PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

IT HAS WORKED MIRACLES! THAT all the bald and gray can be restored perfectly o original growth and color, so far as their locks are oncerned, does not admit of doubt; besides it will care every possible disease of the scalp, whether de-veloped as dandruff, itching, or in the shape of cuta-neous eruptions—even scald-head—and in no possible case will it fail of curing as if by magic, nervous or periodical head-ache, and if used twice a week by the young, regularly, it will preserve the color, and keep the bair from falling, to any imaginable age. Read

Millford, Worcester Co., Mass, Nov. 1855.

Paor. O. J. Woon—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in bearing voluntary testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. As f. r back as 1836, my hair commenced falling off, until the top of my scalp became bald and smooth as glass, and it has continued to fall for a great many years, notwithstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for restoration. Secury your advertisement, I was induced to give your article a frial, and to my utter astonishment, found, after a few applications, that my hair became firmly set, and assumed a glossy and beautiful appearance; and by the time I had used a quart bottle, my bald head was covered over with a young and vigorous growth of hair, which is now from one to two inches in length, and growing fast. Years, truly,

HENRY GOODRICH.

Charlestown, Mass., August 9, 1855. Millford, Worcester Co., Mass, Nov. 1855.

Charlestown, Mass., August 9, 1855. Gents:—Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgebeen, would induce me to give this public acknowledge-ment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. When I first commenced using it, my hair was quite gray, and in spots entirely baid. I have now used the Restorative about five months, and my hair is entirely changed to its original color, brown, and the new hair is over three inches in length on the spots where it was baid. I have also been much grati-fied at the healthy moisture and vigor of the hair, which before was dry, and it has ceased to come out as formerly. Respectfully, yours, &c., Mrs. R. A. STODDARD. [From Mrs. Ingalls, a well known nurse in Boston.]

[From Mrs. Ingells, a well known nurse in Boston.] Boston, October 19th, 1855.

Gents: - At your request, and being so highly pleased with the effects of the Restorative, I am free to state that my hair had become quite thin and entirely white. I have for the last five years been in the habit of using dye, but hearing of the extraordinary effects of this article. I was induced to try it. My hair has been restored to its original thickness, and also to its former color, which is light brown. Yours respectfully, MRS. INGALLS,

The following is from the Paster of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield:

Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 12, 1855. Paor. Woon-Dear Sir:-Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effects have been excellent in removing inflommation, dan fruit, and a constant tendency to liching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood, and has also restored the hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article, with anything like the same pleasure and profit.
Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG. Yours, truly,

[From the Jersey City Telegraph]

West is it for your Woon's Hain Surrous and it has made a perfect cure of ourselves and families. True I is a question asked daily by humoreds. We and with much pleasure recommend it to the public as answet without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that it is the only article known which will do all it promises for the human hair. It will renew its growth—it will stop its folling at will restore its untarel e.for! It is not a Hair Dye, but a speedy and efficacious

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. 8old Wholesale by Purcell, Lodd & Co. Richmond, Va. Sold also by Long & Cain, Hillsborough, N. C., and all you recommended it to be. by Druggists generally throughout the United States.



LEONARD'S SOUTH AMERICAN Fever and Ague Remedy! CHEAP, SAFE AND PERMANENT CURE

AND IS ALSO A Preventive of the various forms of Bilious and Intermittent Fevers.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. THIS Preparation contains no Arsenic or Mer-cury, and will not, like the many compounds now recommended for BHJOUS or other FEVERS, leave the system in a condition more to be dreaded than

is adapted to all Anna and conditions of the system. Nearly all the articles which enter into its compose tion are of themselves, singly, remodul agents for the care of BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT PEVERS.

As a preventive, this Medicine should be used by convalescents, Teavelers, Emigrants, and others, during the Summer and Fall months, when malarious diseases are most prevalent.

A Treatise by G. A. LEONARD, New York, on

the disease, with Testimonials and Certificates of cores perfected, can be obtained, gratuitously, at all the places where it is sold.

CERTIFICATES. The following statement of the Rev. L. M. Pease, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, as given below, is one that speaks volumes to the valuable properties of this remedy.

