The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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4 inches	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

W. F. M. ERHINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

I. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

C. GUIRKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

W. C. OVERBY, agt. liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Butt's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, pro'r, Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st. south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achorce Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Guirkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—S School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.——Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday morning (except fourth Sunday), after school.——Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.——Achorce, No 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J P Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Sam'l Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Pood, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm D Mitchell, P W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Bonshall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Sam'l F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Ricaridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T R Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Holder; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Holloman, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Barrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Stanton; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Gray; Register of Deeds, Wm C Thorn; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, Wm W Moore, A C Wentz, H J Mollin, Jas A Hardison, T A Ray.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hollamon, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C Guirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, U W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goolet, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $900. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue one week for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—(Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.)—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Robert P. Dick; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—(Elected by the people. Term of office four years.)—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, H. Dowd; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S P Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; Second Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

The Story of Life.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Say what is life? 'Tis to be born,
A hopeless babe to greet the light
With a sharp wail, as if the morn
Foretold a cloudy noon and night;
To weep, to sleep, and weep again,
With sunny smiles between, and then?

And then apace the infant grows
To be a laughing, sprightly boy,
Happy, despite his little woes,
Were he but conscious of his joy!
To be, in short from two to ten,
A merry, moody child, and then?

And then in coat and trowsers clad
To learn to say the Decalogue,
And break it, an unthinking lad,
With mirth and mischief all agog,
A truant oft by field and fen
And capture butterflies, and then?

And then, increased in strength and size,
To be anon, a Youth full grown;
A hero in his mother's eyes,
A young Apollo in his own;
To imitate the ways of men
In fashionable sin, and then?

And then at last to be a man,
To fall in love, to woo and wed!
With seething brain to scheme and plan;
To gather gold, or toil for bread;
To sue for fame with tongue or pen,
And gain or lose the prize, and then?

And then in gray and wrinkled Eld
To mourn the speed of life's decline;
To praise the scenes of youth beheld,
And dwell in memory of Lang Syne.
To dream a while with darkened ken,
Then drop into his grave, and then?

Selected Story.

The Twin Sisters.

"Well," said Ned Arlington, "for my part I have never loved but one woman, and she is now my better half.,'

"I tell you" replied a fellow stage coacher, "you have had an easy courtship. Now, I was compelled to have two ladies."

"Two ladies?"

"But you did not love them both alike?"

"Now stranger, there was just the trouble. I was thinking of this precious difficulty when I remarked that you had an easy courtship."

"You puzzle me!" ezclaimed Ned. Suppose you relieve our minds by a rehearsal."

"It will afford me pleasure and you entertainment," rejoined the handsome and social fellow traveler.

Here we leaned forward intent on hearing how a man was compelled to love two ladies with the same degree of fervor.

"My friends," said he, "If ever you visit New Haven, Connecticut, you will hear these expressions: "As much alike as the Grover girls." or thss: "You can no more distinguish them than you can tell Sue from Hannah Grover." I say, ladies and gentlemen, when a New Havener is discussing a point of similitude, he is sure to refer to the Grover girls.

"I had not been in Elm City six weeks before I heard these comparisons. I went to this place intending to enter a business firm. On my arrival I stopped at the Tontine. At this hotel two gentlemen were arguing a point of law, it was then I first heard this language. One speaker was proving that two expressions meant but the same thing, and paralleled the two proporsitions with the notorious twins.

Now there is one thing I have in common with women—that is curiosity. I own it, and confess that I was on nettles. Never could I be appeased until I had a view of these females.

"Tell me," said I to the book-keeper, "are these Grover girls so very much alike?"

"Are they?" said he in surprise. "Well I will tell you. Mr. Miller, if you can distinguish them after a weeks acquaintance, I will pay your bill at this house for the balance of your residence."

"How can I see them?"

"I'll tell you. Observe that bright-looking gent with the white hat. That is Mr. Potter, one of our rising lawyers. He is intimate with the sisters. Obtain an introduction to him, and he will see you through."

"Are these ladies of good standing?"

"Oh! among our first people."

"Can Mr. Potter distinguish them?"

"Never, sir, never, and. he looks with the eye of a detective."

"How long has he known them?"

"Three or four years to my certain knowledge! It may be longer."

This determined me. I soon established myself with the lawyer by retaining him an important case. I found him more than willing to afford the introduction, as he was anxious to see the fix their identity never failed to create in a stranger. I will not forget that first interview. Two exquisitely beautiful ladies of twenty entered the room. I beheld duplicates. One was the precise copy of the other. They dressed alike, to a ribbon and a ring. Their voice and countenances gave no clue. Then their motions left you none the wiser.

