THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS INSEPERABLE FROM THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1858. {VOLUME XX—NO. 992

J. S. Harrington

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS

OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
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No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

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10 " " " " 15 00

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For three months, - - - - - $4 00
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For twelve months, - - - - - 10 00

All advertisements must have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. *Special attention is directed to this requisition.*

WM. F. WIGHTMAN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

Office at the corner of Bow and Green streets.
Feb'y 3, 1856.

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnet Wake and Johnston.
Address, Tomer, Harnett Co., N. C.
Feb. 16, 1856. 85-y

BARTHW FULLER,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be consulted at the Law Office of Jese G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.
July 19, 1856. 7-tf

JOHN D. SHAW.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Rockingham, Richmond County North Carolina will practice in the Courts of Richmond, Anson and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive strict attention. July, 11. 1y-58

HAYHOUNT BOARDING HOUSE.

The Subscriber is now prepared to accommodate six persons with board, in addition to the number she now has. The building which she occupies is conveniently situated on the Donaldson Lot, Hay mount, and is a good location for a Summer and Winter residence. No pains will be spared to make her boarders comfortable.
February, 6. MARTHA HARTMAN.

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
East side of Gillespie street.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
October 1, 1855

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LAUDER.
Nearly opposite to E. W. Wilkings' Auction Store
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1856. y

Fall Stock, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of:
Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLaues;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—*ALSO*—

A large and fashionable stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.
B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sep. 12 1857 67-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
General Commission Merchant.
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.,

Will give personal attention to the sale or shipment of all consignments of Naval Stores or other country produce, and any other business entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
April 18 1857. 1y

Safety Fluid Lamps.
:ALSO:

GOOD Knives & Forks, with 2 & 3 prong *steel* Forks a 1.25 & 1.50. A large supply of WAITERS of all sizes. Best Brittannia and Plated Spoons. For sale at the CROCKERY STORE by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Feb. 20. 4t

FOR SALE.

The following valuable real estate, the property o E. C. Hall dec'd. is offered for sale and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 acres with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store (2 tenements) in Cambleton, on Bridge Street near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No 3, Is 3 vacant lots in Campbellton, known in City plot as Nos 109, 111, 112, an half of lot 113.

No 4. Is a dwelling house and lot on Haymount, corner of Plankroad and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.

No 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms apply to J. H. HALL. Assignee.
August 1, 1857. 61-tf

R. E. HEIDE,
DEALER IN

Confectionaries, Perfumeries, Bread, Crackers of all kinds, Fruits' Nuts, Fancy Articles, and a variety of articles in the GROCERY LINE.
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 24. 1857. 73-y

LIQUORS!
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

C. E. LEETE has on HAND at present a SELECT ASSORTMENT OF LIQUORS,
Consisting in part o

5 Bbls - - OLD NASH BRANDY
5 do - - PURE old Rye Whiskey
3 do Scuppernong Wine; Vintage 1855

—ALSO—

50 Bbls - - - - - Domestic Whiskey
5 do - - - - - - - N. E. Rum
5 do - . - HOLLAND GIN
73-tf.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE!"

J. W. LETT

Has just received a large and general STOCK OF GOODS suited to the Fall and Winter trade, consisting of a choice selection of
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, with almost everything desirable in that line.
PRIME FAMILY GROCERIES always to be had
AT LETT'S.
Goods sold at the lowest prices for CASH, or exchanged for country produce.
Sept 26, 1857 1y-pd

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd, are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser compel us to collect as speedily as possible. All those indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.
A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON
N. A. MORRISON.
Laurinburgh, N. C., March 7, 1857. 40-tf

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, for Sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 15, 63-tf

NOTICE.

WANTED—Three first rate Workmen, for which the best of prices will be given, and study work. The price for making Boots, 3.75; for footing, 2.75; Shoes 1 50. Wanted immediately.
M. FAULK.
Dec. 31. 82-tf

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW.
LUMBERTON N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY & JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson co. only—R. E. Troy will also attend the Courts of Sampson and Columbus, and J. P. Fuller those of Cumberland.
Their Office in Lumberton will be kept open at ALL times.
January 9, 1858. 83-tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

Have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.
Wilmington, October 1, 1856 y

GOOD STOCK!
STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing.—
Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
AND MADE-UP CLOTHING,
To which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct 10. 71-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS. & CO, having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please
F. N. Roberts.] [J. G. Smith
Jan. 9, 1858. 83-tf

White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 15, 63-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries. We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania.

Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people.

The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other

The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a religious journal, why may not we?

Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors held at Greensborough on the 14th of May,—Rev. A. Baker, Chairman,—the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors: Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N Mebane, A. Baker and C H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise, and give it their hearty support.

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; $2 50 in six months $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, by *August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1857

FOR SALE.

Heavy 4-4 Beaver Creek Sheetings.
Cotton Yarn, Warp and Filling, Nos. 5 to 10.

ALSO,

Belt, Picker, Roller and Lace LEATHERS.
Oils and Manufacturer's Findings.
Winter strained, Sperm. Lard and Linseed Oils.
Shuttle's Hanglass, French Glue, Emory, Roller Cloth and Glass Steps.
J. H. HALL, Pres. B. C. M. Co.
July 26, 1856 8-tf

10,000 lbs. Tallow wanted,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.
Oct. 1, 1856 A. M. CAMPBELL.

A. A. McKethan

respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, the largest stock of CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, AND BUGGIES, ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Oct 1, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

From the New Orleans Delta.

African Slave-Trade opened at the South.

Some startling and insignificant facts have come to our knowledge. We have hesitated to disclose them, but after inquiry, examination and consultation, we are convinced that both duty and policy demanded disclosure. The facts, we say, are startling; they are crucial. They will surprise and encourage many in our counting rooms and offices, and many on the plantations and in the towns, but most of all they will astound the Cabinets of Western Europe, and eminently assist to confirm between the genial French people and our own Norman and Huguenot South, an unwritten but hearty, magnanimous and unconquerable league against the allied avarice and envy, cant and rapacity of England and the Northern States. Altho' the foiled and furious enemies of our institutions may shake up, uncork and pour out on our battered brows the foaming vials of their wrath; although the President may be shocked and embarrassed; and although the great parties of the country may be bitterly disappointed and imprangled, let it go forth that Southerners have taken into their own hand the law, and opened the African Slave Trade with the South; that Africans are now imported into Mississippi and other seashore States; that in Mississippi there is a market for African slaves, and that on plantations in that great and interpid State, negroes recently imported from Africa are at their daily work. The authority on which we make this announcement is indisputable. We even have advices that in Mississippi, Henry Hughes and some of his party now privately urge the Labor Immigration movement, not to open the supply of Africans, but to legitimate, moralize, regulate and equalize the supply already opened and impossible to be closed. We have some further details. Some negroes are disembarked on the Atlantic coast and brought overland to the Mississippi cotton fields, but the Mississippi seacoasts's peculiar facilities for landing and secreting cargoes, and the conveniences of Pearl River as a channel for distribution, are not overlooked.

The profits of the Mississippi slave trade are enormous. We have been so fortunate as to procure from undoubted authority some interesting details They relate to the operations of the Mississippi slave trade, and are authenticated by operators. It need not be said in the first place that the bark engaged in the traffic to the South must be a fast sailor, for this is indispensable to the security of the officers and crew, the health of the cargo, and the rapidity of the pecuniary returns. For a trip from the Mississippi coast to Africa and back, there must be a captain, supercargo, three mates, three cooks, steward, and between twenty and thirty first class seamen. The vessel must be well supplied with extra running and standing rigging, and also supernumerary spars, ropes, topmasts, and suits of sails An assortment of the flags of all nations will be particularly desirable, but the most useful is now the French flag, because British cruisers will not verify the colors and take the same liberties as with the United States flag. The fare of the ship's crew must be the very best, and their good will must be carefully conciliated, because, during the voyage a mutiny is disastrous; and after the voyage, a treacherous or vindictive information is, to say the least, troublesome and expensive. To procure the good will of the men, much depends on the mates, over whom the captain ought to keep a strict watch. For the subsistence of the negroes there must be a plentiful supply of hard bread, corn meal, rice and an abundance of vinegar, red pepper, pure water and drugs. In distributing diet, the greatest regularity is to be observed, and the very first symptoms of disease promptly treated. As to the capacity of the superior officer, it may be safely said that a slaver requires in it more courage, talent, honesty, fidelity, skill and discretion, than any other ship in any other trade. Indeed, the captain and supercargo must, between them, act as navigator and naval officer, merchant and physician, diplomatist and magistrate, not to mention the functions of chaplain.

As to the expenses and profits of the voyage, the latest advices were from the captain of a bark which sailed from one of the Georgia ports. He has quite recently returned, and reports that on account of the vigilance of cruisers, negroes had accumulated on the coast; and in a manner glutted the markets, and that, in consequence of this the price had fallen to under thirty dollars per head. The payment, however, must be in gold and silver, as the head man will not, as formerly, barter for merchandize.

We may estimate a cargo to number seven hundred negroes, although many more than that are often carried; but whatever the number, none purchased should be over twenty-five years of age. Seven hundred, at an average cost of thirty dollars a piece, will amount to $21,000, and their price in this country or Cuba will range from $450 to $1200. But if sold for $500, say, the cargo will net $350,000. Freely allowing, then, $150,000 for the entire expenses of the voyage and all possible loss, the profits of one round voyage will amount to $200,000. Where the profits are so exorbitant, we can well understand why the business has been begun in the South.

We can well understand the impossibility of closing the trade now begun, and most of all, we now can understand that the great question is not whether there shall be for the South a supply of African labor, because that is now settled, and the great and absorbing question is whether, according to Hughes's method, the supply shall be so modified as to be legitimate, fair, regular and equal.

"Hallo, my friend, I see you are loosing flesh." *Old Gentlemen, indignant at his supposed friend, sputtering most fearfully.* "W—what? losing flesh! you impudent scoundrel! I'll let you know, Sir, I'm not, Sir. I, Sir, last night, Sir, was weighed, Sir, and had gained ten pounds, Sir. Very pretty state of affairs, if a person has to be insulted in this manner!" Well, my friend, all that I can say is, if you look behind you will find it to be true." (*Old Gent discovers a small dog making violent assault on his market basket.*

A COW IN A BOX, alias A COUGH IN THE CHEST.

The Boston Bee, in a recent number, thus remarks: "We were not a little amused, at the phonographic exhibition the other evening, by a story told by Professor Church with reference to the difficulty he had to meet in learning to pronounce the English language, whose barbarous orthography is so totally at varience with its elementary sounds. The gentleman said that the first time he visited London he caught a violent cold on the passage. He had studied English at the French university, and made about as much progress in giving correct sounds to the words as a green Yankee might be supposed to do in the French tongue with nothing but a dictionary for a guide. Some things he knew, and some he didn't know; one thing, however, he felt, and that was, he needed a physician to cure his cold. Accordingly he sent for one, and in the interim, wishing to show Dr. John Bull how well he could talk English, he took Nugent, and found that "*cow*" was "*cough*," in the latter tongue.

"C-o-u-g-h," spelled the Frenchman, "how they spell that? I have him! P-l-o-u-g-h is *plow*, and c-o-u-g-h is *cow*. I got a cow!"

The doctor entered, and began to feel his pulse, where all seemed right.

"I have no trouble there," said Professor Church, putting his hand to his throat; "I got a cow!"

"Well, I am not a cow-doctor," said the surgeon, indignantly. "Why do you send for me to see your cow?"

"But you will not understand me," said the disconcerted Frenchman; "here is my cow—here!" and he thumped his breast in desperation.

The doctor shook his head, as though he thought him demented. The professor again had recourse to his dictionary, thinking, if he got the precise locality of his cow, the doctor would understand. Accordingly he looked for the word "*chest*," and found the first definition to be "*box*," then shouting as loud as he could, he exclaimed,—

"Now you understand: *I got a cow in my box?*"

The doctor burst into a roar of laughter, and the poor Frenchman almost died of chagrin. When the professor told the story, the audience were perfectly convulsed, and fully appreciated the gentleman's enthusiasm, as he concluded by saying, "If your phonography can do any thing *for my cow*, it will be a great thing."

A Flower in the Desert.

Here is a beautiful incident related by an officer at Matamoras, in a letter to a friend in Providence, which reminds us that—

In the desert there still is a fountain,
In the wide waste there still is a tree,
And a bird in the solitude singing!

Our army was marching into Matamoras, and the officer writes:

There was a little incident occurred, which contrasted so forcibly with what was going on around me, that I could not but be struck by it.

Under a tree just on the river bank, and at the point where the bustle and throng of the passage was the greatest, a family of Mexicans had taken shelter, who had recrossed to our side the day before, and had not had time to move to their homes. There were some six or eight children of various ages; one of these a beautiful, black-eyed, graceful little creature of five or six years. I saw her, while the tumult and toil of all description rang around—while arms were flashing, cannon rolling, men hurrying to and fro, horses dashing at wild speed, the air filled with shouts and oaths, and all was as if quiet and peace were banished from the earth—half sitting, half lying upon a grassy knoll, her head resting upon a white pet dove, and one little arm thrown around the bird as to protect it from all harm.

What a lesson is taught here! What a picture for the painter and the poet! See innocence personified in that sweet child! See peace represented in that beautiful dove! How they stand out the bright, the glorious figures in that scene, where war, with its array of banners and marshaled men, and gaudily dressed officers on caparisoned horses, fresh from the battle-field, their hearts filled with the swelling thoughts of the victory they have won, and all glowing with the ambitious desire that becomes the heroes they have showed themselves to be—how that sweet child and beautiful dove shine with the light, that is from *Heaven*, in that scene, where war fills up and darkens all the back ground!

