

The Courier.

TOM. T. MITCHELL Editor.
GEO. S. BAKER Manager.

All letters addressed to
Baker & Mitchell.

Friday, January 24, 1873.

North Carolina Journalism.

It has long been the custom for persons who are not very well informed about the subject matter of their conversation to decry and disparage the newspaper press of North Carolina. It is our own people too, who indulge in this wholesale detraction of the merits of our newspapers. Some persons who are remarkably well informed on other subjects appear to be, and are really ignorant of much they say in regard to the subject of this article.—That the press of our State is not what it should be, is lamentably true. We maintain however, and did time and space permit in this short article, we think that we could prove to the satisfaction of the most skeptical that the press of North Carolina, in excellence and purity, is fully the peer of that of any of her Southern sisters, to say nothing of the great North. We do not think that the press in any part of the country, is fully up to that standard of high literary ability, that should characterize this great and potent instrumentality in the education of the minds of our people. But the press all over the country is in a very great measure what the reading public has made it. Instead of endeavoring to cultivate a high and exalted literary taste among our people, as its aim should ever be, it has too often and too long pandored to the tastes of the multitude, and thereby brought itself down on a level with the ranting demagogue on the hustings.

The press of North Carolina is as free from this as that of any of the Southern States, and much more so than those of most of the Northern States of this union. It is peculiarly so at the present time. Within the past few years there are numbers of gentlemen who have taken upon themselves the duties of editorial life in our State who would grace any station in life. We are proud to see that these gentlemen are taking hold of this mighty engine of education and civilization in the old North State, and trust that they may all meet with a degree of success commensurate with their characters and attainments. We are certain that the State must feel the influence of their able and sprightly pens, in every department of industry, progress and learning. To make the press what it should be the people have a duty to perform, as well as those who are more immediately connected with the management of the newspaper. They must see that when a journal of merit becomes a candidate for popular success, that it should receive a support adequate to keep it at the standard that it attempts to reach, and even improve upon it.

We believe now however that both the press and the people are beginning to know each other better; and as a consequence to like each other more. As an evidence of this sprightly journals are continually springing into being, as if by magic, in the small towns and villages of North Carolina, as well as in the cities and larger towns, and seem to be well sustained. This speaks well for the press and the communities in which they are published; and augurs handsome things for our people generally in the future. We are proud to see this State of things, and prouder still to be able to say that of all the papers on our exchange list, equalling as they do from every section of our State, we do not know of a single one that is not (aside from politics) calculated to infuse a healthy state of public sentiment and good morals in the communities in which they circulate, as well as engendering a high literary taste among their readers.

A bright future is looming up for our State press, and as an inseparable consequence our people will soon witness an era of prosperity that has not before been known in the annals of our beloved old Carolina. May these things be speedily realized.

Prof. Carr, the State Geologist came near losing his life a few days ago, by swallowing a piece of oyster shell. It was at length expected from his wind pipe by coughing. It is now hoped he is out of danger.

FOR THE COURIER Franklin's Dead Soldiers.

When, in the spring of 1861, the State of North Carolina called upon her sons to maintain with their strong arms the position she had been constrained to assume, by meeting and repelling the threatening tide of invasion then menacing her borders, it is well remembered with what noble alacrity the heroic youth and sturdy manhood of Franklin county abandoned the pleasant pursuits of peace, and the comfortable ease of the domestic sanctuary, to gather around the standard of their dear old mother, and consecrate their efforts and their lives to her defence. Surely it can never be otherwise than pleasant to the generous mind to contemplate the enthusiasm of that first response to the call of patriotic duty; however short-lived it may have been, and how completely soever it may have succumbed under the unaccustomed restraints of discipline, or sickened amid the toil and the danger of the march and the battle. 'Tis true the fitful, evanescent flame soon went out; but it left behind it the glowing, inextinguishable coal of steady, stern martyr-like devotion to duty, which extorts even our veneration.

On the first muster-rolls of the three earliest formed companies from this county, how thickly strewn are the names which are at once recognized as belonging to those who constitute the very flower of our community! On the muster-rolls of those companies, which exhibited their weakness at Appomattox, how few of those names are found! Of that gallant band of men, who tore themselves away from the endearments of home, and went forth to meet their country's foes, buoyant in their consciousness of right, and burning with high hope, how few, alas! after the final Catastrophe, returned in sorrow and defeat to rest their toilworn limbs beneath the ancestral roof! How few even lie in their last sleep in the family grave yard; where their friends and kindred may enjoy the mournful but precious privilege of adorning with flowers, and bedewing with affectionate tears, the turf upon their tombs?

