THE REPORTER.

J. PEPPER, SR., | J. T. DARLINGTON,

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THE NEW YEAR.

Ah, not in heaven, but upon earth,
Are signs of change exprest;
The closing year has left its mark
On human brow and breast.

There is no change upon the air,
No record in the sky:
No pall-like storm comes forth to shroud
The year about to die.

A few light clouds are in the heaven, A few light clouds are in the heaven,
A few far stars are bright;
And the pale moon shines as she shines
On many a common night.
—[Miss L. E. Landon.
The wheel of Time has again per

formed its revolution, and we have been permitted to witness the completion of another year. To many, the commencement of the new yoar is the occasion for forming plans for their material and moral improvement; intentions, which in some instances may be realized, and in many instances may fail for lack of resolution on their part.

Time is an unerring recorder of our intentions, as actions are of our thoughts: that they may be good is our sincere wish to our readers upon the outset of the new year.

We would here give expression to some thoughts that this occasion suggests to our mind; and, first, as to the duty of every one to so form his intentions and order his life as to effectuate some good end.

It is the duty of every one to take some active part as an actor on the stage of life. Some seem to think they can vegetate, as it were, without being anything in particular. Man was not made to so rust out his life. It is expected he should "act well his part." He should be something. He has a work to perform, which it is his duty to attend to He should so order his time and opportunities as to try to act out his part well, however humble may be the sphere of action allotted to him, and when he dies leave the world the better for his having lived. We are not placed here to grow up, pass through the various stages of life, and then die, without hav ing done anything for the benefit of the human race. It is a most pleasing sight to witness a man venerable in years, who by the fortunate retention of unimpaired faculties, is enabled to die in harness.

The instances are but too numerou of those who envy the lot of the excepted few possessed of rank, talents or wealth, under the mistaken idea that the life of such is one of daily uninterrupted luxury and ease—a sort of passive existence or hot-house vegetating upon a bed of roses. We have only to assure such persons that the read to usefulness, or eminence, even when aided by the possession of rank, talents, or wealth, is only attained through a well-directed use of time. When Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, attended the Centennial In ternational Exhibition, His Majesty seldom retired till the small hours of morning, ordering breakfast at seven, after having passed the day in uninterrupted activity. Baron Humbolt gave few hours to sleep; and Byron, noble of birth and genius, while residing at Venice either read or wrote till two or three in the morning; and Mr. Lake one of his biographers, states that the luxury of his living at the time his lordship was residing in Greece, "may be seen from the following order, which he gave his superintendent of the household, for the expenses of his own table. It amounts to no more than one piastre, [about 80 cents]

Bread, a pound and a half, 15

This was his dinners; his breakfast onsisted of a single dish of tea, without milk or sugar."

This leads us to say a word upon the value of economizing small portions, or intervals, of time for which many make no special provisions, and so lose them entirely. Says an author, "a good economist of time, which is money, and to many their only capital, will always have something to fill up these spaces. Put together, they make days, and months, and years, and are worth saving. Some persons are so constituted, that it is next to impossible for them to be systematic. dical, and steadily and continuously diligent. They can work only by fits and starts; and they work best when the spirit moves them, compensating by the earnestness and energy with which they labor for the seasons during which

they idly lounge. they have no right to be talked to, first for their idleness, and, secondly, for their impudence in trying to excuse their drone-like propensities, by pretending to be like the few eccentric great men,

who are, in respect to the way in which they do things, a law unto themselves. Most people, to accomplish anything, need to be constantly industrious: and for them, it is wiser never to have fifteen minutes to spare,' and always to have some little matter to which they can turn their hand."

A certain mathematician is said to have composed an elaborate work, when visiting with his wife, during the interval of time between the moment when she first started to take leave of their friends, and the moment she had fairly finished her last words. So, too, we have somewhere read of an English nobleman who, a few years ago, had completed a book to which he had devoted the interval of time between the moment when dinner was announced, and the moment his lady was seated at the table. The author from whom we have al-

