

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 37.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY FEB. 4, 1906.

No. 6

BLACKSMITHING & WAGON MAKING IN RALEIGH.

The subscriber having taken the Brick Shop (near Mr. Case's corner) lately occupied by Mr. Burns, for his Smith and Wagon Shop, will continue to carry on at that stand all kinds of Blacksmith's Tools, such as the making and mending of iron tools, casted Axes, horse-shoes, etc. Work entrusted to his care will be well and promptly executed, as will be done under his immediate personal supervision. His Smiths are equal to any in the city.

The subscriber will also carry on, in the upper story of the same building, the Wagon-Making business. All kinds of wheeled vehicles in his line will be promptly made, and orders, on either side, will be promptly made and kept ready made for sale. All he asks is an examination and trial of his work.

THOS. B. FORT, JR.
Raleigh, Jan. 10, 1906.

MALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

THIS Road, having become the property of the State of North Carolina, is hereby given to the successful operation, and the transportation of Passengers and Freight will be continued at the rate as heretofore. Every attention will be paid to insure expedition and comfort to the Traveller.

WESLEY HOLLISTER, President.
Raleigh, Jan. 10, 1906.

NOTICE.

The firm of Russell & Cooke is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are therefore requested to come forward as early as practicable and settle their accounts. The notes and accounts are left in the hands of G. T. Cooke, as Agent to close the concern.

CHARLES RUSSELL,
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Dec. 18, 1905.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

Large Stock of Dry Goods and GROCERIES

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

THE firm of Russell & Cooke having been dissolved, and their remaining stock of Goods having passed into the hands of Mr. Huse, one of the late firm, who is determined to close the business as speedily as practicable, the whole stock, comprising an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

of excellent quality, is now offered for sale at cost.

Goods of almost every description suitable to this market may be had so cheap, that a better opportunity can never occur for all to supply themselves, who will call soon.

The public are assured that this offer to sell at cost is made in good faith, and will be strictly adhered to.

They will also find the goods of the best quality, fashionable, sound, and substantial, of a kind made for use, and merely to sell.

All may be used, as there are on hand many articles of the finest quality as well as a large assortment of the coarsest and more substantial kinds.

All are invited to call and examine and judge for themselves; those who have the keenest taste for CHEAPNESS, will doubtless be satisfied.

Those who do not need it present, will

SAVE

by buying now and laying up for the future.

Let it be remembered that no one will sell goods in a regular business without a profit, by which they can live; that no one will sacrifice goods at less than cost without compulsion; and that cost is about as cheap as most merchants can afford to sell and most people would wish to buy.

GEO. T. COOKE, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 1906.

Register and Standard till forbid.
G. T. C.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.

The collegiate year at this institution closes annually upon the 2nd Wednesday of June, on which day the Senior Class is publicly graduated. The collegiate year is divided into two sessions. The exercises of the next session will be resumed on the 11th of January 1906. It is best for the students to enter College at the beginning of the first session; and for admission at the time into the Freshman class, they must stand an approved examination on English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Reader, Caesar, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Greek Reader, and Xenophon's Anabasis. If a student defers entering the Freshman class until the beginning of the second session, in addition to the preceding subjects, he must also stand an approved examination upon Latin and Greek prosody, the *Geographia* of Virgil, Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, *Ro-mana* and *Grecian Antiquities* and *Bourdon's Algebra*, (through quadratics). It is recommended to students preparing for entrance into this College, to use Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Sophocles' Greek Grammar, Lezard's Latin Lexicon, Donagan's Larger Greek Lexicon, and Eschenburg's Manual of Classical Literature.

There are many young men who desire to acquire an extensive and scientific education, and who are prosecuting the ancient Languages. Our course of study is so arranged as to meet the wants of all such, provided they present themselves at the beginning of the first session. And the benefits to be derived from the use of this Library and from attendance upon the Literary Societies which attach to the College, should form very strong inducements to such young men to prosecute their studies here.

