librar on and a hermanny section appropriate heretical home tityle submill within

M becomes had become it that were

EARTH PULVERIZERS

Mr. VERNON, N. C., March 12, 1878. DEAR WATCHMAN:-Hesiod directed the farmer to regulate the time of sowing and harvest by the rising and setting of the Pleiades, a constellation in the heavens, mentioned in the book of Job, commonly known as the "seven stars," and situated in the neck of the astronomical figure Taurus. The Romans called them Vergillae, from ver, spring; because of their rising about the vernal equinox, i. e., the 21st of March. The ancients had observed seven stars in the Pleiades. Six are now perceptible; the seventh is said to have disappeared at the siege of Troy. Ovid, the Roman poet says, it was so affected at the fate of that unfortunate city. as from grief to cover its face with its In this group, wherein seven stars formerly are reported to have appeared, and since only six, Herschell's telescopic

Dwell in that brilliant cluster, and the sight imbraces all at once; yet each from each Recedes as far as each of them from earth And every star from every other burns Scarce less remote. From the profound of heaven atravell'd even in thought, keen, piercing rays systems and worlds unnumbered: Take the glass And search the skies. The opening skies pour dov pon your gaze thick showers of sparkling fire; stars, crowded, thronged in regions so remote, That their swift beams—the swiftest thing that belave travell'd centuries in their night to earth."

seventy.

In the poetic imagery of Job, no phrase is more delightfully remembered than "the sweet influences of Pleiades." It calls to mind pictures of bursting buds and fresh green pastures; of lowing herds and whistling farmer's boys; of rural sights and sounds of every description. belonging to the lovely spring-time; and the harvest moon is seen majestically floating over the reapers returning gladly

homeward, laden with their sheaves. No wonder the heathen mythologists deified these stars into seven sweet sisters, descendants of the immortal gods, changed into a group of celestial statuary, looking down upon us with "bright eves and broken hearts," from their lofty home. The early men, in deifying the flowers of nature, followed the same tendency which, tific mind to interpose as much of visible cause and effect, or as many secondary agencies as possible, between ourselves and a far-off personal Deity. But how infinitely exalted, equally above the heathen and scientist, is the theology of the inspired poet, which appeals directly to our bosoms with the natural and resistless questions :-

"Is there not A tongue in every star, that talks with man

Engrossed with the ordinary pursuits of life, it is but rarely that we bestow attention upon those most stupendous works of the Almighty-the sun, the planets, the myraids of stars-of which the bare contemplation excites us to wonder and to worship. The accidental awakening of our attention towards them by the above peculiar scriptural allusion and the curious grouping of seven of their number should be seized upon by us to acquire the particular knowledge relating to the

Thus we may form a Labit of attention to our life-long amusement and instruction; and not go through the world blind as the stony images to which the idolater prostrates himself. But it is a habit to be acquired by long and steady cultivation-no man is born with it in him.

When the business of the day is over, why, instead of counting gains and losses, laying fresh plans or harrassing ourselves with feverish memories of the few preceding hours, do we not retire within ourselves to commune with Deity ? Why do we not forget, for a time, life's corroding cares? Can we never look upward?

"Night is the time to watch-On ocean's dark expanse. To hall the Piciades, or catch The full moon's earliest glance, That I rings into the home-sick mind All we have loved and left behind." But such sad watching, however sweet-

ly painted by Montgomery, is more poetical and fanciful than is good for the health of the intellect. Let us rather look up and exclaim with

the inspired poet: "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?" Reflection upon the omnipotence of

indulgence of a morbid and inventive imagination is not. Trust in God is the very essence of Job's poetry.

The mild twinkle of the Pleiades is to

the splendors of Orion and the great constellations of the zodiac what the humble violets are to the majestic wall-flowers and roses in the garden-the modest beauty which contrasts nicely with their gaudiness, and gives a tasteful and bewitching air to the whole parterre. At sea, they remind the sailor of the softeved wife and little ones watching for his return, on the blissful shores of home and native land. The seven sisters are emblematic of modest womanhood in their "sweet influences." Oh! Is not woman the index to the whole volume of our ideas of beauty in stars and flowers and all the other objects of the whole creation which we admire for their loveliness? not a flower in the gardens of the Orient. which we might behold, without referring it to its appropriate likeness in some

heart-enshrined female face and form. Pleasant for us indeed would it be, if, as in ancient Eden, the flowers never faded, the luminaries above shone with perennial lustre and the human beings we love had the forms of immortality. Whatever we here admire must fade, and "above the stars" alone can we find the realization of our loves and hopes.

