The Old North State.

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The Old North State

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To persons wishing to advertise for a longer time than one month the most liberal terms will be given.

For the Old North State.

WHAT ARE LIFES PLEASURES.

What are life's pleasures?
Vanishing treasures,
Gleaming awile then passing away;
Like waves of the ocean,
When filled with commotion
Still hurrying onward the white-foaming spray.

What are life's dreams,
That bring sunny gleams
To light for a moment, the worldweary heart?
Like sweet summer flowers,
When come chilling showers,
From Autum's cold breath their beauties depart.

The hopes that we cherish,
How fleeting! they perish,
We watch their fair colors that fade in the bloom;
And sorrow-tears flow,
From hearts bruised and sore,
And linger around the chill of the tomb.

Ah! life's fleeting pleasures!
Ah, vanishing treasures!
Ah, why do we weep to see 't separt!
Ah beautiful dreams,
And hope gilding beams
Why leav'st these shadows to darken the heart?

We lift the light gauze,
And lifting we pause,
Light from "the Beyond" our spirits o'er flow;
Then stream onward go,
We'll soon reach the shore
Where rest many pilgrims,
Then life's dreams are o'er.—"MYRTLE."
Thomasville, N. C.

NEW FEE BILL.

AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE TWENTY-ONE OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.—[PASSED APRIL 9, 1969.]

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact as follows:

Section 555. FEES OF OFFICERS, BY WHOM AND HOW PAYABLE. The several officers hereinafter named, shall receive the fees hereinafter prescribed for them respectively from the persons for whom, or at whose instance, the service shall be performed, except persons suing as paupers, and no officer shall be compelled to perform any service, unless his fee be paid or tendered. The said officers shall receive no extra allowance or other compensation whatever, unless the same shall be expressly required by some statute. In case the service shall be ordered by any proper officer of the State, or of a county, for the benefit of a State or county, the fees need not be paid in advance; but if for the State, shall be paid by the State, as other claims it are; if for a county, by the County Commissioners, out of the county funds.

Sec. 556. Copy Sheet defined. A copy sheet shall consist of one hundred words.

Sec. 557. Fees on Returns to Secretary of State. All officers required by law to make returns to the Secretary of State, shall receive for such returns five cents per copy sheets, to be audited on the certificate of the Secretary of State, and paid as other claims against the State, are required to be.

Sec. 558 Clerks of courts shall furnish to parties printed copies of the formal parts of all writs required to be issued by them, with convenient blank spaces for the insertion of written matter; and also the blank forms of such bonds as are required to be taken by them.

Sec. 559. Who to pay costs in criminal actions. If a defendant be acquitted, or judgment against him arrested, the costs, including the fees for all witnesses summoned and actually examined for the accused, whom the judge or justice of the peace, before whom the trial took place, shall certify to have been necessary or proper for his defence, shall be paid by the prosecutor, if any be marked on the bill, whenever the judge or justice of the peace shall certify that there was not reasonable ground for the prosecution and that it was not required by the public interest. If there be no prosecutor, or if the judge or justice of the peace shall certify as aforesaid, the costs shall be paid by the county in which the bill was found.

Sec. 560. Fees if convict insolvent. The costs in criminal actions shall, in all cases, be paid by the person convicted, if he be able; but if he be not, the county where the bill was found shall pay one-half of the costs of the prosecution only.

Sec. 561. How fees of officers recived. If any officers to whom fees are payable by any person, shall fail to receive them at the time the service is performed, he may have judgment therefor on motion to court in which the action is or was pending, upon twenty days' notice to the person to be charged, at any time within one year after determination of the action in which the same was performed; if the motion for judgment be in behalf of the clerk of the Superior Court, it shall be made to the judge of the court, in or out of terms.

CHAPTER II.

FEES OF SOLICITORS.

Sec. 592. Fees of solicitors. The solicitor shall receive forty dollars for every attendance on the session of his court, and full fees in all cases of judgment rendered against the accused, to be paid by the county in which the bill is found, if the defendant be insolvent.

