

# WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidably will have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives; but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debt there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper object (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruit of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantage which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to behaughly and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary to the calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, mitigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, acclimating the illusion of and imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the later with adequate nudivement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens, who devote themselves to the favorite

the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gliding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or ingratiation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do the afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove the foreign influence is one of the most foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interest.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice? It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is the best policy. I repeat therefore let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies. Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give

## Why Darn Stockings By Hand?

You Can Get Free Lessons



### L. A. ARMSTRONG, Agent

No. 3 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances, and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalent for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated the public records and other evidences of my conduct must minister to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them. In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my proclamation of the 22 of April, 1793 is the index of my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

The inducement of interest for observing that conduct will be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institution, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanity speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my Administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whenever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall

### A Speedy Cure for

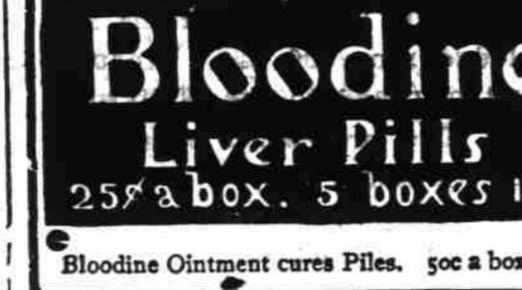
Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Tired Feeling, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bad Complexion, Headache, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

"Bloodine Liver Pills" act gently, yet thoroughly upon the bowels, liver, stomach and digestive organs. The pills in old and chronic cases of constipation and indigestion, act at once, without griping, nor do they leave any unpleasant after-effects, nor form a constant habit of purging, produced by other cathartic remedies.

restores the deranged and torpid liver to its normal condition and healthy action. Relieves and prevents constipation by securing a natural and regular operation of the bowels, and relieves those unpleasant symptoms which attend a diseased or morbid condition of the liver, stomach and bowels. To assist in attaining this end, the following suggestions are offered.

REMARKS. Everyone who uses pills for their action on the liver, should know that large doses rarely prove as satisfactory as small ones. Large doses simply purge and pass out of the system, usually leaving the bowels constipated, and seldom removing the cause of the trouble, or improve the general health. On the other hand, small doses develop the purgative effect of the medicine, do not irritate or stimulate the bowels, but gently stimulate the liver and prevent the accumulation of bile by directing its flow into the proper channels. Therefore it is advisable to commence by taking not over one or two pills at bedtime and increase dose as necessary.

PORTLAND, ME.  
GENTS:—I find your "Bloodine Liver Pills" the most effective pill I ever used. They cause no griping or constipative after effect as most liver pills do.  
Yours truly,  
MRS. AMANDA RICHARDSON.



Standard Pharmacy  
Special Agent

also carry with me the hope that my country will never cause to view tem with indulgence and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its own service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuate by that fervent love toward it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize without alloy the sweet enjoyment of partaking in the midst of my fellow citizens the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

### A THRILLING RESCUE.

How Bert R. Lean, of Cheny, Washington, was saved from a frightful death is a story to thrill the world. "A hard cold," he writes, "brought on a desperate lung trouble that baffled an expert doctor here. Then I paid \$10 to \$15 a visit to a lung specialist in Spokane, who did not help me. Then I went to California, but without benefit. At last Dr. Kings New Discovery, which completely cured me and now I am as well as ever." For Lung Trouble, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Croup and Whooping Cough its supreme, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Standard Pharmacy.

### THE HATTIE CREEF.

Daily between Manteo and Elizabeth City.  
Leaves Elizabeth City daily at 1:30 o'clock P. M. for Manteo.  
Leaves Manteo daily at 5 o'clock a. m. for Elizabeth City.  
Connects at Manteo with boats for Mann's Harbor, Marshes and East Lake

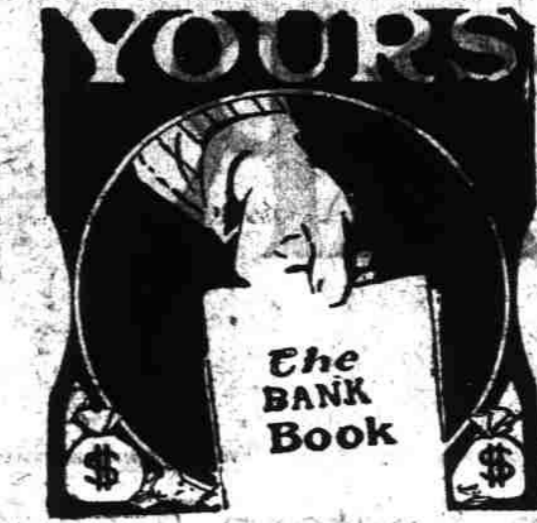
W. J. GRIFFIN,  
General Manager.  
Eastern Carolina Transportation Co.

### TAR HEEL WANTED.

The Tar Heel requests its friends to forward us a copy of the Tar Heel of the following dates: November 13, 1908; November 27, 1908; December 11th, 1908; December 23, 1908.

We need a copy of these issues and will be very thankful to any subscriber who will send us a copy of any of the above dates.

THE TAR HEEL.



The business man's best reference—showing as it does by the deposits and monthly balance the condition of his business. Be up-to-date open an account now—even if it must necessarily be a small one—it's good business to have a good banker.

## SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.

W. T. OLD, Pres. C. W. GRICE, Vice-Pres. L. E. OLD, Sec. & Treas.  
**CULPEPPER, GRIFFIN, OLD & GRICE CO.,**  
GENERAL INSURANCE, SURETY BONDS  
AND REAL ESTATE  
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.  
PHONE NO. 47 NO. 12 POINDEXTER ST.

## SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 PER ANNUM,  
ACCORDING TO SIZE.  
INVALUABLE FOR VALUABLES.

## CITIZENS BANK OF ELIZABETH CITY.

C. C. COBB, JAS. B. McCAW

## COBB BROS. & CO

So State Phone 438 So Bell Phone 448  
**BANKERS AND BROKERS.**

Members of New York and Norfolk Cotton Exchange.  
Correspondents of Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange.

COTTON. GRAIN. STOCKS. PROVISIONS. BOND.  
Special attention given to Telegraphic and Phone orders. Execution of all orders reported promptly. Any information desired regarding markets will be gladly furnished at any time.

## ARCADE BUILDING

(Opposite P. O. Building.)  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## IS YOUR PROPERTY SAFE?

It is not unless it is amply protected with insurance. No one can tell when it will go up in smoke. If not fully insured see us. Delay is dangerous.

## WE WRITE IT RIGHT.

## LITTLE & SAWYER

521 Main street.

From this date on, my customers will find my office open from 7:00 a. m. until 6:00 p. m. each day, where they can obtain electrical supplies.

## WE SELL

## BRILLIANT TUNGSTEN LAMPS

DECREASE YOUR LIGHTING

BILL 60 PER CENT

OR

INCREASE YOUR ILLUMINATION

300 PER CENT

With No Addition to Present Cost of Lighting.

## C. G. Pritchard

608 FEARING STREET. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.