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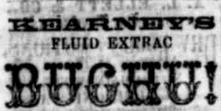
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THE BERALD'S IDEA OF A CON-VENTION. We have not attributed to the New

York Herald the sordid onworthy motives i me of our outemporaries charge it with, It is dispes do be ensational a doubted-ly, but it is arrays conducted with marked ability, and passes as much political sugarability, and poses as made political sagac-ity. As a proof of this its articles on Cre-sarism, when they first appeared, were ve-ry generally hooted at and demonced as intended merely to produce a sensation, but the country has since learned that the item of a third term has for a long time been seriously contemplated by Grant and his special admirers. The Heraki's mental vision has never been obscured by that intemperate party zuil that has characterized the larger por-tion of the Northern press, and therefore it begins to discover that the cloud which has so long hung in the Southern sky and

it begins to discover that the cloud which has so long hung in the Southero sky and cast its malign shadow over all that once hsppy bind is travelling northward. It is terrified at the prospect, sounds the alarm, and cries out for a National Convention, with the hope of averting the great calam-ity which threatens its own section ; but its hopes are valo, and all of its efforts in that direction are destined to prove fruitless. We believe that ain and crime draw after We believe that ain and crute draw after them their own retribution, in obsui-ence to an inevitable and unchangeable divine law, which applies to nations and in-dividuals alike. The North has perpetrated the most a-

trocious and revolting crimes in its deal-ings with the South ; crimes that have no parallel in history, ancient or moders, and it would be strange indeed if the sword of Nemesis failed to seek out and cleave the great criminal, even to the 'dividing asander of the joints and marrow." In the ap-prosching shadow let the Northern people behold the fiend of despotism, with all the streadant horeors of arresponsible personal government, corruption, cracity and grind-ing oppression. Let them behold the grinn figure of social disorganization, followed by repudiation and financial ruin, and while they tremble they will remember that these are the same messengers that they sent torture their Southern brethren.

If in their blind and cowardly fary they magined that they could disrupt society in the South, elevating ignorance and vice and depressing intelligence and virtue; that the could destroy free government, set up despectisms in its stead in eleven States of this Union, and remain free themselves; that they could turn these States over to be bankrupted by adventurers and robbers from all quarters of the earth, and not feel the shock in their own financial centres, they will soon discover their mistakes, for the time is fast approaching when the scales will fail from their eyes, and the delusion will vanish. What good, though, is to be expected from a convention at this time? Dama-goguery rules in all the land, and the people, the source of all power, are corrupt, Ben Butler, Morton, Hartranft, Tom Mur-ply, Landaulet Williams, and Wendell Phillips would be there from the North; Kellogg, Spencer, Scott, Rainey, Pinch-back, Clayton and company from the South would be there in all their glory, and what would be the result ? Will the creatures who thrive by corruption introduce reforms? Will the pol-itician who owes his elevation to licensed vice and crime provide a means to eradicate these evils? Will the carpet-baggers and ther Southern thieves, who live by duping the ignorant and the vulger, help to ele-vate and refine their constituency? Will that rare Bon Butler, and Murtue, the moral teper, who owe their eminance to the hatreds and the prejudices which the Northern masses entertain towards us, aid Northern masses entertain towards us, aid in the work of reconciliation, and thus throw down the ladder by which they hope to climb still higher? No; it is folly worst they folly, to expect such thing-Let us not deceive ourselves. Written constitutions ore worthless, unless the prin-engles of good government have a strong and sure foundation in the hearts and mind-of the people. There can be no such thing as free cave ament where the people disas free government where the people dis-regard the great maxim, that such a sys-tem must be founded upon the consent of the governme. When the submission of minorities to the will of majorities ceases to be voluntary, and is only enforced by the bayent. that instant the community be voluntary, and is only enforced by the bayonet, that instant the government cea-ses to be Republican, even of to the ruling majority, and becomes nothing more not less than a mobocracy, with bott one step between it and personal depotic rule. The love of gain and the last of power have su-per soded love of country, and the desire or honorable fame. The Beechers and Tiltons have debauch-ed society and disgraced the church at the North, and if we ever rotorn to first prio-siples and pure government, the reforma-tion must begin with the people and not with the government. The church and so-eie'y must be purged and then we may hope for botter things' Constitutional patchwork will seither work a cure nor conceal the festering sores of the diseases and decaying body politic. Last the Her-dd take a different tack and preach repen-tance to its people, or expect the fate which their erintes bave invited. Unless the true people of the South could go into a convention as the equals of the Northurn The Beethers and Tiltons have debauch

people they had better, not be there. Af. HON. REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE ter all, our fate is in their hands, and they LOUISIANA QUESTION. must bear all responsibility.- Richmond

Enguirer . In Low Accession for HOW TO REMEMBER. Young people read earelessly, and give the memory no opportunity to retain what they read. The knowledge that may be brought to them in their ceading is like

brought to them in their reaching is the water put into a sieve : it immediately runs away. The late John Stuart Mill, of England, was noted for his wonderful memory. He was said to retain every-thing he had seen, or read, or heard. Nothing escaped his notice, nothing was forgotten by him afterwards. This power of memory was cultivated by his early habits of study. His father took a daily walk with him, and the young boy was obliged to give a minute account of books that he read. If he failed in any point the father imposed heavy penalties. In these walks the father would often converse at length, detailing historical events, facts of biography, the rise and fall of social institutions, and even elaborate arguments in philosophy and political economy, which the sen was required to write out in full, omitting nothing of importance. The dis-cipline was a hard one, but it trained the memory to a strength and retentiveness memory to a strength and retentiveness

THE THIEF'S VICTORY.

A good many years ago, one of the most notorious thieves in the United States, had a confidential conversation with a gentle-man who is now one of our most efficient. detectives, and expressed a desire to reform. •Why do you wish so much to live on the square?" asked the gentleman, Because, replied the third, "Thave a wife and children, to whom I am very much attached; they have an idea of the mode in which I make my living ; the children are growing up, and are beginning to wonder why I leave home so often and what I do; and it [am ever to refor a. now is the time." The gentleman warmly approval the idea, and to further it, loaned the man several hundred dollars with which to begin an honest business. The reformed man at once broke off all his old associations, lived a perfectly honest life, would have no dishonest persons call on him, devoted himself for years closely to business, raised

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., OCTOBER 7, 1874

That veteran lawyer and statesman, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, has, in compliance with the request of the editor of the N. Y. Herald, written a letter upon the Loui-siana difficulty,' which was published in the Herald of Tuesday. Mr. Johnson considers the subject under three heads,

viz: 1st. Was the President right, in the first instance, in recognizing Kellogg as the Governor of the State? Zud. If he was not, had the people any right to drive Kellogg from power, as they have done, by force of arms, and to take possession of the government? Srd. Has the President a right to re-

store Kellogg and the government of which he was the head ? On the first head, he argues that the Pre

ident committed au error in considering Kellogg, as the legitimate governor, by reason of the judgment or decree pronounc-ed by the United States District court. He contends that the question whether a State government has been legitimately establishgovernment has been legitimately establish-ed is not a judicial one, but a political one, and is to be adjudged by the political de-partment of the government. He cites su-thorities in support of this view. On the second head, Mr. Johnson holds that having recognized Kellogg, whether upon sufficient evidence or not, that recog-nition was at once absolute and famil. This is the second head beauth Bot to due

view he maintains at length. But to our mind far from satusfactorily. If the President makes a mistake, there is no reaso why he should not have the right to correct

On the third head, he maintains that the President having recognized Kellogg, and the recognition never having been reversed by Congress, his duty in the existing emer-gency is to protect and reinstate that gov-erument as it was before the violence took place, if he can. We extract the closing paragraph.

