

WADESBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

him that he had made a mistake in regard to his own child; and he would help Joe to get married and thus stop all further suspicions or trouble at home. So he said: "Well, Joe, is she a buxom lass?" "Yes," said Joe. "That is, other folks so. I'm not much of a judge."

"Then marry her," said old Danforth. "I can't—the father objects—" "Pooh!" continued Danforth, "let him do so, what need you care? Run away with her."

"Elope?" "Yes! Off with you at once! If the gal will join you—all right. Marry her and bring her here; you shall have the cottage at the foot of the lane. I'll furnish it for you; your wages shall be increased; and the old man may like it or not as he will!"

"But—" "But me no buts," Joe said as I bid you; go about it at once; and "You will stand by me?" "Yes, to the last. I know you, Joe. You're a good fellow, a good workman and will make anybody a good son or husband."

"The old fellow will be so mad though." "Who cares, I say? Go on quickly but quietly." "To-morrow night, then," said Joe. "Yes," said Danforth. "I'll hire Clover's horse—"

"No you shan't." "I say no. Take my horse—the best one—Young Morgan; he'll take you off in fine style, in the new phaeton."

to persuade him to acknowledge their union. The father relented at this. It was a job of his own manufacture, and he saw how useless it would be finally to attempt to destroy it.

He gave in reluctantly, and the fair Minnie Danforth was overjoyed to be duly acknowledged as Mrs. Joe Walker.

The marriage proved a happy one, and the original assertion of old Danforth proved truthful in every respect. The cunning lover was a good son and faithful husband, and lived many years to enjoy the happiness which followed upon his runaway match; while the old man never cared to hear much about the details of the elopement, for he saw how completely he had overshot his mark!

Miscellaneous. National Independent Political Union—Negro Declaration of Independence—Republican Fairness and Corruption Exposed and Scathingly Denounced by Colored Men.

They are Tired of Party Yoke, and Will Combine to Reconstitute the Sections, and Maintain Local Self-Government. At a largely attended meeting of the citizens of the District of States, held in the city of Washington on February 28th, 1876, the following was unanimously adopted and, on motion, it was ordered that the document be printed in circular form for distribution throughout the United States:

We, colored men, representing nearly all the States and Territories of the United States, believing with the fathers, that the happiness of the people is the sole end of government, and taking into consideration the unhappy condition now existing growing out of the prostration of business, the decrease of commerce and the heavy taxes forced from an impoverished people to carry out the extravagancies of an administration become infatuated by sordid infatuation, and taking into consideration the duplicity, want of faith, corruption, vacillating policy and selfish motives of the Republican party to which we have been allied since we became citizens, and for which we have sacrificed so much, do hereby denounce it as being the primary cause of all the wrongs committed against us, the impeders of the progress and prosperity of the country, because it has never ceased to use us as a cover for its base designs, usurpations and encroachments upon the liberties of the people of the South, with that infamous and tyrannically administered organization, for the following reasons:

For its palpable violation of the principles upon which it is founded; for its failure to fulfill its solemn promises made in National and State Platforms; for the political serfdom in which it has kept our Southern Brethren whose impolitic banding together has perpetuated its supremacy to the detriment of the material prosperity and tranquility of the States in which they live; for establishing a bank, ostensibly for the benefit of the Freedmen, but actually for the pecuniary advancement of the knavish bankrupts, favorites of the administration, and appointing men of speculative ability and doubtful characters to sustain it, who have not only mismanaged, but stolen millions of our hard earnings, thereby reducing us to abject want, and persistently refusing to pass any legislation for the relief of the ignorant, suffering men and women who deposit their all in that pseudo philanthropic, but ruinous receptacle, only because of its Republican character; for ignoring intelligent colored men of undoubted integrity, in the distribution of the patronage, and appointing either ignorant blacks who were used as administration tools, or infamous whites who depicted the treasury, and prostituted the offices for political preference, even in States where the overwhelming numerical strength of the blacks make Republican ascendancy possible; for banqueting ignorant colored men against their white fellow citizens, in order that greedy and unscrupulous scoundrels from the North may ride into office and then leave them, after amassing fortunes and attaining honor and fame, the enemies of those who would have otherwise befriended and protected them; for conniving with white men inimical to our best interests and relentlessly bent on engendering class hatred for party ends, whose plundering and coercive legislative measures, and insatiable thirst for gain have made of the fair fields of the South a howling wilderness, and pained the very energies of the people; for ravaging treasuries, robbing whole communities by oppressive taxation, increasing the State debts to fabulous amounts, and goading the people to desperation; for usurping powers not delegated to the general government; for throttling state legislatures and expelling the people's representatives from State Capitols by force and arms, thereby substituting military despotism for civil authority; for disgracing the American name and character abroad by the appointment of gophers, stock jobbers, swindlers, and men whose villainous characters were known to the visiting powers as Ambassadors, Consuls and Diplomatic Agents, for spending with the finances of the country; for aiding and abetting conspirators to defraud the public treasury;

