

# The Old North State

VOL. IV.]

## The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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Editor and Proprietor.

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### RELIGIOUS.

From the N. C. Presbyterian.

### PLAN OF UNION.

It was stated last week that the joint Committee appointed by the Old and New School Assemblies in New York, had made a report suggesting a plan of union, which had been adopted unanimously by the New School, and with seven dissenting voices by the Old School. It seems that there were nine dissenters in the Old School.

We subjoin the plan of union thus far, up to the Presbytery, the union provided for in the report will be consummated. It is as follows:

Believing that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by the healing of our divisions, and that the two bodies bearing the same name, having the same Constitution, and each recognizing the other as a sound and orthodox body according to the principles of the Confession common to both, cannot be justified by any but the most imperative reasons in maintaining separate and, in some respects, rival organizations; we are now clearly of the opinion that the reunion of those bodies ought, as soon as the necessary steps can be taken, to be accomplished upon the basis hereinafter concurrent declarations—certain

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If the two General Assemblies shall then find and declare that the above named basis of reunion has been approved by two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church, then the same shall be of binding force, and the two Assemblies shall take action accordingly.

5. The said General Assemblies shall then and there make provision for the meeting of the General Assembly of the united Church on the third Thursday of May, 1870. The Moderators of the two present Assemblies shall jointly preside at the said Assembly of 1870 until another Moderator is chosen.

The Moderator of the Assembly now sitting at the Brick church aforesaid, shall, if present, put all votes, and decide questions of order; and

Moderator of the other Assembly, shall, if present, preach the opening sermon; and the Stated Clerks of the present Assemblies shall act as Stated Clerks of the Assembly of the united Church until a Stated Clerk or Clerks shall have been chosen thereby; and no Commissioner shall have a right to vote or deliberate in said Assembly until his name shall have been enrolled by the said Clerks, and his commission examined and filed among the papers of the Assembly.

6. Each Presbytery of the separate Churches shall be entitled to the same representation in the Assembly of the united Church in 1870 as it is entitled to in the Assembly with which it is concurrent declarations—certain

bodies in relation to matters pertaining to the interests of the church when it shall have become united. The assemblies also recommend a day of united prayer, the second Sabbath in September, in view of the proposed Union.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### PRESERVATION OF SHEEP FROM DOGS.

The writer well remembers when a boy, that his father (residing in Kentucky) never had any sheep killed by dogs, although his flock was much the largest of any in the neighborhood.—

On one occasion, I well remember, when there were over fifty sheep killed one night, immediately around in the neighborhood, and that five or six neighbors that had lost sheep, the night previous, came to my father's to learn his losses, but their astonishment was great to learn he had lost no sheep.—

They then sagely concluded that they were his dogs that had depredated on their flocks. Accordingly all his dogs, some eight or ten, were called up, and their mouths rigidly examined, to find blood or wool as evidence of their guilt; but none appeared, and their astonishment was still greater.

My father told them he could easily satisfy them. They would never have a sheep killed by a dog or wolf if they would do with their flocks as he did with his. Their wonder was increased when he told them all they had to do was to let their sheep run with their cattle constantly, and they would never have a sheep killed by a dog or wolf. To show them the proof of his correctness, he invited them to walk with him to the pasture where his sheep and cattle were feeding, taking all his dogs.

When they reached the pasture, my father requested the gentlemen to set the dogs on the sheep or cattle. This was done. The sheep immediately sought protection by running to, under and behind the cattle, while the latter made an immediate attack on the dogs, and in less than five minutes every dog was run out of the pasture. One of the gentlemen asked the privilege of bringing his dog, thinking my father's dogs had been trained to run from the cattle. The request was readily granted, and all the gentlemen met again next morning, when some four dogs were set on the sheep with the same result, viz: the dogs were driven out of the pasture in less time. This satisfied the gentlemen, and there were no more sheep killed in the neighborhood.

