The Tarboro' Southerner.

"I AM A SOUTHERN MAN, OF SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."—Jefferson Davis.

VOLUME XLVIII. TARBORO', EDGECOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 27, 1872. NUMBER 28.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

A Free & Independent Family Journal
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
WM. BIGGS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE SOUTHERNER is one of the oldest and largest Journals in North Carolina, and as one of the institutions of the Country and the organ of Edgecombe County, its conductor will strive to direct it in the interest of the State and Country at large, and he will spare no pains to make it a fit representative of the section from which it emanates.

The subscription price is Three Dollars a year; Two Dollars for Six Months, and must be paid INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Money may in all cases be sent by mail, at the risk of the publisher.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. L. T. FUQUA,
DENTIST.

Office, Opposite the Court House, Tarboro.

Having discontinued my visits to Weldon, I shall confine myself to this place, where I may be found prepared to render professional services in all its branches.

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Watches, Jewelry, Silver
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Old Established Store of 1831,
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ALSO
Farm Wagons, Carts, Cart Wheels and Axles.
☞ Refers to C. C. Lanier, Tarboro, N. C. ☜
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INVITE THE ATTENTION OF Merchants to their large and complete Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., and will cheerfully duplicate any Northern Bill. Sept. 14-1y.

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Nails at Factory Prices. Trace Chains Weed, Hilling and Grub Hoes, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c.
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☞ Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Fine ☞ Hair Jewelry made to order
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MANUFACTURER OF
Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll Work of all Kinds at Northern Prices.
Planing and Sawing Done to Order.
Corner Washington and King Streets.
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Refers to C. C. Lanier, Tarboro, N. C.
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A. T. BRUCE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
166 Pearl Street,
New York.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON Consignments. Shipments covered by insurance when placed on Cars or Vessel.
June 10. 28-tf

Studwell Brothers,
17 MURRAY STREET,
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Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS & SHOES
FOR
SOUTHERN TRADE.
Have a complete stock in all lines including their popular Granite State Bals., Kip Plow Shoes, and Women's Peb. Bals.
Orders solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates.
J. E. MOOSE, Salesman.

FOR RENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR RENT HIS
OFFICE,
next door to his residence on Pitt Street. It is one of the most desirable locations for a Professional Man in Town. Apply to
June 13-tf. DR. A. H. MACNAIR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES N. WHITNEY,
Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
Main Street,
TARBORO.
Store lately occupied by N. M. LAWRENCE.
Has constantly on hand a full line of
Sugars, Teas and Coffees,
Patapsco, Ashland, Family and other brands of Flour.
Bacon, Mess & Rump Pork.
Sugar House Syrup, New Orleans Molasses, and Golden Drip Syrup. A No. 1 Cider Vinegar. Butter. English Dairy Cheese, Pine Apple Do., and Swiss Cheese. Prunes, Barley, Split Peas, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Chocolate. Lorillard's, Miller's and Railroad Snuff and Tobacco. Fresh Crackers. Smoked Salmon, Beef Tongues and Dried Beef. Sugar Cured Hams, and all articles to be found in a first-class Family Grocery Store. Orders for Doors, Sash and Blinds promptly filled at Manufacturer's Prices.
Feb. 8, 1872. 9 6m.

NOW IS THE TIME!
H. D. TEEL
Has just opened his large stock of New
Spring Goods,
embracing everything from a NEEDLE to a CROWBAR. This, of course, includes
Ladies' Dress Goods,
GENT'S
FURNISHING GOODS
Hats & Caps
Boots and Shoes,
&c., &c.
A Large Selection of
School Books,
In fact, everything you want. Call immediately and examine for yourselves.
April 4-tf.

BALTIMORE.

1872. SPRING TRADE. 1872.
CROQUET.
Complete sets at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 $7.00, $8.00 to $20.00 a set.
FISHING TACKLE.
Rods, Hooks, Lines and Baskets.
BASE BALLS.
All the Leading kinds at Reduced Prices,
GUNS.
Double and Single Barrel Guns.
PISTOLS.
The Popular and approved kinds.
AMMUNITION
Of every description.
N. B.—All of our Croquet excepting the $3 set, have Bradley's Patent Sockets for the Bridges, a great addition.
Dealers in Sportsmen's Goods and others interested should send for our Price List of Jointed Fishing Rods, the best and cheapest Goods in the Market.
POULTNEY, TRIMBLE, & CO.,
200 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.
March 6-1y

JOSEPH W. JENKINS, of Baltimore. R. H. PENDER Late of Tarboro, N.C
Joseph W. Jenkins & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
28 AND 30 FREDERICK STREET,
BALTIMORE.
SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF Cotton Naval Stores, and all other Products.
All orders for Bagging, Rope, Bacon and other supplies promptly filled.
Will make liberal Cash advances on all consignments.
March 21. 16 1f.

THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

TARBORO.

HUSSEY BROS. & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS
TARBORO, N. C.
Special Attention paid to Repairing
je 1. 26-tf

TO THE BUILDING PUBLIC.
I Respectfully announce that I am now prepared with a competent number of assistants to contract for and build every kind of HOUSE, or anything else in the Carpenters line.
I would also say to the Farmers of the County that I have made every necessary arrangement to construct everything of
WOOD-WORK
needed upon a plantation, from a GIN SCREW to a HOE HELVE.
Persons intrusting business into my hands may be assured that it will be attended to with the utmost promptness and fidelity.
I have in my employ a strong force of first-class Carpenters.
All citizens of the county are respectfully requested to give me a chance before contracting elsewhere.
Apply to me at Tarboro, N. C.
46 1y JOHN C. DANCY, (Cold')

TERRELL & BRO.
HAVE OPENED ON MAIN ST, NEAR THE BRIDGE
A Family Grocery Store
where they will always be glad to furnish their friends and the public with such Groceries as they may desire.
L. C. TERRELL. G. T. TERRELL.
feb 10-tf

C. C. LANIER,
AGENT FOR
MESSRS. HARDY & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
Baltimore, Md
FOR
STIEFF'S PIANO,
WALSH'S TOMB STONES.
THE "TAYLOR" GIN
FISH GUANO,
"COTTON FOOD,"
CARO GUANO
AND
AGRICULTURAL LIME
A Specialty.
Tarboro, N. C. Jan. 11-tf.

Still Alive and Kicking.
YOU DON'T BELEIVE IT? EH!
Then call down at my
LIQUOR AND GROCERY STORE
ON
MAIN STREET,
Where you will always find me supplied with the very best
FAMILY GROCERIES,
which I sell at the lowest CASH PRICES.
My Bar contains the purest Kinds of
LIQUORS,
And the Choicest Brands of
CIGARS.
The highest Cash Prices will be paid for Hides, Beeswax, Sheep Skins, &c.
A cordial invitation is extended to all.
A. B. ROANE.
Tarboro, April 11. 1 yr.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS.
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, &c.
Of Marble, Granite, Brown-Stone and Scotch Granite. Also
Marble Mantles, Furniture,
And Plumbers' Slabs Furnished to order.
E. B. PRICE, No. 3 Mechanic St.
Norwalk, Conn.
ORREN WILLIAMS, Agent,
April 4 1-y. Tarboro, N. C.

The Tarboro' Southerner.

Thursday, - - - June 27, 1872.

Platform and Resolutions Adopted by the Democratic-Conservative Convention at Greensboro', May 2, 1872.

The following resolutions and platform were adopted by the Convention:

The Democratic Conservative party of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare that all experience proves that in a free government those to whom power has been delegated are prone to enlarge its sphere and, by usurpations and abuses, encroach upon the rights and liberties of the citizens. The present condition of our country demands an moderation by a designat whatever nature to prevent the overthrow of the greater than any with which our Government has been menaced since its organization. Constitutional Government and civil law are threatened with annihilation, and military government and bayonet law substituted in their stead. Immense sums not needed for any legitimate purpose are drawn from the people by means of a system of taxation vexations in the extreme and as unequal as the ingenuity of the maker could fashion it—imposing heavy burdens upon the people, not only to support extravagance and waste by government officials, but also to meet the demands of wealthy monopolists, who seek to convert the whole government into an immense machine by which the public is to be plundered for their benefit. This system has produced an amount of official corruption that has astonished the country, and which will, if not soon checked, demoralize the people. The Adminsitration at Washington not only fails to correct these evils, but by its conduct encourages extravagance, peculation and corruption. In order that the patriotic men of the North may not be aided in their efforts to reform the Administration by the Southern States, a large number of the men of most experience in those State are disfranchised and prohibited from taking an efficient part in the management of political affairs. In addition to this, and to keep those States under the control of mere retainers and instruments of the central power at Washington, oppressive and tyrannical laws have been passed and large bodies of troops distributed, to overawe the citizens and prevent a fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box.

Resolved, therefore, That the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of all parties, without distinction of party, to unite in an honest effort to restore Constitutional Government, an equal and moderate system of taxation, economy in expenditured, honesty among official and universal amnesty, and thus secure the permanent peace and prosperity of our common country.

