

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 894.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank,
(formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 29, 1868.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in Parks Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Charlotte, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1869.

WM. H. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
OFFICE IN DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.
Nov. 9, 1868.

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.,
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their services may be solicited.
Teeth extracted without pain. Gas administered.
Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
March 8, 1869.

J. C. MILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in the United States Court.
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
June 24, 1869.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
March 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The City Book Store,
Has been removed to P. Lowrie's Old Stand,
One door below its former location.
Everybody is invited to call and examine our stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Pass Books, Wall Paper, Blank and Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Book Store.
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors as soon as published.
Our prices are as low as any other Booksellers in the State.
Jan 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 Central Wharf, BOSTON, MASS.,
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores, &c. and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities offered.
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
DEFER BY PERMISSION TO:
John DeWitt, Esq., Pres. Ebot Nat. Bank, Boston.
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.
Murchison & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. Y. Blyee & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
E. V. Meaden, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
E. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Wrencham, Wilmington, N. C.
Col Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
ROBERT SHAW & SON,
(Third Door from the Mansion House.)
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of SADDLES and HARNESS on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.
Anything in the way of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting of all descriptions, &c., will be furnished or made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.
R. SHAW,
Sept 20, 1869.

NEW GOODS
New Groceries.
We are now receiving at our old stand, "Gray's Corner," our Fall Stock of Groceries, consisting in part of heavy Gunny Bagging.
The Arrow Cotton Ties,
A large lot of Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and in fact everything usually found in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold at a very short margin for cash.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere—we are determined to sell.
Those indebted to us will please settle up.
Sept 27, 1869. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

WHY SHIPS ARE NOT BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.—Actual calculation demonstrates that under our present laws the taxes that the builder of an iron ship must pay to the government on that ship amount to a sum one quarter greater than the ship could be built for in England. In other words, the reason why our builders do not make ships is that the government actually confiscates the ship and imposes on the builder an additional penalty equal to one quarter of her value.

Important Sale of Land.
In obedience to a Decree of the Superior Court, I will sell on Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1869, to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, that valuable tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Solomon Reid, situate on the waters of Four Mile Creek, and adjoining the lands of W. H. Houston, A. A. Houston, J. M. Houston and others, lying on the Potter Road, containing about One Hundred Acres.
Terms, twelve months credit except \$30 cash-bond and good security required.
E. A. OSBORNE,
Clerk Superior Court.
Oct 11, 1869.

City Property for Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on the 23rd day of November next, that valuable property in the City of Charlotte, belonging to the Estate of Mrs. V. W. Alexander, (dec'd). Said property is situated on Trade Street, containing full front and back lots and adjoining the residences of Dr. C. J. Fox and W. F. Davidson. This is one of the best improved places in Charlotte, and is near the business portion of the City.
Terms, six months credit with bond and security.
S. B. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.
Oct 4, 1869. 7w

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on the 6th day of November next, the following valuable property in the City of Charlotte, belonging to the Estate of M. B. L. Moody, (dec'd), to-wit: That property on the corner of 7th and E Streets, known as the Thompson Robinson place, and lately occupied by S. L. Riddle, containing a full front and back lot, a comfortable Dwelling and necessary out-buildings. Also a Lot on 4th Street, in rear of the property lately purchased by Wm. Gray from M. P. Pogram, Trantee, containing a neat and comfortable Dwelling, and situated in a central and convenient portion of the City.
Terms, six months credit with bond and security.
E. A. OSBORNE, Administrator.
Sept 27, 1869.

LAND FOR SALE.
I will sell at Morrow's, Turnout, on Tuesday the 9th day of November, one-fourth interest in a tract of LAND known as the old John Weeks' tract, lying on the waters of McMillen's Creek, adjoining the lands of Mrs. John Barnett, David Lee and others, containing about 300 Acres.
Also, at the same time, one-fourth interest in the old Crockett Barnett tract, lying near Flat Branch, adjoining the lands of M. A. Parks, James Houston and others, containing about 500 Acres.
Terms made known on day of sale.
J. W. MORROW,
Exp'r of W. P. Barnett.
Sept 27, 1869. 7wpd

Valuable Land for Sale.
On Monday, the 1st day of November next, at the Court House door in Charlotte, I will sell the valuable Tract of Land known as the Andrew Grier place, lying in Mecklenburg, on Wax Creek, 10 miles from Charlotte and 2 1/2 miles from the W. C. & R. Railroad, and containing about 800 acres. This is naturally a very fine body of land; has a large proportion of bottom, a good dwelling and out-buildings, fine water, orchards, &c., &c.
It will be sold subject to certain liens of T. W. Dewey & Co. and others against T. S. Cavender.
A good Steam Engine, Boiler, &c., will be sold with the place, unless otherwise disposed of.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
MARGARET GRIER,
Executrix of A. Grier, dec'd.
Sept 20, 1869.