These are painful recollections; and I am not unmindful that they will cause the heart to bleed afresh. But for this I conscientiously trust to be forgiven. These lines are not written for the purpose of wantonly inflicting a single pang upon any;—nor will such a motive be suspected. Much less are they the mere selfish indulgence of a morbid melancholy in myself.

In justice to our noble dead,—their names, their virtues, their honorable conduct and their praiseworthy deeds ought not to be allowed to be under that oblivion beneath which it is the tendency of events, since the war, to bury them. For less should their memories be permitted to rest under the obliquity and reproach which it is the policy of conquerors to heap upon the defeated, by way of justifying their own success. Delect and failure, in the enterprises and affairs of this world are not infallible proofs of the baseness of a cause, or the wickedness of its adherents; nor are success and triumph the sure marks of merit.—But the vindication of our fallen heroes does not necessarily involve a successful defence of the cause in which they fell. Good or bad, it was the cause of their country, which they believed it their duty to maintain with their lives. In the course they took, they did no violence to conscience, and made no sacrifice of principle or integrity. On the contrary, the fate which they voluntarily dared, and so bravely met, attests the purity and sincerity of their motives.

But our beloved dead cannot now be won by our neglect, or soothed by our caresses; they are indifferent alike to censure and to praise. How much more therefore, than they, are the living increased in keeping alive a grateful remembrance of their labors and sacrifices for their country! Not only does it concern our reputation not to be chargeable with the base ingratitude of having forgotten the noble services rendered us, but a healthful influence will be exerted upon the character of this and future generations by the frequent and habitual contemplation of the lofty virtues so beautifully exemplified in the lives and conduct of these patriotic martyrs. And their example the value of which cannot be overestimated in these times of general demoralization and sordid selfishness, will come to us reinforced by the affectionate regard which we have cherished for their persons at our dear kinsmen and friends.

Such considerations make it most desirable that the commemorative exercises, so wisely and so properly instituted since the war, should be punctuated by them. They have also suggested to me the propriety and usefulness of recalling and recording (as my leisure permits) my impressions of the individual traits and characteristics of such of our dead soldiers as I was met intimately associated with. I trust others may feel inclined to do likewise. Of course my subjects will be taken almost exclusively from the members of the noble company to which I belonged, the "Franklin Rifles."

BERNARD.

We copy the following from the "Daily Enquirer" IS THE POLITICAL "MILLENIUM" AT HAND?

The New York "Herald" of the 19th inst., in a long editorial, regards the late Presidential election, as likely to be a repetition, in its results, of that which gave President Moore a second term, which broke up old party organizations and brought about an era of sectional reconciliation and general good feeling. It says that it has assurances that General Grant looks upon it in this light, and instances a modification of the Ku-klux laws and a general amnesty as probable recommendations of the first message. It suggests that the President has found the Ku-klux laws "too harsh to reach the object desired," and that his future policy will "embrace a complete obliteration of martial law and rebel disabilities."

When we bear in mind the fact that President Grant is personally responsible for the institution of martial law in the Southern States (the act of Congress being permissive only) and for this partial mode of its execution by which it has been brought to bear only on the political opponents of the President and used for the advantage of his party, we are not prepared to credit the suggestion of the "Herald" that it was his constitutional duty to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed" that made him to do them at all. Such equivocation is not good evidence of a sincere desire to correct errors.

