

POETRY

I'VE BEEN THINKING

I've been thinking I've been thinking,
What a phantasmagoria were these
Days that I lived in my youth...

THE TAX ON OYSTERS.

An order (No. 64) has been issued by Gen. Schofield modifying the act of the Legislature of April 28d, 1867, imposing a tax on oysters in the following particulars:

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

An invention has recently been patented that promises to work a revolution in the manner of lighting all large establishments.

SIMPLE MODE OF PRESERVING EGGS.

Smear with the finger the shell of a newly laid egg, using a slight quantity of butter.

IMPORTANT TO APPLE GROWERS.

We make the following extracts from a letter to the editors of the Norfolk Day Book, giving some important information to apple growers.

WATLIKE RUMORS FROM EUROPE CONTINUE.

At present Russia is the chief source of these reports, and that country is reported by secret spies sent from Austria to be making extensive preparations for war.

ANTIETAM

The historic field of Antietam, located in the State of Maryland, where, perhaps as many Confederates as Union soldiers lie, was the scene, on Monday, the 16th inst., of a grand anniversary celebration.

The address gives a sketch of the history of the battle, and is written in spirit far less distasteful to the Southern people than might have been anticipated.

On that march of Lee's into Maryland, it was expected that gallant sympathizers with the South, numbering legions, would immediately rush into the arms of our victorious men.

But at Antietam, Mr. Bradford said on Monday of the Marylanders at home in the time of war:

"How did they respond to this opportunity and these eloquent appeals? A Confederate officer, who seems to have accompanied the expedition, and has since written an account of it, tells the story in a few words.

But to change the subject, the orator, in a tone of conciliation, asks:

"Think not for a moment, my friends, that I am about to deprecate the solemnities of such an occasion by any discussion of the parties and topics of the day.

CIVIL OFFICERS RE-APPOINTED BY GEN. CANBY.—The Lieutenant and Wardens of the town of Blackville, whose terms of office expired on the 10th inst., have been re-appointed by Gen. Canby, and will continue in the exercise of their official functions as heretofore.

GEN. BUTLER'S NEW WAY.

That we may do Gen. Butler no injustice, or that our readers may detect if we should not recopy the material portion of his letter on Finance, given fully in our last. He says:

"My proposition is, that the Government should offer to the country a new loan, secured by interest in currency bonds payable at long date, to which all future issues of Government loans shall be assimilated, so as to make one class of Government securities only, instead of the nineteen different classes we have now, and with the proceeds of such loan pay off our highest class of interest-bearing bonds as they become due; not to increase, and thereby depreciate, the currency, but to render the currency and the credit of the Government more stable, and, therefore, all the more valuable, by reducing the debt by a reduction of interest and increase of taxable property, causing our loans to be taken up in our own country, so that we may not be obliged to pay tribute to foreign capitalists, as we now do, at a rate of interest exceeding three times what they charge their own Governments.

"To the assertion that by this course the public creditor by five-twenty bonds is injured, I reply that I propose to pay him when his obligation falls due in precisely the same currency or money which he lent the Government, provided for every other creditor, public or private, to be paid in, and that which it is declared upon the back of every legal-tender note he may be paid in, the best and most valuable money which the credit of the country can sustain, bearing relation to-day to gold as 148 to 100—while the money that these five-twenty creditors lent the Government (being the best which the then credit of the Government could afford,) stood in relation to gold as 200 and 285 to 100.

"To all which, thus saith The Tribune: 1. If General Butler proposes only that a single loan (like that of British bonds) shall replace all our existing Government loans at the free option of our creditors, we have no shadow of objection. If we pay the specified interest on each bond till the principal falls due, and then say to the holder, 'Here is a new bond, which we offer you in exchange for that you hold: if you prefer the 'cash, it is ready for you'—we ask and wish no more.

2. But that is plainly not what Gen. Butler proposes. He means to say to the National creditors—'Here is a new bond, whereof the interest is payable in Greenbacks; 'take this in exchange for your gold-bearing bond, take its face in greenbacks, or take nothing.' And that is, in our view, Republicity, which is a longer synonym for Republicity.

