

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1856.

No. 1850.

A CARD.
D. EDWARDS, DENTIST.
Having located in Hillsborough, respectfully offering his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession.
Office at the Union Hotel. When requested, families will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
Dr. R. will be in Chapel Hill the first week in each month.
February 12. 25-

Patronize your Neighbors.
BRYAN & OLDHAM,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
RESPECTFULLY inform their up-country friends that they are prepared to give prompt attention to all business in their line which may be committed to their charge, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
They also keep on hand the best CORN SHELLERS that can be had, and upon the receipt of orders enclosing ten dollars, they will deliver in Hillsborough a Sheller with which a boy fourteen years old can shell 100 to 150 bushels per day.
Wilmington, Jan. 25. 23-6m

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation which he now resides. It is a desirable situation, one mile from South Lowell Academy, as healthy as any in Orange. The land is in a good state of cultivation, well adapted to Corn, Wheat and Tobacco. On the land is a good Granary and Tobacco Barns, besides every other out house necessary, with a large and convenient Dwelling, well arranged for boarders. It has on it also a valuable Apple Orchard. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on the Subscriber and view the premises. The terms will be made accommodating.
February 26. 27-

Window Sash, &c., by Machinery.
MY Machinery being in successful operation, having employed first rate Workmen, and having on hand a supply of good lumber, I am now prepared to offer to the public
Furniture, Sash, Blinds, Doors, &c.
of good workmanship, at short notice and cheap for the cash.
PRIDE JONES.
February 12. 25-

LONG & CAIN
HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a large variety of Perfumery, &c., of the best quality, among which are the following:
Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Verbena, Geranium and Bay Water.
Fine Extracts, Balm & Hair-Balm, Eau de Cologne, a rose, fine Tooth Wash, Paste for the Teeth, Eau Louton, a very fine article for the Hair, Lily Salve, Tripoli Polish, Shaving Soaps, Cold Cream, Egyptian Hair Dye, Fancy Letters & Note Paper, Pocket Inkstands, Envelopes, Letter and Envelope Paper, Ink, Backgammon Boards, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Calcas, Port Monies, Baskets, &c. &c.
November 26. 62-

E. J. LUTTERLOH, W. P. ELLIOTT,
LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dealers in Lime, Calcined Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Plastering Hair, &c. &c.
October 27. 11-

DAVID A. BAIN, GEORGE M. BAIN, JR.,
BAIN & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO BAIN, HATTON & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of King and Water streets,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, &c. Also, to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
Portsmouth, July 14. 96-

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 freight, &c.
T. D. HOGG & CO.,
Raleigh, March 22. 6m-11

JUST RECEIVED,
A LOT of Three Penny Nails; and one barrel of BURNING FLUID—(not Gamphre)—Also SUMMER MANTILLAS, of various kinds.
For sale by **J. C. CURRANTINE & SON,**
May 21. 88-

FOR SALE,
PEARL Starch, Chlorine Tooth Wash, Black Leather Varnish, Bull's Bazaar, Essence of Java Coffee, Ex-McLane's Vermifuge, Iro Fine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN,
June 22, 1855. 93-

JUST RECEIVED,
500 LBS. Pure Lead, 625 lbs. White Zinc Paint 10 gals. Sweet Oil, 2 bbls. Tanners' Oil, 5 gals. Japan Varnish, 11 lbs. Paris Green, 2 doz. Patent Paint Driers, Dry White and Red Lead, 12 lbs. French Zinc or Porcelain White, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN,
June 22, 1855. 93-

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A LOT of school Books, English, Latin, and Greek kind as used in Mr. W. J. Bingham's School.
For sale by
J. C. CURRANTINE & SON,
October 2, 1855. 1-

LIFE-PRESERVING PATENT SWINGLETREE.
THE Subscribers having purchased the sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.
By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use. No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.
Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the person or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the United States Courts at Washington.
P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Raleigh, Feb. 14, 1856. 27-6m

JAS. C. SMITH, CARD, MILES CASTIN,
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 2, South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Particular attention given to the sale of FLOUR, and other Country Produce.
October 23. 10-1y

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. 79-

DRS. LONG & CAIN,
ARE now receiving at their Drug Store on the corner East of the Court House, a large and complete assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
which they have selected with care, and with the special object of having only pure and genuine articles.
They pledge themselves to sell only pure and genuine Medicines, and promptly to attend to all orders, and at all times.
They would invite Country Physicians to examine their stock, believing that they can make it their interest to purchase their supplies near home.
April 16th, 1855. 83-

A MARVELOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELOUS AGE!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.
BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any depth or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, Disorders of the Liver, Affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colic, are by its means effectually cured. Every household knows that salt passes freely through bone or most of any thickness. This Ointment penetrates more readily than through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.
ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, & SCORBUTIC HUMORS.
No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Head, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.
SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS AND ULCERS.
Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the directions of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness of the joints, even of 20 years standing.
PILES AND FISTULAS.
These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:
Bunions, Piles, Sores of all kinds, Burns, Rheumatism, Sprains, Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Chilblains, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Fistulas, Sore Legs, Stiff Joints, Gout, Sore Breasts, Ulcers, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Venereal Sores, Mercurial Eruptions, Sore Throats, Wounds of all kinds.
* Sold at the Manufacturing of Professor Holloway, 241 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1 each.
* The 6 1/2 cent bottle is saving by taking the larger size.
* N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.
September 28. 72-2m



RURAL ECONOMY.
"May your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."
Effect of Depth of Soil on Vegetation.
The deeper the soil is, or can be made by good tillage, provided it contains the elements of fertility, the more productive it must become; not only by causing a large supply of actual food, but also by presenting an increased surface for the action of chemical forces to retain those valuable substances, which being in solution would otherwise pass away in the subsoil, where, though they might be retained, the roots could not get at them. The atmosphere penetrates more freely, warming and exciting the whole mass; the roots, instead of merely throwing out laterally and creeping along just beneath the surface, as in shallow soils, push boldly out in search of food, and thus strengthen the plant. The alluvial tracts so frequently found along our principal rivers, are all deep and very fertile; though generally dry, they seldom suffer from drought, owing to their powers of absorption, both from the air and subsoil.
Depth being so important, we should do all in our power to increase it by artificial means when required; as frequent ploughing at a uniform depth produces even in the deepest soils a hard bed, through which neither roots, air nor moisture can readily penetrate; the use of the subsoil plough, once in three or four years, is strongly recommended. When the subsoil consists in a stiff yellow clay, care must be taken not to bring up too much at once; for else, being sometimes of a poisonous nature, it might tend to injure the land for some length of time, until in fact the oxygen of the air had effected the necessary chemical changes, and sweetened the mass. Deep soils are much less injured by sudden changes of weather than shallow ones, for being open and friable, the rain-fall passes slowly through them, and after nourishing vegetables by the moisture and ammonia that it leaves, disappears in the subsoil; and during a dry time, they maintain their moisture, owing to their powers of absorption and capillary attraction. Many of the most fertile loams resting upon a gravelly and very porous subsoil, owe their fertility to their depth.
The same rule holds good with soils resting on lime-stone; they are rich or poor, according to depth. Therefore it is evident that in farming, besides the mere outline of preparing the ground for the crop, we have the important business of deepening the ground to attend to. Draining, in all cases where the land requires it, will be found a most important assistant, lowering the water level to the bottom of the drains some three or four feet from the surface, enabling the atmosphere—the great fertilizer—to penetrate into the crevices, formerly filled with excess of moisture, and by diminishing tenacity, lessening the difficulties of deep cultivation.
John Coleman's Prize Essay (Eng.)

Edinburgh Reviewer can take his turn; you have no idea how popular it is. I have not had a gate broken since I put it up. I have it in all of my fields."
VINEGAR PLANT.—We spoke last April of a Vinegar plant given us by a lady friend in Webster. We took it home to our office, procured from an apothecary's store one of his largest glass jars, holding some two gallons, filled it with common sweetened water, committed the plant to it, and there it has ever since spreading its folds upon the surface, till it was evident the vinegar had become strong enough almost for the death of the plant; whereupon, this week, we removed the original sweetened water, and supplied its place with new for the plant to work upon. On drawing off the vinegar it was found very strong indeed—almost as strong as lye, and for ordinary table purposes it will require to be diluted with fresh water. There is no mistake about it—this vinegar plant will keep our family in purest vinegar as long as we shall need such an article.
Rural Intelligence.

