

# Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855.

No. 1793.

## 60 Threshing Machines FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Farmers of Orange and the adjoining Counties, that he has on hand sixty of  
**Palmer's Patent Rotary Flail Threshing Machines,**  
manufactured in New York of the very best material, and warranted to purchasers to be the best and safest machine now in use. It is made almost entirely of wrought iron, and relieves the operator entirely from dust or danger. This machine is particularly intended as a stationary machine, and is well adapted to be driven by a common wooden wheel, which every practical farmer ought to have in his barn, and will thresh from two to three hundred bushels per day with two horses. This size machine is worth sixty dollars at Hillsborough, from which place they will be sent as directed by purchasers, they paying freight on the same. There are two sizes above this; the prices eight and one hundred dollars. Address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

JOHN A. M'MANNEN.

May 7, 1855.

## Spring and Summer Clothing, Handsome, Good, and Cheap.

LEVIN CARMICHAEL, Merchant Tailor, having recently purchased in New York a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, is enabled to offer to his patrons a choice selection of all articles in his line. Among these he would specify the following:  
**Fine French Cloths and Cassimeres,** of all descriptions, and of the latest styles;  
and  
**Fine French Vest Patterns,** of Marseilles and Figured Silks.

These goods are of superior quality; and, having been bought cheaper than ever before, will be sold correspondingly cheap.

He would also state, that he has laid in an assortment of the finest and best Trimmings for Gentlemen's Clothing, that the New York market would afford.  
The very latest styles of **Paris and New York Fashions,** both in Drawings and Paintings, have been received, and he is prepared to make up Gentlemen's Clothing in a style which, for cut and finish, will compare with any work either North or South.  
As properly connected with his business, he has laid in a carefully selected assortment of

**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
which embraces every article needed for a gentleman's wear. Through some merchants have made this a branch of the Dry Goods trade. It is but fair to presume that one whose business it is to work in cloth, would be better able to judge of the cut and make of clothes, and therefore less liable to impose upon his customer the flimsy productions of "stop shops" for good and fashionable work, than those who are less experienced in the business. To the public he would say: As men of sense, judge ye.

## Lumber for Sale

At the Raleigh Planing Mills.  
200,000 feet dressed Flooring,  
100,000 " " Weatherboarding,  
50,000 " " Ceiling,  
100,000 " " Thick Boards.

THIS lumber is of the very best long leaf pine, brought to an exact thickness, and will be delivered on board the cars free of charge. Those wishing to purchase will, on application by letter or otherwise, be furnished with a card of prices, and all necessary information as to weights, &c.

T. D. HOGG & CO.  
Raleigh, March 22, 1855.

J. & D. MacRae & Co.,  
COMMISSION & FLOUR MERCHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments of Flour, and prompt attention given to filling Orders for Groceries, &c.  
March, 1855.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,  
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds of Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to other ports.  
Consignments of Flour solicited.  
March, 1855.

W. P. MOON, John L. Stanly, J. W. JONES.  
MOORE, STANLY & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GIVE personal attention to the sales or shipment of Country Produce, and fill Orders promptly, when accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.

REFER TO  
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank, Wilmington.  
E. P. Hall, Pres't Br. Bank of the State,  
Charles Shover, Pres't Merchants' Bank of Newbern.  
March 9th, 1855.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,  
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual Advances made on Consignments.  
March 9, 1855.

Henry P. Russell, Jas. B. Russell.  
RUSSELL & BROTHER,  
General Commission Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Thos. H. Wright, Esq., Pres't Br. Cape Fear.  
" E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't Br. Bank of the State.  
" O. G. Parsley, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank.

WE have ample Wharf and Store Room, situated in the most central part of the town, and are prepared to make **LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES** on Flour, Cotton, Naval Stores, or other Produce consigned to us for sale here, or shipment to our friends North.

March 3.

W. P. ELLIOTT,  
Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.,  
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

March, 1855.

## NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, which I shall please to show and sell on accommodating terms. I think my assortment of Goods will be as complete as can be found in this market, embracing almost every thing; and I will endeavor to make my prices average as low as any Store in the place. I wish to call attention to a few articles viz:

### For the Ladies.

Rich Chambray Capriote Silks,  
Plain and Striped Point De Sale Silks,  
Chambray Glace & high-lustered Black Silks,  
Very pretty and neat Printed Jaconets, Lawns, and Organdie Muslins,  
Embroidered, Grass, and other Shirts,  
Brilliant, for under dresses,  
Rich Sash and Neck Ribands,  
Also, Bonnet and other Ribands,  
Chambray Silks, for Mantillas, &c., with Fringe and other Trimmings to match,  
Muslin Collars and Sleeves to match,  
Worked Bands, Edgings, &c.

Black, and Black and White Goods, such as Chally, Mohair Lustré, Berages, Lawns, Muslins, Gingham, &c.  
Rail Road, Self-lacing and French point Corsets, Gaiters, both low-priced and fine,  
Sandal-wood and other Fans, &c. &c.

### HE HAS ALSO,

Prime bleached and heavy, sublimated eleven quarter Shirtings, and Pillow Case Cotton,  
Paper Window Shades and Fine Screens,  
Superior Cast Steel Hoes, Dool Belts,  
Razors that are Razors, just try them,  
Colored Matting, and Druggist and other Carpetings,  
Seedless and other Raisins, Figs and Candy,  
A variety of Goods for Gents and Boys, &c.  
Many goods will be offered lower priced than heretofore, but no goods are offered as bait. I shall not do business in that way, thereby making one customer pay for the loss by another.

Please call and examine for yourselves.  
JAMES WEBB.

April 12.

### JUST RECEIVED

TWO Dozen **Cod Liver Oil**  
JAMES WEBB.

March 20th, 1855.

## THE RAIL ROAD

Has at length reached Hillsborough, making quite a stir in our usually quiet village.

THE subscribers, availing themselves of this great State work, are enabled to try earlier their purchase to offer to their customers and the public a New and Complete Stock of

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

Among them may be found—  
Prints, of all grades,  
Laws and Jaconets,  
Berages and Summer DeLaines,  
Challis and Tissues,  
Checked and Striped Silks,  
New and Pretty Styles of Bonnet Ribands,  
Straw, Chip, Silk and Neapolitan Bonnets,  
Misses' Flats, various kinds,  
Silk and Lace Mantillas,  
Table and Piano Covers,  
Black Silk Shawls,  
New Styles of Embroidery Patterns,  
Embroideries of all kinds.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

April 16.

## Groceries.

THE subscribers have on hand a lot of nicely cured  
Sides, Canned and Sugar-cured Hams, Mackerel and Cheese.

J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.

April 16.

Valuable Residence for Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Samuel D. Schoolfield for certain purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale the House and Lot in the town of Hillsborough, lately occupied by said Schoolfield. The House is entirely new and pleasantly situated, and has several large rooms, well lighted and well ventilated, and conveniently arranged, with broad passages, and easy access to the piazza fronting north and south. There is a well of excellent water on the lot, with a good pump in it, convenient both to the house and kitchen. All the out Houses, including Stables and an Ice House, are new. It would afford a delightful Summer residence.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber.  
J. A. TURRENTINE, Trustee.  
Hillsborough, April 16, 1855.

## HATS!

FINE Mole-skin HATS, for Gentlemen, from Genoa's celebrated establishment. Also, Fine Black Leghorn Hats, light and neat, for Summer; and a variety of other Straw Hats, for Gentlemen and Boys.

JAMES WEBB.

April 16.

## For Sale,

FINE Chewing Tobacco,  
Scotch Snuff,  
A lot of cheap Segars.

LONG & CAIN.

April 16.

## FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Long & Webb will please call and pay their notes and accounts, as the business must be wound up.

O. F. LONG,  
JAMES WEBB.

May 22.

NEW DRUG STORE  
IN CHAPEL HILL

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the stock of  
Drugs, Fancy Articles, &c.

of Dr. J. S. Lucas, and having replenished his stock by recent purchases at the North, is now ready to fill orders, either by wholesale or retail.

R. B. SAUNDERS,  
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

April 3.

## Perfumery, &c.

COLOGNE, Bay Water, Toilette Vinegar, Pomades, Chinese Tooth Paste, Leonard's celebrated Hair Preserver, Lyon's Kathairon, Extracts of Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Peach, &c. Also, Almonds, Port Folio, Fine Hyacinth, Fine Prayer Books, &c. &c.

For sale by  
LONG & CAIN.



## RURAL ECONOMY.

May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

Oaks; Orange, N. C., June 20th, 1855.

Mr. Eli Murray, Jr., Mt. Pleasant, Alamance, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 16th is received, and as you are only one of many who have applied for my experience and solicited my opinion on the application of concentrated manures to wheat, perhaps it may be wise to adopt your suggestion and make one letter answer all. But first I must say you greatly overrate my knowledge of agriculture. Busy as I have been with another pursuit, it has been in my power to give only the odds and ends of time to farming, and the utmost I have learned of this most noble and useful of secular occupations is, the mortifying fact that I know nothing, and have yet the alphabet of agriculture to learn. True I have made some hap-hazard experiments, some rich, others very poor in results. But to the experiment with Peruvian Guano and Mape's Improved Super Phosphate of Lime. My memorandum under date Oct. 2, 1852, runs as follows: 'Sowed on a measured acre of ground 150 pounds Mape's Improved Super Phosphate of Lime, mixed with six bushels of scrapings from a coal pit, and at an interval of three feet 150 pounds Peruvian guano mixed with 34 pecks Plaster of Paris, and ploughed both in with one horse plough. The soil a deep red clay, very, and as nearly as possible, equally poor. Had brought very poor oats in 1851, and been pastured till August 1852, when it was ploughed deeply with a two-horse plough; and again this week, Oct. 16th. Sowed one bushel early purple straw wheat on each acre, covering with expanding cultivator. Whitewashed the seed, with a saturated solution of salt-water and lime, consistency of thin cream, and dried with ashes.'

At that time the Super Phosphate of Lime was \$50 per ton, Guano \$40. The result was such that I preferred the former. Now the former can be had at the factory of Fred. McCready, New York, who makes it by Prof. Mape's recipe, at \$45, in quantities not less than ten tons. Cartage about 50 cts. per ton. Freight to Norfolk about \$1.50 per ton; in large quantities and in sail vessels considerably lower. Insurance in August (when it should be ordered) merely nominal. I have inquired of Mr. McCready on what terms he will deliver at Norfolk in large quantities. When advised you shall be informed. The price is \$50 per ton at the factory for any quantity under 10 tons.

The Denitrized Super Phosphate manufactured at the establishment, and composed of half Improved Super Phosphate and half dried and ground bullocks' blood, is the same price, and pronounced by Prof. Mape 'much superior for general purposes.' I have not tried it yet, but had two tons shipped on the 9th inst.

If the citizens of Orange and Alamance incline to try Professor Mape's manure, it would be wise to form a company, and order the whole at one time. I have no objection to being the organ.

I am experimenting with sundry other concentrated manures on corn this season, on a small scale. The result if of any value, will be reported in due time.

I applied last Fall one bag (160 pounds) to the acre, leaving two lands untreated for experiment; in one deep red clay of loose porous character, the other of close gravelly texture—yellowish clay. Though the season throughout was extremely unfavorable to the development of the manure, yet judging by comparison, the crop was tripled. My harvest began on the 11th inst. Wheat, except the two lands untreated and some rich spots also unmanured, abundantly ripe. I forgot to state that the Improved Super Phosphate hastens maturity ten days, Guano seven.

You ask my judgment on the comparative value of the two manures; and I presume you anticipate the answer. Let it be understood, however, that my experiment was on clay land. Perhaps Guano is better on sandy land, such as yours.

One word more. The Improved Super Phosphate of Lime does no harm to any kind of seed by contact, and may be very conveniently sowed by mixing with it an equal quantity of moist earth of any kind well pulverized. Guano, I think, should always be mixed with a large percentage of Plaster of Paris, or charcoal dust, or both.

Very respectfully your obt'd serv't,  
WM. J. BINGHAM.

P. S. The Improved Super Phosphate of Lime exhibited equal superiority over Guano in the succeeding crop of corn, and is, I am convinced, more durable its effects.

From the American Farmer.

ALTERNATIONS OF CROPS.

The obsolete idea of 'resting' land, was substituted by the practice of 'alternation' of crops, and this substitution constituted a great step in the progress of agriculture. This alternation or rotation of crops, the great Liebig pronounces in his new work—"The one constraint resting still upon agriculture." "The single problem," he says, "worthy of scientific agriculture at the present time, is to establish in place of a change of crop, a change of succession of manures, which shall enable the farmer to grow on each of his fields that crop, which under the circumstances

will be most profitable." When this problem shall be solved, we may look for another revolution in agriculture. In the mean time, it will not be amiss to revert to the principles on which the alternating system is based, that we may know at least just where we are at present, and see that we make the best use of the lights we already have. These principles as laid down by Chaptal, are

- "1. All plants exhaust the soil.
- "2. All plants do not exhaust the soil equally.
- "3. Plants of different kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner."
- "4. All plants do not restore to the soil, the same quantity or quality of manure."
- "5. All plants do not feed the soil equally."