Said Potter: "Now take a good look, for I wish you to see if you can identify them."

"Mr. Potter," said I "you will embarrass the ladies."

"Not at all," said one. "We are used to this," said the other. "It is the great amusement afforded by our resemblance. Here both spoke, but, on honor, it all sounded like one voice.

"Ladies," said I, "pardon me; I know you are not horses, but allow me to look at your teeth?"

I desired this, deeming there would be found some little speck, indentation or irregularity that would ever serve as an index. They exhibited their pearly rows; but after a minute investigation, I was no better informed, I examined the finger nails, then their hands, still I had no point of distinction; and I gave it up that Sue and Hannah might forever exchange places without detection on my part.

The ridiculous blunders of admirers were frequent. Mantaumakers, shoe makers and trades people in general were continually presenting Sue an account created by Hannah, or telling Hannah some lingo intended only for the ears of Sue.

The beauty of the ladies impressed me. They were of my style. An acquaintance of two months demonstrated their superiority in all respects. In brief, I found myself in love—but with which one?"

The tender ideas arose, I found it just as natural to one as to the other. Yes, I solemnly aver I was in love—I had the connubial article.

I frequently took them out, yet I never knew whom I had. If my lady would quote Sue, I thought it clear that I had Hannah, or if Hannah was mentioned, I believed I was beauing Sue. Indeed, it was a mere matter of faith. There was no evidence, for often one palmed herself on me for the other. This was a chronic dodge, played off on their various admirers to suit convenience and insure rest. As far as these gallants were concerned, it was immaterial. Although one might be called for by name, the other would do just as well, no one being able to detect the difference.

I often implored them to contra-distinguish themselves by some article of apparal or jewelry. But it was fruitless. "That would spoil our fun." they would exclaim, as though I meditated some terrible infliction.

As I have told you I was in love. I felt that my happiness depended on the possession of one of these twins. But for whom should I ask the parents? Honestly, it was no matter which one I had as affection made no choice.

On a lovely eve in September, one sister was from home. Now, thought I, here is a surety that I can talk a whole evening to one of this dual phenomenon. As she entered the parlor, said I, "How do you do, Miss Hannah?" "You are mistaken, sir; it is Miss Sue." "Are you humbugging?" "Truly not, I tell you sincerely. You now address Sue Grover." I saw she looked unusually tender, and taking advantage of her faltering voice and tremelous manner, I declared my love, and she returned it with all the ardor of her true and impassioned nature. I summoned the old folks, told our devotion; gave prospects, and made all esential revelations. The senior Grovers gave us their blessing, and assured us that they would see our course of true love "should run smooth."

But what if that other girl were to come in! What a pretty mix! How would I ever know my girl? Though again I assure you it would have made no difference. I would have proposed to Hannah just the same. My only trouble was in the multitude of embarrassment incident to non-distinguishment. On this ground I had a genuine trouble.

Before Hannah returned I invited Sue to take a walk on the green. When opposite the center of the church, I spoke of the betrothed ring, and requested her to please let me see the ring she wore. She took it off, and I carelessly played with it to throw her off her guard—then calling her attention to a party of students, took my congress knife and drew the file blade through the inner part. It left a nice mark, and by this I hoped to identify her in the future. On our return to the house I secretly posted her parents. They said I did properly—that it was time Sue should be recognized by her affianced!

"You think you are smart," said she, ere I left her.

"Why?" replied I.

"Oh!" responded she, "that ring game has been tried by a half-dozen admirers. I suspicioned what you were at, but thought I would see how many heads would conceive the same plan." The next day neither she nor her sister wore a ring. One week after they had resumed them; but in neither was there a mark. It was evident that I was to be out-done, and would have to depend on the discretion of my intended and the goodness of their parents.

At parties I had served trials. I never knew whom I took home, and even, when home would talk a flood of love to the wrong girl and received a laugh for my enthusiasm. "Hang it!" said I; "the cream of the joke is—I can't be revenged for I might hurt the wrong lady."

