

# Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MARCH 27, 1861.

No. 2085.

## Farmer's and Mill Owner's and Agricultural Head-Quarters.

NORTH CAROLINA  
**Foundry and Machine Works,**  
SALISBURY, N. C.

**FIBERKS & BAIRD,**  
SUGGORS TO N. BODEN & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Cultivators, Plows, Corn Shet-**  
**ters, Seed-Sowers,**

**Horse-Powers, Threshers,**  
**Threshing, Separating and Cleaning**  
**Machines,**

**CIDER AND SUGAR MILLS,**  
**Shifting and Machinery for Grist, Circular**  
**and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper,**  
**and Silver Mines,**

Agents for  
**Dr. E. O. Elliott's Patent Mule Saw-**  
**Mill and Water-Wheels,**

**Iron and Brass Castings,**  
**Forcings, and Finished Works of every**  
**description;**

**Tobacco Presses and Fixtures,**  
**and other kinds of Machinery repaired at**  
**Short Notice.**

February 12. 73-12m

**GEORGE M. DUSKIN,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**  
**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**

Office one door East of Maj. Strow's Hotel.  
July 26. 61-

**JOHN W. GRAHAM,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**  
**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**

Office East of the Court House.  
June 27. 48-17

**C. E. PARISE,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**  
**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**

Will practice in Orange and the adjoining Counties.  
Particular attention paid to the collection of  
claims.  
March 6, 1860. 32-12m

**THOMAS WEBB**  
**ATTORNEY AND**  
**COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**

March 12. 47-

## Fall Stock of Shoes.

**WILSON, McILWAINE & Co.,**  
**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**  
**Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c.,**  
**66 Sycamore Street,**  
**FETERSBURG, VA.**

INVITE attention to their FALL STOCK, which  
is very large and complete, and unsurpassed in  
variety. Their own make of

**STITCHDOWN BROGANS,**  
are not excelled in style and durability.

Close buyers, whether for cash or on time, will find  
it advantageous to examine this stock when in market.  
Prices and terms will be found as low as favorable as  
can be had elsewhere.

Orders will meet with prompt attention.  
September 12. 59-

## New Stand! New Features!!

### NEW GOODS!

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM!!!

The subscriber would return his sincere thanks to  
his customers and friends generally, for their liberal  
patronage while at the old stand. He has recently  
moved to the corner store, formerly known as "Kil-  
land's Corner," where he would be pleased to see his  
friends and patrons. His stock this season is full and  
complete, consisting of every grade and style of

**READY-MADE OUPSTENS**  
**AND**  
**Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods.**

He feels confident that he can please all that may give  
him a call, both in quality and price, as he is deter-  
mined to sell on as good terms as any other house in  
Hillsborough.

He has also combined with his clothing a good as-  
ortment of

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**  
consisting of nearly everything that is generally kept  
in a first class country store, which he intends to sell  
as low as the times will admit, for the cash. He will  
take all kinds of Country Produce that will sell readily  
in payment for goods.

L. CARMICHAEL.  
N. B.—A lot of good BACON for sale.  
May 23. 43-

## FALL IMPORTATION.

1860.

RIBBONS,  
**Millinery and Straw Goods**

**ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND JOHNSONS OF  
RIBBONS, BONNET MILKS AND SATINS,  
Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw  
Bonnets, Hats, &c.

No. 237 and Lots of 239 Baltimore Street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in  
variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given. Terms  
six months, six per cent, off for cash, per funds.  
Baltimore, August 6. 54-6m

### I must have Money!

I HAVE this day placed my Money, with all my  
notes and accounts, in the hands of Stephen Dick-  
son, and he is required to settle them up immediately.  
JAMES WEBB.

February 9, 1861. 76-

## W. F. BASON,

**Dentist,**  
(Graduate of the Philadelphia Medical and Dental  
Colleges.)

N. B. Having made the Teeth a specialty for the  
last eighteen years, he begs leave to say, that all cases  
committed to his care will receive his earliest and most  
careful attention.

General address, Haw River, N. C.  
November 15. 68-

## GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.

**WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Brandies, Wines, Gins, and Segars,**  
beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the  
United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up  
under their own supervision, for Family and Medical  
use, in cases ascertained to suit customers. Claret, Military  
and other public bodies, who require to purchase in  
large or small quantities, in casks or in bottles, will be  
liberally dealt with. Price list sent on application.

**OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.**  
Recommended by the first Physicians as the best re-  
medy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all Nervous  
Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome,  
and delicious to the taste. Sold by all Druggists.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs,  
3 & 5 Exchange Place,  
Jersey City, N. J.

P. S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active  
men, as Local and Traveling Agents for their house, to  
whom liberal inducements will be offered. For particu-  
lars, address as above.  
November 6. 67-3m

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AGAIN announce to my customers and the public  
generally, through the medium of an advertisement,  
that I have purchased a stock of Seasonable Goods at  
an advanced period of the season, upon the most favor-  
able terms, and do not expect to ask but a very small  
per centage over New York cost for them, thus adapting  
the prices to the dull times. This system, in connection  
with the favorable terms upon which I purchased my  
goods, owing to the lateness of the season, will enable  
me to save to my customers at least twenty-five per cent.  
In short, I will state that I do not expect to make any  
profit this season, but have bought goods adapted to the  
wants of the public, and to keep my trade active by sell-  
ing goods cheap.

The following named articles are at very reduced  
prices, and will sell quickly, viz: Black Cloth  
Cloaks, from \$6 to \$10, actually worth half as much;  
Square-cut and Long Shawls, from \$2.50 to \$7;  
Dress Gowns, from 15c. to the finest quality in the mar-  
ket; Men's superior long Shawls; Flannels, Satinettes,  
Casimeres, Cloths, Ready-Made Clothing, Ladies and  
Gent's Shoes of all grades, Kersays, Linseys, and Ne-  
gro Shoes, Blankets, &c. &c. Sole Leather of a choice  
quality, at low rates. In the Military line I can offer  
great inducements to all who would like to wear a beau-  
tiful Black or Cut Velvet Bonnet, at a little over half  
price. Having purchased these goods at greatly reduced  
prices, no one who has looked for a Bonnet in my store  
has gone away disappointed. I have also an endless  
variety of Head Dresses in Black and Fancy Silks, I  
expect to meet the views of any and every one who may  
desire to wear an elegant Black or Colored Silk, the lat-  
est in style, and I purchase a large lot at auction prices  
to run off very cheap. These Silks are of the very  
best quality, and will be offered at the price of inferior  
qualities. And last, but not least, I can offer the most  
approved bell-shaped Hoop Skirts of the "empress"  
style, an entire new design, made of the best watch-  
wood springs.

As the season for parties and weddings is approach-  
ing, Mrs. OWEN would remind the ladies that she is  
well prepared to supply their wants in every article in  
the line, and all orders to make up such articles will  
be promptly executed. In addition to her facilities in  
the fancy line, she would also state that she has the  
assistance of a fashionable young lady from Petersburg,  
who will make up dresses in the most approved style,  
or cut and fit Bodies for those who buy Dress Goods;  
also Cloaks cut or made. In a word, she flatters herself  
that she is prepared to supply all the wants of ladies,  
both as to the material and making up of all garments,  
thus making our establishment more than ordinary  
convenient for ladies. A call, at least, is respectfully  
solicited when you come to Hillsborough looking for  
desirable articles.

Store east of the Court House, formerly occu-  
pied by Mr. P. B. Ruffin.  
Respectfully,  
H. L. OWEN.  
November 6. 67-3m

**Clover, Lucerne, Timothy and Herds**  
**Grass Seeds,**

For sale by  
**JAMES WEBB.** 79-

**50 CASKS OF LIME** for sale low for Cash. Also  
**COFFEY, Stuart's SUGAR,** and many other  
seasonable articles.  
**JAMES WEBB.**

## EDUCED EX.

**BOWE, GRIGG & SWANSON,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade  
of North Carolina and Virginia, that they have  
removed to their Large Ware House, opposite the  
Bank of Virginia, and have opened a large  
and choice stock of

**GROCERIES,**  
Staple Dry Goods, Fertilizers, Sweeds Iron,  
Grass Seeds, Lime, &c.

With increased facilities in conducting the GROCE-  
RY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relief of  
heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now  
enabled to sell our GOODS at a small commission on  
Cash. Persons visiting Danville in search of cheap  
and reliable Goods will find it to their interest to ex-  
amine our stock before purchasing.