ready quoted remarks : "No excuse is common for ignorance, than a want of time to learn; and no excuse is more frequently false. It is not always false. Unconsciously one may get en grossed in business and entangled with engagements, so that he can not well release himself. But it is bad to do this; and against it one should be on his guard. In most cases, however, such entire occupation of time is not the fact, it is only imagined to be the fact .-Everybody, every day, wastes moments, if not hours, which might be devoted to useful ends. "Where there is a will, there is always a way,' says the proverb. A systematic arrangement of business. habits of rigid punctuality, and a determination to gather up the fragments. will enable a man to make wonderful additions to his stock of knowledge .-The small stones which fill up the cre vices have almost as much to do with making the fair and firm wall as the great rocks; so the right and wise use of spare moments contributes not a little to the building up, in good proportions and with strength, a man's mind. Because we are merchants and mechanics, we need not be ignorant of all that lies without the boundaries of the countingroom or the shop. Because the good woman looketh well to her household. she need not to abstain entirely from looking into books. If, to make money, or get a dinner, the mind must be entirely neglected, it were better to be poor and starve. But there is no such necessity as this, as any one may discover who will, with justifiable avarice, make good use of every "fifteen minutes he has to spare.'

In considering economy of small in tervals of time, there is another subject suggested to our mind, to which we will briefly allude: the growth of small beginnings. A thousand anecdotes might be cited of as many different men, who, from small beginnings rose to great stations and influence; and shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstance of life. Indeed, the most casual and superficial observer of nature cannot fail to notice her fullness of instructive lessons on this point, which it would be well for us more thoroughly to study and

The river, rolling onward its accumulated waters to the ocean was, in its small beginning, but an oozing spring. trickling down some moss-covered rock and winding, like the trail of a meteor. between the green banks to which it imparted verdure. The modest spring may supply us with water for our domestic wants, and the graceful creek may be utilized for running our mills, while the meandering river, swelling as it rolls onward from the accumulated outnouring of its tributaries, may carry our freighted barks to the seaport.

Everything around us is a lesson that tells us not to despise small beginnings; for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon these before we can ascend higher. "Despise not," writes an author, "small beginnings of wealth The Rothschilds, Girard, Astor, and most of the richest men, began with small means From cents they proceeded to dollars; from hundreds to thousands, from thousands to millions. Had they neglected these first earnings; had they said. "What is the use of saving these few cents? they are not of much value, and I will just spend them, and er joy myself as I go"-they would not have risen 'to be the wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by the econo mie I husbanding of small means that then increase to large sums It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; that little once gained, more will easily

John Grigg, a wealthy publisher of Philadelphia, use to say, that the bardest gained part of his fortune was the accumulation of the first ten thousand dol-

lars.

Despise not small beginnings of edueation.

Franklin had but little early education; yet look, at what he became, and how he is now revernced. Ferguson, feeding his sheep on the hills of Scot land, picked up merely the rudiments of learning, but subsequently rose to be one of the first astronomers in Europe. Herschel, also, the great astronomer, was in his youth, a drummer-boy to a marching regiment and received but little more than a drummer-boy's education . but his name is now associated with the brightest discoveries of science, and is borne by the planet which his zeal discovered. A host of instances rise up to testify that, by properly improving the small and perhaps imperfect beginnings of knowledge, they may become as foundation stones of a temple of learning, which the future shall gaze upon and

A man can scarcely be too avaricious in the acquisition of knowledge; he should hoard up his intellectual gains with the utmost assiduity and diligence; but, unlike the lucre seeking miser, must put out his knowledge of usury, and by lending out his stock to others, increase by this commerce of thought his capital, until his one talent shall have been five, and his five have gained them other five.

Despise not the small beginnings of fame or honor

The fame which springs on a sudden like a mushroom plant, is seldom lasting. Truth, fame, and honor, are of slow but generally sure growth, ascending by de grees from the lower offices to the higher stations-from the regard of a few to the applause of a nation. But he who despises the lower steps of honor because they are few, will seldom reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as to small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a state or kingdom.

Despise not the small beginnings of

The walls of a castle have been unde termined by the burrowing of small and despised animals; and the beginnings of error, though at first unheeded, will oon, if not checkad, sap the foundations of truth, and build up its own wretched domas on its ruins. All his first errors are small; despise them not: they will soon increase to great ones, and perhaps devastate society."

We are now acting a part in life's drama the roles tof which will, sooner or later, be filled by others; though the sun and earth, guided by creation's rule, will continue to measure time-though the clustered stars that mark the north will maintain their rightly appointed places in the spots they now illuminethough the pale moon will continuously shine on as on other nights.

