

Hillsborough Recorder.

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

Vol. XLII.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., OCTOBER 16, 1861.

No. 2114.

JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office on door north of Mr. Lynch's Jewelry Store
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
June 27. 48-1y

GEORGE M. DUSKIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
Office one door East of Maj. Strowd's Hotel.
July 26. 01-

G. B. PARISH,
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. 32-13m

THOMAS WEBB
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
March 12. 47-

Virginia and North Carolina Irrepressibles.
Junction P. O., Hanover County, Va.,
July 29, 1861.

UNDER this name it is proposed to get up a regiment of ten companies, of 100 men each, including officers, making 1,000 men. We are to use citizens' clothes, and to use such arms as we can furnish ourselves. A pair of Colt's pistols, a bowie knife and a double barrel gun, with a Minnie ball or a good rifle; to pledge ourselves to serve during the war wherever the President may choose to place us; to serve without pay.

The main object of this organization is to avenge the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett of Virginia, and Col. Charles F. Fisher of North Carolina.

Those who wish to form such a regiment, will signify their assent by writing to me at the above post office, and when we have 500 men we will report ourselves for duty, and go on increasing our number until it amounts to 1,000.

The design is, that the number shall always be kept up by new enlistments whenever vacancies occur by death or inability, and no other cause shall release a man from his obligation. I will not act as private, or in any capacity the regiment may direct. When our number reaches five hundred, we will request the President to appoint a Colonel of his own selection, and muster us into service at Richmond. I will advise the time of meeting there as soon as I receive the names of five hundred men. Each company will choose its own captain and subordinate officers.

THEODORE S. GARNETT.
The newspapers in Virginia and North Carolina will doubtless publish the above without charge, for three weeks.
August 14. 04-

LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early Six Weeks, Red Speckled Valentine, Brown Scuta, Red French, Large Lima or Butter, Carolina, Scarlet Runner, Royal Dwarf.
BEEF—Extra Early Turnip, Early Blood, Long Red, Silurian or White Sugar, Swiss Chard.
BROCCOLI—Purple Cape.
CABBAGE—Early York, French Or Heart, Early Snow Leaf, Early Butterhead, Early Drumhead, Drumhead Savoy, Large Late Drumhead, Late Flat Dutch, Green Glazed, Red Dutch, fine pickling.
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, Large Field, Cauliflower.
CELERY—White Solid, Silver Giant, Red Solid, CURE—Evergreen Sugar.
CUCUMBER—Early France, Long Green, Gherkin, EGGS PLANT—Large Purple, Early Purple.
ENJOY—Green Curled.
LEGGING—Early Curled, Brown Dutch, Royal Cabbage, Drumhead, White Cow.
MELONS—Nutmeg, Citron, Mountain Sprout, MUSKARD—White, Brown.
NASCURIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Silver Skin or White, Large Yellow.
PARSNIP—Curled or Double, Plain or Single.
PEAS—Lambert's 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 Salmon.
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 Stone, Dale's Hybrid, Ruta Baga or Swedish.
February 12. 22-

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 character, 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 men of enterprising 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 addressing

LEARE, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 214 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
October 20. 66-4m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions to preparing and using the same, which they will find a Great Relief in Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Persons wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, King's county, N. York.
October 23. 65-12m

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

Head-Quarters of the N. Carolina Regiment of Wise's Legion.
Warrenton, June 13, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER.
Having been appointed by Gen. Henry A. Wise to a Colonelcy in Wise's Legion, and commissioned to raise a regiment in North Carolina, I hereby earnestly invite those desirous of joining this popular corps, and of seeing prompt and active service under the chivalric Wise, to organize forthwith into companies of sixty-four each, to elect their company officers, and prepare to move without loss of time. Each company will consist of one Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, four Sergeants and four Corporals, and fifty-three privates. As soon as formed, each company will be moved into camp at Petersburg, Va., and mustered into service prior to the formation into a regiment under the above designation.