Farmers, Market Gardeners and Country Dairies,  
sending Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas,  
Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs and Butter to Danville, for  
sale, are informed that we have opened in connection  
with our regular mercantile business, a market for all  
kinds of Country Produce, for which we will pay the  
highest market value in Goods.

As Agents for two valuable FERTILIZERS, and  
with a large supply of Peruvian, Elide, and Reese's  
patented Gunpowder constantly on hand, we are pre-  
pared to fill all orders on application.

**BOWE, GRIGG, & SWANSON,**  
Danville, Va., April 4. 36-2m

## 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. F. B. Ruffin was agent; consisting of Bar, ferris  
and plantation use, Square, Round, &c. &c.  
The assortment will be kept complete, and sold at  
lowest rate.

**JAMES WEBB, Agent**  
of King's Mountain Iron Co.  
December 14. 76-



## RURAL ECONOMY.

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

## ADVANTAGES OF THE DRILL IN SEEDING GRAIN OVER BROADCAST SOWING.

The experience of the farmers of England,  
and other portions of Europe, in the seed of  
small grain, has long since established the  
advantages of this method of seeding. In-  
deed, the English farmers are not satisfied  
with the great advantages of the drill over  
broadcast sowing, but they even go to the  
still greater expense of dibbling in the seed  
by hand, in order to secure greater uniform-  
ity in the depth and manner of depositing  
the seed. But in our country the low price  
of land, and the scarcity of labor require  
that we should adopt some more expeditious  
method of seeding, and at the same time se-  
cure the greatest possible benefits, over the  
primitive method of scattering the seed promiscu-  
ously over the land, without regard to  
depth or distance.

In broadcast sowing, one-eighth to one  
quarter of the seed is lost by being either  
covered too deep, or by not being covered at  
all, and liable to be picked up and devoured  
by birds, &c., before it begins to vegetate.

Seed deposited so irregularly, exposes the  
plants to injury from drought, as well as to  
the action of frost in heaving the roots out  
in winter. The various improvements made  
in the grain drill have rendered it quite per-  
fect, so much so that any required quantity  
of seed may be dropped upon an acre, and at  
the same time at a uniform depth. The  
action of the drill upon the land leaves the  
ground in the best possible condition to pro-  
tect the crop during winter from the washing  
rains and the injurious action of frost. Run-  
ning the drills north and south, when practic-  
able, secures another great advantage in  
giving free access of sun and air, and thus  
in a great degree checking the tendency to  
rust.

Besides the saving in the amount of seed  
sown, it has been ascertained that on most  
lands the drilled wheat will yield from three  
to five more bushels per acre over that  
which is sowed broadcast in similar soil.

Take the number of acres of land sown to  
wheat in any one State, and estimate the gain  
by this method of seeding, and it will amount  
to millions of dollars annually, enough to  
purchase a drill for every farmer in the  
State, and then leave a large surplus besides.

Among the many improvements recently  
made in the grain drill, we cannot recom-  
mend one over another. But it is better to  
buy a good one, at almost any cost, than to  
receive a poor one as a gift, and so of any  
other implement or machine. We might  
have said in order to use the drill, with suc-  
cess, the land must be well prepared, and all  
the weeds and rubbish must be turned un-  
der, below the action of the drills. A thor-  
ough preparation of this kind more than pays  
for the labor bestowed, in other respects.

Every farmer who has ten acres of land to  
sow, would do well to secure a good drill in  
time for the coming Fall. Valley Farmer.

## MANURE.

The following extract is from the correspon-  
dence of L. Bartlett in the Country Gen-  
tleman. The subject of manure fails to re-  
ceive its proper share of attention unless pro-  
prietors are driven to that necessity by the  
extreme poverty of their land. The amount  
of manure undoubtedly depends on the care  
used in saving it, but the following estimates  
exceed any idea we had formed on the sub-  
ject. The authority, however, is good, and in  
our practice saturated clay or muck has  
given entire satisfaction:

In speaking of manure, Acer says: "But  
few farmers can buy manure. They must  
manufacture it. Each head of cattle, and  
each horse, will make nearly ten two-horse  
loads if the thing is well managed. The good  
farmer who has fifty head of cattle makes  
five hundred loads a year." Some farmers  
will doubtless think his estimate altogether  
too large. Is it so? We will see.

A good sized cow kept in the barn for one  
week and fed on 87 lbs. of hay, and drink-  
ing 312 lbs. of water, voided 599 lbs. of so-  
lid excrements, or about one bushel or 85  
lbs. per day. Forty bushels is a good sized  
load for a common cart—or a load for two  
horses. Then the cow makes a load every  
forty days, and there is a trifle over nine  
times forty days in a year. Then we get  
nine loads of clear cow-manure annually  
from one cow, besides the urine, which, it is  
said, if properly saved, is worth as much for  
manorial purposes as the solid excrements.

Nine loads of good muck or clayey loam sat-  
urated with the urine of a cow for a year,  
would, with the solid excrements, make  
eighteen loads of forty bushels each from one  
cow.

There is no theory or guess work about the  
above statements. The load as above, fed to,  
and the dung voided by a cow in a week,  
has been accurately ascertained by "weight  
and measure" under the vigilant supervision  
of Dr. Dana, of Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Alexander, who kept a large milk es-  
tablishment in Glasgow, Scotland, found  
that while his cows in the stable were mak-  
ing six loads of solid manure, the urine  
would saturate seven loads of clayey loam,  
each of which, for immediate effect and du-  
rability, was equal to a load of the solid ma-  
nure.

An account of Mr. Quincy's soiling system  
has often been alluded to in the agricultural  
journals, so we need only repeat, as regards  
the quantity of manure that can be derived  
from each cow annually, when kept most of  
the time in the barn, "if the thing is well  
managed."

Mr. Quincy says: "One cow will produce  
three and a half cords of solid and the same  
of liquid manure; this composted with twice  
its amount of muck, would increase the amount  
to twenty-one cords of manure a year  
from one cow."

From the facts cited, it will be seen that  
so far from Acer's over-estimating, "if the  
thing is well managed," he has fallen far  
short from the amount of manure that can and  
ought to be made from "each head of cattle,  
and each horse."

In this section sit seems to be the opinion  
of some farmers, that a ton of hay, when fed,  
will make a cart-load of manure. They  
sometimes sell the taverner, trader, or me-  
chanic some of their best hay, and for fear of  
injuring their farms by the sale of the hay,  
stipulate that they shall have a cart-load of  
manure to draw back on to their farms for  
each load of hay sold. From observation in our  
drives about the country, we believe there  
are a vast many farmers that do not realize  
one good load of manure for each ten of hay  
expended. Their cattle are out of the barn  
before the boys start for school, and remain  
out till the boys return at night. The cattle  
are out of the yard most of the day, and  
obtain their drink at some distant brook or  
spring, and the manure is scattered broadcast  
and mostly lost. That in the hovels is  
thrown out to receive the drippings from the  
roof. Now, when such farmers are told that  
ten loads of first-rate manure can be made  
annually from each of their cattle and each  
horse, their reply is, "That's book-farming";  
"you can't stuff us with such nonsense as  
that!" "We know better."

## GOLD; OR A TRIAL OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

Mr. Adam Fledge, of Muddybrook, U. S.,  
returned from California, after an absence of  
two years, bringing home with him seven  
thousand dollars in gold. This snug sum  
was considered a fortune in Muddybrook;  
Muddybrook, accordingly extended its arms  
to receive the amiable Adam; although—I  
am sorry to say—the Fledge family being  
poor, the young adventurer never had been  
appreciated by his townspeople, until the  
news that he had made a fortune in Califor-  
nia opened their eyes to his extraordinary  
merits.

All black, and bearded, and uncouth in his  
manner, as Adam was, he was caressed by  
the first people in Muddybrook—people gay  
and proud, who had formerly noticed Adam  
no more than if he had been a dog. But  
Adam, fresh from the society of barbarians,  
and altogether unaccustomed to the smiles  
of the tender sex, was flattered, bewildered,  
dazzled by the bright eyes which now so  
frequently beamed on him. Woman's smiles to  
him were fond as the breath of spring to the  
bleak hills and tempest-tendered trees. With  
a heart hungry for love, it is no wonder that  
he betrayed the most amiable of human weak-  
nesses; no wonder that even the not very  
beautiful Matilda Moore had led him in a  
captive; the cold and coquette Matilda, to  
whom Adam offered himself in the days of  
his poverty, and had been flatteringly, con-  
temptuously rejected.

Seen through gold bound glasses, however,  
Mr. Fledge appeared no more the worthless  
wretch Matilda formerly considered him.  
As the youngest of the unmarried daughters,  
in whose maiden footsteps she was following  
fast, the proud Matilda was pretty well qual-  
ified to judge of Adam's newly discovered  
merits. She judged, indeed; and when the  
stupid fellow, believing every woman true,  
once more offered his hand, she graciously  
accepted it. Adam almost burst with joy  
and pride. He firmly believed himself the  
most fortunate fellow in the world.

But while Adam was so happy, somebody  
was very miserable. To every laugh of his  
somebody echoed a sigh. While the balance  
of his happiness was full, that of another  
kicked the beam. That other was his foster-  
sister—the fair Rose who had loved him ever,  
from his youth upward, with an unaltered  
affection. She was a gentle, winning crea-  
ture, and it is one of the wonders of Cupid,  
that Adam had never fallen in love with her.  
She was fairer than Matilda, and it must  
have been a silly pride which caused Adam  
to prefer the position of the latter to the char-  
acter of Rose.

Adam, in effect, did not appreciate Rose.  
He did not understand her. Could he have  
known how she loved him, the startling truth  
might have brought him to his senses. But  
he was one of Cupid's bats; he could not  
see the light. Often, after his return, he  
discovered tears in the soft eyes of Rose.

"My dear sister," he would say, "what is  
the matter?"

Fool, not to see! Fool, not to discover, in  
her evasive answers, the grief which was  
breaking her heart! Blind, indeed—he ap-  
peared to see nothing except the charms of  
Matilda, and the glitter of his gold, which  
he kept locked up in a stout oak chest,  
previously to investing it in the farm for  
himself and wife.

Now, Adam had many old friends, who  
warned him against Matilda, and whose wise  
counsel was despised. His father and elder  
brother begged him to make a different choice,  
endeavoring to convince him that it was only  
his money that Matilda loved.

"Do you think I'm a baby?" cried Adam  
once, in Rose's presence. "Can't I read a  
woman's heart? If Matilda didn't love me  
do you suppose I should be fool enough not  
to see it? She'd have me if I hadn't a penny  
in the world."

"She wouldn't look at you!" exclaimed  
his father. "Upon which both left the house  
in different directions. Rose, trembling and  
weeping, remained alone. It is a rather  
singular coincidence, that on the very next  
morning Adam opened his eyes considerably  
wider than usual, on first getting up, at the  
strange, startling sight that made him trem-  
ble and grow faint. The lid of the oak chest  
was lifted. The gold was gone! And in its  
place lay his bowie-knife and revolver, which  
he always placed under his pillow, on going  
to bed, as security against thieves.

Speechless and pale as death, Adam stood  
gazing with a look of despair and rage at the  
robbers entering the room, and finally left  
them in place of the gold. At all events, the  
gold was gone; Adam was penniless! The  
fruit of many months of painful toil had van-  
ished in a night-time. The truth was too  
terrible to be realized, the misfortune was  
too great to bear.

In a hoarse voice, Adam called his father,  
and informed him of the fearful intelligence.  
It is hard to say which was the most angry  
of the two. They discovered how the rob-  
ber might have entered and left the house;  
and they raised the alarm at once. In an  
hour all Muddybrook rang with the report of  
the robbery, and officers were in pursuit of  
the thieves. In vain!—No gold to be recov-  
ered—no thieves were caught.

The fever of excitement, into which Adam  
was thrown by his misfortune, caused him a  
fit of sickness. For a week he lay groaning  
on a bed of despair. All this time his all-  
iedness, the false Matilda, never visited him;  
but Rose was always by his side to soothe  
and console him.

Immediately on his recovery, Adam be-  
took himself to Mr. Moore's house. Still  
unwilling to believe Matilda faithless, he  
went to pour out his sorrow in her sym-  
pathizing ear and to assure her of his unchang-  
ing affection. Matilda's forbidding aspect  
chilled his heart; she regarded him as if he  
had been some unfortunate person, whom she  
had seen somewhere, and of whom she re-  
tained remarkably disagreeable recollections.  
Adam's eyes were now open to his folly, and  
he reproached her bitterly.

"Not another word, sir!" cried Matilda,  
haughtily, interrupting his complaint. "If  
you have been deceived in me—I have been  
deceived in you, it is best for us never to  
meet again. Good-bye."

Adam staggered home. He threw himself  
groaning upon his seat. Poor Rose—scarcely  
less afflicted than himself—knelt down by  
his side, and begged him to tell his "sister"  
what had happened. Adam pressed her head  
to his bosom, and his tears fell on her glossy  
tresses, while to that sympathizing heart he  
offered his own, and held bare all his grief.  
Meantime poor Rose wept, but she could not  
speak, and withdrawing from his embrace  
she hastened to her chamber.

That night Adam slept soundly, and awoke  
the next morning, more nearly reconciled to  
his lot than he had been before. He rubbed  
his eyes; he smiled, as recalling a dream he  
had had, he made a resolution to regret his  
gold no more, to forget Matilda, and more-  
over, to be a man again. He rubbed his eyes;  
but as he got them fairly open the smile van-  
ished from his lips, and he started in aston-  
ishment at some object on the chest. Eager,  
trembling, he sprang forward; he seized it—  
he pressed it—he laughed hysterically—his  
countenance glowed with wild joy—for his  
gold was in his grasp!

And pinned to the precious bag was a slip  
of paper, on which, in a well known hand,  
was written the following words:

"Forgive me, dear Adam—my dear brother—  
I am the cause of your sorrow—I took the  
gold! I thought I was acting solely for  
your good. Now, if you wish to marry  
Matilda, you can, for she will accept you, I  
know I have acted unwisely, and indeed  
very wrongfully—but forgive your poor sister,  
whom you will never see again!"

Adam was too much overjoyed to read  
more than half the note.

"Forgive you—you darling!" he cried,  
almost out of his senses. "Forgive son—  
my guardian angel! Yes and bless you too!"  
he muttered, rushing from the room. "Where  
is Rose?" he demanded of the old house-  
keeper.

Rose had not yet appeared. Burning with  
impatience, Adam sent the old lady to call  
her. In a minute she came back, pale with  
consternation, declaring that Rose was gone;  
Adam, recovering from the shock this sub-  
limely-occasioned him, flew back to his room,  
locked up the gold, and set out immediately  
in pursuit of Rose, who, he felt sure, had  
taken refuge with some friends at Maplegrove.  
On the way, also, Adam had plenty of time  
for reflection; and upon arriving at Maple-  
grove his mind was fully made up with re-  
gard to what he ought to do.

Rose's friends could not deny that she had  
that day arrived at their house. Adam de-  
manded to see her, and his request was not  
refused. And poor Rose, with swollen eyes,  
and a face that was deathly pale, at length  
made her appearance trembling with apprehen-  
sion.

"Say you are not angry with me," she  
faltered, raising her eyes timidly to Adam's  
face; "say, are you not angry?"

"Angry with you, my good angel, no, in-  
deed!" cried Adam, folding her in his arms.

"And yet it is my duty to make you a  
prisoner—now don't tremble—a prisoner for  
life, I mean! Not for stealing my gold, you  
rogue, but for stealing your stupid Adam's  
heart!"

And Rose—dear silly, blushing Rose—  
yielded herself without a struggle, and Ad-  
am took her home in triumph.

And not long after he took her to another  
home, purchased with his gold, and prepared  
for the dearest little wife in the world a hap-  
py home, which was the envy of all Muddy-  
brook, and an eye sore to Miss Matilda for-  
ever and ever.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRACT WORK IN  
NORTH CAROLINA.

God has been our refuge and strength  
through another colportage year, and now  
at its close we are still greatly encouraged  
to rely on Him as a very present help in  
this time of trouble in our country. At no period  
have we seen and felt the importance of this  
work to be greater than now; in fact, it is an  
indispensable aid to the ministry in a thor-  
ough diffusion of the enlightening and saving  
truths of the Gospel of Christ, which should  
be pressed upon the minds and hearts of all  
North, South, East and West, and not only  
in the public congregation, but also by con-  
versation and the printed page, in families,  
rich and poor, in stores, workshops, offices,  
grocery-shops, streets and by-ways, through the  
week as well as on Sabbath; and this should  
and must be done with faith in God, love for  
souls, the simplicity and earnestness that  
characterized Christ and hundreds of His  
true followers who have thus labored suc-  
cessfully.

This kind of effort must be resorted to  
more by Christians, that the eternal interest  
of thousands of souls may not be neglected  
and forgotten, who are being kept from hear-  
ing and reading God's word on account of  
their destitution and ignorance, their excit-