for unprecendented extravagance in the administration of the government; for sustaining the Executive in the practice of nepotism in the appointment of persons to office to whom he was indebted for favors received, and many unconstitutional measures, such as the appointment of a military Satrap to negotiate a treaty without being confirmed by the Senate; for using the public revenues to carry elections, for creating and maintaining a Board of Public Works, a Board of Audit and a Board of Commissioners, who have, in violation of law, prostituted the credit of the United States, piled up an enormous debt on the people of the District of Columbia, subsidized presses and paid lawyer's fees for personal defense with public money, corrupted contractors for personal gain, fraudulently issued bonds and certificates, and left the city bankrupt with unfinished streets and sewers; for packing the Supreme Court of the United States in order to obtain a decision favorable to the policy of the administration, and tampering with the judiciary of states to the detriment of the rights and liberties of the people; for prostituting the civil service for the promotion of favorites, brothers-in-law and other relatives to high offices of trust and emolument; for appointing incompetent and infamous knaves to judicial positions in Southern States, notwithstanding the solemn protests of the most respectable and enlightened citizens of said section; for cheating labor in defiance of the eight hour law which guaranteed two dollars per diem, to all laborers on government work, by paying them one dollar and seventy-five cents per diem and forcing them to work ten hours; for removing faithful officials for no cause other than that they would not screen guilty friends of persons in high office, and violators of law, because of their social and political affiliation with the Executive.

For these and other reasons too numerous for enumeration, we feel justified in severing all connection with the profligate party, reeking with the most inhuman corruption, and deeming the time auspicious when past differences should be buried, and reconciliation and good feeling between the races pervade the land, we hereby pledge our hearty support, zeal and devotion to all those whose fidelity to the constitution as it was, will prompt them to faithfully adhere to the Constitution as it is, and we ask nothing but full and equal justice before the law, protection for our lives and property against lawlessness and mob violence, and equitable recognition in the several departments of the government, based upon our intelligence and integrity.

We are tired of our self imposed party yoke its injustice to us, and its flagrant violation of the Constitution, in order to trample out local self government, and to divide the solid phalanx of colored voters, will act beneficially upon the two great parties, and, therefore, we propose to stand by principles, and will support only those men who will do the most for us. This policy we believe, will ensure to the lasting tranquility of the country, and a speedy return to good feeling between the late master and now free citizen will follow.

We invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon this carefully considered departure, and invite the hearty and cordial cooperation of the colored people of the whole country, who, like us, have cause for well grounded complaint, to organize to the end that their ballots may subserve the peace of the country, the fraternization of all the sections of our indivisible Republic.

Committee on Resolutions: Rev. Garland H. White, of North Carolina; Howard A. Smith, of Virginia; Robert D. Morier, of Rhode Island; A. Alex. Jones, of Massachusetts; N. J. Booker, of Pennsylvania; Daniel Lewis of District of Columbia; Dr. Riley, of Arkansas; C. L. Vincent, of Illinois.