Sec. 563. Fees of solicitors. 1. On every conviction for any capital crime, twenty dollars.

2. On every conviction where by law the punishment must be imprisonment at hard labor in a Penitentiary not less than six months, ten dollars.

3. On conviction on any other indictment four dollars.

4. On final judgment against a defaulting witness or juror, where no issue is is joined, two dollars.

5. On such a judgment, when contested, four dollars.

6. Judgment on undertaking of bail or recognizance, if uncontested, two dollars.

7. On the same, if contested, four dollars.

8. On application to renew bond to keep the peace, if granted, one dollar.

9. On an issue in bastardy, if found against the putative father, four dollars.

FEES OF CLERKS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

I. CIVIL CAUSES.

Sec. 564. What fees and for what.

1. For [illegible] or other writ or process required to be issued by him, and taking a bond from the plaintiff as security for costs, receiving a deposit from plaintiff and giving a certificate to him and the defendant, one dollar.

2. Docketing summons, five cents.

3. Recording a return of a sheriff or other ministerial of officer, ten cents.

4. Recording, filing, and noting on the docket any pleading or demurrer, and delivering copies filed to the parties to whom addressed, ten cents.

5. Order enlarging, or refusing to enlarge time for pleading or for any other act where authorized, fifty cents.

6. Entering judgment against either party, one dollar.

7. Judgment on any question authorized to be decided by him, if there be no appeal to the judge, or if the judgment of the clerk be confirmed on the appeal to the judgment of the clerk be confirmed on the appeal, one dollar.

8. Preparing statement of case on appeal from his decision to the Judge, one dollar.

9. Transcript of record for Judge on issue of law joined on the pleadings, one dollar.

10. Acknowledging receeipt decision of Judge, and notifying each attorney thereof, thirty cents.

11. Taking affidavit except to a witness or juror's ticket of attendance, twenty-five cents

12. Taking affidavit to witness or juror's ticket, ten cents.

13. Transcript case and record for supreme Court, two dollars.

14. Mailing transcript, post paid, fifteen cents.

14 Docketing any judgment on execution docket, twenty-five cents.

16. Affixing seal of court when necessary, twenty-five cents.

17. Entering on record any order or judgment of the judge, on a matter which he has jurisdiction to decide out of term if not more than one copy sheet, twenty-five cents. If more than one copy sheet for every copy sheet over the first, ten cents.

18. Entering on the docket a brief of any complaint, plea, demurer, or motion, five cents.

19. Entering general verdict, five cents.

20. Entering special verdict, ten cents.

21. Entering appeal taken, five cents.

32 Issuing subpœna for witnesses, each name, fifteen cents.

23. Swearing a witness, five cents.

24. Copy of record or writing in his office, per copy sheet, ten cents.

25. Probate or acknowledgment of a deed or writing of any sort authorized to be proved, fifty cents.

26. Probate or acknowledgment of deed or other writing, and taking private examination of married women, with certificate thereof, fifty cents.

27. Probate of a will in common form, with certificate and issuing letter testamentary, one dollar.

28. Recording will, per copy sheet, ten cents. Of executors, administrators, guardians or other trustees, required to return accounts; if amount returned does not exceed two hundred dollars, twenty cents, if amount returned exceeds two hundred and under five hundred dollars, fifty cents; if a mount returned exceeds five hundred dollars and under one thousand dollars, seventy-five cents; if amount returned exceeds two thousand dollars and under three thousand dollars, one dollar and fifty cents; if amount above three thousand dollars, two dollars.

29. Grant of letters of administration of any sort, and taking bond of administration of any sort, and taking bond of administration of any sort and taking bond of administration, one dollar.

30. Every notice required to be issued by Clerk, ten cents.

31. Grant of guardianship, including taking of bond for each minor, fifty cents.

32. Apprenticing infant, including indenture, fifty cents.

33. Entering caveat on contested will, twenty cents.

34. Recording articles agreement of proposed corporation, including all services, two dollars.

35. Issuing commission of any sort, fifty cents.

36. Entering return to commission and order for registration of deed, ten cents.

37. Auditing account of executor, administrator, guardian or other trustee, required to return accounts, fifty cents if not over three hundred dollars, eighty cents if over three hundred dollars, and not over one thousand dollars; one dollar and a half if over one thousand dollars.