GROCERIES.
Mr. SAMUEL GROSE is North buying a large stock of Goods for SAMUEL GROSE & CO., a part of which they are now receiving. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. S. GROSE & CO.

Candy, Preserved Fruits, &c.
100 Boxes assorted Candy,
1,000 " Sardines,
100 Jars genuine English Chow Chow,
500 Cans Tomatoes,
500 " Peaches, &c.
Oct 4, 1869. SAMUEL GROSE & CO'S.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Life and Fire Insurance Agents.
The Companies represented by them are First Class, and commit to this community is unnecessary.

REMOVAL.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Will move to their New Building on College Street about the 1st of October, where a good supply of the following

Fertilizers
can be found:
CHARLESTON, S. C. PHOSPHATES,
ETIWAN and WANDO,
GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO,
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,
LIME, PLASTER and CEMENT.
E. NYE HUTCHISON,
J. C. BURROUGHS,
K. A. SPRINGS.
Sept 20, 1869.

Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c.
D. H. BYERLY & CO.
(In the Basement Store under Mansion House.)
Keep for sale a full assortment of Stoves of every description, Hollow-Ware, Tin-Ware, Japan-Ware, &c., &c.
Spears' Anti-Dust Cooking Stove is a superior article, and has given general satisfaction. We have sold a large number within the past year.
We also keep other patterns of Cooking Stoves, of the most approved style and quality.
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron work executed at short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.
D. H. BYERLY,
G. P. DOUGHERTY,
March 17, 1869.

The Richest Boy in America.
The papers are telling about a boy in New England, now fourteen years of age, who is supposed to be the richest boy in the United States, because he has a great deal of money. To our mind, the richest boy in America is the one who is good hearted, honest, intelligent, ambitious, willing to do right. He is the one who loves his mother, and always has a kind word for her; who loves his sister or sisters, and tries to help them, and regards them with true affection. He is the boy who does not call his father the "old man," but loves him, and speaks kindly to and of him, and tries to help him as the hairs of his old age gather fast upon his brow.
The richest boy is one who has pluck to fight his destiny and future. He is the one who has the manhood to do right and be honest, and is striving to be somebody; who is above doing a mean action; who would not tell a lie to screen himself or betray a friend. He is the boy who has a heart for others; whose young mind is full of noble thoughts for the future, and is determined to win a name of good deeds. This is the richest boy in America. Which one of our readers is it?

This boy we like; we would be glad to see; would like to take him by the hand and tell him to go on earnestly, that success might crown his efforts. And if he is a poor boy, we should meet him at the threshold, bid him enter, and give him good advice, well and kindly meant. That other boy in New England we don't care anything about, for there are fools and snobs enough to worship, flatter and spoil him.—Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL PRAYER FOR CHILDREN.—In reading over our exchange papers we lately came across this prayer, which we commend to parents as one of the most appropriate for children that we have ever seen:

"Dear Saviour, we do thank Thee for coming so far to save us. We remember how Thou wast a little boy in Bethlehem's manger; how Thou didst go about doing good; without any home; men ill-treating Thee; until at last, after thirty-three years Thou didst die for me on Calvary; O Saviour! help me to call Thee my Saviour; may I show my love for Thee by trying to keep all Thy commandments; by being very kind to everybody; by keeping Thy Sabbath day; by not saying bad words; by helping my father and mother. Dear Saviour, bless all that I love; make them all Thy children, and in a little while may we meet Thee in Heaven, for Jesus' sake Amen."

Lumber Wanted.
I want to purchase 5,000 feet of Black Walnut Plank, from 1 to 1 1/2 inch thick—about 2,000 feet seasoned. Any person having such Lumber for sale can secure a good price by applying immediately to
Agent, Char., Col. & Augusta Railroad,
Oct 18, 1869. Im.

