New Berne Weekly Journal.

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New Berne Advertisements.

D. W. HURTT,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ZANG'S old STAND,

MIDDLE STREET,

New Berne, N. C.

Mar. 25, 1882

Ferdinand Ulrich,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES & DRY GOODS

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Ropes, Twines, Paints Oils Cauvass, and Oakum.

The place to buy GRAIN SACKS in any quantity and

LORILLARD SNUFF

by the bbl.

NETS and SEINES.

Foot of Middle street.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

Mar 26, 1 y

U. S. MACE,

Druggist.

MARKET STREET, NEW BERNE, N.C.

Always on hand full line of

ROPES AND TWINES,

SPIKES, NAILS, CANVASS,

AND ALL KINDS

SHIP CHANDELRY,

PAINTS, OILS and BRUSHES.

HORSES, MULES, PONIES

Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies,

HARNESS, WHIPS, SADDLES,

LOUIS COOK'S CELEBRATED WORK.

GOOD YOUNG STOCK

always on hand, and for sale

LOW FOR CASH.

A. & M. HAHN,

Middle Street,

Opposite Episcopal Church and Odd Fellows Hall. June15w-6m

Furniture

F. BŒSSER

has been in the business for the last

20 YEARS.

—a—

FULL STOCK

ALWAYS ON HAND

Give him a Trial

Corner of Broad and Middle Streets,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

Mar. 21, 1882

J. J. Tolson & co.

BROAD STREET

(Second door East from Railroad)

Receive GOODS by every Steamer.

The best of Packed

Canned Goods,

Best grades of Coffee, best grades Flour, best kettle rendered Lard.

Very best selected BUTTER, Pure Apple CIDER EAR, SUGAR of all grades best family MOLASSES, of all kinds.

Our country friends will find it to their advantage to call and try our prices before buying. All goods sold at

Bottom Prices.

Goods delivered at any part of City promptly and free. Broad Street second door east main Railroad. w Apr. 1, 1 y

JOHN DUNN,

MANUFACTURER OF

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Steam refined Confectionery,

CANDIES,

FRESH & CANNED FRUITS,

Crackers and Cakes,

CIGARS,

And all Kinds of Children's TOYS

WAGONS &c. &c.

POLLOCK St.,

April 3,1y w New Berne, N. C.

E. H. MEADOWS & Co.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, SEEDS and GUANOS,

Agricultural Chemicals.

Trucker's Supplies a Specialty.

New Berne, N. C.

A NIGHT-WATCH.

"Is it not morning yet?" From side to side
The sick girl tossed, hot-browed and heavy-eyed,
And moaned with feverish breath when I replied,
"It is not morning yet."

"Is it not morning yet?" O leaden hours,
How slow they move! The night more darkly lowers,
Cold on the wan leaves strike the sudden showers;
"It is not morning yet."

"Is it not morning yet?" The clock ticks on,
The sands fall slow; not half the night is gone;
Again I answer to that restless moan,—
"It is not morning yet."

"Is it not morning yet?" With tender care
I bathe her brow, and smooth her damp fair hair,
And try to soothe her with soft words of prayer.
"It is not morning yet."

"Is it not morning yet?" If she could sleep,
If those tired lids those burning eyes could keep!
God knows the thorns are sharp, the road is steep!
"It is not morning yet."

"Is it not morning yet?" "'Tis coming, dear,"
And, while I speak, the shadows press more near,
And all the room grows colder with my fear.
"It is not morning yet."

"Is it not morning yet?" How faint and low
The piteous accents! Do not tremble so,
My heart, nor fail me, while I answer, "No;
It is not morning yet."

"Is it not morning yet?" I bow my head;
God answers, while the eastern sky grows red
And smiles upon the still face on the bed,—
"Yes, it is morning now!"

New Berne Graded School.

Rules and Regulations.

THE SCHOOL.

1. The Newbern Graded and High School shall be free to all permanent white residents of this School District between the ages of 6 and 21 years; provided that children of non-residents and persons over 21 and under 25 may also be admitted on payment to the Treasurer of the Board, semi-annually in advance, of such fee for tuition as the Board may prescribe.

2. The word resident shall be construed to mean children of all parents or guardians who have lived in this school district at least six months, or who shall satisfy the Board of Trustees that they have permanently located here.

3. The scholastic year shall commence on the first Monday in October and continue for ten months, inclusive of Christmas week.

4. There shall be one daily session in each of the schools, continuing five hours; the time of opening and closing to be arranged by the Principal; said session to be divided equally, allowing two recesses of fifteen minutes each, during which time no one shall leave the school grounds without permission of the teacher in charge of the class at the time of the recess, or of the Principal. Other recesses may be granted in the primary grades at the option of the Principal.

5. The following days shall be holidays: State Thanksgiving days, and from Christmas to the first day of January, both inclusive.

6. No paying pupils are to be admitted in any of the schools for less than half a session, and no deduction is to be made for those who leave before the expiration of the session, unless specially allowed by the Board.

7. A prompt attendance at the opening of the scholastic year is of the utmost importance to the progress of the pupils and to the proper organization of the classes.

8. Promotion from one division to a higher shall be made annually upon strict examination by the Principal, under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Special promotions may be made at any time when the interest of the pupil and of the school require it.

9. The government of the school shall be mild but firm. The teachers are urged to encourage pupils to learn diligently and to obey the rules from a sense of honor and duty rather than fear of reproof. Pupils misbehaving or derelict in studies may be kept in after school hours, not exceeding one hour, and in aggravated cases corporal punishment may be resorted to.

10. Unruly pupils and all guilty of gross misconduct shall be suspended from school, the time of suspension to be fixed by the Principal and approved by the Trustees.

11. Pupils or parents having cause for complaint will seek redress first before the Principal and if not satisfied will lay the case before the Committee on Grievances.

12. Written examinations in all the grades above the primary will be held each school month. The written examinations for grading shall take place during the last week of the term.

13. Monthly reports will be furnished to parents, giving the number of days attendance, behavior, progress in study, punctuality, etc. Reports to be returned promptly to the Principal, properly endorsed by the parent.

14. The names of all pupils who have obtained as high a record in attendance, deportment and scholarship, as 95 per cent. of the maximum in each case, shall be placed upon the monthly Roll of Honor, to be filed by the Principal among the records of the school; and the names to be kept conspicuously in the school room until the succeeding report.

15. The standard for admission to any grade, shall be an average 70 on the annual written examinations, and on the recitations of the previous year and 75 when the grade is to be fixed by written examinations, the standard of perfection being one hundred.

16. The school bell will ring for five minutes, every school day, at 8:30 o'clock, a. m., to notify pupils that the doors are open, and exercises will begin promptly at 9—excepting from April, 1st, to the close of session, when the bell will ring at 8 a. m., and exercises begin at 8:30 o'clock.

17. The following tuition will be charged non-resident pupils, or those over 21 years old: Primary Department, $10 per scholastic year of ten months. Intermediate Department, $15; High School, $20, payable half in advance, other half at beginning of second half of session.

PUPILS.

1. Pupils are required to be punctual and regular in attendance; to devote their time to the proper duties of the school room; to conform to the rules of the school; to obey promptly and faithfully all directions of teachers, and to be respectful to them.

2. Pupils are expected to abstain from everything that would dishonor themselves, their parents or the school.

3. Excuses for absence or tardiness, and requests for dismissal before the close of the school must be made in writing by the parent or guardian.

4. Pupils on their way to and from school, are strictly required to conduct themselves with proper decorum and to refrain from loitering by the way.

5. Any pupil in the Primary grades who shall be absent or tardy *four times* in four successive weeks, and any pupil above primary grades who shall be absent or tardy *three times* in the same length of time, except in case of sickness, shall be suspended from attendance at school at the option of the Principal, such suspension to remain in force until satisfactory assurance is given that attendance will be punctual in the future. The Principal may reinstate a pupil who has forfeited his seat, but in case of a second forfeiture he can be readmitted only by special order of the Board. Absences that occur when attendance at school would endanger the health of the pupil shall be regarded as absence occasioned by sickness.

6. Any pupil who shall leave school at recess, or at any time before the regular hour for closing, without the consent of his teacher, shall not be permitted to re-enter his class without written permission from the Executive Committee, unless he can render an excuse or apology satisfactory to the Principal.

7. Pupils must not throw stones or missiles of any kind upon the school grounds or in the streets. They must go directly to, and from school without loitering by the way, and must not collect on the streets or in the vicinity of the school building before the ringing of the school bell.

8. Pupils must walk quietly through the halls and up and down stairs, and not remain in the halls or stairways at any time when their school rooms are open. They must refrain from all conversation in the halls or stairways, and not go into rooms belonging to other grades without permission from a teacher.

9. Pupils who shall deface or injure any of the school property shall pay in full for all damages. Failure to do this within two weeks shall subject them to suspension, and they shall be admitted only by a vote of the Board.

10. Pupils are strictly enjoined to avoid falsehood, profanity, and all indecent language and to conduct themselves in an orderly and decent manner both in school and out.

11. Whenever the example of any scholar shall become injurious, from indolence, neglect of rules or any other cause, and reformation shall appear hopeless, his parent or guardian shall be required to withdraw him from the school.

12. The High School is expected to set an example to the other grades; and its pupils must unite with its instructors to secure that degree of eminence that shall make it excel in point of regularity of attendance, studiousness, creditable recitations, good order, and mannerly deportment generally; and any pupil whose negligence in study or course of conduct is such as to impair the standing of this department may be reported to his or her parents; after which, if there be no improvement, such pupil shall be dismissed from school.

13. Each pupil shall be assigned a seat for study, and it shall be his duty to keep it, together with his books and everything pertaining to his desk, neat and in good order. He shall also be responsible for the appearance of the floor in the vicinity of his desk.

14. Pupils are not allowed to assemble at or in the vicinity of the school building before or after school hours. They shall start from home in the morning so as to arrive at the school buildings between the first and second bells and shall go directly to their seats and observe perfect order.

15. Pupils who bring to the school any paper, periodical, novel, or other book having no connection with their studies, shall do it at the risk of forfeiting the same.

16. These and other special rules that may be announced from time to time by the Principal and teachers, must be carefully obeyed; and any pupil who repeatedly violates them or shows a disregard for the morals of good society, so that his conduct is injurious to his associates, will not be allowed the privilege of the school.

17. Any child who shall be guilty of falsely maligning his or her teacher by charges of cruel treatment, without foundation, shall be suspended or expelled from school.

18. No member of the graduating class shall be considered in the contest for class honors, unless he or she shall have stood eight monthly examinations during the year.

19. No pupil shall be admitted to the Primary grade after the middle of the third month of each term, unless such pupil can be classified with those already belonging to such grade.

20. Pupils over 21, admitted under these rules may select their studies.

22. Diplomas will be issued to those who complete the prescribed course with credit. Certificate of Distinction will be awarded at the close of each session for superior scholarship in the several departments.

22. Scholarship, as shown by the monthly examinations shall be the only test of merit in awarding honors.

23. As the normal feature obtains in the High School, pupils of the Senior class, who are preparing for the teacher's profession, will be required occasionally to assist as teachers in the lower schools. Opportunity also will be allowed them for observing the application to practice of the theory of teaching and methods in said schools, by the regular teacher.

24. Graduates of the High School may return and pursue therein any study at pleasure; but they will not be allowed to contest for the prizes and honors, and the teachers will not be required to keep a record of their attendance and scholarship; *provided, however*, that such pupils shall comply with all the regulations of the school and be subject to its authorities.

TEACHERS.

1. They must thoroughly prepare themselves for every lesson; never attempt a recitation without previous study of the same, and must know before calling their classes what they expect to teach in that lesson, and hold the pupils to that point.

2. They shall be in their buildings thirty minutes before the time of opening the school each session, and at the ringing of the school bell shall at once take their respective parts of duty and when tardy, report their arrival to the Principal at his room.

3. They shall take immediate measures to ascertain the cause of all absence, and shall use their best efforts to become personally acquainted with the parents and guardians of their respective pupils.

4. Ne teacher will be permitted to promulgate partisan or sectarian news in the school.

5. It shall be the duty of any teacher who may chance to witness misconduct of pupils other than his own belonging to the New Berne Graded School, to call the same to order and insist on obedience to the school rules, provided that the teacher of such pupils is not at hand.

6. Teachers shall open and close school punctually, with liberty to detain only those pupils delinquent in study or deportment.

7. They shall be responsible for neat appearance of the school-room and pupils, enjoining upon the latter cleanliness of person and dress and shall prohibit the use of tobacco in any form on the school grounds and the chewing of anything within the rooms.

8. They shall require and maintain thorough discipline, and adhere strictly to the prescribed course of study and text books, and devote themselves during the school hours exclusively to the duties of their profession.

9. At the opening of the school each teacher shall prepare a programme of daily recitations and exercises and place it in a conspicuous place. It must be approved by the Principal and strictly adhered to by the teacher in charge of the room.

10. It shall be the duty of every teacher in the school to keep subject to the inspection of the Board an alphabetical list of the name, ward and street of every pupil with name of parent or guardian.

11. Every teacher shall keep in a register furnished for the purpose, a correct account of name, age, attendance, deportment and scholarship of each pupil, and shall send monthly, a report of the three latter to the parent or guardian, to be returned to the teacher.

12. When a teacher is detained from school by sickness or other necessary causes, information of such necessary detention shall be sent to the Principal as soon as possible.

13. They shall be careful to prevent any loud or boisterous talking or laughing in the halls or school-rooms, and suffer no gathering of pupils in the halls at any time:

14. They shall read in their monthly reports to the Principal every case of punishment with the rod, and resort to this penalty as seldom as may be consistent with good discipline.

15. They shall make and deliver to the Principal on or before the first Monday in each school month, a report of the attendance, punctuality, deportment, and scholarship of the pupils under their charge and within two days after the close of the school year, they shall have prepared and shall return to the Principal an annual report such as he may prescribe.

16. All teachers shall meet on the second and fourth Saturdays of each school month—except the tenth—for the purpose of conducting a systematic course of study prescribed by the Principal, and approved by the Board and continue the session from 9 a. m. until 12 m., and a record of the attendance and the grade of the teachers' work shall be kept by the person conducting the meeting.

17. They shall keep a list of all books furnished them for their own use or that of indigent pupils in their respective rooms and of the pupils to whom they are loaned; and shall see that they are returned at the close of the school year or sooner into the hands of the Principal.

18. Teachers will not be allowed to make any reply to complaints or inquiries addressed to them by patrons in relation to their school matters, but will refer all such communications to the Principal for adjustment.

19. Teachers shall report any neglect by the Janitor to the Principal.

20. The advertising in school or announcing of public meetings or entertainments of any kind or of any outside enterprises whatever is strictly prohibited.

PRINCIPAL.

1. The Principal shall, under the advice and direction of the Board of Trustees, have the general supervision of the school.

2. He shall devote such time to teaching and supervising respectively as may be determined by the Board.

3. He shall have charge of the buildings, furniture, and fixtures; and see that the buildings, grounds, fences, out-houses and other property of the school are kept in good order and condition and protected from unnecessary damage; and that each department is properly warmed and ventilated and supplied with water. To perform these duties he shall employ, with the consent of the Committee on Supplies, a janitor at such salary as may be fixed by the Board of Trustees.

4. He shall visit and examine the different departments as often as his duties will permit to ascertain their condition and progress. It shall be his duty to report promptly to the Board any incompetency, inattention to duty or insurbordination on the part of any teacher.

5. He shall hold teachers' meetings at least every fourth Saturday during the entire scholastic year; and at such other times as he may select.

6. He shall see that the rules and regulations of the Board of Trustees are uniformly observed and executed throughout the departments and that registers are properly kept and reports correctly made by the teachers.

7. He shall keep a record of the absence and tardiness of teachers and report the same monthly to the Board. It shall be his duty to report to the Board when in his judgment the connection of any teacher with the school shall cease to be beneficial. He shall also make a report in writing to the Board annually.

8. He shall be charged with the duty of examining and certifying the qualifications of all applicants for positions as teachers.

9. He may, under the direction and with the assent of the Chairman of the Board, in case a vacancy occures in the corps of teachers, employ a teacher to fill the same till action is had by the Board, and all such vacancies he shall report to the Board at its next regular meeting.

10. He shall have charge of all text-books purchased for the use of teachers or otherwise and shall keep a correct list of the same and of the teachers to whom they are furnished.

11. He shall devise or adopt a system of blanks for registers and reports, see to their distribution among the teachers, fix rules for keeping them and see that they are properly kept and returned.

12. At each regular meeting of the Board of Trustees he shall submit a monthly report containing an abstract of the monthly reports of the teachers, a record of the attendance of the teachers, and such other statistics and information in regard to the condition of the school as he may deem advisable.

13. Any change in regard to the method or manner of instruction he may desire to introduce may be presented by him in writing to the teachers, a copy of the same being kept by himself, and such directions shall be obligatory on the teachers until modified by the Board.

14. The Principal is vested with authority to carry into effect the rules and orders of the Board of Trustees, and it is made his express duty to enforce their observance.

15. He shall keep a record of the attendance of himself and teachers, noting the absence and tardiness of the delinquent ones at thirty minutes before the opening of the school and shall report the same monthly to the Board.

16. He shall see that the pupils are sent home immediately after school and that the neighborhood is not disturbed by them either during school hours or in going to school or in returning therefrom.

17. He shall see that the records of the school are neatly and accurately kept by the several teachers.

18. For the purpose of having uniform time in all the rooms the Principal shall daily adjust the clocks of the school with the regulator.

19. During the first school month the Principal shall arrange a table showing the hour of study and recitation of each class in the school, a neat copy of which table shall be kept in his office. This programme shall be approved by the Board.

20. He shall see that the premises are never left during school hours without the presence and charge of himself or some of the teachers.

Population of the World.

(*New York Herald.*)

A most carefully prepared report of the population of the various countries of the world is that issued from time to time by Drs. Behem and Wagner. A new edition of this publication has just appeared, the previous one having been issued two years. Within this interval censuses have been taken in a large number of countries, and the results of these are embodied in this work. But in the case of some countries no official statistics are to be had, and for such countries the figures presented are necessarily the result of computation or even conjecture. The report of the population of China, for instance, is but an estimate, while that of Central Africa can be little better than a guess. The results given by Behem and Wagner are, however, generally accepted as the most trustworthy published.

The total population of the globe is now reported by them at 1,433,800,000. According to the last report it was 1,455,900,000. This difference would indicate a decrease of 22,000,000, but as a matter of fact there has, according to these authorities, been an increase of more than 33,000,000. This is explained by the fact that the population of China has been very much over-estimated heretofore. In the last issue of this work it was given at 434,000,000; it is now put at 379,000,000. In fact, in those countries alone in which censuses have been taken the official returns show an aggregate increase of 32,000,000 during the preceeding interval of ten years. The number of people inhabiting the larger divisions of the globe, as given by Behm and Wagner, are as follows: Europe, 337,743,000; Asia, 795,591,000; Africa, 205,823,006; America 100,415,000; Australia and Polynesia, 4,232,000; Polar regions, 82,000. Rusia is credited with 63,000,000 inhabitants; China, 379,000; Japan 36,000,000, and British India 352,000,000.

THE national convention of distillers and liquor dealers, held at Cincinnati, issued a declaration that, while they have obeyed the most oppressive laws, they believe the sale of spirits should be placed on the same footing as other merchandise; that they favor a judicious license system, aiding the government and protecting dealers. Geo. T. Stagg, of St. Louis, was chosen President.

FORT AND FLEET.

The Blockade Runners of the War—The Perils, Profits and Advantages—How the English Helped the South Through.

(Detroit Free Press.)

The great majority of Northern people treated the blockade-running business during the war as a matter affecting only private individuals, and had no idea of its perilous risks and immense losses and gains. As a matter of fact the Southern Confederacy could not have existed two years but for its blockade-runners. While private enterprise kept these ships afloat, the Confederate Government was the backer, inasmuch as it stood ready to purchase whatever it could use, and that at prices which could hardly be credited were they not matters of historical record.

THE HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the blockade-running business was at Charleston. During the war ten vessels ran in and out of Charleston to one entering any other port. A score of rich firms in that city entered into the business simultaneously, attracted by the large profits and encouraged by the government, and it was at Charleston that Maj. E. Willis was stationed as purchasing agent of the Confederate Government.

The war began in April. By September every Southern merchant had sold out his old stock and must henceforth depend on Europe. It was then that prices leaped to such figures as astonished everybody, and were quoted at the North as evidence that the Confederacy was staggering. And yet Lee was in his glory as a successful General when those prices had advanced from 500 to a 1,000 times. The woman who bought a paper of pins in the fall of 1865, remembers that they cost from $100 to $125 in Confederate money.

THE PROFITS.

The profits were enormons. A suitable craft could be purchased in Europe for from $60,000 to $120,000, and as a rule, one successful trip would clear her cost. To show what the profits were, Maj. Willis once sent out a bale of cotton worth $400 in Confederate money. At Nassau it was exchanged for a barrel of borax, which he sold in Charleston for $4,000 in same currency. Again he sent out a bale of Sea Island worth $600, and received a bale of women's veils which brought him $13,000. Merchants who bought English cloth at fifty cents per yard had no trouble in disposing of it at home for $7 and $8. A pair of boots costing $2 brought $10 and $12 in Charleston. Tea which could be had in Nassau for forty cents per pound brought from $14 to $20 in the South.

If the owners made well the men who assumed the perils were by no means neglected. The wages of the common sailors were doubled and more and paid in gold. Many captains bargained by the trip. If successful in making the round trip they received from $3,500 to $5,000 in good English gold. Outside of this sum each captain was permitted to cary one bale of cotton each trip on his own account. As nothing was said about weight, they had two and three ordinary bales compressed into one, and often made $15,000 out of their speculation.

Whatever the Confederate Government needed had to come this way, and it paid the same price as in cannon, muskets, ammunition, boots and shoes, cloth, uniforms, equipments, tents and sabres, medicines, etc., and it was only in this way that the Confederate armies were kept in the field. The same number of States, geographically situated like Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, would not have held out so long. Stringent as was the blockade, it was never close enough to entirely stop the business. With twenty-four Federal vessels off the bar at Charleston a Confederate steamer made that port without receiving a shot. A pilot to be depended on, and a night such as the runners prayed for, would take a vessel out or in, no matter how alert the blockaders.

THE PERILS.

Neccessity and avarice were the main inducements to carry on the the trade, but making up the crew of the vessel many man volunteered his services more for the love of adventure than any other reason. It was a business in which every man took his life in his hand, and he so understood. An ordinarily brave man had no business on a blockade runner. He who made a success of it must have the cunning of a fox, the patience of Job, and the bravery of an Indian warrior. Uncle Sam wanted at first to treat them as pirates, and was never satisfied to consider them contrabandists. The runners must not be armed and must not resist. The only privilege accorded them when discovered was to out run pur sit if they could, and scores of them were remarkably successful in making the most of this privilege. In a stay of ten days in Charleston I had the good fortune to meet a round dozen ex-captains of blockade runners, and was thus put in possession of many particulars never given the public in print. The history of the business, written alone and detailing the adventures, perils escapes and mishaps of the 500 vessels engaged from first to last, would be the most interesting volume of the war.

A CLOSE CALL.

Just before leaving Nassau, one evening in 1863, the captain of the blockade-running steamer Southern Cross received information that two Federal cruisers where lying in wait for him about twenty miles off the coast. In consequence of this news he ran to the right of the usual track about ten miles to avoid them. The Federal commanders suspected that their presence would be known in Nassau, and therefore ran to the left of the track.

The runner was fifteen miles at sea when night fell. Every light was put out, the speed was slowed down, and every man aboard was coutioned to be absolutely quite, no matter what occurred. The firemen opened barrels of tar to be prepared for a sudden call for increased speed, and the steamer crept forward into the darkness. Owing to her color she could not be seen a quarter of a mile away on that night, and there was enough wind and sea to drown the noise of her paddles. All of a sudden, as the runner crept forward, the lookouts sighted one of the cruisers dead ahead and advancing. The steamer sheered to port, but in five minutes the other cruiser was sighted and she found herself between the two. Her engines were stopped and the vessel floated quietly before the wind. The chances were that she would not be discovered, when an Irish deckhand, who had been without a smoke as long as he could stand it, filled his pipe and struck a match. The flame, tiny as it was, betrayed the steamer. The cruisers signalled each other and at once opened fire. The shooting was guess-work under the circumstances, but it was good guessing. The very first cannon ball carried away the ornament on top of the pilot-house, and the second smashed ten feet of deck-railing. The blockade runner at once started ahead at full speed, all the time under fire, and as she ran away she passed within a hundred feet of one of the Federal ships. A solid shot, fired from this distance, passed through the runner just above the main deck, and another grazed her bow, and the Federal commander hailed: "Come to or I'll sink you!" There was every show that he had it in his power to do so, but the runner steamed ahead and after an hour's chase, accompanied by a constant fire from the big guns, she gave the cruisers the slip.

A BOLD GAME.

One of the most valuable cargoes ever reaching a Southern port was that of the steamer Sumter. She was well known to the Federal blockaders at Charleston, and upon receiving this cargo she made direct for Wilmington. There was a blockading fleet of five or six vessels there, and the Sumter came in sight of it in the morning. Paying not the least attention to their signals or movements, the steamer hoisted the American flag and ran steadily in. The boldness of the movement so astonished the fleet that not a gun was fired until the runner was out of range. It was the first and only time that such a bold trick was put in practice, but the blockaders felt sore over it for years.

The cargo consisted of arms, ammunition, clothing, cloths and medicines, and not the least important articles were two monster Blakely guns. These guns were so large and unwieldy that they were loaded with their muzzles sticking up through the hatchways. The great blockade-running house of John Frazer & Co. purchased the cannon in England and presented them to the Confederate Government. The work of unloading them at Wilmington and conveying the monsters to Charleston by rail and placing them in battery at the esplanade, was accomplished by Major Willis, then Beauregard's quartermaster. Had the fleet captured the Sumter, and nothing would have been easier had her true character been suspected, the South would have been the loser of at least $8,000,000, and a whole army corps would have lost the guns, tents, batteries and ammunition intended for it.

As to the encouragement given by the Confederate Government, it will be made plain by the statement that it purchased, from first to last, perhaps $200,000,000 worth of goods. Maj. Willis made one purchase in 1863 amounting to $7,500,000, and it was no uncommon transaction to buy a bill footing up from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. M. QUAD.

Why the Game Was not Played.

A scene took place in Bush & Allsop's billiard saloon in Winston Friday night that was not down on the bills. A billiard tourney was in progress, and one of the players was in the act of chaulking the end of his cue, when in walked his wife. Thunderstruck, he dropped his cue and chalk, gathered his coat and hat and saying, "come dear this is no place for you," he strode towards the door, his wife clinging to him as though she had rescued him from a great peril. Reaching the threshold of the place that was robbing her of her domestic happiness, she paused, and the brave little woman, with the impassioned eloquence of an injured and aggrieved wife said, "now gentlemen if any of you have wives go home to them and save them the agony this night has cost me." The lights were speedily extinguished and the game was not finished.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Practical Prohibition.

Some days ago we published an article relative to the fine apples raised in the western part of this State, and yesterday a shipment of these apples was received here via the Spartanburg & Asheville R. R. There were 18 crates of them, holding less than one bushel each, and the freight was only $16.50! Just think of it! And besides this high freight the apples were just twelve days in making the trip from Hendersonville to Wilmington, as long a period as would be required to make the journey from Liverpool to Wilmington. Such freights and such delays are simply in the nature of a prohibition of trade intercourse between the seacoast and the mountains. The same firm to whom the apples were consigned tell us that they can ship oranges to New York at 50 cents a barrel.—*Wil. Review*

Wealthiest Negro in Georgia.

Henry Todd, who lives in Darien, is the wealthiest colored man in Georgia. When a youth his master died and left him freedom. When the Confederacy fell he lost twenty slaves and some Confederate bonds. After the war he continued farming operations and engaged in the lumber business. He is now 65 years old, and is worth $100,000 in good investment.—*Savannah News.*

"Salary No Object."

To the thoughtful citizen hardly any danger threatening the integrity of our free institutions appears greater than that springing from the lavish use of money at elections. No corrupting influence upon the ballot has grown so rapidly as this, especially of late years; and many of our wisest men begin to fear that the great Republic, which was founded as a Government of the people by the people and for the people, will soon become in fact a Plutocracy—a government of the people by money and for money.

Prominent statesmen are giving some attention to this important subject—among others, Senator John Sherman, who, like the practical man that he is, suggests a remedy for the evil. In conversation with a news paper correspondent at his home in Mansfield the Ohio Senator said he used to be elected as the Representative in Congress from that District without incurring any expense worth mentioning. No one seemed to expect it. He used to hitch up his team and go from town to town where he had appointments. The committee would meet him and most always insist on paying his horse and hotel fare. Once or twice only was he called upon for money even to pay for the printing of the tickets. But, continued the solid Senator, "then the Congressman got $8.00 a day. The increase of salary is what brings the money into politics, and this is to be deplored. It will be a sad day for the country when none but the rich can be elected to office. This state of affairs would be an effectual bar to the poor deserving boy whose future depends upon his individual efforts. It would also deprive the country of the valuable services of many great men who would have to stand back because they were not rich."

Mr. Sherman has had a long experience in public life as Representative and Senator in Congress, and as Secretary of the Treasury, and few men should know better than he what would be the proper pay of the people's servants at Washington. Probably none make a closer estimate of the average cost of getting into Congress. If raising the salary from $8 per day to $5,000 a year—the present figure—is what caused the expenditure of so much money in elections then it ought to be reduced to the old figure at once.

But observation does not confirm Mr. Sherman's theory. It was no consideration for the salary that caused the large expenditure of money in the contest between Astor and Flower in New York City last fall. Indeed very few congressmen will admit that the salary of $5,000 a year will any more than pay the bare necessary expenses of election and enable the Congressman to live in the most unpretentious way.

Further evidence that it is not the salary which causes the expenditure is found in the fact that in England, where Members of Parliament are not paid any salary, the expenditures for election average greater than in this country. Instead of the present salary keeping poor men out of Congress it is probable that were it reduced to the figure of earlier days, when all prices were much lower, many poor men who are now sent to Washington could not afford to go.

Some other remedy must be found. Mr. Sherman and other leaders in Congress should think it over. More stringent rules for admission to membership should be adopted. Let a few investigations as to the expenditures in notorious cases be ordered, and where it is clear that money has been used corruptly let the ambitious Plutocrat be sent back in disgrace to his purchased constituency. The men who buy their way into Congress are not those who want the salary. Generally speaking they are men who have grown rich without gaining the respect and social consideration which they crave, and they want to go to Congress in order to secure the cheap (however costly) adornment of an "Hon." handle to their names. The salary is literally no object to such men. It is but as a drop in the bucket of their incomes, and a mere bagatelle in comparison with what they are willing to expend in getting elected.

Congress should devise measures to protect the honor of the two Houses and the liberties of the people from an irruption of vulgar Plutocrats who believe that money is and should be the only source of power and sign of distinction.

All Over the South.

Alabama's apple crop is immense this year.

Jackson, Miss., has thirty marriage associations.

Texas has 137,000 square miles destitute of inhabitants.

Mississippi has one insane person to every 800 of her population.

A "boss" carpenter at Jacksonville, Fla., is one of the gentler sex.

Bee-keeping is becoming a large and profitable industry in Mississippi.

Huckelberry wine is extensively manufactured in Levy county, Florida.

The trade in cotton in Montgomery, Ala., last year footed up $6,000,000.

Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia will all make good peanut crops.

Florida has shipped, during the season just closed, 25,000 head of cattle to Cuba.

The Selma, Ala., cotton mills have just shipped five car loads of cotton goods to China.

Hale county, Ala., is looking out for her moss industry and is gathering thousands of tons.

Both the corn and cotton crops of Texas are a few days late, but the yield is unprecedented.

El Paso, Tex., has increased its population from 400 to 3,500 in the past eighteen months.

The largest vote ever polled in Arkansas 147,169) was polled at the late election for Governor.

Palestine, Tex., raises apples eighteen inches in circumference and weighing twenty-two ounces.

Improvements of the value of $229,800 have been made in Little Rock, Ark., during the present year.

Large and very rich deposits of iron ore have recently been discovered in Marshall county Ala.

Dying Words of the Great.

Dr. Johnson, passing away amid a tumult of uneasiness and fear, said to one who stood close beside his bed: "God bless you my dear!" The celebrated Dr. Adams, rector of the High School of Edinburgh, in some moments of delirum preceding his death, whispered, "It is growing dark, boys;" stretching forth his hand, "you may go!" Queen Elizabeth of England, lying on her royal couch, was heard to moan out the heartrending words, as she closed her eyes forever, "All my possessions for one moment of time!" But the noble Wesley simply exclaimed, in calmness of spirit "The best of all is, God is with us." Poor Robert Burns, out of his head when he drew his last breath, cried: "Oh, don't let the awkward squad fire over me!" How curious, indeed, that Lord Thurlow should have cried out, as he passed away: "I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying!"

"Ah! mes enfans, you cannot cry as much for me as I have made you laugh in my time!" so said the brilliant wit of France, Scarron, as he lay dying that hour with a fleet of weeping friends around him.

It was a Christian philosopher like John Locke who exclaimed with his latest breath that solemn day, "Oh, the depth of the riches of the goodness and knowledge of God!" How strange to think that the great Mirabeau, after a life of such wild discord, should have cried out frantically, as he lay waiting for the last change, "Music! Let me die to the sound of delicious music!" Washington, with the smile of saint, looked up into the face of his weeping wife for the last time as she bent over him at Mt. Vernon that dismal day, and calmly said, as he crossed his arms above his noble heart, "It is well!" And the last words of Luther's friend, Melanchthon, are wonderfully striking, it seems to me. The former asked him that hour if he desired anything. "No, Luther, no! Nothing, nothing but heaven!" he answered, and died with a smile upon his face. The ruling passion may be said to have been still strong with Chesterfield when he passed away, for the last words he uttered were, "Give Dayrolles a chair!" Did poor Cowper say anything before he died—he who had always dreaded even the thought of dying? Why, it said he sank to rest as peacefully as a little child. Ah, but what did Hobbes the deist say just before he gasped his last breath? "I am taking a fearful leap in the dark!" but the sweet Herbert said, "Now, Lord receive my soul!" Dean Goldsmith's physician asked him a few moments before he ceased to breathe if his mind was at ease. His mournful answer was, "No, it is not!" And yet was not Goldsmith really as lovely a character, at heart, as any man who ever lived? The deaf Beethoven, whose whole soul had been full of glorious harmony throughout his life, cried out at last, "Now I shall hear!" May we not cherish the hope that Byron's thoughts were of God and heaven when he said at last, so wearily, "I must sleep now!" The sun was shining very brightly in the room where the great Humboldt lay dying, and he said, as he watched the beautiful rays, "How grand the sunlight! It seems to beckon earth to heaven!" John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died the same day, but one said with his last breath, "Independence forever!" and the other "I resign my soul to my God—and my daughter to my country." Sir Thomas More said to an attendant, as he ascended the scaffold on the day of his execution, "I pray you see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself." Beautiful Anne Boleyn, just before she knelt down to lay her head on the block, clasped her neck with her hand and said, "It is small, very small, indeed!" What could have possessed Franklin to say to his friends on his deathbed, "A dying man does, nothing well!" What a strange question for Cardinal Beaufort (or any other man) to ask at the last moment of his life, "What! is there no bribing death?" Scott said, even when death was creeping very near, "I feel as if I were to be myself again." And Hood cried out, whispered only the words, "Dying dying!"

A Paying Industry.

Mr. Henry Bilyeu, fruit-grower, of Ridgeway made $750.00 above all expenses on a three and a half acre vineyard, this season. He is now enlarging his vineyard, and will soon finish planting 40,000 vines, mostly early shipping varieties. He and his brother, Harry, have large fruit interests near Rigeway and Manson, on the R & G R R and are increasing their area every year. The above exhibit beats cotton badly.—*Rel. Visitor.*

JUDGE KELLEY, of Philadelphia, has served nearly twenty-two years in Congress, and has just been renominated for a twelfth term, and he has accepted the nomination. He announces as his policy the complete abolition of all internal revenue taxes, well knowing that a properly regulated tariff will raise ample revenue for all proper expenses of the government, and pay off the public debt as rapidly as will be consistent with the public interest.

Horse vs. Negro—1790.

(Greensboro Patriot.

In the records of the Superior court of Rowan county, 1790, appears the following judgments:

STATE vs. } Larceny

Defendant being convicted of stealing a horse, it is ordered by the Court that he receive thirty-nine lashes well laid on, that he stand in the public pillory one hour, that he be branded on the right cheek with the letter H, and on the left with the letter T, and that both of his ears be cropped off. Ordered that this sentence be immediately executed.

STATE vs. } Murder

Defendant being convicted of murdering a negro it is ordered by the Court that he be imprisoned twelve months in the county jail.