

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1881.

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THE
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One Dollar for six months.
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as second class postal matter," according to
the rules of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
(Office corner 5th and Tryon Streets.)
Tenders his professional services to the public, as
a practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate in
all the different departments of Surgery.
March 5, 1881.

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, 1879.

DR. T. C. SMITH,
Druggist and Pharmacist,
Keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals,
White Lead and Colors, Machine and Tanners'
Oils, Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds, and every
thing pertaining to the Drug business, which he
will sell at low prices.
March 28, 1879.

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.
Jan. 1, 1873.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.
All calls promptly answered day and night.
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence
opposite W. R. Myers'.
Jan. 18, 1878.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte
Hotel.
(Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.)
Feb. 15, 1878.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
March 18, 1881.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office adjoining Court House.
Nov. 5, 1880.

T. M. PITTMAN,
Attorney at Law,
(Opposite the Court House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.)
Practices in the State and U. S. Courts, and gives
prompt attention to business.
Will negotiate loans.
May 28, 1880.

WILSON & BURWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
Druggists,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Have a large and complete stock of everything per-
taining to the Drug Business, to which they invite
the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.
Oct. 8, 1880.

HALES & FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-makers and Jewelers,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Keep a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks,
Spectacles, &c., which they sell at fair prices.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done
promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store next to Springs' corner building.
July 1, 1879.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrups, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams,
Flour, (Graham, Flax, &c.), which we offer to
both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are in-
vited to try us from the smallest to the largest
buyers.
Jan. 17, 1880.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,
and buys Country Produce at
highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on
commission and prompt returns made.
Nov. 1, 1880.

HARRISON WATTS,
COTTON BUYER,
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 24, 1880.

DR. A. W. ALEXANDER,
Dentist,
Office over L. R. Wriston & Co.'s Drug Store. I
am working at prices to suit the times, for Cash.
With 35 years' experience I guarantee entire
satisfaction.
Jan. 18, 1878.

Notice of Dissolution.
The firm of J. McLaughlin & Co. is this day dis-
solved by mutual consent—W. W. Grier having
withdrawn. The business of the firm will be set-
tled at the office of J. McLaughlin & Co.
Nov. 1, 1880.

A young bride, from Mecklenburg
county, is boarding at the Salem Hotel and
attending the present session of Salem Fe-
male Academy. She was placed there by
her husband after a brief honeymoon, that
she might be enabled to complete her
scholastic course.—*Winston Sentinel.*
We learn that the young bride is a Mrs.
Barker.

There seems to be quite a difference
in peach orchards; some are full of
bloom and peaches not killed, others will
not bloom at all, while even some trees are
dead. We hear of some who have already
cut down their trees. All along what is
called the Wauhton-Clemmons road there
are plenty of peaches, and in other
high and dry localities.—*Salem Press.*

PUBLIC SALE.
L. R. Simpson and wife, N. W. Wallace, et al., vs.
Viola V. Wallace, by her guardian, Josiah Asbury.
Special Proceeding for Partition.
Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior
Court of Mecklenburg county in the above entitled
cause, the undersigned will sell at the Court House
door, in Charlotte, on Monday, the 6th day of June,
1881, all the REAL ESTATE belonging to the
estate of the late Wilson Wallace.
TERMS—10 per cent cash, balance on 6 and 12
months credit.
CHAS. H. DULS,
W. W. FLEMING,
April 22, 1881. 7w Commissioners.

Attachment Notice.
State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.
Fanny Hurd vs. Jefferson Hurd, Attachment.
It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, in
the above entitled action, is a non-resident of the
State, and has property within this State; he is
notified to appear at my Office, in Charlotte, on
Monday, June 6th, 1881, and defend said action.
W. F. DAVIDSON, J. P.
April 22, 1881. 6w