J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Flour and Grain,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, Newbern; T. J. Latham and Rountree & Webb, Newbern.
Oct 18, 1869. 6m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
McMurray, Davis & Co.,
Have now in Store their FALL and WINTER GOODS.
Oct 18, 1869.

Chesapeake Guano.
20 Tons of the above Fertilizer, suitable for Wheat or Cotton. For sale by
STEEHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Oct 4, 1869. Im

Baskets.
One of the largest assortments ever brought to this market, (embracing anything from the largest sized laundry basket to a toy basket), for sale by
JAMES HARTY,
Oct 18, 1869.

W. L. SPRINGS, JAMES OSBORNE, L. W. SPRINGS,
SPRINGS, OSBORNE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
141 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Consignments of Cotton, Yarns, Tobacco, Dried Fruits, and Southern Produce generally, solicited. Prompt returns made.
REFERENCES—R. M. Oates & Co., Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., M. L. Wriston & Co., E. M. Holt & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Oct 4, 1869. Im

The Great Flour House.
W. J. BLACK
Is constantly receiving large lots of the most favorite brands of FLOUR. He makes this a specialty, and guarantees to give satisfaction in price and quality.
Oct 18, 1869.

NEW GOODS,
At Bryant's Store, PROVIDENCE, N. C.
The undersigned has just purchased a full Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of
Groceries and Dry Goods,
Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public at Low Prices for Cash or in exchange for Produce.
H. BRYANT.
All persons indebted to me by Note or Receipt, will please call and settle, as I need the money.
Oct 4, 1869. H. BRYANT.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.
In Superior Court.
W. B. Sloan and wife and others, heirs at law of James Wallace, Sr., against Thomas W. Williams and wife, heirs at law of James Wallace, Sr.
Special Proceedings to Sell Land for partition.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Thos. W. Williams and wife, (name unknown), heirs at law of James Wallace, Sr., are not residents of the State and cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law, therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks successively, in the "Western Democrat," a newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, notifying the said Thos. W. Williams and wife, (name unknown), heirs at law of Jas. Wallace, Sr., to be and appear before the Superior Court of said County, at the Court House in Charlotte, at the expiration of six weeks from the date of this publication, to answer the complaint of the Plaintiffs in this action, or said Plaintiffs will apply to Court for judgment pro confesso as to them.
Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 16th day of October, 1869.
E. A. OSBORNE,
Clerk Superior Court.

The Question of Labor.
In the Virginia papers we notice frequent announcements of the departure of considerable numbers of colored people for the States farther South. The Richmond Dispatch states that in that city, a few days since, an advertisement for five hundred hands to work on sugar plantations in the Gulf States, was answered in a few hours by more than half the number. There can be little doubt that an exodus of blacks from Virginia to the States of the far South, has already actively commenced. Such a diminution of her laboring population might suggest serious reflection, but for the assurance which Virginia has of a speedy and abundant influx of Northern and European immigrants.

Obvious considerations, applicable to the Gulf States, preclude the indulgence of the hope that those States will be able to meet, to any considerable extent, their rapidly increasing demand for labor, through the medium of white immigration. They must continue to depend mainly on the blacks—in many respects the best laboring class in the world, as our experience before the war amply demonstrated. In considering the future of those States, we are confronted at the very threshold, by the momentous question of the capacity of the black population of the South to meet the rapidly increasing demand for labor in the production of our great staples.

It cannot be doubted that the rapid procreation, characteristic of the black race, while under the careful and provident tutelage of slavery, has ceased since its emancipation. The mortality reports of all the leading Southern cities show a remarkable excess of deaths among the negroes, in some localities amounting to two-thirds of the aggregate mortality. We need not enumerate the causes which are so rapidly decimating our black population. They are well understood by the Southern white people, who do not require, like Parker Pillsbury and other conscience-stricken fanatics, ocular demonstration of the misery and squalor of the negro's present existence, to convince them of his utter incapacity for an independent part in the great drama of life.

If it be true that a positive decrease of the race, upon which the South chiefly depends for labor, is now in steady progress, we shall shortly be called upon to meet an alarming difficulty. Indeed before the war this question of labor in the South was assuming a serious phase. The natural increase of the blacks in their state of servitude, more rapid perhaps than that of any other race, was growing relatively less than the demand for their services. Not even the surplus African slave trade was seriously debated in the press and in popular conventions. With the present high prices, which are yet rising, of the staple products of the South, the motives for development of our industries are increasing and the demand for labor must become proportionately more important.