38. Justification of sureties, fifty cents.

3g. Continuance of a cause, thirty cents.

40. Execution, thirty-five cents.

41. For any service required by law for which no fee is specified in this act, the clerk shall be allowed twenty-five cents.

II. IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

42. Issuing capias, one dollar.

43. Docketing action and entering return, ten cents.

44. Taking a recognizance, ten cents.

45. Issuing subpœna, fifteen cents.

46 Entering judgment against a defaulting juror or witness on a bail bond or recognizance, fifty cents.

47. Entering verdict and judgment one dollar.

48. Issuing execution, seventy-five cents.

49. [illegible] of bail or sureties to an appeal, fifty cents.

50. Affidavit except to witnesses or jurors ticket, twenty-five cents.

51. Affidavit to witness' or juror's ticket, ten cents.

52. Affixing seal when necessary, 25 cents.

53. Transcript on appeal, as in civil cases.

54 Mailing transcript, as in civil cases.

55. Indictment, sixty cents.

56. Continuance, thirty cents.

FEES OF REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Sec. 565. *Specifications.* 1. Registering any deed or other writing authorized to be registered or recorded by him, with certificate of probate, or acknowledgment and private examination of a married woman, containing not more than three copy sheets, eighty cents; and for every additional copy sheet ten cents

2. For copy of any record or paper in his office, like fees as for registering the same.

3. For issuing each notice or order required by the county commissions, including subpœnas for witness, fifteen cents.

4. Recording each order of Commissioners, if not over one copy sheet, twenty cents.

5. If over one copy sheet, for every one over, ten cents.

6. Making out tax list, for each name on each copy required to be made, two cents.

7. When the fees do not compensate the Register, the Commissioners may allow him not to exceed three dollars per day for services.

8. Issuing marriage license, one dollar

9. Search of record, twenty five cents.

10. For any service required by Law, where no fee is specified in this act, the Register of Deeds shall be allowed twenty-five cents.

FEES OF SHERIFFS.

Sec. 566. *Specifications.* 1. Executing summons, or any other writ or notice, simply by delivering a copy to the party or his attorney, sixty cents.

2. Arrest of a defendant in a civil action and taking bail, including all services connected therewith, one dollar.

3. Arrest of person indicted including all service connected with the taking and justification of bail, one dollar.

4. Imprisonment of any person in a civil or criminal action, fifty cents, and release from prison fifty cents.

5. Executing subpœna on a witness without mileage, twenty-five cents.

6. Conveying a prisoner to jail to another county, ten cents per mile.

7. For a prisoner guard, if any necessary, and approved by county commissioners, per mile for each, five cents.

8. Expense of guard and all other expenses of conveying prisoner to jail, or from one jail to another for any purpose, or to any place of punishment—whatever may be allowed by the commissioners of the county in which the indictment was issued.

9. Feeding prisoners in the county jail, per day—to be fixed by the commissioners of the county.

10. Providing prisoners in county jail with suitable beds, bed clothing, other clothing and fuel, and keeping the prison and grounds cleanly—which shall be allowed by the commissioners of the county.

11. Collecting fine and costs from convict, two and a half per cents on the amount collected.

12. Collecting execution for money in civil actions—two and a half per cent. on the amount collected.

13. Advertising a sale of property under execution, at each public place required, fifteen cents.

14. Seizing specific property under order of a court, or judge, or executing any other order of a court [illegible] especially provided for; to be allowed by the judge.

15. Taking any bond, including furnishing the blank, fifty cents.

16. The actual expense of keeping all property seized under process or order of court; to be allowed by the court.

17. A capital execution, inculding the burial of the body, twenty-five dollars.

18. Summoning a grand jury or petit jury, for each man summoned, thirty cents, and ten cents for each person, summoned on a special *venire*.