From these principles he draws the following conclusions:

- "1. That, however well prepared a soil may be, it cannot nourish a long succession of crops without being exhausted."
- "2. Each harvest impoverishes the soil to a certain extent, depending upon the degree of nourishment which it restores to the earth."
- "3. The cultivation of spindle roots ought to succeed that of running and superficial roots."
- "4. It is necessary to avoid returning too soon to the cultivation of the same or to analogous kind of vegetables in the same soil."
- "5. It is very unwise to allow two kinds of plants which admit of the ready growth of weeds among them to be raised in succession."
- "6. Those plants which derive their principal support from the soil, should not be sown, except when the soil is sufficiently provided with manure."
- "7. When the soil exhibits symptoms of exhaustion from successive harvests, the cultivation of those plants that restore most to the soil must be resorted to."

The alternating system is based upon these principles, and is economical and profitable in proportion as it adheres to them. It assumes, that all plants drawing more or less nourishment from the soil, the soil must be occasionally replenished with supplies of manure. A certain class of plants called *culmiferous* are supposed most rapidly to exhaust supplies—this class embraces wheat, rye, oats, barley, Indian corn, cotton, &c. They are particularly exhausting while maturing their seeds. A judicious system should not allow these crops to follow each other closely or frequently, and the common practice of cultivating Indian corn, wheat and oats, in quick succession is only allowable on lands of a high character, and when the invaluable supplies of the clover crop are faithfully used as an improver.

Another class of plants, *leguminous*, embrace, strictly speaking, only peas, beans and pulse, but for convenience are made to include all those which are usually called ameliorating, but more properly less exhausting. These plants are less exhausting, because some of them draw supplies of nourishment from a lower stratum of soil than that traversed by the roots of wheat, corn, &c.—their long tap roots running deep into the soil. Some because their broad leaves exposed to the atmosphere draw from it a portion of their nourishment. Some because they shade the soil; and all, because ordinarily they do not go to seed. The clover is the most ameliorating, because it combines all these qualities to a greater degree than any other, except perhaps the field pea. These plants requiring also, the most of them, deep and thorough cultivation, and their roots penetrating deeply—ameliorate the soil in this manner.

The alternating system is not complete, and answers by no means the ends of which it is capable, without the introduction of the cultivated grasses. They are cultivated at very little cost—they enlarge the variety of the plants, and promote the economy of plant feeding. They cover the soil, protecting it from the waste of the sun and frost. Their roots accumulate in the soil a large supply of mould for future use. And they afford much material for manure. Thus supplying at a cheap rate several important requisites of a complete system of alternation. As our agriculture improves, there is no doubt, it will embrace a much more extended cultivation of the grasses.

The researches of science are throwing much light upon facts long familiar to intelligent observers. While these latter had observed that different classes of plants exhausted the soil in different degrees, and that where the soil refused to grow those of one character, another sort might still be profitably cultivated; the facts are accounted for in the analysis of the ashes of these plants. These analyses distinctly show the different degrees in which different substances are consumed by plants. The grains of all kinds show a very large per centage on phosphoric acid, equal to nearly one-half of the amount of ash—a large per centage of potash and magnesia, and the straw silica to a large amount.

The ash of potatoes, turnips and plants of that character, give potash in much larger amount than the former, phosphoric acid and magnesia in smaller amounts, but more lime and sulphuric acid. Hay gives on analysis more lime than the others, much potash, though less than the others, and much silica. The ashes of all classes contain the various mineral elements, viz: sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorine, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, silica, iron, but in various, and many of them in very small proportions.

The investigations so diligently pursued by men of science, with reference to the nutrition of plants, may result in developments which will realize the idea of Liebig, and take off from agriculture the "constraint" of alternation. Until this shall be done, however, the diligent application of the precepts lying at the foundation of the system, is to the practical man the surest guarantee of success.