Mr. G. A. Leonard—Sir :—I take a pleasure in trans-

mitting to you the following facts in relation to a cure perfected by the use of your South American Pever and Ague Remedy, upon one of the innities of the House of Industry. John Youngs, who had been suffering from chills and fever during the past five months, was in November last attacked, and the paroxysms were as in November last afficked, and the paroxysms were as severe as any I ever knew; almost instant relief was experienced on giving the first dose; on the expected day of relarm, it was administered, and it had the happy day of relarm, it was administered, and it had the happy day of relarm, it was administered, and it had the happy day of relarms. Since then every effect of interrupting the paroxyems. Since then every westige of the disease has lef. him, and he has recovered

his former wonted appearance and health.

Truly yours, &c.,

L. M. PEASE.

New York, January 28, 1856,

G. A. Lennard, Esq. Dear Sies-Having suffered from severe attacks of Pever and Ague, I had nearly deapaired of finding any relief, other than a temporary one. But while laboring under a severe attack, it was suggested to try your remedy, and, unlike other remedies I have need, it has proved a prompt and permanent cure, as I have never before gone so long without have

South American Fever and Ague Remedy as a valu-able one for the effectual cure of the disease.

ROBERT F. PHILPIT, Corner of Wall and Water streets.

New York, Dec. 1, 1855. Mr. F. A. Sterling of this city, has consented to the shication of the following facts, over his signature, meering a cure perfected by the use of this remedy.

who was acquainted with all the circumstances:
Mr. G. A. Leonard-Dear Sir:-Some ten days since. I heard of a poor but deserving German, in Mulberry street, who was suffering from a severe attack Numerical Services, who was suffering from the low grounds near Newark, N. J. I gave him one bottle of your South American Fever and Ague Remedy, and it affords me pleasure to say, that the disease has been broken up by its use, and a permanent cure effected. A. F. STERLING.

Truly yours, A. New York, November 5, 1855. certificate, and can witness to the truth of the state-ments therein contained. L. M. PEASE,

ments therein contained.

Superintendent Five Points House of Industry. The following Certificates of Fred'k L. Hertle and Henry Meier, are among those peculiar cases in which a our economical products. Its seeds were permanent cure can be effected, notwithstanding their sent, some six years ago, from the north of continued exposure to predisposing causes. At the time the cures were perfected they were engaged in the Chemical Works of Charles Pfizer & Co., of this city:

After having been troubled with Fever and Ague for nearly a whole month, and swallowed lots of Quinine, an acquintance of mine recommended me to try a bottle of what is called the South Arzerican Fever and Ague it only one day, and that was the last I saw of the fever. It is with great pleasure that I state this fact for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and wish everybody the same success in mastering this distressing disease, which is likely enough if they will follow my example.

FREDERICK L. HERFLE.

August, 1855.

44 Whipple street, Brooklyn.

I have had the Pever and Ague for several weeks, which kept me at home, unable to work. I tried a num-ber of prescriptions, without finding any relief, until my factory boss sent me a buttle of the South American Fever and Ague Remedy, which I have used, and after some days found myself entirely cuted. I have had no attack since that time, now fourteen months, and feel great confidence in this valuable medicine, to which I

owe my recovery.

96 McKibbin street., Williamsburgh September 20, 1855.

The certificate of Mr. J. G. Underhill, Druggiet, Jamaica, N. Y., and those received through him, will be read with much interest, not only from the very rewas used under very unfavorable circumstances, and only when other remedies had been used without success. Mr. G.A. Leonard, N. Y .- Deat Sir :- Inclosed you will find some certificates of the good effects of your medicine in this place. It gives estisfaction to every one that has used it, and the sale will increase as it becomes known. I take the responsibility to warrant it.
Mr. Stephen Henderson, of this place, sent a bottle to very respectable citizen of this place, and is well known.

Truly yours, &c., JAS, G. UNDERHILL. Jamsica, New York, September 28, 1855. We, the undersigned, have used the South American

a safe and cheap medicine.

ELBERT CONKLIN, WM. JOHNSON,
CHARLES J. GALE, WM. BENNET.

Jamaica, N. Y., September 27, 1855. Mr. J. G. Underhill, Druggist, &c., Dear Sir :- I have used the South American Remedy, so highly recommended by you, both for myself and wife, and we have been cured. I believe it is the best medicine for the chills and fever out. I should not have used it if you

Yours, respectfully, 8. HENDERSON.
Jamaica, N. Y., September 27, 1855.

and a half bottles, she was perfectly cured, and I cheer-

fully recommend it as a sufe and sure cure.