19. Serving any writ or other process, with the aid of the county, or arresting any criminal, three dollars, and all necessary expenses incurred thereby.

20. All just fees paid to any printer for any advertisement required to be printed by the sheriff.

21. Bringing up of a prisoner upon a upon a *habeas corpus* to testify or answer to any court, or before a judge, one dollar, and all necessary expenses.

CHAPTER VII.

FEES OF CORONERS.

Sec. 567. Specifications. 1. Corners shall receive the same fees are or shall be be allowed sheriffs in similar cases.

2. For holding an inquest over a dead body, including the summoning of the jury and returning the verdict, ten dollars, if necessarily engaged more than one day, for every additional day, five dollars.

3. For summoning each witness on inquest, twenty-five cents.

4. For burying a pauper over whom an inquest has been held, ten dollars, to be paid by the county.

5. The fees in cases numbered two and three shall be paid by the county.

6. It shall be the duty of every coroner, when he or any of the jurymen [illegible] gation of the cause or manner of death to summon a physician or surgeon who shall be paid for his attendance and service, ten dollars, and such further sum, as the commissioners of the county may deem reasonable.

FEES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Sec. 568. Specifications. For attachment or transcript of a judgment, twenty-five cents.

For summons, forty cents.

For adjournment or continuance, ten cents.

For subpœna or order for witness, including all of the names inserted therein, fifty cents.

For filing every paper necessary to be filed, five cents.

For trial of any issue, fifty cents.

For entering judgment, twenty-five cents.

For taking affidavit, bond or undertaking, twenty-five cents.

For drawing or taking affidavit, bond or undertaking, per copy sheet, ten cents.

For receiving and entering verdict of jury, twenty-five cents.

For execution, forty cents.

For removal of execution, ten cents.

For making a return to an appeal, one dollar.

For order of an arrest in civil action, twenty five cents.

For warrant for aprehension of any person charged with crime, or with being the father of a bastard, fifty cents.

For entering judgment for a contempt, fifty cents.

For execution of such judgment, twenty-five cents.

For warrant of commitment for any cause, twent-five cents.

For order for a commission to take testimony, fifty cents.

For taking deposition on an order or commission issued by some court, per copy sheet, ten cents.

For making necessary return and certificate thereto, fifty cents.

CHAPTER VII.

FEES OF CONSTABLES.

Sec. 569. Like those of Sheriff. The fees of constables shall be the same as those for sheriff, for the like services.

CHAPTER XI.

FEES OF JURORS.

Sec. 470. Pay and Mileage. 1. Jurors to the Superior Courts, per day, what shall be allowed by the county commissioners of the county, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents.

2. Per mile of travel coming to and returning from Court, five cents, and such ferriage or tolls as they may have to pay going and returning from Court.

3. The same pay and mileage shall be allowed to special jurors, and the same pay without mileage, to talis jurors.

CHAPTER X.

SALARIES AND FEES OF CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Sec. 571. The salary and fees of the Supreme Court, shall be as provided by section twenty-five, chapter one hundred and two, of the Revised Code of this State.

CHAPTER XI.

FEES OF WITNESSES.

Sec. 572. 1. The fees of witnesses whether attending at the term of the court, or before the clerk, or a referee, or upon any inquest or examination, shall be one dollar and fifty cents per day; they shall also receive mileage at the rate of five cents per mileage at the rate of five cents per mile for every mile nessarily travelled from their respective residences in going to and returning from the place of examination by the ordinary route and ferriage, and toll paid in going and returning.

2. The witness shall prove the number of days of his attendance, and the distance traveled, before the clerk of the court, or the referree or officer taking the inquest or examination, and receive certificate thereof; the said certificate shall also state the case in which, and the party by whom the witness was summoned; and it shall be, against the party to be charged thereon presumptive evidence of the facts set forth therein.

3. Witnesses are not entitled to receive their fees in advance; but no witness in a civil action or special proceeding, unless summoned on behalf of the State or a municipal corporation, shall be compelled to attend more than one day, if the party by or for whom he was summoned, shall, after one day's attendance request and presentation of a certificate, fail or refuse to pay what then may be due, for traveling to the place of examination, and for the number of days of attendance.

