For the Old North State.

#### Administrator's Not ce.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of John M. Lowrance y notifies all person-having claims against estate to exhibit them to him before the lifet day of June, 1872, or this notice will b deaded in bar of their recovery.

SAM'LS, LOWRANCE,

## D. A. DAVIS.

BROKER AND BANKER, Corner Main and Bank streets. SALISBURY, N.C.,

WILL deal in United States, State, Count and City Securities, Coin, Bullion, Bank Notes, Discount Bills and Notes, collect Commercial paper, buy and sell Exchange keep deposit accounts and allow interest on the same.

Will receive subscriptions for Stock and De-

posits, on interest for Merchants and Farmers National Bank of Charlotte, N. C. Respectfuly solicits the correspondence

those he dealt with as Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear before the War, Salisbury, May 19, 1871.—3m-pd.

Time	Tab	le-1	West	ern N	. 0	B.	R
				H SEPT	. 187	0	
GOING	WE	T.		GO	120	Lin	

	5.10 AM	Salisbury.	9 20 rm	
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B 92 ··	8 07	Catawha sta.	6 23	6 3H -
8.55 **	9 (10)	Newton.	5 38	5 35
9.40	9 45	Hick srya	4 40	4 50 .
10.95 **	10 30	leard	4 (9)	4 05 "
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	12.04	Bridgewater.	2 26	2.21
19,48 rm		Marion.		1 49 "

Rept 93 1870. 38-16

\*R. W. BEST & CO., RALEIGH, N. C.,

## AUCTION & COMMISSION

Merchants,

Solic't Consignments of Corn. Flour and Produce Generally.

Particular Attention paid to Auction Sales.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO W. H. WILLARD. Pres't Raleigh Nat'l Bank.
W. E. ANDERSON, "Gitzens"

Jao G. WILLIAMS. State "WHEELERS"

## MANHOCD:

How Lost. How Restored.

How Lost, How Restored.

JUST Pullish d, a new splitten of D. CULVER-WELL'S Co. Let But A' a D. SSA Y on the rad calcule (without med a la) a Specy ators on the rad calcule (without med a la) a Specy ators on a or Seminal Westmen, 'nvoluntary's minal Less', he potential, But tall and phy is a lineap city, imperiment to Meriliage etc. also Co. such thou, E. depay, and First induced by wiffindulue colors X all extractions of the first induced by wiffindulue colors X all extractions of exts.

The c.l-brated nuther, in this admit a' e sally, clearly demonstrat a from a thilly years' in cost and practice that the alarming consequences as self also may be reade by cure without the dangero and of internal modicine of the application of the knills (in-limiting out a condition of the extra beta on 'Montham and force as a mile; certain not effect ush by means of milethought, revietly and rad leady.

This lection of malter of at the on 'Montham and every man in the land,
Sent. In the section' by plain envelope, to any address postpold, on receil to find the hands of the post stances.

All o De. Curve well "Marriage toules,' to be 20 cts address' to pundsheer, (Hars J.), KINKER Co.

17 Rowery, 'em York, Post Office II a, 4585 marriage toules.'

# Graves' Warchouse DANVILLE, VA.,

Sales room 166 by 70 Teet, with nineteen "ky-Lights.
Prompt Attention to the Interest and Comfort of

#### Raleigh National Bank, Of N. C.

RALEIGH, March 20th, 1871. This Bank (under a resolution of the Stockholders and authority from the Comptroller of the currency,) has opened books at their Banking house in this city, for subscription to the increase of the Stock to half a million Dollars, being the authorized capital.

12:tf C. DEWEY, Cashier.

SIMING DES

Thesymptoms of Liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the state.— Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism, the stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in eneral costive, sometimes alternating with lax.

with pain, and dull, hea-vy sensation, considera-ble loss of memory, ac-companied with painful

on of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease. and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved.—

DR. SIMMONS

## LIVER REGULATOR,

a preparation roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one. It has been used by hundreds, and known for the lasted years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and haramlesa preparations ever of-fered to the suffering. If taken regularly and

persistently, it is sure to cure

Dyspensia, headache, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhara, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, af-

fections of the kidneys, nerson-ness, chills, discholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the boxels, pain in the head, fever agd ague, dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Druggists, Macon, Ga. Price, \$1; by mail \$125.
For sale by T. F. KLUTTZ & CO., Salisbury, N. C.

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as advertisements. CONTRACT RATES.

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i	Square.	\$2.50	\$375	\$5.00	8H 50	<b>\$1</b> :11

2 Squares. 3 Squares 4 Squares. 1 Column. i Column. 18 00 24 00 30 00 45 00 75 00

#### Constitutionality of the Convention Act

Robert P. Waring, Esq. ;

I have received yours requesting opinion upon the question, whether the people can have the rightful power to assemble in convention and after their constitution, unless such convention shall be called (according to the provisions in article XIII of the State constitution) by the general assembly, and then "by the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each house ? "

My opinion upon the same point has been requested by many others of my fellow curzens.

Under such circumstances, and in view a sol ject so interesting to the public.

of the United States

Under the present form of our State of Rights, ""that all political power is vested in and derived from the people;" that "all government, of right, enginetes from the people, and is founded upon their will only;" that "the people of the sive right of regulating the internal gove constitution. erament and police thereof, and of aircring and abolishing their constitution and form of government;" and thet "every such right should be exercised in pursuance Leaf Tobacco. of tow, and consistently with the constitution of the United States."

Acknowledging the existence of these lundame Mal principles, in the indicet has rude consistent with their reasonable con-Planters and their Teams.

Graves' Warehouse has now the Largest Sales struction, I shall proceed to apply the m in solving the question under consideration.

Boom in Town. Warehouse he had up in Warehouse in solving the question under consideration.

oct 28—1y.

All laws, made for the government of the people of the State, are properly divided into two great classes: 1 Those which are made by the people in their primary espacity, while acting for the asselves through unrestrained agents, and representing the people as fully as the cople could represent themselves were ey personally present and acting. Such of this class of laws as are not sulti con to repeal or modification by the general assembly constitute what is terpied the constitution, or fixed laws, that is, laws fixed until they are annualled or modified made them, namely, the people themselves. through their representatives acting for them under, and in subordidation to, the constituion or fixed laws ; these constitute what are usually termed laws. Th y are repealable by the same authority which made them; and it is out of the power of that authority to remove such laws beyond the reach of that authority, because the same power which makes a law can unmake it.

The constitution or fixed law, is a letter both of authority and command from the people to their agents-the members of thegeneral assembly. By this letter they are mpowered and instructed in their action. This letter is ever-speaking and addressing itself to the agents appointed by and under its provisions; and, under the theory of our State government, is at all times proclaiming the will of the people, -not the people only who made it years or ages bygone, but the existing present people. It is this fundamental principle which inspires the fixed law with lifepresent life. If I am asked what reason have for this assertion, I answer in the language of section 3, of the Feelaration not alter, but would abide by the existing eof Rights, "that the people of the State tablishment tilthe should return from Deighi, have the inherent, sole, and exclusive

of the people as it was of that generation.

gorstioned in the abstract, but that those deed, the only figuretiument for that purthe fixed law, which they then made, and provision to ascertain the popular will has privilege of changing their constitution these very rights and gitts, from the cash been assumed by that branch of national because other 40,000 of their political hands of all future generations of the power, without question, in this State, of equals would not consent, then the govon morde, inserted in that very fixed law a it andienty in such cases, until recently enument is an oligarchy, both in form and understanding. 150 625 850 13 00 22.00 rovision, whereby were cut off and pro- Certainly, if in the absence of express practice, and the fervid declarations seat-6 00 9 00 12 00 20 00 30 00 hitited all means for ascertaining whether provision, there be any authority for such tored throughout the Declaration of 8 00 11 00 15 00 25 00 37.50 "the people of the State would exercise purpose, none can be so appropriate as R glas, "that all men are created equal;" 11 00 16 00 20 00 30 00 45 00 their sole, exemsive and is berent right of the legislative agents of the people them: that "all political power is vested in and Column. 18 00 24 00 30 00 45 00 75 00 altering their constitution," and thus ensembles. This power of the legislature, to derived from the people; that "all-gov-They made it (rays this answer.) a part may be known, has been recognized in that "they have the inherent, sole, and of the fixed law, that "no convention of this State as well by the legislature of exclusive right of regulating the governthe people shall be called by the general as- 1834, as by the convention which assem- ment;" "of altering and abolishing their sembly unless by the concurrence of two- bled in 1835 and formed what is now ar constitution form of government;" that OPINION OF HON. B. F. MOORE. thirds of all the members of each house of tiele 13 of the present constitution. I 'all elect ons ought to de free;" that "no roice of the people is forever hushed, and unquestioned by such jurists as Judges them are but beautiful flowers, strewn by made of white china, and simulating they are forbidden to exercise their inde- Daniel, Toomer and Scawell, than the the hand of the artful demagagie, over closely an ordinary candle and candlerent right, unless eighty members of one openly declared opinion, in their presence, the tomb of popular rights, house, consisting of 120 persons, and thirty-four members of the other house. consisting of 50 persons, shall allow them -the people-the privilege of altering the court. But it is my opinion that the majority of the representatives may de-tube. A good light for five hours is, it is the law fixed by a bygone age of men.

hold any information I may possess upon proclaimed rights of the people, which "tates."

I can see to end to the intelerable grievances, which may continually spring on in new States with small populations, rming their first constitutions with such restraints imposed on the will of a majority of the people; and equally grievous vec to condensely populated States, must be such restaints in the progresses of the

With all proper respect for the opinions of those who may differ from mine, I am constrained to say, that the abstraintes involved in such a construction with the guarantees of a government according to the popular will, ro often repeated in the onstitution, forbul me to entertain a ould, tout the privilege of the people to xcresse their inherent right of sell goverament remains unaffected by the first section of article 13 of the Sinte constitution. I do not intend to assert that this section of that artisle is inoperative, I shall turn to its consideration presently. But I freely declare it is my opinion, deliberately and much considered, that ven if that article had been so worded as n remove all cavil as to its meaning, by gerlanding not assemble in convention othcricise than as provided in that section." the provision would have been destitute of all obligation. For, I maintain, as a cardinal principle in the Lroad self goveroment by universal suffrage, where each provision in the fixed law owes its originion of its existence, upon the same will which created it, namely, the will of the present people, that that will cannot be rushed or impaired in its strength by the past creating will; that the work of the first will is as nuch subject to change by the second will as it was to be moulded by the first wil; and that every device. by the creating will, to dethrone the future will of the people, or smother its exfraud on the Aherent right of the people. to have their will, and to live under a

\*Lycurgus, pler of Sparts, charmed with the deliver it down to the latest times. For this parpose he assemble the people and took an oath of all the officers and cruzens, that they would

The Old North State by a generation of people who existed government of their will. To hold other and fresh from the people, shall consult of the people may car in voting for a convention of the people may erwise, is to maintain that the people may car in voting for a convention of the peohas passed away and another succeeded, be detraided of their right of self govern ple, the vote will be in full secondance still the constitution has been neither ment, under the pretence of protecting still the constitution has been neither ment, under the pretence of protecting with the popular will. With the heart of the world's Redeemer. Sornbulled on or altered; therefore, the pre-

> of people who made it. Every rational ture to express power to provide ways work to ask of the people schether they tion have we in the everlasting sympathy mind assen's to the correctness of this and means for accertaining the will of the wanted a concention. Common sense of the sorrow stricken heart of our Saconclusion. But how can this be true, if people to have a convention. If that he teaches us that it should be called at once viour and Master, "Blessed are they that a mejority of the present people cannot see, still, if the people have an inherent by the people's representatives.
>
> The majority of the people of a past general constitution, there must be some mode of two modes is, that in the formar case the trop assembled and made! Is not the imparting practical life to that privilege people determine for themselves, as they cetablishment of a constitution a political | and securing is finder. In every gode of have a right to do even in doubtful cases, power, and is not all such power vested bays, where a right is proclatined and no their will whether they desire a convenno fully in the present generation no it was operate causely to provided, one teathought rion. In the fatter case that will is prein the past I Is not the will of the people by implication, and that one is selected sumed to have been fully determined by as eached now as it was a year ago? — which is most adapted to secure the prive the election of members; and the legis-To this it is answered, that this proper thege. Every sperson co code that the lature proclaims it and proceeds at once ention is theoretically true, and cannot be general assembly is the firtest; and, to to provide the means of giving it effect. prople, who, he a generation by gone, as pose. In all cases of similar defects (if viewed by the convention of 1835. If. served these golden truths as the rights of defects they may be called in the census as argued by some, this section was inman and gifte of Good, in order to protect futions of the States,) the duty of making tended to deprive 80,000 voters of the isy the benefit of these sacred rights. - provide the means whereby their will eam ut is founded upon their will only; the general assembly" Therefore, (con- need no higher authority for the existence projecty qualification ought to affect the cludes this answer.) it is clear that the of such power, as it stood us disputed and right to vote or hold office;" all—all of candlestick, and fits inside another tube, of William Gaston. In the case of Lu. Although it be true, in contemplation of tube the kerosene soaked wick generates ther vs. Borcen, 7 How. 1, the power is the constituents, it would be unwise to gis and gives a fine blaze through a numconcerned to the legislature by the bar and conclude, therefore, that when ever a bare ver of small apertures in the end of the It is equally maintest, and is an mide | State, may well be asserted under section, also, and to call it without consulting cent. This is certainly both simple and niable sequence of this doctrine, that, if a 3 of the Declaration of Rights, a part of them; because experience has often economical, and would seem to obviate convention should ever become as much the constitution itself. This section, after taught us that a majority of party repre- many of the dangers and objections to

State have the inherent, sole and exchaposes the inherent right to after their instrument, it can handly be supposed, cognized precedent in this state. It is may be, a degree of forbeatance is according to internal gay. Constitution. (even describing its universal appellation views, in the following language:

of its provisions. mentancy of mere gatherings of the pear so much propriety as in that which rep- dust and straw, and feathers, things with pic, whether qual fied voters or not as resented the people for legislative pur- neither weight nor value in them, rise the all by its rapidly diluting quality," sembed at their vall, and voting without pases. The proposition baying been soo est and case t. In like manner, it any law pases for that purpose. This succioned, it became an act of the peo is not the truly great and good man, mode was declared illegal and revolution. ple; but it has been sanctioned precisely generally speaking, who rises the most ary, and was decided to be an usurpation as it was proposed. Such a convention rapidly into wealth and notice. A man if in the passion is thy forgiveness, in the of power, by the courts both of the Sta e as is proposed in the act of assembly, and may be sharp, active, quick, dexterous, thought of the passion must be thy arand the United States. After this revo no other has been called; and therefore, cunning; he may be ever on the watch mor. It must be a refuge not in, but from Intionary plan for alterior, the constitu- that act, so sanctioned must be secondal. Rhole Island, in obedience to the voice cend the limits or refuse obedience to the of a decided popular will, passed a law conditius therein provided, we are not the he may not have a grain of real great- tation, so to think of his passion, as also providing a mode for the posple to call a convention called by the people, but a ness about him. He may be all I have convention. And "in our nance of law" self constituted body." they did call a convention, which reform | In conclusion, I desire to sav, that I ed their constitution to suit the popular cordially endorse the provision in our atterly without spmpathy and fellow-feelwill. The Rhode Island case illustrates constitution, that the right in change the ing for others; he may be utterly devoid fully the nature of the right of the pea- constitution "should be exercised in pur- of all true wisdom; he may be without pie to change their constitution "in pur- snance of law;" and as the legislative piety and without charity; without love, snance of law and consistently with the is vested in the general assembly, that that is, either for God or man. constitution of the United States."

legislature to provide the means, whereby sive right to alter and abolish their conthe people may express their will in re- stitution." gare to the proposed changes of the coustitution; but the question has I canek ed. Of what ree, then, is section 1 of artiele 131 The same question as prepower of the people to call a convention, by gratification of some appelite. should concur so to do. It was then ing their feeling or tasting. deened true, and we may assume it to be. whither he wasthen going, with the secret pur true at all times, that whenever eighty While settling a weman's estate at

sumption exists, conclusively, that it is will !!!

such unjointies of the representatives of and size of the people. His soul was as much the will of the present generation.

It has been suggested that the conventue of the people would exhibit, it would be, ever moved with infinite tenderness and tion of 1868 has cut firred on the legisla manifestly, a superfluous and needless love. Most blessed and divine consola-

In this lightsection I of article 13 was

existence of such legislative power, in this sire a convention, the people desire one said, furnished thus for the cost of one pleased with its fixed laws, as was Lyeur. declaring that the people of the State have sentatives may be elected by a majority the use of kerosene. It could easily be anticipate the evil day, unless I could gus with the institutions framed by him an inher at right to after their constitut of the whole number of voters. Hence it made useful in railway care, and for hotel for Sparts, such convention would also, tion and form of govenment, expressly would be unwise to allow a mere majority use would seem to be the cheapest and of a matter so decily involving the great lately prohibit all changes in their self. Provides that "such right should be ex- of the members of a legislature—or even most practical form of lamp political rights of the people, I feel that it esteemed work. Perhaps, to diminish excised in pursuance of law and coverest concentrent more majorities of both house pense for either candle or oil would be would be a default of fury should I with the force of the absurd conflict with the constitution of the United es-to call a contention; but, certainly, much less than that of any lamp now in the spirit of the present constitution for use, while it would form a desirable artisuch a provision would present, they "In pursurance of law? What law? bids all idea that any grievance can re- cle for addition to the bardware trade. The conclusion which I have formed might provide that no convention should Why, such law as might be provided for sult from the people's being allowed to open this subject result from an under the called unless nine tenths of all the that purpose by the legislative authority, vote whether they desire a convention.—

Politeness is a capital visiting "recurrence" to the fundamental members of each house should concur.—

If the trainers had intended to limit the For, if the representatives should, at any which pays better than any other invest-"principles" of our government, which Oc, if the question were left to a vote of power of aftering it to the specific mode lime, be remiss in preparing the means for ment known. It can be acquired by any place all power in the people of the State, the people, they might provide, that there prescribed in article 13 of that instru- exercising this right, the people are invi- one without price, and oil icet only to those restraints put upon should be no election of delegates, notes ment, the form of expression in in sec. ted to "assemble together to consult for when properly expended pays a most exthat power by the constitution and laws nine tenths of the registered coters should tion 3 of the Declaration of Rights would their commod good, to instruct their reassent thereto. Each of such provisions manifestly have been "in pursance of the presentatives and apply to the legisla fore, that any one should fail to acquire is defended by those, who maintain, that constitution of the state, and consistently fure for a redress of grievences;" and we some of the stock. Strange as it is, howgovernment I hold, with the "D. claration no convention can be called otherwise with the constitution of the United are, moreover, assured that to aid the ever, it is nevertheless true; and people than by the mode specified in article 13 States." The use of the term law igof the constitution. All such provisions cores the idea that the mode of alteration held." Conventions authorized by law, smallest amount of it. "They are rough, are alike in principle, though different in was intended to be confined to the mode and instructed by the law, under which uncouth, unmindful of the feelings of other words; and are equally at variance with specified by the constitution. Laure, as they assemble to make specific changes ers, and devoid of true friends. But to the great political truth that the people in many respects, is the language of that in the constitution, have a notable and te- the polite person no matter what his faults

> of constitution and calling it a law, )-it According to the theory of our governby interded to set up that instrument ment, all political power was derived from

onstitution of the United States." body alone has the unquestioned power In my judgment I might here rest the to make a law, whereby the people may organical in support of the power of the exercise their "inlie ent, sole, and exclu-

I am, respectfully, yours.
B. F. MOORE.

LIFE .- It is not perha; smuch thought ture will of the people, or smother its ex sented in the convention of 1835, and of, but it is certainly a very important was answered by Mr. Gaston, in aub- lesson, to learn how to erjoy ordinary scance. That the authority conferred in life, and to be able to relish your being that section was not inteded to limit the without the transport of some passion, or il er votes in pursuance of law pass d for of this capacity, the world is filled with playing in front of his house, and went to beauty and greenes of his political establish- if er votes in pursuance of law pass d for of this capacity, the world is filled with playing in front of his house, and went to ment, became derivate to make it immortal and that purpose, but to allow the legisla u.e., whetters, tipplers, cutters, sippers, and all stop their Sabbath-breaking. Assuming too, to call a convention, whenever two the numerous train of those who, for want thirds of all the members of each house of thinking, are forced to be ever exercis-

have the inherent, sole, and excinsive right to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government." And I say, that though this constitution that though this constitution was made to do so.

While settling a weman's estate at Worcester, Massachusetts, the other day, added to it, a local paper takes occasion twety and thirty-four members of a house of one house. A wing having been would be the citizen disregarded the mijost imposition. No sanchuse ever questioned their right to expatiate on the "rapid growth" of the horribly overcowded.

Contains one house. A wing having been woman's estate at Worcester, Massachusetts, the other day, added to it, a local paper takes occasion twety and thirty-four members of a house of fifty, all elected upon the hasis of numbers.

JESUS WEPT.

How tender and gentle was the great mourn," said He, "for they shall be troubled, I go to prepare a place for you. Christian's hope ! He has an everlasting well spring of joy; that deep and abiding peace which is born of sorrow and song of hope. "To-morrow shall be as which cometh in the morning. O, bleed this day, and much more abundant." ing, stricken, wounded scul, your Christ But, oh! alas! my young triends, the hath suffered, sorrowed, and wept. Re- flattering scene will not last. The spell joice, for He hath ascended into the is quickly broken, and the erchantment heaven of heavens, and sitteth at the soon over. How hideous will life appear, right hand of the Father, the Prince of when experience takes off the mask, and Peace, the King of Glory. He will not forge: the great pity and love which He had for His sorrowing "little ones," but hours, and no care to distarb thy repose. will give to you that peace which passeth But know, child of the earth, that thou

#### A CURIOUS CANDLE.

An invention was introduced into this country from Russia, by Cassius M. Clay, late minister to that government, which is rapidly coming into favor here. - It is a perpetual candle, and really seems to be worthy of the name. The candle consists of a small bruss tube, within which is placed a close fitting wick, soaked with strangling and death, rather than life. kerosene. This tube is screwed into a stick By heating the top of the brass

travagant interest. It is surprising, thereguarding against a collision with the cor. liberty will depart from such instructions secure to him scores of friends and admistitution of the United States, they were and sork to make any fixed law without rers. This being true and patent to all, so growly remiss in overbooking a collist the full popular sauction. Mr. Gaston, we wonder why any one should neglect ion with the constitution of the State, - in the convention of 1835, expresses my to be polite and courteous to his fellowbeings on any and all occasions.

ting on in the world; yet with all this, theness Be this, then, thy sment in temple described, and yet have no greatness of help, who endured it for thee. No sin mind, no greatness of soul. He may be can long harbor in that breast which so

An indebted customer enters a provision store remarking, 'I'll take a leg of mutton, being curious after the affairs of others. and I want to pay for it.' 'All right,' replied the dealer, handing him the meat, which the customer takes and starts to go. 'Look 'er here,' cries the dealer, 'I thought you wanted to pay for it.' 'So I do,' was the reply ; 'but I can't.' The dealer looked a little sheepish.

There was a deacon in New Hampshire by the name of Day, by trade a cooper. One Sunday he heard a number of boys a grave countenance, he said to them :-Boys, do you know what day this is?" 'Yes, sir,' immediately replied one of the boys, 'Deacon Day, the cooper.'

Now is your golden age. When the morning of life rejoices over your head, everything around you puts on a smiling appearance. All nature wears a face of beauty, and is animated with a spirit of joy; you walk up and down in a new world; you crop the unblown flower and drink the untasted spring.
Full of spirit and high on hope, you set. that where I am, there yo may be also." out on the journey of life; visions of bliss Now who shall be able to destroy the present themselves to view; dreams of oy, with sweet delusion, amuse the vacant mind. You listen and accord to the

TO THE YOUNG.

BY MANTIE A. Y. MOCK.

art born to trouble; and that care, thro." every subsequent path of life, will haunt thee like a ghost.

Health now sparkles in thine eye, the blood flows pure in thy veins, and thy spirits are gay as the morning; but, alas ? he time will come when diseases, a numerous and direful train, will assail thy life : the time will come, when, pale and ghastly, and stretched on a bed, chastened with pain, thou wilt be ready to choose

You are now happy in your earthly companions. Friendship, which in the world is a feeble sentiment, with you is a strong passion. But shift the scene for few years, and behold the man of thy right hand become unto the as an alieu. Ah! behold the friend of thy youth, who was one of thine own soul, striving to supplant thee, and laying snares for thy ru-

I mention not these things, my dear young friends, to make you miserable before the time God forbid, that I should arm you against it. Now, remember period of your life, and the light of his countenance will shine upon you through the remainder of your life. Amid all the changes of this fluctuating scene, you have a friend that never fails. Then let the tempest beat, and the floods descend, you are safe and happy, under the shelter of the rocks of ages.

#### HOW TO ACT IN CASE OF POIS-ONING.

The Journal of Health says : "Whatever is done must be done quickly: The instant a person is known to have swallowed poison, by design or accident, give water to drink, cold or warm, as fast as possible, a gallon or more at a time, and as fast as vomited drink more. Tepid water is best, as it opens the pores of the skin and promotes vomiting, and thus give the speediest cure to the poisonous article. If pains begin to be felt in the bowels, it shows at least a part of the poison has passed downward; then large and repeated injections of tepid water should be given, the object in both cases CHARACTER .- There is a glare about being to dilute the poison as quickly and as the only guide in any proposed change the people, and when they choose to worldly success, which is very apt to as largely as possible. Do not wait for make a grant of power, that they might, dazzle men's eyes. When we see a man warm water; take that which is nearest Doubtless, the flamers of this section make a pleuary or a restricted grant, rising in the world; thriving in business; at hand, cold or warm, for every second 3) (which was ruk awa to the constitu- might give it all or in part. The Legis- successful in his speculatione; if he be a of time saved is of immense Importance; the best of the latter by the art proposed to the people man out of our own line, who does not at the same time send instantly for a phy-1841 '2 by Dorr, and others, citizen of and limitations set forth in the act. It make us jealous of him, we are two apt case into his hands, telling him what you littude Istand, to change the form of was we'll came from the legislature, no to form a foolishly high opinion of his have done. This simple fact cannot be go veriment in that state, without any more than a proposition or recommendar merits. We are apt to say within our too widely published. It is not meant to w passed for that purpose. They un tion. It must originate somewhere, and selves, "What a wonderful man this must say that drinking a gallon or two of simdertook to do this, through the instru- with nobody could it have originated with be to rise so rapidly?" forgetting that ple water will cure every case of poleoning ; but it will enre many, and benefits

> For thee Claist suffered, as if there were none beside! Only remember that, quickly to ask, for his love's sake, his looks to Christ emeified.

> MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS .- Every man has in his own life follies enough, in his own mind troubles enough, in the performance of his duties deficiencies enough, in his own fortune evils-enough, without

"Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right. Honor thy father and mother, [which is the first commandment with promise, | that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth."

Argue not with a man whom you know to be of an obstinate temper; for when he is once contradicted his mind is barred up against all light and information. Arguments, though never to well grounded do but provoke him and make him even afraid to be convinced of the truth.

The city of Prentice Fennsylvania. contains one house. A wing having been