In order to enter upon the English and Scientific course, the student must be thoroughly conversant with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

The expenses of the institution are as follows: Tuition for the College year \$10.00—Board for 41 weeks \$27.00. Bedding \$10.00. Washing \$20.00. Wood and Lights \$12.00. Laundry expenses \$21.00. Total \$100.00.

In the items of incidental expenses are included text-books and a few articles of furniture which the student is under the necessity of purchasing when he first comes to college.

The Preparatory Department is well organized and placed under the direction of a well qualified and experienced teacher. We can confidently recommend this school to all desiring a thorough preparation for admission into College. The expenses are the same as those in the College proper.

L. C. GARLAND, President.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

WE respectfully ask your attention to the following reasons why you should make your purchases of goods in the New York market, very frankly suggesting it is our desire you should do so.

It must be admitted that from 25 to 50 per cent of all the foreign merchandise which is imported into this country, is received into the port of New York.

Of course there is here the opportunity for the widest selection. The stock of goods on hand in this city, is at all times, larger than the united stocks of all the other Eastern ports. It is equally certain that New York is the chief and great depot for the manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States, and of the products of the West.

The construction of the Ohio and Illinois Canals is making a very great change in the commercial routes of the traffic of the Great West.

The prices of goods in New York, by reason of its immense supplies, and the consequent competition, are necessarily lower, and credits are extended on as liberal a scale as at any other point.

The Merchants, Manufacturers, and Importers whose addresses are subjoined are prepared to prove the truth of these positions, and will be happy to dispose of their goods on Terms which will verify all that is asserted here.

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Silk Goods.
Alfred Edwards & Co., 123 Pearl street.

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Doremus & Nixon, 39 Nassau, Corner Liberty Street.

Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zephyr Worsted, Canvas, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidered Trimmings, and embroidery articles in general.
D. B. Turner, No. 69 Wall-st., between Cedar & Pine street.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.
William E. Whiting & Co. 152 Pearl-st.

Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware.
W. J. Buck, 209 Pearl street.

Saddlery Warehouse.
T. Smith & Co. 101 Maiden Lane, manufacturer of Saddles, Brills, Martingales, Collars, &c.

Publishers, Bookellers and Stationers.
Huntington & Co., 216 Pearl Street, Publishers of the "National School Geography," with a Globe Map on a new plan, by S. G. Goodrich; Samuel S. & William Wood, 261 Pearl street, opposite United States Hotel.
Alexander V. Blake, 77 Fulton st. corner of Gold.

Importer of French and English Staple Stationery, and Manufacturer of Account Books.
Wm. A. Wheeler, 84 Wall street.

Stationery Warehouse.
Francis & Loutrel, 77 Maiden Lane, Importers of English and French Stationery and manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Carbon Ink, &c. &c. Lewis Francis & Co. N. Loutrel.

Commission Merchants and Dealers in Paper, Twine, Shoe Thread, School and Blank Books, Staple Stationery and Paper Hangings.
Hinton & Travers, 84 Maiden Lane.

Gold Pen Manufacturer.
Albert G. Bagley, 189 Broadway, for sale at manufacturers prices, by all the wholesale jewelers, stationers, &c., warranted.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strip of Four Sides.
L. Chapman, 103 William street. Sold at manufacturers prices by all the Hardware, Fancy Goods Importers and Wholesale Dealers, price reduced 25% per cent.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. The Trade supplied at first prices.
H. A. Howell & Co. 387 Pearl street.
Christy & Constant, 61 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Quills, &c.
George Cook, No. 71 Fulton street.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes; Band Boxes, Band Box papers, dealer in Binders and Box Boards and Importers of Fancy Paper.
Chas. Claudius, 59 John street, up stairs.

Importer and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments and dealer in Strings for Violins, Piano Forte, and Publishers of Music.
C. G. Christman, 404 Pearl street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments. All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand.
Edward Back, No. 81 Fulton st. corner Gold.

Manufacturer and Importer of choice Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, &c.
Eugene Roussel, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Cornhill streets.

Manufacturing and Furnishing Establishment in the Daguerrotypy Business.
E. White, 175 Broadway, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Focusing apparatus and every article used in the business. Also the German, French and American Cameras.

