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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY E. S. PARKER

Graham, N. C.

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Under the above name.

A Daily Democratic Newspaper of twenty-eight wide columns will be issued in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, on or

Thursday Morning October 17th 1878 Thursday Morning October 17th 1878. The Sux will be published by the Sun Assocration, from the Printing House of Messrs. Jackson & Bell. It will be printed in first-class style, on good paper, with new type, and will be the handsomest daily journal ever published in this State. The Sux will be edited by Mr. Cicero W. Harris. The City Editorship and the Business Management will be in competent hands, and a Correspondent and Representative will travel throughout the State.

Probably no paper has ever started in the South with fairer prospects than those of the Sux. Certainly no North Carolina paper has entered the field under more auspicious circumstances. The Sux has

cun stances. The Sun has

SUFFICIENT CAPITAL

for all its purposes, and it will use its money freely in furnishing the people of North Caroli-na with the latest and most reliable information on all subjects of current interest. Above all things it will be a NEWSPAPER. And yet no important feature of the Sun's dely issues will be intelligent criticisms of the World's doings. Nortl Carolina matters—industrial, commercial, education 1, social and literarary—will receive particular attention. The Sun will be a

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THE SUN,
Wilmington N. C.

Yarbrough House

GRAHAM, N. C.,

TUESDAY DECEMBER 3-1878

SE-QUO-YAII.

[Correspondence of The Observer] MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over an old magazine, published some years since I find an interesting account of one of our North Carolina Indians, who was in many respects a remarkable man.

In the year 1768 a German peddler, named George Gist, left the settlement of Ebenezer on the lower Savannah. and entered the Cherokee nation by the Northern Mountains of Georgia. At that time a large trade was carried on by traders. With traders at that time it was customary to take an Indian wife.

Although Gist could not speak a word of Cherokee, and but broken English, he induced a Cherokce girl to become his wife. This woman belonged to a prominent and influential family? Gist remained with the Cherokees but a short time. He converted his merchandise into furs. and made but one or two trips. With him his marriage had been merely cheap protection and board. He might have been denounced as a remarkable adventurer, but he was the tather of one of the most remarkable men who ever appeared on the continent. Long before the son was born he gathered together his effects and left for parts nuknown,

The woman he left behind was one of no common energy, who through life was true to bim whom she believed to be her husband. The descried mother named her babe "Se-qou-yah," in the poetical language of her race. His early boyhood was laid in the troublesome times of the Revolutionary war. As he grew older he showed a different temper from most Indian children. He lived alone with his mother and had no old man to teach him the use of the bow and arrow and indoctrinate him in the religion and morals of his people. He would wander alone in the torest, and early showed his mechanical genius by carving with his knite objects from pieces of wood. He employed his boyish leisure in building houses in the forest.

Se-quo-yah first exercised his genius in making improved wooden milk pans and skimmers for his mother. Then he built her a milk house with all kinds of suitable conveniences on one of those grand springs that gurgle from the mountains of the old Cherokee nation. She contrived to get a petty stock of goods and traded with her countrymen. She taught Se-quo-yah to be a good judge of furs. He would go with the hunters on their expeditions and select the best turs for his mother before they returned. He accompanied packhorse expeditions to Ohio and Tennessee where buffalo still lingered.

Previous to the European conquest but little silver was found among the North American Indians. Afterward Spanish, French and English coins were among the commodities offered. The Indian used them both for money and ornament. Native articles were common. The silver was beaten into rings and broad ornaments for the head. Handsome breasts plates were made of it; necklaces, bells for the ankles and rings for the toes.

Se-quo-yah's mechanical genius led him into the highest branch of art known to his people, and he became their great silversmith. His articles excelled all others.

He next conceived the idea of being blacksmith, visiting the shops of white men from time to time. He never asked to be learned the trade, but used his eyes watching. He bought the necessary material and went to work. His first performance was to make his own bellows and tools, which were well made.

Se-quo-yah was now in comparitively casy circumstauces. He had his cattle, store and farm, and was besides a black. smith and silversmith. In spite of all that has been said about Indian stubidity and barbarity, his countrymen were proud of him. He was in danger of ship wrecking on that fatal snuken reef to American character, popularity. His home, his store, or his shop became the resort of his countrymen; then they learned to drink together.

After he had grown to man's estate he

learned to draw. his sketches acquiring considerable merit. Before he reached his thirty fifth he became addicted to convivial habits and came near being wrecked. By an effort which few red or white men can or do make, he shook off his drinking habits and his old nerve and prosperity came back to him. It was during the first few years of this century that he got a half breed, Chas. Hicks and afterward principal Chief of the nation, to write his

on many of those ancient pieces in the greatest of his race. Cherokee nation. Between 1809 and 1831, which latter was his tifty second year, the great work of his life was accomplished. 'The die which was cut bes of three hundred dollars to his widowfore the former date, probably turned the only literary peasion paid in the his mind in the proper direction. Schools United States. and missions were being established; the power by which the white man could talk on paper had been carefully noted and wondered at by many of the savages and was far too important a matter to have been overlooked by such a man as Se quo-yah. The rude hieroglyphics or pictorographs of the Indians were essentially different from all written languages.

