

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

No. 1985.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
This established responsible and reliable Company, having express facilities over the North Carolina Railroad, are prepared to receive and forward all descriptions of freight and valuables to and from all points on this road.
The facilities possessed by this company for the prompt forwarding and quick delivery of matter entrusted to them to all accessible points in the United States, and the early delivery of freight by Steamer Express from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburg, offer great inducements to Merchants to obtain Spring Stocks quickly.
For further particulars apply to Mr. J. A. Cameron, Agent at Hillsborough.

W. H. TREGO, Sup't.
March 8. 81-4w

Merchants, Tobacconists and Planters
Desiring to store Merchandise, Manufactured Tobacco and Country Produce in Danville, for shipment North, or to be delivered to wagons and boats, are respectfully informed that we are now ready to receive consignments, and promise our personal attention to the safe delivery of every package entrusted to our care. We guarantee satisfaction.
MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.
Danville, Va., March 4. 81-3m

Guano, Plaster, Lime, and other Fertilizers.
Recent arrangements with Eastern Houses enable us to supply on application, all orders for Guano, Plaster, Lime, and other Fertilizers, at prices to suit the times.
MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.
Danville, Va., March 4. 81-3m

BACON, PORK, AND LARD.
SUPERINTENDENTS of Public Works, Proprietors of Hotels, Stewards of Colleges, and all others in want of Bacon, Pork and Lard, are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before sending their orders North, as our arrangements with a Western House enable us to supply all orders as low as the same can be had in Richmond or Baltimore, time and freight considered. We guarantee satisfaction.
MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.
Danville, Va., March 4. 81-3m

COFFEE, SUGAR, & MOLASSES.
We are now receiving our Spring supply of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, and respectfully invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, before sending their orders North.
A FLOAT.
On Consignment from a Louisiana Plantation,
50 lbs. Prime N. O. Sugar,
100 lbs. Molasses.
MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.
Danville, Va., March 4. 81-3m

TOBACCONISTS
VISITING Danville in search of Materials, will find our stock of
Olive Oil, N. E. Ham,
Licorice, Tongue Beans,
Crushed Sugar,
Boysing and Lining Nails,
very superior, and at prices to suit.
MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.
Danville, Va., March 4. 81-3m

HAIRSTON AND PENN'S IRON.
WAGON Makers, Blacksmiths, and all others in want of good IRON, are respectfully requested to call and examine our large stock of Hairston and Penn's popular Hammered Iron, drawn out to suit any want, and warranted to please. We also keep a full stock of English, American and Swedish Iron.
MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.
Danville, Va., March 4. 81-3m

OUR CUSTOMERS
WILL please call as early as possible for all orders for Clover Seed,
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed,
Orchard " "
Herb " "
Timothy " "
as our stock of new Seed is now complete.
MCKINSEY, FLOOD & CO.
Danville, Va., March 4. 81-3m

COFFINS! COFFINS!
E. D. WAITE,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
HAVING obtained the exclusive right for Orange County, to sell FINE METALLIC BURIAL CASES, would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to fill all orders for these air-tight, indestructible Burial Cases.
All descriptions and sizes of Common Coffins also kept on hand.
The Metallic Burial Cases will also be kept for sale by D. D. Phillips, Hillsborough.
Chapel Hill, March 4. 81-6m

GRAY BROTHERS'
LATEST IMPROVED
Steel Rod Door & Gate Spring,
WITH THEIR
Newly Invented Graduating Bracket.
Patented Jan. 11, 1859.
GRAY BROTHERS, in attaching their Newly Invented Graduating Bracket to their old and well known Door and Gate Spring, are fully convinced the article now offered combines all the requisites of a perfect Spring, and is really superior to any thing now in the market, and claims this superiority for the following reasons:
1. Accuracy in operation.
2. Facility in operation.
3. Adaptability to any kind of Door or Gate.
4. Least liable to get out of order.
5. Most Durable and powerful.
6. Cheapest and most simple.
These Door and Gate Springs are kept on hand for sale by K. B. WAITE, Chapel Hill, and D. D. PHILLIPS, Hillsborough.
March 4. 81-6m

GUANO.
I HAVE made arrangements to keep a constant supply of pure Peruvian GUANO, and Rhode's SUPER PHOSPHATE of LIME, at very low prices.
JAMES WEBB.
February 22. 79-