E. P. H. Pope Leo has been dealing with the tramp question very sensibly. The death of a Pope has unually affored an opportunity for plundering his effects at the Vatican, and on the accession of a new Pope the army of mendicants have uniformly beseiged him with their appeals, and custom has given a sort of prescriptive claim upon his generosity. It is stated that when this army of beggars laid siege to the Vatican after the coronation of Pone Leo. he asked what the assemblage meant. On being told what it was, he sent word that "it was God's will that man should earn his daily bread-in the sweat of his brow," and the crowd disMT. VERNON, N. C. March 25th, 1878.

Dear Watchman :- The first sign of a peaceable man is that he devotes all his time to his own calling. He "minds his own business" too closely to have leisure that would break, leaving the end hidden idle gossip. People meddling with matwhich do not concern them produces nearly all the discord and quarrelling and fighting and litigation in this unhappy

Yet it is amazing how they will keep it up-the trade, I mean, of knowing and telling all they can hear and more, about other folks. I can account for it in no other way than that the enemy of mankind is always loose and always busy in the hearts of men, since the curse fell upon Adam : and that the ignorant, vavision soon observed and enumerated caut minds must have food of some sort. even though it be filthy scandals and unreasonable liars.

Of all cowards the quarrelsome, slander-ous man is the meanest, when the hour of actual trial arrives. Spending himself continually apon insignificant contentions, he has no strength in reserve for occasions of momentous importance, when divine honor and human rights are at stake. No man that is brave and honest in public life is a churl among his neighbors and around the fireside. "Too dear he holds his interest, to neglect

another's welfare, or his right invade Their interest, like a lion, lives on prey. ev kindle at the shadow of a wrong : ong he sustains with temper, looks on heaven. Nor stoops to think his injurer his foe: Naught, but what wounds his virtues, wounds his

When the soft airs of spring play around ny brow, and the daisies and violets are being turned under the furrows run across the fields; when the robin is chirping on the fences by my side, and the partridge is piping for his partner in the thickets beyond; when a sea of peach and cherry blossoms, swaying against the deep back-ground of woodland green and meadow grass, salutes my eye at every turn, I cannot help repeating to myself the old familiar lines:

"Where every prospect pleases And naly man is vile."

Happier far is he who with horse and plow traverses the lonely corn-field, undisturbed by busy-bodies, unconscious of slanderers, "bothered" by Alobody, and independent of the public smile or frown, than the occupant of any public positionfated to be the butt for the ridicule and the malace of every fool and liar. Better a crust of bread and one's own wide acres. the spoils of office, with brawling and uneasiness and dependence upon the caprices of the giddy crowd. Tityrus, under the beech tree, enjoys what Augustus, in the palace, longs for-peace.

My grandmother had a favorite book. it was "Hervey's Meditations in a Garden." I loved to take that volume, when I was a child, and go away off from the house and lie down on a mossy bank, beneath a row of aspens and cedars, and there read, and wish that all men were like William Hervey-harmless, meditaobjects by which the spirit of inquiry was tive, Christian, kind. What neighbors and friends they would make! What a blissful, happy world it would be! Weary of contention and worn out with bootless

the rugged pathway of life. It was upon the bosom of such souls as these that the poet Cowper, like a "stricksong when about to depart forever. Amid the shades of the retired village of Olney the soothing influence of Mrs. Urwin and and encouragement. He likened his spirit to a harp, shattered by rough hands, but toned at intervals by love to something away again into darkness, despair and

You may say that this man was had more courage and not looked on the dark side; and a lot more of stereotyped stuff. But I say, for God's sake don't judge what your nature and temperament | a rope around his neck, hung him to God is always good for us; and the free incapacitate you from judging. And, harm no one by thought, word or deedwe know not how thoughtlessness alone may E. P. H

WARNING TO AMERICAN WORKMEN.