The general theory of the red man was that the written speech of the white man was one of the mysterious gifts of the Great Spirit, but Se quo-yah boldly avowed that the red man could master it if he would try. Se-quo-yah became the owner of and old English spelling book and borrowed a great many words and syllables from it. He had no idea of their meaning or sounds in English, still he completed an alphabet consisting of eighty five syllable without the print or aid of a white man. The first scholar the chisfest elements in the efficacy of he taught was his daughter, who like all others of the Cherokees, who tried it, soon mastered it, A short time after his invention, written communication pened up by means of it with that portion of the Cherokee Nation west of the Arkansas. He was zealous in the work. and travelled many hundred miles to teach it to them; and 'they received it

readily. In 1828 the General Council of the Cherokee Nation voted a large silver medal to George Gist, or Se-quo-yah, as a mark of distinction for his discovery. On one side were two pipes, the ancient symbol of Indian religion and law; on the other a man's head. The medal had the following inscription:-

"PROSENTED TO GEORGE GIST.

General Council of the Cherokee Na-tion, for his Ingenuity in the in-vention of the Cherokee Alphabet." John Ross acting as principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, sent it west to Se-quo-yab, together with an elaborate

In 1828 Gist went to Washington City as a delagate from the Western Cherokees. He was then in his fifty-ninth year. At that time his portrait was prisonment and a fine of two hundred taken, in which be is represented with a table containing his alphabet. The missionaries were not slow to employ it, and it was arranged with the Cherokee and English sounds and definitions. Rev. S. A. Worcester endeavored to get the outline of its grammar, and both he and Mr. Boudinot prepared vocabularies Scriptures, a very considerable number of books were printed in it, and parts of several different nespapers existing from time to time; also almanacs, songs and psalms.

During the closing portion of his hte, the home of Se-quo-yah was near Brainerd, a mission station in the new Na-

In his mature years, although approaching seventy, the nervous fire of the old man was not dead. A new and deeper ambition seized him. He was not in the habit of asking advice or assistance in his projects. In his journey to the west as well as at Washington, he had had an opportunity of examining different languages, of which as far as lay in his power he availed himself. agmation your own fatherless children Books were to a great extent closed to him, but as he began his career when a blacksmith he now fell back on his own resources. This brave Indian philosopher procured some articles for the Indian trade, and putting these and his camp equippage in an ox cart, took a Cherokee Indian boy as a driver and started on a missionary tour to enlighten the wild Indians of the plains and mountains, such a philological crusade as the world never saw. Several journeys were made. He finally started ou his longest and journey. There was among the Cherokees a tradition that a part of their nation was somewhere in New Mexico. Se-quo-yah knew this go to the station to buy your ticket and expected in some of his rambles to find them. He camped on the Rocky ter. You would see there four horses Mountains; he threaded the valleys of running away with a stage, and old la-New Mexico; adobe villages Pueblos, and dies and children being thrown out; among the race neither Indian nor Spainard with swarthy face and unkempt hair.

It was late in the year 1849 that th wanderer, sick of a fever, worn and

The Legislature of the Little Chereken Nation every year as long as she lived included in its appropriations a pension

E. C.

FLOGGING,

(New York Sun.) An attempt has recently been made to establish flogging as a punisment for certain offences in the State of California. In England where flogging had become almost extinct, it has been largely re-established, and in some of our oldest States, where it was abolished many years ago, there is a good deal of talk about returning to a custom which, in modern times, has generally been spoken of as "barbarous."

Old States, like Delaware, which have never abandoned the use of the lash, say they find it wonderfully efficacious.

There are many arguments which may be urged in favor of this mode of punishment. It is summary; and that is one of punishment.

It is irrevocable, A tender-hearted Governor cannot take off the stripes was which have once been laid on.

It is greatly dreaded both on acco of the physical pain and its lasting public disgrace attending upon its infliction. Criminals who care little for painless imprisonment blanche at the eight of the

whipping post or the cat-o' nine-tails. Take, for example, the robbers of Stewart's grave. After drawing the detectives nearly forty miles of carriage drive into a wild and woody recess of New Jersey, this interesting colloquy, at a late hour of a dark night, occurred between two of them, in presence of their police attendants:

BURKE-How long can they shut us up for this thing.

VREELAND—They can give you a year, and fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

VREELAND (to Cap'. Brynes, whom he had led on this wild goose chase)—Idon't know anything about Stewart's body.

Now, suppose instead of a year's' imand fifty dollars, thirty lashes on the bare back, at a public whipping post, had stared Vrecland in the face, does anyone doubt his wits would have been quickened to find the missing body?

HARD TIMES,

the present hard times on the ground of the reaction of the flused times that prevailed immediately after the war. He graphically says:

Every business was pressed to the snow line. Old life insurance associations had been successful; new ones sprang up on every hand. The agents filled every town. These agents were given a portion of the premium. You could hardly go out of your house without being told of the uncertainty of life and certainty of death. You were shown pictures of life-insurance agents emptying vast bags of gold at the feet of a disconsolate widow. You saw in imwiping away the tears of grief and smiling with joy. These agents insured everybody and everything. They would have insured a hospital or consumption in its last hemorrhage.

