

The Carolina Watchman.

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DANISH BARQUE RIALTO.

On Voyage from Wilmington, N. C., Towards Trieste, Austria.

Wednesday, Jan. 20th, 1884. Of Centa, Empire of Morocco. Tuesday morning it fell calm. That was annoying, but it was not the worst. Very soon the grey sea fog, taking advantage of the absence of Zephyrus who is its deadly enemy, came creeping over the waves like a hoary old ghoul stealing upon his prey, and soon wrapped everything in its clammy embrace. How weird and unnatural everything appeared! It seemed as though we were floating in space. Nothing was visible but that mysterious mist which enveloped us. The sound of bells came floating over the waves to us from unseen cities. The songs of invisible Andalusian muleteers were wafted to us from the hidden shore, like the mysterious cloud choruses of Aristophanes. Now,—"You can hear the fishers near at hand distinctly speak, yet see not where they stand;—or sometimes them and not their boat discern."

Again the huge black hull of a steamer came suddenly out of the gloom ahead like a Cyclops emerging from the bowels of the earth, and we involuntarily shrink aside as it passes so near that we can feel on our cheeks the warm steam from the escape pipes like the blighting breath of a dragon. The sluggish air is now with a 'melange' of harsh sounds. Now it is the hoarse, warning growl of some enormous iron-clad; now the admontory blast from the fog signal on Cape Trafalgar, and now the hysterical shriek of some trifling gunboat or tiny Spanish coaster. To each of these the Rialto replies in a deep sullen voice and the 'tout ensemble' forms a concert which only requires melodiousness and harmony to be musical. It is very provoking to be sailing along the shores of Andalusia, the very name of which savors of beauty and chivalry, without catching a glimpse of the vine-clad hills and fertile valleys.

The proximity of land seems to have inspired the ship's company with new life. The daily duties are agreeably diversified from their monotonous round and the strict sea discipline is for the nonce relaxed. "Jack, must have his 'douce far niente' as well as anybody else. The officers stand with glasses in hand, striving in vain to pierce the impenetrable veil which hangs over the land of Cervantes and Lope de Vega, and struggling to make a dastardly pun out of the state of affairs by calling it an *delusion*."

About 5 p. m. the veil of mist was, according to the punster, *missed*. The last rays of the setting sun illumined a scene unsurpassed the wide world over for combined picturesqueness and romantic associations. Five miles distant, upon our starboard bow toward the jagged and fantastically shaped peaks of the Atlas mountains suddenly enduring the curse of perpetual barrenness which rests upon them, and impressing the beholder with that sense of utter desolation which gives a sadness to serenity. Around their rocky base the restless waves forever roar and break. Upon their summit, when easterly winds prevail, there rests a pall like cano-

py of leaden hued clouds, which sad color well befits the deathly solitude of the region. Along the coast, toward the South, lie vast stretches of barren sand wastes. At wide intervals small green oases of date palm are seen from some of which gleam the needle shaped minarets of mosques. That veracious traveller Sir John Mandeville relates in his "Booke of Voyages and Trauaile" that when he visited this country in 1356 he found it inhabited by parties who "hadde ownlie won foote but that off such exceeding gratenesse that in varry sooth they were enabled to employ it for a parasol!" As I enjoyed little acquaintance with the locality at that period I will not attempt to refute the statement, but content myself with observing that although the number of the Moorish pedal extremities has doubled, its size has undergone but little diminution.

Directly ahead of us lie the straits of Gibraltar—the place as the intelligent Hibernian observed, where "Youtrope and Afriky are connected by water."

To the North of us lie the olive and vine-clad hills of Andalusia, presenting in their fertility and verdant beauty a cheerful contrast to their sterile and rugged neighbors across the straits. That point jutting far out into the Atlantic is Trafalgar, a name so intimately associated in the school-boy's mind with history class and declamation day as to be disagreeably suggestive of thrashings. It is probably connected in the French mind with recollections of a like nature. It was here that "England expected every man to do his duty," and that mutilated hero Lord Nelson promptly proceeded to perform his by keeling over into the arms of Victory. Tradition has it that here a French officer, being cornered by a sturdy Caledonian with an awe-inspiring cutlass, fell on his knees exclaiming "Quarter, quarter!" to which the excited Scot replied, "I have na time to quarter ye, say ye mon een be contentit to be cuttit in twa," which he accordingly did. In fact the whole region fairly bristles with historical associations. If old ocean were gifted with the power of speech what thrilling tales he could tell of the stirring scenes which have been enacted within his domains, but he never mentions a word about it and keeps on making love to the golden sands of Andalusia, in gentle murmurs, and repelling in hoarse anger the advances of the Moorish boulders.

(Continued next week.)