50 CASKS of LIME for sale low for Cash. Also COFFEE, SUGAR, and many other reasonable articles.
JAMES WEBB.
June 26. 84-

DRIED APPLES and Peaches wanted; the highest market price paid by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
August 18. 82-

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having qualified at February term, 1859, of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrators on the estate of Dr. B. L. DURHAM, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same; and those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
F. A. STAGG,
F. A. DAVIES.
March 4. 81-

TO MULE RAISERS.
THE subscribers, after much trouble and expense have succeeded in procuring one of the largest and finest JACKS ever imported into this country.
BASHAW will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March, at the stables of J. B. Leathers, and will render service at the low price of ten dollars to insure, and fifty cents to the groom in all cases.
DESCRIPTION.—Bashaw was imported direct from Malaga, in Spain; will be five years old next August; is full four and a half hands high, of fine form and action, with a rich black silky coat of hair. It is only necessary for judges of such stock to see him to be convinced that he is of the purest blood.
J. B. LEATHERS.
J. W. LATTA.
South Lowell, Feb. 20, 1859. 78-1stJy

TO MULE RAISERS.
MY Jack Simon Pure, will stand the ensuing season, and include the fall season, at his stable, seven miles north of Hillsborough. I do not intend to send him anywhere else. Price for insurance five dollars each, the money due when the fact is ascertained, or the property changed. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility for any that may happen.
DESCRIPTION.—Simon Pure will be seven years old in June; is a sure foal getter, and is sure to some good colts as any other Jack. He is very near fourteen hands high, and of excellent form. I have the certificate of John A. Vines, the gentleman of whom I obtained the Jack, who says he is from as fine a family of Jacks as any in the eastern part of the State. His dam was the largest Jenny I ever saw, and as black as a crow.
TYRE B. RAY.
March 1. 80-

BUSINESS NOTICE.
All notes and accounts contracted previous to 1st January, 1859, with us, were due at that time. We expect them to be closed without failure at February Court.
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
February 22, 1859.

Revival of Business.
HAYING concluded to remain in Hillsborough and continue my business, my old customers will find me one door east of "The Brick House," my former shop. My work shall be well and fashionably done, and all my cutting jobs prepared so that the seamstress shall find no difficulty in making.
All work executed at the shortest notice.
JAMES S. WATSON.
February 8. 77-

SUNDRIES.
EXTRACT of Pine Apple, Extract of Banana, White Pepper, Frangipani Sachets, Frangipani Perfume, Japane Hair Pomade, White and Colored Tissue Paper, for sale at the
DRUG STORE.
September 1.

KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON.
I HAVE now on hand for sale Twelve Thousand pounds of the above Iron, which has heretofore given such general satisfaction, and the same for which Mr. P. B. Ruffin was agent; consisting of Bar, for fire and plantation use, Square, Band, &c. &c.
This assortment will be kept complete, and sold at lowest rate.
JAMES WEBB, Agent
of King's Mountain Iron Co.
December 14. 79-

Clover, Lucerne, Timothy and Herd's Grass Seeds,
For sale by
JAMES WEBB.
February 22. 79-

A CARD.
D. ROBERTSON, DENTIST.
HAVING located in Chapel Hill, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession.
His office is at Dr. Moore's. When requested, families will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
Dr. R. will be in Hillsborough the fourth week in each month, also Superior Court weeks, and oftener (without extra charge) if requested.
August 19. 62

RAGS! RAGS!!! RAGS!!!
RAGS WANTED, by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
November 28. 17-

Office Neuse Manufacturing Company.
Raleigh, June 23, 1858.
THIS Company continues to pay 3 1/2 Cents per pound for Cotton and Linn RAGS—delivered at Raleigh, or at their Mills six miles east of Raleigh.
Address, H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.
June 30. 46-3m

CRINOLINE—Expressly for Skirts, Embroidered Skirts; also, Brass and Whalebone Hoops, and Elastic Belts,
by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
September 16. 66-

JONES'S KEROSENE LAMPS.
A NEW lot of these improved lamps, which do not go out when exposed to a current of air, and by a process of radiation save at least one third of the oil, over the common lamps. Also, the common Kerosene lamps. Jones's lamps are kept only by us.
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
October 6. 60-

CHOICE CALF SKINS, Shoe Thread and Shoe Nails,
by
J. C. TURRENTINE & SON.
December 2. 17-

PRIME Sweet New Crop MOLASSES and fresh RICE; also 136 sacks fine SALT, at \$2.50 cash.
One of Grover & Baker's Best Family Sewing Machines, which I have tried and proved, now on hand for sale.
JAMES WEBB.
Jan. 26. 74-

RURAL ECONOMY.
"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings po
O'er every land."
From the Cotton Planter and Soil.
PREPARING THE SOIL.—PLANTING AND CULTIVATING COTTON.

