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Be sure to call nearly opposite the Mansion
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our stock and keep our prices. Our terms cash.
Special orders (made from photographs in
our office) will be supplied.

A full assortment of Rosewood, Metals
and Walnut Bureaus, Cases, which can be furnished
at 3 hours notice.
March 19, 1874—1y.

GUANAHANI!

AN IMPORTED NATURAL GUANO.
A GENUINE ANIMAL DEPOSIT.

A MONOPOLY OF THIS VALUABLE DEPOSIT HAS BEEN CREATED
in favor of this Company by the Crown officers. The name "GUANAHANI!"
is a Registered TRADE MARK at the United States Patent Office, and all persons are
warned from making use of the same in connection with fertilizers of any kind.

THE COMPANY GUARANTEE THAT
EVERY CARGO will be ANALYZED BEFORE IT IS OFFERED FOR SALE.

Examine the Analyses and Letters of Prof. P. B. WILSON, Baltimore; Prof. H. C.
WHITE, Professor of Chemistry, University of Georgia; Prof. F. A. GENTH, Philadelphia,
Professor of Applied Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTED ONLY BY THE
**GUANAHANI GUANO COMPANY,
PETERSBURG, VA.**

In offering this FERTILIZER to the Agricultural Community a Second Season we do so
with the utmost Confidence, feeling satisfied that the high opinion, we formed, and expressed
last season based on its Chemical Constituents have been most satisfactorily borne out by the
test, by which all Fertilizers must be judged, that of the Plantation.
Last season, owing to the lateness at which we commenced importing we were forced to put
our Guano on the market at once, but now having continued our importations during the sum-
mer and fall, and having large and well ventilated Warehouses in this City and City Point, we
are enabled to put our Guano on the market, in a condition as to dryness, and freedom from
lumps, equal to any Manufactured Fertilizer.
We solicit a careful perusal of our Circular containing the certificates sent us, and which can
be had on application at this OFFICE, or from any of our AGENTS. Having nothing to con-
ceal, we made an innovation on established usage, by publishing those letters received unfavor-
able to our Guano, but careful inquiry in many cases proves that the cause of its failure was not
owing to any fault in the Guano, but to those far beyond our control. We have frequently
heard the same complaints of its kindred Fertilizer, Peruvian Guano, but the concurrent
testimony of well known Farmers and Planters from Maryland to the extreme Western counties
of North Carolina, justify us in claiming a place for our Fertilizer Superior to many, and Second
to None.
We confidently expect the continued patronage of the Agricultural Community and no exer-
tion shall be spared on our part to make

**GUANAHANI
THE STANDARD FERTILIZER
FOR THE
COTTON, TOBACCO & GRAIN CROPS
OF THE SOUTH.**

DIRECTORS.
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**FOR SALE BY
MERONEY & BRO.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
BURROUGHS & SPRINGS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

In offering this Fertilizer to the people of Rowan, and surrounding counties we are satis-
fied that we offer them the best Guano for the least money now on the market. It has been
thoroughly tried during the past season and the results have been even better than we hoped
for. Below we append two of the numerous certificates we have received.

AN IMPORTANT TEST, PAID OVER 600 PER CENT.

SALISBURY, N. C., October 10th, 1874.

Messrs Meroney & Bro.
Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the merits of the Guanahani Guano, I will state
that I have given it a fair, and, as I think, a thorough test, and believe it to be one of the best
fertilizers now in use in our country. In the month of February I bought two tons and applied
it over my farm at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre under Cotton, and 100 pounds to the acre on
Corn. On the 8th of October I picked from one row of Cotton 14 rods long, which had been
fertilized at the above rate, 8 pounds of seed cotton; from another immediately by the side of
this one, of the same length, to which I had applied no fertilizer, I picked 14 ounces the same
day—showing a difference of over 8500 per cent. between land fertilized and not. I counted the
number of unopened bolls in each, and making calculation on this basis, I find that the land
without the Guanahani would yield 30 ounces to the row, 80 rows or 150 pounds to the acre;
with Guanahani it will yield 12 pounds to the row, 80 rows or 960 pounds to the acre—showing
a difference of over 600 per cent.
I have not had an opportunity to test the Corn yet, but from general observation, I feel war-
ranted in making the statement that Guanahani has benefited my Corn at least 100 per cent.
On one acre of ground, as a test, I sowed 400 pounds of Guanahani broadcast, subsoiling at
the same time 15 inches deep. This acre, under ordinary circumstances, has average 700 pounds
of seed cotton; this year the yield will be at least 1800 pounds
E. A. PROBST.

DAVID CO., N. C.
Messrs Meroney & Bro.
Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the merits of Guanahani Guano, I would say
that I used it last Summer on an old field which would have produced very poorly under ordi-
nary circumstances but which under the application of Guanahani yielded me a very good crop.
I had one test row and this showed a difference of over three hundred per cent. in favor of the
Guano.
I am satisfied that it is a good Fertilizer and take pleasure in recommending it to every far-
mer who wishes to increase his crops as being fully equal if not superior to any Guano on the
market.
MATTHIAS MILLER.

**WE SELL GUANAHANI AT \$40 PER TON.
Freight added.
CALL AND SEE US.
MERONEY & BRO.**

Feb. 13th, 1875.—3mos.

FIRE PICTURES.

Did you dear reader ever sit in your
room on a cold winter day or night and
make pictures in the fire? What an ab-
surd idea! I fancy I hear some of you
exclaim as you smile and shrug your
shoulders. Well, I acknowledge that
it may sound weak and absurd too, but
for all that allow me to describe a picture to
you which I made in the fire one night
not long since. It had been an uncom-
monly cold day. All the day before it had
been raining and freezing, and the next
morning when I looked out I stood for
some moments gazing in silent admiration
upon the cold, beautiful scene spread out
before me. It had cleared off grandly,
and the regal sun had burst forth in all of
his magnificent splendor. The distant
fields lay in death-like repose "neath their
winning sheet of ice, while the lowering
pines and monarch like oaks bowed low
their lofty heads beneath their cold weight
of matchless beauty. As I regarded the
lovely scene gleaming in the pure sun-
light of heaven seeming to my enraptured
vision to reflect a thousand different hues,
I stood lost in speechless admiration. But
to return to my subject it was on the night
following this day that I sat alone in my
room, my head bowed upon my hand, and
my eyes fixed intently upon the blazing
fire that leaped merrily up the chimney.
As I sat looking upon the glowing bed of
embers, this picture rose before my eyes,
plainly as if drawn by the hand of an ar-
tist upon canvas. And this is what I saw.
I saw a room, plainly but neatly furnish-
ed, in the midst of which sat a lovely
dark-eyed woman, holding close to her
bosom a sweet baby boy of perhaps three
summers. Ah! how tender, and inno-
cent he looks as he lifts his smiling face
to receive the loving kiss that she bends
to press on his rosy lips. Then as I looked,
I saw the little head sink low upon her
bosom, and the blue eyes closed in
peaceful slumber, and softly I murmured
under my breath—Oh happy mother watch
and guard tenderly your precious treasure!
Slowly the picture faded from view, but
almost immediately another rose in its
place. I looked into that self same
room again, and I saw as before the same
dark-eyed woman, but oh, how changed!
This time she held no smiling baby boy
in her arms, but sat in a listless attitude
her hands folded on her lap, and a rest-
less, uneasy light gleaming in her eyes.
Presently I saw her spring to her feet
with a great sob of pain, and fix her
sad eyes on the form of a young man per-
haps eighteen years of age who came
through the open door with a heavy, un-
certain step. His eyes gleamed with
a strange wild fire, his once fair face was
flushed, and after vainly endeavoring to
take a few steps forward he sank to
the floor in a stupor of intoxication. With
flowing tears I saw her kneel by him and
I seemed to hear the tones of her voice
as she sobbed: "My boy! my boy!" God
strengthen and help thee, poor mother!
The picture grew dim, but another one
rose before my gaze—bright and vivid,
and I shivered as with cold while I
looked. Again I looked into that room,
and this is what I saw. A trembling,
haggard faced woman kneeling near a
couch on which was extended the form of
a dying man—yes, dying yet wild blas-
phemous oaths leaped like fire from his
burning lips. One moment he lay quietly,
and then oh horror! he started up ex-
claiming: "Mother I am dying—dying the
death of a drunkard, and as such I am
doomed!" Slowly a livid shadow over-
spread his swollen face, and with these last
words he sank back dead. I seemed to hear
one wild wail as the mother arose and look-
ed with streaming eyes out on the summer
night. The clear, full moon looked calmly
down on the earth—the bright stars on the
fields of space as they looked pitying-
ly down seemed to whisper "doomed" the
summer breeze whispered "doomed," and
her own sad heart wailed forth "doomed-
doomed!" The vivid picture as if by
magic faded away, and with a low cry I
sprang to my feet to find that I had been
making fire pictures. Yes, fire pictures,
but oh! what a true representation of what
is daily, and hourly going on in so many
American homes. Those who indulge in
the use of the wine-cup see, and know
its evils—know where it will lead them,
yet they close their eyes, and blindly
peruse the road to destruction. Oh! will
it never be cast aside? Will peace, and
love never smile, where woe, and misery
now frown? Oh friends! I one and all,
be warned ere it be too late! Forsake the
path of intemperance, turn to the road of
light and honor, for ye are standing upon
the brink of eternal destruction, which ere-
long will engulf your body and soul! Cast
the fatal glass from you, and "Look not
thou upon the wine when it is red, when
it giveth his color in the cup, when it
smoveth itself aright. At the last it biteth
like a serpent, and stingeth like an ad-
der!"
SUE J. JESSAMINE DICKSON.
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Dissenting Opinion of Associate Justice Roode in the Case of Cloud vs. Wilson.

Attorney General and Cloud vs. Wilson.

"All vacancies occurring in the offices
provided for by this article of the consti-
tution shall be filled by the appointment
of the Governor, unless otherwise pro-
vided for, and the appointees shall hold
their places until the next regular elec-
tion." Con. art. 4, sec. 31.

The meaning of "next regular election"
is the question to be settled.

The adjective "next" is evidently used
to qualify "election" so as to make it
mean the first as distinguished from a re-
mote election. It means the first election
in point of time.

The adjective "regular" is used to qual-
ify "election" so as to distinguish it from
some other kind of election. It is there-
fore necessary to ascertain what are the
several kinds of elections designated in
the Constitution.

There are two, and only two kinds of
elections designated or contemplated in
the Constitution: regular elections and
special elections.

Regular elections are those by which
the offices are originally and continuously
filled according to "settled and estab-
lished" rules, "at periodical times." Web.
Dict.

Special elections are those by which the
offices are filled in case of accident.

The usual election for members of the
General Assembly on the first Thursday
in August every two years is an instance
of regular election. An election to fill a
vacancy occasioned by the death of a
member, at such time as may be appoint-
ed, is an instance of special election.

It is a useful inquiry, why is it that the
Governor is allowed to appoint a Judge
in any case? The people elect members
of the General Assembly, whose term is
two years, and if a member dies, making
a vacancy, the governor does not fill the
vacancy by his appointment; but the
people meet again and elect a new member.
And so the people elect a Judge whose
term is eight years, and yet if a Judge
dies, making a vacancy, the people do
not meet again and elect a new Judge,
but the Governor appoints. Why is this?
Why is the Governor let in to appoint in
one case and not in the other? The peo-
ple are the elective power in both cases,
and one is just as important as the other;
and they will not allow the Governor to
appoint in one case for a single day, and
yet they do allow him to appoint in the
other for years. The difference is found-
ed on convenience, and on that alone.
Members of the General Assembly repre-
sent a county or a small district, and it is
but little trouble or expense for the peo-
ple to make a new election upon short
notice.

And therefore there is no necessity that
the Governor should appoint their repre-
sentative or any county officer, and he is
not allowed to do so. But the Constitu-
tion provides that all the twelve Superior
Court Judges shall be elected not by a
county, not by a district, but by the whole
State, (unless thereafter altered). And a
special election to fill a vacancy would
involve delay to notify the people, to
nominate candidates to canvass their mer-
its; and much expense to hold and certify
the election. And so, for convenience, the
appointment to fill the vacancy was given
to the Governor, instead of being reserved
by the people.

It is also a useful inquiry: For how
long a time would the people be likely to
part with this important elective power?
As they parted with it temporarily to suit
their convenience, they would resume it as
soon as convenient.
The next inquiry is, is such convenient
time indicated in the constitution?
It is the "stated, established, usual"
period where the people meet together for
the first time after the vacancy occurs to
vote for judges of the Superior Courts.
Then it is as convenient for them to fill a
vacancy resulting from accident, as from
the expiration of a term. And it is just
as convenient for them to vote for seven
as for six.

If then we use "regular" in the sense
of usual or established election, we have
still to determine what are the usual
or established times for elections of
judges by the people?

The Constitution provides that twelve
Superior Court Judges shall be elected
by general ticket, and shall hold their
offices for eight years from 1870. That
would make the usual, established, or
what is the same, the "regular" elections
come off in 1878, 1886 and so on, every
eight years. But there was a further pro-
vision that one-half the judges elected at
the first election should hold their first
terms for only four years; the effect of
which was to have an election every four
years for six Judges, instead of election
every eight years for twelve Judges, evi-
dently for the purpose of securing a con-
tinuous and uniform practice and admin-
istration of the law, and at the same time
popularizing the system and keeping the
Judges and the people close together,
with a frequent reminder to the Judges
of their responsibility to the people, and
a frequent opportunity to the people
to make them feel that responsibility.

Whether such a policy is wise or unwise,
I express no opinion; not because I have
none, but because this is not the place to
express it.

With this policy in view, and in view
of the fact that the people are the electors
of Judges, are we not to suppose that the
Constitution would have so provided as
that as much as possible of the terms of
Judges should result from the popular
vote? When it is clearly intended that
the Judgeship of a district shall be held
eight years under the election by the peo-
ple, can it be that in case of accident it
should be held one year under the election
by the people and seven years under the
appointment by the Governor? Why

should the accidental vacancy and the ap-
pointment by the Governor have any
other effect than to fill the office until the
legitimate electors can fill it when they
come together at the usual or regular time
and places of election; and with-
out the inconvenience of being called to-
gether in a special election? Beyond all
question the people are to elect the Judges
at some future, usual or regular election
for Judges. There was such a regular
election in 1874, four years (six) after the
vacancy occurred and was filled by the
appointment of the plaintiff; and there will
be another regular election for the same
purpose in 1878; at which of these regu-
lar elections for judges are the people to
be permitted to vote for a judge in that
district? The language is at the "next
regular election." Does that mean the
next regular election in 1874? Or does it
mean the next after the next in 1878? It
certainly was just as convenient for them
to vote to fill that vacancy at the time
when they voted to fill six other vacancies
in 1874, as it can be for them to fill it
when they vote to fill six other vacancies
in 1878. Nor can the alteration by statu-
te, since the Constitution, to vote by dis-
tricts make any difference.

It is insisted that we ought to read the
Constitution as if it were "next regular
election" for that office. If that addition
would not alter the meaning, why make
it? If it would alter the meaning, where
is the precedent for changing language to
injuriously affect a popular right. In
whose favor must doubtful language be
construed? Not in favor of the appointing
power of the Governor—he has no interest
in it. Not in favor of the appointee,
for although he has an interest, yet it is
subservient to the public, and doubtful
language must be solved in favor of popu-
lar right. Nothing is better settled, or
more important to be maintained, than
that no one ought to exercise the duties
of an office to which his title is doubtful;
and no one rightfully in office ought to
exercise a doubtful power; the Legislature
itself ought not to exercise a doubtful
power; and it is upon the supposition that
they duly considered the question of power
and determined it in favor of its exer-
cise, that the courts feel themselves
bound by their Constitution, unless in
cases plain to the contrary. Every doubt,
in every thing, is solved in favor of popu-
lar rights; to this, there is no exception.
Cooley's Con., Line 36, 37, 73, 74, 182,
186.

The Constitution having provided for
an election of Superior Court Judges in
1874; and that being the next regular
election for Judges after the vacancy, and
the people having parted with the right to
fill the office only temporarily, and for
convenience, and it being reasonable and
fundamental, it would seem to fol-
low that the election of the defendant
in 1874 was proper.

An argument of some force against this
view is, that Judgeships should be for the
longest time, and that a reasonable consid-
eration of the interest of the appointees
would not call him from his practice for a
few months or years, and that no good
lawyer would accept such appointment.

But an analogy unfavorable to this argu-
ment was the appointment of Judges un-
der the old regime by the Governor until
the next General Assembly, which was
sometimes only for a few months, and
could not exceed two years. And then
the General Assembly resumed the elec-
tive power, and sometimes used it with
crushing, not to say cruel effect, upon the
appointees, under the idea that the public
good, or some other consideration was
paramount. There is a general idea that
to fill a vacancy, is to fill it as full as you
would a barrel, so that there is nothing
more to do. That is true, where the
electing power to fill the office originally,
is the same power that fills the vacancy;
as where the people elect a member of the
General Assembly and he dies, and they
fill the vacancy. They fill it full and
there is an end. But where the appoint-
ing power is not the electing power, then
it reverts to the electing power as soon as
it can be conveniently exercised, unless
the contrary clearly appears. And doubts
ought to be solved in favor of the rever-
sion.

It is objected that this construction
would disarrange the provision, that the
Judges of the Superior Courts are to be
divided and kept in two classes, six and
six, to be elected every four years; for, if
eight are elected in 1874, then only four
will be to be elected in 1878. Non sequit-
ur. That would be so if the two Judges
elected to fill vacancies in terms which
end in 1878 were elected not only to fill
the vacancies, but for four years of the
next term. That would be an anomaly,
for which I remember no precedent, either
to appoint or elect an officer, not only for
the unexpired term, but for one half of
the succeeding term. A Senator in Con-
gress is elected for six years; but if elec-
ted to fill a three year vacancy, he does
not fill that three years and three years of
the succeeding term. So here, when two
Judges are elected in 1874 to fill vacan-
cies in terms which end in 1878; their terms
expire in 1878. They fill vacancies and
not terms.

Again, it is said that if the construction
for which I contend, i. e. that the Govern-
or is to appoint until the next regular
election for Judges of the Superior Courts,
and then the people are to elect to fill the
remainder of the vacancy, then, if the vac-
ancy should happen just before the elec-
tion, say twenty days, so that no election
could be held, the vacancy would remain
for four years; Non sequit-ur. The Gov-
ernor can appoint to fill any vacancy.
He could fill the vacancy for twenty
years, and then if the people failed to
elect, either his appointee would hold over,
as in Battle vs. McIver, or he could again
appoint to fill the vacancy occasioned by
the failure of the people to elect.

This construction of "next regular

election" would seem to be the true one,
if considered without the light of the Leg-
islature, Executive and popular action;
but with the aid of these, there would
seem to be no doubt. The Legislature
has construed it to mean the election of
1874. The popular voice so construed it
and elected the defendant, and the Ex-
ecutive so construed it and commissioned
him. If I had doubts I should yield them.

It is not pretended that construction
effects the office of any member of this
Court. It is admitted on the argument
that it does not. And the Legislature
and proper construction is, that it does
not. The election of Supreme Court
Judges are every eight, and not every
four years. There has not been, and
there cannot be until 1878, any election
for any Judge of the Supreme Court. I
mention it only to exclude the conclusion
that the decision is insensibly biased
thereby.