Without believing, as some suppose, that Chinese immigration is to be accepted and encouraged as a Providential solution of this most serious problem. Indeed it is questionable whether even an accession of negroes from Africa would not be preferable to the introduction of a race, which will never be assimilated to us in tastes, habits or desires, and which would be in perpetual antagonism to our present laboring class.

The States of the Lower Mississippi are already anxiously considering this interesting question, though, so far as can now be seen, without the assurance of a satisfactory solution.—Wilmington Star.

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counselor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

SPRINKLE & BRO.
(SIGN OF CATAWBA HOUSE.)
Opposite Hart's China Hall, Trade Street,
Charlotte, N. C.

Retail dealers in Wines and Liquors, Brandies and Cigars. Genuine N. C. Corn and Rye Whiskies always on hand. Old Fashioned Distilled Whiskey from the Mountain Distillery of O. P. Gardner & Co., Rutherford county. We compound no Liquors; buy the genuine and sell the same.
The Dining Department is now opened and under the management of that celebrated Caterer WASHINGTON BLAKE. Our friends and acquaintances of the City and County are respectfully invited to give us a trial. Meals served at all hours of the day.
Oct 18, 1869. SPRINKLE & BRO.

Notice to Trespassers.
Depredations, in various ways, having been from time to time committed on our premises, this is, therefore, to give notice to all persons, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, to cease in future from such depredations either in the way of hunting with or without dogs, fishing, or even passing through our fields, especially those under cultivation, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders.
ALEXANDER GRIER, C. A. HOOVER,
W. W. ROBINSON, H. A. QUEBY,
R. G. KINDRICK, S. W. GRIER,
W. M. ALEXANDER, J. M. SLOAN,
F. LEE ERWIN, J. M. STRONG,
J. N. R. SMITH, W. M. PORTER,
ROIT, W. McDOWELL, J. D. SMITH,
WM STRADMAN, W. H. NEIL,
THOS. WINGATE, J. M. POTTS,
JOHN W. STIRLING, THOS. I. GRIER,
M. B. SWANN, A. G. NEIL,
JOHN H. McDOWELL, WM. SMITH,
M. N. HART, M. J. NEIL,
S. WATSON REID, L. J. PRICK,
A. R. BIRARD, J. R. ERWIN,
THOS. P. GRIER, R. H. SWANN,
J. LEE GRIER.
Steel Creek, Oct 11, 1869. 4wpd

STATE UNIFORMITY.
A. S. BARNES & CO., cor. William and John Sts.,
New York, publishers of the
National Series of Standard School Books,
Comprising the following, adopted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolina, viz:
Parker & Watson's National Readers & Spellers,
Davies' Arithmetics,
Monteith & McNally's Geographies,
Monteith's History of United States,
Beers' System of Penmanship,
Publishers' Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, specimen copies of "Educational Bulletin," mailed free. For special introductory rates, or other particulars concerning this admirable Series, address the Publishers, or—
C. W. LAMBETH,
Publishers' Supt. of Introduction, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 11, 1869. 3y.

Breach of Promise.
[Cornelius O'Dowd in May Blackwood Magazine.]
Now I am fully persuaded that the horse-whip and the hair-trigger were far more effectual in suppressing these offences than a trial at bar. The redress which can only be approached by a humiliation and a terror is no redress at all; and if we sounded the depth of public feeling we should find there is a more contemptuous sentiment for her who has paid them. As I have said before, the real hero is the defendant; he has had his "lark," and he has paid for it. Two thousand or three, perhaps, seem a good deal to give for a flirtation and a confidential correspondence; but he has shown the public what a dangerous dog he is, what a terror he might be in a neighborhood—not to say that he has cast a shadow over a whole life, and left an undying memory of treachery where he had promised fidelity and loyalty.

