

CARTHAGINIAN.

Editors. FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

All communications sent for publication in this paper must be accompanied by the name of the author, and only those will be published which are of a positive character.

It is well to take hold on occasions, and render indirect instructions.

It is well to take hold on occasions, and render indirect instructions. We therefore give below a little arithmetic in order to show how impossible it is to satisfy an insatiable greed of gain, and the unshaking presumption of the money-lords, who hold the securities of the government, in their great hue and cry against the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the resumption act, and the abolition of the present oppressive system of internal revenue. In February 1862 Congress passed an act authorizing the issuing of fifteen hundred million dollars in bonds, known as '70's, bearing interest at 6 per cent to be paid semi-annually in coin, the principal to be paid in legal tenders.

Each hundred dollars of these bonds cost the holder not exceeding sixty dollars in gold, for which he has received annually six dollars in coin. The following exhibit showing how much the holders of these bonds have received up to the present time, we think, will be intelligible to any one who has any knowledge of figures.

YEAR.	Amount representing \$100 of legal tender in coin.	Amount of interest due in coin.	Amount of interest paid in coin.	Amount of interest overpaid in coin.
1862	\$60.00	\$3.60	\$6.00	\$2.40
'63	57.60	3.45	6.00	2.55
'64	55.05	3.30	6.00	2.70
'65	52.35	3.14	6.00	2.86
'66	49.49	2.97	6.00	3.03
'67	46.46	2.78	6.00	3.22
'68	43.24	2.59	6.00	3.41
'69	39.83	2.38	6.00	3.62
'70	36.21	2.17	6.00	3.83
'71	32.38	1.94	6.00	4.06
'72	28.32	1.70	6.00	4.30
'73	24.02	1.44	6.00	4.56
'74	19.46	1.16	6.00	4.84
'75	14.62	.87	6.00	5.13
'76	9.49	.57	6.00	5.43
'77	4.06	.24	6.00	5.76
	1.70			

From which it appears that one dollar and seventy cents has been paid to the bond-holder over and above principal and interest accruing up to January 1st, 1878 on each hundred dollars worth of bonds, which in the aggregate amounts to two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars paid to the bond-holders over and above principal and interest and they still hold the fifteen hundred millions in bonds, which they insist must be paid in gold, not in legal coin.

The act of July 1870 authorizing an exchange of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, some one may say, would vary the above calculation. So it would, but only to increase the amount overpaid, if we put legal-tenders at \$50 in coin instead of \$60 as would perhaps be more just. We think the bond-tees have sucked the life-blood of the nation long enough. We think the duty of Congress is plain—that a remedy, which does not involve repudiation or any violation of contract, is easy. Let the government take up the fifteen hundred millions '70's, according

to the original contract, in legal tenders. This legal tender in order to yield an income to the holder must be invested and this will of course increase the circulation. The oppressive system of internal revenue made necessary to meet the heavy interest accruing semi-annually on these bonds will no longer exist. It will also lead to the abolition of the National Banking system, which has become so obnoxious to our people, and will open the way for the re-establishment of the State Banks which are better suited to the genius of our people and which in our palmy days adequately met all the requirements of business.

It will strengthen the government by making it a debtor to a greater number of citizens, who may hold its notes. To sum up—the government debt will be reduced, the oppressive system of internal revenue will be abolished, the circulating medium, thereby affording relief to the laboring classes and recalling to legitimate employment the thousands of tramps who are now subsisting on the labor of others, and last but not least the re-establishment of a better Banking system.

**The People Must Rule.** This will be a year of politics. Three Supreme Court Judges, a Congressman, a State Senator, member of the (State) House of Representatives, Sheriff, Clerk Superior Court, and Register of Deeds are to be elected. The people, who are the custodians of the office, will be responsible for the character of the men who are elected to fill them and they should see to it that a few designing men with axes to grind do not control the Conventions. If the political tricksters are to govern, the party will be torn by "internal dissensions."

