolina Standard.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."-DANIEL WEISTER, WARREN WEISTER, WE

VOL. XXXV

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NO. 3.

## The Weekly Standard.

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#### he Legislature and its Duties. Al no period in the history of the State Legislature devolving upon it so

momentous duties as at present. The

condition of our State is such as to excite most serious consideration. Great quesas, affecting the educational and financial s, depend upon the action of the protein session of the General Assembly. A ma or ty 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 condiion 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 tolling millions. The judgment pronounce 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 has been its motto and its inspiration: "To attend

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 untarnished. 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. everthing 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 Colleges 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.

to the neglected, to remember the forgotten,

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, favorably dispose of them, and, having done so, ad-

## 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. Swep. son, W. H. Willard, A. S. Merrimon 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 o

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, Eso., was unanimously elected to succeed him, and W. H. Willard Esq., elected Vice-President, and P. A. Wicy, Esq., was appointed Cashier. Other of-

The following resolution was adopted manimously :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Diectors of this Bank are due and are hereby ten-lered to the late President, R. W. Pulliam or the able, dignified and courteous manner in for the able, dignified and courteous manner in which he has discharged his duties during the term of his office; and further, that the above

SUPREME COURT. -- In the Supreme Court on the 12th, H. D. Coley, Esq., was relected 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 chiyalry. 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 meat 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 eft 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 idea. That it has any Christian element about it none will suppose; that it has one 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 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 vices. Who refused them the Book of God, and who denied to them access to the great Healer? Was their treatment-was 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

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 to a large extent, shiftless. Did those downtrodden 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 benumb 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 was so. Would to God chivalry had not marred 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 maply 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 hanghty in their claim to be "the chicalry." All they, miserably dejuded men, hold is the shell, the name; life, power and beauty are fled. South

ern chicalry is a contemptible sham-

a disgrace to manhood and a mockery of all

true greatness, virtue or religion.

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 be-

come 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 to them-sympathy, pity and help.

Yes, proud and heartless men, you owe them

Plowers ! 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 spake as man never spake. 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 ladened its zephyrs 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 but 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 daties 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 educashould fit them. If it be only to 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, vet 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 imitated. 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 caress vanitiesminds 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. Hu, manity-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 or-

dained 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

nakes earth endurable, but He who was love-

ly was most lovely in His toll and doing

rood to others. We dare not hope to revo

utionize society and turn its life into healthy

currents, but it must be done-the work

cannot be redeemed without woman's aid.

Statesmen and politicians cannot do her

work. The cross of Christ demands her sac

rifice of love. Woman's place is not filled—flowers do not toil—God has given women

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 statis-tics bearing upon the subject, to which the Postmaster General adds his own conviction after 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 the 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 Roanoke 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 county, 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 Bankruptey.

The following persons have received discharges in bankruptcy since our last report PASOUOTANK,-Geo. Fox, John Stanton, Timoy Hunter, Alman Spencer. CURRITUCK.—D. McD. Lindsey, M. S. Ferebec, E. D. Ferebec, CAMDEN. - Dorsey Sanderlin, Noah McPher-

BERTIE.-J. P. Bush, J. C. Freemau. CUMBERLAND.—W. S. Gancy, John Gancy, Elias Gancy, Holly Gancy. 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 Manuarce 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 vesterday, caught Raiford 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 sills left this city on vesterday for the road.

VICE'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 boquet 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 Electic, 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, culti-

The January number of this really first class magazine has been received, and we recommend it to our lady friends with great

vate the heart and improve the mind.

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 Dunmore, Pa., on the 15th of last month.