The "cut off" lately accomplished by the Mississippi river in Louisiana was made in very short order, shortening the length of the river twelve miles. The water began to take its new and directer course in the evening of May 8, and developed itself into a regular river channel the evening of May 9, on which date there was an abundance of water for any steamer that has ever plowed the waters of the great Mississippi. The channel is from 1100 to 1300 feet wide, from 75 to 120 feet deep and 3054 feet in length. It is now the regular steamboat route.

How To Teach Geography.

We visited a geography class a few days ago, in which we noticed a new method of conducting reviews. The plan is so good that we desire to submit it to our readers, hoping that they will test its value.

The class had completed the geography of Europe. Two members were appointed by the teacher to set out on a travelling expedition, in which they were to visit all the large cities they could reach in ships or large steam-boats.

Two others were to visit the cities that could not be reached except by rail. Two were to take a tour over the country, visiting the principal mountains, ascertaining their height, and for what they were noted. Two others were to visit the principal islands. If any two, who set out on the same expedition, failed to agree as to the route they take, they were at liberty to separate and go in different directions. They were to tell the size of the places visited, what kind of people lived there, what their occupation was, how they dressed and how they worshipped.

The class was much interested in these reports, and all seemed to realize (a thing rarely done by a geography class) that there actually were such places as they were talking about, and that real people lived there. We heard these pupils, a few days after, conversing among themselves of the places they had visited, much as they would had they actually made the trip. We mentally resolved to try this plan at the first opportunity, and advise you, fellow teacher, to do the same.—*Ex.*

If WE WERE ASKED who is to be "the coming man" in the tutorial profession, we would answer unhesitatingly, "the man who recognizes and acts upon the fact, that in order to be a teacher, he must devote some portion of his time to learning how to teach." The old idea that a man is a full fledged teacher as soon as he has acquired a certain amount of book knowledge is going out of fashion. Those whose business it is to look after the interests of the schools in the county, are beginning to show an interest in their work. When a body of men, such as that which met at the Court House on the 24th of May, assemble and earnestly discuss the subject of education; it means something. It means progress. Not that we are to reject all former ideas about teaching and substitute "new fangled ideas" in their stead, but that we mean to profit by the past, retaining much that is good in the old system, and making such improvements as experience suggests as practicable. That there is room for improvements, none will deny. In every other department of science, improvements are continually being made. Shall the same science of education be denied the same privilege? The teacher who thinks so well find himself slowly, it may be, but none the less surely, gravitating towards the lower ranks of the profession.

THE Southern Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned on Saturday night, May 24th. The following is the most important matters:

"The question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister was referred finally to the Presbyteries for their advice and consent. The mode of amending the Confession of Faith and Catechism was decided on. The question of powers of elders to act as Moderator of Church Courts was referred to the next Assembly. A committee was appointed to prepare and send down to churches a pastoral letter on the duty and neglect of family worship. The cause of education received much attention, and in consideration of the increasing number of candidates for the ministry the churches were urged to increase their contributions so as to meet all the requirements for the expense of education.

At a late hour on Saturday night, after disposing of all the business on the docket and passing the customary vote of thanks, the Assembly was closed with devotional exercises. The Moderator, in accordance with the form prescribed, declared the General Assembly of 1884 dissolved, and ordered that another Assembly be convened in the city of Houston, Texas, on the third Thursday of May, 1885."

How to Conduct Recitations.

A valuable feature of a recitation, says a writer in the *Student*, is a discussion on the subject of the lesson. Whether this is between the members of the class or between the class and its teacher, it is to be encouraged. How interesting it is in the midst of a bare statement of memorized facts, to see the eyes suddenly awake to thought, in solving a new problem, or evolving a new idea! How a class becomes full of brightness when an honest difference of opinion elicits a lively debate on some topic relating to the subject in hand! A skillful teacher can readily provoke and control such a debate. When you can get a child to ask intelligent questions, or express original ideas, no matter how crude, you have brought that child into a very desirable frame of mind for the reception of truth, and for the expansion of his powers. We suggest this as a practical rule: Never go before a class without having prepared at least one question not in the text-book, but closely related to what is there, which will awaken interested thought in the minds of the children. *Ex.*

The policy of the Democrats is to utilize every dollar possible in paying the three per cent bonds now outstanding. By this means we not only stop interest and save an expense to the people, but also hasten the day when the inevitable crisis will be reached forcing a reduction of taxation. There are now only \$230,000,000 of these three per cent bonds unpaid, and the Democratic House should make every exertion to pay them off at once. Because of this the Dingley bill should be passed at this session. This bill provides that about \$40,000,000 of greenbacks now locked up in the treasury shall be invested in these bonds. If this be done and \$40,000,000 of bonds be retired there will remain outstanding but \$190,000,000.