There are plenty of good and true men in the Democratic party who possess all the necessary qualifications to fill these offices and whose earnestness and self-sacrificing devotion have never been rewarded. These are the deserving ones. The Democratic voters who are expected to exercise intelligence and wisdom in the choice of officers, should bear in mind, at other things being equal, that those who have fought in the thickest of the battle and for the longest period are entitled to the first consideration.—*Pro Deo Beo.*

We have not seen nor heard anything that has a better ring to it, than the above. *Cliques and rings* have controlled our political conventions long enough. The time has come when the people should "speak out." The "hiring is worthy of his pay" is an injunction uttered by our Savior centuries ago; but is just as applicable to-day as when spoken. It is too often the case that those who have exerted themselves for the promotion of a cause are left "out in the cold" while the aristocrat and political demagogue reap the "reward." In this age money has a great power and when brought to bear with all its force, generally carries its designs. We hope this year in Moore county such will not be the case. When the proper time comes, let's have a fair and free Convention; where the people can assert their rights. We have several offices this year to be filled and for them we want sound men—men of firmness, who have the vim and power, to have a "way to work manfully preparing for another crop. Others, alas! too many are waiting for spring to come. It is too cold, or too wet to do anything now. While some are waiting it might pay them well to visit some community of live farmers and see the neat fences and ditches, the thousands of cart-loads of muck, leaf-mould, virgin-soil &c., dotting the fields now and increasing every day. The wise man says: "The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold, therefore he shall beg in harvest and have nothing." Every industry is dependent upon the farmer. If the farming interests suffers, in the same degree every other industry suffers. We wish to make the CARTHAGINIAN specially acceptable to the farmer. We have made several appeals to them, which thus far have received no response. They are dumb as oysters. Do they appreciate our efforts? If they do, it would greatly encourage us, since they cannot speak out, if they would make some sign. We have been listening in vain. We shall listen and look, both, for awhile. Will it be in vain?

Pay Sheriff Wicker your Taxes!

THE GREAT HEAD OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH HAS PASSED AWAY.

The Great Head of the Roman Catholic Church has passed away. He died at 3 o'clock, P. M., Feb. 7. His death has caused a great sensation in all Europe, and none other would have aroused a feeling as deep and intense as that which pervades the millions of Roman Catholics in the United States to-day. The death of the Pope means to hundreds of thousands of Americans, Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen and Italians the loss of the infallible head of the only true Church. It arouses the sincerest sorrow in the breast of those who regard the occupant of the Pontifical Chair as the only legitimate successor of St. Peter, the only rightful guardian of the keys of Heaven and hell, and it causes the keenest interest and eager anticipation of that Church. While it is thus with them, the marked anxiety to see the result which is likely to follow. Pio Nono leaves the Catholic Church a strong body compared with its importance when he ascended to the Papal Chair. In the number of its communicants; in its unbroken continuity of office and authority; in its religious no less than its general power and influence, there is no Christian Church (if it may be so called) by the consent of all others as well as by its own claims that bears a favorable comparison with the Roman Catholic.

Claiming foundation with Christ and the Apostles' records show one unbroken line of authority from St. Peter to Pius IX—nineteen centuries of labor. According to the usual and accepted record of said church, there have been two hundred and sixty-two popes between St. Peter and Pius IX, excluding twenty-eight antipopes. Their reigns have lasted from the eighteen days of Boniface VI in 596 to the unequalled period of Pius IX, that beginning June 16, 1846, just terminated, a period of thirty-two years.

Assuming the population of the world to be 1,375,000,000, he reigned over 195,434,000 souls, astonishing that such a number would look to one human being as their one great Head. This church has been fostered and supported by ignorance, prejudice and hatred. We must confess its success is almost if not quite without a parallel. It is generally conceded by all our ablest thinkers the death of Pio Nono will create considerable confusion in the Catholic Church. What the future will bring none can foretell. If any advantages are offered to the Protestants, they should eagerly grasp the opportunity; and do all in their power to give the *Feeder and Nourisher* of ignorance a death blow.

What are the farmers of Moore doing now? Some of them are at work manfully preparing for another crop. Others, alas! too many are waiting for spring to come. It is too cold, or too wet to do anything now. While some are waiting it might pay them well to visit some community of live farmers and see the neat fences and ditches, the thousands of cart-loads of muck, leaf-mould, virgin-soil &c., dotting the fields now and increasing every day. The wise man says: "The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold, therefore he shall beg in harvest and have nothing." Every industry is dependent upon the farmer. If the farming interests suffers, in the same degree every other industry suffers. We wish to make the CARTHAGINIAN specially acceptable to the farmer. We have made several appeals to them, which thus far have received no response. They are dumb as oysters. Do they appreciate our efforts? If they do, it would greatly encourage us, since they cannot speak out, if they would make some sign. We have been listening in vain. We shall listen and look, both, for awhile. Will it be in vain?

THE EASTERN WAR.