"I have said that the President is bound to restore the Kellogy government-if be can. But the government is not constituted of Kei of g aloar. It is made up also of the Legislature, the judiciary, and of subordinate officers, appointed or elected. The most of these are reported either to have resigned or abdicated. If they refuse to return to their offices has the President any power to force them to do so? If he has not, has he power to compel the election or appointment of others? I think it lear that he has neither his doing what he can for the restoration of Kellogg us governor may leave the State without any other officer that a governor, or with a governor without a government. The difficulty, therefore, of the present situation in Louisiana may not be obviated tuation in Louisiana may not be obviated by the course he is pursuing, or by any which he can constitutionally adopt. How it might certainly be mot without further excitement or trouble is a question which would seem to me capable of a ready solu-tion, and that is the one suggested in your note—the resignation of Kellog and Mo-Enery. But to make this effective each of the lieutenant governors should also resign. If they are governed by patriotic motives. and desire to restore tranquility to their State, they will not besitate to take such a step. That Kellogg can desire to tethin a position which is so adverse to the feeling of the State, and which it is obvious he would not be able to hold a day without the aid of Federal troops, seems to me to be equally unpatriotic and dishonorable. But, upon such a question, the man-Kellogg-is the judge, and, as he may judge it, will be meet with the applause or condemnation of the country . We have given the points of Mr. John-We have given the points of Mr. John-son's letter without quoting his arguments and illustrations. There is some hair split-ing in the letter, but we are not disposed to enter upon an elaborate artificism of it, Mr. Johnson is so, able juriseansult whose opinions are entitled to much weight,

EXPECTING TO DIE.

Recordet

San Fraticisco on the steamship Japan servation I have come to the conclusion were twenty-two Chinese women. All that a greatimajority of the farmers! who were young in years and prepossessing in are poor might have made money. If you appearance. The Commissioners of Im- inquire into their business habits, you migration became satisfied that it was will find that they always sold the best their duty to inquire into their moral character, and for this purpose they were taken from the steamer and brought to chinacter, and for this purjose they were taken from the steamer and brought to the City Hall. Pending the action of the Court, they were placed in the Mayor's office in charge of the Sheriff. Among the crowd who were in the court-room were a number of Chinamen. One of these, while passing the Mayor's office on his way out, spoke a few words to the woman, and immediately an uproar en-sued, the like of which was never heard before, . It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose, or that some mad-house were giving a vocal entertainment. All the broken loose, or that some mad-house were giving a vocal entertainment. All the poor creatures, while one accord, began to cry and moan in a pitiful minuter. Some threw themselves flat upon the floor, beat their breasts, and tore their halr; others their breasts, and tore their halr; others butted their heads against the wall and rolled about in a perfect agony of despair. When the 'Yellow Maria' arr.ved, in which they were to be taken to the county jail, the scene increased in violence. Many of them had to be carried bodily to the vehicle, while they rent the air with screams and shrill crying. The Chinaman who spoke to the women intimated that they were to be taken from that room to their death. They were to be hanged immediately, and the wall which they set up was in consequence. They believed the man, and for a time experienced such agony as they would suffer in the face of impending death.

AN INCIDENT AT & HUMORISTS GRAVE

A little incident connected with the funeral of A little Incident connected with the indicate Charles F. Browne, better known under his nons de plume of Artennus Ward, is related by Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, who was one Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, who was one of the pall-bearers mpon that occasion. Poor Browne, as everybody knows, died in London, in the senith of bis popularity as a humorons writer and locturer, and his death created a pro-found senuation in literary circles, where he was universally beloved for his charming social qualities and the spathing brilliancy of his wit and humor. Buiwer Lytton once said that no other American of his acquaintance had ever visited Eugland who possessed in such a marked degree the power of winning the love and es-leem of all with whom he came in contact. When the genial humorist was strickendown by the icy hand of death, the clab-houses, whose the tey hatd of doath, the elab-houses, whose sails had so often resounded with the merri-ment provoked by his quaint sayings and spark-ing withleisms, were thronged with groups of corrowing friends and admirers, and when the lay of the funeral actived the most distinguished men of the funeral actived the most distinguished men of the day, including eminent anthors, poets, artists, and actors, united in a hat mark poets, artists, and actors, united in a last mark of respect to his memory. As a part of the ser-rices at the grave an open-air discourse was de-ivered by an emiment divine, and it proved to be an exceedingly dry and elaborate affair, and when it was all over the tired multitude experi-nated a facing of general relief. Just as the boncourse was streaming out at the constery gates an old man, where flowing white looks and wherable appearance commanded general attention, stepped upon a fittle grassy haoil, and with a morement of the hand arrested the pro-gram of the passing throng and besonght the people to listen to him for a moment. He said that he was from a little country town not for from London, and that when he ieft home on the previous day bie old wife's hast request was that the pirclass for her before his return every one of the books that 'Artsume Ward' had written; and now that he had reached the city he found the author dead and his body consigned to the In the books that farthing warp hist writes; and now that he had reached the city he found the author dead and his body consigned in the fomb. And then followed a tribute to the hu-motist's methody, so simple, so unaffected, and, withal, so touchingly eloquents that it moved avery heart and moistened the oyes of avery person within the sound of his trembling voice. The tired and dusty throng forget their falges as they gathered around the venufable speaker, and in his humble colory they found a sincerity more appropriate than the sold and polished dic-tion of the pulpit ensure to where they had just intensed. The incident was a simple one, but is sourced to illustrate the womserful affection which the masses of the people entertained for him whose fact mission was to light so, with a genial glow of humor and obserful they, the dull monotony of everyday life."