Being designed for partisan service, the regiment will be composed of one Cavalry, and nine Infantry and Light Infantry companies. Each man will provide himself with a change of clothes of a durable material, (not waiting for uniformity of dress), a blanket and a haversack.

Now is the time for brilliant service. Come forward, gentlemen, to the number of 640, and come quickly.

WHARTON J. GREEN,
Col. Commanding.
* Papers throughout the State please notice.
June 14, 1861. 37-

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.

For the Metallic Burial Cases will also be kept for sale in Hillsborough by Mr. BARGIS FARTHING, 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 excludes the light, and makes a beautiful appearance of the outside. It has every advantage over the other kind and costs but a trifle more.

This blind will recommend itself. Any one seeing a specimen of its superiority over the old style at first sight.

No person 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 orders, which will be promptly filled.

J. D. BURDICK,
Kinston, N. C.
May 9. 41-

REDUCED PRICES

FOR THE BEST KIND OF

Sewing Machines.

WILL sell at reduced prices Bartholp's Plain Family machine, which makes the best and most durable of any yet offered for sale.

JAMES WEBB.
September 12. 08-

Fall Stock of Shoes.

WILSON, McILWAINE & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c.,

66 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, 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 at least 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 "Kirkland'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 OUTFITTING

AND

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods.

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

He has also combined with his Clothing a good assortment 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.
May 22. 43-

Clover, Lucerne, Timothy and Herds Grass Seeds,

For sale by
JAMES WEBB.
February 22. 79-

50 CASES OF LIME for sale low for Cash. Also 50 COFFEES, Stewart's SUGAR, and many other seasonable articles.
JAMES WEBB.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of WEBB & DICKSON for the year 1860, were due on the 1st of January, and are now made out ready for settlement. Call and settle, or look for an officer.
WEBB & DICKSON.
January 23. 77-



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

MESQUIT GRASS.

This article appeared first in the old Edgefield Advertiser as a communication. We copy it at the request of several planters in this neighborhood.

"I am thoroughly convinced that grass culture is destined to be the important branch of Southern agriculture, and from what I know of Mesquit, I believe it best adapted to our climate and soil of any grass yet introduced. It is perfectly astonishing to see it growing here on every variety of soil, affording good grazing all the year. My brother has it in old field pine thickets, natural forests, among rocks, and on branch bottoms. I have it growing on highland pond—where I failed to raise corn—and on poor old sandy land that would not produce four hundred pounds seed cotton per acre. Mine grew tall enough to cut with a scythe this year on the poorest land, and on the pond water high and higher, yielding about four thousand pounds of hay per acre. No doubt, some of the best lands in this District would yield three tons of hay and one bushel of seed per acre, and I have every reason to believe there is very little land in the District too poor for pretty good grazing.

In this neighborhood, there is not a skeptic on the subject left. The most incredulous, inveterate foggy has been compelled to acknowledge the grass. It is very much to be regretted that you did not visit the Ridge about the first of June, when the Mesquit was in its prime. I am also very sorry that you struck your colors to Drs. Lee and Cloud, before you saw, right here in old Edgefield, a demonstration of the fact that grass will do. But even now we could show you something much better than crop grass. We have really come to the conclusion down here, that hereafter we shall know nothing of poor stock of any kind; but shall revel in the luxury of real fat beef, fat mutton, fat pork, plenty of milk, rich as cream, butter yellow as gold, and chickens and eggs three times a day—yes, chickens, too, for they are as fond of and thrive on Mesquit as we are of any of the grazing animals. I might add, also, that honey will be one of the delicacies to be greatly enhanced, as vast swarms of bees are found on the flower of the Mesquit. You see there will be no need of hunting possums in summer, and squirrels may run off in till powder gets cheap.

But let me tell you how to fix that lot. Break up the land neatly, then level with harrow or something else, then sow broadcast, a peck of seed to the acre, or more if you wish, and then brush with a very light brush. If your lot is not rich, make it so with any kind of strong manure you can get, as it is probable manure pays better on grass than on other crops. If you wish to make a woods pasture, clear out the small undergrowth and burn with leaves and straw on the land, and then prepare as above.