The predictions made quite four centuries ago respecting the disintegration of the Turkish Empire would almost seem to be now verified. By the protocol signed it was agreed that Roumania should become independent. This territory, including Moldavia and Wallachia, comprises all Turkish sway north of the Danube. Servia and Montenegro, that by the same document are to be made independent and receive additional area, lie west of the river, and Servia joins the great province of Bulgaria, which is stipulated in the same agreement, shall be constituted a principality. This, with Turkish evacuation of Erzerum in Asia and of her fortresses on the Danube, is the sum of the territorial arrangements borne in the protocol. But this is not all, Greece has seized the occasion and crossed her northern line with demands. These require the concession of Thessaly, contiguous to Greece and facing the Gulf of Salonica. Surely poor Turkey will be swallowed up. This diminution of territory and population, great in any event—whatever deductions may be made by the conference in the demands—is but one fact.

Turkish military prestige is forever gone to its own people as well as to other lands. The long failing ability to make the revenue equal to expenses is rendered an impossibility. The Black Sea is unlocked and Russian bottoms can find exit unless forbidden by the conference, while foreign can enter freely. We may sympathize with Turkey and regret the approaching disappearance of so venerable and great a power. That disappearance clearly draws nearer, and an Empire that has destroyed many Empires approaches its end.

LATER. We see by our daily exchanges that the prospect for a general war among several of the European powers is very probable. England is jealous of Russia and her feelings at this time are of a very unfriendly kind. We'll have to wait and see.

Who Will Be

Our next Solicitor? is a question just now of some interest, and the friends of several who are willing to accept are wondering who the mantle will fall upon. Of course we are for Richmond County, or thereabout, or somebody else.—*Pro Deo Beo.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the CARTHAGINIAN. TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C. February 5th, 1878.

Messrs. Editors:—Although our village is situated in a requested part of the country, we nevertheless like the world to know what we are, and what we are doing.

The College is in a prosperous condition, and the number of students in attendance is larger than it has been for some time past. The Senior Class numbers eighteen—as large as has ever graduated here. Club-houses seem to be attracting attention, there being three in successful operation. By means of these houses, students manage to board themselves for an amount not exceeding six dollars per month. A collegiate education is thus placed in the reach of all classes, even the humblest.

For the last two weeks, declamation, by the different classes, has been the order of the day. The Seniors will "cap the climax" tonight. These public declamations form an important item in the education demanded by the day.

Rev. D. C. Johnson, who was one of the first graduates of this College, expired on the morning of February 1st. He was for some time a member of the N. C. Conference. His health failed after years of hard labor; and he retired from active work, and spent the remainder of his days at Trinity.

The weather has been bad for a few days, and although the snow is no longer seen on the ground, the sky at present "looks lowering." More anon, FRESHMAN.

One of the Western Tribes of Indians wants a Carriage. Carriage can furnish one if they'll judge by looks.

THE CARTHAGINIAN. Charade.

Messrs. Editors:—The answer to Charade in No. 6, is THE CARTHAGINIAN. I also send you a very poor composition for your estimable paper, hope to do more in the future:

My first is in silver but not in gold; My second is in bought but not in sold; My third is in run but not in walk; My fourth is in ear but not in stalk; My fifth is in sweet but not in salt; My sixth is in minute but not in hour; My seventh is in beer but not in ale; My eighth is in fresh but not in stale; My ninth is in whole but not in half; My tenth is in cow but not in calf; My eleventh is in present but not in past; My twelfth is in first but not in last; My whole is the name of an Editor.

MYRTIE MAT. Cameron, N. C., Feb. 11, 1878.

For the CARTHAGINIAN.

Messrs. Editors:—Harrett Superior Court comm. used its Spring Session on yesterday. His Honor W. A. Moore, of Chowan, presiding. He looks as if he was in fine health. His charge to the Grand Jury was elaborate and able, fully explaining their duty, and touching on all the subjects which our Laws particularly the duties of Justices of the Peace, County Commissioners and other public officers. He dwelt forcibly on the condition of Public Roads, which should be twenty feet wide, sixteen feet clear of stumps and runners; crossways fourteen feet, foot-ways over swamps and streams, not such as an opossum would step "up" on, but such as would be safe for people travelling on foot. I speak of this that Overseers of Moore may be up and doing and save themselves from indictment. The Bar is able represented, Col. McLean and French of Robeson, Messrs. Sutton, McKee, Broadfoot and Guthrie from Fayetteville; Hon. John Manning of Pittsboro, B. J. House at Chatham, Solicitor S. J. Pemberton, E. W. Poe, Esq., Col. Will Mc Kay, Gen. A. D. McLean, W. E. Marchison, D. H. Lean, Col. Spears in attendance. Feb. 12th, 1878. MOORE.

The following is No. 5, of a series of articles which appeared some months ago in the *North Carolina Gazette*, and are inserted here at the request of a large number of Moore county citizens, who did not see them as published in the *Gazette*.—[EDITORS.