Lamp Establishment. Solar, Camphene, Lamp and Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, Bracket, Hanging, Parlor, Hall, Church, and Table Lamps, Girandoles, Glass Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c., Superior Camphene, Chemical Oil, Burning Fluid, &c.
W. H. Starr, Manufacturer, 67 Beekman street.

Importers and Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, &c.
Ball & Donelson, 218 Pearl street, opposite Platt.

Goodyea's Patent Insoluble India Rubber Goods, we wanted to stand in every climate.

George Beecher, sole agent, 100 Broadway.

Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms, Combs, Hair Brushes, Fancy Goods, Britannia Ware, &c.
Job Chandler, 81 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Brushes, Quills, Trunks, Steel Pens, Sewing Wax, Ink, Blacking; Razor Strips, &c. also Manufacturers depot for London Matches.
Barnes & McKeshaire, 255 Pearl street.

William Steele's Patent Feather Brushes, Manufactured by
Steele & Co., 305 Pearl street, from 40 to 30 sizes always on hand.

New York Agricultural Warehouse.
A. B. Allen, 187 Water street. Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Guano, Lime, &c. Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c. Editor of the American Agriculturist, a monthly publication of 32 pages with numerous engravings. Price \$1.50 per year.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Machines and Implements, Portable Horse Powers, Threshers, Mills, &c. Ploughs, Plough Castings, Gin Gear, &c. Field Seeds, &c.
J. Plant, 5 Burling slip.

Fine Cut Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers and Importers of Choice Segars.
John Anderson, & Co., No. 2 Wall st. 813 and 215 Duane street, has the premium of the American Institute for 1885, '86 and '87.

Vinegar—Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street, manufacturer and dealer in White Wine, and Cider Vinegar.

Manufacturers of Crane's Patent Twelve Month Mantel clocks and Time Pieces for Banks, Public Houses, Churches, &c., also Turret, Scepter or Tower Clocks.
J. R. Mills & Co., 109 Fulton street.

Importers and Dealers in French and Italian Window Shades.
J. G. Woodford, 280 1/2 Broadway, receives by each arrival shades of every style, full landscapes, Corinthian, Roman, Gothic, Vignette, Plain Scrolls, &c., also gilt corals, gimpes, &c.

New Type Foundry and Printers Furnishing Warehouse.
Cookcraft & Overend, No. 68 Ann street, corner of Gold street, furnish all kinds of Job and Fancy Type, Presses, and every thing necessary for a complete printing office.

Rich's improved Patent Salamander Safes. Warranted free from dampness as well as fire proof, an improvement upon Wilder's patent, for sale by
A. S. Marvin, agent for the manufacturer, 131 1/2 Water street.

Wilder's Genuine Salamander Patent Safes, warranted free from dampness.
Elias C. Herring, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Safes, 129 Water street, corner Depot street.

Double Salamander Safes.—C. J. Gayler, the original inventor and painter of the Double Safe and improved Detector Lock, warranted fire and thief proof and dry. Single Salamander Safes warranted equal to any maker, for sale by
Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street.

Bronze Powders, Gold Paint, Gold, Silver and Florence Leaf, Dutch Metal, &c.
J. H. Rick, wholesale agent, 133 Maiden Lane. Brushes 50 per cent, lower than any other house in the United States.

Marble Dealers.
Underhill & Perry, 375 and 374 Greenwich street, corner Hester. Ornamental marble work of all kinds, richly carved statuary, and plain marble mantels and monuments. Dealers supplied with blocks and slabs.

Machine and Hand Cards.
John Whitehouse & Co., Manufacturers of Cotton and Wood Hosiery and Machine Cards, and dealers in articles for manufacturers use. Office 346 Pearl street.

St. Nicholas, late Exchange Hotel, by Wemmel & Humphrey, No. 24 Courtlandt Street. A. Wemmel—J. S. Humphrey, late of Howard's Hotel.
New York, January 15th, 1906.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Turner & Hughes, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry B. Turner & John Hughes, heretofore partners, and all persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the:

HENRY B. TURNER,
NELSON D. HUGHES.
January 1, 1906.