On low, moist land, or woods pasture, I would sow seed in September, but I think the hot sun might injure the grass just coming up in open, high dry land, if sown too early in the fall. The sooner it is well set, however, the better the grass for hay or grazing the first year.

I believe that writers on this subject agree that grass should not be pastured on the first year. Mine, however, was grazed pretty close last winter, and I cannot say that it was much injured thereby. I intend hereafter to keep stock off the lots I expect to mow.

I suppose I have said enough for the present. You will find that you cannot make any great mistake in sowing Mesquit seed. If you sow more than a peck per acre, it will do no harm, and if you should not break up the land or brush in the seed, they come up and the grass does well. Indeed, a Texas correspondent of the Southern Cultivator says there is no need of any preparation of soil except the cutting down of bushes. Yet, certainly, where we expect to mow hay, the land should be leveled.

BROOM CORN.

"Is it best to top broom corn? If so, at what stage of its growth? What is the practice of those who raise larger quantities in Massachusetts?—S. B. L." Broom corn is either topped or "tabled," usually when the seeds are nearly ripe, or when severe frosts are apprehended. This is done in order to get the tall tops down where they may be cut conveniently, and not to give straightness to the broom. It is sometimes done for the latter purpose by the inexperienced, and left thus for some days. The wiser plan is to wait and let the sun and air ripen the seeds and broom, and when the proper stage of ripeness is indicated—that is when, though still soft, the seeds approach maturity—top or "table" it. We have practiced the latter, but it can only be conveniently done when in the hills. Take two rows, and going backwards, break the stalks down so that those of each row shall cross and lie upon the other. Proceeding in the same manner with other tables, there will be found convenient aisles between the tables, and all the heads will be laid so as to be most conveniently cut, while the flat, tabled stalks make an excellent place to lay the heads when cut off. Cut above the last joint, for the leaf can be

easily stripped off. Take to the barn or shed-loft at once, that is, before night, and spread them out thin. If left in the wagon over night, they are apt to heat, especially if a little green. When in this state, a good rule is to spread it not so thick that you cannot see the floor through it. Poles or rails are better than a floor, but inconvenient.

CORN FODDER.

The Ohio Farmer advises to cut it now, and says: "Now is the time to cut up corn fodder. If cut before the ear or grain forms, cattle will eat the stalks entire, butts and all; but if left until the grain or ear is formed, the cattle will eat very little if any below the ear. Again, if corn fodder is now cut, the heat of the sun for the coming two weeks will dry it, so that it can be stacked away without risk of heating.

Use a cradle in cutting; if a common grain cradle, make a new head piece and spread the fingers, so that they will carry the corn without clogging. There is a regular corn cradle made, and we presume for sale by all agricultural implement dealers, and if any one has ten or more acres of fodder, it will pay well to purchase one."

Every year's experience with corn as a forage plant increases our estimation of its value. We raise after a crop of wheat, and now have it in roasting ears. The crop should be cured in small stacks.

Southern Field and Fireside.

FOOD FOR HORSES.