Respectfully yours, G. N. CODWISE.

More certificates might be added to swell the list, but delicary on the part of many not to have their names appear in print, prevents a publication of them. The above, however, are sufficient evidences to establish the fact, that this remedy is without an equal for the per-marient cure of the Pever and Ague.

TA supply of the above Medicine on hand, and for sale by J. F. CAIN, Hillsborough, R. B. SAUNDERS, Chapel Hill,

and Merchants generally in this section. January 7.



HOUSE and LOT for Sale. I offer for sale, on accommodating erms, that desirable House and Lot on Queen Street, now accupied by Mr.

TROMAS WEBB.

FOR SALE,

THOMAS WEBB.

A CARD.

D. ROBERTSON, DENTIST,

October 28.



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

THE CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.

From a circular received from the Patent I em acquainted with the facts set forth in the above we gather, among other interesting statements, the following:

ORIGIN .- This new plant seems to be destined to take an important position among our economical products. Its seeds were China, by M. de Montigny, to the Geographical Society of Paris. From a cursory examination of a small field of it, growing at Verrieres, in France, in the autumn of 1854. Mr. D. J. Browne, then on a mission from this office for collecting agricultural information and products, was led to infer that, from the peculiarity of the climate in which it was growing, and its resemblance in appearance CHEAPER TO ENGICH THAN IMPOVERISH and habit to Indian corn, it would flourish in any region wherever that plant would thrive. From this source, he obtained some 200 pounds of the seed, which was distributed, n small packages, by this Office, among the perimenting with it in all parts of the Ucion, tured its seeds at various points in Massa- his own interest. chusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois,

by himself and wife. Mr. Henderson is an old man, a Chinese sugar-cane, when cultivated on the land in a condition essentially worse than duced to the success of one business man, half of this altitude. Its stems are straight owner to raise it. did not warrant a core, but now I am satisfied that it is turity. In France and the central and north-ing it, by anything like intelligent husbandry, natural events of the world. Hasty concluern section of the United States, it has thus is absurd. proved an annual; but from observations Mr. G. A. Leonard-Dear Sir:-My mother, an aged periments in our Southern States, it is con- acres he tills; he himself has the remote as others, proceeded from a charitable disposilady, was afflicted with chills and fevers very had last jectured that, from the vigor and fullness of well as the passing benefit of a soil properly tion to soften the asperity of the judgment summer, and having heard your medicine highly re- the lower part of the stalks, in autumn, by cared for; and is doubly interested in sus- against the unfortunate; but we imagine the ended, she was induced to try it; after taking one protecting them during the winter, they taining and improving it. We think any world to be too consorious to permit this to half bottles, she was perfectly cored, and I cheer would produce new plants the following men who will look the matter through with be assigned as the true cause. Envy, pereach stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. himself. at least a gill.

CULTIVATION .- Since its introduction into this country, the Chinese sugar-cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical being similar to that of maize or broom-corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. It sown broadcast with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than planted in May, in the Middle States, or still will cheat you; and depend upon it, it will operations are more lucky hits, their produc-earlier at the South, two crops of fodder can cheat you out of larger values than you cheat tive speculations mere chances of the game the panicles appear, which would be green 61- and succulent, like young Indian corn-and or before, the seed is fully matured. In the to make it worse, by cultivation. A LOT in the town of Graham, immediately in front of the Coort House, on South Street, lying between the store houses of M-Lean & Hanner and Albright & Dixon. Terms to suit the purchaser. corn, after which they would fully mature. AVING located in Hillsborough, respectfully of Gres his professional services to the chizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession.

Office at the Orange Hotel. When requested, families will be waited on attheir residence. Charges reasons they may be sown in rows or drills about three feet apart, with the plants from ten to twelve inches asunder; but if the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, five or amount of manure which has been covered cuted well; and that the success which fol-December 24.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. ez excessive weight of the heads, during storms A Brave Max .- One who isn't afraid to fortune, and not wrested from the unvielding badges of sizvery, and were soldered so that BLANKS for sale at this Office. they may remain for weeks without injury. new.