But to return to the article of the "Herald." It closes with the following pleasing picture of the efforts of President Grant's "new policy of reconciliation":

Then we may look for the perfect restoration of the Union, then we shall see that restoration of social harmony in the South and of Northern and European confidence in Southern law and order and Southern Industry which are so much needed for the development of the inexhaustible resources of the Southern States. General Grant owes his reelection very largely to his immense payments of the national debt and to his increased Treasury savings from diminished taxes, but how much of all this has resulted from Southern cotton as a balance against our European importations has never been fully acknowledged or computed. Now, let us have, bona fide, the reconstructed Southern States restored to the Union, let the President lead the way in their restoration by challenging the Southern people in generous advances, and social and political harmony between whites and blacks will soon follow with law and order. Then capital and emigration, with general confidence, will pour into the inviting fields of the South and within the period allotted to the living generations of her young men the cash products of the South, in cotton, rice, sugar, corn and tobacco, may be increased a hundred fold. "Manifest destiny," we are told, invites us to Cuba, St. Domingo, Mexico and to that half of this Continent over which still flies the flag of England, but manifest destiny first invites us to that perfect restoration of the South which will open a new empire to the world's industry, which will add millions of people to our wealth-producing classes and hundreds of millions of dollars and hundreds of millions of money to our annual resources as a nation. Here, then, lies the work which General Grant may make the crowning glory of his administration.

The names of ex-Gov. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, and of Messrs. Craig, Smith and Ash, of that State, were added. All of these gentlemen, except the latter, were ex-members of the United States Congress.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Church Around the Corner.

If ever there was a man really booted at and kicked by the Great American Public, surely that man was the Rev. Mr. Sabine, of New York; for refusing to perform the burial rites over poor George Holland, simply because the latter was an actor. "The Little Church 'Round the Corner" will long be remembered. The daily press handled the distressed Sabine "with out gloves," and now the illustrated press have taken it up, representing him, in his I-am-holier-than-thou attitude, mourning the coffin bearers to "The Little Church 'Round the Corner." This immediately following the funeral. And now there are benedictions taking place everywhere, and this gives occasion for renewed scorings of the distressed Sabine. The New York "Standard," noticing one in that city on Friday night, pitches into the reverend gentlemen in quite a ferocious style, of which the following is given as a sample:

"Have the receipt records of the pulpit been so pure that any priest can afford to wrap his ruse up in churchiness, and cloak his morals in austerity? We trust not. At the same time 'tis well to note that one harsh lesson sometimes lasts a lifetime to him who learns it. Mr. Sabine is comparatively a young man. True, he is old enough to have known better. There is no doubt about that. Let him, by all means, have credit for his stupidity. 'Tis easier to forgive him being so little of a Christian, when one reflects

that he was so much of an ass. We are more charitable than to believe he will always remain one. To become a pig is not a difficult matter with many pious people. It comes naturally enough. The ear of religious self conceit incline of their own accord toward donkeydom. But to remain a pig, after one's priggishness has been booted at and spat upon by the world, requires an amount of moral courage which we would fain believe Mr. Sabine to possess as a compensation for his lack of common sense. No. The change will come some day."

Jefferson's ten Rules.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, or cold.
6. We seldom repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain the evils have cost that have never happened.
9. Take things always by the smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

A New Disability.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate committee on political disabilities held a meeting this morning. Senator Joshua Hill was present at the meeting.— It was there agreed that the name of the Hon. Thomas Hardman, jr., should be included in a new disability bill, and that the bill should be reported to Congress at an early day.

Among the many names added to the bill were those of the Hon. M. J. Crawford and the Hon. L. J. Gartrell.— These gentlemen are ex-members of the United States Congress. Also, the name of Mr. Goode Bryan, formerly a lieutenant of the United States. All citizens of Georgia.

The names of ex-Gov. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, and of Messrs. Craig, Smith and Ash, of that State, were added. All of these gentlemen, except the latter, were ex-members of the United States Congress.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Term "Carpet-Bagger."

Many Northern men have come to the South, before and since the war, to do business and to find homes. And those who come with such views, respectable and well behaved, will seldom fail to be appreciated and to receive the welcome and the position to which they are entitled. The people of the South are desirous of having as many settlers as possible of this description. Men of this character are not carpet-baggers, however small their luggage or empty their purses. They are a desirable element.

The term carpet-bagger is applicable to the needy demagogue whose stock in trade consists of the number of colored voters he can persuade that the Southern white men are their relentless enemies and oppressors, and whose political status and personal fortunes depend upon his success in banding them upon the basis of injurious falsehoods, to use for his own official honor, profit and plunder, under the semblance of legal forms and backed by the bayonets of the United States.—These birds of passage we have no use for.