3. We always distrust the logic which is based on a falsehood. Now it is not true that our 'five-twenty creditors' lent the Government the sums we owe them respectively when 'the money' paid by them for 'their bonds stood in relation to gold as '200 and 285 to 100.' If it were true, it would be in our view non-sensational; since 'the vital question is not, 'What did we 'get' but 'What did we covenant to pay?' If our legal tender money was temporarily depreciated, that was our own fault—or, if you please, our misfortune; but it was a circumstance over which our creditors had no control whatever. But the depreciation of our Currency below the gold standard of mankind was long five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five per cent. while we were borrowing it by millions, and giving in return our notes to pay so many dollars, with six per cent interest in coin. We proposed the bargain; we specified the terms; the public creditor only accepted what we eagerly proffered. The Tribune was largely, zealously instrumental, at the request of the Government through its agents, in persuading people to lend the Government their money for those bonds. We assured them, day after day, that every one would be paid in full in coin, principal and interest. In short we deluded them basely, if Gen. Butler is now correct. Gen. Butler, uttered no word of dissent then. He now steps in to tell the debtor that he can pay his debt far more easily and cheaply than he gave his creditors to understand when he was in urgent pursuit of that creditor's money. We cannot reconcile this substitution with common honesty.

4. Gen. Butler wants to reduce the interest on our National debt; so do we. Our way is to treat our creditors so justly, so fairly, that every one will wish to remain our creditor, believing ours the best security he can hold. In other words; we would make a United States Consol equal to a British Consol, interest for interest, dollar for dollar. Were it fixed as the everlasting hills, that the promise of our Government was sure and better than any other, we might soon borrow at 4 per cent, as England can, and thus reduce the interest on our entire debt below One Hundred Millions per annum. If we try Gen. Butler's dodge, nobody will ever more choose to lend us at all. It is not enough that we prove ourselves a nation of knaves—we must be arrant fools also—if we enter upon the downhill road that Gen. Butler opens invitingly before us.

BASE INGRATITUDE.—An editor who occupied a room in a hotel, not a thousand miles distant, absented himself from town for a night. The house being crowded with guests, the obliging landlord put a stranger in the editor's bed. This kindness the ungrateful fellow requited by scrawling upon a piece of paper, which he left on the table, the following rhymes:

"I slept in an editor's bed last night,
And others may say what they please;
I say there's one editor in the world
Who certainly takes his case.
When I thought of my bunkle out away,
I could not suppress a sigh,
But I thought, as I rolled in that feather nest,
How easily editors lie."

IRA ALDRIDGE (THE NEGRO TRAGEDIAN)

This Ethiopian tragedian was a descendant of a line of negro princes of the Pulah tribe, whose dominions were Senegal, on the banks of the river of that name, on the west coast of Africa.

He married and revisited his native country, but the fortune of war was against him, and he had to fly for his life. After nine years' vicissitude, the family fled to America, and the father resumed his profession, but died in New York, in 1840. Ira was born at Bell Air, Md., and was apprenticed to a ship carpenter, learning his trade in the same yard with Molyneux, the notorious negro pugilist and prize fighter.

On motion of Rev. H. P. Jacobs, 50,000 copies of the Form were ordered to be published by the State Central Committee, for general distribution.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 89.

HEAD QRS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14, 1867.

By command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY, Louis V. Cazaire, A. A. A. G.

SEVERE SENTENCE OF A COURT MARTIAL.

The sentence of Capt Charles Frederick Brown, Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, who was tried before a court martial in this city, in November last, has just been confirmed by General Grant. Captain Brown was tried on the charges of selling the property of the United States and appropriating to his own use the proceeds of the sales.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

It will be seen by reference to another column that our city fathers have ordered an election to be held on the 8th October next, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the qualified voters, as to the expediency of establishing one or more public schools, for the benefit of the children of the city.

This action is authorized by an act of the last Legislature, and we are glad to see the proper steps taken, by our municipal authorities to give us free schools. There is nothing we need so much. The schools to be established, as we understand it are exclusively for the benefit of the destitute, those children whose parents are not able to pay for their schooling. For this purpose every qualified white voter will be required to pay two dollars. Surely none will object.—Sals. Banner.

THE FALL TERM OF THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THIS COUNTY.

Judge Mitchell presiding, closed his labors on Saturday evening last. On the criminal docket were two cases of infanticide, one homicide, and the usual complement of larceny cases. A majority of the offenders 'against the peace and dignity of the State' were of the colored persuasion. Since the old well-known and effectual punishments for crime have been abolished by military authority and no other means devised to keep recalcitancy in awe, a fearful increase of crime has very naturally followed. The civil docket was quite large, mostly actions on old debts upon which no action was taken at this term. The legal fraternity was large represented, there being twenty-five members present.—Henderson Index, 13th.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.—Our recent purchase of territory from Russia, it is now said, is partly to be paid for in six iron-clads, and it is a singular fact that a French newspaper of the 31st of August comments thereon, and says the iron-clads may be used by Russia against Turkey in a pending war.