PICKLES.—An excellent way of making pickles that will keep a year or more, is to drop them into boiling water, but not boil them; let them stay in ten minutes, wipe them dry, and drop into cold spiced vinegar, and they will not need to be put into salt water, and are always ready for use.
Speech of Col. Benton at St. Louis.
We give below that portion of Col. Benton's recent speech at St. Louis which refers to the Cincinnati Convention and the domestic policy of the Administration:
Citizens: I appear before you in an unexpected character—that of candidate for the governorship of the State of Missouri. It was a place which I had not sought, but which I felt bound to accept in the present condition of the country—its peace greatly endangered both at home and abroad, and the services of all good citizens required to aid in preventing the double calamity of civil and foreign war.
I went to Cincinnati to be near that Convention, the first one I ever approached. I went to see how things were done, and to assist a little at a safe nomination. I found a garrison of office-holders inside of the Convention, and a besieging army of the same gentry on the outside of it. Packed delegates were there, sent to betray the people. Straw delegates were there, coming from the States which could give no democratic vote. Members of Congress were there, although forbidden by their duties from being at such a place. A cohort of office-holders were there, political counsellors in the Federal system, incapable of voting for the smallest Federal office, yet sent there by the administration to impose a President upon the people.
It was a scandalous collection, excluded by the constitution from being even electors of the President, and yet sent here to vote for the administration—and to vote upon the principle of the ox that knoweth his master's crib—upon the principle of the ass that knoweth the hand that feedeth him. Bullies were there from the custom-house and the Five Points in New York—all with the approbation of the administration; for the office-holders would not be there (absent from their duties and drawing their pay) without the consent of their employers. It was a scandalous collection. The members of Congress were neglecting their legislative duties, and doing what they had been interdicted from doing.
Thirty years ago the nomination of Presidential candidates was taken from Congress on account of the corruption which it engendered, and given to delegates, intended to be fresh from the people and to obey their will, and the nomination removed from Washington to Baltimore, to get out of the reach of President-making members. But these members followed to Baltimore, getting proxies from some delegate when they could get an appointment from the people; and to get rid of them—to get entirely beyond their reach—the Convention itself was removed from Baltimore to Cincinnati.
Vain effort to escape them. They followed on to Cincinnati. They broke up Congress to get to this forbidden place. Surely the new President will be very hard hearted if he does not remember them when he comes to the distribution of office. From Washington city came a new corps, never before put upon such service—the office holders in the city, clerks in the departments—heads of bureaus—men who have no vote in any federal election—political hybrids, unable to act a man's part in any election, but sent to Cincinnati, as a life guard to support the administration.
Such was the composition of nearly one-half of the whole convention—custom-house officers, post-master, salaried clerks, packed delegates, straw delegates, political counsellors, members of Congress, district attorneys, federal marshals. The place in which they met, and which had been provided by a packed administration committee, was worthy of the meeting. It was a sort of den, approached by a long, narrow passage, barricaded by three doors, each door guarded by armed bullies, with orders to knock down any person that approached without a ticket from the committee, and a special order to be prepared with arms to repulse the Missouri delegation which came to vote for Buchanan—a repulse which they attempted, and got themselves knocked down and trampled under foot.
This den had no windows by which people could look in or see, or the light of the sun enter;—only a row of glass, like a steamboat skylight, thirty-five feet above the floor. It was the nearest representation of the "black

