THE OLD North State.

VOL. VI. SALISBURY, N. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1871. NO. 7.

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.—Tickets from Wilmington, via Warsaw, to Fayetteville $6.

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

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SALEM AND HIGH POINT STAGE leaves each place daily.

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

E. T. CLEMMONS, Contractor.

Sept. 16, 1870—tf

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

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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

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☞ 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 offe. wholesale and retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Baltimore, Md.

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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.

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Jan. 1, 1870—tf

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BE FOUND?

IF IT CAN, call on the subscriber before the last traces of it has disappeared, and get one of his *Cheap, Durable and Handsome* Monuments, Tombs, or Head-stones, at prices that will *defy* competition.

All kinds of marble work at reduced prices. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Call and examine his work and hear his prices before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Yard nearly opposite the Market-House.

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jan-3-3m

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PERSONS WISHING to purchase SOUTHERN LANDS, will do well to call on Messrs. Crawford & Dunham, who are prepared to give all necessary information as it regards location, price, quality, &c.

All letters addressed to them, at this place will receive prompt attention.

CRAWFORD & DUNHAM, Land Agents, Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C.

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A new collection of popular Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Operatic Gems, Songs, Ballads, &c., arranged expressly for Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

By WM. H. CLARKE.

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The Old North State

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LEWIS HANES,

Editor and Proprietor.

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From the Raleigh Telegram.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7; 1871.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the Chief Justice appeard and took the Chair.

Roll of Senators was called, 46 present.

Mr. Fleming, an order that this court adopt the Senate rules so far as they may apply. Mr Graham of Orange, as substitute, that every Senator, who is in the bar of the House or comes in before the putting of the question, shall be compelled to vote.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by inserting "unless excused by a vote of the Court." Carried.

The substitute, as amended, was then adopted.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Chief Justice announced his readiness to proceed with the unfinished business of yesterday, it being the discussion as to what constitutes an insurrection.

Mr. Conigland, for the defence, said Gov. Graham objected to the question asked the witness Murray, as to the existence of the "White Brotherhood," "Constitutional Union Guard," and the "Invisible Empire." Governor Graham gives his definition of insurrection. He says insurrection is treason. Judge Merrimon says it is not. They differ totally. (He here paused for a reply.)

Judge Merrimon stated that his remarks had been misunderstood, that he did not take such ground.

Mr. Conigland said, how are we to answer you? How are we to reply? Which one shall I reply to? Gov. Graham having been answered by my associate counsel, I shall notice the other. We propose to introduce the acts and objects of these secret societies. If the overt act be proved we may prove the existence of the organization. The question asked the witness was objected to because it was then out of its order. We propose to carry this examination through all its ramifications. The manager shakes over our head the Massachusetts school teachers ferule of Websters' lower definition. The course of the argument is seeking for a definition of Insurrection. We are to be convicted upon Websters' definition. They rejec the legislative definition.—What is higher authority than our own Supreme Court? These decisions are as much binding upon this Court as upon you or me in our private capacity. You may bring high decisions of New York and other States, but you will find our decisions will over-rule them all.

He alluded to the passage of the Convention bill, which some seem to doubt the Constitutionality of. Suppose the Governor refuses to call the delegates together, as ordered. Will you impeach a Governor who obeys the law? (the Shoffoner bill.) It is outrageous. It is a spectacle without precedent, to convict a man for obeying the law. You can find nowhere a man convicted for obeying the law. We propose to prove that in Alamance and Caswell Counties three organizations under the general name of the Ku Klux Klan, all of which were for the purpose of subverting the laws, &c., upsetting the reconstruction acts, depriving negroes of their rights, etc. The prosecution say that these bands of murderers, scourges and mutilators is not insurrection. We say it is. He reads to show from the acts of the british Parliament that their definition of the word "insurrection" is not relevent. Speaks in glowing terms of the ground works of the Constitution of the British subjects (Evidently not much of a Fenian, though of Irish birth.) He reads from History of Ireland. (O'Connell) about midnight secret conclaves. Acts then passed to suppress these societies; they were denominated Insurrectionary Acts, and this is a parallel case, to Alamance and Caswell. Refers to the coercion bill passed in 1833. Reads from Parliamentary debates Earl Gray's remarks on this subject; another parallel case. Reads from from the same History the act of the British Parliament which provides for arrest and trial of such insurrectionary persons. This all seems to be amusement to the counsel but he hopes they will answer them. When these secret societies existed there, the British Parliament passed an act declaring an insurrection, and placing the said district under martial law. If the societies in one State were organized to subvert the laws, the Governor did right in declaring the county to be in a state of insurrection, and was right according to the Constitution, &c.

The Shoffner act says, "whenever in his judgment." He now calls attention to a sentence in the speech of Manager Sparrow, which he stricture a good deal. If he carries out the law he don't care what the Governor does, he is not impeachable. The Shoffner act gave Gov. Holden the power. He was the sole judge of his conduct and cannot be called to account by any other of the Government.

The Prosecution quoted the decision of the Chief Justice. That decision sustains the very authority which I have quoted. (Reads the decision of the Chief Justice which Holden says "substantially sustains him.") They cannot convict Holden if they have any respect for the decisions of the courts unless they are lawless themselves.

Another question is the question of intention, that cannot convict the Respondent unless there was a corrupt motive. When we wish to prove the intention they refuse to allow us to exculpate ourselves, by refusing us an answer for the witness. Partisan papers and stump speakers throughout the State alleged all kinds of corruptness and wickedness on the part of Gov. Holden, and he repelled them. They allege what they wish and try to prevent him from proving his side of the question. He is prepared to prove all that he has alleged, aye more than he has alleged. He closed in strong words for the admission of this language, saying, if this evidence was not admitted, Wm. W Holden would walk from this floor acquitted, while the managers would be condemned.

Mr. Bragg said this discussion had assumed a very wide latitude, and he hoped the court would extend him the same courtesy to reply. The respondent in his answer, denies the doctrine advanced, that a Governor can do anything you call it to such you have but a despot, and it is good bye to civil liberty. He quoted cases upon the abuse of power. If he is not amenable to anybody he is a despot. "Every officer shall be liable for corruption and other misconduct in his official capacity." Why all this? because the Legislature gives him this discretionary power; this is unconstitutional, but they say, that like the King of England, "the King of England can commit no wrong." Replies to Mr. C's citing of history, reads a little more than his friend Mr. C. reads, in which it is shown that previous legislation on this subject was unknown here, as it was like, when the recent legislation took place the historian stating that Ireland was then subjected to a barbarizing tyranny, juries packed, government despotic. Declares no parallel in the situation of the two countries. He would not have gone into this discussion, but for the impassioned appeal of the gentleman on the other side. We are now discussing the question of law; what is the question of insurrection? I say the Constitution defines and limits the power of the legislature as well as the powers of the Governor. We are not living under a government of unlimited powers. Our State is one of defined and limited powers resting with the people. It is so expressly provided in the Constitution itself. (Reads from the Bill of Rights.) He says further that neither the Governor nor the Legislature can change the effect of the Constitution, can add to it or take anything from it. "The *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended." Does any one think the Governor or Legislature can do it? All courts shall be open—justice for all. Can the Governor or the Legislature do away with these? If insurrection exists the Governor may call out the militia; but if no insurrection exists, he is amenable to this Court for its violations.

The Legislature has no right to confer upon the Governor the right to say what is insurrection. (Cites the act to prove his position.) The defence says insurrection is what the Governor says is insurrection. He denies that there is any authority in the Constitution giving the Legislature power to declare a county in insurrection. If they have no power can they confer the power upon the Governor to do it? Whenever they undertake to confer such powers they are null and void. The Governor claimed that all civil power was at an end in these Counties. He denied it.

He asks if it is proposed to give the Governor the authority to go ahead and arrest, try and shoot, as he declared he would, anybody his Military Commission should see fit to convict. Thank God the people of North Carolina had risen up and put their foot upon it. Hoped that the remarks of Mr. C., they unless this evidence was admitted, that the Governor will be acequitted, would not weigh a feather with this court. He was one of the last men to prevent the accused having a fair trial.

He objected, not so much to his particular evidence, but it is to prevent the defence going into other matters which have no bearing, and of which his counsel say they are just at the beginning.

Mr. Smith in replying, said in substance that the question referred to was the groundwork of the defence. That the Constitution gave the Governor discretionary power to suppose insurrection, quell riots and repel invasion. Defined all of them from authorities. Gave him and explained his position at length.

This discretion was given to Governor by the Act, and if he honestly carried out its provisions he cannot be impeached. If the Senate believes that he was warranted this, they are competent to acquit. A suitable one, and his report shows his inability to do justice to it, or the speeches of the other gentlemen.)

Mr. Badger arose and stated that it was very evident that there was not a quorum of Senators present and that it was not fair for the Senators to treat the respondent's counsel in this style.

Mr. Edwards replied and said that, while the Court did not wish to receive a lecture from Mr. Badger or another counsel he would be obliged to move to adjourn, which he did and the Court adjourned till 11 a. m., to-morrow.

The Senate re-assembled, but immediately adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1871.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the Chief Justice appeared and took the chair.

Sergeant-at-Arms made the usual proclamation.

Roll called. 48 Senators present.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Chief Justice, after citing facts advanced by argument on both sides, reading from his manuscript at length, decided that the evidence of the existence of Ku Klux in Alamance is admissible; that it is relevant and material.

The counsel for Respondent then proceeded with cross examination of W. J. Murray.

In answer to questions:

Don't know of any Ku Klux organization in Alamance; cannot tell what days I was in Graham; reached Graham Sunday morning at 8 o'clock; the Sheriff, my brother, went to Graham upon hearing of the murder of Outlaw; had company at my house; did not think there was necessity for my going as he could get all necessary assistance; I am no member nor ever have been of the regulators, never served on a grand jury at Graham; I was challenged by the Solicitor; there was some irregularity in drawing it; don't know that any of them belonged to this organization; don't remember any particular person I saw on Saturday night at my house; saw nobody Sunday but the messenger who came from Graham; saw a disguised party one night; don't know what they were; it was several months before the hanging of Outlaw; there was 12 or 13; wore white gowns; faces hid; some few had horns; they were standing at my door on foot; did not know any of them; asked me a few questions; didn't recognize the voice of any of them; they went down the hill towards Murray & Bro's factory; my brother was at home at this time; don't know that they went to his house; never saw Ku Klux but this one time; and this was several months before the hanging of Outlaw; they asked for water only.

Re-direct: Judge arrived Tuesday; Solicitor challenged the jurors on account of informality; Court adjourned over to meet on Wednesday; matter decided by him that no lawful jury could be had; relations between whites and blacks are of a friendly character; blacks employed throughout the county; some worked on their own hook; no danger to any body on account of political sentiment; had no idea of evading duty in not going to Graham the Sunday morning spoken of.

Cross-examined again: Reason of not arresting persons I saw disguised was because it was before the passage of the Shoffner Act. (Outlaw hung February 26, 1870.)

Col Jessee Gant called: Is a citizen of Alamance; lived there all his life; not in public life for 40 years; knew everybody almost in Alamance and Orange; as a general thing there was no unsafety for blacks on account of political sentiments; lives in No. 5, Truett's township; blacks engaged in transactions with whites generally; all peace and quiet in my neighborhood; Am 68 years old; I was arrested by Kirk's men; some were whites, some blacks, it was near my house; it wast just after I had received a serious accident; I was very weak but got tired staying home; went to the factory; was sitting in the store there when the soldiers passed; I asked them if they were going to Caswell; they said they thought they were; they had been to my house; was going home when I met these men; one said "Halt," asked my name; I said Gant; they said "that's our man;" said I would have to go to camp with them; told them I was sick and weak; they went to my house with me and kept peeping round the house while I was getting ready to go to camp with them; they put me on a young horse; they showed me a list of persons they had to arrest; these soldiers were the grandest set of vagabonds I ever saw; they were in uniform; as far as I know, there was no resistance to law in Alamance; anybody could, and can be arrested on process; the courts are regularly held; no resistance to the collection of revenue taxes, &c.; no attempt to control the politics of negroes by intimidation.

Cross examined: He had no knowledge of the Ku Klux; never had seen any disguised persons; live 4 miles from Graham; did not see Outlaw after he was hung; after getting to camp, the officers treated me well and cursed the soldiers for their bungling.

Wm. Holmes called.

Resides in Alamance, Albright, Township, No. 7; 70 years old; good many years Constable, and deputy Sheriff for 15 or 20 years; also a Magistrate after the surrender, for a second time, a little while; the relation of blacks and whites is very friendly, get along very well in where a negro of good character failed to get employment; some employed by old owners; others rent land; no want of safety on the part of colored people to my knowledge; no resistance to law since the surrender; taxes, State and United States, collected without trouble; no attempt to control, by violence, any vote black or white.

Cross Examination:

Knows of no secret organization; seen no one disguised, either riding or walking; didn't see the body of Outlaw; did not hear of his hanging till after his burial; certainly not before Monday; belongs to the Conservative party; saw a man named Henderson Coble, col., who had been whipped; no one there when he came to my house; he appeared to be in a hurry; it was nearly a year ago; it was February or March last; have seen no other one that has been maltreated; the cut I saw on Coble's arm looked like it was inflicted with a club; did not see the body of Wm. Puryear, (col.)

Re-direct. Coble was a man of good character; men were arrested and brought to court and afterwards tried for this; they were colored men.

Mr. Boyden objected to witness answering whether these colored men were in the Penitentiary now for this outrage.

Mr. Graham stated that he would not press it, but would produce records to show that such was the case.

Col. Jere Holt: Resides in Alamance, Graham Township, two and a half miles from Graham; seventy five years old; relations between whites and blacks, in January, 1870, very peaceable and friendly; no black man refused employment on account of politics; no terms exacted of blacks not accorded to whites; no black in distress ever refused charities when sick; no resistance to law; no resistance to Internal, U. S., or State taxes; blacks rent land; also 'crop it" with the whites; no refusing employment on account of color or politics; no resistance to law within the last three or four years.

Cross examination: I knew one man who left for political opinion; knows Caswell Holt; lives on my land, one-fourth of a mile from my house; the morning after he was whipped, went to see him; never saw any one else whipped; know of no Ku Klux; never saw any disguised persons; nobody been to my house in that fix; near-sighted; can't tell white from black fifty yards from him.

Re direct: Caswell Holt said, he belonged to the League; character very bad. [This last answer objected to by defence and argument as to its admissibility was then entered into between Messrs. Boyden, Graham, Smith, Merrimon and Conigland. The Chief Justice decided the question admissible.]

Col. Holt resumed: Caswell Holt was a roguish man; had a thieving character. All the men arrested for whipping him discharged after hearing evidence; Mr. Badham appeared for Caswell Holt.

Re-Cross Examined: Caswell said he knew one of the men arrested; that man proved that he was at home.

Mr. Battle called: Resides in Alamance; farmer, 58 years old; Representative in the Legislature in former years; relation between the whites and blacks friendly; blacks employed by whites, some renting lands; as a general thing business transactions as usual; those who wanted employment could get it; was Magistrate for many years; knows no attempt to influence by violence the votes of the blacks; been foreman of Grand Jury; was such in June, 1869; no attempt was made to intimidate in the performance of my duties; no resistance to law; knows of no one applying for warrant, properly supported by affidavits, and refused; constables could execute any process; I am a Conservative; thinks Mr. Holt a Conservative; knows of no secret organization; seen no person disguised; seen no one that had been whipped; seen no one that was hung.

Question by Mr. Boyden—Had you not heard of numerous whippings when you were foreman of the Grand Jury? Did you believe they had taken place; and what investigation did you make of the same?

Answer—There were some. I heard of one case; it was investigated, and no true bill found; thinks he had heard of more.

Re-direct—The Solicitor and Judge were at Court the time I speak of; case alluded to was that of Joe Harvey; Solicitor Bula sent the bill not sustained by proper evidence; nothing political said in the jury room; men of both parties on the juries; no negroes, but there were Republicans on the jury; none of the Republicans proposed to send for any witnesses; Judge and Solicitor are Republicans; they sent no bill but the Joe Harvey bill; Clerk of Superior Court and a majority of the County Commissioners are Republicans; in 1869 there were 3 Conservatives and 2 Republican Commissioners.

Samuel White called: Resides in Alamance, No. 10, Melville Township; am a farmer; relations between whites and blacks very good; whites employed the blacks; knows of no refusal to blacks of employment on account of politics; knows of no attempt, by intimidation or violence, to control their votes; in sickness or distress, never knew of a favor being refused; knew Puryear, who was drowned; he was of a very bad character; belonged to my father-in-law; bad in almost every respect; was a rogue, a liar, and a drunkard; Puryear had no [illegible] death of Outlaw; did not see him after the death of Outlaw; was missing two or three months before his body was found; was a Magistrate and Constable in his township; knows of no warrant being refused upon affidavit.

Cross examination: Did not see Outlaw's body after his death; I never saw Outlaw alive; Puryear disappeared three or four days after Outlaw's death; did not see his body; lives four miles from me; knows nothing of his death; knows of of no one being hipped; don't know of any secret organization; seen no disguised persons; don't know any of the causes attending Puryear's death.

Wm. J. Murray recalled: Knew Puryear while confined as a lunatic a few days in jail, in 1869; remained in jail a few days, and then taken to the poor house; no *mittimus* when brought to jail; was tied when carried to the poor house; actions that of a crazy man.

Col. Holt re-called:

Saw Puryear once, and heard he was in a distracted condition; cried out, while passing, to Dr. Freeman, who was talking to me, that we all should respect him; his actions were altogether those of a crazy person; always voted with the old Whig ticket; (Laughter) have voted lately the Conservative ticket.

Mr. Gilliam examined:

Resides in Moulten Township, Alamance county; Farmer; 54 years old; testifies as the others, to peace and quiet between the whites and blacks; is one of the School committee of the Township; general State of safety for both colors; knows of no intimidation of voters.

Cross Examined:

Never saw any one with marks of violence; don't know of any secret organization; never seen any person in disguise; I vote with the Democratic party; David W. Carr called:

Resides in Township No. 10; am a farmer, and 51 years old; testifies to the same as above regarding friendly relations existing between the whites and blacks; Magistrates and Constables in my township are Republicans; knows of no refusal of warrant, &c.

Cross examined:

No acts of violence in my part of the county; seen no person that had been whipped; knows nothing of these secret organizations; seen no disguised person; Am a Conservative.

Re-direct: I was a Magistrate for 5 or 6 years from 1861; was a candiate for the Senate in 1868.

Nathan Newlin called—Resides in Newlin Township, Alamance; manufacturing, milling and farming is my occupation; relations between whites and blacks good; know of no employment refused on account of their voting; blacks safe as whites; no attempt to control their votes; no resistance to law.

Cross examined—Know of no such political organization; seen no one who has been whipped, mutilated or scourged; Mr. Shoffner lived 12 miles west of me; know not why he left the county; never seen men disguised; I am a Conservative; feeling towards the blacks always been good.

It is the custom in Oriental families to burn a lamp all through the night, unusually in every inhabited room. The poorest people would rather retrench a part of their food than dispense with it.—The lamps are very simple—usually only a small flat dish with oil in it, and a bit of cloth for a wick. The expression, 'The candle of the wicked shall be put out,' is equivalent to predicting the total destruction of the house. So, too, when God promises to give David a light always in Jerusalem (Kings vi 36), it is the same as an assurance that his house should never become desolate.

How full of comfort are the words, 'The everlasting Father.' While all things change here below, the precious Jesus, our Friend, is the same yesterday, and to-day and forever. What He was, millions of years since, He is now. What He was, when He walked through Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, He is now. His heart full of tenderness, of pity, of compassion. Oh, how patient, how loving, how gracious! Oh! what a lovly being Jesus is.

RABBITS.—A farmer near London, Canada West, has two thousand rabbits in a warren five acres in extent. The cost of and attention to be paid to these animals involve an expense of twenty-five cents for each rabbit, and the net profits on the whole warren amount to $5000 a year.—The annual average increase is twenty-five rabbits for each pair. The males, when a year old, are killed and sent in barrels to market at Montreal.

Faith which works by fear only leads to a selfish, dishonest repentance, if to any.

A Chicago barber has demonstrated that he cannot successfully shave a customer and look at passing ladies at once. In the attempt the customer's ear became a total wreck.

BIBLE ARITHMETIC.

ADDITION.

Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness love. (2 Peter i, 5-8.)

Add in your own heart this perfect number of seven graces together, and if these things be in you, and abound, they fat in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

SUBSTRACTION.

He that lacketh these things is blind, and cannot see afar off, and hath forgotten that he was purged from his old sins. (2 Peter i, 2.)

MULTIPLICATION.

He that ministereth seed to the sower doth minister bread for your food, and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness. (2 Cor. ix. 10.)

DIVISION.

Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty. (2 Cor. vi. 17, 18.)

'Your husband has been eating oysters,' said a doctor to a woman, whose husband he was visiting and prescribing for.

'Doctor, you are a witch,' replied the woman.

A student had accompanied the physician, and asked him on the way out how he ascertained this fact of the patient.

'I looked under the bed,' said the doctor, 'and there lay the shells.'

A day or two after, the student visited the patient alone, and making his report to his master, declared the patient beyond medical skill.

'He has eaten a horse,' said he.

'Impossible.'

'But it is certainly true.'

'How do you make that out?'

'I looked under the bed, as you did,' pleaded the student, 'and there lay a saddle and bridle.'

HOW TRUE.—To everything beneath the sun there comes a last day—and of time that can in all cases be manifestly predicted. Let the sanguine then take warning, and the disheartened take courage, for to every joy and to every hope and to every fear, there will come a last day, and the man ought so to live by foresight, that while he learns in every state to be content, he shall in each be prepared for another, whatever that other may be.

The greatest luxury of wealth is one the rich little avail themselves of—the pleasure of making the poor happy.

Be dilligent and careful to improve the smallest shreds and broken ends of time.

Have you learned to know you are ignorant? This is God's way of making wise; He bids you ask wisdom and promises to give.

Dignity of character in man is the token of his initiation into wisdom, and the seal of his consecration to excellence.

The guileless are usually without suspicion, but the dishonest man always suspects others.

The great in soul have an intimate communion with each other, and a language peculiar to themselves.

Reputation is what men and women think of us. Character is what God and angels know of us.

Help others, and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud from that distressed friend's brow, and you will return with a lighter heart.

Character is like stock in trade; the more of it a man possesses, the greater his faculties for adding to it. Character is power, is influence; it makes friends, creates funds, draws patronage and support, and opens a sure and easy way to wealth, honor, and happiness.

Beware of evil thoughts. They have done great mischief in the world. Bad words follow, and bad deeds finish the progress. Watch against them, strive against them, pray against them. They prepare the way for the enemy of souls.

No one loves to tell a tale of scandal but to him who loves to hear it. Learn, then, to rebuke and silence the detracting tongue, by refusing to hear. Never make your ear the grave of another's good name.

A guilty conscience is like a whirlpool, drawing in all to itself which would otherwise pass by.

Envy, if surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion confined within a circle of fire, will sting itself to death.

Growth is a safer means of producing harmony in character than repression.

An excellent old deacon, who having won an old turkey at a charity raffle, didn't like to tell his severe orthodox wife how he came by it, quietly remarked as he handed her the fowl, that the 'Shakers' had gave it to him.

Somebody says 'devil' is a mean word any way it may be written. Remove the d and it is 'evil,' transpose the e and it is 'vile,' remove the v and it is 'ill,' remove the i and l remains, which has the aspirate sound of 'hell.'