WHY FARMERS KEEP POOR

---Old Series, Vol. 54

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Among the passengers who came luto A correspondent says :" After long of

why they do so they will say,-"Because they bring, twice as much as the others, and I am hard up just now for money. I know that it is not a good plan, and I do not intend to follow it al-Ways.

" I think the habit of selling the best a very pour plan for any man. I don't care what his circumstances may by. I have a man in my mind now, who clways selfs his poorest sheep for more than twice as Probably no ten of the best, would make one hundred bounds of park more than would have been made had they taken ten of the poorer. By making this one hundred pounds of pork extra they think that much is gained. They are very much mistaken. By reversing their rule they might make ten times that amount.

THE TWO PROPHECIES.

The Mobile Register says: " When Daniel Webster died, after the ungrateful Radical diots of Boston had refused to allow him to speak in Faneull Hall, and had invited. by way of insult to the mighty patriot an ignorant negro barber to address the peoplo in his place, who included in abuse of George Washington, the vulgar knaves and conspirators who have since covered the country with blood and disgrace were just begin in ng to take the traits rou s eps for the inauguration of the great free negro war .- Looking to their machinations and

detestable purpose, Mr. Webster said: 'If these infernal fanatics, and abolitionists ever, get, the power in, their hands, they will over ride the Constitution set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make law to sult themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion and dare question their

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acts of unostentatious charity, and died not long since esteemed by all who knew him. His children are doing well and are highly respectable. The money advanced was long inco repaid.

Who led out the Israelites."

• Moses,' was the prompt reply, • And from whence did he lead them?' • From bondage,' answered several, • And to where did he take them?' • To a Promised Land, sir.'

- "That's right, my little dears .--
- With honey,' said three or four,
- · And what else ?

(Here was a stick-no reply.) ⁴ Come, children, some of you surely re-a am'er. When you were babies, what did your mothers give you? What else did the Promised Land flow with beside honey?

Again a blank pause. • I know, thir.' said a little five-year-older. springing to his feet and elevating his little hand. "I know what it wath, thir ; I know, thir."

'I was sure some of you would give the correct answer,' said the teacher, ' What

was it, my dear.' Why it wath, "titty, thir !" The Superintendent, smid a cachinna-tion of the adult spectators proceeded to change the subject by singing the hymn,

beginning : ... Children of the Lesventy king,

LOSSES BY WAR.

The French War Office itas worked dat the statistics of the question of the effect on losies in battle of improved frearms, on losies in battle of improved firearms, and the following are some of the results : At the battle of Friedland the French lost fourteen per cent, and the Russians thirty per cent of their troops, and at Wagram the French lost thirty-three per cent. At Moscow the French lost thirty-three per cent, and the Russians forty-four per cent. Again; at Watersoo the French lost thirty-six per cent, and the ullies thirty per cent. Again; at Watersoo the French lost thirty-six per cent, and the ullies thirty per cent, of their forces anguged. Forty years later, when the new weapons were amployed, the loss of the French at Magenta was soven per cent; that of the Austrians the same. At Solfering the French and Sardinians suffered a loss of ten per cent, and the Austrians

a loss of ten per cent, and the Austriana of only eight per cent.

Same South Stroke

A stingy husband accounted for all the blame of the Lawnerstness of this children in company by saying his wife always, give them their own way. "Poor things? it's all I have to give them." was the prompt reply: MARAAAAAA

"That you'd that is very fond of kising, said a young lady. 'How do you know? asked her mother. I had it from his own lips, mann, replied the daughter.

