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The Eagle

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868. [No. 31.

February, eighth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Edgcombe, tenth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Wayne county, the first Monday in September and February.
Jones, the third Monday in September and February.
Onslow, first Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.
Craven, third Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.
Lenoir, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September and February.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Robeson county, on the fourth Monday in August and February.
Bladen, second Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
Columbus, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
Brunswick, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
New Hanover, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
Simpson, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
Duplin, twelfth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Harnett county, second Monday in August and February.
Moore, second Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Montgomery, fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Stanly, sixth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Union, eighth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Aston, tenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Richmond, twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Cumberland, fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Grainger county, second Monday in August and February.
Warren, second Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Franklin, fourth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Johnston, sixth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Wake, eighth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.
Halifax, twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Guilford county, the first Monday in March and September.
Rockingham, the second Monday after the first Monday in March and September.
Person, sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.
Orange, eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.
Pasquotank, tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.
Camden, twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.
Currituck, fourteenth Monday after the first Monday in March and September.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Davie county, the first Monday in April and September.
Rowan, third Monday in April and September.
Davidson, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Forsythe, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Stokes, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Surry, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

Yadkin, tenth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Polk county, the first Monday in March and September.
Rutherford, third Monday in March and September.
Cleveland, second Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Catawba county, first Monday in March and September.
Alexander, third Monday in March and September.
Iredell, second Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Wilkes, fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Caldwell, sixth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Burke, eighth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
McDowell, tenth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Alleghany county, first Monday in April and September.
Ashe, third Monday in April and September.
Watauga, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Mitchell, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Yancey, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Madison, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Buncombe, tenth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Clay county, the first Monday in April and September.
Cherokee, third Monday in April and September.
Macon, second Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Jackson, fourth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Haywood, sixth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Transylvania, eighth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.
Henderson, tenth Monday after the third Monday in April and September.

SUPREME COURT.
The Supreme Court of the State, consisting of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, shall hold its annual session on the first Monday in January and the first Monday in May, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continuing as long as the business interests may require.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.
R. M. Person, of Yadkin, Clerk of Justice, salary, \$2,500.
Edwin G. Reade, of Person, Associate Justice, salary, \$2,500.
Wm. E. Bowman, of Beaufort, Associate Justice, salary, \$2,500.
R. P. Dick, of Guilford, Associate Justice, salary, \$2,500.
Thomas H. Lee, of Wayne, Associate Justice, salary, \$2,500.

SUPERIOR COURT.
There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the District assigned to him, and shall hold a court of the same at least once annually at the time therein stated, and will continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE. Term of office eight years. Salary \$2,500.
1st District—Charles C. Pool
2d do Edward W. Jones
3d do Chas. B. Thomas
4th do Daniel L. Russell, Jr.
5th do Ralph P. Boston
6th do Samuel W. Watts
7th do Albion W. Tompkins
8th do John M. Cloud
9th do George W. Logan
10th do Anderson Mitchell
11th do James L. Henry
12th do Riley H. Cannon.

CLERKS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE. Term of office four years.
1st District—J. W. Albertson
2d do Joseph J. Martin
3d do John V. Sheppard
4th do John A. Richardson
5th do Nell McKay
6th do William R. Cox
7th do J. R. Bull
8th do A. H. Lewis
9th do W. P. Byham
10th do W. P. Caldwell
11th do Virgil S. Lusk
12th do R. M. Henry.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Robeson county, on the fourth Monday in August and February.
Bladen county, second Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
Columbus county, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
New Hanover county, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
Simpson county, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.
Duplin county, twelfth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Sentinel.
Under the Poplar.
Chapel Hill, Nov. 26, 1868.
Messrs. Editors:—Dating a letter to you from a spot so well and widely known as this, I do indeed trust to arrest the attention and arouse the sympathy and interest of those who know it best, and to concentrate their thoughts for a few moments on the present condition of what was once our fountain-head of learning and culture—a fountain-head now, alas! choked and dry. I stand under the old Poplar in the grove for the buildings, and look down around its giant branches, and see its shadow, with grateful delight, decided that these groves should be chosen, and here they would build. But this legend true or not, it is one pleasant to believe, and which the old dwellers on the Hill have always cherished. For seventy-five years this old Poplar has stood pre-eminent among these surrounding forest veterans;—has heard the tuncful College bell ring out the students and from the various halls and lecture-rooms;—has been one of the boundaries of the annual Commencement day procession; has listened to the drums and clarionets of the Band, and spread a benignant shade over the gay throngs that wandered through the campus or pressed into the Chapel in those glorious old June days.

The old tree still stands guard, but over-grass that are now empty, and forlorn. The dry grass rustles to my solitary footsteps, and a rabbit starts out from yonder tangled and dying rosebush. I look around and see nothing to disturb the profound and melancholy stillness. A negro girl in a pink frock is leaning on the College well in front of the South building, and a few of the negro soldiers, who now have possession here, are passing in the distance towards the village. The sun shines down on the old East and West, the Library halls, the Recitation rooms; but the doors are all closed—the gravel walks are rain-washed and grass-grown. The place is haunted.

Strong and ineffaceable memories rush unbidden—and my eyes are dimmed as I gaze on this Niebe sitting thus disrowned and childless.

Is this our University? Do I behold her now in death?
"Ere yet decay's effacing fingers Have swept the lines where beauty lingered,"
Is she to lie thus in the dust with no friendly hand stretched out to offer aid, no voice even raised in her behalf, save the vain lamentations of those who yet linger around her remains.

Chapel Hill is the Deserted Village of the South. Nearly twenty of the best families in the place are leaving and their houses are standing untenanted and desolate.

The business of the village is at a standstill while I am told that no fewer than six places have been lately established, where liquor is openly sold. Some of our citizens are even now on their way to California. Some are in Louisiana. Of those whose names have been public property for years—Judge Battle is removing his household goods from his beautiful home—dear to him for 25 years—to begin life afresh and leave behind him the graves of his children. Prof. Heppburn is in Ohio. Prof. Martin is in Tennessee. Dr. Hubbard is in New York. Prof. Smith is in Lincoln. Prof. Fetter is preparing to move to Henderson. Prof. Phillips alone has not yet decided on his new home. These all leave the houses they have built, the trees they have tended—the cradles of their children—the graves of their dead.

Gov. Swann was more favored in that he fell on sleep in good time, and rests quietly under the cedars over yonder.

Such a disruption—such an exodus, I have never known anywhere. The air is full of farewells:
"Nos patrie fines, et dulcia limen aqua,
Nos patriam fugimus; en quo discordia cives
Perdixit miseris: en que consecimus agros!"

I write with the hope to touch the hearts, and waken the energies, of those who knew and professed to love Chapel Hill, in the day of her prosperity. Can nothing be done to restate her pride of place—to rally around her once more the affections of the people of North Carolina?

ONE OF THE EXILES.
A man in New York has brought a suit against another for persuading him to drink after he had resolved to leave off.

The Election.
It is now conceded that Seymour and Blair have carried the State of Oregon by a small majority. This renders it certain that General Grant has been elected by military violence and fraud. The electoral vote, if constituted according to the will of the people, would stand as follows:
For Seymour:
New York 33
New Jersey 7
Oregon 2
All the States, 100
Total vote 142

Of this Seymour and Blair have secured a majority upon a fair and honest vote. Who supposes that North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and West Virginia are for Grant? It is safe to say that not one man in five, unobstructed by any outside interference, would vote for him; yet, by military violence and by the sending of the polls, under its auspices, of hordes of negro voters, these States have been declared carried for him. Their votes, together with those of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, which, by a pure act of military despotism, were not allowed to vote at all, decided the contest. The result of all may be summed up as follows:
Seymour was elected by the legal electors and white people of the United States.
Grant was not elected, but by the power of the bayonet, sending several hundred thousand negroes to the polls, and keeping back several hundred thousand whites, he was declared chosen. This is all there is of it.
—Wil. Journal.

TIME—
Masonic and other Computation.
The Masonic fraternity are alone in their method of reckoning time, commencing the computation from the creation of the world, thus: "A. L. 5888" Anno Luce in the year of light, 5888. Our era is that of creation. The Masonic theory is adopted in the authorized version of the Bible as received by Protestants, and is that of Usher, Frédeux and others. Learned chronologists differ in their extreme dates upwards of 3,000 years. The Talmudists fix it at 5344 years before Christ, the vulgar Jews at 3760, the Hebrew text 4161, Petavins, which is that of the Roman Church, 2984.

The Chaldean and Egyptian year dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring but in the Egyptian they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in February. The Turks and Arabs date their year from the 16th of July. Dromaschild or Genschild, king of Persia, observed on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered Aries, and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordained the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachman begin the year with the new moon in April. The Mexicans begin in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days in each; the last five are spent in mirth and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service in the temples. The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 30th of August. The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the moon at the vernal equinox. Mohammedans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries. The Venetians, Florentines, and Pisans in Italy, begin the year at the vernal equinox. The French year, during the reign of the Merovingians, began on the day on which the troops began on the day which was the first of March. Under the Carolingians it began on Christmas day, and under the Capetians on Easter day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first of January in Advent. Charles IX appointed, in 1564, that the civil year should commence on the 1st of January. The Julian calendar, which was so called from Julius Caesar, and as the old account of the year was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582, which plan was suggested by Jewish and Calmair astronomer. The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March, and the method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1752; after which our year commenced on the 1st of January.

It must not be supposed that the epoch from which we date indicates that we regard our institution as coeval with the creation of the world. While our principles were born with the creation and will continue to the end of the world, we cannot say that the elements of the institution, in organized form, can be distinctly traced

beyond the building of Solomon's Temple. Notwithstanding all the traditions from France, we still think that the organization rituals and practices of Freemasonry shows its origin. Take away from it Jewish traditions, ceremonial and customs, and what is there remaining?

Our Masonic mode of computing time indicates our common origin. The Jews reckon from Adam's birth, in the year of the world, of the same meaning as Anno Luce.

Dionysius Exiguus, in A. D. 525, first introduced among the Christians the date of the birth of Christ, fixing it erroneously four years too early. We, as Masons, in dating from the commencement of the world, only continue a Masonic usage. The Christians continued it for five hundred years, without censure, and surely Masons may now do it.

Royal Arch Masons date from the building of the second temple by Zerubbabel, five hundred and thirty-five years before Christ. Their date is Anno Inventionis, 2401. The Knights Templar date from the establishment of their order in the Anno Ordinis, 1118. The Knights Templar date from the establishment of their order in the Anno Ordinis, 1118. The Knights Templar date from the establishment of their order in the Anno Ordinis, 1118.

15th day of the Passover, celebrated 22d Nisan.
End of the Passover, celebrated 22d Nisan.
Feast of Pentecost, celebrated 6th Sivan.
Feast of the New Year, celebrated 1st Tisri.
Feast of Tabernacles celebrated 15th Tisri.
Feast of Purim, celebrated 13th Tisri.
End of the Feast of Tabernacles, celebrated 22d Tisri.
Rejoicing for discovery of the law, celebrated 23d Tisri.
Consecration of the Temple, celebrated 25th Chislev.
Ineffable Freemasons observe certain other days, some of which are favorably regarded by the Jews, as:
The Feast commemorative of the Reconstruction of the Temple, 23d Adar.
Feast commemorative of the return from Babylon, 20th of Thebet.
Days of the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes.

They also, in the various grades of Freemasonry, observe Easter Day, Christian Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday, the fifteenth day, or seventh Sunday after Easter-day; the Day of St. John the Baptist, 24th of June; All Saints' Day, 1st November; Christmas, 25th December; and the Day of St. John the Evangelist, December 27th.

Sensible to the Last!
It has long been observed by medical writers, that death is preceded by insanity—a fact which has occasioned the remark that when folks go madder they were about to die. This reminds me of a case which occurred many years ago at Philadelphia, in which a certain young man, who was in danger of losing two-thirds of his estate—his relatives grounding their claim on the alleged insanity of the deceased. It may be as well to premise here that the presiding judge was not only convivial, but also very gallant. "What were your husband's last words?" inquired the attorney. "The pretty widow blushed, and looking down, replied, 'I'd rather not say tell!'"
"But, indeed, you must, ma'am. Your claim may be decided by it."
Still blushing, the widow declined to tell. At last a direct appeal from the bench elicited the information.
He said, "Kiss me, Polly, and open that other bottle of champagne."
We know not whether it was admiration for the deceased husband or the living wife that inspired the judge at this instant, but he at once cried with all the enthusiasm of conviction: "Sensible to the last!"

SUPREME COURT.—January term of the Supreme Court commences on the first Monday in January next. Causes will be taken up as follows: First week—Applications for License—motions—causes on 1st Circuit. Second week—Second and Fifth Circuits. Third week—Fourth and Sixth. Fourth week—Seventh and Eighth. Fifth week—Third Circuits, motions, &c.
The arrangements of the Circuits on the docket will remain, for the present, as heretofore.
On Monday, the first day of the Winter term, applicants will be examined on "the rights of property." On Tuesday, the second day of the term, those who have county court license, and those who passed on approved examination at the Summer term, and those who pass an approved examination on "the rights of property" at this term, will be examined for license on Pleading, Practice and the Code of Civil procedure.
The justices advise all who wish to obtain license to devote at least one year of diligent study to the subject of "the rights of property," and at least six months of diligent study to the subject of pleading and practice (Chitty on pl., Stephens on pl., and Adam's Equity) and the Code of Civil Procedure. No one can obtain license unless he is twenty-one years of age, or will arrive at that age before the next term.—Rat. Sentinel.

buying a printing press, were not actuated by any pecuniary interests. Each of them is engaged in other pursuits, which require his means, time, and talent. But with a view of furthering the cause of the country in the late campaign and promoting the interest of the town and community,—they established this paper. The managers of the paper are now making a zealous effort to extend the circulation, and we are happy to say our efforts have been crowned with a success far beyond our brightest anticipations. We now appeal to our friends throughout the country to aid us in our undertaking. The merchants of this place and Wilmington can aid us very effectively by advertising liberally, and for every dollar so invested five hundred per cent premium will be realized. Several merchants have advertised liberally and for us, and we are happy to say that we have given them a satisfactory paper. We know we have endeavored to do so, and all we now ask is that we be sustained in our efforts to make this one of the substantial papers of the day. And with substantial assurances from the community in way of advertising and securing us additional subscribers, the object will be obtained and the paper firmly established.