Charles Dewey, Esq., of this city, was on Monday last unanimously chosen assignee 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 Clay-

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 We learn that at a meeting of the North

Carolina Mutual Insurance Company in this city a day or two ago, Maj. Seaton Gales was elected Secretary and Dr. W. H. Murdock 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 de-cline. 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, how-ever, 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 recoveryof the pre eminence in the production of cotton former-ly enjoyed, must be of special significance to India, and ought to prove an incentive to fresh exertion. To improve the quality of cotton, to increase the production, to oper or remove all existing obstacles, to provide better roads and ample means of irrigation and, in short, to make diligent use of all the appliances which exist, in order to retain and increase so valuable a trade should be an object of constant solicitude. Never has so splendid an opportunity

been presented to any people, and though hitherto it has not been adequately appre-ciated, it still remains to be used by those who have the requisite wisdom and energy for the purpose. We loope that the new Governor-General, from the interest which he has already manifested, will be prepared and able to exert a beneficial influence in promoting an extended and improved assured of his desire to to all that I possibly can in this respect. While, however, we are most anxious that nothing should be wanting to increase our supplie of cotton from India, we trust that in other countries there will be a larger ares than ever planted next season. In Turkey especially, there ought to be renewed exertions to increase the growth of cotton. Further 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 cul tivation, if fostered and encouraged, might be made an increasing source of wealth and prosperity to the Ottoman Empire.

LANDMARKS OF GRANT.-The N. Y. Sur says: "It is well to look at certain estab-lished landmarks in the opinions and char-acteristics of the new President, which will afford uncering 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 In accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention he emphatically ap-proved its platform of principles, and pledged himself to carry them into effect it elected. He is elected, and will soon assume practice. To do this he will require the aid of numerous subordinate officers. While in the army he was never known to voluntar employ agents to execute his plans who did not thoroughly concur with him in coinion respecting the matters in hand, and in whose sagacity and fidelity he had not the most implicit confidence. Doubtless these salient traits of character will follow him from the field to the cabinet.

SMALL VS. LARGE FARMS.—We have seen the anecdote of Bakewell more than once. and possibly it may be new to many of on readers, but it is so applicable to many o our Southern friends that we re-publish i at the risk of its being thought somewhat stale. Robert Bakewell, the celebrated English farmer, used to tell the following anecdote of a farmer in Leicestershire: "This farmer, who owned and occupied one thou-sand acres of land, had three daughters. When his eldest daughter married he gave her one quarter of his land for her portion, but no money; and he found by a little more speed and a little better management the product of his farm did not decrease. He then set to work and began to grub up his furze and fern, and ploughed up what he called his poor, dry furze, covering in some places nearly half the land. After giving halt his land away to two of his daughters to his great surprise he found that the product increased; he made more money, he cause his new, broken up furze land brought excessive crops, and at the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, for he employed more laborers upon it; he rose two urs sooner in the morning, had no more dead fallows once in three years; instead of which he got two green crops in one year, and ate them upon the land. When the third and last daughter married, he gave her two hundred and fifty acres, or half of what remained, for her portion, and no mo-ney. He then found that he had the same money to farm one quarter of the land that he had at first to farm the whole."

The colored men of Western Pennsylvania have called a convention at Pittsburg, on the 28th inst., to initiate a strong and determined movement to gain the elective franchise. In their call they declare that God, through the scourge of a civil war, has brought the people to a "conviction that ir order to have permanent peace, every wan who constitutes a force in his physical tal and moral qualities, must be livested with the sacred right of the ballot." EDUCATION.

Our Youth -Their Education.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Judge G. once speak message of the series of the s nterests at all times are confided to those who once were her children. How impor-tant then for those who now hold the deposit, and who desire to see her ever the renowned of nations, leading the march of man to his greatest mission to look faith-fully to the proper training of their succes-

we may build the proper institutions, and wisely legislate for our country's tuture greatness, but it will all be vain, unless her future trustees are worthy of the trust committed to them. One generation cannot make a country what she should be. A nation's greatness is progressive, and hence there must be advance not of one, but all and every generation. The question with us now should be, "How can we act, what can we do that will most advance our country's greatness? What does she claim at our

A moment's reflection must force us to feel the pressing duty of not only working for her pressing good, but of bending our energies to fit those for duty who shall soon stand in our stead. Hence the work of faithfully attending at once to the education