More New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of ground Alum and Liverpool SALT, also, Crochery and common Tumblers, very cheap boxes chewing Tobacco, best quality. He is thankful to his friends for their custom, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit its continuance.

S. M. WHITAKER.
Jan. 14, 1906.

WIFE.

Of all the titles woman fair—
Dear woman—how can ever bear—
Though all are holy words to me,
With holy thought and things—
Yet none among them ever brings
Such glowing feelings on its wings—
Such memories of Love and Care—
Of Trust and Faith in days that were—
Of Hope and Joy for time to come
Of Truth—of Chastity—and Honor
That of all others, that I feel,
I love the best in word or deed.
It is not Sister—Love—Bride—
'Tis dearer far than all beside
In all the chequered ways of life,
Her hand in mine, 'Till whisps fly.

[From Blackwood.]

EACH LIGHT HAS ITS SHADE.
With every joy we haste to meet,
In hopefulness or pride,
There comes with step as sure and fleet,
A shadow by its side,
And ever thus that spectre chide
With each fair bliss has sped,
And when the gladden'd pulse should thrill—
The stricken heart lies dead—

The Poet's brow the wreath entwines—
What weight falls on the breast!
Upon that sword where glory shines,
The stains of life blood rest!

There lies the rosiest bloom glows,
There lies the snow!
Alas! Fame's brightest halo throws,
Where death lies cold below.

EVENTIDE.
This cottage door, this breezy gale—
Hay-scathed whistling round—
You path side rose that down the vale
Breathes incense from the ground—
Methinks should from the fullest cloud
Invite a thankful heart to God,

But Lord the violet bending low,
Seems better moved to praise—
From us what scanty blessings flow!
How ceaseless close our days!
Father, forgive us, and the flowers
Shall lead in prayer the vesper hours,

TEMPERANCE.

FACTS WORTHY OF NOTICE.
It is a fact, that nine-tenths of the inmates of our Poor-Houses were brought there directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating drinks.

It is a fact, that three-fourths of all the convicts in our State Prisons, were hard drinkers previous to the commission of the crimes for which they are now imprisoned.

It is a fact, that the greatest sufferers from disease, and those whose maladies are the most difficult to cure, are those who are addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks.

It is a fact, that of all who commit suicide in this country, ninety nine in the hundred are the immediate or the remote victims of intoxicating drinks.

It is a fact, that in all families where the children are dirty, half naked and ill fed; the rooms filthy and in disorder, the husband cross and discontented, and peevish, and the wives slatternly, ill tempered and quarrelsome, one, and if not both the parents, are drinkers of intoxicating drinks.

It is a fact, that those who least frequently attend the worship of God, and shock the ears of modest people by their vulgarity, are spirit drinkers or spirit vendors.

It is a fact, that it is a rare thing to see a keeper of liquor shop where the poison is repaid, in any Church.

It is a fact, that most, if not all the evils above recited, originated in the licensed dram shops in the State and Nation.

It is a fact, if these facts do not convince the voters of the State of New York, that it is their duty to put down the ballot-box a traffic so destructive to the souls, bodies and estates of men, they would hardly be convinced through one rose from the dead.—New York Tribune

TEMPERANCE IS WELL ENOUGH FOR THE VULGAR.

Such was once the language of a certain lady who carried her opposition to temperance societies to extremes; and even when her only son had become, under her baneful influence, a beastly drunkard, her anxiety for him was lost in the fear that her husband might as a consequence, be induced to join a temperance society, by which this foolish woman thought they would "lose caste." In the progress of things, however, a change has come over the state of society, and this same lady might find it necessary, if she would be really genteel and respectable, to identify herself with the cause to which she was so much opposed. While we have cause for gratulation at this change, we have to mourn that there are many whose example ought to be exhibited on the side of every good word and work, but who still exert a deleterious influence—not that they have objections to the cause in itself, but because they are controlled by precisely such feelings as influenced the lady in the sentiment which she so foolishly uttered. They seem to think, that signing the pledge would be acknowledging that it was necessary for their personal safety, forgetting that they owe something to the community in which they live, and that they are required to martyr their pride for the sake of those who are not blessed with the same moral firmness. The erroneous idea that the lover of wine can continue to indulge in the use of it with impunity, is fast disappearing—but those who will even indulge moderately, either in wine, or any thing that can intoxicate, bid that defiance to public opinion, which no one, having a reputation to lose, should venture to do; for that regards not the opinions of the virtuous and the good, but in a position of extreme danger. What lady would

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.
22 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND:
Resignation of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel and His Ministry Restored, Reception of the President's Message, News decidedly Pacific, the Flour and Cotton Market, &c.

The steamer was detained by a series of unfavorable weather, but in the face of putting the news to press, we are not able to give the particulars.

The amount of the information is that Lord John Russell sought to form a Ministry of Whig members opposed to the corn laws, but in looking about he found himself wholly unable to obtain support, and was compelled to request the Queen of England to restore the direction of the Government to the hands of Sir Robert Peel.—This was done at once, and Sir Robert assumes the Premiership with many of his old colleagues.

The change in the affairs may be regarded as favorable to the cause of peace, inasmuch as every man of Lord John Russell's ministry, supposed to be hostile to this country, has retired. The news is, therefore, decidedly pacific, and the character of the commercial news seems to be so. We refer our readers to the commercial and money markets.

The News may therefore be considered as favorable to an amicable settlement of the difficulties between this country and England, as well as to a modification, if not a repeal of the corn laws. The old Peel ministry is, we believe, not to be entirely reinstated, but an effort has been made so to form it as to produce harmony in the settlement of the various domestic and foreign difficulties with which the Government is surrounded.

The Cabinet resumes power with its personnel but slightly altered. Changes there have been but they are few, and with one exception, unimportant.

Lord Wharcliffe, the President of the Council, who died from excitement produced by the resignation of his colleagues, is to be succeeded by a Duke of Buccleuch. Lord Ellenborough is to be the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Earl of Harrington is to have the office of the Privy Seal, which the Duke of Buccleuch filled. But the most striking change of the whole is the resignation of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, and the appointment of Mr. W. E. Gladstone in his successor.

On the 3rd inst the demand was good at an advance of 1-8 upon American.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following is an official list of the administration:—

First Lord of the Treasury—Sir Robert Peel.

Secretary for the Home Department—Sir J. R. G. Graham.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.

Lord President of the Council—Duke of Buccleuch.

Commander in Chief—Duke of Wellington.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Earl of Aberdeen.

Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Harrington.

President of the Board of Control—Earl of Ripon.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. H. G. Goulburn.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Lord G. Somerset.

Commissioner of Land Revenue—Earl Lincoln.

Secretary at War—Rt. Hon. S. Herbert.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet:

President of the Board of Trade Earl Dalhousie.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Ellenborough.

Postmaster General—Earl of St. Germain.

Secretary for the Colonies—Hon. W. Gladstone.

This article from the London Spectator on the Oregon question of President Polk's message will be read with interest.

THE DUKE AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.

It is no secret that the dissensions between the Duke and the Premier have been so frequent and violent, as often to place the Sovereign in a very disagreeable position, and make her regret the more tranquil days of the Whig Cabinet. During the many councils, that have been held within the last month, the Duke's violence has been so great, and his voice so loud, that the attendants in the outer rooms have caught the sound, and have learned secrets not intended for their hearing.

From the London Spectator.

Claim of the United States to Exclusive Colonization in North America.—In his message to Congress, Mr. Polk assumes as incontrovertible a doctrine unknown to international law, and utterly untenable, though not entirely new in the mouths of American statesmen. Mr. Monroe carried it during his Presidency, when he declared that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

It is not in words only that he re-affirms the position of Mr. Monroe. The immen-

GROG SHOP CUSTOMERS.

