

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1857.

No. 1889.



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 Mercury, and will not, like the many compounds now recommended for BILIOUS or other FEVERS, leave the system in a condition more to be dreaded than the disease; but its great merit is its CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE and RESTORATIVE properties, and is adapted to all Ages and conditions of the system. Nearly all the articles which enter into its composition are of themselves, singly, remedial agents for the cure of BILIOUS and INTERMITTENT FEVERS. As a preventive, this Medicine should be used by convalescents, Travelers, Emigrants, and others, during the Summer and Fall months, when malarial diseases are most prevalent.

A Treatise by G. A. LEONARD, New York, on the disease, with Testimonials and Certificates, is perfectly correct, 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 volume to the valuable properties of this remedy.

Mr. G. A. Leonard—Sir—I take a pleasure in transmitting to you the following facts in relation to a cure effected by the use of your South American Fever and Ague Remedy, upon one of the inmates of the House of Industry. John Young, who had been suffering from chills and fever during the past five months, was in November last attacked, 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 return, it was administered, and it had the happy effect of interrupting the paroxysms. Since then every return of the disease has been prevented, and he has recovered his former wonted appearance and health.

Truly yours, L. M. PEASE.

New York, January 25, 1856.

G. A. Leonard, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having suffered from severe attacks of Fever and Ague, I had nearly despaired 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 used, it has proved a prompt and permanent cure, as I have never before gone long without having a return of the complaint, and can recommend the South American Fever and Ague Remedy as a valuable one for the effectual cure of the disease.

ROBERT F. PHILIPPI,

Corner of Wall and Water streets.

New York, Dec. 1, 1855.

Mr. F. A. Sterling, of this city, has consented to the publication of the following facts, over his signature, concerning a cure effected by the use of this remedy, which facts are corroborated by the Rev. L. M. Pease, 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 of chills and fever, contracted in the low grounds near Newark, N. J. I gave him one bottle of your South American Fever and Ague Remedy, and it afforded me pleasure to say, that the disease has been broken up by its use, and a permanent cure effected.

Truly yours, A. F. STERLING.

New York, December 5, 1855.

I am requested with the facts set forth in the above certificate, and can witness to the truth of the statements therein contained.

L. M. PEASE, Superintendent Five Points House of Industry.

The following Certificates of Fred'k L. Hertle and Henry Meier, are among those peculiar cases in which permanent cure can be effected, notwithstanding their continued exposure to predisposing causes. At the time the cures were perfected they were engaged in the Chemical Works of Charles Pizer & Co. of this city.

After having been troubled with Fever and Ague for nearly a whole month, and swallowed four of Quinine, an acquaintance of mine recommended me to try a bottle of what is called the South American Fever and Ague Remedy, and sure enough it acted like a charm. I took 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. HERTLE.

August, 1855. 41 1/2 West street, Brooklyn.

I have had the Fever and Ague for several weeks, which kept me at home, unable to work. I tried a number of prescriptions, without finding any relief, until my father bought me a bottle of the South American Fever and Ague Remedy, which I have used, and after some days found myself entirely cured. I have had no attack since that time, nor fourteen months, and feel confident in this valuable medicine, to which I owe my recovery.

HENRY MEIER.

September 20, 1855. 36 McKibbin street, Williamsburgh.

The certificate of Mr. J. G. Underhill, Druggist, of Jamaica, N. Y., and those received through him, will be read with much interest, not only from the very respectable character of the parties, but that the medicine was used under very unfavorable circumstances, and only when other remedies had been used without success.

Mr. G. A. Leonard, N. Y.—Dear Sir—I enclose you will find some certificates of the good effects of your medicine in this case. It gives satisfaction 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 his wife's sister, with like good results as when used by himself and wife. Mr. Henderson is an old man, a very respectable citizen of this place, and is well known.

Truly yours, JAS. G. UNDERHILL.

Jamaica, New York, September 28, 1855.

Jamaica, N. Y., May 13, 1856.