Notice to Creditors.
T. L. Johnson vs. M. L. Davis, Adm'r of S. A.
Davis, deceased.
By virtue of a Decree of Mecklenburg Superior
Court, notice is hereby given to the creditors of
Samuel A. Davis, deceased, that a final dividend
of 91.11 per cent will be paid to them on Wed-
nesday the 4th day of May next, at the office of
the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county.
Creditors must produce the original evidence of
indebtedness. The final Account of the Adminis-
trator is on file in said office, to which the atten-
tion of all interested is called.
T. L. VAIL, Agent
for M. L. Davis, Adm'r. of S. A. Davis, dec'd.
April 22, 1881. 2w

NOTICE.
Having been appointed the Executor of W. H.
Clark, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having
claims against his estate to present the same to me
before the 1st day of April, 1882, or this notice will
be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
Parties indebted to said estate are notified that
prompt payment will be required.
WM. TODD,
April 1, 1881. 6w Executor of W. H. Clark.

OUR SPRING STOCK
Is now coming in daily, and by the 15th of March
will be complete. It will be unusually large and
attractive. We have a nice line of
Clothing, Shoes and Hats
A large Stock of
DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
PANT GOODS, SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.
Drive up to our front door, get out and come in,
and make our house your headquarters when you
visit the City.
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.
March 11, 1881.

HARDWARE.
BREM & McDOWELL,
(Successors to Walter Brem, Agent.)
Have a full and new stock of Hardware for the
Wholesale and Retail trade and invite an inspection
before purchasing elsewhere. Corner Trade and
Tryon Streets, Charlotte.
Oct. 8, 1880.

1881 SPRING STOCK. 1881.
We are daily receiving our Spring Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which will be more complete than ever before, and
comprises the best brands and latest styles.
Ladies', Misses', Childrens', Gents', Boys' and
Youths' fine Boots and Shoes a specialty.
Lower grades of all goods in our line in variety
and all prices.
Full stock of STETSON HATS, and soon to ar-
rive a pretty line Straw Hats, Trunks, Valises and
Satchels, all sizes and prices.
Call and see us. PEGRAM & CO.
March 4, 1881.

CONFECTIONERIES, GROCERIES, &c.
Cakes and Bread.
C. S. HOLTON, at the Rising Sun Store, oppo-
site the Old Market, still keeps a large assortment
of Confectioneries, &c., and a good selection of
choice Family Groceries—all of the freshest and
best quality.
Bread and Cakes.
His Bread is considered superior by all who use
it, and his assortment of Cakes is fine.
Wedding Cakes and Cakes for Parties pre-
pared in the best style at short notice.
Give me a trial when you need anything in my
line.
C. S. HOLTON.
Jan. 14, 1881.

Just Received!
1 CAR LOAD White Corn,
1 " " White Virginia Meal,
1 " " Silver Drip Syrup,
1 " " N. O. Molasses,
2 " " Flour,
1 " " Bacon,
1 " " Choice Apples,
1 " " Vinegar,
1 " " Mott's Genuine Apple Cider,
5 Cases Bananas and 10 Barrels Oranges,
And a full stock of everything else in the Heavy
and Fancy Grocery line.
We respectfully solicit the inspection of both the
Wholesale and Retail Trade to our stock before
purchasing elsewhere, as we are sure we can make
it to your interests to do so.
DAVIDSON & BEALL.
Feb. 4, 1881.

Just Received.
An assortment of CANNED GOODS; also, PO-
TATOES from Eastern North Carolina, at
April 22, 1881. S. M. HOWELL'S.

Tax Notice.
The undersigned having been appointed List
Taker for Charlotte Township for the year 1881, all
persons are hereby notified to make returns to me
at the Court House in Charlotte, N. C., within 30
days after the first day of June next, of all prop-
erty, real and personal, under the penalties imposed
by law.
J. W. COBB,
Charlotte, N. C., April 20th, 1881.

Liver Pills.
10 Gross Tait's Pills,
6 " Bragg's Liver Pills,
At
WILSON & BURWELL'S.
April 15, 1881.