At a County Convention held in Salisbury on Saturday last, by the republicans, Messrs. C. S. Moring and Allen Rose were nominated for the approaching State Convention

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

At the Mississippi Republican State Convention in Jackson, on the 10th inst., majority and minority reports were presented from the Committee on Resolutions. The two reports were discussed at some length, and the Convention adjourned to the next morning without taking action. On assembling on the 11th the various resolutions were recommended to the Committee, from whom the annexed platform was subsequently reported, and this was unanimously adopted, amid great enthusiasm, as the platform of the Republican party. It is as follows:

- Resolved, That we do cordially approve all the principles of the National Republican party.
2. That we pledge ourselves to keep step with the National Republican party in all its progressive political reforms of the age.
3. That we heartily adopt as our own the plan laid down by Congress for the reconstruction of Mississippi.
4. That we will spare no pains or influence in our power to give a free education to every child in Mississippi, and the ballot to every man not disfranchised for crimes, including treason.
5. That in neither education, the ballot or other civil or political right, will we ever recognize any distinction of race or color.
6. That honest industry is in all respects honorable, and shall always be protected and encouraged.

HEAD QRS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14, 1867.

Paragraph two of General Order No. 32, dated May 30, 1867, is modified as follows: All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, and who are qualified, and have been or may be duly registered as voters, are hereby duly qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to the competency of a person drawn as a juror, that he has not been duly registered as a voter. Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people or of the accused in all criminal proceedings, and by either party in all civil actions or proceedings. Any requirements of a property qualification for jurors in addition to the qualification herein prescribed is hereby abrogated.

The Governors of North and South Carolina respectfully are hereby authorized and empowered to order, if it should be necessary special terms of courts to be held for the purpose of revising and preparing jury lists and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of this order.

COTTON SUPPLY.

From the report of the Cotton Supply Association, at Manchester, England, we make an extract:

To develop as much as possible, and by every means, the cotton growing capabilities of other countries than America, was the great purpose contemplated by the Association when it began its labors; and the events which had since intervened had only tended to demonstrate the wisdom and importance of its object. That object had been steadily pursued; difficulties had been surmounted; the sources of supply had been multiplied, and were now so numerous that, if retained and made still more prolific, the loss of any one of them, however valuable, would be of comparatively little consequence. To retain them, and to render them more and more productive, was the special aim of the Association, and to this end the efforts of the committee had, during the past year, been directed. Believing that the Southern States of America, in their altered condition, would not furnish cotton so abundantly as before the war, the committee made it their first business to encourage renewed exertions to extend and improve the cultivation in other countries. An address, prepared with this object, was translated into the different languages where cotton is grown, and widely distributed; and the committee had learned, with much satisfaction, that fresh exertions had been made in Turkey, India, the Brazils, and elsewhere, accompanied with the more extensive use of American seed. The result had been the growth of a better quality, and cotton from Smyrna and other districts had realized in Liverpool nearly as high a price as the produce of the United States.

FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS.

Of the first seven Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia, two of the same name from Massachusetts, and one from Tennessee. All but one were sixty-six years old on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of those who served but one term would have been sixty-six years of age at the end of another. Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them were on the sub-committee of three that drafted the Declaration of Independence; and these two died on the same day and year, on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just half a century from the day of the seven and in son, yet none of them transmitted his name to a son. The initials of the names of two of the seven are the same; the initials of two others are the same; and those of still two others, the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands also alone in the love and admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized world.—Washington. Of the first five, only one had a son, and that son was also President. Neither of the Presidents who had sons were elected for a second term.

A T. Stewart, the Merchant Prince of New York, died in that city on the 20th. His property is valued at \$70,000,000.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

The following wonderful story is said to have been taken from the log book of a vessel which arrived in New York.

In the course of the voyage, that dreadful disease, the ship fever, broke out among the crew. One of the sailors, among the first victims, was accompanied by his son, a lad of fourteen years, who was strongly attached to his father, and remained with him day and night, and never could be persuaded to leave him for a moment.

A large shark was seen every day following the vessel, evidently for the purpose of devouring any one who should die and be committed to the deep.

The poor boy, who had watched the proceedings closely, plunged in after his father, when the enormous shark swallowed them both. The second day after this dreadful scene, as the shark continued to follow the vessel (for there were others sick in the ship,) one of the sailors proposed, as they had a shark hook on board, to make an effort to take him.

