North State.

VOL. VI. SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 13, 1871. NO. 2.

CLEMMONS' STAGE LINES!

WARSAW

To Fayetteville.

LEAVE Warsaw for Fayetteville daily except Sunday. Through Tickets from Goldsboro' via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6. Through tickets from Weldon to Fayetteville $10.—Through tickets from Wilmington, via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6.

CHARLOTTE VIA WADESBORO. TO HEAD OF W. C. & R. R. R.

Leave Charlotte after trains from Raleigh via Monroe, for Wadesboro' Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Wadesboro', Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after train from Wilmington.

CHATHAM R. R. TO FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN R. R.:

Leave Chatham Rail Road after train from Raleigh.

Leave Western Road at Jonesboro' after train from Fayetteville, daily except Sundays.

SALEM AND HIGH POINT STAGE leaves each place daily.

Office at Butner's Hotel, Salem, N. C.

E. T. CLEMMONS,
Sept. 16, 1870—tf Contractor.

$1,000 REWARD.

DeBing's Via Fuga cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female.

$1,000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.

DeBing's MAGIC LINIMENT cures Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises and Swelled Joints, *in man and beast.*

Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.

Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md. apr22-1y

Wanted—AGENTS—100 to 200 dollars per m'th, everywhere, male and female to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will attach, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only Eighteen Dollars—Fully warranted for five years. We will pay One Thousand Dollars for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It will make the "Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from 75 to 200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address for terms to agents, &c.

J. W. ROGERS & CO.,
402 Liberty-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION—Beware of all Agents selling Machines as ours, unless they can show a Certificate of agency signed or will not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties and shall prosecute all parties selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines are obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless machines at a less price. ed 7—3m

CANCERS, TUMORS Ulcers.

H. REINE, M. D., at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 721 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., and E. H. GREEN, of Charlotte, N. C., are making most remarkable cures of Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers.

The Tumor is removed without the use of the knife, caustic or burning to destroy it, without pain, and in a little while entirely disappears. No other treatment should ever be used.

For particulars, send for a circular, call upon or address Dr. Reine, as above, or Dr. Green, Charlotte, N. C.

Dr. Reine will be with Dr. Green, October 26th. oct7-3m

PHILLIPS & BROTHERS,

TWO DOORS ABOVE THE

Court House, on Main Street,

RETURN THEIR THANKS TO THE public for the very liberal patronage enjoyed by them during the past year, and hope, by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit a continuance, if not an increase of the same.

We will continue to keep on hand a good supply of FAMILY GROCERIES, including

Fresh and Salt Fish,

—OF EVERY VARIETY—

Whiskeys, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

BOOTS, SHOES, DOMESTICS, PIECE GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

in fact, almost everything usually kept in a variety Store, all of which we will sell low for Cash, or Country Produce at the highest market price.

PHILLIPS & BROTHERS.

Feb. 18, 1870. 7—tf

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

The Great Southern Piano Manufactory.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grand, Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES.

BALTIMORE, Md.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as the great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequaled—using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital employed in our business enables us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

All of our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, Patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer wholesale and retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 9-36:6m.

BARBEE'S HOTEL,

HIGH POINT, N. C.

OPPOSITE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Ten paces from where the Cars stop.

Best of porters in attendance at all trains.

Mail Stages for Salem leave this house daily.

Passengers dispatched to any point at short notice by private conveyance.

Grateful for the liberal patronage of the past we hope by strict attention to the wants of our guests to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. G. BARBEE,
Jan. 1, 1870—tf Proprietor.

The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LEWIS HANES.

Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBCRIPTION

ONE YEAR, payable in advance	$3.00
SIX MONTHS, " "	1.50
5 Copies to one address	12.50
10 Copies to one address	20.00

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, first insertion	$1.00
For each additional insertion	50

Special notices will be charged 50 per cent higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be published at the *same* rates with other advertisements.

Obituary notices, over six lines, charged as advertisements.

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SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
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¼ Column.	11 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	45.00
½ Column.	18 00	24 00	30 00	45 00	75.00
1 Column.	28 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	130.00

For the Old North State.