I dissent from the decision.
READE, J.

Good Old Democratic Doctrine.

Our readers will remember that we have
often made the remark that the day will
soon come when the old Democratic doc-
trine of States Rights (not including se-
cession, as it was never a part of the
principles of the Democratic party,) would
be acknowledged by all sections as right,
and re-established by the friends of Con-
stitutional Liberty and freedom.

And it now affords us pleasure to copy
the following article on the subject from
the Hillsboro Recorder, whose Editor was
an old-line Whig of the strictest sect, and
who is as true a Southerner and North
Carolinian as ever lived:—Charlotte Dem-
ocrat.

STATE RIGHTS.

The time is coming—it is not far off—
unless anticipated by a violent rupture of
the government, when the policy and
principles of the South, condemned and
misrepresented by the North, and even by
many at the south, will receive full vin-
dication. The idea upon which the Union
was formed and a nationality created, was
that of a bond between perfectly free and
independent sovereignties, each State re-
serving to itself everything not surren-
dered to the creature of its concessions.

Between this idea and that of central-
ization, there has been a constant strife,
transferred at length from the hustings
and from the forum to the field of battle.
For, whatever may have appeared the
more potent material and tangible basis
of the war, it cannot be denied that the
doctrine of State Rights really underlain
them all. Inroads upon reserved rights
in the shape of ill adjusted, unfair, and
oppressive taxes; forced and extravagant
constructions of the powers of the general
government over the subjects of internal
improvements, and of currency; and
final, interference with and restrictions
upon the rights in the property in slaves,
compelled the South to make attempt to
detach itself from the North and preserve
pure and unimpaired the features which
in theory had made our form of govern-
ment so admirable.

The South failed, and the doctrine of
States Rights for the while was trampled
under foot, and a dominant centralization
sprang up on its ruins. So long as the
prostrate victim of a disastrous struggle
for constitutional rights was the only suf-
ferer, there was none sagacious enough to
see the hidden dangers involved in her
sufferings. Hate had blinded reason, and
vengeance overleaped discretion. But
even vengeance itself is sated in all but
those who had predetermined to make a
wicked use of opportunity, and the North-
ern people are at length alive to the warn-
ings of Southern statesmen, and to the
teachings of history. They are beginning
to see that States, such as Louisiana, Mis-
sissippi and Arkansas, sovereign in theory,
but subjugated provinces in fact, cannot
suffer alone. The experience of uncheck-
ed abuse of central power would most as-
suredly be turned to profit, in the over-
throw of those States which have so proud-
ly held themselves superior to, and exempt
from like misfortune.

The leaven is at work, and if time is
given, a few years will see established as
cardinal principles the ideas and precepts
of the Statesmen of the South.

In this connection may be noticed a
singular and marked deference to Southern
caution and sagacity in the recent attempt
in Congress to engraft upon the Consti-
tution one of the provisions of the Consti-
tution of the Southern Confederacy, which
limited the tenure of the Presidency to
one term of six years. The vote on the
question was a large one, but not enough
to carry the measure through Congress.
But our example has been attempted, the
blow has been struck, and if the country
survive its present peril, at a day not far
distant, it will be saved all future appre-
hension from Presidential aspirants to un-
limited possession of office.

A "yaller" dog has covered himself
with glory as a traveler or pilgrim or quad-
rupedestrian. He was taken last Fall
from Indiana to Kansas. But he didn't
like Kansas, and was homesick through-
out. He found meat scarce and was
averse to diet of grasshoppers. So he
tramped it over miles and miles of diso-
late prairies; he swam the Kansas and
Missouri Rivers; and one day, footsore,
weary, and lean, he barked at the old
door. He was six weeks upon the jour-
ney; and the first thing he did upon get-
ting home was to eat his dinner calmly
the next to drive the pigs out of the yard
according to his ancient cusom. He had
learned something, but he had forgotten
nothing. If ever a dog deserved a silver
collar and unlimited bones for life, he is
the animal.