They fastened the hook to a long rope, and baiting it with a piece of pork, threw it into the sea, and the shark instantly swallowed it. Having thus hooked him, by means of a windlass they hoisted him on board. After he was dead they prepared to open him, when one of the sailors, stooping down for that purpose, suddenly paused, and after listening a few moments, declared most solemnly he heard a low guttural sound, which appeared to proceed from the shark.

It appears that the sailor was not dead, but in a trance, and his son, on making this discovery, when inside the shark, had by means of a knife, ripped open the blanket. Having thus liberated his father, they both went to work and righted up the old grindstone—the boy was turning; the father was holding on to the old ship carpenter's axe, sharpening it for the purpose of cutting their way out of their Jonah-like prison, which occasioned the noise heard by the sailor. As it was the hottest season of the year, and very little air stirring where they were at work, they were both sweating tremendously.

THE ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF A STOCK COMPANY.

By the Stock Plan the full cash effect of the Premium is immediately secured to the Insured, the Company taking all the risk. By the purely mutual plan, the full value in insurance of the Premium Paid is not secured to the Policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself.

Examine the Plans of the Etna before Insuring Elsewhere.

It was chartered 47 years ago. Its Capital and Assets to the 1st July, 1867, is \$6,000,000, and has paid losses, during the last 47 years, amounting to

\$17,485,804.71.

and now has over ONE MILLION above liabilities, and is at this time one of the strongest companies in America.

On the Participating Life plan, you can pay one-half of the Premium in Cash, and a note for the other half at a per cent interest, and you will not be called upon to pay said notes, but they will be absorbed by the profit you are entitled to after the 25th year, viz:

50 per cent. Dividend.

and the notes will be returned to you cancelled by the Company.

We challenge comparison with any other investment yielding anything like such advantageous results.

The "Connecticut Mutual" boastfully claims to be the largest, best, and cheapest Company in all the country—with \$16,000,000 of assets. She paid her members 60 per cent. dividend last year. Remember you must be a member 4 years before getting it—and she has now dropped down to 50 per cent.

Like the "Great Eastern," she seems to be dropping back into a "water barrel."

Look in Barns' Report, at page 519, and you will see the following statement:

Total amount of losses and claims unpaid, \$275,700, and \$165,000 of it reserved.

In this same report you find no such statement about the little ETNA. With her \$7,000,000 assets she is now paying her members 50 per cent. dividend every two years. Then compare her Non-Forfeiting Endowment table, with this most advantageous of all companies, and see which has the Cheapest rates:

Table with columns: ETNA, CONN. MUTUAL, and rates for various terms (14 to 40 years).

The above tables are on each thousand dollars, and continue 65 years, in like proportion.

And the reason that the ETNA is drawing five from these big guns is simply owing to the fact that her officers can handle \$7,000,000, and pay more, than the purely Mutual, with \$16,000,000, and pay losses besides.

The ETNA has averaged 1,500 new policies per month since 1st January, 1867, in the face of all opposition, and there is STILL ROOM IN THIS Sound Life Boat.

ASKED OVER \$16,000,000.

Income over \$6,500,000. TOTAL LOSSES PAID OVER \$6,000,000. DIVIDENDS PAID TO ASSURED OVER \$4,000,000. NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE OVER 48,000.

The Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Hartford, Connecticut. Was organized in 1846. Its success has not been equalled by any other Company. It is organized upon the purely mutual system; it has no proprietary or Stock Capital, and the pre-emptive satisfaction, therefore, in the contemplation of its vast future, is that they denote not the enrichment of a Corporation, but present and coming blessings to thousands of homes!

The Interest received by this Company during the past ten years has more than paid its losses.

The Sixteen Millions.

Dollars, Assets, all belong to, and are under the control of its Policy holders, which now exceed \$8,000,000, and notwithstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, and over 1,000,000 dollars to widows and orphans there is now a surplus of over 6,000,000 dollars.

This Company's Notes cannot be assessed, (not even deducted from the Policy, as in a Stock Company, in case of death), except on the limited endowment plan, but are canceled by anticipated dividends.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable by their terms.

No extra charge made on Policy holders, except only where the risk is extra hazardous. The undersigned will be pleased to explain and prove any of his statements.

All persons contemplating Life Insurance, are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contract their policies with the Connecticut Mutual, as published in the reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.

SAM'L DOUGLAS WAIT, General Agent N. C. Office with P. F. PESCOB, Agent, Raleigh, and vicinity. Jul. 25-68

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W. H. CROW, General Agent, for N. C. & Virginia. ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH