THE JOURNAL.

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NEW BERNE, N. C., OCT. 3 1889

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THE Baptist State Convention will be held at Henderson Nov 13th.

THE appointment of Mr. Chadwick will give entire satisfaction in every respect.—Greenville Reflector.

JOHN WANAMAKER is said to carry the heaviest life insurance in the United States. It amounts to $1,200,000.

"ABOUT two per week on the average is New York's record of deaths from the electricity which, according to the experts, cannot kill."

THERE are said to be nearly a million acres of land in Mississippi, where 160 acres may be taken for a homestead on the payment of fourteen dollars.

MANY white Republicans in King George and Spotsylvania counties and Fredericksburg have announced their purpose not to support Mahone.—Norfolk Landmark.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER is going to move his family back to Chicago. He finds Washington so full of official life that it destroys the domesticity of home.—Wilmington Star.

A MONSTER meeting is to be held in New York in memory of Samuel S. Cox, at which Ex President Cleveland will preside, and Ex Gov. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, will deliver the memorial address.

"THERE was an old soldier named Tanner, who behaved in an indiscreet manner. Ho was hired for a tool, but he turned out a fool, and brought shame on the Star Spangled Banner."

SENATOR QUAY recently went to his home at Beaver, Pa., to get away from the office-seekers. Twenty large canvas mail sacks speedily followed him into his retirement, and the Senator is in despair.—Exchange.

THE Republicans are in favor of "the rehabilitation of the Navy." But under whose management did the navy so go to decay that rehabilitation become necessary." Let the Robesome-Thompson Chandler regime answer.—New York World.

THE scientific truth that typhoid fever is due to impure water, and is therefore a preventable disease has become so generally recognized that a suit for damages based upon it has just resulted in a victory for the plaintiff in the English Court of Queen's Bench.—Philadelphia Press.

WE understand that there is to be a new post office established in Richmond County and that Wanamaker has been petitioned to allow it to be named Baby McKee. Oh! to be a man that we might express our sentiment. A woman's vocabulary contains nothing strong enough.—Orphan's Friend.

CERTAINLY, no Southern newspaper that is worthy of respect has defended or excused outrages upon the blacks at any time, and the brutal assaults upon them in several recent instances have been condemned we believe, by every newspaper in the South, without exception.—Charleston News and Courier.

WE welcome the Farmers' Exchange, publishished at Fayetteville by J. & O. Evans. As its name indicates, it is devoted to the farming interests of the country, and promises to be a potential factor in the progressive development and material advancement of agriculture and kindred industries. Success to the Exchange.

WE are sorry to learn that our friend Mr. H. S. Nunn, editor of the New Berne Journal, is not well and has gone to Western North Carolina with the hope of restoring his health to its accustomed vigor. We hope to hear that he has soon entirely recovered.—The State Chronicle. Thanks to our generous friend. Mr. Nunn is taking a much needed rest, and we trust it will prove highly beneficial to him.

IN stirring up his party followers Candidate Mahone appears also to have stirred up the Virginia Democracy; a palpable mistake from the standpoint of partisan self interest. If the Democratic voters of the Old Dominion shall turn out at the polls, Sweet William Mahone will scarcely know whether he has been in the fight or not.—Philadelphia Record.

THE Fayetteville Centennial will be attended by an immense crowd. Among those who will probably attend from this section is that distinguished gentleman General Robert Ransom. During the late war he was the ranking North Carolinian with the single exception of General Holmes. He entered the military academy at West Point in 1846. Robert Ransom should stand very near Jefferson Davis at Fayetteville.

AT last proper steps are being taken in Arkansas relative to transporting the two races on railroads. The passage of a law to compel railroads to provide separate coaches for colored passengers is meeting with general favor it is said. Railroads should provide first class tickets, and the two races should be separated. This law cannot fail to be acceptable to the self respecting people of both races. Neither race should desire to intrude upon the other. The best way to avoid trouble is to remove offences.—Wilmington Messenger.

GEN. D. H. HILL.

Strange to say we [illegible] telegraphic notice [illegible] death of this distinguished [illegible] and most gallant soldier [illegible] at Charlotte [illegible] Tuesday afternoon at [illegible]. The disease was cancer [illegible]. He was of South [illegible] was in health [illegible] with great gallantry [illegible] and was among the [illegible] brave. He [illegible] in battle [illegible] always [illegible] favor [illegible].