All persons in favor of the movement desiring information will please address, Rev. Garland H. White, President, No. 1013 18th St., Washington, D. C.; or Howard A. Smith, Secretary, National Independent Political Union, Post Office, Washington, D. C.

The Huntington Advertiser has this about the woman whom a West Virginia mob shrank from hanging: "Mrs. Meghings, the confessed accomplice in the murder of her husband, is beyond doubt the most wretched female ever incarcerated in the jail at Barboursville. To her death would be a most welcome messenger, but her guilt-stained heart has not the courage to suggest suicide; and did she entertain such a thought her hands would be too cowardly to assist in the self-murder. By day gory-stained phantoms flit before her gaze, while her sleep is accompanied with dreams of skeletons, and fiends dance around her bed side, their mocking laugh deriding her for the assassination of her husband. When asked a few days ago what troubled her most, 'the past or the future,' she answered, 'the horrible past.' She pines up and down her strongly barred room wishing for death, and occasionally dashes her hands into her eyes as if to keep from her gaze the awful scenes attending the inhuman butchery of her husband. She has wasted in flesh to such an extent since her imprisonment as to present the appearance of an animated skeleton, her appetite has deserted her, her mind is on the verge of losing its way, and terrible indeed must be her expectations respecting the issue of her approaching trial for murder."

Dishonesty Begins at Home. The crying sin of the day is dishonesty. One hears much of it in public life; but, as we have said before, there is too much of it altogether in private life. And its cause is to be found in the want of self-control in the indulgence of tastes and appetites.

Reckless, extravagant living is at the bottom of it all. If this living had any true foundation in any hearty desire for desirable things, there would be more hope of amendment. But when one comes to see what things ill gotten gains are spent upon the outlook is a sad one. Dress, display, amusement, costly things bought just because they are costly; wealth won evilly, merely that it may be wasted foolishly; these are the signs of the times which are not pleasant to contemplate. If a man loves any one thing, say rare books, or pictures, or objects of art of any kind, or music or science, so well that for the sake of the one thing in which he would be rich, he is willing to be poor in everything else, no matter how his choice be an unwise one according to the best standards of choice, he will yet have a motive which will help to keep him upright. But for those who love none of these things, but simply desire them because it is in the habit of the time; because, like pampered children, they must needs cry for whatever they see just out of their reach; for them is needed the wholesome self-discipline which shall teach them to let alone whatever is not theirs. And the beginning of this self-discipline is in the house. Parents must teach their boys and girls the great lesson of doing without whatever cannot be filly theirs. There need be no rigidly restraint; but in some way the first lesson for childhood should be that of curbing its pleasures. To get what ever it craves as soon as it asks for it, is the worst training a child can have.—Churchman.

A Time for Care. Serious danger lies in the unhealthfulness of an unusually mild winter, with its dampness and sudden changes of temperature. This will undoubtedly be felt both by man and beast. The health of the farmer and his family should be guarded by the utmost care and the most unscrupulous cleanliness. No foul surface water should be permitted to ooze untraced into the cellars in the spring. Stale drinking water, emanations from decomposing, or animal matter, pools of stagnant water in the pathways or around the dwellings, leakage into the cellar beneath the house, and other such unwholesome influences, affect the health of country residents more than any other evils. Where pure air and water are supposed to be the rule they are, on the contrary, the exception. There could be no better season than the present for the exercise of care in this respect, and no worse one for the discovery of abundant opportunities for it. The majority of those farmers who know the need for the drainage of their fields, and spend money liberally to keep their crops in good health, will leave their houses and yards undrained and endanger the health of their most precious harvest—their children.

INTERESTING FACTS.—The number of seeds of wheat in one pound, 10,500. The number of seeds in one pound of barley, 15,400. The number of seeds in one pound of oats, 20,000. The number of seeds in one pound of rye, 23,000. The number of seeds in one pound of buckwheat, 25,000. The number of seeds in one pound of red clover, 24,600. The number of seeds in one pound of white clover, 686,000. The number of varieties of venerated animals is 20,000. The number of varieties of birds is estimated at 6,000. The number of varieties of reptiles will probably reach 2,000. The number of varieties of fishes will probably reach 10,000. There are about 250,000 species of animals in all. An opfish has been found to produce 3,600,000 eggs or spawn. A ling has been found to produce 19,200,000 eggs or spawn. A herring weighing five ounces has been found to produce 36,000 eggs or spawn. A mackerel weighing twenty ounces has been found to produce 454,000 eggs or spawn.

"How greedy you are!" said one little girl to another who had taken the best apple in the desk; "I was going to take that."

A WOMAN SO FANCIFUL.—There is a time for our farmers to pluck their crop for the year, and they should pluck well before they mark out their lands to be planted in corn and cotton. We our voices in warning against the planting too much cotton. This, a frankly admit, has been the bane of the people. It is true there is nothing more beautiful than to see extended fields of growing cotton and to see it whitening for the harvest time, but there are other things equally as beautiful, such as waving fields of yellow grain, and large drives of stock, coming home at evening time, and such a sight savors of independence. No mortgages, no sheriff's executions disturb the dreams of such a man. It is a true bill saying that when a man raises his own "hog and hominy" he is all right, and it rings with truth. A farmer can be independent, and be dependent on others for supplies. It is less than the year before us will be fraught with difficulties in consequence of the past year, but by planting plenty of oats, keeping out of debt as much as possible, and living economically, these difficulties can be partly removed.—Merion, S. C. Star.

A LEAFY YEAR THOUGHT.—They stood together in the entry beneath the hall lamp. "Then, Henry," she said in a low voice, wherein were blended determination, melancholy and love, "you refuse my suit?" "Yes, Ella," he replied, in accents that were firm, though the speaker's voice trembled. "I admire you, and you will be a brother to you, and watch you, and your course through life, and if I should be fall you there will be a friend to whom you can come to; but I can never be your husband. It is not because I am poor, Henry? For, oh, if that were all, I could toil gladly from morn till night for you, and strive and win a home for you, humble it might be but ours."

"It is useless to attempt to induce me to change my determination. Though I am but a poor weak man, I can never change my mind." "Then, cruel young man, be fair, and yet so false farwell. To-morrow you will see my maid—remains on a platform, and know that it has been your work. But it will be too late, and clasping him to her bosom in a wild embrace she fled into the outer darkness, and no day was found—at her sewing machine.

ABOUT MILKING.—Five per cent, and perhaps ten, can be added to the amount of milk obtained from the cows of this country, if the following rules are inobservance: 1. Never milk in the shade from the pastures. 2. Milk as nearly at equal intervals as possible. Half past five in the morning and six at night are good hours. 3. Be especially tender of the cow at milking time. 4. When seated: draw the milk as rapidly as possible, being certain always to get it all. 5. Never talk or think of anything beside what you are doing when milking. 6. Offer some carress, and always a soothing word, when you leave her. The better she loves you the more free and complete will be her abandon as you sit by her side.

WORRY.—Of all the causes of nervousness the most prolific is worry. If having done our best, we could only leave the consequences to the Higher Power; if we could but be content with what we have, and make the most of it; to do the duty of the hour promptly and with fidelity and think no more about it; to open our hearts to all the gentle influences of nature that we can, and enjoy without murmur or objection the good and the evil that fall to our lot; confident that they are alike beneficial; to live right in the present and leave the future to God, what a world of trouble and anxiety we would be saved! Plenty of sleep, plenty of air, plenty of food, and an abounding trust in the goodness of God will keep those who enjoy these blessings from the tortures of nervousness.

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE.—The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette queries a bank president in that city as saying on hearing of the great bank robbery at New Hampton: "I'm sick of this rotten world. Don't want to see or do anything with anybody. I'd rather be an old farmer living on a cross road four miles from the sight of every body with a barrel of cider and two hens to have anything to do with the world, or men."

Could anything be nastier than the old darkey's reply to a beautiful lady whom he offered to lift over the fence, and who insisted that she was too heavy? "Lor mizus," said he, "used to lifting barrels of sugar."