The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in a recent report, states: "I have been in receipt of frequent letters since I have been here, asking in regard to the conditions and prospects of labor in this country. I would not advise anybody to come here with a view to bettering his condition. They cannot expect to find employment of any kind. Every variety of manual and mechanical labor is suffer-There is not a jewel in the crown of Night, | ing with the general depression of businot a diamond on the brow of princes, ness, and establishments requiring skilled labor are reducing rather than incr ing the number of their employees. persons will come here in search of work, they should bring sufficient money with them to pay their return expenses. Every few days the consulate is visited by distressed Americans, who, having been induced to come out here, have been sadly disappointed upon their arrival to find no opportunity to earn a livelihood; thus, finding themselves without means either to live here or return home, they become objects of charity."

It will appear from the tener of this as from other similar communications from our consuls in different parts of the world, that our country is not the only one suffering from hard times, and that it is very little use for an American workingman to ais condition.

The Democracy of Abbeville, S. C., led off on the 14th in opening the canvass for 1878. They fully and heartily endorse the course of Gov. Hampton, and recommend his nomination for re-election.

NO UNDOING.

A little girl sat trying to pick out a seam that she had sewed together wrong. Her chubby fingers picked at the thread. either to tattle himself or to give ear to somewhere among the stitches that she had labored so wearily to make short and close; and though the thread came out, yet the needle-holes remained, showing just how the seam had been sewed; and, with tears in her eyes, she cried, "O mamma, I cannot undo it !"

Poor little girl ! you are learning one of the saddest lessons there is. The desire of undoing what can never be undone gives us more trouble than all the doings of busy life; and because we know this so and girls we see doing the things they wish so earnestly by and by to undo.

Is there any of you, old enough to read this, who never laid your head on your pillow at night with a weary ache all through you, as you could not shut out the unkind words you have spoken to father, mother, brother, or sister? Older boys and girls have felt keener heart-aches for graver faults. You all know something of this desire to undo, and sorrow that you cannot.

It is a very sad picture; and now where is the bright side ? Right here, little boys and girls, big boys and girls. Let us try to do a thing the first time, so we will never wish to undo it. We don't care to undo the words of kindness we spoke to our classmates when they failed in spelling, or cried because they could not remember how many seven times eight were: nor would we take back the apple we gave a poor beggar-boy, nor unsaw the wood we sawed for mamma this morning, though our arms have ached all day, for it was a nice kind of ache that we enjoy-

No: we never wish to undo a thing that is done right. Then how much better it is, and how much trouble we save ourselves, if we do a thing right at first! Sometimes we don't know what is right; but with peace and quiet, than luxuries and we can always ask. If the little girl had asked her mother about the seam she was sewing, and done it as she was told she would have been saved the trouble of picking it out. We can ask our friends: and, above all, we can ask our heavenly Father. He never leads us wrong; and any thing we do under his guidance we shall never wish to undo. - The Mirt's

A HARVEST OF CRIME.

During the last week a number of cases of crimes of the most shocking character have either occurred or been developed, efforts, the society of such men would be or have been brought home to the perpe-Elysium, to the every-day traveller along trators, some by confession. Thomas Graham, a dissolute young man, employed by Benjamin Hunter, of Camden, N en deer," rested his dying head; and like J., has made a confession which implicates the swan, emitted the sweetest notes of both himself and his employer in the murder of James M. Armstrong at that city a few weeks ago. Armstrong owed Hunter other kind, and judicious friends saved to money, and the latter by killing him hopus the immortal productions he would ed to obtain a sum which would be forthnever have written but for their presence coming on a life insurance policy. Hunter hired Graham to do the deed, and then assisted in its execution. The deed, was of its original music-redeemed by kind- one of the most revolting ever recorded. ness for a brief glimmering space, to sink Not the least shocking of the occurrences of the week is the lynching of a murderer at Wheeling, Va., on Sanday, morning, diseased, and that morbid sensitiveness by a large band of armed men, who forciwas his complaint; that he ought to have bly took him from the officer in charge, himself had killed two women and a babe tree. The account states that the lynchout of pure spite. Other equally shock-

> less to give details. No thoughtful mind can fail to ask This great outbreak of shocking occurances is not peculiar to this country, it is taking place all over the world, and it is a matter for philanthropist and the Christians carefully to consider. So far as we are concerned, one thing is certain: we must have in this country a more prompt and rigid administration of law; violators of law must be prosecuted and punished more surely and more swiftly, or we shall be overwhelmed with a flood of crime. We have often maintained that sympathy for criminals is outrunning sympathy for society and a regard for justice, and we are now reaping the fruits of this misplaced tenderness in a harvest of crime. we have a reign of law and order, or even

defiance the laws of God and of man. previous races. As the Augusta Chronicle the law would be general.

says, referring to Gen. McClellan: races for small purses. The Democracy will take a nag whose record is good, whose wind is perfect and who has never been beaten.'