The betrothed ring was given. Now, thought I, there is a termination to my discomforture? Well, it did terminate in just—twenty-four hours. Hannah took Sue's ring went to a jewelry store and ordered one precisely like it, and bearing the same inscription. Moreover she charged him to see that the engraving was counterfeited beyond recognization. It was done. So was I. Now what could I do? Had Sue been willing, I could have schemed forty devices. But she relished the dish, and would never co-operate. Wedding day came. I must take a young lady on the word of herself or parents. "Well," said I mentally. "so I get one of the girls my object is accomplished." The ceremony was performed before an immense throng in the largest church in the city. The bridal dress fortunately enabled me to adhere to one. Congratulations being over, my bride and I journeyed to Niagara, and inspected several Canadian cities and towns. "Ah!" said I, lovingly, to my wife, "Sue, darling, I will know you now." "How?" said she. "By the diamond ring," replied I. "Don't be too sure, Clarence." "Ah!" laughed I, "Hannah will not annoy me any further." But alas for our earthly hopes. My beloved told her sister the name of the New York importer, and on our return a small hand was proffered, on which was a fac simile of the bridal gift. Sue now went to her room, and attiring herself in one of the twin garbs, I was again unable to recognize my own wife.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, business suddenly called me to New Orleans. While there my treasure died. I was grieved, yet from the fact that Hannah lived, my agony was but temporary. I returned two weeks after the funeral. My sister-in-law wore neither betrothal nor diamond rings. There was nothing to be gained by it, and they were laid aside. My friends, I am extremely sensitive; a mere child; yet believe, when I tell you that the presence of Hannah was a perfect and speedy restorative. It was impossible to weep. Was she not the same as Sue in all respects? True, when I saw the family sad, I was troubled; but only on account of their grief. I had none of my own. All that I loved was in exact duplicate, and that moved before as of yore. Yes, I confess that no husband ever suffered less.

In eighteen months I stood in the same church, and it seemed before the same concourse. As Hannah was given to me in the holy state of matrimony, it appeared that I was enacting a farce and remarrying my own wife.

Creditors are like corns; they are always reminding one where the shoe pinches. The only way to get rid of them is to cut them, and that won't prevent them coming again.

Have the courage to get out of bed immediately when you ask yourself the question as to whether you shall do so or not. The advantage must be in getting up.

There is a time when thou mayest say nothing, and a time when thou mayest say something: but there will never be a time when thou shouldest say all things.

Miscellaneous.

Letter from the Hon. T. L. Clingman Ex-United States Senator, Relative to the Special Tax Bonds of the State of North Carolina.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Oct. 6, 1869.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to inquiries about North Carolina and her bonds, I can make only a brief statement, as I leave the city this evening. Publications have been made in several of the newspapers recently, calculated to create a prejudice against the new or Special Tax Bonds. Whether they have originated in the jealousy of the old bondholders, or may have been inspired by a desire to depress these bonds in the market, in order that they may be bought up at low rates, for the benefit of speculators, it is not material to determine. These special tax bonds stand on a footing similar to that of preferred stock in certain corporations, and of mortgage bonds issued by railroad companies. It was not a matter of choice with the Legislature of our State as to whether these bonds should have a special tax imposed to insure their payment. In fact, the Legislature did issue some bonds without this tax feature, but the Supreme Court pronounced them unconstitutional and void. Under the decisions of our court, the Legislature cannot increase the debt of the State for intended improvements, except to complete *unfinished works*, or works in which the State had an interest at the time when the new Constitution was adopted. And even in those cases a special tax must be imposed in the act, making the appropriation to pay off the interest as it becomes due. I need not remind you that this new Constitution was adopted in compliance with the requisitions of the government of the United States. It may, with propriety, be added that, while some of the provisions of the new Constitution are distasteful to many of our citizens, this clause seems to be universally approved. The Legislature cannot add to the debt for new objects without the sanction of the majority of the people of the whole State, and it is well understood that in the present condition of things no such vote can be obtained.

The matter then stands on this footing: The Constitution of the State *compelled* the Legislature to impose this tax, and the obligation was complied with and the tax imposed on all the property of the State. The several acts were accepted by the companies, and they are not repealed or subject to alteration by a subsequent Legislature. The Constitution, too, by one of its provisions, requires that the money raised by this special tax *shall be applied only* to meet the interest on the bonds. Hence these bonds would seem to rest legally on as firm and solid ground as a private debt secured by a mortgage. The obligation could only be gotten rid of by revolutionary action, which I do not think is contemplated by any one at the present time.

The taxes imposed in these acts are sufficient when collected to discharge the interest when it becomes due. In fact, the Governor informed me recently that at the rate at which the returns were coming in from the counties, there would be in the Treasury more money than was necessary to meet the interest. The present assessed valuation of the property in the State does not exceed $250,000,000, but the real value is at least 50 per cent. greater, or not below $375,000,000. I have been in many parts of the State within the last four years, and have been gratified to see that there has been a steady and by no means slow increase in its wealth. The value of the personal property is twice what it was at the close of the war, while real estate has advanced in value from 30 to 50 per cent. This has occurred without the aid to any considerable extent of capital or immigration from abroad. It is due simply to the fact that our people work more and spend less than they did formerly. As things are progressing, in a few years the value of our property will be quite equal to what it was in 1860; and as the special taxes are in the form of a certain percentage of the value the amount raised will increase in proportion to the whole value of the property of the State. The excess above what is necessary to pay the original interest will constitute a sinking fund for the discharge of the principal of the debt. The special tax debts amounts at the highest estimate to $19,240,000. Rejecting the bonds, against the validity of which the Supreme Court has decided, the remaining debt swells the aggregate of the State's obligations of all kinds, whether immediate or contingent, to $34,289,945.