HON. LEWIS HANES:—I see in the proceedings of the Legislature of the 21st ult., that the following amendment to the Convention Bill was proposed and adopted:

"The Convention shall incorporate a clause in said Constitution recognizing and declaring "that the decision made in the Supreme Court "in the case of Sarah Hill vs. Tobias Kesler "shall be taken to be the true and final decision "of the question."

If the Convention should obey this *instruction*, then this part of the proposed Constitution would be the work of the Legislature. The Legislature in this respect makes itself the Supreme power, and *instructs its creature* (the Convention) to frame and adopt the *sovereign mandate*. This is certainly an unprecedented and unwarranted usurpation of authority.

If the Legislature can both *restrict* and *instruct* a Convention, then a Convention is subordinate to the Legislature. If the Legislature can instruct in one particular, why can it not designate a Constitution in all its parts, and instruct a Convention to adopt it? This is certainly a new method of forming a Constitution, invented by the present Legislature.

[illegible] will see that the question involved is, "Whether the provision in our State Constitution exempting certain property from execution sale impairs the obligation of pre-existing "contracts."

It is conceded in the opinion of the Court, "that if this exemption impairs the obligation of "contracts either expressly, or by implication, it "is against the Constitution of the United States, "and therefore void."

It thus appears that the question involved is purely a legal one, and depends upon a judicial construction of that clause in the Constitution of the United States which prohibits a State from passing "a law impairing the obligation of contracts." No act of a Legislature or of a Convention can determine this question and have the force and effect of a judicial decision.

The Homestead in this State depends upon the above named decision of the Supreme Court, and the change of a single Judge may defeat it, and turn thousands of our people out of house and home. The decision was not unanimous, but there was a forcible dissenting opinion from the able and learned Chief Justice.

The decision has been freely and severely censured by many prominent lawyers, and politicians have characterized it as a partizan decision.

Judge Brooks has decided that our State Homestead is invalid as to pre-existing debts. The Court of Appeals in Virginia has made a similar decision as to the Homestead law in that State.

The Legislature was aware of the importance of this question to thousands of our people, and to quiet their apprehensions certain restrictions and instructions are put in the Convention Bill. Such guarantees are not worth the paper they are written on. They are mere *tubs* cast out to quiet the restless whale of public feeling, while the harpoon is secretly, unerringly and fatally thrown. One purpose of the Convention is to oust the present Judges of the Supreme Court, that other men may have their offices, and this will be a death blow to the Homestead.

Be not deceived. "Eternal vigilence" is not only the "price of liberty," but it is also necessary to the security of the Homestead.

The present Homestead provision was one of the *compromises* adopted in our Constitution.—Such a condition of things may not again exist. The homestead is surrounded with dangers.—There are seventy-five thousand voters in the State who have no Homestead, and they would be benefitted by turning lose the *execution* to do its work of destruction upon the homes of unfortunate debtors.

The Statute of Limitations does not yet afford any protection against old debts. If Homesteads are forced upon the market, property will be very cheap, and the colored voter may be able to obtain a Homestead.

There are ten thousand creditors in the State, who are generally men of property, and they would be greatly benefitted, and in a Convention capital may have an influence. A large majority of the lawyers of the State regard the Homestead unconstitutional as to all debts, and they will have a wonderful power in controlling the action of a Convention.

The Homestead man who votes for a Convention will vote for his own ruin; and "if any "provide not for his own, and especially for those "of his own house, he is worse than an infidel."

There is now a proposition before Congress to amend the Bankrupt laws, so as to allow to debtors the benefit of State Homesteads and other exemptions. Can we reasonably expect a Republican Congress to grant such a favor to unfortunate debtors of the South, when Democratic Legislatures are using every effort to undo the work of reconstruction, and stir up partizan and sectional hatred against the United States Government? The Republicans have control of the government for two years yet, and shall we deprive ourselves of present advantages and benefits by our bitter partizan contests? We are told that the Democrats will soon have control of the government, and then we will have glorious times. For four years many have laid this "flattering unction to their soul," and hope deferred has made the heart sick. The Republicans will have control of the government as long as bitter partizans, and sectional prejudices control the counsels of the opposition party.

Our condition as a people requires such an amendment to the Bankrupt laws, and we can only obtain it from a Republican Congress.—Unless there is a more conciliatory spirit manifested by the Legislature, the conservative members of Congress will not obtain their seats and be able to work for the interests of their constituents.