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 30th, 1878, was so much labor wasted. To the Raleigh News: Missed od Just

er importance to North Carolina than any measure that is agitating the public mind. Mecklenburg was the first to adopt the subscribers would like to hear of the strugused against the law in other counties, I will give them as I write you a short history of the operation of the law.

the most intelligent farmers commenced to agitate the question. Converts were rapidly made, and during the winter of well, our hearts often ache for the boys 1872 and 1873 an act was passed, which to become a law had to be ratified by the people. "Then came the tug of war." The opponents of the law were led by some of our best citizens and the canvass was conducted with great vigor. The great majority of the whites in the Southern Townships were in favor of the law, while in the city of Charlotte and the north- of free labor. ern townships the opposition was the strongest. All the freedmen of both sections were opposed to the law.

All classes admitted that the saving in the expense of fencing would be from 25 hand would last from 6 to 10 years. The wise. opposition contended that fences as they then stood were a necessary evil; that if the law was adopted no one would be able to raise stock in this county; that we would have to buy all our bacon, beef, mutton, &c., and that even butter would be brought here and sold to our far-

ed and the cry of "The Ring! The Ring!" caped negro penitentiary convict. The he is not an aspirant in the ordinary sense was raised. The Ring was to buy at a Chief was accompanied from here by Mr. of the term, for he is not seeking the nominal price all the stock of poor men, Granville Presnell, of this place. and all stock of the opposition that they were unable to keep. The Freedmen occurred at Granville, S. C., and, with he thinks it unbecoming so to do, and were very much excited. They could only several other negroes, Mat was arrested for that office should seek the man and not starving and dying, and to add to their that the convicted negroes belonged to a keeps them down." "i'ut up the hogs escape about four months since. Early and in a few years snakes will be thicker in December last he appeared than leaves." Those of a religious turn of mind argued that God made grass to grow wild, expressly for stock, and if the stock was penned how could they get to it, to eat it, forgetting that God said. Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's."

The friends of the law urged that it was a relic of slavery, that free labor could not stand such an onerous tax, and gave estimates of the probable amount that would be saved, &c., &c. The Northern men and foreigners, whether here as farmers, miners or mechanics, joined with the friends of the stock law and urged its adoption. They stated that the old system was the great barrier to immigration,

The day of election came, and the stock law was voted down by a large majority The law provided if the county refused to ratify it, the trustees of any township could submit it to their township by giving thirty days notice. The Trustees of the Southern townships immediately posted the notices for an election. The noand after dragging him nearly a mile by tices were posted according to law, but it is said the people did not talk much about it. When the day of election came the ers acted like so many devils. The man law was adopted and many, many a freedman wondered how it was. "They had ing cases have occurred, but we do not killed it in the county and got it in their even attempt to enumerate them, much township." All went to work to adapt themselves to the new order of things, and before a year had passed all opposi-What are we coming to? The frequency | tion had died out and those who were opof all sorts of fearful crimes is absolutely posed to the measure became its strongest alarming, not merely in regard to per- advocate. The opposition in the other though mildly expressed, reflections on sonal safety, but for the future of society. townships finding that the stock law rhe course of the British Ministry in the tion again; and one by one the townships in Europe: commenced to fall into line, and in January, 1877, a public meeting was called to

to draft the law and urge its passage. All opposition having died out, it was was desired to be passed. The petition Not until we have a reign of justice shall was gotten up in a week, and many more considered necessary.