The [illegible] is reproduced [illegible] comment.

[illegible] partisan [illegible]. The writer served under General Hill from the battle of Seven Pines to the time of his transfer to the Army of Tennessee. The remark of the Messenger [illegible] ned by one of the most gallant and bravest of North Carolina's sons that [illegible] commanded North Carolina troops [illegible] commanded only North Carolinians. Very few divisions were composed exclusively of the troops of any one State. Indeed it was not until after the battle of Seven Pines that brigades were formed of troops from the same State.

[illegible] composed of five brigades. The first brigade was commanded by [illegible] was composed of [illegible] regiments. The second brigade, Brigadier General George Doles, composed of two Georgia and [illegible] North Carolina regiments. The third brigade, Brigadier General Alfred H. Colquitt, one Alabama and four Georgia regiments. The fourth, Brigadier General Alfred Iverson, composed of four North Carolina regiments; and the fifth brigade, Brigadier General S. D. Ramseur, composed of four North Carolina regiments.

If Gen. Hill regarded his North Carolina troops with special favor the Alabamians and Georgians of his division were not aware of it. General Hill was a commander of strictest impartiality.

This writer has taken occasion very often to speak in terms of highest praise of North Carolina troops. They deserve all the encomiums that have been pronounced upon them; but their generosity is equal to their bravery, and, for no consideration, will they detract from the well earned honors of their comrades in arms from other States.

GOV. FOWLE AND THE NEWS AND OBSERVER

We have not been disposed to cross swords with the News and Observer in as much as it is published at the capital, and is the professed organ of the Democratic party of North Carolina, we have repressed our disagreements and saluted it as our chief.

All men are more or less dyspeptic, and it may be that the News and Observer has eaten something that rests heavy on its stomach. At all events it is out of temper. We trust that it is only a temporary ailment, and that our usually genial contemporary will soon return to its accustomed mood.

In the News and Observer of the 19th, was a most extraordinary editorial coming from a Democratic newspaper in which it was said that it has never promised the support of that paper to Governor Fowle in anything. This, with other remarkable statements, shows the temper of the organ over the defeat of its candidate for President of the A. & N. C. railroad company.

We had questioned the right of a paper, representing the whole Democracy, to take sides in the personal contest [illegible] in our own party [illegible] above mentioned [illegible] the JOURNAL [illegible] side issues [illegible] [illegible]

GUARD AGAINST THE STRIKE.

[illegible]

HARRISON'S DILEMMA.

President Harrison is vacillating. At one moment he elicits expectations that are disappointed in the next. This is the result of the contest between patriotism and party. That ruined by party has gained the mastery. [illegible] reverts against its [illegible] and struggles to assert [illegible] unhappy condition [illegible] Harrison stands alone in [illegible] history. Other men [illegible] of the present [illegible] in the broadest terms, declared their intention to the [illegible] and their fixed purpose [illegible] the Government in the interest of the people. All the great men who preceded him, in the presidential office, were statesmen whose patriotism was neither confined by State lines nor fettered by party.

The New York Journal of Commerce says, "His great mistake was one which this paper seemed alone to detect, as announced in his inaugural address. Most Presidents, whatever may be their intentions, usually declare their purpose to sink the partisan in a desire to serve the whole people as one body of constituents. General Harrison candidly declared, as we understood his address, that he intended to carry out the views of the party which elected him and to maintain its supremacy in the country. He has honestly tried, as we believe, to do the best he could to execute this purpose, holding undoubtedly that he was thereby promoting the common welfare. The error is fundamental, and if persisted in will undoubtedly be fatal to the success of his administration."

Here we have the key to the present political situation. The contemptuous disregard of the civil service law, the persistent reward of criminal partisan devotion with high official positions; the deliberate thrusting of incompetent and unsavory men into the postal service at the South—these are the results of the President's solemn dedication to party in the administration of the Government. Tanerism enters into the soul of such an administration as naturally as air comes into the lungs, and whatever else is reserved for this people is dependent upon party exigencies limited only by executive power.

Fortunately the people of the United States have great powers of endurance, and they will buffet the waves until 1892 brings to view the light house built on the rock of the Constitution, and then, with heroic resolution, they will pull for the shore.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

The following article from the News and Observer is in admirable spirit and we take great pleasure in presenting it to our readers.

The announcement that the Governor has seleced Mr. Chadwick for the presidency of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad will hardly surprise any one who has glanced at the situation. No matter how well Mr. Bryan had administered the affairs of the company, there was a very violent personal antagonism to him, and the Goldsboro Argus, the Free Press, the New Berne JOURNAL, the Tribune and other papers in that section all desired that Mr. Bryan should be removed. The Governor could not be indifferent to the views represented by these papers. Their opposition, together with the opposition of other gentlemen in that section, rendered it a foregone conclusion that Mr. Bryan could not secure a re-election. Mr. Chadwick has proved himself to be a successful business man, and we have heard of no opposition to him except such as would naturally spring from the fact that some other person was a first choice.

We expect and hope that Mr. Chadwick will prove a good administrative officer and that he will be able to boast as successful a management as Mr. Bryan certainly can.

It will always be a pleasure for the News and Observer to accord him in his management as cordial a support as it has given Colonel Whitford and Mr. Bryan, and we are gratified in believing that he will entitle himself to every kind word that he will receive. What the people of the State want, after a clean administration, is a competent one, making the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad, as far as possible a potent factor in the development of the section through which it passes. As Mr. Chadwick is a practical business man, we anticipate that he will handle all questions pertaining to the line in such a way as to command the confidence and approbation of all fair minded men, and as for others, he need not bother himself about them, for there are always some people who find fault with any management.

For my Sake

These three little words are the touchstone of love. The application of this touchstone begins with infancy and ends only with the end of life. If that baby in its mother's arms could speak intellectually it would say: "It is for my sake that a mother's eye watches unsleeping through the midnight hours, and her arms hold me untill they are ready to drop off for weariness." "For my sake" many a successful man acknowledges gratefully that his parents toiled and economized in order to buy books and pay college bills. "For my sake" provides the sheltering roof and the arm chair for dear old grandma and the fireside. Take these words out of our language and you would rob home of its sweetness and human life of its noble aspirations.—Baltimorean.

Norfolk Landmark Elizabeth City [illegible]: Mr. John Wainwright, of the Wilmington Porpoise Fishing Company, is here on his way to Hatteras to revive the interest of his company at that point. Two years ago this company carried an extensive business at Hatteras, and this work was a source of much revenue to the people living there, who will be glad to hear of this intended revival.

DOES THE MAJORITY RULE.

[illegible]

We [illegible] the United States of America. A [illegible] sumption is that which asserts that the government of the United States was devised for the people as a whole [illegible] the majority [illegible] expressed by [illegible] than in states [illegible] the majority [illegible]. In a revolutionary sense all governments may be [illegible] multitude they represent [illegible] recognized by the [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] de Mars [illegible] that the [illegible] ment of the United States is as little as any other a government of the majority.

In considering a [illegible] by ignorance and [illegible] it is [illegible].

It requires neither argument nor historical reference to prove that the United States is a Union of States, not a single community, and that under the first and existing constitutions there never was nor could have been an assemblage of the people [illegible] as a body [illegible] which the Union was formed and succeeded the Confederation [illegible] generally known [illegible] unnecessary [illegible] ings here, or to say more than that the Union was [illegible] separate action of each State to constitute a General Agent with expressly enumerated powers and functions, and then to consider what manner of government was established.

It differed from its predecessor in having co-ordinate departments, executive, legislative and judicial, instead of concentrating all functions in the Congress.

The Executive Department consisted of a President and Vice President of the United States. In the election of the chief Executive of the Union one would expect, if anywhere, to find provisions for the will of the majority; but whoso seeks will search there in vain for such recognition. Indeed, especial care is perceptible in removing that election as far as possible from contact with the multitude, and placing the result beyond the control of a majority. In the first place, it was provided that each State should appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof might direct, electors, who should cast the vote of the State and transmit the same to the President of the United States Senate. If upon counting the votes of all the States it should appear that no one had a majority of the electoral votes, the election passed to the House of Representatives. Each State having one vote only, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice, and if such majority of States should not be obtained before the ensuing fourth of March, the inauguration day, then the Vice President should be the President. But had [illegible] been chosen by a majority of all the people? Not at all. Probably like the head of the ticket he had failed to get a majority of the electoral votes and had been chosen by the Senators, who represent States, not population.

When a particular candidate has a majority of the electoral votes, and is therefore declared to have been elected President of the United States, does it follow that he was elected by a majority of the people? Not necessarily. For example, the State having ten electoral districts may have chosen electors by a majority of 50,000. Another State having twenty districts may have chosen them by a majority of 5,000. Yet so little would the voice of the people be heard, that the last named State with a popular majority of one-tenth the former, would have double the weight in the final count.