CHEAP BREAD AND MEAT.—The prospect for cheap bread and meat during the coming spring and summer is about the most hopeful symptom of the times. More corn and hogs have been raised in this section during the past year than for probably any year during past ten. In addition to this, the Western supplies of these important articles are unusually abundant, so that those unfortunate individuals who may be forced to buy in whole or part will be enabled to do so at low figures. Of this class we fear there are more than is generally supposed.— Even now we hear that some planters are making a desperate effort to bail and up old accounts in order to open up the way to future credit. Although we shall have a better starting point than usual, it is too much to hope that our people can jump into full prosperity at a single leap. The progress must be gradual. Indefatigable industry and rigid economy will assuredly bring it about again. Let our planters not yield too easily to discouragement.— If big planting won't pay, try small farming. There is no use giving up to try something else. It cultivating the earth won't pay, nothing will. Don't emigrate either. That, in a general way, is a poor business. Stay where you are and work, and though prosperity may return slowly, it will come after a while.—Columbus Enquirer.

ANOTHER EXCUSE FOR KICKING THE SOUTH.—The New York World says:

By way of kicking the South some one fishes up out of the census certain statements to the effect that in Alabama 53 per cent. of the voters are wholly illiterate; in Mississippi, Georgia and Florida 51 per cent.; in Kentucky 28 per cent.; in Maryland 32; in Delaware 24, and so on. The deduction from all this is that population so grossly ignorant needs paternal restraint, force laws, and the like. But who created these enormous percentages? Was it not the very men who most boast of their culture? Did they not insist that a multitudinous horde of semi-barbarians, as ignorant of letters as the mules they drive, should be made part and parcel of the body politic instantly and en masse?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

25,000 POUNDS

BULK SIDES

FOR SALE AT

BARROW & PLEASANTS.

25,000 POUNDS

BULK SHOULDERS

FOR Sale at

BARROW & PLEASANTS.

\$5 to \$20 For Des't Agents Wanted All classes of working people, of either sex, procuring more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. S. Hinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Attention Farmers.

We have on hand, and are making constantly, a variety of Plows suitable both for following the land and the cultivation of the growing crop of corn and cotton. In our stock, will be found, the justly celebrated Williams, Utility, Plow. Tuba Plow while we think it, as good as the best, at the same time, are sure it is much the cheapest to the Farmer. We flatter ourselves that the long experience of one of the Farm, in the manufacture of Plows, will enable us to get up Plows, that will compare favorably with any in the country. Orders promptly filled, and if desired we will deliver Plows, &c., at Franklinton, at Foundry prices. Give us a call.

WILDER & WILLIAMS,
Louisburg N. C. 24th, Jan. 1873.

FOR RENT.

A good Store room, on Court St., near H. P. Clifton's Store. Apply to S. T. WILDER, Corner, Nash & Main St. Jan 24-19 m.

EVERY LADY

IN FRANKLIN COUNTY,

Should Have One!

The Home Shuttle

SEWING MACHINE.

It is a combination of the best parts of the best Machines without their faults. It is fully equal to any machine in use, at half the cost. It makes a beautiful seam, with lock stitch that is impossible to rip. It sews, hems, fills, braids, tucks and ruffles. It is simple in its mechanism and thorough in its construction, every part of it being warranted for five years.

BEST STYLE

Treadle Machine

On handsome walnut table only \$37. Best style, Hand Machine, only \$25.

E. W. Fuller,
Agent.

Jan. 24-3m.

Louisburg Female

COLLEGE.

The Spring Term begins Feb. 25th, and terminates July 15th.

Tuition in Literary Course per Term varies from \$15. to \$25.

Music on Piano (including use of instrument) 25.

Board per month (exclusive of washing) 14.

No. 12-2m. WM. ROYALL, PRES'T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE LAND

For Sale,

Pursuant to a Decree of the Superior Court of Franklin county, made in the case of W. H. Spencer, Adm. &c., of J. B. Mann, against B. B. Perry and wife and others. On Monday the 24th, day of February 1873, at the Court House door, in the town of Louisburg, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, the following described tracts or parcels of land belonging to the estate of Dr. J. B. Mann, Deceased. To-wit: 1. The tract known as the "Home place," it being the place where Dr. J. B. Mann resided, containing fifty acres. On this place is a good house and the necessary out buildings.

2. The tract known as the "River place," being a part of the Home tract and lying on Tar River, containing one hundred and twenty five acres.