12 12 1

[In Lexington, Missouri, an, editor, a matter of fact political genius, heard a moonstruck chap say that he love 1 a certain young lady " well enough to d'e for her' Whereupon the Caucasian indited the following lines.] I'd swear for her, I'd teaf for her;

The Lord knows what I'd bear for her? I'd ite for her, I'd sigh for her, I'd drink a grocery dry for her, I'd " euss' for her, do" wuss' for her: I'd kick up a thundering fuss for her; 'd weep for her. I'd lenp for her, I'd go without sleep for her; I'd fight for her, I'd bite for her,

Pd fight for her, I'd bite for her, I'd walk the streets all night for her, I'd plead for her, I'd bleed for her, I'd ge without my 'feed' for her, I'd sitist for her, I'd boot for her, A cital who'd come to suit for her, A cital who'd come to suit for her, I'd sitist for her, I'd steal for her, Such fit this to're I feel for her; I'd silde for her, I'd rhe for her, I'd silde for her, I'd rhe for her, I'd silde for her, I'd rhe for her, I'd silde for her, I'd cry for her, Ind liding min if I'd die for her? N. B.-Or any other woman:

When a young lady has to stay at he from a party on account of a sty on eye, it is useless to tell her that Pro-dence docts all things for the best.

and an other to the state of the

"O Lord," prayed a Methodist minister, "keep mie humble stid poor !" "O Lord, if Thou wilt keep him humble," said the dencon, who next prayed, "we will see to it that he is kept poor !"

A showman whose notices called for a few fat Boys to to 'feed his cannibula', re-ceived a card from a man saying that he couldn't spare bis boys, but he bad a g ed 'stall fed mother in-fast' that he thought would said.

The able Dobbs looked grander than The able Poster looked graniter than vise on the costrum,' wrote Springins, of the Mackletown Telescope and People's Unamplies. 'The able Dobbs looked gan-ber than ever,' was the foul perversion of als intelligent compositor. Home stretch—the stretch across the

infallibility, and, finally bankrupt the country and deluge it in blood.'

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, seeing the consequences to follow even beyoud the immediate results of the inveitable civil war then being enacted. sald:

"After the emancipation, effected through the agency of the General Gov-ernment, shall have been accomplished, negrosuffrage will be forced upon the courtry. Our former slaves will be controlled as a unit against white people of the South, and under intolerable oppression and misgovernment, the white people may be compelled, in indignation and despair, to abandon their country, in order to es cape oppression and mi-government, leaving it to desolation and ruin.

THE RULING PASSION.

Before Charles James Fox was fourteen his father took him to the continent to show him life. At Paris and Baden they of course visited gambling houses, and the boy, scarcely entered upon his teens, alarmed even his father by the cagerness with which he entered into the play. At this early age be commenced the habit which became almost the ruling passion of his life; which, in spite of the large estates left him by his father, and the great employments of his various offices, made him a poor man, haunted by bailints and pestered by duns. The sums which, he lost were enormous. At one time he is said to have played for two-and-twenty. successive hours, I song five hundred pounds an hour At another time, after h - had lost fearfully, a friend called upon him to offer his condo'ence. He found Fox quietly reading " Herodotus,' and upon expressing some surprise at his phile sophy, was asked. " What would you phile sophy, was asked. "What would you have me do, when I have just lost my last shilling?" At one time he found himself the whener of eight thousand pounds. One o, his creditors hearing of his good tack, presented his note, and asked for payment. In Troy they throw red hot pennied to organ grinderi. This action kills two birds with one cent. It records a chain ble action in the eyes of the world and dischles the band-organ man. $-N \cdot O$. Republican. what differently related by Hogens. According to him, it was Fox himself, who, pressed by a creditor, insked for the note, tors it in pieces, and thus satisfied his conscience by paying the amount, which, had thus become a debt of hence. It is related, however, that Fox would never touch a card when the was in office, when late in life his political friends his debts, he left off playing entiroly,

Home stretch-the stretch aurone the un go?" We know where a good deal of t goes, but don't fine to tell.