The Tarborough Southerner.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D. Crockett.

VOL. 54. TARBORO', N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876. NO. 37.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

TARBORO'.

MAYOR—Fred. Philips.

COMMISSIONERS—Jesse A. Williamson, Jacob Feldenheimer, Daniel W. Hurtt, Alex. McCabe, Joseph Cobb.

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Arrive at Tarboro' (daily) at - - - 3 30 P. M.

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Leave Tarboro' (daily) at - - - 6 A. M.
Arrive at Tarboro' (daily) at - - - 6 P. M.

LODGES.

The Nights and the Places of Meeting.

Concord R. A. Chapter No. 5, N. M. Lawrence, High Priest, Masonic Hall, monthly convocations first Thursday in every month at 10 o'clock A. M.

Concord Lodge No. 68, Thomas Gatlin, Master, Masonic Hall, meets first Friday night at 7 o'clock P. M. and third Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. in every month.

Repiton Encampment No. 13, I. O. O. F., I. B. Palamountain, Chief Patriarch, Odd Fellows' Hall, meets every first and third Thursday of each month.

Edgecombe Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F., T. W. Toler, N. G., Odd Fellows' Hall, meets every Tuesday night.

Edgecombe Council No. 122, Friends of Temperance, meet every Friday night at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Advance Lodge No. 28, I. O. G. T., meets every Wednesday night at there Hall.

Zanoah Lodge, No. 235, I. O. B. B., meet on first and third Monday night of every month at Odd Fellows' Hall, A. Whitlock, President.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church—Services every Sunday at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Dr. J. B. Cheshire, Rector.

Methodist Church—Services every Fourth Sunday of every month, morning and night, 1st Sunday at night and 5th Sunday at night. Rev. Mr. Swindell, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church—Services every 1st, 3rd and 5th Sabbaths. Rev. T. J. Allison, Pastor Weekly Prayer meeting, Thursday night

Missionary Baptist Church—Services the 4th Sunday in every month, morning and night. Rev. T. R. Owen, Pastor.

Primitive Baptist Church—Services first Saturday and Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock.

HOTELS.

Adams' Hotel, corner Main and Pitt Sts. O. F. Adams, Proprie.or.

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Southern Express Office, on Main Street, closes every morning at 9½ o'clock.
N. M. LAWRENCE, Agent.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
☞ Collections a Specialty. ☜
Office next door to the Southerner office.
July 2, 1875. tf

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
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☞ Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal. nov.5-1y.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
☞ Attends to the transaction of business in all the Courts, State and Federal.
Nov. 5, 1875. 1y

FREDERICK PHILIPS,
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TARBORO', N. C.
☞ Practices in Courts of adjoining counties, in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Nov. 5, 1875. 1y

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☞ Office in Iron Front Building, Pit Street, rear of A. Whitlock & Co's.
Jan. 7, 1876. tf

JACOB BATTLE,
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ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
☞ Practices in all the State Courts.
March 24, 1876. 1y

J. H. & W. L. THORP,
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Surgeon Dentist,
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DEALER IN
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Good Fare, Pleasant Rooms, Comfortable Beds. Board Moderate.
Feb. 19, 1875. 1y

Pest Poison is not only a Safe, Sure and Cheap DESTROYER of the Colorado Beetle or POTATO BUG, but of ALL INSECTS which prey on Vegetation Cutworm and Army Worm Green Fly, &c. Unlike Paris Green and other Poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in water and applied by sprinkling. NOT INJURIOUS TO PLANTS.—NOT DANGEROUS to Use. Never Fails to Kill.—COSTS ABOUT 25 CENTS AN ACRE.—Put up in half lb. boxes, enough for two acres.—Price 50 Cents.—Send for Circular. Made only by the
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MURFREESBORO', N. C.
NEXT Session begins 1st Wednesday in October.
Number of boarders limited to one hundred. For the instruction of these, ten first class teachers are employed. Facilities unusually ample and charges very moderate.
For catalogues, address
A. McDOWELL, President.
July 28, 1876. 2m.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY,
Prices Low Down for Cash!
☞ Agent for PETER'S AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE, prepared expressly for Cotton. mar.24-1y.

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Just publishrd, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.
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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at one simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.
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Oct. 29-tf. W. L. THORP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Liebig's Liquid BEEF,
EXTRACT OF
AND TONIC INVIGORATOR,
Recommended by the best physicians in England and America for Consumption, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Fever Ague, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Female and Children maladies.
OPINION OF DR. R. S. STEUART, Pres't, Md, Insane Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
"* * * I can recommend Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef as the most sufficient preparation I have ever met with. It combines the virtues of food and tonic in a remarkable way."
OPINION OF Dr. WM. H. STOKES, Physician to Mount Hope Retreat, Baltimore,
"* * * I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the virtues of Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, as the very best preparation used, and therefore confidently recommend it to the medical profession."
AND MANY OTHER TESTIMONIALS. PUT UP IN PINT BOTTLES—$1.00 EACH, TAKE NO OTHER.
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Druggists and Dealers.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
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Dec. 10, 1875. 1y

FURNITURE!
A large lot for sale cheap for cash. Also Furniture made to order, by
J. E. SIMMONS,
PITT ST., TARBORO', N. C.
☞ Call and see before you purchase.

UNDERTAKING
promptly attended to.
Keeps on hand and makes to order, Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar and Pine Coffins.
Also on hand a full line of METALIC CASES. Hearse for hire on burial occasions.
☞ Terms cash.
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I am now prepared to furnish the Centennial BOOT & LUCRETIE SHOE, cheaper than can be gotten up in Northern cities, and am ahead of trade in this and adjoining counties. I use nothing but
First Choice French Calf Skins and Extra Pebbled Goat.
The finest grades of Sole Leather, English Bend a specialty. The latest style last are used in my business. Also keeps constantly on hand all sorts of Shoe finding.
Workmenship unexcelled. Give me a trial, and if my work don't suit will make sacrifice on any that is taken from my house.
O. C. DOGGETT.
Tarboro, May 5, 1876. 3m.

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WITH
Bruff, Faulkner & Co.,
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W. T. TAYLOR,
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Plain Panels of every style
DOOR FRAMES,
WINDOWS, SASHES, BLINDS, MANTLES, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, SCROLL WORK
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Tobacco Box Patterns,
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Also, contracts to put up buildings, furnishing all material, complete turn-key jobs, or otherwise, as parties may prefer, *all* with kiln-dried lumber.
March 24, 1876. 1y

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THE Fall Session will begin on Wednesday, 23rd of August, and continue 20 weeks.
Board (exclusive of washing and lights) $75
Tuition in regular English course, ····· $25
For catalogue, apply to Rev. T. M. Jones, President. N. H. D. WILSON,
President Board of Trustees.
June 23, 1876. 2m

Want to Sell.
I WILL SELL MY TWO STORY DWELLing on Church Street, corner of Thomas street—five rooms and closets. The house is newly painted and in excellent repair. One acre of ground is attached under new paling. There are also the necessary out houses. It is a bargain for somebody.
I will also sell a good Piano and other Furniture. Also several vacant lots on Church Street. All in Rocky Mout, N. C.
DOSSEY BATTLE.
Oct. 29, 1875. tf.

Tarboro' Southerner.

Friday : : : Aug 25, 1876

Gov. Hendricks' Letter of Acceptance.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. It is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired; and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgement of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the Convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in the platform.

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and, since the peace, by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind. By unwise and partial legislation every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer; and in the executive departments of the government, dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, while others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country I rejoice that the conconvention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our National Administration, 'in its head and in its members.' In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The President alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which infests the public service, and threatens the destruction of our institutions. *In* some respects I hold that the present executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new, and pledged to radical reform.

REFORMS NEEDED.

The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace; the right of local self-government as guarranteed by the Constitution of the Union must be everywhere restored, and the centralized (almost personal) imperialism which has been practised must be done away, or the first principles of the public will be lost.

Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standard of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holders. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payments more earnestly than I do; but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be dreaded by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the Government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commerical and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the Act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotiun of prosperity in all industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the Act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step; and although the repeal may, for a time, be prevented yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared. There should be no hinderances put in the way of a return to specie payments. 'As such a hinderance,' says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, 'we denounce the resumption clause of the Act of 1875, and demand its repeal.'

I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possibly, without producing an "artificial scarcity of currency" or disturbing public or commercial credit; and that these reforms together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor, and relieve the country from the "paralysis of hard times."

OUR INDUSTRIES.

With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to sudsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas; manufacturers have been diminished; agricultures has been embarrased, and the distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed.

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expense. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from five dollars per capita in 1860 to eighteen dollars in 1870 tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

Our treaties with foreign powers should also be revised and amended, in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born on our own soil; and the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondsmen, and establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just rewards of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

In the reform of our civil service, *I* most heartily endorse the section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief reward of party zeal," but ought to be awarded for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ." I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless prescription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office; but no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostituted his office to the purposes of partisan utimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt the elections. This is done and has been done in almost every county of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Of sectional contentions, and in respect to our common schools, I I have only this to say. That in my judgment the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protecting care of all the people than under the control of any party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as a dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color, will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the Constitution and laws declare or recognize, and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan, but, within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

GOV. TILDEN.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and of the achievements of reform. In his official career as Executive of the great State of New York; he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burdens, so as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest; he has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the great work of reform which this country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inaugeration will be the begining of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government. *I* am, gentleman your obedient servant.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. John *A.* McClernand, Chairman, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

He Had a Patent.

Soon after dinner yesterday a very pleasant-faced man, having something wraped up in a paper under his arm, called at a Detroit hotel and requested a few minutes conversation with the landlord. When they were seated the stranger began:

'I am an old landlord myself, I kept hotel in St. Louis for twenty-eight years.'

'Yes,' was the non-committed reply of the landlord.

'*And* of course *I* know all about the inconvenience of hotel-keeping,' resumed the man. 'There were bugs around the bed in my hotel, I suppose. Of course, I used to lie to guests, but the bugs were there, and I knew it.'

'What do you mean?' demanded the landlord, growing red clear around to his neck.

'Just keep right still,' replied the man, 'for now I'm coming down to biz. This is the summer season, isn't it, and the only season when bugs bite? *In* the winter they are dormant, and unless there's fire in the room they don't dare to get in to work on the weary traveler. Well, the summer season is the season for the mosquito, also. All hotels and houses have mosquitoes and nothing is thought of it. They seem to be a sort of necessity. Travelers will raise a howl over bugs, but they never even grumble at any one about mosquitoes.'

'Sir! do you think I keep a junk-shop?' roared the landlord.

'No, sir, I don't. This is a regular hotel, and a very good one. as I was going to remark, I have invented and patented a machine, operated by a boy and a crank, which you and all other landlords wants and will have. It is a machine to imitate the hum of mosquitoes. It's notes can be heard all over each floor, and with a good boy at the crank there can be no failure. The traveler, just dozing off to sleep, hears the hum. At the same time a bug works out from under the cover. Then more hums and more bugs. Actually, sir without any lying or exaggerating, men will strike and claw the air all night long to kill imaginary mosquitoes, while the bugs go unmolested and grow fat. The hum is a perfect imitation, and has even deceived Yale College professors. Without it, no traveler will mention bugs at all, but will rip and tear at the mosquitoes.'

'Do you mean to insult me?' shouted the landlord.

'No sir.'

'But you talk as if I had bugs in my house!'

'I'll tell you what I'll do, landlord. I'll examine five beds and if I don't find bugs in at least three of them I'll give you a machine for nothing.'

It would have been a nip and tuck fight if the great big porter hadn't jumped in and hit the stranger with an iron boot-jack. The inventor still lived, however, and within half an hour was seen bearing down for another hotel under full sail.

VANCE ON HABEAS CORPUS.

Letter to President Davis.

STANDING UP FOR HIS PEOPLE.

Union Men Respected for Opinion's Sake.*

THE POWER OF REASON AND PATRIOTISM AGAINST THE LAW OF FORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA EVER TRUE TO THE CALL OF DUTY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1864.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

