



By MANES & BRUNER.

"The Old North State Forever."—Gaston.

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July 25, 1868. [w-1w 2m]

Haag & Smith's Patent WATER WHEEL.

THE undersigned having accepted the agency for the above named wheel, would call the attention of the proprietors of Mills, Factories, &c. &c., to the many advantages they would derive from using it. It is well adapted to all purposes for which a water wheel is used. The small space it occupies, and the simplicity of its motion, are attractive features. It requires but a small amount of gearing. Ice does not affect it. Works as well on horizontal as vertical shaft. Suits any locality. Not affected by back water. It is simple, cheap and durable. One of the wheels can be seen in operation at Ford, Tatum & Co's, Mill on South Yaddick River.

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THE TRUTH OF HISTORY—JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER TO SHERMAN.

Wilkes' Spirit (New York) vouches for the perfect authenticity of the following statement:

It now falls to our lot to show that the responsible author of the Sherman-Johnston agreement was not Gen. Sherman, but President Lincoln. The facts which we are about to relate were brought to our knowledge during this last summer, and were committed to paper at the time there were obvious reasons why they should be withheld until after the election; but there is no objection now to their being laid before the public, and we are especially glad to have an opportunity of doing so, because this journal, among others, was unjust to Sherman at the time of the surrender.

On the 27th of March, 1865, two or three days before the final movement upon Richmond, Gen. Sherman fresh from his march to the sea, arrived at City Point for the purpose of conferring with the President and General-in-Chief, Mr. Lincoln was then on board of the gunboat, Queen, and on that day an interview took place on the boat between the President, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Admiral David D. Porter. From one of the parties of this interview, a gentleman connected with the *Spirit of the Times* obtained a verbal narrative of what took place. There was no pledge of secrecy, and we feel we violate no obligation in making public the substance of it. "Mr. Lincoln, said the narrator, "had come down to City point with the most liberal views towards the rebels, and was willing that they should capitulate on almost any terms. His heart was tenderness throughout, and as long as the enemy laid down their arms, he did not care how it was done. After hearing from Sherman a description of his position, he proposed that the same terms should be offered to Johnston that would have been given to Lee. To this Gen. Sherman strenuously objected, declaring that he had Johnston cooped up where he could not get away, and that he would be compelled to surrender at all hazards, whatever terms we proposed. I never saw him more energetic in my life than when he was arguing this point; but Mr. Lincoln leaped towards milder measures, fearing that the Confederate General would escape South by the railroads, and have to be chased again. Sherman declared this to be impossible. 'I have Johnston,' said he, 'he cannot move without breaking up his army, which, once disbanded, can never be got together again. The Southern Railroads are all broken up. I have destroyed them so that they cannot be used for a long time.'

"Gen. Grant asked: 'What is to prevent their laying the rails again?' 'Why,' said Sherman, 'my numbers don't do things by halves. Every rail has been placed over a hot fire, and twisted as crooked as a ram's horn. They never can be used again till they have been through a rolling mill!'

The President, however, was very decided about the matter, insisted that Johnston should be induced immediately to surrender by granting

him most liberal terms. Grant, too, was anxious that Johnston should not try to get into Richmond, where he might give us a great deal of trouble; and Sherman was compelled to yield, though he did it very unwillingly. The terms of capitulation which afterwards made such a disturbance were in fact substantially arranged by Mr. Lincoln himself, and if he had lived he never would have allowed Sherman to bear the responsibility of them.

This narrative is conclusive. Mr. Lincoln, it is now clear, virtually dictated the terms to Johnston, just as he did the terms to Lee; and had it not been for his kindness of heart, we have no doubt that Grant would have exacted "unconditional surrender" in the one case, and Sherman has been equally peremptory in the other. Had the President not been assassinated before Johnston's capitulation, it is probable that the celebrated memorandum would have been acceptable to a majority of the Northern people. It is certain, at all events, that Sherman would not have been to blame for it. The patience with which he has borne undeserved obloquy so long will be appreciated by his countrymen, and they will not fail to honor the elevated sentiment through which, when a single word would have vindicated him, he refrained from speaking it.

CURFEW BELLS.

Many have heard of the "curfew bell," but not all know its origin. Its history in England runs back to the time of William, the Conqueror, who ordered a bell to be rung about sundown in summer, and at eight o'clock in the evening in winter, at which time fire and lights were to be put out, and the people to remain within doors, and penalties were imposed upon those who neglected or refused to comply with the law. This was called the "curfew," a word derived from the French *couvrir*—cover fire—and so the appropriateness of the name is really seen.

The old king has been generally charged with instituting this custom in order to impress upon his subjects a sense of their abject condition; but, as the "curfew-bell" was rung in France long before William's time, as a safeguard against fires, it is not improbable that he brought the custom with him into England from the Continent, and that he has been slandered as to his motives. At any rate, he has sin enough to answer for without this.

In the sixteenth century "bellmen" were added to the night-watch in London. They went through the streets ringing their bells and crying:

"Take care of the fire and candle; be kind to the poor and pray for the dead."

It was the bellman's duty, also, to bless the sleepers as he passed their doors. In "Il Penseroso," Milton refers to this custom:

"The bellman's drowsy charm,
To bless the doors from nightly harm."

Poets have often referred to the curfew, or cover-fire bell. Gray begins his beautiful "Elegy" with

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day—
To bell the doors from nightly harm."

King William died, and the original obligations of the curfew were at last removed, about the time of Henry I, in 1100; but the custom of ringing an evening bell is still kept up in England, with variations as to the hour. The "nine o'clock bell," familiar to most New England people—which sounds so many young people home and to bed, and which in the early history of our country was almost as rigidly obeyed by all, both old and young, as the old curfew, traces its origin directly to the cover-fire bell. In Longfellow's "Evangeline" the custom is well described:

"Anon the bell from the belfry
Rang out the hour of nine—the village curfew—
—and straightway
Rose the guests and departed; and silence
reigned in the household."

But now the customs have changed; and though the bell still rings out on the evening air, in the country village and city street, it has lost its power, save as a tell-tale of passing time. Let the old bells ring on; we love their soothing sound; or in the words of Moore—

"Those evening bells! those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells,
Of youth and home; and that sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime!"

[Our Boys and Girls.]

Funding the National Debt.—It is understood that Senator Sherman will, at the ensuing session of Congress, again introduce his bill for funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest. It was passed at the close of the last session, and pocketed by the President. He is confident of being able to again present it and carry it over the President's veto.

Paris, Nov. 28, P. M.—The *Patrie* says that there is a large faction in Spain, favorable to a five years trinquante.

Florence, Nov. 28, P. M.—A serious outbreak has occurred at Balagra. New troubles are feared. The troubles originated in the refusal of the peasants to pay the taxes. Two were killed and several badly wounded.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY BEFORE CHILDREN.—"A single remark of a profligate or injurious tendency, made by a parent, or some other person in the presence of a child, though forgotten or neglected at the time, may be suddenly or vividly recalled some twenty, thirty or even forty years after. It may be restored to the mind by a multitude of unforeseen circumstances, and even those of the most trifling kind; and even at the late period when the voice that uttered it is silent in the grave, may exert a most pernicious influence. It may lead to unkindness; it may be seized and cherished as a justification of secret moral and religious delinquencies; it may prompt to a violation of public laws; and in a multitude of ways conduct to sin, to ignominy, and wretchedness. Great care therefore, ought to be taken, not to utter unadvised, false, and evil sentiments in the hearing of the young, in the vain expectation that they will do no hurt, because they will be speedily and irretrievably lost."

UPHAM.

A CAUTION TO MINISTERS.—"In one of the country villages of Massachusetts, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, the minister of the parish was rather lukewarm in the cause of the Whigs and went so far in justifying Tory principles that, to avoid a coat of tar and feathers, he deemed it expedient to leave his pulpit and make a temporary residence in "parts unknown."

At the close of the war, he returned and was desirous of renewing his clerical services, but he found that the people would not receive him. He remonstrated after this fashion: "Did I not preach the true doctrines of the Bible; did I not hold to original sin, total depravity, election, regeneration; didn't I hold to the perseverance of saints, the everlasting punishment of the wicked and the eternal happiness of the righteous?"

"Yes," said one of the deacons, "but there was one thing you didn't hold, and if you had held it, you might have held your place as our minister till this time." "And pray what was that?" "You didn't hold your tongue."

E. F. R.

INFLUENCE OF THE SOIL ON THE HUMAN RACE.—A novel question has arisen among anthropologists as to the effect of soil on character. The question is asked whether, for example, the character of the Scotch is an expression of the soil of Scotland? Mr. Cleghorn advances an opinion that it is. He finds that wherever the boulder clay exists in Calthness there are the best men, the best cattle and the best cereals; and where it is absent these are all of a miserable description. Proceeding to a larger field of observation, he shows that the area of the boulder clay divides Scotland into well-marked regions, an eastern and a western, the former being that of the desired soil. The man of eastern Scotland is taller and bigger-headed than the man of the west. The death-rate is lower in the east than in the west, as is the birth-rate, in accordance with the law that gives to poor communities increase, and causes luxury to be barren. He sums up, as his opinion; that the soil has determined the food, the food has made the race, determined the birth-rate, its language and religion; therefore, that it must be allowed that the character of the Scotch is the expression of the soil of Scotland.—*Baldler*.

If we are cheerful and contented, all nature smiles with us; the air seems more balmy, the sky more green, the trees have a richer foliage, the flowers a more fragrant smell, the birds sing more sweetly, and the sun moon and stars all appear more beautiful. We take our food with relish, and whatever it may be, it pleases us. We feel better for it—stronger and livelier, and fit for exertion. Now what happens to us if we are ill-tempered and discontented? Why, there is not anything which can please us. We quarrel with our food, with our dress, with our amusements, with our companions, and with ourselves. Nothing comes right for us; the weather is either too hot or too cold, too dry or too damp. Neither sun, nor moon, nor stars have any beauty; the fields are barren, the flowers lustreless, and the birds silent. We move about like some evil spirit, neither loving nor beloved by anything.

YARBROUGH HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

The Proprietor in returning his sincere thanks to the traveling public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel, takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.

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Three Dollars per Day.

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J. M. BLAIR.

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JOHN H. BUIS,
July 17, 1868. 29 6m

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AND all other kinds of GUANO, including the different PHOSPHATES, PLASTER and LIME, kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. Our farmers will do well to call on us at once and get their Fertilizers, before ordering and buying elsewhere.

We will take Flour or Wheat at the market price, in exchange.

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J. P. MABRY,
Sept. 10, 1868. 1w1m

Edgeworth Female Seminary

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 1st day of September, with a full corps of Teachers. The entire expense for a session of 20 weeks, of Tuition, with Board, Washing and contingent fee, will be according to the class: either \$105, or \$110, or \$116 if paid in advance; or \$116.50, or \$121.50, if paid half in advance. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and candles, and also a pair of sheets and cases.—Moderate extra charges will be made for ancient and modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting.—For circulars address

J. M. M. CALDWELL,
July 9, (6t) Greensboro' N. C.

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Leave Morrisville for Pittsboro' Monday, Wednesday and Friday, return next days.

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Contractor.
July 7, 1868. [w-1w-1m]

DR. R. P. BESSENT, D. D. S., DENTIST.

AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE,
Sept 22:tf SALISBURY, N. C.