Helping Mamma.
Do you ever think, ever think, those of you
children who coax to 'help mamma' how much
you may help her just by taking care of
your own things? Why I have seen little
children leave their letterbooks and dolls
and little carts and tin horses all over the
carpet and coax their mothers to let them
'help.' How much more they might help
by putting the blocks in their corners.
Then there is another way to be of great
use; that is by amusing the little baby
brother or sister while mamma is sewing.
We once knew a little girl named Gracie,
who was anxious to try to help her mother.
She would go into the kitchen on a baking-
day and get dreadfully in the way with her
little rolling-pin and kneading-board, while
at the same time her little sister Minnie
was crying in mamma's room for some one
to play with her.

In a good talk with her mamma one day,
Gracie understood something of how much
more help she might be by doing those
things which she could do than by trying
to do that which she was not old enough
to attempt. And after this Gracie was
much more helpful, for she had learned the
secret of 'helping mamma.'

U. S. COURT AT GREENSBORO.—At the
late session of the United States Court at
Greensboro a large amount of business was
transacted on both the criminal and civil
dockets. The case of Fielding Brower,
tried on the charge of breaking into a post
office, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.
In the case against James B. Barnett,
charged with a failure to keep books, as a
liquor dealer, the plea of guilty was en-
tered. Julius Homer, tried for retailing
spirited liquors without license, plead
guilty. The following persons were sen-
tenced by the Court: Eli Bean, for illicit
distilling, four months imprisonment in jail
and \$100 fine. W. N. Steel, illicit dis-
tilling, four months imprisonment in jail
and \$100 fine. Jesse Johnson, illicit dis-
tilling, four months imprisonment in jail,
and \$100 fine. Jack Thompson, for coun-
terfeiting, three years in the Penitentiary
at Albany, N. Y. John M. Kine, breaking
into a Postoffice, three years in the peni-
tentiary at Albany, N. Y.—*North State.*

A South Carolina plantation is to
receive Chinese laborers from San Francisco
by way of experiment. They are to be
sent there under the watchful supervision
of an overseer, who is to see to it that none
of them take advantage of having their ex-
penses paid to the Atlantic States to slip
away and settle down among their coun-
trymen in one of the larger cities. If they
prove desirable laborers others will prob-
ably follow.

Last week at Dodge City, a man
named Masterson met A. J. Peacock and
Q. L. Updegraff in the public square, and
immediately revolvers were drawn by the
whole party and firing began. Updegraff
was killed, and a man named Anderson was
wounded. The street was full. The mayor
and sheriff with shot-guns compelled Mas-
terson to drop his arms and surrender. And
this in Republican Kansas! Oh! the
saints!

Forsyth county will never go back
on the fence law. Many of the farmers
have disposed of their rails, which would
make re-fencing an impossibility with some,
while even the dissatisfied ones are day by
day losing their old fogginess and begin-
ning to see the advantage of such a mea-
sure.—*Winston Sentinel.*

A very pious man, who never reads
anything but the Bible, and would not
touch a wicked newspaper, is dead. He
came to the city and blew out the gas in
his sleeping room.

E. J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
17 Murray Street, New York,
Invite orders for School, Miscellaneous and Stan-
dard Books, and for all kinds of Staple Stationery.
WRITING PAPERS—Cap, Letter, Note and
other sizes.
BLANK BOOKS, of all Grades.
ENVELOPES, all sizes and colors and qualities.
SCHOOL SLATES, best quality, all sizes.
Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Muclage, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 18, 1881.

Fertilizers.
All persons to whom we have furnished Fertiliz-
ers are reminded that to secure the Cash price,
payment must be made on or before May 1st, and
that if they want the "Cotton option" they must
give us notice by May 1st.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
April 22, 1881.

The "Standard" Guano.
We have a few tons of this popular brand still
on hand.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
April 22, 1881.

Just Received.
An assortment of CANNED GOODS; also, PO-
TATOES from Eastern North Carolina, at
April 22, 1881. S. M. HOWELL'S.