of mercy. There is no mercy or kindness The law was passed and went into efin dealing leniently with those who set at feet April 10th, and so well are our entire people pleased with it that I do not know Governor McClellan is anxious to be a single person who is now opposed to it. the Democratic candidate for President | The people of the other counties of this in 1880. We have no idea that either State are like the people of this county, personal nor in national life will self-Tilden or McClellan will be again placed they want to see before they believe, and on the track. The Democrats will de- if we had only one enterprising township mand fresh horses whose plight is good in each county, to let the others see "how leave his country in the hopes of bettering and whose legs have not been strained by it acts," it would not be two years before rich enough to disregard the priceless

Cotton planters are benefited more than "He was so badly 'stove up' in the race 'than any other class of farmers. Cotton of 1864 that he is only fit to enter short fields are worked from January to January, and never make pasture. The same the fence around it, under the old system Congress.

I am glad that you are arousing our the stock law is indispensable. Already warlike attitude of England and the rivalfarmers on the Stock law, for it is of great, much attention is being paid to blooded ry of the two powers in providing themstock law, and I suppose many of your ceived a pair of Berkshires last fall direct | prising speculator offered his services to from England. We have thoroughbred the Paraguayan government for a hand gle and the triumph of the cause in this South Downs and Merinos, and cattle county. As the same arguments will be that will compare with any east of the

Blue Grass region. Our farmers are in better condition to-day than they have been since the war. While the farmers About the year 1869 or 1870 many of of other counties are making rails, building and repairing fences, our farmers are making compost; and it requires no math-

> attempt to build Pyramids that will equal after which those enterprising Yankees, those that tell of labor unrecompensed in having earned upwards of \$100,000 by the war. North Carolina must leave the government of Nicaragua. old ruts of slave labor and enter the road

Mecklenburg, proud of the position she has taken, invites her sisters to come and see her in her new dress, see her improved agriculture, her improved stock, and her contented citizens; and when they see to 75 per cent, and that the rails now on they will believe, and will go and do like-

S. B. ALEXANDER.

AN-ESCAPED PENITENTIARY CON-VICT-HE SPENDS SEVERAL MONTHS IN LENOIR.

Last Saturday night, Chief of Police, John G. Grier, of Greenville, S. C., passed through town on route to Ore Knob Ashe The tricks of politicians were introduc- county, in search of Mat Evans, an es-

About two years ago a disastrous fire is not electioneering for the place because see in the law, evil for them, their stock | the crime, tried, and convicted, and sentenwrested from them-or standing in pens, ced to the penitentiary for life. We learn North Carolina should choose for themmisery a Reverend wag circulated a re- gang of thieves and house-burners, and that port among them that the snakes would Mat Evans was their leader. Those who that Mr. Ashe will yield to the voice of over-run the land. "Put up the hogs and eluded arrest or escaped conviction, made the woods will get fall of them." "You up a purse of eighty dollars, with which know hogs cat snakes and that is what they bribed the guard, and Mat made his

where he rented a shop and worked a shoe-making. While here he went by the name of Jack or Frank Hill. He called at this office several times and asked for newspapers-particularly South Carolina papers. He seemed very much interested in the Liberian movement, and made frequent enquiries about it. Doubtless his object was to remain as near Charleston as he thought was safe, and when the time arrived, to take passage on the steamer for Liberia. He represented himself as having lived in Richmond, Va., just prior to the war, and said he was a native of Alexandria, Va. He is a dark, burly looking negro, seems to be shrewd and cunning, and spent much of his time here in gambling with other negroes. He seemed to be interested in the laws of our State as he went to a prominent gentleman in

town to borrow law books. About three weeks ago he left here, in company with several negroes, for Ore Knob, Ashe county. We learn that he was quite a politician in South Carolina, and at one time was a member of the

The pursuers returned Tnesday, with their prisoner. He was taken to Hickory where they took the train for South Carolina .- Lenoir Topic.