MY DEAR SIR: Since receiving your lotter of the 8th ult., to which it was my intention to have replied before this, reports have reached me from Richmond which, if true, would render my reply unnecessary. I hear with deep regret that a bill is certainly expected to pass congress suspending the writ of habeas corpus throughout the Confederacy, and that certain arrests will be made in North Carolina. Of course if congress and your excellency be resolved upon this as the only means of repressing disaffection in this State, it would be mere waste of time for me to argue the matter. *And* yet *I* should not hold myself guiltless of the consequences, which I fear will follow, did I not add yet another word of expostulation to the many which I have already spoken. If the bill referred to, about which *I* can form no opinion until I see it, be strictly within the limits of the constitution, I imagine the people of this State will submit to it, so great is their regard for law. *If* it be adjudged, on the contrary, to be in violation of that instrument, and revolutionary in itself, it will be resisted. Should it become a law soon, I advise you to be chary of exercising the power with which it will invest you. Be content to try at least for awhile the moral effect of holding this power over the heads of discontented men before shocking all worshippers of common law throughout the world by hurling freemen into shriffless dungeons for opinion's sake. *I* do not speak this factiously or by way of flourish, nor do I believe that as an enlightened lawyer and christian statesman you feel any pleasure in the performance of such an ungracious task. I am, on the contrary, convinced that you believe it to be the only way to secure North Carolina in the performance of her obligations to her confederates. The misfortunes of this belief is yours; the shame will light on those unworthy sons who have thus sought to stab their mother because she cast them off. If our citizens are left untouched by the arm of military violence, I do not despair of appealing to the reason and patriotism of the ballot-box. *H*undreds of good and true men, now acting with, and possessing the confidence of the party called conservative, are at work against the movement for a convention; and whilst the civil law remains intact will work zealously and with heart. *I* expect myself to take the field as soon as the proprieties of my position will allow me, and shall exert every effort to restrain the revolutionary tendency of public opinion. Never yet, sir, have the people of North Carolina refused to listen to their public men if they show right and and reason on their side. I do not fear to trust the issue now to these potent weapons in the hands of such men as will wield them next summer. *I* do fear to trust bayonets and dungeons. I endeavored soon after my accession to the chief magistracy of North Carolina to make you aware of the disaffection in this State, and the cause of it. In addition to the many letters to you, *I* have twice visited Richmond to give you information on this point. The truth is, as I have often said before, that the great body of our people have been suspected by their government perhaps because of the reluctance with which they gave up the old Union; and I know you will pardon me for saying that this consciousness of their being suspected has been greatly strengthened by what seemed to be a studied exclusion of the anti-secionists from all the more important offices of the government, even from those promotions in the army, which many of them had won their blood. Was this suspicion just? and was there a sufficient effort made to disprove that really did exist at Richmond? Discussion, it is true, has been unlimited and bitter, and unrelenting criticism upon your administration has been indulged in, but where and when have our people failed you in the battle, or withheld either blood or their vast resources? To what exactions have they not submitted? What draft upon their patriotism have they yet dishonored? Conscription, ruthless and unrelenting, as only been exceeded in the severity of its execution by the impressment of property, frequently entrusted to men unprincipled, dishonest, and filled to overflowing with all the petty meanness of staall minds 'dressed in a little brief authority.' The files of my office are piled up with the wailing complaints of outraged citizens to whom redress is impossible. Yet they have submitted, and, so far performed with honor their duty to their country, though the voice of these very natural murmurs is set down to disloyalty. I do not hold you responsible for all the petty annoyances—'the] insolence of office under which our people lose heart and patience.' Even if *I* did, I cannot forget that it is my country that *I* am serving—not the rulers of that country. I make no threat—I desire only with singleness of purpose and sincerty of heart to speak those words of soberness and truth which may, with the blessing of God, best subserve the cause of my suffering country. Those words I now believe to be the advice herein given, to refrain from exercising the extraordinary power about to be given by congress, at least until the last hope of moral influence being sufficient is extinct. Though you expressed a fear in your last letter that my continued efforts to conciliate were injudicious, *I* cannot see just cause for abandoning it. Perhaps *I* am unduly biased in judgment concerning a people whom *I* love, and to whom I owe so much, though I trust not. Our success depends not on the number engaged to support our cause, but upon their zeal and affections. Hence I have every hope in persuading, not one in forcing, the sympathy of an unwilling people. The legislature of the State meets next May. Two-thirds are required by our constitution to call a convention. This number cannot be obtained. A bare majority vote for submitting the proposition will, in my opinion, be impossible; under no circumstances can a convention be assembled in North Carolina during the present year, in my judgment; and during next summer the approaching State election will afford an opportunity for a full and complete discussion of all the issues, the result of which I do not fear if left to ourselves. If there be a people on earth given to the sober second thought, amendable to reason, and regardful of their plighted honor, I believe that I may claim that it is the people of North Carolina.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
Z. B. VANCE.

It's a Boy.

One evening recently the friends of a married couple up in Chillicothe determined to give them a surprise party. To this end twelve couples of young ladies and gentleman, with well-filled baskets, made their appearance before the house at about nine o'clock. As they came up to the door they saw the gentleman standing in the alleyway with his overcoat on, smoking a cigar, and the parlor was all lighted up. This struck them as rather singular, but the leader grabbed the door knob and they rushed hilariously in. The gas was burning brightly, and six dignified old ladies were sitting around the stove, looking as solemn as grand inquisitors.

'Oh, my! where's Mattie?' shouted one exuberant young lady, setting her basket on the piano.

'She's up stairs,' said an old lady, looking over her spectacles with solemn acrimony.

'Let's have her down,' screamed half a dozen girls in chorous, as they made a break for the hall.

'Here, girls, girls, don't go up there!' and the old lady made a hasty attempt to check the proposed raid.

'Why what on earth's the matter here, anyhow?' inquired the impatient darlings.

'Well, I believe it's a boy.'

'Oh, let's go.'

And that company of nine young men and women moved away like soap bubbles in a hurricane, and the girls never stopped for beau or baskets, but stuffed their handkerchiefs in their mouth to hold their breath down till they were safe behind their own doors, and not a girl in the fourth ward knows where Mattie lives.

According to a statistician, taking the mean of many accounts a man of fifty years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 8,000 days, amused himself 4,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days. He has eaten 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat. 4,600 pounds of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank 7,000 gal. of liquid, viz: water, coffee tea, beer, wine, etc., altogether. This would make a respectable lake of 300 square feet surface and three feet deed, on which small steamboats could navigate. And all this makes up the routine of an average man's life.

A Chinaman spoke all the English he knew, in Indianapolis, the other day and was fined seven dollars for profanity.

Dom Pedro is anxious to meet the poets of *A*merica. So were we—before we went into the newspaper business.