What Hampton Says.

We have watched Gov. Hampton's sareer, both military and political, and we have never been able to find anything n him that was not worthy of admir ation. His political course has been marked throughout with wisdom, dignity firmness and honor. He has stead fastly pursued the line of action that his judgment and sense of right dictated, and he has won the respect and confidence of the best people in our country. We could not, therefore, eredit the statements we saw repeated time again and again, that he was party to s bargain with Patterson, the corrupt rasthe United States Senate, by which the latter was to escape punishment and the former to become the seccessor in the Senate. We did not see how this could be. It did not look like Hampton to be bargaining with a miminal. And yet it was repented often, and we saw as denial. At last one has come, and the bearing of Hampton in the matter is precisely what his friends and admirers upposed it would be. The New York Tribune contains a special from Columbia, S C., to the effect, that on Wednesday, last Gov. Hampton declared himself firmly opposed to any bargain with Senator Patterson, whereby the prosecution of the latter should be abandoned.

The dispatch represents Governor Hampton as saving that "since the proof of Patterson's guilt has been made an parent to the public authorities, to the State and the country, it would be a disgrace to South Carolina if criminal oceedings, based upon such overwhelm ing testimony were not carnestly and energetically pressed to an issue." New York Times also states that Gov-Hampton is diametrically opposed to the compromise programme with Patterson. the penitentiary thief .- Wilmington

Charlotte Observer: If Smith and Lowrance are hanged here on the 11th of January, tney will make eight persons who have been executed in Charlotte since the war.

The Old Whine.

It will surprise no one to hear that "the general feeling among Republican circles in the national capital touching the angry passage between Senators Gordon and Conkling is one of exultant hope that it may result in some event which will give the jackals of the party of hate a chance to stir the dying embers of sectionalism." So telegraphs our Washington correspondent. Already the Radical press makes haste to seize the occasion and turn it to the old partisan account. The Inter-Ocean, especially, is happy, and blazes out in a wild glare of big type. Thus: "My honah, sah; Southern bluster making itself offensive in the national capital; The crack of the slave-whip again heard in the land: Gordon goes too far, and is combed down nicely by Conkling; He will demand satisfaction, and is informed that he can have it." Beneath this burst of vulgar and silly bombast appears an account of the affair, which, upon its face, shows Conkling to be, what everybody who knows him at all knows him to be, a pompous and insolent peacock.

Ordinarily, it would be nobody's business except that of the principals and their immediate friends. But the intermeldling pose of the sectionalist sticks itself everywhere. High words between two such men as Gordon and Conkling furnish an opportunity too rare to be missed. During his last days in the House Mr. Blaine did what he could to provoke some one to lay violent hands upon him. Other Radical incendiaries have tried the same unworthy game .-But no personal collisions have occurred. This present case is the nearest approach to one in character and in quality which has enlivened the proceedings of Congress, and of course the bloody-minded prigs of the gory press are in ecstasy. It is a sweet morsel to such oracles as the Inter-Ocean and is rolled over and over in months befouled by degrading epithets, rotten teeth and venomous bad breath. There is a deal of exultation among the roaring, Bengal dry-goods clerks. We shall be treated to homilies upon "plantation manners" by critics whose personality would disgrace the overseer's lodge. We shall have discourses upon breeding and culture after the pecular English of the scullion and the fish-wife. Your long-haired, hookednose saint has only to whittle the nio of his pencil. The dull lead goes of itself, containing its own momentum and jar-

The Inter-Ocean is fuddled. Indeed all the propagators of perpetual hate have convenient memories. They forget the rumpus between Butler and Bingham; the dispute between Washburne and Donnelly ; the scrimmage between Blaine and Conkling ; the affair between Julian and Wadsworth. They forget the lowbred Boutwell and the blackguard Chandler. Why, there was more discourtesy, and that of the lewdest kind, between the Republicans themselves during the six or seven years when not a Southern member sat in Congress than had been known in those halls during the whole of their preceding experience We do not pretend to say that, by and large, there is more of the sense of decorum in one part of the country than in another. But in the South we send our best men into public life. In the north the worst men are often put in office.

It would be difficult to find a more quiet, a more peaceably-disposed citizen than Gen. Gordon, of Geogia. By na ture an unassuming man, he has been a life-long member of a religious society, doing, if we mistake not, ministerial duty at one time. He is essentially of a con ciliatory, compromising disposition. In opinions the most liberal of conserva tives, his anxiety for reconciliation and peace has made him almost a partisan defender of the President's policy and motives. Mr. Conkling, on the other hand, is universally recognized as a brow-beating bully. If he was born a gentleman, he does not show his origin either in his speech or manner. His insolence to his own colleagues is the source of much party and personal difficulty. His braggadoeio style to all men is in sufferable. It is he who plumes himself on "his honah, sah:" who cracks the whip of the slave driver, and who would lord it over his peers. But the penny trumpets toot the old whine. They have learned only one piece, and they pipe that incessantly.

Fortunately for the country, and happily for the people, such influence do not prevail. The adaptability of the American character and the common sense and good humor of the American commonality defy the efforts and counsels of the malignants who would convert our fair republic into a howling wilderness. The misunderstanding between Messrs. Gordon and Conkling, given over to the care and advisement of discreet friends

is ended. There will be neither a scene nor a tragedy to rejoice the hearts of the bellowing followers of Bellona and enable them to stir up bitter sectional strife. But the circumstance is not without its suggestion. It ought to show sensible Republicans the black side of their party spirit. It ought to disclose to them a fact, which many of them do not believe, that it is the Republican party wh ch refuses to be pacified and is full of wrath. Its victory was great enough, and its tenure of power has been long enough, to give it reasons to be magnanmous. But it has improved none of It prefeas to be malignant to the end, and will go to its doom at last the most execrated political organization that ever ruled the country .- Courier Jour-

The Gordon-Conkling Difficulty.

The sensation of the week has been the difficulty between Senators Gordon and Conkling in the Executive session on Friday the 15th, an account of which can be found in another column. From a timely editorial commenting on this difficulty published in the Raleigh Observer, we extract the following :

Senator Conkling, like Senator Blaine belongs to the ultra school of the Radical party, and they both base their hopes of future preferment upon their success in fomenting discord between the people of the North. To this end these Senators, having no fear of personal chastisement, or sense of personal accountability, seek public occasion to air their insolence and impertinence to Southern Congressmen. The baggart and the bully is the role they now affect and nothing, we doubt not, would make either of them so happy as a sound thrashing from a prominent Southern leader, in which for the personal dis honor done them they would find abundant compensation in the changes that would be rung upon every stump and in every newspaper about "plantation man ners," and the rule of the "Southern brigadiers."

Already the Washington correspon dents have been busy plying their pens slandering Senator Gordon especially, and the South generally, because he becomingly resented the insolence of the arrogant and impertinent New York Senator We admire prudence in speech and discretion in action as much as any one, and we well know too the evils to be apprehended from the effect on the Northern mind of a personal collision between Congressmen from the two sec tions, but there are evils even greater than these, and one would be the pur chase of Northern toleration by South ern submission to Northern senatorial insolence. And if Messrs. Blaine and Conkling are bent on running their sche dule through to the end, we devoutly trust that our Southern Senators and others will promptly choose the lesser of the two evils.

Oppression of the South.

Senator Lamar says, and says with evident regret, that "the credit of a government which cares nothing for them will be of little consequence" to the people of the South. Northern men who are started and alarmed by such words as these will do well to consider how it has come to pass that an American Senator like Mr. Lamar, of unstained personal reputation and of conspicuous ability, finds himself forced to utter such words by his respect for truth and by for "cheating and swinding" while rulhis desire to look facts fully in the face. When Americans read in the British press bitter denunciations of the Irish people for their indifference to imperial interests, they usually interpret these denunciations not as a valid indictment of the Irish people but as an unwilling confession by the oppressors of Ireland of the failure of the bigoted and brutal system of administration which for ages prevailed in Ireland. It is to news to Americans that Hungary never lent foreign policy of Austria while the stateswen of Vienna persisted in excluding Hungarians from the control of public affairs within the dual empire .-England misgoverned Ireland and Aus tria misgoverned Hungary for longer periods than that during which the Southern States were misgoverned by the North. But nothing that England ever did in Ireland since the Union, nothing that Austria ever did in Hungary since 1848, can be truly said to have been more scandalous or more michievous than the misrule of the South by the creatures of the Republican party ajority at the North * the civil war came to an end, * * * inthe civil war came to an end, * * * in-stend of conciliating the people of the great producing regions of the South and helping them to get productively at work again as soon as possible, the Re-publican legislators at Washington in-sisted on grinding them under the heel of military power, while they wrong from them every sixpence which a reck-less fiscal administration could levy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

Corn is said to be worth only \$1.50 per barrel in one part of Caswell county. A lady in Salem had one of her fingers cut off recently wnile grinding sau-

Even the negroes in South Carolina are celebrating Gen. Butler's admission to his seat in the Senate.