4. The fees of witnesses may be recovered by action before a Justice of the Peace, as is prescribed in other cases of actions.

Ratified April 12, 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Old North State.

"OUR SUNNY SOUTHERN HOME."

BY CALLORE.

In every true-born heart—whether glowing with the fanciful dreams of youth, or the quiet memories of age—there is a warm emotion awakened at the very name of *Our native Home*—the land where all the hallowed associations of earlier days are grouped—the land where mighty spirits of the past have lived and died, the home our forefathers left to our care and [illegible] enobling in its effect on the heart. Else, why do we see so many brave brave spirits—so many great men rise from the humble walks of life to win highest honors on the field of battle? Else, why do so many young men exchange the peaceful pleasures of the fireside for the dangers of war? It must be a powerful sentiment, urging the war ior on to deeds of valor, nerving his arm to "do and dare." Yet, it is not strange, for who does not love their *mother land*—the ideal of all that is beautiful and true—the sweet home that first sheltered the young head—the glorious hills that first met the eye—the grand old trees under whose cool shade many a happy hour has been dreamed away. The beautiful blue sky above, that first awakened a wonderful admiration in the young mind; and a thousand other "familiar scenes" and objects endeared by fond recollections.

Oh! our Sunny South, it is a beautiful land to live in! The South with its warm passionate hearts, full of sunshine and love! Turn whither so ever you will, it is a sunny land, well meriting the poetic memories clustering about it! With its low-lying, graceful hills, gentle slopes, and shadowy valleys, it is dear to every Southern child. To others it may appear cold and devoid of beauty; but to hearts born and nurtured among its hills and valleys, it is the personation of a *fair* and *happy* country. A Swiss boy wandering here would pine for the "land of Tell," where flowers are bright and skies are clear. His restless mind would forever be haunted with visions of its "blue lakes" and "silvery streams;" while a "Scotch lassie" resting awhile among us, would long and wish in vain for the health-covered hills of her own native land. And to the quick, poetical Italian's eye, no landscape is half so grand, no over-arching sky is half so "clear and blue" as his own dear classic home affords

Yet the South is gemmed all over with beautiful things; her mountains raise their noble heads high in the distance, silvery streams go murmuring sweetly through our "sequestered vales." Rapidly rolling rivers dash grandly along to the sea, rivers as cool and shadowy as the famous Rhine; and our sunsets are as magnificent as the world can show, *not excepting the inspiring "blue and pink"* of "beautiful Florence," whose praises have been sung by admiring poets. Here, in my "Old North State" home, I can sit at evening time and view a sunset so beautiful, that the heart thrills with highest admiration; so beautiful that it seems like a vision of "fairy land." As I watch the sun fade slowly and softly away in the west, the world around is lit up with a glory no pen may describe—a radiance perfectly enchanting—and the "purple and gold" that brightens the scene, is fit for a Royal Monarch's robe.

Other lands may boast their works of art, their costly structures, and haunts of learning, but our Sunny land is rich in *nature's nobler* works, rich in its *true greatness*, it is the silent home of our great Washington, whose moral courage almost "passes show." Mt. Vernon's shades are sacred as his last resting place. Here and there, and every where you turn, is the grave of some departed spirit whose name is enshrined in many pure hearts. Over some, stately monuments are reared, and over some only a "lone willow" waves, while others rest without a simple slab to tell a loved one where they sleep. Ah! blame us not if we love and cling to this sacred land of our birth! This fair, frail structure whose name sounds more harmonious than strains from the lyre of a Wordsworth or Bryant! *It is a glorious chime!* As pleasant as any the sun shines upon; "all wreathed about with flowers" as fair and fragrant as the valley of Cashmere can show. Oh! yes, we have a "Land of Flowers" where birds of gayest plumage sing from "morn till dewy eve!" And from the far Southern chime comes a delicious odor, as it wafted from the "Orange groves of Spain." On our smooth-gliding waters sail many a "fairy bark" as light as a Venetian gondola, and freighted with as happy hearts as ever breathed the passionate story of love into listening ears.