**Draining.**—John Johnston, of Seneca county, N. Y., gives in the American Agriculturist the following plan to ascertain whether land needs draining:—"Dig holes about two and a half feet deep in different parts of the field; but a cover over the holes so that the rainwater cannot get into them, and if they fill with water until within a foot or so of the surface, in ten or twelve hours, then the land requires and will pay well for draining. I think I hear F. L. B., and many others, say that these holes will fill up on any land, if the ground is wet at the time. But I tell them it is not the case. You may dig as many drains as you please on dry lands, and they will never run water unless the snow is melting on the surface. If F. L. B., had stood over the making of between forty and fifty miles of drains, as I have done, he would be a better judge of what was wet and what was dry land. To the unpractised eye, land that looks dry, is gorged with water six inches below the surface."

**IMPROVED VARIETIES OF WHEAT.**—There have lately been imported from France, for the agricultural division of the Patent Office, four varieties of wheat: The Hungarian wheat, the Neapolitan white wheat, well suited for Southern States, but too tender for the Northern; the Saumur Wheat, and the early Noe wheat. As the two latter have the property of ripening some days before our common varieties of wheat, if they otherwise succeed in this climate a great point will be accomplished. A single week gained in the ripening will often secure the crop from the injury of the rust or the fly, independently of the advantages to be obtained in the market. The Saumur wheat is originally from the valley of Anjou, a southeastern province of France, and is a very remarkable variety of winter wheat. The ear is strong and full, of a reddish color, and it is very much esteemed by farmers. The straw is very white, and grows higher than that of ordinary wheat, while it is also larger and sweeter. The Noe wheat was introduced by Mr. De Noe, and is commonly known under the name of blue wheat, and, owing to its hardy and productive nature, is gradually superseding the Saumur wheat in the central parts of France. It is much sought after on account of its precocity for a meslin or soiling crop. It would succeed well as a March wheat if sown early.

**WASHINGTON SILVER WARE.**—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says:

Some thirty years since I was informed by a proprietor of one of the largest and oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia, that "housekeepers ruined their silver by washing it in soap suds; it makes it look like pewter; never put a particle of soap upon your silver, then it will retain its original lustre; when it wants polishing take a piece of soft leather and whiting, and rub it hard." I had formerly seen silver washed in water with the addition of a little soap and rinsed in clear water.

I adhered strictly to his advice, and found a great difference in the appearance of the silver.

**Remedy for Scalds and Burns.**  
In the American Medical Gazette for March Dr. Reese thus earnestly reiterates his advice to apply flour to scalds and burns: "We still see reported, almost daily, an appalling number of deaths by burns and scalds, not one of which, we take upon ourselves to say, need prove fatal, or would do so if a few pounds of wheat flour could be promptly applied to the wounds made by fire, and repeated until the inflammatory stage had passed. We have never known a fatal case of scalding or burning in which this practice has been pursued, during more than thirty years' experience, and having treated hundreds in both public and private practice. We have known the most extensive burns by falling into caldrons of boiling oil, and even molten copper, and yet the patients were rescued by this simple and cheap remedy, which, from its infallible success, should supplant all the fashionable nostrums, whether oil, cotton, lead water, ice turpentine, or pain-extractors, every one of which has been tried a thousand times with fatal result, and the victims have died in excruciating agony, when a few handfuls of flour would have calmed them to sleep, and rescued them from pain and death. Humanity should prompt the profession to publish and republish the facts on this subject, which are established by the authority of standard medical works on both sides of the Atlantic. Flour is the remedy, and the only one, in severe cases of scalding and burning casualties, and which ease so often destroy life. Let us keep it before the people, while the explosion of steam boilers and burning fluid lamps are so rife all over our country."

**VOLCANIC PHENOMENON IN NOVA SCOTIA.**—A correspondent of the St. Johns News says that quite a commotion has been excited among the people of Digby, upon the southwest shore of Nova Scotia, by a series of convulsions of the earth which have recently taken place upon the southeast side of Granite mountain. On the day of the earthquake, which occurred several months since, the mountain was considerably shaken, and a small opening was made upon its slope, whence a great quantity of smoke immediately rushed forth, and continued to issue throughout the remainder of the day. This manifestation at length ceased, and all remained quiet until about a fortnight ago, when suddenly the ground in the vicinity was violently agitated, and a chasm opened from which not only a dense volume of smoke but great quantities of dust and small stones were ejected. The agitations of the surface continued from day to day, until in a short time a portion of the sloping ascent was converted

into a small level plain, which is so shaken up that at a little distance it presents the appearance of a well ploughed field. Shortly after the opening of the chasm a huge fragment of rock was thrown from it with such force as to penetrate the side of a neighboring cottage, the inmates of which have since removed to what they consider a safer home. The correspondent of the News says that eruptions are still constantly taking place, and no person has yet dared to venture close enough for a minute examination of the phenomena.