Why will not public opinion, so unforgiving to the duelist, extend some of its severity to the cases that duelling knew how to deal with? or, if it will not permit the pistol, why not measure out to the betrayer some of that indignation it now bestows on him who fights? Declare these men infamous. It is no case for a money reputation. We have in part discarded that base principle in some other cases; let us have done with it here. Degrade the man who breaks his pledge when solemnly given to make a girl his wife from whatsoever station of honor or profit he possesses, and pronounce him disqualified to serve the Crown. If women depend on men for their protection, here is the case of all others that calls for that protection. To accept these men in society, to receive them in our clubs, to make them associates and companions, is a shame and a disgrace on us. To shun the sharer and the blackleg, and to know one of these, is an outrage on sense as well as on decency.

In the laxity with which we treat this guilt we contribute to its frequency. Make breach-of-promise-of-marriage as disgraceful as cheating at play, and you will suppress it more effectually than if you quadrupled the damages; or, if you will not do this—if you will maintain the pleasant theory that courtship is a game where the players stand on equal terms, and that it is a national gain to us if the ladies of our families learn to temper the flow of their affection with some knowledge of the law of contracts—that girls are better, and better fitted to become wives and matrons, from having their minds plentifully armed with distrust, and prepared to regard every man as a possible blackguard—if, we say, you desire to maintain all this, the result will be a very acute class of young ladies, which will lead to fewer cases of breach-of-promise, but in return give you a larger crop of suits for divorce and separation. It is not merely because I am an Irishman that I like a little lynch law, but I really believe "lynching" enlists a larger share of public sympathy in its exercise than all other forms of justice; and it has two other merits—it is both speedy and inexpensive.

A friend of mine, for whose opinion and judgment I have great deference, tells me that in my zeal to punish these traitors of false faith I am likely to put down that pleasant pastime called flirtation. But I dissent to this dictum; I'm sure I never heard it alleged that the "Universal Peace Association" decry fireworks, and actually abjured rockets.

As for flirtation, I maintain it to be not only an innocent, but an improving pastime. Just as certain games with wooden segments of countries instil notions of geography, flirtation is "reading made easy" of love-making; and as there are vast numbers of people who require that all this instruction should be given in some easy and agreeable mode, this practice is by no means to be condemned.

If it were not that I intend to preach on this text some day at more length, I would go more freely into the matter now, and say what esteem and value I feel for flirtation. I cannot imagine, besides that I have, in what I have said here, discouraged the practice any more than any man who denounces cheating at cards should be supposed to be averse to whist playing. What I uphold is, that the game should be played loyally. There is a great deal of sparring with the gloves on, and very pretty sparring too; but it is well to remember that when people mean to be in earnest they show it openly and palpably. Now in "flirtation proper" the gloves are always on, and even if some smart taps are delivered, they seldom leave a mark. And all I have said here is directed to those who, after throwing the gloves aside, inflict heavy wounds, but are always ready to say: "I'm sure I never meant it; I fancied it was only play. As for my part, I never intended to be serious."

A LIE STRUCK.—A little newsboy, to sell his paper, told a lie. The matter came up in the Sabbath School. Would you tell a lie for three cents? asked a teacher of one of the boys.
"No, ma'am," answered Dick very decidedly.
"For ten cents?"
"No, ma'am."
"For a dollar?"
"No, ma'am."
"For a thousand dollars?"
Dick was staggered. A thousand dollars looked big. O, would it not buy lots of things? While he was thinking, another boy roared out "no, ma'am," right behind him.
"Why not?" asked the teacher.
"Because, when the thousand dollars is all gone, and all the things they've got with them are gone too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy.
It is so. A lie sticks. Everything else may be gone, but that is left, and you have to carry it round with you, whether you will or not; a hard heavy load it is.

The Hon John H. Rogan (late Confederate Postmaster General) and the Hon. John T. Mills, of Texas, have recently made profession of religion, the former uniting with the Methodist Church and the latter with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

God takes particular notice of every man as if there was none else; yet takes notice of all as if there were but one man.
God gives birds their food, but they must fly for it.

Useful children are worth a great deal, though they may be very little.

To the People of North Carolina.
The Hon. T. L. Clingman, in a recently published letter, on the "Special Tax Bonds," of this State, presents a conclusion, which is in my humble judgment, directly opposite to the one that would be justified by its facts.
I quote his language: "It will be seen, from the above statement, that the special tax debt is on such a footing, that its payment does not depend on the action of any future Legislature, and that it can only be gotten rid of by a revolutionary movement, which would overthrow the present State Constitution."