Our people are poor, discontented and embarrassed with old debts. Can our poverty, discontents and embarrassments be relieved by hasty and reckless legislation? This is the prime cause of all our misfortunes. *Carventions were ruined us.* There are now no great and living principles involved in politics. The passions and prejudices of our people are aroused over the carcasses of dead issues. The strength of party both North and South is a struggle for offices. Let us take things calmly and soberly; view well the situation of affairs, learn wisdom from the sad experiences through which we have passed, and cautiously and wisely adopt such measures as will advance our peace, prosperity and substantial happiness.

CAUTION.

THE ROMAN METHOD OF NUMERATION.

We, as did the ancient Romans, read and write from the left, to the right hand. In using the Roman letters we count and add in the same way, I, II, III; VI, VII, VIII. As all nations for the most part, numerate on their fingers, they would naturally begin on the left hand, at having counted *five* on that, represented by V, made by drawing a line down on each side of the hand and meeting at the wrist, meaning a whole hand outspread; they would pass to the right hand in the same way, and the *five* on that would make another V, equal to a second hand outspread; these applied to each other, would make **X**, the symbol for both hands, or *ten*, expressed the shortest way. Because the Arabs read and write the opposite way to ours, their numerals encreasing from right to left.

Having the established principle that the addition, and summing by the Roman letters is in one direction, i. e. to the right hand; and that the putting of a smaller letter on that side of a larger indicated increase of a sum by the value of the smaller—as every positive immediately suggests its negative, putting the same on the other side would signify subtraction; thus V, five, VI, one added, six: IV, four, i. e., one before the symbol of five, and signifying so much subtracted from the five, because opposite to the one, that by their rule, implied addition.

Another principle seems to be contraction and saving space; just as the letter C, or G, or K and S; so they do not seem to have allowed any letter to be represented more than *three* times in most cases if ever; hence III, VIII, XIII, XVIII, XXX, LXXX, &c. V, is not repeated but is considered as doubled in X.

We have an analogy to this way of expressing a number by taking the character for the one next above it, and subtracting enough from that to bring it down to the required amount, as IV, five minus one; XIV, ten plus five, minus one; XIX, ten, plus ten minus one; XL, fifty, minus ten.

In counting it would read in the letters IV, the one before you come to a full hand: in XIX, it would read, two full hands counted out and the one before you come to two full hands counted over the second time.

The analogy we speak of is in the way the Latins make the expressions for 18, 19; 28, 29; 38, 39; 48, 49, &c. 18 is two from 20; 19 is one from 20; 28 is two from 30; 29 is one from 30; and so in the other cases. Instead of saying eight and ten (eighteen) as we do, nine and ten (nineteen), they go forward to the completion of the next decimal period, twenty (two tens) and reduce its amount by *two*, to make 18; one to make 19. So in the case of 28, 29, &c.

We have another illustration of the same propensity of this people in numbering the days of the month. Each month is divided into three main parts, calends, noves, and ides. The first, is the first of the month; the noves (in some months) the seventh; the ides on the fifteenth.

"After the first day of the month, the calends, they began to reckon so many days before the noves; after the noves so many days before the ides; after the ides, so many before the calends (the 1st) of the next month." Thus they named and counted the days backwards all the time. "Hence, a day *after* the fifteenth of May, would be such a day *before* the calends of June."

There also appears to be a Latin odiom that sometimes, when they would express the distance from a point near them to one more remote, they took the further limit of motion first, and reckoned back to the nearer. Particularly with the prepositions a, ab, e, ex; very much like the usage among us in common life, when men say "the wind is *to the North*," but they mean *from* the North; they "fell up," when they "fell down" on the ice; the house "burned up," when it "burned down."—The crop got into the grass, when *it* got into the crop; the farm works the hands, when the hands work the farm.

So we might say the distance from Davidson College to Charlotte, was from Charlotte to Davidson College, if we happened to be at the latter place.

We could speak of a river as ten feet deep, reckoning from the top to the bottom; or ten fee. *high* from the bottom to the top.