## SEBASTOPOL IS TAKEN.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing under date of the 24th May, makes the following startling announcement: "Sebastopol is taken! A French evening journal, which has upon several occasions surprised the public by important news in 'advance of the other papers, announces the interesting fact. It is not stated how the intelligence reached Paris (that is perhaps the secret of the enterprising journal,) but no doubt seems to be entertained in any quarter of its truth. It is no new 'Tartar story'; the public would not allow itself to be thus caught a second time. Here is the announcement of the event:

"An English photographer will shortly leave the Crimea, carrying back with him for the British Museum eight hundred views of Sebastopol and its environs. The plates are of considerable size, and on some of them it is possible even to count the windows of the larger houses."

"The Allies have always said they were bound to have Sebastopol somehow or other. Their engineers, artillerymen, and Zouaves having failed to take it, the famous fortress has been taken by their photographers. They resolved to have the place 'any-how.' We hope they are content now that they have taken it—photographically. Your correspondent will be more careful in future how he asserts, as he has been doing for the last six months with regard to Sebastopol, that any enemy's place before which the French and English set themselves down with such extreme resolutions is impregnable."

During an interview which Martineff, the Russian comedian and mimic, succeeded in obtaining with Prince Volkonsky, High Steward, the late Emperor Nicholas walked into the room unexpectedly, yet with design, as was soon made evident. Telling the actor that he had heard of his talents, and should like to see a specimen of them, he bade him mimic the old minister. This feat was performed with so much gusto that the Emperor laughed immoderately; and then, to the great horror of the poor actor, desired to have himself taken out. "It is physically impossible," pleaded Martineff. "Nonsense," said Nicholas, "I insist on its being done." Finding himself in the horns of a dilemma, the mimic took heart of grace, and with promptitude and presence of mind buttoned his coat over his breast, expanded his chest, threw up his head, and assuming the Imperial port to the best of his power, strode across the room and back; then, stopping opposite the Minister, he cried, in the exact tone and manner of the Czar, "Volkonsky! pay M. Martineff 1,000 silver rubles." Emperor for a moment was disconcerted, but recovering himself with a faint smile, he ordered the money to be paid.

**A GATHERING OF THE CLANS.**—Among other queer things that have sprung out of the National Baby Show is an "enterprise," the like of which, if successfully carried out, the world will never have seen before. Several gentlemen, it seems, have associated together and subscribed \$100,000 to be expended in getting together a "Congress of Nations," that is to say, living specimens, male and female, of every nation on the habitable globe, all in their native costume, except when they are nude. Great care will be used in selecting the finest specimens, and when convenient, preference will be given to such persons as play upon some instruments of music.

Such a study was of course never before brought under the eyes of mortal men. The Congress of Nations will necessarily include all the various tribes of Indians in the world, Esquimaux, Japanese, Laplanders, Persians, Turks, Arabs, Hottentots, Bushmen, Caffirs, all the Asiatics, &c., &c. Some 18 months or more may be required to make the entire collection, but interesting portions of it, it is thought, can be obtained at a much earlier period.

**SHALL I PRAY TO CHANCE.**—An English lady who had forsaken her God and her Bible for the gloom and darkness of infidelity, was crossing the Atlantic, and asked a pious sailor one morning how long they should be out.  
"In fourteen days, if it is God's will, we shall be in Liverpool," answered the sailor.  
"If it is God's will," said the lady, "what a senseless expression; don't you know that all comes by chance?"  
"In a few days a terrible storm arose, and the lady stood clinging to the side of the cabin door in an agony of terror, when the sailor passed her.  
"What do you think," said she, "will the storm soon be over?"  
"It seems likely to last for some time, madam."  
"Oh," she cried, "pray that we may not be lost!"  
His only and plain reply was, "Shall I pray to chance?"

**COSTLY ADVERTISING.**—A Physician in New York lately paid \$750 for two insertions of an advertisement in the weekly Tribune. There were 750 lines at 50 cents a line for each insertion.

It seems to have been a judicious expenditure, (as advertising usually is,) for his practice has suddenly been swelled to the rate of \$100,000 a year.

Fig. 66.