About twenty years after, I fell heir to some thousand head of sheep. The neighborhood to which I removed was then greatly afflicted with what were called sheep-killing dogs; and, remembering my father's custom, I kept my sheep and cattle together, still residing in Kentucky. One morning six or eight of my neighbors called in that had lost some eighty sheep the night before. Learning I had lost none of my flock, they were unanimous in the belief that my dogs had

the mischief. The dogs were all

called up and carefully examined for proof of their sheep killing propensities, but without the least success.

As they had two or three dogs of their own with them, I told them if they would walk with me to my sheep I would learn them how to preserve sheep from being killed by dogs.

They did so, and on reaching the pasture some two hundred acres, I desirous the gentlemen to set their dogs on my sheep, and to do their best in doing so. The effort was most earnestly made, but it was not five minutes before every dog was driven over the fence out of the pasture—the sheep running directly to the cattle for protection, and the cattle assumed the most beligerent attitude toward the dogs, and cleared the pasture in no time of them. No more sheep were killed in that region.

Any gentleman can prove this by a trial. It may take a short time for the sheep and the cattle to assimilate together, but that it is certain, is beyond question.—*Nashville Union.*

### GEN. WASHINGTON'S MULES.

#### CUSTIS'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Upon Washington's first retirement in 1783, he became convinced of the defective nature of the working animals employed in the agriculture of the Southern States, and set about remedying the evil by the introduction of mules instead of horses—the mule being found to live longer, be less liable to diseases, and require less food, and in every respect to be more valuable and economical than the horse in the agricultural labor of the Southern States. Up to 1783, scarcely any mules were to be found in dies, but they were—*a few*—of a few and of little value. So soon as the views on this subject of the illustrious farmer of Mount Vernon were known abroad, he received a present from the King of Spain of a jack and two jennies, selected from the royal stud at Madrid. The jack, called the Royal Gift, was sixteen hands high, of a grey color, heavily made, and of sluggish disposition. At the same time the Marquis de Lafayette sent out a jack and jennies from the Island of Malta, was a superb animal, black color, with the form of a stag and the ferocity of a tiger. Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the two jacks, by crossing the breeds, and hence obtained a favorite jack, called Compound, which united the size, and strength of the Gift with the high courage and activity of the Knight. The jacks arrived at Mount Vernon, if we mistake not, early in 1798. The General bred some very superior mules from his coach mares, sending them from Philadelphia for the purpose.—In a few years the estate of Mount Vernon became stocked with mules of a very superior order, rising to the height of sixteen hands, and of great power and usefulness—one wagon team of four mules selling at the sale of the General's effects for \$500.

In no portion of Washington's various labors and improvements in agriculture was he so particularly entitled to be hailed as a public benefactor as in the introduction of mules in farming labor; those animals being, at this time, almost exclusively used for farming purposes in the Southern States.—*National Intelligencer.*

### MOLES.

*Editor Southern Cultivator:*—In the March Number of the *Cultivator*, "Hardup" makes inquiry how to destroy moles. I will give him the benefit of my experience.—Like him I tried strichnine, gourd seed, and the Palma Christi seed, without effect.

Now when one visits my garden, I tramp down the route they make, and watch for them. They have a certain time of day for travelling in search of food—in the morning from seven to nine o'clock, and again in the evening from two to five; but if the weather is very good, they are busy most of the day. They travel the same route for weeks if not months. In watching for them, one must approach the place very gently—the jarring of the ground will stop them from working; watch closely, and you can see the up-heaving of the earth—be quiet and stamp the ground behind and before them—dig quick, and you will unearth them. I caught seven in my garden and yard last spring, and the pretty weather we had in January and February, brought them out, and I caught four in my garden this year—the last one, I suppose, as there has not one made a route in the garden in four weeks. This is the only sure method of destroying them that I have found. It requires patience, but if the weather is warm they are sure to travel, and

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