E. F. R.

People who write love-letters to the opposite sex, and don't want them brought up against them in a court of justice in a breach of promise case, should use violet ink, as it is sure to fade out as soon, if not sooner, than the love

HON. Z. B. VANCE INTERVIE[illegible]

The New York *Herald* has sen[illegible] respondent to Charlotte, N. C., to [illegible] view" ex-Governor Vance. He [illegible] es to have met the ex-Governor in [illegible] fice on the 24th inst., and gives [illegible] lowing account of his interview.

I found the new Senator in hi[illegible] busily engaged with several of [illegible] ents and very much fatigue[illegible] just returned from the neighboring [illegible] of Cabarrus, where he had been [illegible] past week conducting [illegible] complicated murder trial. He was [illegible] candid, cracked jokes every few mo[illegible] or told a side-splitting anecdote, and [illegible] a compliment to the enterprise o[illegible] Herald. Owing to his extreme fa[illegible] our interview had necessarily to be [illegible] though at the same time general.

Correspondent—Governor, do [illegible] think you will be admitted to the Se[illegible] when you make application?

Governor—I do not know. I thou[illegible] I would be admitted or I would not h[illegible] asked my friends in the Legislature [illegible] vote for me. I look at it in this wa[illegible] Congress has relieved many of the m[illegible] obnoxious men who for years had be[illegible] teaching secession and working up t[illegible] Southern mind, and firing the South[illegible] heart for separation and war, and I d[illegible] not see why they should not relieve on[illegible] whose only crime consisted in fighting [illegible] for his State when forced into it by th[illegible] action of others.

Correspondent—Have you any assurance from leading Republicans in the Senate that you will be admitted?

Governor—I have some pretty strong assurances from Senators and Representatives who seem anxious to quiet the South and restore harmony by acts of kindness of this sort, but none that I can remember except such as are known to favor general amnesty.

Correspondent—What do you suppose would be the effect nationally and here in the State of a refusal to seat you.

Governor—I cannot think that a refusal to seat me will have any effect nationally; certainly not so far as I am personally concerned, though it might be regarded as of importance looked upon in the light of snubbing a State fully in the Union. In this State it would have influence rather an unfortunate influence on the Republican party. For since we have accepted the results of the [illegible] much of the bitterness between par[illegible] here had given away, and there be[illegible] nothing left to quarrel about, our peo[illegible] were fast getting together. In fact, t[illegible] battle fought here last summer was [illegible] purely local issues, and thousands [illegible] Republicans in the West helped us [illegible] break up the corrupt rings that were ea[illegible] ing us up. Scarcely a word of nationa[illegible] politics was uttered. It was somewha[illegible] in this feeling that the Legislature elect[illegible] ed me Senator; not in defiance of the [illegible] law which made me ineligible, as has been said by some of the Republican papers, but in the hope and belief that Congress would relieve me, and not limit the choice of the State in any respect, provided she selected a law-abiding citizen. If Congress refuses to do so, it will revive much of that bitterness, and will cause our people to despair of ever being represented in Congress by the men of their choice, no matter how complete their submission. On the contrary, I think my admission would do more to reconcile our people towards the North and to secure the permanency of reconstruction than anything else that Congress could do except pass an amnesty bill.

Correspondent—What do you think is the prospect of general amnesty from the discussion recently in Congress?

Governor—I have not read the reports with regularity, and I am not posted of the merits of the discussion now going on in regard to general amnesty. Of course we don't like Butler's bill, but, like the old Presbyterian said to his antagonist, who in arguing against eternal punishment admitted that sinners might burn for ten thousand years years or so, "it is better than nothing." As an indication of a change of opinion North and a return of good feeling towards us, it is very gratifying, and the sentiments uttered by many of the speakers have sensibly touched the hearts of many of our people.

Correspondent—If you are not admitted at an early day will you resign in time to allow this Legislature to elect your successor?

Governor—If not admitted soon, and I find the sense of Congress decidedly opposed to me, I shall, of course, resign. I want my State represented, and there many first rate men among us who have been relieved. I shall be guided by circumstances, of course.

Correspondent—What do you think about the impeachment of Governor Holden, and how do you think it will affect you.

Governor—I have had little or nothing to say about the impeachment of Governor Holden. I have advised neither way in regard to it, my ideas in regard to its justice and policy being somewhat in conflict. Were I to interfere in either way it would be charged upon me either as an act personal revenge toward a personal enemy, or as done to effect my admission to the Senate. I don't know how Congress looks at it. I desire to sink or swim on my own hook, and I have so many of my own sins to answer for that I think it would be exceedingly uncharitable to put those of other people on me.