Moore County, No. 6.

Among the many prominent actors in the early history of the county, and worthy of honorable mention, was the Hon. Archibald McBryde. He came to this country during the Revolution, or about its close, accompanied by his mother. They were in very indigent circumstances, and Archibald, then a mere lad, contributed to the support of himself and mother by working as a day laborer for very small wages. At an early age he became the apprentice of Dr. Glasscock, at Cross Hill, where he not only made himself useful to his kind benefactor, but diligently husbanded every resource for storing his mind with useful knowledge; and in the face of difficulties which hearts less stout would have recoiled, he laid the foundation of success in life. He was a self-made man; he had not the advantages of high literary culture, such as are enjoyed by the young men of our day; he was not distinguished for brilliancy of intellect, but, endowed with good common sense and using his limited means of acquiring knowledge to the best advantage, he qualified himself for filling positions of honor and trust, which he occupied in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. The young disciples of "Micawber," who hang about the street corners waiting for something to turn up, could learn an important lesson by studying the character and imitating the example of the poor Scotch boy. He received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the County Court in 1790, under Joseph Robson, who was the immediate successor of Dr. Glasscock. He qualified as Justice of the Peace in February, 1792, and at the November term of the same year succeeded Jos. Robson, as Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, which office he held until 1808, a period of sixteen years. He was elected to Congress in 1809, and re-elected in 1811. He was a member of the State Senate in 1813 and 1814. At the Spring term of the Superior Court in 1819 he was appointed Clerk of the said court by Judge Murphy, being the successor of Wm. Martin, and, therefore, the second incumbent of that office in the county. He held this office seven years, and was succeeded by his son James McBryde.

Mr. McBryde was a lawyer of considerable reputation, but at what time he came to the bar your correspondent does not know. The greater portion of a long life was

spent in the public service, and his record comes down to us without blemish. Amid the duties of his profession, and the responsibilities of the various trusts committed to him, he gathered materials for the history of the war in the Scotch region, which he intended to publish, but which he was not permitted to accomplish. It is much to be regretted that the most valuable portions of these materials were lost. A small portion of them was gathered up by Dr. Chalmers, a son-in-law of Mr. McBryde, and placed in the hands of Dr. Caruthers, who used them in preparing his "Revolutionary Incidents." Mr. McBryde lived to a good old age, and his remains lie in the grave-yard at Carabonton.

Another-in-law of Mr. McBryde, the Rev. Murdock McMillan, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and a native of Robeson county, was the first classical teacher in the county. In the immediate neighborhood of Mr. McBryde's late residence, on the road leading to the Gulf and about two miles from Euphonia Presbyterian Church, are the remains of a building known as the *Academy*, where Mr. McMillan labored for some time as teacher, in connection with his regular duties as minister. To his efforts, in a great measure, Moore county is indebted for that educational spirit which is one of her principal characteristics.

Mr. McMillan was styled by the Rev. Mr. Foot as *fortiter in re*. Having labored here successfully for several years, he removed to Tennessee, where he spent the residue of his days. Prior to his occupancy of the Academy on Deep River, he taught school in the southern part of the county, near Solenn Grove. Under his tuition, while here, the Rev. Jno. McIntyre commenced the study of Latin, preparatory to entering the ministry. Mr. McIntyre was then forty-four years of age and a second time a widower. He was a Scotch shepherd, and emigrated to South Carolina in 1791. He took the oath of allegiance to the United States government in the Court House in Carthage at the Fall-term of the Superior Court for the year 1812. His history is well known, especially in Cumberland and Robeson counties, the scene of the principal part of his ministerial labors. After a long and useful life in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, a revered father in Israel, he fell asleep, and was buried at Antioch Presbyterian Church, in Robeson county.

ROWLAND.

After the above was written the *Gazette's* correspondent obtained information concerning Mr. McBryde's early history which makes it doubtful whether he ever itinerated from place to place as a day laborer. His father, as appeared in a subsequent communication, landed at "Amphibition, in lower Fayetteville, September 3rd, 1775, and settled on the west side of Pocket creek, near the Gulf. During the Revolution he moved to the east side of the same creek, where he died. Arch'd taught school, and afterwards clerked in Chatham for the Messrs. Ramsay. He afterwards married the daughter of Jno. Ramsay and moved into Carabonton. For this information "ROWLAND" is indebted to Mr. Jno. H. Dalrymple.

For the CARTHAGINIAN. I've Loved and Lost.