A correspondent of the American Stock Journal, says that oats and corn, in equal parts, ground, are considered the best food for horses in this country. Rye, in proportions of one-third, ground with oats and corn, is economical. There is no grain which contains so much nutriment, chemically, to sustain the animal frame, as the three kinds above named. So far as economy is concerned, much depends on the relative value of the grain used; but generally oats and corn have an intrinsic value over other grain of from 20 to 25 per cent., equal weight. Corn meal and mill feed is fed to horses with good results, by keepers of stage and livery horses, with hay and straw cut fine, wet and well mixed before feeding. Carrots and other roots, fed in moderate quantities, are good, and conducive much to the health of horses that are worked every day. Bran should never be fed to a horse except in a form of a mash. If given dry, it becomes impacted in the intestines, and forms a stoppage to the passage of the ingesta. If a horse has been without food for a longer time than is usual, between feeding, the vital powers are exhausted, having digested the food in the stomach. If food is placed before him it is swallowed with avidity; it enters the stomach not sufficiently insalivated, or masticated, rendering it impossible for the gastric juices to act upon it, and in such cases it is with difficulty that an action can be set up in the stomach necessary for a proper digestion; hence many valuable horses are lost by cold, through injudicious feeding with dry feed. The London Omnibus Company keep some 6,000 horses. In order to economize feed they tried the experiment of feeding 3,000 horses on bruised oats, cut hay and straw. The other 3,000 were fed in the usual way, on uncut hay and straw and whole oats, the horses doing their own grinding and cutting. The allowance on the first system was, bruised oats 16 lbs., cut hay 7 lbs., cut straw 2 lbs. The allowance to the second was, unbruised oats 19 lbs., uncut hay and straw 13 lbs. The bruised oats, hay and straw amounted to 26 lbs., and unbruised oats, hay and straw to 32 lbs.; horses that had the bruised oats with cut hay and straw consumed 26 lbs. per day, and the result was that they performed as much work, and kept in as good condition, as the horses that had 32 lbs. per day.

Here is a saving of 6 lbs. per day on the feeding of each horse receiving the ground oats and cut hay and straw. Thus, at 5 cents per day, the company saved the handsome sum of \$300 per day by using bruised oats, cut hay and straw, on the entire stock of 6,000 head.

SHEEP-RAISING.—We never thought that sheep-raising would be an unprofitable business in this mountain country. And now that the South has determined to forever sever its connection with the North and rely upon its own resources, we must think that wool raising will be one of the most profitable avocations followed by the Southern people.

These mountain sides, that are covered with a rich and heavy coat of just such a native growth as will fatten sheep, furnishes a better field for an enterprise of this kind than can be found elsewhere. And as nearly the whole population, white and black, will have to wear woollen goods, that capital and enterprise properly expended in this direction, will yield abundant profits. Will not some of our people go at once into this business?

Western Carolinian.

A GOOD THING FOR OUR NEGROES.

It cannot be denied that a number of diseases must result from the wearing of leather shoes by our negroes, when engaged in outdoor operations, during cold weather, or in wet situations. In Germany, Belgium and France, in order to prevent these evils, at least to some extent, the use of woollen shoes has long since been introduced, and are extensively worn by the whole farming and laboring class.

The Governments of Europe have very much encouraged the manufacture of the same, and their preference over leather shoes is much recommended by all Boards of Agriculture and Health. There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farm

houses, the garden, &c., in which they could not be most profitably used. They are perfectly secure against the penetration of water, and being always dry, will keep the feet warm and thereby prevent many diseases.

They are light and easy to wear, of a pleasant appearance, may be blackened or varnished. They can be worn with or without stockings, and, with many other advantages, they combine such durability as to last almost a lifetime, at a cost of from 25 to 37 cents.

They are certainly entitled to the attention of the farming and laboring population of the South. The wool for their manufacture is to be had, in great abundance, in most of our Southern States.

TANNERIES.—There is great demand for leather about this time, and the article is scarce and dear. There is no business more profitable, even when leather sells at 30 or 35 cents a pound. Every farmer or man can have a tannery on a small scale, at least, and very small cost. He can begin with one vat, sunk in the ground, and tan one hide; if he is unable to purchase or obtain more. The process of tanning is simple and in a short while it can be learned by any one; but most every farmer understands something of it. It is a business which there is not the smallest danger of over doing, in a time of peace. While leather has gone up, raw hides have declined—now is the time to pitch in.

Indell Express.

WHEAT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

Editors Dispatch.—Being on a visit to the county of Mecklenburg a short time since, I was told by one of my female acquaintances, near Clarksville, that she had found an excellent substitute for that very popular and indispensable article called "coffee."