Dr. CLOUT—Dear Sir: The period for the preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed in spring time, is near at hand. I have thought it might not be unimportant to discuss the best mode of preparing the soil, and the cultivation of the cotton plant.

In the first place, the hill-sides should be ditched, so no system of cultivation will retain the fertility of the soil if every rain that falls is allowed to carry away the richest portion of the earth, and convert the hills into barren gullies. Independent of the saving of the land by the horizontal system of culture, it is beneficial in retaining the water so that it may be absorbed by the earth, and furnish moisture to the plants in times of drought.

Next to ditching the hill-sides in importance, is the turning over with good turn plows, all rough, grassy and stubble lands. The time when this operation is accomplished, is a matter of much importance; as sufficient time for the complete decomposition of all vegetable matter must be allowed, or the greatest good will not be accomplished by this operation. It will be seen, then, that the earlier in the fall or winter all stubble and grassy corn lands are turned over the better.

The immediate preparation of the land for the cotton crop should be commenced by subsoiling the land to the depth of eight or ten inches, and this should be done in February if possible. As soon as the subsoiling is gotten through with, the beds intended for the reception of the cotton seed should be thrown up; this operation is also of great importance, much of the after success depends on the manner in which the beds have been made. Commence bedding by running a shovel furrow as deep as one horse can pull it conveniently, about three feet apart as level as the rows can be made, then finish bedding with a turning plow, pulverizing the earth as deeply and thoroughly as possible. There is considerable discrepancy of opinion in relation to the width of rows. I think that on lands that will not bring more than a thousand or twelve hundred pounds of cotton to the acre, three feet is the proper distance for the rows to be placed apart.

The physical condition and chemical changes effected by only subsoiling, is no where more apparent than in the cultivation of the cotton plant. It is a well ascertained fact, that any material acceleration or retardation in the growth of the cotton plant will cause it to drop its furms. The condition of the soil best calculated to furnish the greatest amount of nutritive matter, and to produce the most uniform state as to moisture, temperature and permeability, will insure the greatest yield of cotton per acre. The mechanical changes effected by thorough subsoiling, consists in creating a system of small capillary vessels to the depth of eight or ten inches, operating as so many small tubes, which by capillary attraction draws the moisture from depths beneath and absorbs the moisture and gases from the atmosphere. A non-conducting medium, or nearly so, is created to the depth of the earth subsoiled, obstructing the burning rays of the sun in summer, and the retention of the moisture of the earth. The great permeability of the soil enables the plant to send its rootlets to a greater depth in search for food. When the soil is deeply pulverized, it is able to absorb a much greater amount of rain water, thereby preventing washing of the land, and drowning of the plant. Now, as the soil takes up more water, evaporation prevented, drought does not so easily effect the growing plant.

It will be seen that in proportion to the fineness of the soil, and the depth it is pulverized, the greater will be the surface acted upon by atmospheric and electrical influences; consequently, a greater amount of nutritive matter will be assimilated and taken up by the roots of the plants in search after food.

The height of the beds preparatory to the reception of the soil depends very much on the quality of seed; if the land is level, and the soil close and fine, the beds cannot be thrown up too high. If the land is level and the soil coarse and sandy, then a moderate or medium height is best. Uplands that are light and friable do not require to be raised much above a level; but uplands having a tenacious cloying soil, such as the prairie lands, ought to be bedded pretty high so as to protect the plants until the water can be absorbed. I have already said, that in making the beds the land should be plowed as deep as possible. From the first to the fifth of April is the best time to commence planting, which should be done by running a small scoter furrow exactly in the middle of the bed, covering with a harrow. The seed ought to be drilled pretty thick to insure a good stand and to enable the hands to make speed in running around the first time.

The cultivation of the cotton plant is an operation of the greatest importance—that system of culture which will insure the greatest uniformity of condition as regards warmth and moisture, at the same time giving the greatest amount of play to the elec-

trical and atmospheric influences, and doing the least amount of injury to the roots of the plant, is the one most certain to produce the greatest yield of staple or cotton lint.

As soon as the young plants are above the ground, commence its cultivation by running around each side as close as it can be done, covering all the cotton up except the buds of a narrow streak in the centre of the bed. This operation if properly done, will save a great deal of hoeing. In about five or six days after the cotton has been run around, which should be done with a solid sweep, the operation of chopping out may be commenced, and as soon as the hoes have gone over it, it should again be plowed with a sweep with two furrows to each row. The hoes should now follow the plows, and put the stalks of cotton to the distance they are intended to stand; as much regularity in this work, must be observed as possible; placing each stalk in the rows half the distance the rows are apart. Commence plowing the third time in about fifteen or twenty days, run three or four furrows in each row according to their width. Great care now must be used not to let the plow go too deep—the plow used must be a flat sweep. Great industry will be necessary now to get back to the cotton to give it the fourth and last plowing.

Much caution is required in this last operation, as many fields of cotton are ruined by the last plowing. The work should be done with a very flat sweep running as shallow as possible, and far enough from the stalks to prevent breaking the limbs and the roots. The whole operation may be completed with the hoes, by going over and cutting out all the straggling weeds, and bunches of grass that may have been left by the plows.
Yours truly,
JOSEPH W. ATKINS.

From the Rural Country Gentleman.
HUNGARIAN AND RYE GRASS.
Mr. Editor: The people of the South must turn their attention to other things beside cotton, if they would be a thrifty independent people. We should raise not only our corn, wheat, and oats, but we should put down a portion of our land in grass for hay and for grazing, if we desire to raise the stock necessary to supply our wants. Our woods now produce very little grass, and we must supply our stock with pasture and hay, or we must be contented with poor half-starved stock. Will not some of our enterprising farmers try the Rye Grass and the Hungarian Grass?

The writer has been told that the Rye Grass succeeds well, and will make excellent hay. The Hungarian succeeds in similar latitudes in Europe. It succeeds well in Iowa, produces better hay, and a larger yield than any other grass. It is worthy of a trial in our climate and soil. Cannot some of our farmers give us more information on this subject?

It is important to our agricultural interests, and the man who succeeds in discovering the necessary grasses for grazing and hay, that will succeed well in our climate, will erect a monument more to be desired than marble. We hope some of our correspondents will give us the result of their experiments.

[We would be pleased to hear from any, and all our readers, on the above subject.—Ed.]

SCOURING THE CATTLE YARDS.—In regard to the necessity for such division of cattle yards as will give equal opportunities to the animals confined therein, for progress and improvement, the Prairie Farmer says:
"Large and small animals are turned in promiscuously together, and every farmer knows that the larger ones are very ferocious and domineering towards those much inferior, but careful not to provoke the wrath of such as are nearly equal. Turn those together that are of a similar size, and they will be more quiet. Calves generally are too much neglected, and come out small and puny in the spring. A good manager has a spacious stable for calves in one of his sheds moderately lighted, and well sheltered from all currents of wind. This apartment is kept clean, the calves fed on good hay, and supplied with good water. They present very different appearances from other calves in the spring."

A SMART SPELL.—A gentleman in North Chester, Vermont, two or three weeks since, offered as a prize a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the one of the scholars in all the public schools in town who should "spell all the others down." Seven schools were accordingly represented, and about a dozen teachers and a large crowd of spectators were present, when the trial took place on the 25th ult. But one trial was to be had on a word, and the unfortunate who missed must take his or her seat. Eighty scholars contended for the honor and the prize, and after five hours trial, five pupils remained standing, and the enthusiastic audience soon raised the needful to purchase each a copy of the Unabridged.

Decided in the Negative.—Is the sense of smelling more pleasing than the sense of tasting? was the subject before a western debating club in a bar-room. Uncle Joe was the last to speak upon the negative, and all were anxious to hear him deliver himself. Walking up to the bar keeper he called for a hot whiskey punch, and drank it off with great gusto; then turning to his opponents he handed the empty glass to the leading disputant, and thundered out, "Now smell it, you varmint!" It is needless to add that Uncle Joe "brought down the house," and also the decision for the negative.

THE LONE GRAVE.
For the Recorder.
The eyes of kindred view it not,
That grave so far away,
That form once beautiful to them
Is mingling there with clay.
Away from home the dear one died,
And strangers took the place
Of those for whom he deeply sighed
Of every kindred face.

They wiped the death-damp from his brow
That friends would fain have done,
And laid his youthful bow low,
To slumber there alone.
They knew not what a joy 'twould be
To friends long parted from,
The last of their beloved to see,
And weep around his tomb.

Eyes that once gazed upon him here
Look not upon his grave,
But breathe that distance cannot mock
Are wafted on the wave—
The wave of thought, at eventide
And early blush of morn,
Where sleeps the dust of him who died
Far from his childhood's home.

But, oh, could kindred shed a tear
Upon his early tomb,
'Twould strangely leave a trace of cheer
That others know not of.
Sweet is his sleep so far away
As if his grave were near,
But could a sister's loving hand
Just plant one flower there!

He sleeps with strangers gathered round,
His parents sleep not there;
But their united spirits dwell
Beyond the reach of fear—
Where partings never rend the heart,
Nor death their vitals tare,
Where golden streams of mercy flow,
And there are no graves there. S. H. B.

March 7th, 1859.

A NOVEL EXPEDIENT.
The Paris correspondent of the Express in the subjoined story conveys an excellent hint to the mamma of children who dislike to take unpalatable mixtures:

Every body knows how repugnant to the taste is cod liver oil in any disguise whatever. Its excellent qualities as a medicine are equally undeniable, and grown people therefore manage to swallow it when the doctor so ordains. But who has ever contrived to induce a child to take a second dose of cod liver oil? I dare be sworn that such a prodigy of address never was accomplished until Madame D., a Parisian mother, set the example. Madame D. has a son six years old, who is the incarnation of caprice and self-will, like many another spoiled child. The family physician sometime ago ordered a table spoonful of cod liver oil to be administered to the boy every evening. The mother knew that if he swallowed the nauseous extract once it would be once only, unless force was employed, and this means she was loath to adopt. So Madame D., knowing thoroughly the weak point of her son's character, hit upon an ingenious plan to overcome the difficulty.

The family, consisting of five or six persons, spend the evenings at home. The mother, in the child's presence, described in glowing terms a syrup from the East, of which the Sultan and his favorites are so fond that little could be obtained for exportation until lately. Even now none but grown persons can sip this marvelous elixir, whose virtues are written in no language but Latin. Children have never been allowed to taste it, any more than they are permitted to drink champagne, smoke cheroots, sit up until midnight, wear boots, go to the club, vote at elections, carry an eye-glass, talk politics, or do other things which men only do. To taste this famous syrup was declared even superior to these exclusive privileges.

After all this had been carefully said a dozen times, little Pitcher's ears being very wide open, tea was served, and with it a bottle of the delicious syrup in question, which everybody—the grown people—tasted and pronounced exquisite—superb! An uncle, who knew his part by heart, smacked his lips, and begged for more. Between you and I, the beverage was nothing but apple syrup. After all had been served twice, the bottle was carefully locked in the side-board.

The same performance was solemnly repeated for several evenings. At last the child, who had not lost a joint of what had occurred, and deeply mortified to think that his youth stood between him and the delightful syrup, ventured to ask his mother to let him taste it—only a spoonful.

"Is it possible you can think of such a thing?" exclaimed Madame D. "Oh, dear, no! If it were known that you drank Sultan's syrup, no one would consider you a little boy any longer, and people would be asking you the time of day, or the price of stocks!"

All this of course only tended to increase the child's curiosity; and the next day, his mother, appearing to yield to his entreaties, promised that perhaps a spoonful might be given him that evening. On this occasion, (twin bottles were brought forth, and whilst the comedians took each a small glass of apple syrup as before, Master Alfred gulped down a good dose of cod liver oil. And he did it with pride and joy, too, despite its horrible taste; fully persuaded, as he was,

that his elders were permitting him to imitate them. No one asked him how he liked it, and after lavishing new praises upon the elixir, it was again very carefully put away. The next evening the same performance was repeated, and the next; the child's vanity being always excited to the requisite point. And so well did Madame D. and her accomplices play out the comedy, that to this day, whenever little Alfred is wilful or disobedient, or lazy, or obstinate, or fretful, all his mother need say is, "if you are not a good boy, you shall have no syrup to-night." And the menace works like a charm!

DESTRUCTION RAILROAD.
The Directors take pleasure in re-assuring their numerous friends and patrons that the Road to Ruin is now in good order.
Within the last three months it has carried more than three hundred thousand passengers clear through from the town of Temperance to the city of Destruction, while the number of way passengers is encouraging.

An enormous amount of freight, such as mechanics' tools, household furniture, and even whole farms, have gone forward; and the receipts of the year have been so large that the Directors have resolved to declare a dividend of five hundred per cent. The track has been much improved, and re-laid with Messrs. Diabolus & Co's patent rail. The grades are reduced to a dead level, and the switches brought to such perfection all along the route, as to jerk the cars in a moment from the main track, to avoid collision with the Total Abstinence engine and the Temperance train which have recently occasioned so much trouble. In short, we have spared no expense to make it superior to any other Road to Ruin ever established. It gives us great pleasure to call the attention of the public to the improvements in our engines and cars. The old favorite locomotive—Alcohol—has a fire chamber of double capacity, and patent driving wheels after the fashion of old Juggernaut. Our wine cars are models of luxurious conveyance, after the pattern of the far-famed London Gin Palaces where ladies and children and gentlemen of the first water can have all attention. To keep up with the spirit of the times, our whiskey, rum, and brandy cars have been greatly enlarged and fare reduced to half price. Our cider and beer cars are exciting attention among the children.

Our experienced engineer, Mr. Belial, and our polite and gentlemanly conductor, Mr. Mix, have been too long known to the traveling public to need any recommendation. Indeed, so swift and sparkling are our trains through all our towns and villages, that some have called it "The flying artillery of hell let loose on the earth." Tickets must always be procured of Mr. Mix at the Drinker's Hotel, where you may see the following extract from our charter from Government:

"Licensed to make a strong man weak;
Licensed to lay a wise man low;
Licensed a wife's fond heart to break,
And make her children's tears to flow.
Licensed to do thy neighbor harm;
Licensed to foster late and strife;
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed to whet the murderous knife.
Licensed where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease and want and woe;
Licensed to make the world a hell,
And fit more for a hell below."

REGULATIONS.—The down train leaves Clevelville at 6 A. M., Porter town at 7 A. M., Beerville at 8 A. M., Wineville at 9 A. M., Brandy Borough at 10 A. M., and Whiskey City at 12 M.
The speed of the train will be greatly increased as it proceeds; stopping, however, to land passengers at Poorhouseville, Hospitaltown, Prisonburg, Gallowsville, &c.
On Sunday, cars will be ready as usual, especially for way passengers, until further notice.

N. B.—All baggage at the risk of the owners, and widows and orphans are particularly requested not to inquire after persons or property at Ruin Depot, as in no case will the Directors hold themselves liable for accidents to passengers.

W. B. WHOLESALE, Pres't.
ROBERT RETAIL, Vice Pres't.
Tinga Agitator.

Why Every Body is Cross.—One day little John Wilson came running into the house where his little sister Mary was sewing. He held something in his hand which he had found in the back yard.

"Oh, sister Mary!" said he, "I have found a pretty thing. It is a piece of red glass; and when I looked through it everything looked red too. The trees, the houses, the green grass, your face, and everything is red."

Mary replied, "Yes, it is very beautiful; and let me show you how to learn a useful lesson from it. You remember the other day you thought every person was cross to you. Now you were like this piece of glass, which makes every thing red, because it is red. You were cross, so you thought every body around you was cross, too. If you are in a good humor, and kind to every one, they will seem kind you."

I hear that Mr. Dickens is at work writing a book not to be published, but to be read by the author. It is recently that our two most popular authors have discovered what a source of large returns this reading business may be made. I know, so the best authority, that Mr. Dickens realized more than \$5,000 last year from this source alone; and Mr. Thackeray must have not quite twice as much, at least, from his lectures since he began as well as write to read.

Bluestocking Cavalier.