THE NEEDFUL COURAGE.—Whatever you be in rank, fortune or abilities, be not a coward; courage is the armor of the heart and the safeguard of all that is good in this world. Not the valor that faces the cannon, or braves the perils of the wilderness and wave. This is a useful quality, and much to be respected, yet only after its kind, as a thing which a man may share with his dog. But courage to speak the truth, though it be out of favor and fashion; to stand by the right when it is not the winning side; to give the wrong its true name, no matter what my lord may think or my lady will say, that is the bravery most wanted in these days of much profession and little practice.

N. Yorker.

THE CITY OF JEDDO, THE CAPITAL OF JAPAN.—The city of Jeddo is said to be without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 of people. Some of its streets are sixteen Japanese ris in length, which is equal to thirty-two English miles. The commerce of Japan is immense, and the sea all along their coast is covered with their ships. Their vessels are laden in the southern portion of the empire with rice, tea, sea-coal, tobacco, silk, cotton, and tropical fruits, all of which find a market in the North, and then return freighted with corn, salt, oil, isinglass and other productions of the North, which find a market in the South.

A Gentleman asked a lady, the other day why so many tall gentleman were bachelors. The reply was that they were obliged to lie cornerwise in the bed to keep their feet in, and that a wife would be in the way.

DON'T BE A BATCHELOR.

Young man, don't live a crusty batchelor; it will not improve your morals, health, nor your beauty. Marry as soon as you can make it convenient, and shape your affairs to support a wife. But when you marry, don't fall in love with a face instead of a woman. Remember that common sense is a rare virtue, much better than silver, gold and fashion. Don't court and marry crinoline and money bags, simply because it is crinoline or gold is plenty; but look for sound practical sense in a woman first—that is the touch stone to try their qualities by.

When you have that, all else comes. Your wife, that is to be, if she's full of common sense, will grow to your way of thinking and make you grow to hers. A woman who has womanly love in her heart, will find way to make your love towards her grow as the years go over you both. And another thing needs to be heeded, and that is a common sense woman is not to be found where fashion insists upon dragging young females in to a whirl, where there is simply idle gossip and little brain.

Young man! don't stand looking after that young woman who has a distinguished air, the reputation of a flirt and a belle, whose father has heaps of cash; for it is not impossible that while you are straining your eyes, you may be turning your back upon some unobstusive damsel whom nature designed for your other half, and who may be just that pleasant faced, placid tempered, loving little creature who will think enough of you to go with you to the end of the world, and stay by and comfort you when you get gray haired and fidgety.

Marry, young gentlemen, and keep your selves out of scrapes. Have something to live for. A man alone in the world isn't more than half a man, and the world wants entire men. And you shall have reason to say it was a good thing you resolved to mary and refuse to be a solitary, beer-drinking pipe-smoking bachelor, if you succeed as well in your efforts as he who, once a young man like you, is now simply old contented and happy.—*Life Illustrated.*

Why Ladies Should Read Newspapers.

It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about; give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance but the past word is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is and improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion and be able to sustain intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centar table be kept a part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family—men, women and children read the newspapers.

A CHEAP ICE HOUSE.—It has been a prevalent notion that ice houses must be made in the earth—but a wiser generation has discovered that the heat of the earth will consume ice more rapidly than the air. A writer in the Agriculturist, gives the following description of one on his premises:—

"I partition off the northeast corner of my wood house which opens to the west, and is 25 feet wide. The ice room is about 9 feet square; is clapboarded on the studs on the north and east and lined on the inside, leaving the 4 inch space between empty. On the south is an inch board partition, just tight enough to hold sawdust. On the west, I slip in boards like bars, to any height I wish to pile my ice and leave the upper part open just as is convenient. This is my house.

Into it on the ground I put from 6 to 10 inches of sawdust, then put in my ice one foot from the partition on every side, packing it as closely as I can, and in as large blocks as I can conveniently handle. I then fill the spaces next the partitions with sawdust and a good depth, (say one foot,) over the top and it is done for the year.

I have practiced in this way for two years past and had, all I wanted for dairy and other uses, to give to my neighbors, and I had plenty of good ice left last week."

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.—Nineveh was 15 miles long 8 wide, and 40 miles round with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for 3 chariots abrest. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the room. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids are 48 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building it. The labyrinth in Egypt, contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt presents ruins 27 miles round and 100 gates Carthage was 23 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 359,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of $500,000, and Nero carried away 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

Is this clean butter?" inquired a grocery-keeper of a green one from the country. "Guess it ort to be," was the reply; for it took the old woman and boys ever since Friday to pick the hair out on it."

You've destroyed my piece of mind," said a desponding lover to a truant lass. "It can't do you much harm, John, for 'twas an amazing small piece you had any way!" was the quick reply.