Mr. Gladstone, in an article which he contributed to the Nineteenth Century for March, makes the following severe. worked no injury, but was really a great Eastern troubles, by which they have benefit, commenced to agitate the ques- alienated many if not quite every nation

"I am selfish enough to hope, in the interest of my country, that in the apinstruct our Representatives in the Leg- proaching Conference or Congress we may islature to have passed a stock law for the have, and may use, an opportunity to acentire county, and to appoint a committee | quire the goodwill of somebody. By somebody I mean some nation, and not merely some Government. We have, I fear for not deemed necessary to submit it to a the moment, profoundly alienated, if no vote of the people, and in order to show exasperated, eighty millions of Russians. to the Legislature that it was not, a peti- We have repelled, and, I fear, estranged tion with 3,400 signatures attached to it twenty millions of Christians in the Turkwas sent with the copy of the bill that ish Empire. We seemed to have passed rapidly, and not without cause, into like ill odor with its twenty millions c names could have been had if it had been Mohammedans. It is not in France, Italy or Germany that we have made any conquests of affection, to make up for such great defaults. Nor is it in Austria, where every Slav is with the first twenty millions, and every Magyar with the second Where is all this to stop? Neither in glorification supply the place of general respect, or feed the hunger of the heart. Rich and strong we are; but no people is value of human sympathies."

Noting the fall of Russian bonds in To insure the purity of blooded stock European markets in consequence of the stock in this county. We can boast of as selves with torpedoes, the New York fine Berkshires as America can produce, Times is reminded that at the first outbreak and one of our enterprising farmers re- of the Paraguay-Brazilian war an entersome consideration in blocking the advance of the Brazilian fleet upon the rivers by means of torpedoes. This done, he instantly sent word to his partner in New York to come down at once and offer his services to Brazil for the removal of the torpedoes, whose whereabouts was to be indicated by a signal. In this way, says ematician to calculate which will yield the Times, the one partner continued to the greatest return. | garage | more plant them and the other to pull them up As well might the Khedive of Egypt during the whole of the four years war, the days of the Pharaohs, as for our peo- their united exertions, wound up by sellple to live like the slave owners before ing the still unexploded torpedoes to the

HON. THOMAS ASHE.

We notice that a correspondent of the Raleigh Observer nominates athis gentleman for the place of Chief Justice, making some very just remarks as to his fitmen of his character in responsible posithe correspondent, and feel sure the people will not be disappointed if they choose

Another correspondent of the Observer on the next day says that "Mr. Ashe is not an aspirant for this office." 'Tis tru office and recommending himself for it ; he man the office. He believes the people of selves the men who shall occupy the high places in their gift. We venture to say the people in convention, and take the place assigned him in the coming cam-

A LEECH BAROMETER.

To the Editor of the Scentific American: The following is a simple way of making a "leech barometer." Take an eight onnce phial, and put in it three gills of water and a healthy leech, changing the water in summer once a week, and in winter once a fortnight. If the weather is to be fine, the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass, and coiled together in a spiral form; if rain may be expected, it will creep up to the top of its lodging, and remain there till the weather is settled: if we are to have wind, it will move through its habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom goes to rest till a high wind begins; if a remarkable storm or thunder and rain is to succeed, the leach will remain for some days before almost continually out of water, and show great uneasiness in violent throes and convulsivelike motions. In frost, as in clear, summer-like weather, the leech lies constantly at the bottom; and in snow, as in rainy weather, it moves to the very mouth of

South Boston, Mass.

the battle, and the still denser smoke of di plomacy, clears away, we shall learn something of the new status of the Turkish Christians about which Russia and the English iron-clads have manifested so much concern. These Christians-most of them merely nominal-comprise no inconsiderable part of the population of the late Turkish empire. There were, according to the most reliable accounts, 2,050,000 Armenians, 1,130,000 Greek churchmen, 740,000 Roman Catholics and some 49,000 Protestants, or a total of 3,960,000 in the various people, in some places have turned out to parts of the empire. They have suffered greet him. At one town a colored woman severely during the war, as the provinces in stopped in front of the crowd and said: which they mostly reside have been overrun | "Governor Hampton! You stay Governor. by both armies, and the lawless hordes of We's had a better time since you's made have inflicted all manner of outrages upon | war." them. Their usually oppressive taxation has been increased, while all business has been pretty much destroyed. The treaty of peace it is understood, provides for their protection: but unless the humiliation to which Milmore is to be the sculptor. The Bos-Turkey has been obliged to submit exercises a wholesome fear of retribution, treaties, as bronze, cast at Chiconee, and that the in the past, will be little observed by her base and pedestal are to be of Maine and faithless government. Still it is to be hoped that the near approach she has made to utter national ruin will work a reformation in this respect, and that the Christians may in- led to Stephen Milmore, brother of the deed be protected. -Standard.