In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the panicles, tie them up in bunches of twentyfive, and suspend them in any secure, airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just second, as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, shocked and cured, like the tops or stalks of Indian corn. If not intended to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and if the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45° or 50° F., the stalks may be cut up close to the ground, tied in bundles, collected into shocks, or stowed in a mass in Office, signed Charles Mason, Commissioner, a succulent state for fodder, in sheds or barns, where they will keep without injury, if desired, until spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found to be quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

PRECAUTION .- Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Dourah corn, Guinea corn, nor broom-corn, as it hybridises or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing.

From the Plough, Loom and Anvil.

The idea that a farm is made worse if crop ped, with a view even to the greatest present guin, is a mistake. It is generally taken for country, it is so. The farm which has been north as St. Paul's in Minnesota, and ma- that. It is because he has not comprehended

If land is in but an ordinary condition, at and other places forther South. The follow- the beginning of a lease, we hold that no ing year, while in France, on a similar mis- amount of selfishness alone will make it sion as above, Mr. Browne obtained several worse; though selfishness and ingnorance may. bushels of the seed of this plant, grown from Perhaps we ought to make a single exception, that reputed to have been brought from that of annual leases. If a farmer is to cul-South Africa, by Mr. Leonard Wray, of tivate another's land for a single year, his own London, and which has since proved to be interest would not be promoted by entering identical with that obtained by this office in into expensive improvements; but even in

and smooth, often covered with a white bloom. It is true that when the lease expires, is made matter of condolence and attributed or down, having leaves somewhat flexuous, another, and not be, will have the increased to untoward incidents over which be is prefalling over and greatly resembling in ap- value of the land. But he will have had the sumed to have had no control. " Lucky dog pearance those of Indian corn, but more ele- increased crops as he went along, and that and " poor fellow" are paraphrased verdicts gant in form. When cultivated in hills, should have been a sufficient inducement to in which self-satisfied ignorance expresses its containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts keep the land in good condition. Tenant judgment on results that have intelligent proforth at its top a conical panical of dense farming, by men fully cognizant of their in- ducing cause, the tracing out of which would flowers, green at first, but changing into violet terest, does not run land down. The idea indicate that the law of chances has as little shades, and finally into dark purple, at ma- of wearing land out, of exhausting it, spoil- relevance to business matters as it has to the

But happily we have but little tenant farmmade by M. Vilmorin, as well as some ex- ing among us. Here the farmer owns the complacently apologizing for the failures of spring. It stands drought far better than the eye and mind of a sensible, far-seeing, haps, would be, in most cases, found the ex-Indian corn, and will resist the effects of practical farmer, will see that even the tenant citing cause, and the property of their own fortunes and the promoters of controlled but by the bayonet.' He answered, more tender state. If suffered to remain in ness; for although, in his case, the loss by the prosperity of others, the object aimed at. the field after the seeds have ripened and have diminution in the value of the land will fall been removed, where the season is sufficient- upon another, yet the loss by the diminution originates, is an erroneous and hurtful one. difference.' I said, 'True, General, and be-

We as much believe it is cheaper to recruit rable amount of labor is requisite to keep the omitted the efforts that were necessary to holding me firmly by the hand until we soil clean, loose, and in fit condition to be make that "something" useful to others and arrived at Lagrange." does not succeed so well, however, when permeated to a good depth by the roots of beneficial to themselves. Away then, with a plants; and manure is necessary as food to chimera that our men of wealth and of busithe growing crops. Now if you cheat the ness eminence are only distinguished by suone-half of its usual height. If the seeds are soil out of the requisite labor and manure, it perior good fortune; that their prosperous will be no gain anywhere. Wearing out land by cultivation is a losing business all around. ure, but these do not furnish the rule. In

open air, the cultivator will necessarily have more to the comfort, as well as health telligence that gave determined direction to other's weapon hand, to make sure against to obtain his seed from regions farther south. of towns and cities, than shade arees. This the course of events. The history of the treachery. It was also a token of good-will. If it were important for him to raise his own is especially so in our southern climate, great merchants who led our country to its A Frenchman, a prisoner in England, once seed, he could start the plants under glass, in Now is the time to be about it. If all our present prosperity, and of those who are now made a most ingenious use of this custom. the spring, and remove them to the field or citizens will but determine that our side assisting in perpetuating that prosperity, are liaving been "putup" against a negro boxer, garden at about the period of planting Indian walks shall be shaded by trees planted in evidences of the truth of this fact. Their prifront of their property, a few years will vate experiences would show no mere for- times of the shaking of hands before the demonstrate that they have added tens of tuitous connection of circumstances had given encounter to crush the negro's hand in thousands of value to it, at a very trifling the impulse or furnished the momentum that his iron grip. It is said that a few years outlay of money and time.

more seeds to each, four or five feet apart in nine inches deep with earth, so that no eva- lowed their movements was but the effect of a of politeness, is but no offer of the neck to one direction, and three or four in the other. paration can escape, will produce four bush- rational producing cause. The path in which the strake of the adversary, while the coursesy

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. "DISCOURSE TO YOUNG MEN."

On Sunday evening the Rev. T. V. Monre, text the 29th verse of the 22d chapter of Proverbs: " Seest thou a man diligent in business? He shall stand before Kings ; he shall not stand before mean man;" he proceeded to discuss the various points which the subject presented, in connection with Success in His admonitions were excellent, and listened to by a crowded Church with the most profound attention. Such a discourse is well worthy of being published, and copies of it would be amongst the most valuable possessions of familes-particularly of those in which young children are growing up. We regret our inability to do more than speak of it in general terms. The hundreds who heard it all admired at, and its good fruits, we hope, will be practically shown in the rising gene-As not an irrelevant but a suitable appendage to this burried and imperfect nofollowing article on the same important and

Success in Business .- The knowledge to plan, enterprise to execute, foresight to detect the practical and reject the visionary, and ionest truthfulness to regulate the whole, are the elements that combine to from the successful man of business. Without the possession of the most or all of these qualities, no man granted that a farm, which has been long can long conduct any business successfully. members of Congress, with the view of ex- tenanted, is exhausted. In most cases, in our There may be exceptional cases—cases in and thereby ascertaining its adaptation to our cultivated by tenant- is poor enough. But luck," or in which a system of " sharp pracsoil and climate. In numerous instances the why? Is it because the tenant has been more tice" and keen cunning make up the want of results proved highly satisfactory, as it at-tained the height of eight or ten feet, as far been regardless of the owner's interest? Not the general truth of our postulate. But they the general truth of our postulate. But they are exceptional cases only, and very often are exceptional also in the ultimate success they meet The man who has an inveterate trust in his luck, at last finds himself betrayed into a rashness bringing disaster, from which no amount of good fortune can extricate him, and the ut nost stretch of keenness still find itself overmatched, and meets not only defeat but also obloquy.

854. that case, we do not believe he could be a tion of superficial judgments in summing up BESCRIPTION AND HABIT OF GROWTH.—The gainer by taking a course that would leave its conclusions as to the causes that have conland, in the United States, some- be found it. And if he takes the land for whilst another, starting with equally fair what after the manner of broom-corn, grows several years in succession, it being in but prospects, has totally failed. It credits the to a height of from eight to sixteen feet, while an ordinary state when he commences, it is prosperity of one to good luck, or finds it in in Europe it does not attain much more than as much for his interest as for that of the an imaginary combination of fortunate cirsions might lead us to think that this habit of belittleing the successes of business men, an

cess and others of still more undeserved failthere has been upon the helm a boid and com-Maxure.-Experiment shows that the same struck out boldly, planned largely, and exe. dad it in sport. of wind or rain, before the seed matures, wear old clothes until he is able to pay for laws which govern the commerce and trade they could not be removed from the ear; they may remain for weeks without injury. new, new, of the world. Ballings American their form indicated the owner of the slave.

A YOUNG HERO.

Master Walters had been much annoyed by some one of his scholars whistling in D. D. of Richmond, delivered at the Tabb school. Whenever he called a boy to account Street Presbyterian Church, a discourse to for such disturbance, he would plead that it "the Young Men" of our city, which was was unintentional-"he forgot all about before the panicles would appear, and the truly able and impressive. Taking for his where he was. This became so frequent that the master threatened a severe punishment to the next offender. The next day, when the room was unusually quiet, a loud sharp whistle broke the stillness. Every one asserted that it was a certain boy who had the reputation of a mischief-maker, a liar. He was called up, and, though with a somewhat stubborn look he decied it again and again, he was commanded to hold out his hand. At this instant, a little, slender fellow, not more than seven years old, came out, and with a very pale, but decided face, held out his hand, saying as he did so, with the clear tone and firm air of a hero:

"Mr. Walters, sir, do not punish him-I whistled. I was doing a long, hard sum, and in rubbing out one part, rubbed out another by mistake, and spoiled it all, and before I thought I whistled right out, sir. I was very much tice of Mr. Moore's discourse, we insert the afraid, but I could not sit there and act a lie, when I knew who was to blame. You may interesting subject from the Bultimore Ame. ferule me, sir, as you said you should." And with all the firmness he could command, he again held out the little hand, never for a moment doubting that he was to be punished.

Mr. Walters was much affected. "Charles," said he, looking at the erect form of the delicate child, who had made such a conquest over his natural timidity: "I would not strike you a blow for the world. No one here doubts that you spoke the truth; you did not mean to whistle. You have been a hero, sir."

The boy went back to his seat with a flushed face, and quietly went on with his sums. He must have felt that every eye was upon him in admiration, for the smallest scholar could appreciate the moral courage of such an action.

Charles grew up, and became a devoted, consistent Christian. Let all our readers imitate his noble heroic conduct.

Twilight Hours.

LAFAVETTE'S OPINION OF THE BIBLE.-We make the following interesting extract from a letter of Hon. Francis Allen, late Mayor of New London, a well known friend of General Lafayette, to Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of this city:

"Your views [referring to Mr. Ketchum's recent speech in New Haven] accord so well with my own, that I must relate an anecdote, way of illustration. Just before the French Revolution of July, 1830, in a drive to Lagrange, from Paris, along with General Lafayette, the subject of conversation (the same almost always chosen by him when conversing with me) was the American goverament; and he mentioned that one of the journals of Paris had published statements favorable to Republican liberty, and unpalateable to the existing government, for which the author or editor was fined, or imprisoned, or both ; that France was on the eve of a revolution then; that it required the efforts of all the good men of the nation to prevent a Charles X. had but to take one step further toward stiffing the Press, and it would be changed from a monarchy to a republican form of government; not, however, by a bloody revolution, it would be like the turning over the leaves of a book-a monarchy to-day, a republic to-morrow.

Mankind are much the same everywhere; The practice, however, whence ever it education, habits, manners, &c., created the ly warm and long, new panicles will shoot of current crops will be his, and will be a The general truth that success is the result fore any nation is fit for the enjoyment of out at the topmost joints, one or more to heavier loss than he ought to inflict upon of superior business qualification, of deter- civil liberty, it must have religious freedom; mined and energetic labor, and of the faculty for the Bible alone must teach man his individ-The average yield of seed to each panicle is But if the tenant farmer cannot afford to of combination and direction, should be every- und responsibility.' The General laid his spoil the land of another man, surely the where recognized and enforced. To believe hand upon me in the most affectionate man owner of land cannot afford to spoil his own. otherwise would be so make drones of our ner, and exclaimed, There is much truth in young men starting in life, and to multiply that remark of yours, my friend.' His counthan to exhaust land, as we believe that land indefinitely the Micawbers of society, who in tenance was very much animated, and he range of India corn. It is of easy cultivation, produces food for man and beast. A conside- a blind hope that "something would turn up," twice repeated, at intervals, the same words,

RELICS OF FEUDAL DAYS .- The custom of uncovering the head and taking off the hat, or even simply touching it, is a relic of the old disarming—the removing of the belinet to indicate that the party thus exposed himbe grown in a season from the same roots—
the first one in June or July, to be cut before process; the land will be the loser; and there. There doubtless are cases of uniceserved sucself to the mercy of an enemy. To take off the glove was in like manner to ungauntlet the hand, the mere removal constituting an offer of the other a month or two later, at the time, It is a great deal cheaper to make it better than nearly every case of commercial or business friendship. Even now it is considered uncivil N. eminence, it will be found on examination that to shake hands with the glove on. Shaking of hands was formerly a token of truce, in PLANTING SHADE TRESS .- Nothing adds prehensive grasp, backed by the vigor and in, which the parties took hold each of the led them on from one point of success to since, a hourst fellow in Connection crushed another. It would be found that they had a friend's hand in like manner, though he