Fire insurance was managed in precisely the same way. The agents received a part of the premium, and they insured anything and everything, no matter what its danger might be. They would have insured powder in perdition

drummers, and these drummers convinced all the country merchants that they needed about twice as many goods as they could possibly sell, and they took their notes on sixty and ninety days, and renewed them whenever desired, provided the parties renewing the notes would take more goods. And there would take more goods. And there were to the court of the court they needed about twice as many goods these country merchats pressed the goods upon their customers in the same manner. Everybody was selling, everybody was selling, everybody was buying, and nearly all was done upon a gredit. No one believed the day of settlement ever would or ever could come. Towns must continue to grow, and in the imagination of specular tors there were hundreds of cities numbering their millions of inhabitants.

Internand gather information pertaining to your business from every source and you can soon know as much as any one. Let no day pass without some increase of knowledge. Whatever you cultivate, do it well. Whatever fruit you have, let it be choice, and study how to improve it, how to market it so as to get the highest price. If you have a garden let it be the first in the neighborhood. Be at the head of the class, not third or fourth or at the foot.—Rural World. numbering their millions of inhabitants. ALLIGATORS AND WHALES

Land, miles and miles from the city, was laid out in blocks and squares and parks; land that will not be occupied for residences probably for handreds of years to come, and these lots were sold, not by the are, not by the square mile, but by so much per foot. They were sold on credit, with a partial payment down and the balance secured by a mortgage. These values, of course, existed simply in the imagination; and a deed of trust upon a cloud or a mortgage upon a last year's fog would have been just as valuable. Everybody advergoods and real estate were in the medicine line, and every rock beneath our flag was covered with advice to the un-fortunate; and I have often thought that if some sincere Christian had made a pilgrimage to Sinai and climbed its venerable crags, and in a moment of devotion dropped upon his knees and raised his eyes toward Heaven, the first thing that would have met his aston-Ished gaze would in all probability have

"St. 1860 X Plantation Bitters."

REST.

Many a woman who can not afford plenty of help wears herself out, when she need not do sa, by adding unnecessary work. I like pretty things; tucks, ruffles and embroidery are great additions to garments, and so are press, puddings and preserves to the table; but if the day is fully occupied in making plain garment and preparing plain meals, the hours that are needed for rest should not be encroached upon by the mealest not be encroached upon by the useless trimmings of the dress, and often unwholesome extras of the repast. Work is good for every healty person, but rest is good also; and we have minds as well as bodies. We may make slaves of ourselves, and that is no more right than to make slaves of selves, and that is no more right than to make slaves of others. To be clean and whole is a duty; to be wholeson whole is a duty; but I should like to preach is also a duty; but I should like to preach to some women I have known until they weally felt that the body is more than raiment; that to keep strong eyes, and a straight back, and a sweet temper, is better for one who is a mother than to have her children clad in elaborate gar-ments which it takes hours to iron and ments which it takes hours to iron and flute. Good material, perfect cleanliness, and plain homes or straight flat trim-ming of some kind will make any children look well dressed; and in their season a dessert of fruit tastes better and does more good than all the pies and puddings that can be manufactured. Make your work as easy as is consistent with utter cleanliness and tidiness, and save hours for walking with your children, for reading, for talking with your husband, and even for sitting utterly idle in the twilight af a summer's day, or befor the fire of winter's evening.—Mrs. Siddon.

"RUM GETS US ALL"

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says: I notice Miss Clara Morris denies taking morphine. Far be it from me to contradict a lady, but if she tells the truth she has sadly lied about. Poor girl! She say when she was "leading ladyt" in Daly would have insured powder in perdition or iceburgs under the torrid zone with the same alacrity. And then there were accident companies, and you could not go to the station to buy your ticket without being shown a picture of disaster. You would see there four horses running away with a stage, and old ladies and children being thrown out; you would see a steamer being blown up on the Mississippi, legs one way and arms the other, beads one side and hats the other; locomotives going through bridges, good Samaritans carrying off RALEIGH, N. C.

B. W. BLACKNALL, Proprietor.

Rates reduced to suit the times.

Cipal Chief of the haldon, to write his English name. Hicks made a mistake wanderer, sick of a fever, worn and weary. halted his ox cart near San Fernandino, in Northern Mexico. Fate had willed that his work should die with him. But httle of his labor was saved, and it is borne to this day

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just as valuable. Everybody advertised, and those who were not selling goods and real estate were in the medi-

and

Stock of Goods

RHTIMANT

of all kinds, and every article to be found in a Generaal Store.

I bought these goods cheap, and will sell them cheap. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. With thanks for the paironage heretofore enjoyed, I beg to invite an inspection of my new stock.

Octo. 29th 1876. J. W. HARDEN.

Stolen / \$20 Reward

Prices reduced

IMPORTANT TO SURVEYORS