Value of Politeness .- It always pays to be polite. As the steamboat Magenta was descending the Hudson river last week crowded with passengers, an old gentleman was unable to find a seat. A young | Such a time happened recently. We had man noticing this gave the old gentleman | company to tea, and I was trying my best Hon. Beverly Douglass, of Va., has dis- his chair and went forward. Two min- to amuse them, when my little four-yeargraced himself by appearing in the House utes afterwards the boiler blew up and old daughter solemaly piped out, pointin a beastly state of intoxication. It is the old gentleman was killed, while the ling to a bald-headed gentleman: "Papa, land being used year after year for cotton, not improbable he will be expelled from man who had given up his seat escaped did God make that white spot on Mr. 13.14 unhurt. - Chicago Tribune.

Not the least valuable implement for a

[From the Wadesboro Argus.]

ness, and the duty of the people to put tions. We endorse all that was said by to entrust Mr. Ashe with the duties of this

less as eternity.

the phial. The top should be covered culture. over with a piece of muslin.

EDWIN S. CLOUTMAN.

THOSE CHRISTIANS .- When the smoke

of Lee to the State of Virginia. Martin ton papers say that the statue will be of Virginia granite trimmed with Tennessee marble; that the contract for farnishing the material on the work has been awardsculptor, and that he has been paid thereon the first installment of \$600. There are times when a little child can

plunge us into the depths of despair,

farmer or a gardener is a good drag for smoothing and pulverizing fields which are to be planted or sown. There are several methods of constructing such a drag, but one of the simplest is to take two pieces of joists, each with the front end beveled like the front of a sled runner, and then nail on plank across them,

on the under side, letting the planks run out by the joists a foot or more. They may be of any size or weight desirable. according to the amount of team to be used. Some farmers recommend to nail on two narrow strips upon the face of the plank to collect the lumps of soil and drag them along until crushed, or until all inequalities in the surface are filled up. We recently received a cut and description of a pulverizer with half dozen or more cleats nailed upon the under side of the drag for more thoroughly pulverizing and leveling the soil. They are nailed on with the onter ends forward of the middle, and thus tend to gather the soil toward the middle, and prevent ridges being left at the sides of the drag when in

use. Either of the various styles are very useful in their place, and the cost of making one is so small that every farmer should have one of his own. They are sometimes used for covering potatoes, fodder corn, or other crops, and may often pay for themselves in a single days

use. On lands clear from stones they may be used at seeding time instead of a roller for fitting fields for the mowing machine or sevthe .- Er.

A Beautiful Idea. - Away among the

Alleghanies there is a spring so small that an oxen in a summer's day could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills until it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villeges and cities and many thousand cultivated farms, and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then, joining the Mississippi, stretches away some 1,500 miles more until it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roar until the angel, with own foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to Heaven and swear that time shall be no longer." So with moral influence. It is a rill-a rivulet-an ocean, boundless and fathom-

WONDERFUL PHILANTHROPY.

While bankruptey after bankrupey is over the wires; while hope is dving in a thousand breasts; while all dismal night and no bow of promise spans the sky, or star of hope is visible above the horizon, we are cooly told that our "foreign credit must be maintained." This disinterested philanthropy that forgets its own kith and kin, and is willing to rob the present and the future that "the pound" of flesh be delivered, is arrogating to itself, powers and privileges of which it will yet be stripped. and with thongs will be driven from the temple. Would not a better way to maintain our credit abroad, be, have more at home. Individual credit, State credit, then national and foreign credit will come as a matter of course. -Journal of Agri-

A telegram from St. Johns, Florida, dated March 31, says : Captain James B. Eads has been here for the past few days, making an examination of the river with a view to ascertaining if the channel at the mouth can be improved. He submitted a report, yesterday, to the Mayor, stating that with the jetty system, from twenty to twenty-four feet of water can be obtained at a cost of \$1,750,000.

Governor Hampton is making a genuice triumphal journey through the State of South Carolina. At every town and village he is received with popular demonstrations of delight. Even the colored

Two citizens of Winchester, Mass., lave determined to present an equestrian statuo

head for the flies to play on?"