

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUMENT

WADESBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

These were recruited by volunteers	21,608
And by conscripts	18,565
Making in all	40,173
regular troops from North Carolina in the Confederate service	3,205
Beside these there were regular troops in the State service	4,982
Militia on home duty	4,217
Junior reserves	5,686
Senior reserves	3,013
Troops from North Carolina serving in regiments of other States not on our rolls	3,013
Total	121,038
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These efforts went to the credit of our success.

WHY THE CONFEDERACY FAILED.

After paying his eloquent tribute to the old and young of North Carolina, who furnished the sinews of war, and speaking of the effort made in public and private to avert the calamities of war and to sustain the spirits of the people, he expressed the opinion that the cause of our ultimate failure began by neglect of those at home. Our civil administration lost the sense of the South. Had it been equal in ability and tact to that displayed by our military administration—had the civilian done his part as well as the soldier—very different would have been the result. "The morale of the people at the beginning, and for ten years hereafter was excellent, and if it had been sustained I maintain that we could have won, notwithstanding the fearful disparity of numbers. Our case was lost at home, not in the field."

Everybody said, "Thank you, no." Pretty soon the young student, desiring to mollify his father, asked:

"Father, did you ever look at a toad through a microscope?"

"I will talk with you after supper," replied the parent, scowling at the boy.

John was rather disappointed at his failure to arouse enthusiasm, and just as the strawberries were being passed around, he remarked:

"Well, you just ought to look at a strawberry ones through the microscope. They look just like warts, they do, and you think you see bugs running—"

"Jawn!" said his mother.

"Boy!" warned his father.

"Well, they look worse'n a flea's heads!" protested the boy, who imagined that they doubted his veracity, for flies—

"Boy——!" said the father, making a motion for John to leave the table.

John left, and as soon as it was convenient for him to do so, the father escorted the lad to the wash room in the basement, bounced him around, and said:

"My son, gimme that microscope, and you take the axe and go out and study the beauties of that woodpile!"

If that boy continues to feel the way he does at present, he will become a bank robber instead of a naturalist.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A PIECE OF SECRET HISTORY.

Alluding to the fact that much has been said about the presence of "an unruly display" in North Carolina during the war, and "the prevalence of the unjust impression that North Carolina could be easily detached from her duty to her confederates," Governor Vance said that "it assumed there were some who presumed upon it for important purposes."

Soon after the failure of the Hampton Roads conference I was visited by Governor Graham, whose death we so recently deplored, who was then a senator of the Confederate States. After giving all particulars of that conference which had not appeared in the papers, and prevailing impressions of congressional circles about Richmond, he informed me that a number of leading gentlemen there, despairing of obtaining peace through Mr. Davis, and believing the end inevitable and not distant, had requested him to visit me and urge me as Governor of North Carolina to take steps for making separate terms with Mr. Lincoln, and thus inaugurate the conclusion. Governor Graham remarked that he had agreed to lay their request before me without promising to give his personal advice thereto.

I asked who these gentlemen were, and with some reluctance, he gave me their names—chiefly senators and representatives in the Confederate States Congress. I asked why these gentlemen did not begin negotiations on their own sides, with the enemy, and if they would come out in the papers with the request to me.

"He said they would not take the initiative. They were so surrounded at home, and so trammeled by pledges, &c., as to render it impossible. I declined the proposition, of course, and asked him to say to those gentlemen, with my compliments, that in the mountains of North Carolina, where I was reared, when a man was whipped he had to do his own hollering; that the technical word "enough" could not be cried by proxy. This secret piece of his story will serve to show that there was a faintness of heart and a smiting together of the knees in other parts of the South outside of North Carolina."

The Hell-Box

A minister from the West was on a visit to some friends in Columbia, during the Presbyterian Synod, not long since, and of course he was introduced to everybody he met, shown the sights about town and at once made himself at home with our people. He called frequently at the printing office. He had never visited printing offices very often and the art of printing was evidently new to him. One day while glancing about the office his eye fell upon a small box labeled "hell." He happened to look at it and took a great interest in it.

"What is that?" he asked.

"That is a hell-box," I replied.

"Exactly," he said, "that one hell-box? Would you mind showing me what it is?"

"Well, minister, I don't know why it's called hell box, nor who first started the name, but a hell-box it is and a hell-box it's got to be just as long as I'm the devil here, and have to pick up and take care of old type. I've got to keep up my reputation and you can't come none of them now-labeled names on me."

The minister smiled but never again alluded to queer names given to things about the printing office.

MATERIAL AND WAR-SUPPLIES.

The speaker having shown how nobly North Carolina performed her duty to the Confederacy in furnishing soldiers, called attention of the meeting to the part she took in furnishing supplies and material, though he had no regret that he was unable to furnish accurate figures, the records being out of his reach. He explained how under the pressure of circumstances the manufacturers of North Carolina expended; what they furnished the Confederacy and the people of sister States; how the State purchased the steamship, Lord Clyde, (afterwards the "Advance") and how she passed the blockade eleven times, each time carrying in stores of medicine, machinery, leather, clothes, shoes, munitions of war, &c., not only for North Carolina, but for the Confederate Government; not only for their people. In addition to these supplies brought in from abroad immense supplies of bacon, beef, flour and corn were furnished from their own fields. "Old men and women in many cases guided the plough whilst children followed with the hoe in the gaping furrows."

EFFECT OF LIGHT.—Dr. Moore, the metaphysician, thus speaks of the effect of light on body and mind. "A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant being deprived of Heaven's tree light will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beautiful and reasonable being. Hence, in the deep dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idioty startles the traveler. It is a strange, melancholy idioty. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all these privations, and all are misshapen in almost every part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect in regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those on the other side; even in epidemics, such as ague the morbid influences is often thus partial in its labors."

Miscellaneous.

From the Microscope to the Woodpile.

The other day a Detroit father purchased a microscope for his son, a boy of ten, and the lad on the shoulder, and said to him:

"My son, take this microscope, and go and look at these little beauties of nature."

The boy left all other amusements for that, and he took such great interest and improved so rapidly, that the tea table, to which several visitors came down with the family, he felt that he must make some remarks. Turning to one of the ladies, he inquired:

"Did you ever look at cheese through a microscope?"

"I don't think I ever did," she pleasantly replied.

"Well, you just ought to see the things crawl—"

"John! John!" exclaimed the father, holding his head at the boy's across the table.

FREE CONSULTATION

Dr. E. B. Foote, M.D., Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Success in Surgery, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

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Hinson's Improvement



Patented Sept. 23rd, 1874.

This invention consists in providing, in addition to the ordinary furrows, or grooves, which are provided in the millstone, a series of grooves, or furrows, which are cut in the stone at an angle, and which are intended to provide a surface for grinding, and which will run longer without becoming worn, and which will grind more evenly, and which will save a great deal of power, and which will save a great deal of fuel, and which will save a great deal of time, and which will save a great deal of money.

HOW INVALIDS AT A BREAKFAST

Are treated. All invalids at a breakfast are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every opinion under which the invalid suffers. All communications are strictly confidential. A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusions. Lists of invalids are sent free. All these testimonials are from the most eminent medical authorities in Europe, and in every part of the United States.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

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Oct. 25, 1874. E. F. ASHE.

I have had the Patent Dress of Messrs. Hinson, Knight & Son put on my mill; I think it quite an improvement.

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