3. The Reversionary interest in the dower of Lucy Mullins, (formerly Lucy Burgess) containing one hundred and twenty seven acres.

Terms, one tenth of the purchase money to be paid in cash. On the balance a credit, of nine months will be given. Bond required with interest from day of sale. Title retained until all the purchase money is paid.

W. H. SPENCER, Adm. &c.,
Of J. B. Mann Deceased.
Louisburg, Jan. 22nd, 1873.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Great Western Insurance

Company Of

NEW ORLEANS.

Continues to make a speciality of Farm property at equitable rates. All losses occurring in this department, promptly adjusted and settled by the undersigned, without the delay of reference, to the Home Office, as is required to be done, by local agencies of Northern and English Companies.

U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurers, of those States whose law require such a deposit to be made.

J. B. MARTIN,
106 Main St. Norfolk Va,
Gen'l Agent.

For Maryland, Delaware, Dist. Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Geo. S. Baker,
Local Age t.
No. 13-3m.

WHITELOCKS

VEGETATOR.

PLANTERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPLY A SMALL QUANTITY OF THIS FERTILIZER ON THEIR COTTON AND TOBACCO BY THE SIDE OF ANY OTHER THAT THEY MAY HAVE BEEN USING.

Williams, Upchurch and Thomas, Raleigh N. C.

Bishop and Branch, Petersburg.

W. T. Harrison and Co., Norfolk.

P. A. Dunn and Co., Baltimore.

Todd Sobenck and Co., "

W. Whitlock and Co., "

Jan. 10-8m.

WHITELOCKS

VEGETATOR.

400 Tons to arrive at MANUFACTURES PRICES. Or will exchange VEGETATOR for COTTON payable next fall. Send in your orders.

W. S. Mallory,
Franklinton N. C.

PATAPSCO GUANNO

Proved last season equal to any other Fertilizer wherever tried, and it will be kept up to its present STANDARD. Give it a trial. For sale at MANUFACTURES PRICES by

W. S. Mallory,
Franklinton N. C.

Henry T. Alley,

Wholesale & Retail

Confectioner.

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Weddings & Parties

Furnish

Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. Nov. 29-1j.

A GREAT CHANCE

For Bargains At

JACOB KULL & SONS,

NO. 13

SYCAMORE STREET.

We will offer our entire stock at prime cost, in order to move from our present location of business by March 1st. Our stock is the largest and the

Greatest Variety

that can be found in any one house, North or South.

COMPRISING

Ready made Clothing of our own manufacture for

MEN AND BOYS,

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

In An Endless Variety,

Rich black Silk,
Plain and grosgrain,
Fancy colored Silks,
For wedding and parties,
Japanes Silk, in all colors,
Japanes poplin and
Reps in all colors,
Alpacas in all colors and
Delaines, Opera Flanel,
Silk warp Flanel &c.,
Cloths Cassimere,
Sattinet Sheep Gray, &c.,
Brown and Bleach cotton, and
Shirting.

A Large Line of Common

And Fine Shawls.

Black Cassimere, handsome Broche, reversible strips, single and double plaid.

A Large Assortment

For Children.

Hoods,
Nubias,
Ladies knit Sacks,
White for evening,
Table Damask,
All colors,
Twills,
Blank Counterpanes,
Bed Quilts,
White and Gray blankets,

Common and Fine Dress

Trimmings.

Valencien and imitation Laces and Edgings, Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, Velvet in all colors. A large assortment of Ladies and Gents

Underware.

A large and endless line of Notions, too numerous to mention. Gentlemen's shirts in every variety and style.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ladies, Misses and children's fancy colored morocco shoes for parties, Ladies Calf and kid Boots, Ladies Buskins, Ladies and Misses cloth gaiters Gents calf and kip Brogans sewed and pegged Gents Bals and low quarters.

Men and Boys Boots.

Our sewed Boots and Shoes are from the best manufacturers in the country and are warranted. We call your special attention to this opportunity as it is the best ever offered. We are determined to sell entirely by March 1st. If you can't come in person send us your order, or send for samples and we will forward them with prices marked down at wholesale and retail.

Large buyers and new beginners will find this the best opportunity ever offered. Our terms from this day will be cash, or acceptance on short time. Call early for

Bargains, at

JACOB KULL & SONS

13, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va. Jan. 10-1m.