hole" in Calcutta, and like that hole, had well-nigh become notorious for a similar catastrophe. The little panes of glass above were hung on pivots, and turned flat to let in air. A rain came on drove into the den; and to exclude it, the panes were turned up. "Smothering! smothering!" was the cry in the den; and the glass had to be turned up again. Over this place was a small box for spectators, its approach barricaded and guarded, and entrance only obtained upon tickets from the some packed committee, and to whom they gave tickets was seen the first votes were given for Buchanan, and when each State that voted for him was hissed—even Virginia; and the hissing only stopped by a threat to clear the galleries. Such is the pass to which the nomination of President is now brought.
No President, seeking a second election, has ever been so repudiated before. Several, so seeking, have been defeated by their adversaries, but no one has been defeated by his own party. The elder Mr. Adams was defeated by the Democratic party, then called republican; the younger Mr. Adams was defeated by the same party; Mr. Van Buren was defeated by the Whigs. But each of these gentlemen had the consolation of having preserved the respect and confidence of his own party. Not so with Mr. Pierce. He is repudiated by those who had exalted him. After four years' trial he is condemned and thrown away—the victim of his advisers. It is the most humiliating termination of a public career that ever was witnessed. His whole vote was some sixty—only five dozen out of near three hundred; and if from these are deducted the intrusive vote which ought not to be counted—those of the office holders, packed delegates, the straw delegates, the members of Congress, and the complimentary votes which were begged for him to lessen the shame of the miserable defeat—if all these were deducted, as they ought to be, he would be left without a single vote; left to go out as he came in; with the unanimous consent of his party. What a fate for a man who came into office upon twenty-seven States, with two-thirds of each House of Congress, and the united Democracy of the whole Union. After all, the result was due to the place where the Convention was held. If it had been in Baltimore, where the outside pressure would have been on the other side, the office holders would have carried the day.
Let it not be forgotten that the place governed this nomination—the place convenient to the solid men of the country; but that cannot be ruffled upon to save future nominations. Ad intriguers—the permanent professional President makes—will not be caught in such a place again. They will go where the farmers cannot come; and there is no safety except in the amendment of the Constitution, and giving to the people a direct vote for President. Already it is reported that they go next time to Charleston, South Carolina, where no Western-farmers can get at them. If you ask how can this be known now? I answer very well. Each Convention now appoints a committee of its own body, thirty-one in number, to sit four years and manage everything. These Committees do the cheating in the recess of the Conventions.
Such a fall announces the most deplorable administration which our country has ever seen; and such is the fact. At home and abroad—in all its acts and policy, both foreign and domestic—flagrant misconduct has been the order of the day. The field of its bad acts is too large to admit of a full survey on an occasion like the present; I can only seize and present the most prominent, taking those which concern our home affairs first; the foreign afterwards; but, first, I must show you I mean by the administration, for it by no means consists of all whose names compose it.
In the first place, then, I do not mean Mr. Pierce, I leave him out entirely. He is a kind man, tender hearted, and will cry for any body's sorrows; but he has neither head nor nerve, and he is as helpless in the hands of his managers as a babe in the arms of its nurse. I have to give a signal instance of this helplessness which concerns yourselves as well as myself, and which admits of no question, because I was party to it, and know what I say. Mr. Pierce sent for me soon after his inauguration, desiring me to call upon him the next evening at eight o'clock. I went according to the request. He told me he wished to speak to me about the Missouri appointments, and know if they could not be put off for awhile. I answered yes—that they were all four years appointments, and to be out of themselves in the course of the spring and summer—that I despised the business of removing men who were doing their business well, and whose terms would soon expire, and had rather wait for the vacancy to come of itself. He replied that these were exactly his own sentiments, and it was readily agreed that the appointments should stand over until my return, from Missouri, which would be in six weeks.
On this agreement, thus volunteered by himself, I left the city, and in two weeks was followed by a list of the appointments—and you know what kind of appointments they were—all made from my enemies, and to work in the election against me—a thing which they have faithfully done, and are still doing. Even the post office in my own town was so filled as to render it impossible for me to use it, and drove me to the resource of sending my correspondence through Adams & Co. This is what happened between the President and myself, and is one of the innumerable instances to prove his nullity in his own administration. I did not get angry with him for it. I knew he was sincere at the time he spoke with me, and pitied his inability to keep his own word voluntarily given. I expressed no resentment because

I knew they would not let him do as he wished; but self respect required me to avoid his house, and I have not been there since. Still, we meet handsomely when accident brings us together; sometimes meeting in evening rides, when the respective hats immediately rise high in the air; sometimes on foot, in an evening walk, when we rush to the salutation, and so pressing that an observer might suppose it was a pair of old-bosom friends—Damon and Pythias—just getting together again after a long and cruel separation.
In the next place, I do not mean Mr. Marcy. He leaves himself out by permitting others to dominate in his department, and by publicly agreeing to what he privately condemns. I leave out also the Secretaries of the Treasury, of the Interior, of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, and only condemn them for remaining in a Cabinet in which they are without influence, and sharing the odium of measures of which they have no part in the paternity. This brings me to the Secretary at War and the Attorney General, who, with an outside force of determined nullifiers, are the whole administration. But little need be said of the Secretary of War. He is a martinet, puffed up with West Point science, dogmatical and impractical, within his circle; but that circle is a narrow one, and he moves uncontrolled within it. He is an avowed secessionist.
Of the outside force of nullifiers still less remains to be said. They govern when they please, and always in the same style—by presenting a menacing front. Of all these the Attorney General is the master spirit. He is a man of talent, of learning, of industry—unscrupulous, double-sexed, double-gendered, and hermaphroditic in politics—with a thine in his knee, which he often crooks, "that thine may follow fawning." He governs by subversion; and to him is deferred the master's place in Mr. Pierce's Cabinet. When I heard that he was to come into the Cabinet, I set down Mr. Pierce as a doomed man, and foresaw the swift and full destruction which was to fall upon him. I had known Mr. Cushing as an abolitionist, voting against Arkansas because she was a slave State, and backing Slade, of Vermont, in the attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. I had known him as a Whig, attacking the Democracy and all their measures; and as a Tylerite, auctioneering offices for Tyler as long as he had an office to go to the hammer. I could have no faith in an administration so led, and foretold its calamitous fate from the moment it was seen who was to be in it.
Now for their acts:
1. The violation of the Texas and Missouri Compromises. With the facts of this violation, its wicked and corrupt intent, and the foul means of getting it done, and its disastrous and bloody consequences, you are all sufficiently acquainted; and I only name it to give it its place at the head and front of all the evil measures of this administration.
2. Prostitution of the whole appointing power to electioneering purposes. This was openly done from the first moment of its existence. Appointments were wholly made with a view to affect the elections, State and Federal, and to operate for or against particular men; and for this purpose unfit characters would be taken in preference to the best. You know how it was in this State, and as it was here, so it was everywhere. Nullifiers and free soilers, apostates and renegades, all were fish in their net. One single qualification was requisite, that of working in the elections; and the only preference seemed to be shown was in favor of those who had been most violent against the Union. On that principle an editor was taken and sent into Egypt—not into bondage, as better men have been sent there—but as Consul-General of the United States, which editor had published a daily paper in Washington city for three years, wholly devoted to the separation of the slave from the free States.
3. Unfit appointments on foreign missions. This is a mortifying head of accusations against the present administration. Never were such men sent abroad to represent our country—men without a particle of the knowledge which diplomacy requires, and even without manners—without knowing how to behave in company—mere political demagogues, to reward them for services past, and services to come, at the Federal and State elections. They send such abroad in order to give them indemnity for past services at the polls, and to enable them to come back and recommence their partisan labors. Formerly, the United States ministers were the pride of our country, and the admiration of the courts to which they were sent. Talented, educated, replete with knowledge, polished in manners, modest, virtuous, such were formerly our ministers abroad.
What a contrast are those we now send abroad. What a contrast to the Rufus Kings, the John Marshalls, the Albert Gallatins, the John Quincy Adamses, the Pinkneys, of South Carolina, and the Pinkneys of Maryland, the Henry Clays, and the long list of splendid names which grace our diplomatic ranks. Such appointments as this administration makes—I speak of the mass, for there are few exceptions—are not only a disgrace, but an injury to our country. They injure our national reputation. They degrade us in the eyes of foreign nations. They injure the whole character of our government. Many of them are not only bad managers, but bad men.

Only think of that Dale Owen, who published a newspaper and wrote a book to abolish the institution of marriage, and to persuade men and women to live together like the braves of the field. He is sent to a foreign Court for his election services, and must convey the idea, wherever he goes, that the United States is a whole nation of Mormons returning to the state of forest animals. But if he must go, he has certainly gone to the right place. They sent

Scratching Pole.—It is related of the Rev. Sidney Smith, that when on his farm, each cow and calf, and horse and pig, were in turn visited, and led and patted, and all seemed to welcome him; he cared for their comforts as he cared for the comforts of every living being around him. He used to say, "I am for cheap luxuries, even for animals; now all animals have a passion for scratching their backs; they break down gates and pullings to effect this. Look! there is my universal scratcher, a sharp-edge pole, resting on a high and low post, adapted to every height, from a horse to a lamb. Even the

Edinburgh Reviewer can take his turn; you have no idea how popular it is. I have not had a gate broken since I put it up. I have it in all of my fields."

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