The existing surplus continuing, there will be retired within the next twelve months \$100,000,000 more, and by that time we assume the situation will be so critical that no public man will dare to trifle with the problem further, and all opposition to tax reduction will cease. What the Democratic party desires to accomplish will then commend itself to the judgment of all classes and our measure will be successful. The people will be relieved of the unnecessary burdens they now bear and the country will be more prosperous.—*News & Observer.*

Boggan Cash's Second Victim.—James Coward, who was shot and fatally wounded by W. B. Cash, on February 23 last, died last evening at about 9 o'clock. From the moment his physicians examined the wound they had not the slightest hopes of his recovery, but he held out to the last, though all the while expressing his willingness to submit to the inevitable. He has borne his sufferings with remarkable fortitude, although conscious that his short life, (he was only 25) would soon be at an end. He will be sadly missed from among the ranks of his numerous friends, by whom he was justly regarded as a genial, clever companion.

A BEE'S FEET.—Naturalists say that the feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, are only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy the bee brushes its velvet robe, to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while rifling the flowers and seeking up their nectar. Another article, hollowed up like a spoon, receives all the gleanings which the insect carries to the hive. It is a panier for provisions. Finally, by opening them, one upon another, by means of a hinge, these two pieces become a pair of pincers, which render important services in the construction of the combs.

London Aquarium Burned.—The East London aquarium at Bishop's Gate, was burned this morning. Of the collection of wild animals, some were safely removed, others it was necessary to shoot, and some were burned. Among the latter were lions, bears, jaekals and monkeys. Two Russian bears, however, were rescued. The roaring of the burning beasts was something terrible. The collection of curiosities of Marwood, the notorious hangman, was consumed,

The Methodists in their General Conference in Philadelphia ask for the Government to promote public education by a free distribution of moneys in the Treasury. The moneys were not raised and placed in the Treasury for any such purpose. It is an abuse of power and perversion of funds to use them. But the Northern Methodists are only acquainted with Hamiltonian ideas of a strong government. Possibly they never heard of local self government or the rights reserved to the States under the Constitution. But if they show a disregard of the Fundamental Law of the Union, they have some respect for the Divine law and, therefore, voted against licensing women to preach the Gospel by a majority of two to one. Put that down to their credit.—*Wil. Star.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES BORED.—The Prince of Wales has not so much gone to Royat for his health as to avoid being consoled with on the death of his lamented brother. He has been surfeited with conventional mourning in Germany, because, as one of Prince Consort's sons, he is a Duke of Saxony. He could not traverse a village or stop an instant at a railway station without being pounced upon by well-meaning functionaries of the locality and obliged to listen to a dull essay on the shortness of life and the irreparable loss the royal family has sustained. At Darmstadt every lady wore a long face. At Berlin the lugubrious ceremony observed by nearly every one who approached him became intolerable. The Prince was thankful to find himself, after all this simulated woe, in a republican city, where not a creature thought of presenting him with an address.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.—Baltimore, June 5.—The Democratic State Convention to elect sixteen delegates to the National Convention and eight Presidential electors, met at 12:30 to-day at Ford's Opera House, and was called to order by Hon. A. P. Gorman, chairman of State Central Committee. There was a very full attendance, every legislative district in the State being represented.

A series of resolutions were adopted in favor of reform, denouncing the fraud of 1876, and incidentally favoring the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks as standard bearers in the next campaign, was received with great applause. Delegates at large were chosen to the National Convention, who though not instructed are understood to be for the old ticket.

An exchange says that a portable oil mill has been invented that will prove very useful. Farmers can express the oil from the cotton seed without hauling them away from the plantations. This will save much labor and valuable refuse for fertilizing purposes that otherwise would be lost.—*Wil. Star.*

Montpelier, June 4.—The Democratic State convention for the selection of Presidential electors and delegates at large to Chicago, and State officers, assembled to-day with 500 delegates present. The mention of Tilden's name by Chairman McGettrick, of St. Albans, was received with thunders of applause.

If you don't believe that "three is a crowd," just ask the young man whose sweetheart's small brother infests the parlor Sunday evening.—*N. Y. Journal.*

How They Lived.

The fallen money kings of New York live in houses remarkable for their magnificence and luxury. A. S. Hatch resides in a granite castle in Tarrytown. This edifice was built in imitation of a castle described in one of Walter Scott's novels. George I. Seney's palace in Brooklyn outshines many establishments of the proudest European nobles. General Grant still occupies the four story brown stone front on Sixth street. John C. Eno has a brownstone mansion on Park avenue. Russell Sage lives in a rather modest house on Fifth avenue. Nel-

son Robinson, D. D. Hatch, A. W. Dimock, O. M. Bogart, Robert Donnell and Leonidas Lawson all have fine establishments, and it will take millions to keep them up in proper style. It may be that some of these dethroned money kings will find it necessary to move into more humble quarters. If they do not there will be many inquiries of "why not?"

The Republic of France has asked for 50,000 square feet of the main building at New Orleans World's Exposition, and 50,000 square feet in the Machinery Hall. Viscount Paul D'Almeida, Commissioner General to the exposition from France, says the exhibit from that country will be the finest ever made.

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Dec. 20, 1882.—10:17

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