Correspondent—You have no doubt ob[illegible]ved the publication, in journals unfa[illegible]able to your admission, of extracts [illegible] speeches made by you of extreme [illegible]racter. What have you to say in re[illegible]

Governor—I have not much to say [illegible] the newspaper attacks upon me.—[illegible]pidermis is pretty thick, and I can [illegible]d as much thrashing as the next man. [illegible] of them, I believe, have accused [illegible] of being a fool or dishonest or corrupt, [illegible]ome strong republican papers have [illegible]n of me very kindly [illegible] whole. [illegible]ed more for a charge that Forney [illegible] against me, of treating Union prisoners with inhumanity, than for any other. This was absolutely and cruelly false as everybody in this country and the records of my administration will testify. Greeley says enough to keep anybody from voting for me, and then winds up arguing that I be adjudmitted—I suppose for the same reason that he made a [illegible]nce lecturer take a drunken man [illegible] with him—to serve as a frightful [illegible]. Many of the violent things attributed to me I never said. Much of [illegible]id say, which is reported as ad[illegible] to Union men, was simply said [illegible] deserters and skulkers. So it [illegible]am too old to try to fight newspa[illegible]. A small cross roads wee lly [illegible] a man distracted if he sought [illegible] course you'ed better let the big [illegible]

[illegible]ndent—What is your opinion [illegible]Brown, in Missouri.

[illegible]—I don't know anything of [illegible]n in a national point of view. [illegible] that I was glad to hear of [illegible] because he was for amnesty [illegible]forgiveness of political sins.

[illegible]dent—How do you regard [illegible] reform movement?

[illegible]—I know less about the reve[illegible]. As a general rule reform[illegible]ment to much in the way of [illegible]n public opinion has been [illegible]buses so long that it can't [illegible]y longer; one party reforms [illegible] as another. Nobody re[illegible]country until he is obliged [illegible]

[illegible]nt—As a last question.—[illegible] you are in a hurry), how [illegible], of New York, and Walk[illegible], as the next Democratic [illegible]r the Presidency and Vice [illegible]

[illegible] have not considered the [illegible] question at all yet. Hoff[illegible]ecrats before hand as any body. [illegible]ld so long before the meal is [illegible]ever good. Hold back your [illegible]

[illegible]ued an interview which was ex[illegible]pleasant and often quite amus[illegible]nd adieu to the Senator elect [illegible]t once for Raleigh, to ob[illegible]course of impeachment.

BACHELOR JUROR.

[illegible]man who is rather given to [illegible] relates the following:

[illegible] was a young man I spent sev[illegible] the South, residing for a [illegible]t Hudson, on the Mississippi [illegible]reat deal of litigation was [illegible]re about that time and it was [illegible]n easy matter to obtain a [illegible]y I was summoned to act [illegible]ty, and repaired to court to [illegible]

[illegible]e being called I informed [illegible] Judge, that I was not a [illegible] therefore not qualified to [illegible]

[illegible]g for the time being at [illegible]

[illegible]the hotel, I presume?" [illegible]ed, there but have rooms [illegible] the town where I lodge." [illegible]Bachelor's hall?"

[illegible] you lived in that man[illegible]

[illegible]ubs."

[illegible] qualified," gravely [illegible]; "for I have never [illegible] Bachelor's hall the [illegible] dirt on [illegible]ame who had not [illegible]-hold[illegible] to make him a [illegible]use your [illegible]ort does not ex[illegible]

A coun[illegible] be travelling and happened to [illegible] panied by [illegible] train, accom[illegible]curred. [illegible] a collision oc[illegible]asion bet[illegible] a severe con[illegible]jury award[illegible] for which the [illegible] after the fo[illegible]s. Some time [illegible] plaintiff, in [illegible]ected from the [illegible]viability: "Ungnarded con[illegible]pened, and collision hap[illegible] but when I g[illegible]ur all feet; [illegible] of fellows in a[illegible] I saw a lot [illegible] out, 'Eh, lad, [illegible] One sings [illegible] open; I'll ha' my head cut [illegible] 'Twenty peowd for this.' [illegible] gettin' my shoo[illegible]other; I'se [illegible]ly for it.' When I have [illegible]ned the clever [illegible]" contin[illegible]ed I could wo[illegible]man I jumped [illegible] my head right b[illegible]nd druv [illegible] we're gettin' fifty yes, and [illegible] "i."

A SINGULAR [illegible]ING BIRD.—It is [illegible] Mock[illegible] are taken from the [illegible] young the parent bird can [illegible] where the old ones will give them, [illegible] poison them to death, [illegible] to live deprived of the [illegible] mind in knowing where is [illegible] their young, and in [illegible]ition the sentiment of the gr[illegible] the "Give me Liberty, or Give [illegible]

THE VARIETY OF DEATHS.

As no two lives have ever been alike on earth, so no two deaths have ever been. There is as vast a variety in men's dying as in their living.

There are deaths that, apart from all regrets and sorrows, impress us with a painful sense of discord. They come before the work is done. The story is broken off. The drama has no close. The music jars into sudden discord, and ends. We stand about the [illegible] with a painful sense of incompleteness. We are cheated by a promise that was never filled. There is another confusion amid the many confusions of this lower world; another discontent, with its apparent lack of purpose.

Such are always the deaths of children and the very young. With no vision of another world, where the great God of all worlds has work and uses, these deaths seem utterly unreasonable.

And we may add to these, deaths in opening manhood, just when the hand has learned its cunning and the brain has gained its strength, when to the young man, with promise of noble results, and high in courage, hope and principle, death comes, and ends the story before the first page is written, takes the tools away, and suspends the labor before the first blow is struck.

And besides these, the deaths that come in middle life, when tied to family and friends and social duties, the centre of a thousand interests, with his work all about him unfinished,—a work he is doing well by all men's judgment, a work which we think none but he can do so well, or, it may be, do at all,—death summons a man in the midst of all his highest uses and most splendid successes, and all is broken off in the midst and left fragmentary and chaotic. To the deepest sense of loss there is added this further stain upon the intellect, to bear a loss that, from this side seems needless and irrational.

These deaths may come suddenly, by slow decay or by the accident, as we call it, of a moment, but they are none the less to our reason a shock, and a contradiction to our sense of fitness. We call them "untimely deaths," unreasonable in doing so, but that we are taught by faith, and not by sight.

Again, there are deaths that come upon us with the sense of a completed harmony; deaths that end lives as music done, when the story is all told, when the long, full day's travel is finished. Youth prepared for the work in a faithful prentice hood; manhood did the work like a master. Patiently, as the years passed, the appointed duty was fulfilled, the prescribed burden borne. And now, at last, all finished, death comes to summon the laborer to his rest.

These are deaths to thank God for,—these are deaths that end a long and fruitful life with a perfect close. They come with the calmness of summer sunsets, that end the day, with the dreamy regret of the Indian summer that ends the year.—They seem to belong to the diviner harmonies of the other world, to be visitations of God's eternal order here among the uncertaintainties and confusions of time.

THE MOST POWERFUL FORCE.—One day at dinner, a scientific lady asked the late Gergoe Stephenson—"What do you consider the most powerful force in nature?"

"O," said he, he in a gallant spirit, "I will soon answer that question: It is the eye of a woman for the man who loves her; for, if a man, look with affection on a young woman, and he should go to the utmost ends of the earth, the recollection of that look will bring him back. There is no other force in nature could do that."

A fellow was brought to the police station charged with stealing a horse. When asked what he had to say, he replied,—"This is the way it was:—I was going down the alley. I tried to pass behind him, and somebody called, "Don't try that he'll kick you!" So I tried to pass in front of him, and somebody else called out, "Don't try that: he'll bite you!" So my only way was to pass over him. I put one foot in the stirrup and was going to climb over, when he takes the bit in his teeth and runs for five miles on end. You call that stealing a horse? I should say that the horse stole me."

A man was married: he lost his wife, and had a stone erected over her grave. He married a second wife, and when she died he had the gravestone split. He proposed to the third and the lady quietly remarked: "I do not believe that stone will split again."

"Willie, dear," inquired a kind and indulgent mother of her young hopeful, who had preceded her in arising one morning—"Willie, dear, what have you done with mamma's stockings?"

"Put 'em in the stweetmeat pot," cried the dear little creature.

"Bless his precious little heart! the child is so full of his innocent pranks."

When we are in simplicity before Him, willing to be led in any way, we may walk in confidence that the path before us is the divine order. He will surely arrest us if about to make a miss-step. If we turn to the right or the left we shall hear a voice behind us saying, "this is the way, walk ye in it."

From the Sentinel.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CASWELL.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Caswell county, held in the Court House in Yanceyville, N. C., on the 10th of December, 1870, on motion of Col. E. B. Withers, William Long, Esq., was called to the chair. On motion of Hon. John Kerr, Dr. R. M. Roan and L. M. Totten were requested to act as Secretaries.

Hon. John Kerr, who appointed a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after retiring, presented through their chairman, Hon. John Kerr, the following:

The people of Caswell are called to mourn the loss of their honored and revered fellow citizen, Col. Bedford Brown. He died suddenly, in his own chamber, in the course of the night of the 5th of December, at the advanced age of seventy-six. He has thus fallen asleep and been laid with his fathers, after having served his generation with distinguished fidelity, patriotism and ability. His neighbors and countrymen, now assembled in public meeting, appreciating his great moral worth and his matured wisdom and thorough devotion to the interests of his country, cannot withhold the expression of their deep sense of the public loss in the occurrence of his death at a crises in public affairs so momentous as the present.—Useful in council at all times, his advice and lead in the present emergency are felt to be indispensable. A long and faithful public service gave him controlling influence over the minds of a large number of the intelligent and virtuous citizens throughout the State, and in this, his native county, his suggestions were heard with the profound deference due to venerable age and the most fully tested integrity. As a neighbor no man was more beloved, and in his domestic relations he was a model of rectitude.

While bowing with meek submission to the Divine will, as expressed in his call from time to eternity, they nevertheless experience the sorrow which is natural and inevitable upon an occurrence so melancholy; and from the deep fountains of their hearts they offer this small tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That, in token of our great respect and veneration for the character of our late lamented fellow-citizen, Bedford Brown, we will wear the usual badge of sense of his deserts, a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to select some suitable person to prepare and deliver a funeral oration on his life and character and public services to be delivered at such time and place as hereafter may be designated. Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion it was unanimously adopted that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the Raleigh *Sentinel* with request to publish, and that the Hillsboro *Recorder*, and all other papers in the State be requested to copy.

The chair appointed as the committee, under the second resolution, Dr. R. M. Roan, Col. E. B. Withers and Yancey Jones.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM JONES, Ch'n.

W. M. ROAN, L. L. M. TOTTEN, } Secretaries.

HOT!—A Universalist minister, troubled with dyspepsia, usually found relief by the free use of cayenne pepper as a table condiment. Travelling West, and fearing that he might not find the article there, he took a supply with him. A Western man, observing him use it, said:

"Stranger, I'm kinder curus about that 'ere red salt of yourn. I'd like to try it."

He was told that he was welcome, but that he must be careful if he was not accustomed to it, as it was very powerful.—But he 'could swallow chain lightning,' or some other western impossibility, and he peppered his food so freely that he was half strangled, and every one arose to his assistance. As soon as he was able to speak, he turned to the minister and said:

"Stranger, ain't you what they call a Versalist?"

The minister said he belonged to that denomination.

"And do you think it consistent with your sakred callin' to go about with hell-fire in your breeches pocket?"

ONWARD.—The hill you climb is high and precipitous, and it is fearful toil to rise it, but press on! The summit can be gained, and then the sense of victory is exquisite.

Onward! You battle with a thousand foes who maliciously hate you, and because of this press on! The triumph can be obtained, and among the fruits of victory is a crown in Heaven.

Onward! God says walk and agonize, that you may win the prize and enter into the strait gait.

Onward! The saints on high, looking down from their rest and glory, are shouting their calls of love, Onward! come up higher to the throne!

Onward! The rich men who have not a drop of water to cool their tongues, seeing you stopping, dallying, giving up; cry to you with all the bitterness of death, "Onward."

When Henry the Great of France was advised to proceed with rigor against some disaffected towns which had fallen into his hands, he replied, "The gratification which may be derived from revenge is but momentary, while the pleasure of forgiveness is everlasting."