The italics are mine, and it is that part of this (I must say) remarkable declaration that I now particularly count on.
A thing that can be done in North Carolina only by revolution, should not be done at all. Where despotism will persist in efforts to rule, against the wishes of the governed; or where aristocrats, under laws fashioned by themselves for selfish purposes, will hold in their grasp, privileges, not communicable to the people, these revolution may be the only possible assertion of legitimate power. But in States like ours, where the government is simply the organized expression of the people's will, there is not, there cannot exist such a contradiction as the right of revolution—the right of the people to overthrow the people. Universal suffrage and equality of men before the law entirely abrogate the right of revolution. So the Special Tax Bonds are safe, I trust, from the assaults of revolution.

But is it true that the people can be relieved from the burden of these Bonds only by revolution? I think not.
The people conduct their government through agents. There are three classes of these agents, the legislative, the judiciary and the executive. The first named class, make laws; the second, construe the laws in cases brought before them by proper parties; and the third attend to the enforcement of all laws so made or construed.

The Constitution of the State is the letter of instruction and authority that the principal (the people) has given these agents. And any act done by any of these agents, that is not authorized by the Constitution, is not in law or morals ultimately binding on the people. (I say ultimately, because for a time they are binding.) None who treat with any of these agents, while the agent is acting outside the authority of this constitution, can claim any consideration from the people. The people have made known to the world, by widely publishing their constitution, the nature and extent of these agencies. The maxim *coercet emptor*, applies, in full force, to all who buy from these agents.

Each class of agents is distinct from the others and independent of them. Each operates as a check on the others when it thinks that the letter of authority is not brewed by the others. Each is liable to honestly mistake its authority; but each is, nevertheless, in its own sphere, its own judge of the extent of its authority. A legislator, for example, may well look to the Courts for reasonings to convince his understanding, wherein he differs from the Courts in reference to his agency. But if he is not convinced in reality, the legislator is not only under no obligation to adopt the construction of the Court, he is even false to his high trust from the people if in such case, he does adopt it. His branch of trust consists in his removing one of the checks wisely designed in our system of government.

From each and all of these agents there is an appeal, without revolution, to the people. Years may roll away before it is heard, but at last the people are sure to hear it and give judgment. They may sustain their legislative, judicial and executive agents, or they may decide against them at the ballot box and sweeping them one after the other, all away, may substitute new agents for those they have repudiated. The people of the nation are in the end the judge of the national constitution; the people of the State are above all State legislatures, judges and executives, wherein he differs from the Courts in reference to his agency. But if he is not convinced in reality, the legislator is not only under no obligation to adopt the construction of the Court, he is even false to his high trust from the people if in such case, he does adopt it. His branch of trust consists in his removing one of the checks wisely designed in our system of government.

Now, I contend, that your agent, the legislature, mistook its legitimate power, when it authorized the issue of the bonds under consideration. I think you never gave it any such authority; and that these bonds are void in law and not obligatory on you in morals.
With due deference to the decision of the Supreme Court, but at the same time determined not to be faithful to my own conception of my duty, I declare my conscientious conviction to be that the Court erred when it decided that even a portion of these bonds were authorized by you.

And now, alike from the action of the Legislature in the premises, and the decision above of the Court, I, a tax payer and a citizen, take an appeal to the people of North Carolina.
The first hearing of this appeal will be in the next election, in this State, for members of the Legislature. All voters swear to support the Constitution of the State. If a majority of the voters of the State think the acts, under which these bonds were issued, are not in accord with that Constitution, they will fill the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives with members pledged to repeal these acts, and to pass laws forbidding the collection of the annual interest in the tax lists. And just so long as the people might continue in this way of thinking, no special tax could be collected to pay the interest on these bonds. Any official who might afterwards attempt to collect any of these taxes would be removed by impeachment or restrained by punishment.
So if the people will it, there is relief for them from these burdens—relief by a remedy not revolutionary but peaceful and constitutional.

In the meantime, let no man refuse to pay these taxes or attempt even to evade them. Until the people shall decide against them in the manner indicated they are as binding on all tax payers, in law as well as in morals as if the acts authorizing them were not unconstitutional, or the decision of the Court sustaining a portion of them, was not erroneous.

Johnston county. E. W. POLE,
A fool in a high station is like a man on the top of a high mountain—everything appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody.