

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MAY 22, 1861.

No. 2093.

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

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

FIBROKS & RAEBER,
SUCCESSORS TO S. BOWEN & SON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cultivators, Plows, Corn Shetters, 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,
Forgings, and Finished Works of every
description;
Tobacco Presses and Fixtures,
and other kinds of Machinery repaired at
Short Notice.

February 12. 79—12m
GEORGE M. DUSKIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Office one door East of Maj. Stroud's Hotel.
July 26. 01—

C. B. PAUSE,
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. 22—12m

WILSON, McILWAINE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c.,
66 Sycamore Street,
FREDERICKSBURG, VA.
INVITE attention to their FALL STOCK, which
is very large and complete, and unsurpassed in va-
riety. 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 favorable as can
be had elsewhere.
Orders will meet with prompt attention.
September 12. 59—

LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early Six Weeks, Red Speckled Valentine,
Brown Disk, Red French, Large Lima or Butter,
Carolina, Scarlet Runner, Royal Dwarf.
BET—Extra Early Turnip, Early Broad, Long Red,
Silesian or White Sugar, Swiss Chard.
BROCCOLI—Purple Cape.
CABBAGE—Early York, French Ox Heart, Early Sugar
Leaf, Early Battersea, Early Drumhead, Drum-
head Savoy, Large Late Drumhead, Late Flat Dutch,
Green Glazed, Royal Dutch, for pickling.
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, Large Field
CAULIFLOWER.
CELERY—White Solid, Silver Giant, Red Solid,
GORN—Evergreen Sugar.
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Green, Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple, Early Purple.
ENDIVE—Green Curled.
LETTUCE—Early Corled, Brown Dutch, Royal Cab-
bage, Drumhead, White Cos.
MELONS—Nottingham, Citron, Mountain Sprout.
MUSTARD—White, Brown.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Silver Skin or White, Large Yellow,
FARLEY—Curled or Double, Plain or Single.
PARSNIP—Sugar.
PEAS—Lancashire Extra Early, Early Frame, Royal
Dwarf Marrowfat, Early May, Bishop's Early.
PEPPER—Large Sweet, Bull Nose.
PUMPKIN—Common Field.
RADISH—Long Scarlet Short Top, White Turnip
Rooted, Red Turnip Rooted, Long Salopon.
RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.
SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.
SPINACH—Round Savoy.
SQUASH—Early Bush, Long Green.
TOMATO—Large Red.
TURNIP—Early Flat Patch, Red Top, Large Norfolk,
Large Globe, Duke's Hybrid, Red Bags or Sweedish.
February 13. 59—

TO Persons out of Employment.
AGENTS WANTED.
In every County in the United States,
To engage in the sale of some of the best and most
elegantly illustrated Works published.
Our publications are of the most interesting charac-
ter, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and
Merchant; they are published in the best style, and
bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy
a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.
To one of enterprise and industrious habits, this
business offers an opportunity for profitable employment
 seldom to be met with.
Persons desiring to act as Agents will receive
promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by ad-
dressing
LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 244 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
October 20. 60—4m

FALL IMPORTATION
1860.
RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND SATINS,
Velvets, Baubles, Flowers, Feathers, Straw
Bonnets, Hats, &c.
No. 237 and 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in
variety and cheapness.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given. Term
six months, six per cent. off for cash, per funds.
Baltimore, August 8. 61—4m

I must have Money!
I HAVE this day placed my Store books, with all my
notes and accounts, in the hands of Stephen Dick-
son and he is required to settle them up immediately.
JAMES WEBB.
9th February 1861. 79—

COFFINS COFFINS!

K. B. WAITT,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
HAVING obtained the exclusive right for Orange
County, to sell
Fisk's 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 in Hillsborough by Mr. THOMAS SCARLETT.
August 8. 54—

Patent Window Blinds.
A Great Improvement—Superior to anything in use.
THIS BLIND when closed shuts perfectly tight, and
keeps out all wet, dust, insects, &c., and entirely ex-
cludes the light, and makes a beautiful appearance on
the outside. It has every advantage over the other
kind and costs but a trifle more.
This Blind will recommend itself. Any one can judge
of its superiority over the old style at first sight.
No person that has seen this Blind will ever order
any other kind.
The subscriber will be happy to show a model to any
person wishing to obtain Blinds, and receive their or-
ders, which will be promptly filled.
J. D. BURDICK,
Kinston, N. C.
May 9. 41—

REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE BEST KIND OF
Sewing Machines.
I WILL sell at reduced prices Bartholp's Plain
Family machine, which makes the best and most
elastic stitch, and is altogether the most reliable and
durable of any yet offered for sale.
JAMES WEBB.
September 13. 08—

Fall Stock of Shoes.
WILSON, McILWAINE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c.,
66 Sycamore Street,
FREDERICKSBURG, VA.
INVITE attention to their FALL STOCK, which
is very large and complete, and unsurpassed in va-
riety. 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 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 "Kirk-
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 CLOTHING
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—

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

50 CASKS OF LIME for sale low for Cash. Also
COFFEE, Sugar, and many other
reasonable articles.
JAMES WEBB.
REDUCED RAY.

BOWE, GRIGG & SWANSON,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade
of North Carolina and Virginia, that
they have removed to their Large Ware House, oppo-
site the bank of Virginia, and have opened a large
and choice stock of
GROCERIES,
Staple Dry Goods, Fertilizers, Sweedes Iron,
Grass Seeds, Lime, &c.
With increased facilities in conducting the GROCE-
RY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relieved of
heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now
enabled to sell our GOODS at a small commission on
Cash. Persons wanting 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 Dealers,
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, Chile, and Recor's
patented Guano constantly on hand, we are pre-
pared to fill all orders on application.
BOWE, GRIGG & SWANSON.
Danville, Va., April 4. 36—3m

NOTICE.
THE accounts of WEBB & DICKSON for
the year 1860, were due on the 1st of Janu-
ary, and are now made out ready for settlement. Call
and settle, or look for an officer.
WEBB & DICKSON.
January 22. 77—



RURAL ECONOMY.
"May your rich soil,
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."
From the American Agriculturist.

A TOOL HOUSE WANTED.
"Where's that log chain?" asked Joe
Tubbs of his boy Bill, as they were getting
the team ready to draw a load of wood.
"I say, Bill, have you swallowed that
chain? Never can find anything when you
want it. Why didn't you put it up in its
place?"
Bill looked astonished, as if he had not
heard the same thing about some misplaced
tool, every week of his life, and said very
meekly: "I didn't know it had any place
in particular, I thought I left it on the cart,
where you generally leave it."
The fact is, Tubbs was a sloven, and never
could lay his hand on any thing he want-
ed—and he added to this sin, a cross grain-
ed, fretful temper, that worried every body
with whom he came in contact. The plows
were as often left in the furrow as elsewhere,
and lay out over Winter; the cart and wag-
on stood under the old apple tree, by the
road side; the chains, yoke, and nose bas-
kets, sometimes brought up in the stables,
sometimes under the shed, again in the corn
crib, but often were left with the cart; the
shovels, spades, crowbars, scythes, corn-
knives, sickles, rakes, forks, axes, and other
tools, were scattered about the premises,
generally left where they were last used.
So there was a hunt of an hour, that morn-
ing, in all possible places, for the log chain,
but it didn't turn up. The oxen stood chew-
ing their ends, philosophically waiting as if
they were used to such delays. It was en-
tertaining to an outsider to see Tubbs shin-
ing it, from the barn to the shed, from the
shed to the corn crib, from the crib to the
cart, and from the cart to the wood pile,
scolding as he went, and blaming everybody
but himself for the loss of his chain.
"Look here, Bill, run over to neighbor
Jewett's and ask him to lend us a chain; must
have something to bind the load."
So Bill scud to the neighbor's a half mile
off, to borrow. When he had made known
his errand, Mr. Jewett replied: "It is rather
doubtful whether you can find such an ar-
ticle in these parts," with a drawl upon the
rather, and a wicked kink in his eye, that
squinched toward the slovenly habits of Joe
Tubbs.
However, he went out to the barn, where
he shoved a door that ran back upon little
wheels, and introduced Bill to a good sized
room, where there was nothing else but tools.
There were the crow bars, three of them of
different sizes in one corner, the plows all
cleaned, the hoes and shovels hung up on the
sides, the rakes overhead, the harness on
wooden pegs, and the chains hanging on
cleats, and every thing in its place, so that
the owner could lay his hand on it in the
night, if it were necessary.
The younger Tubbs got the chain, and a
new idea of order at the same time. It broke
in upon his mind with great clearness, that
it was not necessary to spend hours every
week in looking up lost tools, or in borrowing
from a neighbor. Tubbs, senior, may never
build a tool house, and save his temper. But
the boy will learn wisdom in his present
school of affliction, and when he takes the
farm, will have a place for everything, and
everything in its place.

From the American Agriculturist.
MIXING SOILS.
I had a piece of ground which had become
reduced by a succession of crops, so that it
produced only five hundred pounds of hay to
the acre. I wished to dig a cellar under my
barn, and concluded to try an experiment
with the earth which was taken out. I mea-
sured off one acre of the field above men-
tioned, and drew the earth from the cellar up
it, covering the piece to the depth of two or
three inches when it was evenly spread.
This was turned under the same Autumn, to
the depth of six inches. The next Spring it
was harrowed thoroughly, and one half sown
to potatoes, and the other half sown to
oats. The result was one hundred and twenty-
five bushels of potatoes, of as fine a quality
as I ever raised, and thirty bushels of
oats. I again plowed it in the Autumn, going
two inches deeper than the previous
plowing. In the Spring I thoroughly mixed
and pulverized the soil, and sowed to wheat,
and sowed to clover and timothy grass. I
had a stout growth of straw, but owing to
weeds, the yield was but fifteen bushels of
wheat. I have since cut two tons of hay to
the acre for two years. I think the four
crops have well paid me for the trouble of
trying the experiment, and the result has
been, thus far, quite as good as though I had
applied thirty loads of manure to the land.
The soil was clayey; the earth applied was
a yellow loam. I think the mixing of soils,
as clay upon sand, or sand upon clay, will
prove of great benefit where the materials
for making an abundance of manure are
scarce.
A. A. PIERCE.
Caledonia Co., Vt.

LIGHT NECESSARY TO HEALTH.—As an in-
stance of the value of sunlight, Dupuytren, the
celebrated physician, mentions the case of a
French lady, whose disease defied the skill of
the most eminent men. This lady resided
in a dark room in which the sun never shined,
in one of the narrow streets of Paris. After
a careful examination he was led to refer her
complaint to the absence of light, and caused
her to be removed to a more cheerful situa-
tion; the change was attended with the most
beneficial results; all her complaints van-
ished.

It is remarkable that Lavoisier, writing in
the last century, should have placed light as
an agent of health, even before pure air. In
fact, where you can obtain abundance of
light, it is also generally possible to obtain a
similar change of fresh air. In England a
similar thing occurs; invalids are almost al-
ways shut up in a close room, curtains
drawn, and light excluded, to their serious
disadvantage. Sunlight is more vivifying
than any physic.

THE BOY WHO CONQUERED.
Ten or fifteen years ago, a lad who was left
without father or mother, of good natural
abilities, went to New York, alone and friend-
less, to get a situation in a store as an er-
rand boy or otherwise till he could command a
higher position; but this boy had been in bad
company, and acquired the habit of calling
for his bitters occasionally because he thought
it looked manly. He smoked cigars also.
He had a pretty good education, and on
looking over the papers, he noticed that a
merchant on Pearl street wanted a lad of his
company, and he called and made his business
known.
"Walk into my office, my lad," said the
merchant, "I will attend to you soon."
When he had waited on his customers he
took a seat near the lad, and espied a cigar
in his hat. This was enough.
"My boy," said he, "I want a smart, hon-
est, faithful lad, but I see you smoke cigars,
and in my experience of many years, I have
ever found cigar smoking in lads to be con-
nected with various other evil habits; and if
I am not mistaken, your breath is an evi-
dence that you are not an exception. You
can leave, you will not suit me."
John—for this was his name—held down
his head and left the store; and as he walk-
ed along the street, a stranger and friendless,
the counsel of his poor mother came forcibly
to his mind, who, upon her death-bed called
him to her side, and placing her emaciated
hand upon his head, said, "Johnny, my dear
boy, I am going to leave you; you well know
what disgrace and misery your father brought
upon us before his death, and I want you to
promise me before I die that you will not
taste one drop of the accursed poison that

is unquestionably a good foundation for the
proverb: "living like pigs in clover," and
whatever seeds are sown, clover should have
a prominent place among them. It furnishes
a larger amount of leaves, than any of the
grasses, and is greedily eaten by swine.
They are not very particular as to the kind
of green food they have, and a farmer may
consult his own convenience as to the kind
of grain or grass he stocks his pasture with.
Variety is better than any one kind.
After the pasture is stocked, it would be
better not to feed with swine the first year,
unless their noses are jeweled to keep them
from rooting. It should not be fed closely.
A frequent change from one field to another
is desirable, both for the thrift on the plants,
and of the animals. Pigs to be fattened,
should be taken out of the pasture as early
as the first of September, and kept in close
pens. They can then be kept very econom-
ically upon corn cut by the roots for two
months, and finished off in November with
old corn, or meal.

Where a regular rotation is pursued, the
last year of a field of grass may be devoted
to the swine pasture. As the field is to be
taken up in the Fall for wheat, rye, or some
other grain, it will be of little consequence
if the turf be destroyed by the rooting of the
swine.

From the American Agriculturist.
MIXING SOILS.
I had a piece of ground which had become
reduced by a succession of crops, so that it
produced only five hundred pounds of hay to
the acre. I wished to dig a cellar under my
barn, and concluded to try an experiment
with the earth which was taken out. I mea-
sured off one acre of the field above men-
tioned, and drew the earth from the cellar up
it, covering the piece to the depth of two or
three inches when it was evenly spread.
This was turned under the same Autumn, to
the depth of six inches. The next Spring it
was harrowed thoroughly, and one half sown
to potatoes, and the other half sown to
oats. The result was one hundred and twenty-
five bushels of potatoes, of as fine a quality
as I ever raised, and thirty bushels of
oats. I again plowed it in the Autumn, going
two inches deeper than the previous
plowing. In the Spring I thoroughly mixed
and pulverized the soil, and sowed to wheat,
and sowed to clover and timothy grass. I
had a stout growth of straw, but owing to
weeds, the yield was but fifteen bushels of
wheat. I have since cut two tons of hay to
the acre for two years. I think the four
crops have well paid me for the trouble of
trying the experiment, and the result has
been, thus far, quite as good as though I had
applied thirty loads of manure to the land.
The soil was clayey; the earth applied was
a yellow loam. I think the mixing of soils,
as clay upon sand, or sand upon clay, will
prove of great benefit where the materials
for making an abundance of manure are
scarce.
A. A. PIERCE.
Caledonia Co., Vt.

THE MATERIAL OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The
Southern people make an egregious mistake
if they really suppose, as some of their pa-
pers state, that any considerable portion of
the New York Volunteers is made up of loaf-
ers, vagabonds, the scum of society, &c. It
is a fact of general notoriety, true both North
and South, and all over the world, that those
worthless classes never or very rarely enlist.
They will go to the jail or the workhouse
cheerfully, before they will enter on the in-
famous and dishonorable career of a recruit's
existence, to say nothing of the possible dan-
gers of actual war, from which their deluded
and cowardly souls shrink with terror. It is
well known to us, who live here and know the
volunteers of New York, that they are prin-
cipally composed of mechanics and laboring
men, and are generally intelligent, healthy,
and of good habits. All classes of society
are represented in the ranks, but those which
we have specified form by far the largest pro-
portion, because they are by far the most nu-
merous. If it were true that most, or even
a small fraction, of the 30,000 volunteers
now quartered in and about this city were
the sort of men that some Southern editors
profess to believe them to be, we should not
find, as we now do, that there is no appre-
ciable falling off (beyond what is incident to
the summer season) in the weekly lists of va-
grants, beggars, and criminals, who receive
the "charities" or suffer the "correction" of
the Commissioners having those public
interests in charge.

On the field of battle, if not before, these
Southern people who underrate the valor,
physical strength, and various noble quali-
ties of the New York volunteers, will find
themselves greatly mistaken.
Equally mistaken are many of our North-
ern people, as to the fighting powers of the
Southern troops. It will be safer for both
sides not to despise their enemy.
Journal of Commerce.

IS THE NORTH INSENSIBLE TO SHAME?—A
number of ladies, born in the Border States,
but now residing in New York, have pub-
lished an Address to the Union Defence Com-
mittee of the city of New York, in which they
say:—"They wish to protest against the
deliberate and systematic incitement and
fostering, by many of the New York daily
newspapers, of a cruel, savage, and robber-
like spirit of war; a spirit of blood-thirsty
malignity, and unmanly hatred, prompting
to deeds of murder and rapine a spirit be-
longing to wild men and wild beasts, but
which ought to be rebuked among the citi-
zens of a humane and free government. It
shows itself most in the recommendations to
make war on helpless women and children."
The editors of the Tribune, Times, Courier
and Sun, not one of them, it is believed,
a native of the State, whose dignity they thus
degrade, do not hesitate to urge measures
that involve inevitably the destruction of
entire families; the laying waste of cities;
the neighboring States to drive out the prop-
rietors of the soil and take possession of it as
a reward for military services. Their bestial-
ities have already provoked indignant com-
ments from the Canadian press, which, with
the fresh memories of Indian and Chinese
massacres by England, pronounce the U. S.
Government in advance of all despots in
the extent of these proposals. It is respect-
fully suggested that there should be a stop
put to this.

THE STATE OF TEXAS contains a larger area
of land than the whole of the New England
States, New York and Pennsylvania combin-
ed. It is increasing rapidly in population, by
an immigration of the most desirable char-
acter, and is gradually developing the elements
of an almost unequalled national wealth. Its
cotton is of the finest quality, and the lands
within its borders adapted to its culture are
capable of yielding more than the entire
present crop of the whole country. Tobacco,
sugar, lumber, and all cereals are raised in
abundance, and from the success which has
attended the large experiments in sheep rais-
ing, the day is evidently not far distant when
sufficient wool will be raised in the State to
supply the wants of the continent.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—There is in the
Astor Library, New York, a copy of "Cicero
de Officiis," the offices of Cicero; in small
folio, printed at Mayence by Johannes Faust,
in 1465. This is the second edition of the
work, and came from the printing press of
the veritable Dr. Faustus himself. As a spec-
imen of printing it is equally remarkable,
and this book, printed nine years after the
invention of printing, can challenge compar-
ison with his fellows of nearly four centuries
later.

A life of full and constant employment is
the only safe and happy one.

blockade. The language of Grotius is *appli-
dam obsessum vel Portus clausus*, and the in-
vesting power must be able to apply its force
to every point of the blockaded place, so as
to render it dangerous to attempt to enter,
and there is no blockade of that part where
its power cannot be brought to bear. The
definition of a blockade given by the con-
vention of the Baltic powers in 1780, and
again in 1801, and by the ordinance of Con-
gress in 1781, required that there should be
actually a number of vessels stationed near
enough to the port to make the entry ap-
parently dangerous. The government of the
United States have uniformly insisted, that
the blockade should be effective by the pres-
ence of a complete force, stationed, and pres-
ent, at or near the entrance of the port; and
they have protested with great energy against
the application of the right of seizure and
confiscation to ineffectual or fictitious block-
ades."

THE MATERIAL OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The
Southern people make an egregious mistake
if they really suppose, as some of their pa-
pers state, that any considerable portion of
the New York Volunteers is made up of loaf-
ers, vagabonds, the scum of society, &c. It
is a fact of general notoriety, true both North
and South, and all over the world, that those
worthless classes never or very rarely enlist.
They will go to the jail or the workhouse
cheerfully, before they will enter on the in-
famous and dishonorable career of a recruit's
existence, to say nothing of the possible dan-
gers of actual war, from which their deluded
and cowardly souls shrink with terror. It is
well known to us, who live here and know the
volunteers of New York, that they are prin-
cipally composed of mechanics and laboring
men, and are generally intelligent, healthy,
and of good habits. All classes of society
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Equally mistaken are many of our North-
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sides not to despise their enemy.
Journal of Commerce.

IS THE NORTH INSENSIBLE TO SHAME?—A
number of ladies, born in the Border States,
but now residing in New York, have pub-
lished an Address to the Union Defence Com-
mittee of the city of New York, in which they
say:—"They wish to protest against the
deliberate and systematic incitement and
fostering, by many of the New York daily
newspapers, of a cruel, savage, and robber-
like spirit of war; a spirit of blood-thirsty
malignity, and unmanly hatred, prompting
to deeds of murder and rapine a spirit be-
longing to wild men and wild beasts, but
which ought to be rebuked among the citi-
zens of a humane and free government. It
shows itself most in the recommendations to
make war on helpless women and children."
The editors of the Tribune, Times, Courier
and Sun, not one of them, it is believed,
a native of the State, whose dignity they thus
degrade, do not hesitate to urge measures
that involve inevitably the destruction of
entire families; the laying waste of cities;
the neighboring States to drive out the prop-
rietors of the soil and take possession of it as
a reward for military services. Their bestial-
ities have already provoked indignant com-
ments from the Canadian press, which, with
the fresh memories of Indian and Chinese
massacres by England, pronounce the U. S.
Government in advance of all despots in
the extent of these proposals. It is respect-
fully suggested that there should be a stop
put to this.

THE STATE OF TEXAS contains a larger area
of land than the whole of the New England
States, New York and Pennsylvania combin-
ed. It is increasing rapidly in population, by
an immigration of the most desirable char-
acter, and is gradually developing the elements
of an almost unequalled national wealth. Its
cotton is of the finest quality, and the lands
within its borders adapted to its culture are
capable of yielding more than the entire
present crop of the whole country. Tobacco,
sugar, lumber, and all cereals are raised in
abundance, and from the success which has
attended the large experiments in sheep rais-
ing, the day is evidently not far distant when
sufficient wool will be raised in the State to
supply the wants of the continent.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—There is in the
Astor Library, New York, a copy of "Cicero
de Officiis," the offices of Cicero; in small
folio, printed at Mayence by Johannes Faust,
in 1465. This is the second edition of the
work, and came from the printing press of
the veritable Dr. Faustus himself. As a spec-
imen of printing it is equally remarkable,
and this book, printed nine years after the
invention of printing, can challenge compar-
ison with his fellows of nearly four centuries
later.

A life of full and constant employment is
the only safe and happy one.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.
The proclamation of the President of the
United States declaring a blockade of all the
ports, makes the inquiry interesting, what
is the law of blockade?
The question is a temporary one in the
nature of things, for it is not to be presumed
that this blockade, even if effectual, will be
tolerated and observed by leading maritime
nations—especially England. As soon as
the latter power receives legal notice of it,
we may expect a pretty energetic course on
its part.
In the meantime, it may interest our read-
ers to see the following passage from Chan-
cellor Kent's commentaries on the law of
blockade.
It may become a very important question
of fact, and lead to many complications,
whether the whole naval force at the com-
mand of the United States Government is
capable of establishing an effective blockade
of the immense seacoast of the Confederate
States? The question will greatly enlarge
its dimensions when Virginia and North Car-
olina, and Maryland, join the Southern Con-
federacy.
"A blockade must be existing in point
of fact, and in order to constitute that ex-
istence, there must be a power present to en-
force it. All decrees and orders, declaring
extensive coasts, and whole countries, in a
state of blockade, without the presence of an
adequate naval force to support it, are man-
ifestly illegal and void, and have no sanction
in the public law. The ancient authorities
all referred to a strict and actual siege or