Resolved, That the present system of internal taxes on spirits and tobacco is unequal, vexatious and tyrannical and ought forthwith to be abolished, and thus by its extinction relieve the country from the curse of a numerous herd of office-seekers, whose conspiracies and frauds are demoralizing the public mind, and who are harrassing and plundering the people, and, by their extortions, fattening on the hard earning of a helpless, impoverished and oppressed community.

Resolved, That the late Radical Convention of this State, by recommending J. C. Abbott to a seat in the Senate of the United States, though he did not receive one-third of the votes cast, manifested an utter disregard of the rights of the people of the State; a contempt of the Constitution of the United States; and a plain act of Congress, made in pursuance thereof; a preference for the laws of Great Britain, where the minority rule prevails, and the rights of majorities are habitually disregarded.

Resolved, That their endorsement of W. W. Holden, who was deposed from office for gross violations of the constitutions of the State, squandering its funds, and illegal arrests of its citizens, as well calculated to alarm our people with the dread that in the event of the return to power of his associates, the State is to be oppressed with military arrests; penitentiary and railroad swindles, and general waste, profigacy, fraud and corruption.

Resolved, That the general tendency both at Washington and in our own State, of Radical action is entirely in the interests of monopolists and the wealthiest classes, and for the oppression of the masses of our countrymen. And that instead of such conduct, it is the duty of the government to aid, elevate and dignify the laborer, to whose efforts mainly, we must look for our prosperity.

Resolved, That education and enlightened public virtue are indispensably essential in a government of and for the people and we insist that a fair and just proportion of the public lands, or their proceeds, which belong in common to all the States of Union, shall be given to them at once for the education of all classes of people without distinction of race or color, instead of being granted by Congress, as they have heretofore been, under the most corrupting influences and in vast quantities to overpowering railroad corporations and other monopolists of accumulated wealth—so dangerous to the rights and liberties and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That while we accept and faithfully abide by the constitution of the United States as it is, with its amendments including emancipation and equality before the law, thus conferring equal, civil and political rights upon all who are citizens of this Federal Republic, we oppose and denounce the latitudinous construction which makes the discretion of Congress or the will of the President superior to the Constitution, and under pretence of enforcing the laws, destroys the most important provisions securing the personal liberty of the citizen and dwarfs the State themselves into the mere provinces or corporations under the control of a central government, with no rights reserved to them or the people except such only as that central government may choose to confer.

Resolved, That we desire a real and not merely a pretended civil service reform, and that we believe the one-term principle for the Presidency would greatly tend to produce that desirable result.

Resolved, That the patronage of the government should not be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections, and that the elective franchise should be free and untrammeled.

Resolved, That the amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, if adopted, tend materially to benefit the State; and unhesitatingly recommend their support, to all citizens without distinction of party.

Resolved, That all secret political societies are dangerous in a free government; engender violence, combinations against the peace of society, insecurity of person and property, and ought to be discountenanced by all good citizens.

Resolved, That as an independent press is the palladium of American liberty; the Democratic press of the State for their able, manly and persistent defence of constitutional and civil liberty, deserve, and are hereby tendered, the grateful acknowledgements and hearty thanks of the people of the State.

Address to the Mechanics of North Carolina

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is doubtless known to you that the Democratic-Conservative Convention at Greensboro saw fit to nominate me as their candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Works, and as the pressure of my business, which has to be performed with my hands, renders it impossible for me to canvass the State, and see you face to face, as I desire, I have deemed it proper to set forth my views in the form of a circular.

I feel proud that I belong to the Mechanical class, whose labors tend so much to develop the resources of the country, and are so largely a benefit to society. It is under your magic skill that the unhewed rocks of the quary are turned into the sacred temples of religion, that bless and adorn our land; that the rough timbers are converted into beautiful cities; that the mountain ore, through blazing furnaces, is fashioned into turning plows, into busy wheels of useful machinery, into railroad lines and telegraph wires. The vast usefulness of mechanical skill is seen in the houses, sheltering the families of earth; in all the garments, clothing the children of Adam, in all the bridges spanning our rivers; in all the labor saving machinery, benefitting mankind; in all the vehicles rolling through the land; in all the locks, protecting property from thieves; in all the commercial ships floating upon the waters. In all countries and in every department and condition of their untold usefulness, sparkle as thickly through society as stars in the blue heaven above us. It is eminently proper therefore, that this class be represented in the officestof our State

So thought the Democratic-Convention, when they nominated a working mechanic for the office of Superintendont of Public Works, and I say to you, as fellow mechanics, that I believe the success of the Democratic Conservative party will be the success of the Mechanical classes.

The interest of the mechanical classes always flourish in proportion to the general prosperity of the country at large. Now I am confident that the general prosperity of the country, will be advanced by the triumph ofthe Conservative Democratic party forthe following reasons:

First. Because this party has and will continue to reduce the expenditures of the State government.

Second. Because the taxes which may be collected for the support of the State government will be honestly applied.

Third. Because the superior statesmanship of the party insures permanent quietude of the land.

Fourth. Because its policy tends to develop the resources of our State. The peace, prosperity and permanent interest of the country all hang upon the success of our party.

For these reasons I call upon the mechanics and all others to vote the conservative ticket. The direct tendency of the Republican party is to burden our citizens with extravagant taxes, and reduce the white mechanics to the level of an inferior race.

But under the fostering care of the conservative success our furnaces will blaze brighter, our anvils ring louder, our machines whirl faster, our business grow lovelier, and peace and prosperity will crown our whole land. Let every man then cast his vote for that party whose success insures such glorious result.

I appeal to every true son of North Carolina to exert all his influence to free our noble old State from the shackles of oppression that have well nigh crushed her in the dust of humiliation and shame. Let us go forward with a will and determination to bring her to that standard of pure, economical and honest government that was her crown and glory in the days of our fathers.

Respectfully Yours,
JOS. H. SEPARK.

Remember.

Remember this radical party shoulders the whole responsibility of the enormous and dark eyed villainies for which you deposed a Governer and drove out a Legislature. Remember what these crimes are:

Violations of the Constitution;
Violations of public confidence;
Violations of personal liberty;
Violations of the public peace.

Remember the convention endorsed the action of the man who tortured Patten and Murray, who imprisoned Kerr and Turner, who deprived hundreds of citizens of the privilege of voting, and terrorized for months over a whole section of the State—Wm. W. Holden, whom your Legislature convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors and deposed from the office of Governor.

Republicans of the West! With this damning record endorsed in cold blood by a convention two years after the event, can you support the party and its leaders?

Citizens of the State, of every party, will you not rouse the great strength of freedom, from Currituck to Cherokee, and hurl to the earth this infamous party that glories in its convicted criminals and hugs to its bosom in abandoned shamelessness its disgraced and branded villians! — *Wil. Star.*

Unsafe Anchorage.

Belshazzar Smith had a very dangerous habit of walking in his sleep. His family feared that, during some one of his somnambulistic saunterings, he would charge out of the window and kill himself; so they persuaded him to sleep with his little brother William, and to tie one end of a rope around his body, and the other end around the waist of little William. The very first night after this arrangement was made Belshazzar dreamed that a burglar was pursuing him with a dagger. So he crept over to William's side of the bed stepped over William's slumbering, jumped out on the floor, and slid under the bed. He stayed there awhile, fast asleep: and then, his nightmare having changed, he emerged upon the other side of the bed, and got under the covers in his old place. The rope it will be observed was beneath the bed, and it was taut, too. Early in the morning Belshazzar, about half awake, scrouged over against William. To his surprise, the movement jerked William clear out of bed. Belshazzar leaped out to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon, and at the same time his brother disappeared under the bed. Belshazzar, hardly yet a wake, was scared, and he dived beneath the bedstead; as he did so, he heard William skirmishing across the blankets, above his head. Once more he rushed out just in time to perceive William glide over the other side. Belshazzar just then became sufficiently conscious to feel the rope pulling him. He comprehended the situation at once, and disengaged himself. And perhaps little William was not mad! He was in the hospital, undergoing repairs, for about three weeks, and when he came out he had a strange desire to sleep alone. Belshazzar anchors himself now to an anvil.

The Girl of the Period at the Piano.

The Poet of the Breakfast Table gives this vivid description of the manner in which a girl of the period makes ready to play, and plays her grand piano "It was a young woman with as many white muslin flounces round her as the planet saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the stool a twirl or two, and fluffed down on it like a whirl of soap suds in a hand basin. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she was going to fight for the champion's belt. Then she worked her wrists and her hands to limber 'em, I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the keyboard, from the growling end to the little squeaky one. Then those two hands of her's made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of white and black sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if its tail had been trod on. Dead stop—so still that you could hear your hair growing.—Then another jump and another howl, as if the piano had two tails and you had trod on both of 'em at once, and a scramble and string of jumps up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other, like a stampede of rats and mice more than anything I call music."

CHEAP BABIES.—A funny joke, and all the more palatable as its truth can be vouched for, says a New Jersey paper, occurred at a prominent church in that State. It seems that a worthy deacon had been very industrious in selling a new church book, costing seventy five cents. At the service in question, the minister, just before dismissing the congregation, arose and said:

"All you who have children to baptize will please to present them next Sabbath."

The deacon who by the way was a little deaf, having an eye to selling the books, and supposing the pastor was referring to them, immediately jumped up and shouted:

"All you who haven't any can get as many as you want by calling on me, at seventy five cents each."

Woman's Equality.

The fair sex are a queer set; we gave them up ever since, when we were six years old, our bewitching blue eyed Mary Jane, who had plighted her eternal troth to us, jilted us for a fellow twice as big as we were—so safe from our revenge—because he had a new top. Now, Mary Jane could not spin a top—spinning tops is not in the female line; it is not a privilege of the sex; on the other hand, it is one of the forbidden delights. We never knew a girl who could fasten the twine around a top, much less send it down humming upon the boards on its iron pegs as the superior sex learns so readily to do. Poor fairy Mary could look on while that lubberly fellow Tom performed this feat; but so could the rest of us, and she was no better off than if she had been true to her first love. She never tried to spin the top, for aught we know, but used to follow the possessor about as though she shared some of the grandeur of a such a possession. We gave the sex up from that time to this, as a conundrum too complicated for us to solve. If Mary Jane had been presented with a new doll, we should not have striven to learn how to nurse the sham baby; nor, if any other girl had been so favored should we have dreamed of changing our allegiance. Woman's nature seems different from man's nature—higher, better and purer, we are ready to swear it is; but different, certainly.

Rather Monotonous.

It is impossible to choke off the poets. We say disagreeable things about them every week, and yet they continue to send in their effusions with the same calm confidence as of old that we have a silver mine somewhere which is kept in perpetual operation for the solitary purpose of purchasing rhymes at fabulous prices. This week we have one from a being who has chosen for his theme "The Watching Mother." This vigilant parent, if we understand the thing, is sitting by her infant child in the middle of the night, ready to respond when it inquires for paragoric.—"Beside the couch she sat, whereon her infant slept; and as she looked upon its face, she bowed her head and wept. He was her only one, into her heart he'd stept; and as her mother's love swelled up she bowed her head and wept. He was but one year old, and hardly yet he crept. Perhaps he'd die! Ah! dreadful thought! She bowed her head and wept. Thus lay an angel form her boy from harm kept; with thankful, grateful heart she bowed her head and wept."—Perhaps this will be enough for once.—There are sixty-two verses, and in every one of them that singular parent bowed her head and wept. It made no difference to her whether her offspring crept or walked, or accepted its food regularly or screamed, or took notice, or had guardian angels or anything else, that infatuated mother bowed her head and wept all the same.—It is extremely affecting, but unquestionably monotonous. We shall give the rest of the poem at intervals, one verse at a time, during the year. Perhaps it may run over into next year. Persons who tire of it can have the address of the poet by applying at this office. If he must be shot, let the murderous deed be committed by some other frenzied sufferer than us.—Ed.

The Prayer of Habakuk.

It is said that Dr. Franklin, that, during his residence in Paris, being invited to a party of the nobility, produced a great sensation by one of his bold ingenious movements.

In the course of the evening the company engaged in free and promiscuous conversation. Christianity was then the great topic. The church was always ridiculed, and the bible treated with unsparing severity. Growing warmer in their sarcastic remarks, a nobleman commanded for a moment universal attention, by asserting in a loud voice, that the bible was not only a piece of arrant deception, but totally devoid of literary merit. At this the entire company of Frenchmen decided assent to the sentence. Franklin gave no signs of approval. At length at that time a court favorite, in the companions could not bear even a tacit reproof from a man of his influence, and they all solicited his opinion.

Franklin replied, that he was hardly prepared to give them a suitable answer, as his mind had been running on the merits of a book of rare excellence which he had just happened to fall in with at one of the city bookstores; and as they had alluded to the literary character of the bible, perhaps it might interest them to compare with that old volume the merits of the prize. All were eager to have the Doctor read a portion of his new book. In a very grave manner, he then took the book from his coat pocket, and with propriety of utterance read the following poem.

The poem made a deep impression. The admiring listeners pronounced it the best they had ever heard. "It is beautiful," said one. "It is sublime," was the unanimous opinion. All wished to know the name of the author of the work, and whether what he had read was a fair specimen of his talents.

"Certainly, gentlemen," said the Doctor, smiling at his triumph, "the book is full of such passages. It is no other than your good old family bible; and I have merely read to you the prayer of the Prophet Habakuk."

Let every reader learn wisdom from this incident, and learn to appreciate the unequalled sublimities of the bible.

The Tarboro Southerner.

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