Whittonaires Learning to be Tanners.
—Two young Baltimoreans, sons of gentle-
men worth a million dollars each, have
engaged to work at the De Ford tannery
and will take a thorough course of the
trade. They will be here so we are in-
formed, as soon as the work opens at the yard.
They will begin at the bottom round of the
ladder and stick until they are masters of
the trade. These are examples worthy of
emulation by all young men, and we pre-
dict for them success in life in whatever vo-
cation they may choose after first learning
this most excellent trade.—*Lurray (Va.)
Courier.*

Andrew Jackson's Conversion.
[Correspondence of the Wilmington Star.]
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 8, 1881.
In your recent issue the question is asked:
"Was not Gen. Andrew Jackson a Presby-
terian?" I answer that he was; and thinking
that the history of his connection with the
church may be of interest to your readers,
I shall proceed to "tell the tale as it was
told to me" at second-hand. My informant
was Hon. T. J. Wharton, of Jackson, Miss.,
the son-in-law of the man under whose min-
istrations he joined. This was Rev. Dr.
Edgar, of Nashville, Tenn., who was pro-
nounced by Bishop Bascom (or Mr. Clay)
to be the most eloquent man he had ever
heard in any pulpit. My memory is at
fault as to which of the two said it. Dr.
Edgar was accustomed to officiate occasion-
ally at a little country church within half
a mile of the Hermitage, which had been
erected under Gen. Jackson's auspices. The
Doctor said that on a certain Sunday after-
noon, when he was to preach at the Hermitage
towards the close of the life of its most
extraordinary occupant, he resolved to
shape his discourse for his personal ear, as
they had ever been most devoted friends,
though I believe, differing in politics.
Selecting a suitable text from the Old Testa-
ment, he discoursed at length upon the
emptiness of earthly grandeur. He por-
trayed a man of the Hebrew era, who had
attained the highest honors and emoluments
of his time, but who to exalted genius, as
shown in camp and council, devoted patri-
otism, unflinching courage and unbending
integrity, did not combine love and obedi-
ence to his Maker.

Said the Doctor, "I observed with much
satisfaction that the General seemed in-
tensely interested. After church he ap-
proached and said, in his brusque, impera-
tive way, 'Dr. Edgar, you must pass the
night with me.' Upon my replying that it
was impossible, he repeated, 'Dr. Edgar,
you must go home with me, sir.' I told him
that I had an engagement to attend a dy-
ing woman in town that evening; upon
which he remarked, 'Of course, sir, that ex-
cuses you; but promise me to come out and
take breakfast with me in the morning,
for I wish to see you on most important
business.' As I approached the house next
morning, the Doctor continued, he was
walking up and down the front piazza ap-
parently in a fit of deep abstraction. He
received me with that courtesy and urbane
politeness for which he was ever remark-
able, and then asked me to accompany him
to his study. On being seated he re-
marked, 'unless I am mistaken, Edgar, you
selected me for your target yesterday. If so,
permit me to say, my friend, that you are
mistaken in supposing that I have never
thought of my duty to my Creator. Few
men, as strange as it may sound, have given
the subject more serious, earnest and oft-
reflection, and as strange, too, to say, I have
been deterred in a measure from uniting
myself to the church long years ago by my
high regard for it. The apprehension of im-
putation of my motives, which my enemies
could be sure to allege, might militate
against the Master's service, had much to do
with keeping me from an open profession of
Faith in the prime of life. That considera-
tion no longer has weight. I wish you to
catch me, and if you shall then adjudge
me a suitable candidate for church mem-
bership, to take me into communion on next
Sunday.' This said the Doctor, I did in
a most exhaustive examination, and to my
astonishment discovered that that proud,
imperious, self-willed and unbending lead-
er of men, who had in a savage wilderness
single-handed faced a mutinous army and
swearing his great big oath, which meant
what words import, to shoot the first man
who should take another step homewards,
had shamed them back to duty, was a pro-
found theologian and well versed in the do-
ctrinal tenets of the different sects. This
man who left the impress of his personality
upon his country's history to a degree
which few have ever done, and whom the
world supposed had never given the sub-
ject of his soul's salvation a serious thought,
had evidently ever been thoroughly im-
bued with the transcendent importance of
it, and had been long anterior a zealous
seeker after truth, and a quiet investigator
of real religion. He had ever been sup-
posed to be the child of impulse; but in this,
as in State-craft while shaping the destinies of
a nation, we see the marks of caution and
deliberation.