I've loved and lost and still I love,  
But I shall never love again;  
No other joy, my soul shall more  
No other grief, shall give me pain.  
Most painful was the shock that tore  
Me from my light of life below  
That shock was painful and the more  
That not to hurt was death the blow.  
The only one on earth I loved  
Is by sad fortune far away;  
From me most cruelly removed,  
And I am left to pine my way.  
Farewell to dreams of youthful joy,  
They have given me some happiness;  
Their gold is gone—and the alloy  
Is full of grief and bitterness.  
I've seen the vanity of life,  
Why should I longer wish to live,  
Tho' but a pilgrimage of life  
With more of pain than joy to give.  
Alas! alas! how deep the gloom!  
That overpalls my wretched mind;  
When in the future a dark tomb,  
Is all that I hope to find.  
But surely there's for me a rest,  
Since such it seems could never be;  
Allowed within thy gentle breast  
A rest—a heaven—fair for me.  
4.—2.—2.  
Jonesboro', N. C.

The Geology of North Carolina.

We learn that a course of lectures on the special geology of North Carolina, its physical geography, climatology, &c., will be delivered at the University, commencing February 18th, by the State Geologist, Professor Kerr. This is under the mandate of an act of the Legislature, the object being to stimulate the study of the resources of our State.

North Carolina has hid in her bosom vast treasures of minerals and ores, not only undeveloped but absolutely unknown.

It is hoped that our young men from all sections may be induced by this special instruction of an accomplished lecturer to take greater interest in their own State, and be stirred up to discover and develop these resources.

The students in the Department of Natural History having just finished general geology under Prof. Simonds, are prepared to appreciate and profit by this instruction.

In consequence of the great pressure on Professor Kerr's time the Faculty have arranged for him to complete his lectures in about a fortnight.

Passenger Cars on a Ten-Inch Track.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—There is "something new under the sun" in railroads. At least I have seen no description in any New York paper of what has just been experimentally completed in Massachusetts. A perfect working safe—yes, much safer than the ordinary—road has been produced, and which will revolutionize traffic in both passengers and freight. The cost and price of both will come down one-half, and yet the companies coin money where now they cannot pay expenses.

The young gentleman who conceived this new plan is a practical wood and iron machinist, and also an engineer. To show how narrow a track may be, and be made practical and safe, with his own hands he constructed a railroad having but ten inches width of track from the elevated village of Hyde Park down to the depot. He also, with his own hands, constructed the cars to run on the track. In these he carried in six weeks over 3,000 passengers from the village down to the depot without the slightest injury to any one. There were several short curves on the way, and the track crossed the highway twice. The people of Billerica, wishing a road across through their town from North Billerica, on the Boston and Lowell railroad to Bedford, a distance of eight and a half miles, requested the projector, Mr. George F. Mansfield, to come and give the people a lecture on narrow-track railroads. Some said "it is a chimerical notion," but others said "it must prevail," and they gave a helping hand and secured a movement so far as to get a petition for a charter from the legislature. The charter was allowed. Then the right way was secured gratis the whole distance. Two very able men gave the way only because, as they said, it was only a visionary, crazy-headed scheme, and would never be accomplished. But next the stock was subscribed. Ben Butler went in for one-fifth of the whole stock, which was \$50,000. Then came the building of the road, which was completed by the 1st of September, so that cars passed with passengers over the entire route that day, thereby securing the right of way. There are eleven bridges on the route, one of them over 100 feet long. The rails weigh 25 pounds to the yard, which is quite strong enough; 20 pounds would do. The road is well built and equipped; one grade is 155 feet.

The cars and engines of the road will at once attract and fix the attention. They are very well proportioned and present a very handsome appearance. The engine is behind the tender and next the cars, so that when the train moves the car next the engine draws down upon and increases the adhesion of the engine to the track. Both engine and cars are constructed so as to be very near the gravel, giving great advantage to regard to safety, also very little oscillation. The cars have an aisle with one seat on each side, in the same manner as ordinary cars have two seats. The length of the cars allow thirty seats; each person having a seat to himself. The cars are warmed by steam, are well ventilated, have closets, water tanks, etc. They weigh but four and a half tons. Hence Mansfield will carry sixty persons with cars weighing nine tons, while the ordinary roads must draw eighteen tons to carry fifty six persons. The engines are equally light and less costly than on ordinary roads. It is quite likely that a road eight and a half miles long, which cost equipped \$50,000, and which can be run for half the expense of an ordinary road, must be a great and notable achievement. The road cost \$4,500 per mile. The trains run about twenty miles an hour. The engines weigh about eight tons, and draw two passenger and two freight cars twice per day each way at a cost of coal only one-fourth that of ordinary engines.