One Isaac Green, recently divorced in Colorado, returned to North Caro'ina, went to see a widow, and married her two drys after the first meeting.

Mr Jehu Simmons, one of the oldest and most worthy citizens of Surry county, died at his residence, near Hollow Springs. on Thursday night last, at the advanced age of 104 years.—Mt. Airy

Goldsboro Messenger : A buzzard with a bell on his neck has been bovering over this town the past week, and the bell was distinctly seen and heard by several of our citizens. "Who belled the buzzard?" is now the question to be

A subscriber to the Robesonian teld us last week that when he first com-menced taking the paper, his wife could not read a word. He has been taking it 13 months only, and now he says, she can read everything in it. If there is not benefit to be derived by taking a newspaper, we would like to know the reason.—Robesonian.

Mr. John Shute, of Monroe, killed Its gross weight was 9332 pounds, after being cleaned it weighed 560 pounds.—
This is, we believe, the largest hog that has been killed in the Steet this. has been killed in the State this year. The fat from the hog yielded 200 pounds

GENERAL NEWS. Current item in all Texas papers: exas is gaining in wealth at the rate of

The Russians have captured in their war with the Turks 29 Pashas, 73,128 officers and men, and 794 cannot

In a wedding in Athol, Mass., the groom was 76 years old, and had been previously married four times. The

The European powers to whom the Turkish government sent a circular ask-ing mediation in the interest of peace, have replied declining to interfere.

J. W. Daniels was sentenced to be hanged in Sedalia, Mo , last week. His response was that he "Could stand hang-ing as well as any d-d man in the

Sitting Bull has taken up his hatchet and scalping knife again and crossed the line from Canada, where he has been recruiting for some time, with a strong band of Sioux and Nez Perces.

Shreveport (La.) Times: A malady among hogs has, the past few weeks, been prevailing in this parish, and is almost as fatal to them as the freedmen-are It effects the head, has the appearance of quinsy, and kills in a surprisingly short time. Mr. Foy lost over a hundred head from this novel disease.

The Russian losses in the battle pre-ceding the fall of Plevna are reported at 10 officers and 182 men killed, and 45 officers and 1,207 men wounded Turks lost 4,000 killep and wounded .-The prisoners include 10 Pashas, 128 staff officers, 2,000 officers, 30,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry. Seventyseven cannon were taken.

POLITICAL NEWS It is reported that Karl Schurz will resign his place in the cabinet.

A New York journal says Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, "sold his soul for nothing." Then, he sold it for every cent it was worth

Ex Governor Bullock has returned to Atlanta, where he will be tried this week ing over the Empire State

The offical vote of Mississsippi State officers is at last announced shows a majority for all the Democratic jorities are probably the largest ever given for any candidate for Governor in this country.

Senators Blaine and Conkling have buried the hatchet, shaken hands, and formed an alliance against Hayes. They hated each other like "pizen" and had not spoken for a dozen years or so.

DANBURY Female Institute.

MISS M. E. DARLINGTON. Principal,

A. H. JOYCE, Esq., N. M. PEPPER. Rates of Tuition per Session.

Primary English Studies, - - \$ 7 50
Advanced "- 10 00
French, at reasonable rates.
Music, Piano, Guitar, etc., per month, 3 00
Use of instrument \$3 per session.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE will commence on MONDAY, the 7th of January, and, will continue for Twenty weeks thereatter, the Scholastic year being divided into Two Sessions.

Every brauch of Study adopted by the principal Female Colleges of the South, will be taught in this institution.

Although essentially a Female School, small boys of good character and behavior, will be received as pupils.

Parents residing at a distance can find no bester School, or more healthy location, at which to educate their daughters

The School, with all its interests, will be under the special supervision of the Superintendents, who will also transact all business connected with the same.