Such Mr. Editor is a small rehearsal of the
recital as related by Gen. Wharton, him-
self one of the most zealous and consistent
members of the same church. I do not pre-
tend to give his exact language, but only
the gist and main facts of the case. It is
told to show that in his religion, as in his
politics, his campaigns, his legal and horse-
racing experiences, this man was essentially
an "earnest man," the only class according
to Tom Carlyle, who ever earn admission to
Walsh's Hall. It has frequently occur-
red to me that there is a striking similitude
of character in more respects than one be-
tween the two most remarkable of the same
name, and that if the truth was known it
would establish a near kinship between "old
Hickory" and "Stonewall."

Jefferson, Hamilton, and Old Times.
[By John W. Forney in Philadelphia Progress.]
One hundred and thirty-eight years ago
to-day (April 13, 1881,) Thomas Jefferson
was born, and a company of New York gen-
tlemen, of which Hon. John L. O'Sullivan is
the most active, have begun a movement to
erect a colossal statue of Jefferson in a con-
spicuous part of New York city. It is be-
lieved that the monument will be ready in
time for the opening of the World's Fair, in
1883. That Fair is now a fixed fact; and,
although it has had the usual discouragement
—the same that beset London in 1851,
Philadelphia in 1876, and Paris in 1878—
yet since the Pennsylvania Railroad has
come forward with such munificence, add-
ing to and making up the first million of
necessary dollars, other subscriptions will
speedily follow. The Jefferson statue will
be dedicated, therefore, in advance of the
next Presidential election, two years after
the celebration of the anniversary of the
capitulation of Lord Cornwallis at York-
town, which takes place in 1881, and one
year after the ceremonies at Philadelphia,
in the autumn of 1882, the bicentennial of
the settlement of that city by William Penn.

Thomas Jefferson first saw New York in
the Spring of 1768, ten years before the
Declaration of American Independence, when
the whole State of New York had less than
20,000 inhabitants (now nearly 5,000,000),
and he was only twenty-three years old.
He had never been outside of his native
province. He had witnessed the first great
struggle in the Virginia House of
Burgesses, at Williamsburg, Virginia, in
1765, between Patrick Henry and the Tories,
on the Stamp Act. Patrick Henry was then
twenty-nine years old, a member of the Vir-
ginia Assembly, and was the guest of young
Jefferson. Madison was seventeen years
old, and George Washington thirty-three
and a British officer, as young Henry's voice
rolled through the hall "in torrents of sub-
lime eloquence." Jefferson was first alarm-
ed, and then swept away with the rest, and
the Tories were very indignant. The resolu-
tions against the Stamp Act were all car-
ried, the last by only one majority; and
the King's Attorney-General, Peyton Ran-
dolph, brushed past the young, red-haired
student, Jefferson, exclaiming loudly: "By
God! I would have given five hundred
guineas for a single vote!" This work
done, Patrick Henry, suspecting nothing,
rode to his country home, while Jefferson
staid behind. The next morning another
Tory member of the House came in, and
ransacked the journals for a precedent and
found one in favor of expunging Henry's
offensive resolutions. Jefferson saw the
plot, and, as he was not a member and the
great orator was gone, he could not stop
the Tory revenge, and the resolutions were
expunged! In the Spring of 1769 he com-
menced his first trip to Philadelphia and
New York. It was a rough trip. He had
to cross wide and swollen rivers before he
got to Annapolis, Maryland. Arriving at
New York he found a clean, crooked, little,
half-Dutch town, and was much amused at
all he saw. At that time two men, after-
wards great figures in American history,
were unknown lads: Aaron Burr, born in
Newark, New Jersey, February 6th, 1756,
was not ten years old; and Alexander Ham-
ilton, born in the Island of St. Croix, a British
colony, in 1755, was living there, aged
eleven years.

When we next hear of Jefferson, he was
a member of the House of Burgesses in 1774,
a proscribed man, a Democratic leader, and,
with Henry, full of ardent patriotism.