Our daughters are equal to any "dark-eyed girl of Spain," or fair as any "light-haired maid" of Circassian climate.—Whose gem-like eyes are more captivating than the raven orbs of Sheba's queen, or Scotland's Mary; whose voices sound as sweet to those who love them, as that of a Jenny Lind, a Soutag or Alboni. All the different styles may be found scattered about, from the "beauty dreaming Greek" to the "florid Gothic."

Yet I would not contend that they are all *perfect*. Oh, no! Far from it! For there are many, I am sorry to say, who are not *worthy the land they live in*; many who live for the empty show of life; who are naught but *dolls to parade silks and satins*; butterflies who swarm around the flowers in summer time, and when the *cold winter* of *misfortune* rolls around, are no where to be found. They wear kid gloves all the time, and the "lilly white hands" were only made to trill the keys of a Chickering or a Horace Water's Piano; or sport the glittering "*engagement ring.*" They would curl the proud lip with scorn at the vision of an honest plough boy, daring to look towards them. They sit idly all the day, longing for some "romantic adventure" to happen to make them the heroine of a *three volume* novel, which you know *invariably ends in matrimony.* All such we would be glad to see packed off in an *emigration train to Oregan*, for in that famous country they *promise a good number of batchelors to every young lady who will emigrate.*

of the South who are not ashamed to learn the art of *making old-fashioned "pumpkin pies" and "Johnny cake."* A genuine, high-souled young man would sooner bow to them than receive a smile from Empress Eugenia or Queen Victoria.

A word, too, for the chivalrous portion of young men who inhabit this little world we call our *Home.* They are as brave, as tender and loving as any Knight of old, who were so highly distinguished for their devotion to "fame and beauty."—Though they wear no *glove* above glittering plumes in honor of a "lady fair," though they flourish no bayonets, fight no duels in her cause, they are as true, sincere and manly as any, and if need be, would lay down wealth, comfort and life for a gentle being. They are patriotic too, and view the rock-bound shores of this good old land, its mountains, hills, lakes and rivers with an honest veneration. Ah! yes, a good, pure hearted maiden would sooner go "hand in hand" with one of them, than wear the high-sounding title of Countess, or occupy a queen's throne.

It is true there are some who are a conglomeration of *broad cloth, beaver hats, cigars, sentimental poetry and mustachies.* Their natures never become better, or more noble at the mention of the example of great heroism—they care not for the sublime and beautiful—and are only fit for a *silly novel-hero.* We hope such as these are "few and far between." Their hearts and minds ought to be sunned and aired and then they might hope to become more useful.

But I would hurry on. The evening advances swiftly; the clouds that line the west are growing deeper and deeper, warning me that night is near. I would fain sing a hymn of praise to *"my own, my native land."* The peaceful home of childhood's sunny year. I would weave a garland of *rarest native flowers* to deck the graves of many loved ones buried beneath her sacred soil. I would pluck a victory wreath from Time's hurrying brow to crown the foreheads of the brave ones who *died to save my beautiful land—the noble "Sunny South."*

"Chime of the unforgotten brave,
Freedom's home or glory's grave."

Pursuant to previous announcement, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county was the held in the Court House at Concord, on Saturday the 10th inst. Col. Thos. H. Robinson was called to the Chair, and Capt. Sam'l. A. Grier appointed Secretary. Col. R. explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent and well-timed remarks. Afterwards the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That in the present stringent state of the money market, the losses sustained by all classes by the effects of the late war, that the feeling of the people of Cabarrus is is to pay *twenty-five cents on the dollar.*

Resolved, That the feeling of this meeting is to effect a compromise on the above basis.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Democrat and other Charlotte papers, also in the Salisbury paper, and that papers throughout the State that are in favor of "Relief to the people," be requsted to copy. T. H. ROBESON, Chm'n.
S. A. GRIER, Sec'y.