It is further to be noticed that, as the States fix the qualification of voters, it depends on the policy of each how nearly the number of voters may approach to the number of the people, and whether they are always [illegible] majority of the whole.

Having disposed of the election of the Executive as a matter of fact, it may be proper to inquire whether the fact is as it stands, is as it should be. The original purpose of the present mode of the election of a President was to avoid the convulsions which it was feared a Presidential election might create. Has the intervention of the electoral college secured exemption from the evils which have attended elections of chief magistrates in other countries? Has the intervention of the electoral college substituted the intelligent judgment for partisan zeal and personal ambition? Have the electors been intrusted with the high responsibility of examining the merits and demerits of rival candidates and selecting those who would best promote the general welfare; or, when elected, are they ciphers to enhance the value of him whose banner they have borne? No elector, as his position is now understood, could honorably vote for any other than the candidates whose names headed the head of the tickets on which his own name was entered. He has no discretion, and would seem to be effective only as an obstacle to the voter's expression of his choice. Sectional and party interests are the great impediments to united effort for the public good, and it may be safely assumed that the mass of the voters, not looking to political preferment, are a safer depository of power to choose a chief magistrate than the leading politician whose hopes are proportionate to the attention he attracts in a canvass. Another reason for setting aside, as far as practicable, all distinctions of the voter's unbiased selection of the men to whom he prefers to entrust the destinies of his country when the day arrives on which he may deposit his ballot, is the corruption which rewards for campaign services naturally engender. Without seeking to draw illustrations [illegible]

[illegible] application of recent elections, it may be [illegible] that the people of [illegible] have shown more [illegible] than the framers of the [illegible] gave them credit for [illegible] defect in the provision for electing a President and Vice President, and from the growing assurance that the election of the chief executive is not likely to produce a revolution in the future.

It has been necessary shown that the executive department does not represent a minority of the people; indeed, is not directly chosen by the people,—it is in order to now the case stands in regard to the legislative department.

The House of Representatives [illegible] from and by the people. The [illegible] two years [illegible] the voters of geographical districts [illegible] being an number [illegible] representatives in each State [illegible] members are chosen by the [illegible] a majority [illegible] the parties may in one district be evenly balanced [illegible] between the candidates [illegible] measured by tens [illegible] district it will be [illegible]. Thus it will be seen without further elucidation, that a minority of the members may represent a majority of the voters by whom the House was chosen. Then the conclusion is that the majority of the House of Representatives is not a majority [illegible] popular majority.

In the second branch of the legislative department, the United States Senate, the aspect is still less favorable to the claim for the rule of a popular majority. Senators represent States as sovereigns, therefore are equals, and each State, without regard to its population, has two Senators—the smallest two, the largest no more. They are elected by the legislatures of the State they represent, not by the people thereof. Their term of office is for six years, and they are classed so always to have two thirds of the body of members. The long tenure, the mode of election and organization of the Senate, tend to separation from subjects of temporary excitement and the acquisition of the knowledge of the international affairs needful in their relation of advisers to the Executive.

By its constituency, its organization, and its duties the Senate surely was not expected to subordinate the States to a majority of the people in mass, even if there had been any means by which to learn the will of that unorganized, indefinite something.

The Judiciary Department has, least of all, any popular character. The Justices are nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and practically have a permanent term of office. They have no constituency to whom they must appeal for indorsement. Seated on the high plane of abstract investigation of the rule of right, in order that justice may be dispensed to litigants, they are under a shield impenetrable to temptation, unless and until they offend their "jealous mistress," the law, by giving to her a divided worship." May the day be far distant when the court of last resort shall acknowledge the supremacy of the myth—a majority of the people in mass, or observe the political tides to find a guide for judicial decisions!

As the organic law of the United States does not recognize the majority of the people in mass to be the ruler or superior power,—indeed conclusively refutes the existence of such an entity,—there have been some who contended that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme power over them. This would imply that the Constitution created itself, walked forth upon the world with all requisite power to execute its will, and that its subjects were the people of the States. To create some semblance of authority, reference is made to a clause in the Constitution, the compact between the States, which declares that the Constitution "shall be the supreme law of the land"—certainly shall be the supreme rule to guide the active agencies instituted by the powers who made the compact. Neither the compact nor the law was a power. They were the work of supreme creative, governing powers and this brings us to the solution of the question propounded: Where is the Sovereign power of the United States?

The power rests where it was placed when the independence of the States was established; where it remained under the Articles of Confederation, and under the compact of Union—in the people of the several States which pre-existed the Union, and those which have since been admitted to it. The natural inalienable rights of the individual were not surrendered but aggregated in the formation of the community, of which each was a part and these communities delegated such powers and instituted such offices as it pleased them to confer on their general agent—the Government of the United States. Each State and every individual of it is, in some sense, a part of the general government for sovereignty, inherent in the individual, remains with them aggregated in community. That the general government was not endowed with sovereignty is clear, if there were no other evidence, from the language of the Tenth Amendment:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." He who receives by delegation thereby recognizes the existence of a superior; and that superior, in this case, was the States severally—that is, the people constituting those separate communities.

Human nature cannot bear idolatry. It enfeebles the judgment of the idolator, and it rouses the lower nature of the idolized. When love outstrips judgment and overpowers wisdom, it must needs fail to bring happiness, for happiness comes mainly by wisdom in such form as is best suited to the individual, and to love beyond reason is to love one's own hurt.

WE CAN AND DO

[illegible]

OCTOBER.

October has come. With many it is the favorite month of the year. The heat of summer is past and the cold of winter has not come. It is autumn in all its glory. The landscape is garnished with purple and gold, and all we know or dream of Indian summer is ours. It is the time of the harvest moon, and old men and matrons, young men and maidens, rejoice in its light.

To some the first of October is a period of vexation and trial. Housekeepers change their homes, in the cities, and farmers must arrange for the payment of the first installment upon debts contracted in the making of crops. With those who shall change comfortable homes for less desirable habitations, and those who will be unable to promptly meet their monetary obligations, we most tenderly sympathize.

And here we take occasion to remark that every family ought to have a home of its own. It is not possible with all to acquire a home at once, but by diligent attention to business and economical living a sufficient amount may soon be acquired by every family, with which to buy a home, that needs one. Money cannot be better invested. It will bear interest, in a hundred ways a hundred fold.

Now, may we kindly suggest to our farmers that they do their best to meet their obligations promptly? The year, in some respects has been an unfavorable one, and it is to be expected that numbers of good men will fall behind; but merchants, who can do so, will not fail to extend the time of customers who are industrious and have established a character for honesty and promptness. Notwithstanding adverse circumstances, we trust that not a few of those who have mortgaged their property will be able to relieve it of all encumbrance. Mortgages have entered into the business customs of the times. The system cannot be immediately changed at such a time as this, but the evil may be mitigated. We commend to our farmers the utmost promptness, and to our merchants a continuation of the leniency that has distinguished them in the past.

When we wrote October at the head of this article, we intended to write principally about the State Fair, which will soon be "in full blast" at Raleigh. We have thought of the pleasure of meeting friends; of the happiness of successful competition; of the pride in witnessing evidences of the progressive development of our beloved Carolina—but this article is sufficiently extended, and we drop our pencil, leaving thoughts of the Fair for another occasion.

Swansboro Items.

Mr. D. S. Aman has been very sick, but is better.

Several new buildings going up and being repainted. Three new residents lately.

Capt. J. Longhlin is stilling turpentine. A good price is paid this season, from $2.20 to $2.40.

Cool weather; cotton opening fast, poor turnout; fish very scarce; farmers grum, merchants grummer.

Two more large vessels cleared this week with lumber for New York. They carried off about 25,000 feet.

Deer driving is in force now, Jim Frazzelle killed a large buck last week. Turner Meadows killed three or four lately, and your humble servant is going to kill one next time.

A grand picnic is to come off at Montfort's mill again on the second Saturday in October, and we extend thanks to Misses Sudie Frazzelle, Lena Montfort and Mrs. Dr. Montfort for an invitation.

Sugar cane syrup boiling in our midst now. We are making lots of it. Messrs. Cowan & White are the manufacturers for this community. What we have seen of the syrup is very good. Wine is also being made from scuppernong grapes of which there are very many around here.

Capt. M. Bloodgood, schooner G. Tanline, has gone South in the rice trade. Steamers Cleopatra, Capt. Wescott, and Annie B., Capt. Wade, still plying up and down White Oak river, Bogue sound, Beaufort and to New Berne. The Cleopatra makes regular trips to New Berne. If we only had a railroad here we would be rich.

Rev. Mr. T. J. Lovin, our circuit preacher, assisted by Revs. I. H. Henderson and Benj. Ward, has just closed an eight-day protracted meeting at Queen's creek church. Fifteen joined and were baptised. Rev. B. Ward is now holding a meeting at Piney Grove, near here. In our town and county this year we have been blessed with preaching and many have joined the church around us.

Three schools going on now—something that never did happen in this place before—two male and one female school. E. W. Mattocks, Mrs. M. Jones and G. W. Ward teachers. All have good schools, and there is enough children left for two more. We have about 126 children in our school district of school ages. Our clever superintendent of schools, Frank Thompson, Esq., was down to see us last week. He reports schools progressing in the county.

In writing an account of a ball, a reporter said that the belle of the evening "looked *au fait* at waltzing." The compositor put it in that she "looked all feet."

Found in the Newspaper

From the Cresco, Iowa, Plaindealer: "We have never, as our readers for nearly thirty years in this county can testify, written a 'puff' of any patent medicine. Duty as well as inclination impel us to depart from this studied silence, to say to our readers and the public that, having been completely prostrated with a violent and distressing cold, after three days fighting it with ordinary remedies and getting no relief from their use, we obtained a bottle of Clarke's Extract of Flax (Papillon) Cough Cure, obtaining almost instant relief and a steady improvement under its use." Large bottles only $1.00. Ask for Clarke's Flax Soap. "Best on earth." 25 cents. Both the above for sale by F. S. Duffy, druggist.

"OVER THE RIVER."

[illegible]

[illegible poem]

HONOR VICTIS.

[illegible poem]

The Art of Being Happy.

The Declaration of Independence assumes our right to "the *persuit* of happiness," but does not tell us how to secure it.

The ancients thought they knew all about the art of being happy, and have bequeathed us many sage precepts on the subject; and although they were benighted creatures, destitute of railroads, lightning telegraphs, steam engines, gas and types, it is just possible that they may have understood how to be jolly nearly as well as we do.

Some of the ancients had very odd recipes for curing "the blues." Doctor Salvianus, for example, advises "boring the skull with an instrument to let out the fuliginous humors," while Gordonius cites a case of hypochondria in which the patient was much relieved by having his head cut open with a sword; and Guanerius, another *medico* of antiquity, asserts that he did wonders for a melancholy patrician by drilling an orifice in his cranium, and keeping open this safety valve for the egress of the dismals, for a month at a time.

Buffon says that the seat of unhappiness is the diaphragm. Van Helmont, on the other hand, locates it in the upper orifice of the stomach. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

The seat of our mental miseries is of small consequence, however, since no medicine seems to touch the complaint. Macbeth's family physician was quite right in saying that the mind must minister to itself in hypochondriasis. Therefore let the unhappy "throw physic to the dogs," and rely solely on "mental treatment."

The art of being happy seems to lie in the vigorous exercise of one's common sense, and implicit compliance with its suggestions. A great many persons harass and perplex themselves in trying to find out why they were sent into this "miserable world," (as they are pleased to call this pleasant oasis in the wilderness of space), when their object should be to discover what is best to be done while they remain here.

Happiness comes from doing one's whole duty to God and man. Try the recipe, discontented reader. It never has failed, and it never will.

The Old North State.

AN INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

Gath, in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, gives a bit of North Carolina history in the following. He says the first domestic event in the history of the State was the sending out of a sort of volunteer commission to look at the beautiful lands of the Cherokees in Western North Carolina and Tennessee in the year 1731. Ten white men and a few Indians went, and among them was John Ashe, whence came possibly the name of Asheville. Gabriel Johnson in 1737 spoke of the fractions, the ignorance and the commonness of this State. As late as 1752 there were only 20,000 whites in North Carolina and 10,000 slaves and free negroes.

Slavery did not take here as fiercely as in either South Carolina or Virginia. The early taxes were very high. The mothers of illegitimate children were sent to jail until they would betray the fatherhood, and the father must either give security to take care of the child or he was hired out at auction.

Another decided event was the arrival of the Scotch Jacobites. But the great fact of this State was not any settlement from the east whatever, but the settlement from the Western part of the State from a wholly different source. North Carolina had so languished, that all its healthy, high western districts were unoccupied. There slowly crept in the rear of the sea coast denizens of vigorous Scotch Irish and occasional German elements, including Moravians from prolific Pennsylvania. These people multiplying fast and knowing good land when they saw it, rapidly overran Western Maryland, came down the Virginia valley and took up the good farm land and following the Blue Ridge Mountain began to fill up Western North Carolina. They were in the main, Presbyterians, though some other elements were attached to them, such as Lutherans. There were also German Baptist elements in the combination. These were the people who settled the vigorous towns like Charlotte, Salisbury, etc. Finally, North Carolina was taken away from its proprietors and made a royal province, which was a great advantage, though it stirred up some opposition. No founder of any State in America who owned the land in his family ever amounted to anything except William Penn.

Mr. J. A. Matthews, near Castalia, in this county, says he realized a thousand dollars to the horse in farming.——Mr. Elisha Braswell from one measured acre of tobacco has sold $205 worth and has a barn left which is worth $100.——W. Duke, Sons & Co., of Durham, manufacture 3,000,000 cigarettes a day, employ 1,500 persons, and last year spent half million dollars advertising their business. The name of the firm is printed four million times daily.—Nashville Argonaut.

Death is a sleepless messenger and life a wakeful handmaid of creation.

OUR ALLIANCE COLUMN.

BY L. E. D.

Our Alliance column for the last two weeks has advocated a reduction in the production of cotton. Has attempted to show that our labor is not "judiciously apportioned among the different products of our soil;" that the growing of cotton has became "an absorbing passion, domineering agriculture, society and education," and I may as well add, that as a consequence, want, misery and vice have been brought into our *promise* land. I will now assert that the farmers of the South—the cotton raisers—are the most dependent of any class in our country. I *know* that this is contrary to reason, but nevertheless it is true. It has now become a fact when a man is unfit for anything, and can do nothing else, that he can buy an old broken down horse on a credit—rent poor land—mortgage his "crap" before it is planted, for meat and bread—pick up an old thrown away plow and hoe and he sets out to do what? *To farm.* It is all he does, why not? The owner of the land encourages him to plant all cotton. The merchant encourages him to plant all cotton and he does so; all the work he does is in the cotton field. He neglects hundreds of small matters, such as his garden, potato patch, feed for producing milk and butter, pork raising, poultry, fruits, etc., and gives himself up to the "absorbing passion." He stakes his last and only dollar on a single throw of the die, when there are ten hundred chances in every thousand against him, moving from post to pillar, is the only means of support in the power of the tenant. He gets in debt *here*, and "moves out." He gets in debt *yonder* and does likewise, and it does seem that only for his *stock* in moving capacity that he must starve. And by this same maneuvering, he who was once a *landlord*, has become a *landslave*. And at this point I shall substitute landslave for landlord to represent a class of men to whom, once upon a time, the rest of mankind did homage, but now "none so low as to do them reverence." We have brought this curse upon ourselves, and I shall offer no apology for the term used.

The merchant who has aided and abetted in creating this "absorbing passion," would also have fallen in the wreck, were he not the pet of a certain law which allows him to assign and prefer. I ask pardon of the merchant for making such allusion to him, which was only done to convey the idea, that his financial knees would be as weak as ours, if he but carried half of the load.

A crisis is upon us—something must be done, and if it is for our benefit, we must do it.

Our system of farming has been a failure and it must be changed. If it costs 8cts per pound to raise cotton, then at 12cts per pound, one bale, is worth as much as four bales at 9cts per pound, net to the producer.

i. e. at 9c. there is only	1c	per lb	gained.
" 10c, "	2c	"	"
" 12c, "	4c	"	"

Hence one bale at 12 cents is equal to four bales at 9 cents. The production of cotton can be reduced without reducing the amount received for cotton. We can devote more of our time to producing the necessaries and luxuries of life and once more we can arrive at the dignity of lanlords. Let us be a peculiar people. Don't be afraid of over production in the luxuries, comforts and necessaries of life. The great evil now is under consumption. We are living on what we once cast to dogs. The old land marks of sociability and hospitality, may they never be blotted out of our land, and may God give us the wisdom and everything else needed to gain, and ever hold the ability, to be in these as of old, a peculiar people.

The Alliance column of next week will be left open to receive the opinions of the farmers generally on this subject. Every farmer who may have read these letters and is willing to make an effort in this direction, will signify his approval briefly, and direct to L. E. Duffy, Dover, N. C. Don't delay, but let your approvals come.

Breathing the Germs of Disease.

To inhale the germs of disease with their daily breath is the fate of denizens of malaria-scourged localities everywhere. The endemic atmospheric poison may, however, be reft of its venom and rendered innoxuous by a defensive use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This pre-eminently safe and effective remedy and safeguard not only eradicates the disease when developed, but enables the system to safely brave its assaults. Every physical function is confirmed in or restored to regularity, the circulation quickened if sluggish, and a bilious habit, which of itself begets a proneness to both remittent and intermittent types of malarial disease, where extrinsic atmospheric causes exist, powerfully counteracted by this inimitable fortifying and defensive agent, which has, moreover, none of the disagreeable characteristics of a drastic cathartic or an alkaloid. Fever and ague, dumb ague and ague cake, and the calentura of the Isthmus, are conquered by it surely, pleasantly. Rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, kidney and bladder troubles, constipation and indigestion yield to it.

A Sharp Dog.

The correspondent of a German scientific review gives interesting details of the education bestowed on one of his dogs. The creature takes any pieces of money given to it, and goes to the pastry-cook's and buys cakes to the value of the coin presented. On one occasion the dog gave the shop-keeper a florin, and walked away with an insignificant bun. The pastry-cook, highly pleased with his customer, was about to drop the coin into the till, when he discovered that it was a false one!

The Brightest Jewels

in a mother's diadem are her fair, healthy children—the pride and ornaments of her home. But a mother cannot bear and nourish such children while she is the victim of suffering and disease. By a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, every woman can thoroughly eradicate those excrutiating periodical pains and functional weaknesses incident to her sex, and at the same time build up and invigorate her whole system by its health-impairing influence. A trial bottle will convince. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, to give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

"Did you take me for a fool when you maried me?" cried an angry husband, in the thick of a domestic quarrel; to which the wife meekly responded:

"No, James, I did not; but then you always said I was no judge of character."

Weariness.

A tramp knows what it is to be leg-weary, a farm-laborer to be body-weary, a literary man to be soul weary. The sick are often weary, even of life itself. Weariness is generally a physiological "ebb tide," which time and patience will convert into a "flow." It is never well to whip or spur a worn-out horse, except in the direct straits. If he mends his pace in obedience to the stimulus, every step is a drop drawn from his life-blood. Idleness is not one of the faults of the present age; weariness is one of the commonest experiences. The checks that many a man draws on his physiological resources are innumerable; and, as these resources are strictly limited, like any other ordinary banking account, it is very easy to bring about a balance on the wrong side. Adequate rest is one kind of repayment to the bank, sound sleep is another, regular eating and good digestion another.

One day's holiday in the week and one or two months in the year for those who work exceptionally hard usually bring the credit balance to a highly favorable condition, and thus, with care and management, physiological solvency is secured and maintained. But a physiological fortune is a good thing, or even a better thing than a money fortune. Stored resources, well invested, keep the mind easy and the body youthful. If, however, a man have not these, but only enough of strength to go on steadily from day to day, he should watch carefully against excessive weariness. A feeling of prostration is the dark thunder cloud that portends a change in the atmosphere.

Health, like weather, may "break" and when once it is broken nobody knows when the barometer will mark "set fair" again. Weariness coming on in the ordinary course of work, without any special or temporary cause, is nature's demand for an immediate holiday. The horse is tired. He does not want the whip, but a month's run in a quiet and abundant pasture. As nothing in the world can properly satisfy hunger, except food, so no drug or stimulant of any kind, except rest, can restore the weary to energy and health. The doctor's tonic is a very good thing in its way, but it will no more act as a substitute for a rest than a glow-worm's light will serve the same purpose on the moon.—Baltimorean.

Talk and Business.

Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech as it is coming forth. Long and curious speeches are as fit for dispatch as a robe or mantle, with a long train, is for a race. Prefaces and passages and excusations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. Yet beware of being too material when there is any impediment or obstruction in men's wills; for pre occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the unguent enter.

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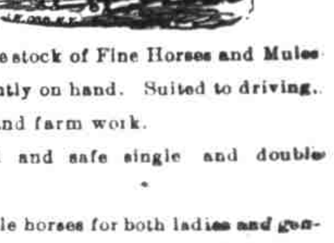
A brain might as well be stuffed with sawdust as with unused knowledge.

J. W. STEWART.



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