The excitements of 1774 and '75 prepared
Jefferson for the Congress of the Declara-
tion of Independence. That work done, the
war ended, peace secured; Hamilton a great
leader under Washington, and Burr a Sen-
ator in Congress. Jefferson was living in
New York, as Washington's Secretary of
State. In this part of his experience he
was very conspicuous in society. He had
spent five previous years in Paris, as Amer-
ican Minister, and was qualified, therefore,
to contrast the fashions of the old French
and the young American metropolis. He
returned greatly enlightened and improved
by French society, and more intensely
Democratic than ever. This was what he
wrote as his platform, while he was on his
way to take his place in Gen. Washington's
Cabinet in New York, and before his famous
interview with the venerable Dr. Benjamin
Franklin in Philadelphia, who was then on
his deathbed, but his mind clear to the end.
This was in March, and Franklin died in
the following April of that 1790, in his
eighty-fifth year. Benjamin Franklin was
Jefferson's confidant to the last, and his
posteriority are Democrats to this day. And
what Jefferson said at Alexandria, Va., here
below, is still the creed of the whole Demo-
cratic party:

"Convinced that the Republic is the only form
of government which is not eternally at open
secret war with the rights of mankind, my prayers
and efforts shall be cordially contributed to the
support of what we happily established. It
is indeed an animating thought that while we are
securing the rights of ourselves and our posterity,
we are pointing out the way to struggling nations,
who wish, like us, to emerge from their tyranny
also. Heaven help their struggles and lead them,
as it has led us, triumphantly through them."

When he reached New York, Jefferson
found Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury,
and the leader of aristocratic society. Ac-
customed as Jefferson had been to the fol-
lies of the nobility, and the profligacy of
the Kings of Europe, he was startled at the
symbols of royalty and the conversation
around him. He was much courted, but he
found himself so environed with work, and
so beset by new questions that awaited his
action and inquiry, that he could only glance
with surprise at the exhibition of frivolous
foreign habits, and listen to their hollow
Tory platitudes. And as I dwell now on
what he denounced and discarded in 1790
in New York, I easily trace the imitation
of even stronger follies and habits, taken

from the same originals, at the present time,
1881.

Jefferson says of his experience in New
York at this time:
"I cannot describe the shame and mortification
with which the conversations filled me. Politics
was the chief topic, and a preference of kingly over
republican government was evidently the favorite
sentiment. An apostate I could not be, nor yet a
hypocrite; and I found myself, for the most part,
the only advocate on the Republican side of the
question, unless among the guests there chanced to
be some member of that party from the legislative
house."

He found the press as well as society im-
pregnated with the same aristocratic spirit.
The movements of the officials were blazoned
forth in imitation of the court circular. Cab-
inet officers were Excellencies, the wives of
certain officers were Ladies, as Lady
Stirling, Lady Mary Watts, Lady Kitty
Duer. The Hamiltonian idea was the card
and the toast in camp and in court, in parlors
and in parties, and Jefferson felt it as if
it had been a wound. They soon learned to
differ with much asperity, and their friends
became antagonists in the news-
papers. Jefferson felt that association with
Hamilton could not be maintained, and he
resolved to resign, and was with difficulty
restrained by Madison, Monroe, and others.
Meantime the administration of Washing-
ton was finished, and the career of Alexan-
der Hamilton was cut short by the bullet
fired by Aaron Burr in the duel in July,
1804, at Hoboken, in the very year that
Thomas Jefferson was elected President of
the United States. It was a disgusting
story of violated confidence and blackmail,
and excited much feeling in private and
public. We hear of such transactions daily
in all countries and times. Mr. Jefferson
was never implicated in the scandal, and
Burr, who was his party advocate, moved
against his rival for other causes than political
differences. There is hardly a public man
at home or abroad that has not had
some such experience, and those who are
now reading the life and times of George
IV, will remember how the excesses of
princes were punished and traded upon by
the women of their time. Alexander Ham-
ilton met his intrigue with Mrs. Reynolds
as bravely as he did his death at the hands
of Aaron Burr. He boldly confessed his
faults in a public letter, and was forgiven
for it by his country, but he could not escape
the fatal aim of his more remorseless
masculine foe.

Hope for Dull Children.
Some of the most eminent men of ages
were remarkable only for dullness in their
youth. Sir Isaac Newton in his boyhood
was inattentive to his study, and ranked
very low in school until the age of twelve.
When Samuel Wythe, the Dublin School-
master, attempted to educate Richard Brin-
sley Sheridan, he pronounced the boy an
"incorrigible dunce." The mother of Sher-
idan fully concurred with this verdict, and
declared him the most stupid of her sons.
Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakes-
peare, Gibbon, Davy and Dryden do not
appear to have exhibited in their childhood
even the common elements of future suc-
cess.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish
Chemist, left school for the university, the
"Indifferent in behavior and of doubtful
hope" were scored against his name; and
after he entered the university, he narrowly
escaped being turned back. On one of his
first visits to the laboratory, when nineteen
years old, he was taunted with the inquiry,
whether he "understood the difference be-
tween a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter
Scott had the credit of having "the thickest
skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told
the teacher that many bright rays of future
genius shown through that same "thick
skull."

Milton and Swift were justly celebrated
for stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac
Barrow's father used to say that, if he pleased
God to take from him any of his chil-
dren, he hoped it might be Isaac, the
least promising. Ours the great mathe-
matician of his age, was so stupid in his
boyhood, that his teachers could make nothing
of him till they tried him in geometry.
Carraci, the celebrated painter, was so inap-
t in his youth, that his masters advised him
to restrict his ambition to the grinding of
colors.

"One of the most popular authoresses of
the present day," says an English writer,
"could not read when she was seven. Her
mother was rather uncomfortable about it,
but said, as everybody did learn, with op-
portunity, she supposed her child would do
so at last. By eighteen, the apparently
slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable
debts of her father from the profits of her
first work, and, before thirty, had published
her thirty volumes." Dr. Scott, the com-
mentator, could not compose a theme when
twelve years old; and even at a later age,
Dr. Adam Clark, after incredible effort,
failed to commit to memory a poem of a few
stanzas only. At nine years of age, one
who afterwards became a Chief Justice in
this country, was, during a whole winter,
unable to commit to memory a little poem found
in one of our school books.—*N. Y. School
Journal.*

In New Orleans, on Tuesday last,
Rachel Cruden, a colored woman nearly fifty
years of age, was recognized by the
courts as a legatee of Richard Cruden, de-
ceased, and as such entitled to \$40,000 of
his property. Cruden was a very wealthy
slave-owner, and died just previous to the
war. Rachel was one of his slaves, and
was provided for in his will.

In early childhood you lay the founda-
tion of poverty or riches in the habits
you give your children. Teach them to
save everything, not for their own use—for
that would make them selfish—but for some
use. Teach them to share everything with
their playmates, but never allow them to
destroy anything.

When he reached New York, Jefferson
found Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury,
and the leader of aristocratic society. Ac-
customed as Jefferson had been to the fol-
lies of the nobility, and the profligacy of
the Kings of Europe, he was startled at the
symbols of royalty and the conversation
around him. He was much courted, but he
found himself so environed with work, and
so beset by new questions that awaited his
action and inquiry, that he could only glance
with surprise at the exhibition of frivolous
foreign habits, and listen to their hollow
Tory platitudes. And as I dwell now on
what he denounced and discarded in 1790
in New York, I easily trace the imitation
of even stronger follies and habits, taken

from the same originals, at the present time,
1881.

Jefferson says of his experience in New
York at this time:
"I cannot describe the shame and mortification
with which the conversations filled me. Politics
was the chief topic, and a preference of kingly over
republican government was evidently the favorite
sentiment. An apostate I could not be, nor yet a
hypocrite; and I found myself, for the most part,
the only advocate on the Republican side of the
question, unless among the guests there chanced to
be some member of that party from the legislative
house."

He found the press as well as society im-
pregnated with the same aristocratic spirit.
The movements of the officials were blazoned
forth in