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DECEIVING CHILDREN.

I was spending a few days with an intimate friend, and never did I see a more systematic housewife, and what then seemed to me, one who had so quiet and complete control of her child. But the secret of the latter I soon learned. One evening she wished to spend with me at a neighbor's; it was a small social gathering of friends—therefore she was very desirous of attending; but her child demanded her presence with him. After undressing and hearing him say his prayers, she said:

"Willie, did you not see that pretty little kitten in the street to-day?"

"Yes, I did," he replied; "I wish I had her; wasn't she pretty?"

"Yes, very; now don't you want me to buy this kitty for you? Perhaps the man will sell her."

"Oh, yes, mother, do buy her."

"Well, then, be a good boy while I am gone." Thus saying, she closed the door, but he immediately called her back.

"Don't go till morning, then I can go with you; won't you stay?"

"No, Willie! the man won't sell it if I don't go to-night, so be a good boy."

He said no more, but quietly lay down.

"Is this the way you govern your child?" said I, after we had gained the street; "If you but knew the injury you are doing, you would take a different course."

"Injury!" she repeated, "why, what harm have I done? I did not tell him I would see the man, I only asked him if I should."

"But you gave him to understand that you would. He is not old enough to detect the deception now, but he soon will be. Then I fear you will perceive your error too late. You have yourself engrafted a thorn in the young rose, which will eventually pierce you most bitterly. You cannot break off the thorn, or club the point to make it less piercing. On your return he will not see the kitten; therefore you will have to invent another falsehood to conceal the first."

We had now gained our friend's door, which ended the conversation. During the evening she seemed gay as usual; my words had little or no effect upon her. She did not think her little one was doing all in his power to keep awake to see the coveted kitten on her return, wondering what made "mother gone so long." It was late ere I reminded her we ought to return. But little was said during our homeward walk. She went noiselessly into the room, supposing her boy asleep, but he heard her, and said:

"Mother, is that you? Have you brought the kitten? I kept awake to see it, and I was so sleepy."

"No, my dear; the man would not sell her."

"Why won't he, mother?" he asked with quivering lips.

"I don't know; I suppose he wants her to catch rats and mice."

"Did he say so, mother?"

"He did not say just that, but I thought he meant so."

"I did want it so bad, mother." The little lips quivered, and the tears started to his eyes. He rubbed them with his little hands, winking very fast to keep them back, but they would come; at last he fell asleep with the pearly drops glistening on his rosy cheeks. The mother's glances also. As she knelt to kiss them away, he murmured softly in his broken slumber: "I did want it so bad." She turned her slow eyes towards me, saying:

"You have led me to see my error. Never will I again, let what will be the consequence, deceive my child to please myself."

Mother, are you practising the same deception? If you are, pause and think of the consequences ere it is too late. Does it not lessen your confidence in a person when you find out he has been deceiving you? Will it not also that of your children in you, when they become old enough to detect it? Besides, it would be very strange if they themselves did not imitate you in things of more importance.

It is the pride and joy of a mother's heart to gain and maintain the entire confidence of her child, and it is in her power to do so, if she but exercise that power by precept and example.

Plan of Finance of the Bank Convention.

The recent Convention of Bank Officers at Augusta, Geo., was attended by Delegates from twelve banks in Georgia, two in North Carolina, six in Tennessee, one in Virginia, and eleven in South Carolina. The North Carolina Banks represented were the Cape Fear by Wm. A. Wright, Esq., and the Wilmington Commercial by O. G. Parsley, Esq.

The following was the result of the deliberations of the Convention, being substantially the plan proposed by the Banks of South Carolina, heretofore published.

Whereas, experience has demonstrated that the dues to be collected by the Government and for which Treasury notes are made receivable, are inadequate to absorb a sufficient amount of the notes, to prevent the evils of an increased paper currency, and it is deemed essential to the interests of the people and of the Government, that measures be adopted by the Government to redeem or fund the entire amount of the said issues, or so much thereof as shall reduce the sum of the currency to two hundred millions or less. For the accomplishment of this object the following measures are recommended to the country and the Government by this Convention:

1. That a new issue of Coupon Bonds be made to the amount of one thousand millions of dollars. The bonds bearing six per cent. interest—the Coupons payable annually in coin; and that, in future, to meet the wants of the Confederate Government, the policy of issuing Treasury notes be abandoned, as far as practicable, and a tax sufficient for all requirements be adopted as the true policy to sustain the credit of the Confederacy.

2. That an Act be passed levying a tax of sixty millions, to be collected annually during the whole period of the said loan, for the payment of the interest on the above bonds, and that the good faith of the Government be pledged for the continuance of such tax until the maturity of the said loan; and that the said tax shall be paid in coin, and that the coupons of the above bonds be received in the payment of this tax in lieu of coin.

3. That before the bonds shall be offered for sale in any other manner, or at a price above par, they shall first be apportioned among the States of the Confederacy, and that a Commissioner shall be appointed for each State to make known to the tax payers in each collection District the necessity of providing themselves with a sufficient amount of bonds to pay this specific tax, and who shall sell at par, to the tax payers in each District, the amount of bonds required for the payment of their taxes; and that all Bonds and Certificates of stock heretofore issued and Treasury notes of all issues be received in payment for the said bonds, and that the said payments shall be required in convenient instalments to suit the circumstances of persons of moderate means; but the principle of paying in full at any time shall be accorded to all.

4. That all existing distinctions between treasury notes of different issues and dates be abolished.

5. That the interest on the stock of the fifteen millions loan be paid by checks on the treasury, and that the said checks be received in payment of the export duty on cotton in the same manner as the coupons on the bonds of the same loan.

6. That a five per cent. call loan be established similar to the first or original call loan, and that all Treasury notes be received at the Treasury therefor, and that the present five per cent. and four per cent. call loans be abolished.

7. That the right of the holder of the Treasury Notes which upon their face are fundable in eight per cent. stock ought to be recognized, and an eight per cent. at a

short period provided for that purpose; and also that all the privileges attached to the original six per cent. call loan be restored to the holders of all outstanding certificates of that loan.

8. That an increased duty be levied on all imports and exports during the continuance of the war, and that the same be collected in coin or approved bills on England or France, or in the interest on the fifteen million loan.

9. That an Issue Department be created by the Government and kept separate from the Treasury Department, whose duty it shall be to supply a new issue of Treasury notes in exchange for the amount that may remain in circulation of the present issue; and that the new issues shall express on the face of the bills that the same are receivable in payment of all public dues, except such as are specifically required to be paid in coin.

10. That there should be an issue of bills of a large denomination, viz: \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000—sufficient to facilitate the transmission of funds and the settlement of balances.

PRAYER FOR PEACE.

The Petersburg Register of Monday says: On yesterday the Rev. Mr. Mulvey, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Joseph in this city, announced, by authority of the Right Reverend Bishop of Richmond, that on the first of December daily prayers for peace would be commenced and continued until the twentieth of the month.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Savannah has been for some time in communication with the Holy See and the Bishops of the Church, North and South, on the subject of invoking Him, "who holdeth the hearts of Princes and Rulers," to grant peace to our distracted country. The Pope, in consequence, has issued his decree that the Catholic world shall, on the first of December, commence a "Novena, or nine days prayer," to the Ruler of the Universe, to dispose the hearts of all men to peace and concord, and the united prayers of the church are to be continued for the same holy and meritorious intention until the twentieth day. On the first of December, the Pontiff in the once metropolis of the Christian world will earnestly invoke the Almighty to hear the cries of his afflicted children, and to grant that peace and its attending blessings may once more visit the people of America. On the same day and at the same hour, the magnificent cathedral and churches of Italy will resound with solemn prayers and Litanies for the same purpose. The Catholic congregations in the rival cities of Richmond, Washington, New York, and throughout America, will unite, for the first time since the commencement of the war, in an earnest and lengthened appeal to Heaven for peace between the contending nations. Surely the united prayers of the faithful throughout Europe and America will prevail over the evil passions of godless fanatics, and draw down on our unhappy and devastated land the blessings of a speedy and honorable peace, crowned with liberty and independence.

Cannot all other denominations join in this appeal to the Most High for peace for our bleeding country, and thus let the petitions of all Christians ascend to the Ruler of men and of nations for the boon all good men so much desire? The sword can never bring peace. Let us then try other means—even PRAYER.

CONVENIENT DEAFNESS.—In olden times, before the Maine Liquor Law was invented, Wing kept the Hotel at Middle Grandville, and from his well stocked bar furnished "accommodations for man and beast." He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf. Fish, the village painter, was afflicted in the same way.

One day they were sitting by themselves in the bar-room. Wing was behind the counter waiting for the next customer, while Fish was lounging before the fire with a thirsty look, casting sheep's eyes occasionally at Wing's decanters, and wish-

ing devoutly that somebody would come in and treat.

A traveller from the South, on his way to Brandon, stepped in to inquire the distance. Going up to the counter, he said:

"Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Brandon?"

"Brandy?" said the ready landlord, jumping up; yes, sir, I think I have some," at the same time handing a decanter of the precious liquid.

"You misunderstand me," says the stranger; "I asked how far it was to Brandon."

"They call it pretty good brandy," says Wing. "Will you take sugar with it?" reaching as he spoke for the bowl and toddy stick.

The despairing traveller turned to Fish.

"The landlord," said he, "seems to be deaf; will you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"Thank you," said Fish, "I don't care if I do take a drink with you."

The stranger treated and fled.

We have never noticed a crowd of loungers about a bar-room yet that we did not think we recognized one or more Fish among them.

A BRIDE WORTH HAVING.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register publishes the marriage of Miss Lucy F. Roller, the daughter of a wealthy farmer in that county, and adds:

—She was what we would call "an independent girl," sure enough. Her bridal outfit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful and elegant straw hat down to the handsome gaiters upon her feet! Her own delicate hands spun and wove the material of which her wedding dress and traveling cloak were made; so that she had nothing upon her person when she was married which was not made by herself! Nor was she compelled by necessity or poverty to make this exhibition of her independence. She did it for the purpose of showing to the world how independent Southern girls are.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—Asa Kemper, Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist, that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours or even days, if necessary. In this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery—the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application. It was left on three days, when it worked loose, was easily removed, and the wound soon healed.

Prisoners at Johnson's Island.—A letter has just been received by Dr. G. W. Blacknall, Kittrell's springs, from his brother, Maj. C. C. Blacknall, who is a prisoner on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. Maj. Blacknall wishes the friends of Cols. Cantwell, Wharton, Green, Hargrove and Boyd, and Capts. Davis and Turner, to be informed that they are all well and doing well, together with all other North Carolina officers. They frequently write home, but seldom receive replies. Maj. Crudup he fears is dead. Maj. B. says, all are well fed and well cared for.

A public soup house has been opened in Petersburg, Va. One quart of soup with a half pound loaf of bread is sold for twenty cents.

The crew of the Florida are reported by the Northern press to have made \$10,000 each. This, the Cincinnati Enquirer thinks, is almost as good profession as contracting for the Federal Government.

The Chief of the Passport Office in Richmond has been arrested on a charge of having furnished passports to parties to go through the lines to the North and received bribe money therefor. While those who are getting tired of us and our struggle are getting off in this way through the rascality of officials, what is to become of us who remain? This is an important question.