The payment of this debt depends on two things, viz: the ability of the State to pay, and her willingness to do so. As to her ability, it may be assumed that her present property is of more than ten times the value of her liabilities. No one will deny that a man who is the ower of property of the value of one thousand dollars could pay a debt of one hundred dollars only. It must not be forgoten, too, that most of this debt is not payable short of a period of twenty or even thirty years.

Nearly half of it is only to be paid after the lapse of the longer period, and by that time the wealth of the State will most probably be five-fold or ten-fold what it now is. The expenditure to be made, as the result of these obligations, is almost entirely for work of internal improvement, which will largely add to the ability of the State to pay. There is not one of these unfinished works for which the late appropriations were made that is not in itself a proper and necessary undertaking, and as such was begun long since,

It should also be remembered that the State owns, in connection with these and other works, stocks, bonds, and mortgages, which in the aggregate amount to the sum of $27,481,000, and are nominally nearly equal to her liabilities. The completion of the works will enable her to realize a large sum from these sources. I know that last winter responsible parties offered to pay the State $3,000,000, in her outstanding bonds, for her stock in the North Carolina or Central Railroad. In other words, she could have gotten back all she had ever invested in that road, and had the satisfaction of knowing that she had, without any loss to herself, completd a work which added so largely to her wealth and general prosperity. When the works now in progress are finished, they will, by the increase of taxable wealth, and also by the value of the stocks and other securities, greatly aid in the discharge of the obligations created. For example, when the Western North Carolina Railroad is finished, for the completion of which the means voted are, in my opinion, sufficient, it will, by its connections with Tennessee and Georgia, afford the shortest line between the Southwest and the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. The large amount of travel along it, and the cotton and other freight which would go to Norfolk or our own ports, will greatly enhance the value of several of the roads in the central and eastern parts of the State.

It may be well to remind you that North Carolina is larger in territory than either New York or Pennsylvania, having an area of more than fifty thousand square miles. The late Professor Emmons, who made the agricultural surveys both of New York and North Carolina, in an official report stated that a certain county in the latter State, if it were cultivated in the best manner, was capable of producing more corn than at that time was grown in the whole State of New York. Should this be regarded as extravagant, it, nevertheless, will be conceded by those who have given attention to the subject that the natural advantages of North Carolina, for agricultural and other branches of industry surpass those of either of these great States. The financial condition of Pennsylvania and Maryland, was, thirty years ago, little better than that of North Carolina is now, after the disasters of the late civil-war; and yet no States in the Union are to-day in advance of them in sovlency and in public confidence.

Were I to attempt to enumerate the advantages which North Carolina possesses in her good climate, her mines and minerals, water-power and agricultural productions, and her capacity to give support and wealth to a large population, I should be compelled to extend this letter to a great length. I content myself with saying, therefore, that there is not the lightest doubt that she is abundantly able to discharge all her obligations. On the second point—viz: her willingness to do so—I have little to say.

It will be seen from the above statement that the special tax debt is on such a footing that its payment does not depend upon the action of any future Legislature, and that it can only be gotten rid of by a revolutionary movement which would overthrow the present State Constitution. Since the result of the last Presidential contest, I do not believe such calculation exists in the State. Those who are dissatisfied with certain features in the new Constitution, expect only to change them in the mode in which State Constitutions are usually amended. No alteration so made will affect the validity of the bonds, the payment of which is secured by these special taxes. The old bonds of the State have not this advantage, and may not be as promptly provided for.

The people of the State generally are satisfied that it would in the end cost more money to repudiate a debt than to pay it.

The suggestions of certain papers in North Carolina, re-published occasionally in this city, that the whole or portions of the debt ought to be repudiated, have certainly injured the State considerably by depressing the price of the bonds and causing a loss of money—in the first place to the railroad companies, and secondly to the State.

But for this undoubtedly more money would have been raised by the sale of the securities, and the ability of the corporations to finish the works would have been greater. This effect, however, will be but temporary, as, when the facts are understood, the credit of the State will revive. In conclusion, I have to say that I regard the special tax bonds of the State especially as a safe investment for such persons as are seeking that class of securities. The attacks now directed against them, whether made for political effect or to put down the price so that parties here can buy them up