It is cheering to one who loves his country, and his State especially, to see wise recommendations coming from the Superintendent of Public Schools to the General Assembly, but especially so when he sees the latter acting worthy of his cause. Too much importance cannot be attached to the public schools of a country. For if we mistake not here is the clue to a nation's permanent prosperity.
Schools, in which the public are taught, are

a country's strongest bulwarks, or by perversion they may be her greatest enemies. And good-her youth. The question has been asked, and with just cause, in regard to the Public Free Schools of our State, "What have they in the main profited us?" I am glad such a question has sprung; it is the harbinger of a bright day. None doubt the worth of an education, but many have questioned in our State the profit of free schools as we have had them. Have they done this because they suspected their design? By no means; but because they have failed to meet the law of their creation, to accomplish the object of their originators. What desire of the patriot more noble than that of properly educating the youth of his country? What object more worthy the wise legislation of her citizens? Still are not the barriers to a nation's prosperity and the flood gates of her advectivy found in the improper education of her youth? If so, still in the back ground,—still foundering amidst breakers—instead of sailing on the calm bosom of an unruffled prosperity. What should be the chief design of school? Have we not missed it as educators?
Go to the Common Schools of our State,

where the corner-stones of our future great

ness are being laid; mark the course of our teachers—learn who they are, what their abilities—converse with the patrons, and thus see what we have made the chief object of such schools. Mirrobile dictu! Are they not like "sounding brass and tinkling cym bals? "For instance, attend the close of our common public schools. Parents, relatives and friends in " numbers great" are there to witness the proficiency of the children First, the examination (so-called) if there be any, is hurried through, the pupils work ing the examples and answering the ques-tions almost before the teacher can intelligibly announce them; (for they know them by memory) the teacher tells that the diffe rent classes have gone through their books in a very short time; then comes the exhi bition! declamation and composition, the latter all borrowed by permission of the teacher, as well as the former. Parents and spectators return home rejoicing at the fine progress of the pupils, and greatly admiring the teacher as a model man to educate children! This, Mr. Editor, is no caricature, we have it in our country. Now, sir, in what consists the proficiency of the pupils What, practically, is the object of such teaching? Ostentation! and that borrowed too!! Sensible men see the tendency of such, and why should they be censured for questioning the propriety and benefit of such schools? In such may be found one, at least, very important key to unlock the cause of State and national calamities, a solution to the adversities of Republican govern-

The desire of schools should be two-fold; the first and greatest object should be to train the mind to particularize and to think consecutively. The mind that can do this, though unlettered, may be of great use to a country. And surely in our common school where the children go, while their minds ar assuming and forming their future caste, is second object of a school should be to impart information, such as shall be available to the child all through life. Such in theory and practice should be the design of a schools. And that school, whose object is not such, instead of a blessing, is, almost, a

And further, Mr. Editor, I sometimes think that it would be better to have no schools, than such as have been, and are being taught in some sections of our State Ample funds may be voted, and able superintendents of schools may be elected, but inefficient teachers will thwart a country's great-

Davidson, N. C.

MONUMENT TO DR. COLTON.-The pupils of the late Rev. Simeon Colton, as an evi-dence of their appreciation of his character and labors, propose to raise an amount sufficient to erect a suitable monument to mark the place where his mortal remains repose.

Individual contributions are limited, so as not to exceed five dollars,

Rev. Messrs, Collin Shaw and N. McKay with Capt, David R. Murchison, of this city, and Col. H. McKethan, of Fayetteville, wi received contributions and carry out the de sign of the coatributors.

This is indeed a most proper movement. No men have contributed more to the real and permanent welfare of the State than such instructors of youth as Colton, Bing ham, Wilson, Swain, Caldwell, Mitchel and Phillips, and none should be cherished more gratefully in the memory of our people. Let this good work go on to completion and let the surviving pupils of other emi-nent teachers follow this lesson of gratitude, - Wil. Journal

For the Standard Rules in Bankruptey. At a District Court of the United States

for the District of North Carolina, held at Elizabeth City on the 11th day of January,

It is ordered by the Court that the following rules, orders and regulations be prescrib-ed as rules governing proceedings in Bank-ruptcy in the District of North Carolina in addition to the General orders and the rules heretofore prescribed by this Court; RULE SEVENTH.

That the First National Bank of Char-lotte, at Charlotte, N. C., is designated (with the Banks mentioned in the 3d rule of this Court,) as a Bank in which any moneys may be deposited by Assignees, or any of the officers of this Court, under the same rules and regulations as prescribed by the 3d rule of this Court.