AGRICULTURAL.

LIQUID MANURE TANKS.—We take the following from the Western *Rural*:—As liquid manure is exceedingly beneficial to all vegetables, plenty of it should always be available, and without a liquid manure tank this cannot be obtained.—For large gardens, a tank should be built exactly like a cistern; the bricks being closely cemented on the bottom, sides and roof, to prevent the liquid from percolating through the soil, and also to keep surface water from entering the tank by tiledrains from the stable, byre, kitchen, etc., and may be taken out by a pump.—In small gardens a hogshead or large cask of any kind that will hold water, may be sunk in the ground, and will answer on a small scale. In this, soot, guano, etc., may be converted into a valuable manure by dissolving them in a suitable proportion of water. Manure is much more readily taken up by the roots of plants when in solution than when in a solid state. In fact, solid manure has to be dissolved before it can enter the sponge like moths of the root.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

BIG HEAD may be cured with very little trouble. A horse with the big head becomes stiff all over, and the large muscles leading from the eye to the nostril become perfectly rigid. Anoint those muscles well with the oil of cedar, and gear it in with a hot iron three or four times, with an intermission of six or seven days, but rub the oil on every day.—Take a piece of poke root, about as large as a goose egg, put in six quarts of water, boil down to three quarts: drench the horse with one pint of it every other day as long as it lasts; fill the drenching bottle with a pint of fresh water after the poke tea has been put in it. This prescription has cured horses when they were so very stiff that they could scarcely step over a door sill six inches high.

STABLE MANURE.—The best plan we ever tried for managing stable manure, says the Southern *Cultivator*, is to have stalles on elevated ground surface of ground, and allow the manure to accumulate for a year—never handling until you are ready to apply it to the land. If the stalls are not too small, (and a good supply of litter is used,) they will remain sufficiently dry for the comfort of animals—the manure will be kept just moist enough, and be tramped down sufficiently to allow *slow*, regular decomposition to go on. Very little of the valuable gases will escape—to insure against this, it is only necessary to sprinkle the stalls occasionally with plaster.

A RECEIPT TO CURE RINGBONES IN HORSES, WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—Take one pint of tanner's oil, half a pint of spirits of turpentine, two ounces of verdigris previously dissolved in half a pint of vinegar, and two ounces oil of spike. Mix them all well together, and once in two days annoint the ringbone with a spongeful of this compound, and bathe it well in with a hot iron, or a pan of coals, twelve or fifteen minutes, as hot as the horse will bear it. Thus continue until the ringbone is sufficiently eaten away; after which, rub it over occasionally with mutton tallow until well, This cures in a few months. Warming will not be necessary in warm weather.

The tendency of the legislative authority to absorb every other has been fully illustrated. In governments purely Republican this tendency is almost irresistable. The representatives of the people in a popular assembly seem oftentimes to fancy that they are the people themselves. They often seem disposed to exert an imperious control over the departments and as they commonly have the people on their side, they always have with such momentum as to make it very difficult for the other members of the government to maintrain the ballance of the constitution.—*Alexander Hamilton.*

THE GOOSE.—Mrs. James M. Page, near Esville, Albemarle county, Md., has now in her yard a goose that is known to be seventy-five years old; has been in the Miller family of Swan creek, for fifty years. "Aunt Sallie" has never failed to raise a brood of goslings, or to lay her first egg on Valentine's day, until the past three years Now she is nearly blind and to use as she walks.—*Charlestown Transcript.*

Peter Cartwright, the famous Methodist preacher, has been sixty-five years in the itinerant service, and fifty years a presiding elder. Within the last two months he has labored with great success in his district in Illinois. His wife, to whom he was married in 1808, still survives.—*Lynchburg News.*

Bishop Quintard, the Episcopal Bishop in Tennessee, in recently confirming a colored man at Memphis, said: "It is proper to state that this person, through misunderstanding only, failed to come forward, as he should have done, with those who first presented themselves. The Church of Christ knows no distinction among her members in the privileges.—The differences which maintain in society cannot be recognized here."