Mr. G. A. Leonard—Dear Sir—My mother, an aged lady, was afflicted with chills and fever very bad last summer, and having heard your medicine highly recommended, she was induced to try it; after taking one and a half bottles, she was perfectly cured, and I cheerfully recommend it as a safe and sure cure.

Respectfully yours, G. N. CODWISE.

More certificates might be added to swell the list, but a delicacy 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 permanent cure of the Fever and Ague.

A supply of the above Medicine on hand, and for sale by J. F. GAIN, Hillsborough, R. B. SAUNDERS, Chapel Hill, and Merchants generally in this section.

January 7. 71-72

25 WITNESSES; OR, THE FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR, Who has had ten years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of A Series of Lectures on the Broadway Tavern, when, for ten successive nights, over 50,000 People saw

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE PRESENT CENTURY FOR Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting a genuine every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably that reference is easy and Detection instantaneous. No index to examine! No pages to hunt up!! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see all at a Glance.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN. Thus each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published, also a list of All the Private Bankers in America.

A complete summary of the Finance of Europe and America will be published in each edition, together with all the important news of the day; also A Series of Tales from an old manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of ORIENTAL LIFE, and describing the most perplexing positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the most entertaining ever offered to the public.

Published Weekly to Subscribers only, at \$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to JOHN S. DYE, Broker, Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street, New York.

April 29. 86-

March 12. 74-

TRUSTEE'S SECOND SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by McLean & Hanner, for purposes therein named, I shall proceed to sell, in the town of Graham, on TUESDAY the second day of June next, (being Tuesday of June Court next) the following real estate:

The large and well constructed Store House, occupied by McLean & Hanner, on the south-east corner, near the court house, with a half an acre lot; The House and Lot occupied by Wm. Redding—half an acre lot; The House and Lot occupied by Thomas G. McLean—one and one-third; And several other Unimproved Lots, well situated for family residences.

For a more particular description of the property, apply to the Trustee, who will take pleasure in giving any information.

The above property will be sold on a reasonable credit. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to McLean & Hanner, at Graham, or to L. W. Summers, either by note or account, are requested to settle the same before the 1st of June next, or they will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

D. C. HARDEN, Trustee.

April 13. 84-78

TO COTTON PLANTERS. The Cotton Planter's Manual;

Being a compilation of facts from the best authorities on the culture of Cotton, its natural history, chemical analysis, trade and consumption; and embracing a history of Cotton and the Cotton Gin. By J. A. Turner. Price \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt of price.

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH. By W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A most complete manual for every department of Horticulture, embracing the Vegetable Garden, the Fruit Garden, the Flower Garden, and the Pleasure Grounds, adapted particularly to the Southern States. Price \$1.25. To be obtained of all Booksellers, or sent by us prepaid to any part of the Union on receipt of price.

C. M. SAXTON & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

March 4. 78-

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the merchants of Chapel Hill, feeling the necessity of a change in the manner of doing business in this place, have resolved to have all debts made for goods sold, due the 1st of each July, and the 1st of each January, without regard to date of purchase. We are decidedly of the opinion that it will be better for the customer as well as the merchant.

C. & J. SCOTT & CO., W. A. THOMPSON, J. T. HOGAN & CO., LONG & McCAULEY, J. R. HUTCHINS & CO., LOADER & WATSON, F. A. DAVIES, R. B. SAUNDERS, J. W. CARR, JONES WATSON, STONE & STROWD.

Chapel Hill, Feb. 10, 1857. 75-



RURAL ECONOMY.

Exuberant nature's better blessings pour O'er every land.

From the Plough, Loom, and Anvil. INDIAN CORN.

The following, from a report on corn culture, by J. M. Merrick, of the Berkshire (Mass.) Agricultural Society, suggests more truth on that important subject than we recollect to have seen condensed into so small a space:

"We are happy to observe that the spirit of improvement noticeable in other departments of agriculture has reached the cultivation of corn; that more inquiries are made as to the best methods of proceeding; that greater attention is paid to the selection of seed—a very important point, and one that hitherto has been much neglected; that the relative values of different varieties are carefully considered; that manure is more generally spread and ploughed in, while the quantity is increased and the quality improved; that high hilling is more discountenanced; that frequent stirring of the land by the cultivator and hoe is believed to be the surest preventive against the effects of long-continued drought; and that the old prejudice in favor of the widest distance between the rows is abating. The consequence is, that greater crops are raised from the same extent of land, and the question of profitability is brought nearer to a definite solution. Some of the most rigidly conservative farmers admit that probably the highest results are not yet attained, and that the time may come when, with better knowledge applied to the culture of corn, eighty bushels may be grown upon the acre that now yields forty or fifty. It will then be found that no more profitable field crop is raised in New-England."

"Taking the foregoing as our text, and begging that the reader will remember the text, even if he forgets the sermon, and assuring him that the text is good, however the sermon may be, we will comment briefly upon it.

1. "The spirit of improvement noticeable in other departments of agriculture has reached the cultivation of corn." It is strange but true, that this did not happen sooner. Indian corn has had more than three centuries to win the esteem of mankind; yet of all the nations whose climate favors its growth, not one yet fully realizes its value; and of all the nations that are unable fully to supply their own bread, or materials to fatten their meats, not one yet imports as much Indian corn as would be for its interest. Every corn-growing country will yet produce more, and every non-corn-growing country will import more. See, you who live a few years, if it is not so.

2. "More inquiries are made as to the best methods of proceeding." Better late than never. Why did our fathers make themselves the extra labor of putting manure in the hills, instead of ploughing it in on warm lands, harrowing in on those not so warm, and distributing in the hill only on the cold and backward? Why did they, and why do too many of us, hill their corn half way up to the moon, for no good purpose? Why have we been cultivating good corn land at only a few dollars profit per acre? It has been for want of more inquiries after the best methods. A little earnest inquiry, a few accurate observations, a careful mark of the measure of success under different methods, would long ago have diminished the labor and increased the produce. Thousands of hard working men have expended more labor to grow a hundred bushels of corn on four acres than would have sufficed to grow it on two.

3. "Great attention is paid to the selection of seed." For the extreme North, the yellow, Canada corn, is good. The kind we mean has from twelve to twenty rows on the ear; the ears are about eight inches long; under good cultivation, two mature on a stalk; the kernels are close and deep, leaving a very small cob; the shelled corn equals two bushels for three of ears; and the yield is from fifty to one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre, if the cultivation is good.

For a tier of States a little removed from our Northern frontier, including Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Middle and Southern New-York, Southern Michigan, Northern Ohio, and so on towards the Pacific, we can conceive of nothing superior to the Dutton corn. Its ears are about a foot in length; its rows, eight; kernels large, with no space between; color, deep yellow, including to red; yield just about one bushel of shelled corn to two bushels of ears.

Still farther South, larger kinds will command themselves. Whatever variety is preferred, much will be gained by selecting the most perfect and the earliest ripe ears for seed. Seed corn is often kept over winter in heated rooms; and it is certain that no great evil results from such a course; but we can hardly resist the belief that it will sprout a little more vigorously if kept in a dry, but cool place; for we presume that the less changes of temperature a seed undergoes, the greater its vitality. Wheat from an Egyptian sarcophagus will germinate after 3000 years; and we presume that a kernel of corn would, after 10,000 years, if it could be kept all the time dry and at a temperature of 33°; whereas, if the temperature and the degree of moisture were often changed, it might lose a considerable part of its vitality in less than one year; and as there is no difficulty in preserving seed corn dry and cool, we would so preserve it.

4. "Manure is more generally spread and ploughed in." On dry, warm land, this should always be done. On land of but medium warmth and forwardness, it may be better to plough in a large part of the manure, and to put the remainder in the hill, especially in Northern districts, where a too short summer and an early frost is feared. On very cold lands it may be well to deposit the whole in the hill, for the sake of procuring an early start, though we doubt it. Corn, if the ground be properly mellowed, is willing to reach far for its pabulum. The manure benefits the corn most when evenly incorporated with the whole soil, except in so far as its object is to procure an early germination. This, it is true, is important, since the nature of the corn plant is to grow rapidly from the first, or to receive a stint, from which it does not easily recover. Much judgment on the part of the husbandman is requisite, in order to administer best to its early thrift, and at the same time to provide for its continued growth and rich maturity.

5. "While the quantity is increased and the quality improved." That is quite possible. Ten loads of barn manure, composted with ten loads of well-cured swamp muck, with some ashes, shell lime, and a little plaster, will give as good a crop of corn as twenty loads of barn manure, and leave the ground just about as well prepared for a future crop. There is probably more gain by composting manure for Indian corn than for any other crop; and one reason of this, we apprehend, is that when composted, it mingles more perfectly with the soil, not being buried in lumps, but permeating the whole mass, and thus diffusing pabulum for the roots in every part.

6. "High hilling is more discountenanced." If the soil is properly loosened to a depth of six or eight inches, no hilling is necessary. Perfectly flat cultivation is better for the crop. If the corn is to be followed by clover, it is desirable for the sake of a smooth surface. On heavy, clay lands, high hilling may possibly be of service; but the instances, we believe, are rare, in which it would not be the wiser course to thorough drain such lands, so that the corn should not require hilling before planting corn on them. On all feasible soils fit good tilth, mellowed up to a sufficient depth, the only apology for hilling corn is, that it is a little easier to cover the weeds about the hill than to dispose of them otherwise, and so labor is saved, and that without special injury, except where the ground is to be seeded at the last dressing of the corn, in which case even a moderate hilling is objectionable.

7. "Frequent stirring of the land by the cultivator and hoe is the surest preventive against the effects of long continued drought." It is so; and if the ground was mellowed to a good depth by previous cultivation, it is a sufficient remedy. Merely stirring the surface soil, if the sub-soil is nearly impervious to air and water, will not suffice. The downward tendency of rain-water is reversed after long evaporation from the surface; the water that had sunk 10, 12, or 14 inches, is returned towards the surface; it comes up impregnated with the salts of the subsoil; it brings up food for the corn from below where its roots penetrate; but the readiness with which it does this, and the quantity of plant-food which it brings up, depend very much upon the depth of the previous cultivation.

8. "Old prejudice in favor of the widest distance between the rows is abating." We do not exactly understand this, and so we will give our own views. Very close planting only aids to the labor without increasing the crop. Here many, perhaps a majority, will oppose us; but we have our own views, and here they are. If you plant a very small variety of corn, you may get a larger crop by planting as thickly as three feet each way. If you plant a little larger variety, three and a half feet may be a suitable distance. And if your ground is very hard to till, but a strong soil and richly manured, it may be advisable to plant nearer than four feet. But if your corn is of such a variety as is most profitable to grow in the Middle States, and if your ground is feasible, four feet is near enough. We do not say without much experience and the most careful observation, but with these, and most confidently, that four is our favorite number—rows four feet apart, hills four feet in the row, four stalks in the hill, and within four inches of each other. Our rule goes on all farms. But with a medium variety, it will give a return of more shelled corn than thicker planting, and will require less labor. With large varieties, such as are cultivated south of the Middle States, we presume a greater distance would be preferable; but of this we are not so confident.

We will not follow our author further; but will beg the reader to turn back and review his concluding remarks on the increase and profitability of the corn crop. The ground for this crop, we repeat from a former number, should be kept loose and clean through May and June and the early part of July; but this should suffice; and we insist that after the ground has become filled with corn roots, it should be let alone. We would almost as soon drive a herd of wild buffalo over our broods of chickens, as drive a plough through our corn roots late in July or in August. Weeds can create no necessity for it if the ground has been cultivated as it should have been, previously.

We quite agree with Mr. Merrick, that no more profitable crop can be raised in New-England; and we think the same remark applies with equal truth to large portions, if not to the whole of the United States.

DRILLED WHEAT.—An observant farmer informed us on Monday, that his drilled Wheat came up well and looked fine, whilst that sown broad-cast was quite unpromising. And that it required only one-half as much guano (as drilled wheat). *Fredricksburg Herald.*

AMERICAN GUANO.

The discovery by American shipmasters of Guano islands in the Pacific ocean, which have now been taken possession of, under the law of Congress, in the name of the United States, is certainly one of more interest to the great mass of farmers, manufacturers, and merchants than if a new *El Dorado* had been opened. These islands are not covered with gold dust, but dust which will cover our wasted fields with golden grain.

The cost of Peruvian guano has been carried up to the highest point attainable by the agents of that Republic; and the Minister of Peru, in a letter dated "Washington, May 5, 1856," says "no advantage can possibly result to American agriculturists from any further agitation or movements on their part towards obtaining a free trade in Peruvian guano or reduction of price in their favor." And when this question had been thus settled and concluded, Jervis and Baker's islands were discovered to be covered over with guano, and provision was made by the act of 18th of August, 1856, for their being taken possession of by the American Guano Company.

The test to be applied to these guano islands is experience in their use. But it may be interesting to agriculturists, especially owners of waste lands, to be told that the Jervis island guano has been already analyzed by A. A. Hayes, chemist, of Boston, a man of great eminence in his profession, and his report is as follows:

The sample presented of the droppings of fowls, which, dried, were light colored, very uniform fine powder. As left by exposure to air at 70° F. the mass was dusty.

One hundred parts consist of

| | |
|---|--------|
| Grenates and humates of ammonia, oily matter, and ethic acid. | 13.50 |
| Phosphoric acid with lime, forming new lime, bone phosphate. | 86.00 |
| Sulphates of lime and soda. | 14.96 |
| Magnesia from humates. | 2.21 |
| Sand. | 82 |
| | 117.49 |

We see in the above analysis the great superiority American guano has in its great store of phosphoric acid, which Leibig says, "of all the principles furnished to plants by the soil, the phosphates are the most important; for a soil in which the phosphates are not present is totally incapable of producing cereals."

Now, inasmuch as the American guano contains of phosphoric acid eighty-six parts, we confidently believe this new guano will be in due time one of the greatest of all blessings conferred upon our already highly favored land.

Eggs can, it is said, be better preserved in corn-meat than in any other preparation yet known. Lay them with the small end down, and if undisturbed they will be as good at the end of a year as when packed.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.

We advise every little grammarian just entering on Murray, Brown, or any of the thousand grammars in use, to commit to memory the following easy lines, and then they never need to mistake a part of speech. Who its author is we do not know, but he deserves immortality. With one exception, "Thirty days hath September," &c., it is the most poetic effusion we have ever met with.

Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.

1. Three little words you often see Are Articles—a, an and the.

2. A Noun's the name of any thing, As school, or garden, hoop, or swing.

3. Adjectives tell the kind of Noun, As great, small, pretty, white or brown.

4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.

5. Verbs tell of something being done—To read, count, sing, laugh, jump, or run.

6. How things are done the Adverbs tell—As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

7. Conjunctions join the words together—As men and women, wind or weather.

8. The Preposition stands before A Noun, as in or through a door.

9. The Interjection shows surprise, As ah! how pretty, oh how nice.

The whole are called nine parts of speech, Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

THE TWO WIVES.

BY HETTY HOLYOKE.

The tea things were removed, the children had gone to bed, and Charles Lighte, throwing down his newspaper, seated himself on the sofa beside his wife.

A hand slid into his own, thinner and less delicate than when, long ago, it had first met his; but the same confiding, loving hand.

And out of the fullness of her heart the good wife spoke: "I have been thinking, Charles, as I watched this bright firelight flickering over our comfortable room, how happily we live; how much we ought to do for others, in return for the blessings that are daily heaped upon our heads."

"Yes, Carrie, but these blessings are earned by daily work; you women sit at home by the comfortable fires, and little think how your husbands and fathers are toiling meantime to procure the shelter, and fuel, and food for which you are so grateful to Providence."

An arch smile lighted the still pretty face, as the wife answered, "Ah, and you husbands and fathers enter the orderly house, and eat the well-cooked punctual meals, and play with the neat, well-dressed, and well-disciplined children, and enjoy the evening comfort and repose, without realizing how your wife, with head, and hand, and heart, must have toiled to bring about all these quiet results. I might easily give you practical proofs of what I have asserted; but I delight in having you think of home as a place for enjoyment and repose, a warm, sunny harbor after the storms and chills of the world outside; therefore, I take my own rest at the time you take yours. Is not this better than to be always keeping before you, by help of a little management, the conviction that I am a weary victim? Our interests are mutual, and I feel that the knowledge I am resting, adds to your repose."

Mr. Lighte's face glowed with pleasure at his wife's candid, simple, confiding words; she sympathized with and understood him—she only in the great wide world! How he loved her! How good, and true, and gentle she had always been!

Thus he thought, as they both sat dreaming by the fireside.

Mrs. Lighte awoke first from her reverie; she was not accustomed to waste time in dreams; "Charles, while I think of it, for I forgot this morning, the white sugar is all out, (they had been married a great while, and the transition from sentiment to household wants was natural for her,) we must have another barrel."

This brought Charles Lighte back to the purpose for which he had thrown aside his newspaper; "Don't you think, Carrie, that now we have so many children, and they all young, we might use brown sugar instead of white?"

"What shall I do for company? and, besides, children have as sensitive palates as we. I recollect well, how, in my childhood, I disliked coarse, cheap food."

"And now your family are all epicures."

"What! gluttons?"

"Oh, no; but if meat is an hour too old, or bread a trifle done, or eggs in the least altered, or pudding is heavy, nothing will do but you must procure a substitute; the things are not really bad; many would eat on for the sake of economy."

"Is there no good result from my epicurism?"

"Yes; I am willing to own that no man in the city has more nutritious and palatable food on his table than I; but, Carrie, the times are hard, and we must begin to economize."

"Now I understand; you have been talking with Mr. Murke; I thought you meant to dissolve your partnership in the spring; that man will spoil you with his meanness."

"I cannot afford to dissolve yet; my family expenses are too heavy. And besides, I am not sure but what you call meanness in Murke, is, after all, commendable foresight. Do you not remember what a spendthrift he was in his first wife's day?"

"No, Charles. I remember that when we were lovers, we used to admire his generous disinterested conduct. I do not know a man in Boston whose position was more truly enviable than his at the time of which we speak."

"What! besieged by high and low, for help, never sure of a moment at his own command! Do you call it enviable to be at every one's beck and call? Was a poor family burnt out, or somebody's fifth cousin to be buried, or a minister to be admonished or supported, or a returning prodigal to make peace with his family, or a lunatic taken to the hospital, or a city improvement made, no one could accomplish the object so well as Murke."

"And his pleasure lay in his duty; how his honest face would glow with delight as, in his boyish way, he walked up and down our parlor, relating the success of some benevolent scheme. What a pity he could not have died then; the rough exterior would have fallen away from a strong yet gentle soul, as beautiful and radiant as any angel that ever entered heaven."

"But, Carrie, you little enthusiast, what would have happened to his wife and children? Had William Murke died ten years ago, they might have been in the poor-house, for he had not saved a penny then; now they will inherit handsome fortunes."

"Oh, Charles, you cannot be in earnest; the world has not so blinded you but you must feel that the wealth in his purse is a poor compensation for the wealth that is fast dying out of his soul. Think what a cheerless home—think how his children are neglected, how ignorant they are allowed to remain of all the courtesies and amenities of life, and what little source-crowns in appearance!"