It is somewhat strange how liquor affects different individuals. Under its transforming power, we see some who are by nature, taciturn and phlegmatic become suddenly loquacious and lively—others again, become very morose and extremely pugnacious, scarcely distinguishing in their indiscriminate attacks friends from foes. Owing to the *lens tormentum* the gentle compulsions we might translate it of strong drink, and the many phases it assumes, it has been truly remarked, that the dispositions are brought out free from the control of the individuals themselves. The cause of such difference may be left to the investigation of the moralist, for we have often remarked it, without being able to assign any reason for it.

With this brief preface we wish on the present occasion, to introduce to our readers a character, on whom liquor had no other physical effect, than merely to intoxicate for a short time. He was a dusty miller, who paid his respects to the grog-shop of the village at least twice in the week—a man of inhale jest and good humor—the soul of the society he kept, over which he had a complete control, and certainly no leader ever had more willing subjects to govern. He would come to the village at a full gallop whooping and huzzing to announce his arrival to those who usually expected his coming. His *hopeful* companions would soon assemble—the blacksmith hastily dropped his hammer—the cooper would throw his unfinished shoe aside, and the tailor with spectacles on nose, and unbuttoned vest would leave his work—all, all would come to the gathering and alike well drilled soon fired off their glasses. Soon, the rude feats and obscene language of our hero, the dusty Miller, resounded through the village and the "landlord's laugh was ready chorus." Thus the song and the dram alternated till the going down of the sun. Our hero had one good quality which most drunkards little possess—*he would return home before it was dark*. When his charge was brought to the door, the etiquette of mounting was truly amusing, for while two held the stirrups, the others would help him into the seat. Then came the "stirrup cup," which was always drunk with loud huzzas. The corvetting of the well fed horse, and the reeling of the miller were truly ferocious! but in a moment afterwards he would start off in a full gallop as he came being apparently unable to keep his seat! We never knew him to leave the grog shop other wise, and we often thought that he should never see him again after such hazardous feats. He continued so for years, drinking and frolicking without any very perceptible alteration in his looks or habits. But not so with the others whom he considered his companions; all of them suffered from the effects of the poison both in health and reputation, ruining themselves and bringing their families to poverty and distress.

It is easy to imagine the danger of such associations, and the actual calamity which such men bring upon the community. Although several years after we had left the place we saw him much in the same condition as before yet a few more years may find him a raving maniac as we before have witnessed in another of a similar constitution. Can any man of common feeling with the misery and destruction that must ensue from such a course of life and still continue to administer the poisonous draught!

Temp. Adv.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

We are informed that Burwell Matthews and Dennis Howell, of Pitt county, were found a few days since about a mile and a half from Flat Swamp meeting house, frozen to death. It is supposed they were both intoxicated.

Temp. Adv.

TEMPERANCE IS WELL ENOUGH FOR THE VULGAR.

Such was once the language of a certain lady who carried her opposition to temperance societies to extremes; and even when her only son had become, under her baneful influence, a beastly drunkard, her anxiety for him was lost in the fear that her husband might as a consequence, be induced to join a temperance society, by which this foolish woman thought they would "lose caste." In the progress of things, however, a change has come over the state of society, and this same lady might find it necessary, if she would be really genteel and respectable, to identify herself with the cause to which she was so much opposed. While we have cause for gratulation at this change, we have to mourn that there are many whose example ought to be exhibited on the side of every good word and work, but who still exert a deleterious influence—not that they have objections to the cause in itself, but because they are controlled by precisely such feelings as influenced the lady in the sentiment which she so foolishly uttered. They seem to think, that signing the pledge would be acknowledging that it was necessary for their personal safety, forgetting that they owe something to the community in which they live, and that they are required to martyr their pride for the sake of those who are not blessed with the same moral firmness. The erroneous idea that the lover of wine can continue to indulge in the use of it with impunity, is fast disappearing—but those who will even indulge moderately, either in wine, or any thing that can intoxicate, bid that defiance to public opinion, which no one, having a reputation to lose, should venture to do; for that regards not the opinions of the virtuous and the good, but in a position of extreme danger. What lady would

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