RULE EIGHTH

In each Bankruptey the Register with whom the deposit of \$50 has been made shall pay out of said deposit for the publishing of the notice required to be made for the first meeting of creditors required to be made by the Muschel. For said notice the

made by the Marshal, For said notice the

shortest form now used shall be observed in

all cases; and payment shall be promptly made for such notices, on evidence being filed with the Register that such publica-

tions have been duly made.

G. W. BROOKS, District Judge. A true copy: A. W. SHAFFER, Register.

Agricultural Items.

Poultry, to fatten rapidly, must be, like nogs, restricted to a limited space. Freelon, and fat are incompatible. Milch cows should have succulent food

and meal. Feed generously, and keep the flesh increasing, as well as the milk. A citizen of Brunswick, Maine, has within three years taken \$900 worth of squashes from a little more than an acre of land.

It is poor policy at this season to stint the feed of dry cows. Good keeping will tell upon the calf and upon the milk pail A horse man says he has cured the worst

case of schatches he ever saw with two apolications of white pine in turpentine horoughly rubbed on. When a cow or ox gets choked, it is said

that immediate relief may be obtained by strapping up a fore leg, and compelling the animal to jump. This will cause the ob-struction to fly out. Young cattle, if you would have them

keep growing through the winter, should have as good treatment as oxen and cows. It is poor economy to keep them exposed to severe weather and supplied only with A writer on underdraining says be should

not hesitate a moment to mortgage land of his own to raise money for draining, if he could get the money in no more convenient way. The mortgage would, of course, be an annoyance, but would be an insignificant one compared with the uncertainty of getting crops from wet land without drain-

The editor of the Agriculturist, discussing the various kinds of patent windlasses and curbs for wells, comes back to the oldfashioned well-sweep as the simplest, most durable, easiest, and by far the best method of drawing water from wells not over 20 or 25 feet deep. "The old oaken bucket," hung on a sweep, has some advantages, certainly, beyond those of association and poetry.

How to LAUNDRY.-Every housekeeper will thank us for the following, and we hope our laundress will profit by the suggestions it contains :

A laundress give the following recipe for doing up shirt bosoms: Any lady who desires to make home happy will do well to try the experiment. It will be found a sovereign antidote to that perilous staff sovereign suidote to that perilous staff which weighs upon the heart—an ill-ironed and ill-fitting shirt bosom. Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of water, and then having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean cork it and keep it for use. A table spoon-ful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch made in the usual manner will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

OUR FRUIT AND TRUCKING FARMS.-We have been favored by the secretary of our Pomological Society with the following ex-hibit of the various productions of the fruit and trucking farms in the neighb hood of our city during the past year which have been sent from this port to the North-ern market: 1,000,000 baskets strawberries; 50,000 barrels potatoes; 40,000 barrels pea 10,000 barrels snaps; 650,000 heads of cab bage; 20,000 barrels cucumbers; 130,000 bares tomatoes; 5,000 barrels squastes, 2,000 barrels beets; 40,000 bunches radishes; 100,000 cantelopes; 50,000 watermelons. The estimated value received for the above is \$1,043,200. This calculation it will be observed, does not include what has been received from the sale of apples, pears, plums cherries, etc., which would probably amoun to \$25,000 more.—Norfolk Journal.

Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, Washington, D. C., is actively engaged upon the Life and Times of Thaddeus Stevers, for early publication, and will be glad to receive copies of letters of the deceased on political topics from 1828 to 1868, and any personal incidents illustrating any point in his career, or any feature of his chi Original letters or other documents, if sent to him, will be returned after use.

THE LATE JAMES PHILLIPS, D. D .-- Mrs C. C. Spencer, the talented daughter of the late James Phillips, D. D. of Chapel Hill, has prepared a biographical aketon of her father for Wilson's "Presbyterian Historical Almanac" for the year 1869. Mr. Joseph R. Wilson, of Philadelphia, the publisher of the Almanac, will accompany the sketch with a good likeness of Dr. Phillips, provided one hundred subscribers to the provided one Almanae can be produced at once in Nor Carolina. The subscription price of the Carolina The su manac is \$3; but Mr. Wilson proposes that these one hundred, clubbing together, shall have it for \$3 per copy, paid in advance, or \$3.25 per copy, paid on delivery.—Sentinel.