It consists in wheat parched, ground, and prepared in the same manner you do coffee. Experienced and devoted lovers of coffee have tried the wheat and report it equally as good as the genuine article. The grains being of different sizes, they should be parched separately, and afterwards ground together, when the coffee imparts to the wheat its genuine aromatic properties. Two-thirds wheat and the remainder coffee make a most excellent drink.

Truly "necessity is the mother of invention." Let those who disbelieve but make the experiment. We have plenty of wheat; who cares for the blockade?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Charlotte co., Va., Sept. 28, 1861.

COTTAGE LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The following from Howitt's Rural Life in England, will enable us the better to appreciate our own more favored condition:

What a mighty space lies between the palace and the cottage in this country! By what a mighty space between the mansion of the private gentleman and the hut of the laborer on his estate! To enter the one, to see its stateliness and extent; all its offices, outbuildings, gardens, greenhouses; its extensive fruitwells, and the people labouring to furnish the table simply with fruit, vegetables, and flowers; its coach-houses, harness-houses, stables, and all the steeds, draught-horses, and saddle horses, hunters, and ladies' pads, ponies for ladies' airing carriage, and ponies for children; and all the grounds and attendants thereon; to see the waters for fish, the woods for game, the elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curd and butter, and the dairymaids and managers belonging to them—and then, to enter the house itself, and see all the different suites of apartments, drawing-rooms, parlors, sleeping-rooms, dining and breakfast rooms; its steward's, housekeeper's, and butler's rooms; its ample kitchens and larders, with their stores of provisions, fresh and dried; its stores of costly plate, porcelain and crockery apparatus of a hundred kinds; its cellars of wine and strong beer; its stores of linen, its library of books; its collections of paintings, engravings, and statuary; the jewels, musical instruments, and expensive and innumerable nick-knackery of the ladies; the guns and dogs; the cross-bows, long-bows, nets, and other implements of amusement of the gentlemen; all the rich carpeting and fittings-up of dayrooms, and nightrooms, with every contrivance and luxury which a most ingenious and luxurious class of farmers; and all the troops of servants, male and female, having their own exclusive offices, to wait upon the person of lady or gentleman, upon table, or carriage, or upon some administration or pleasure or necessity; I say, to see all this, and then to enter the cottage of a laborer, we most certainly think that one has too much for the insurance of comfort, for the other must have extremely little. If the peasant can be satisfied with his establishment, and the gentleman could not tell how to live without his, one would be almost persuaded that they could not be of the same class of animals. Knowing, however, that they are of the same species, it only shows of what elastic stuff human nature is made; into what a nutshell it can compress its cravings, and how immensely it can expand itself when the pressure of necessity is withdrawn. I am not going here to moot the old question of whereabout happiness lies in this strange disparity of circumstances; it, no doubt, lies somewhere between the extremes. It certainly cannot be created by external superfluities. They lay open their possessors to the exercise of despotic power; to the corruptions of pride and luxury; to false taste, frivolous pursuits, and the diffusion of the attention over so many objects as to prevent the heart from settling firmly on any. They have a tendency to weaken the domestic attachments, and the love of solid pursuits. On the other hand, the pressure of poverty and ignorance certainly can, and too often does, lie so heavily

as to destroy the relish of life's enjoyments in the cottage. Yet happiness is a fireside thing; and the sympathies awakened by its trials and sufferings, tend to condense the affections, and to strike deep the roots of happiness in the sacred soil of conanguinity. When wealth is accompanied by a desire to do good, it is a glorious and a happy destiny; when lowly life is virtuous, easy, and enlightened, it is a happy destiny too—for it is full of the strong zest of existence, and strong affections. But this is not my present subject.

When we go into the cottage of the working man, how forcibly are we struck with the difference between his mode of life and our own. There is a tenement of, at most, one or two rooms. His naked walls; bare brick, stone, or mud floor, as it may be; a few wooden, or rush-bottomed chairs; a deal, or old oak table; a simple fireplace, with its oven beside it, or, in many parts of the kingdom, no other fireplace than the hearth; a few pots and pans—and you have his whole abode, goods, and chattels. He comes home weary from his out-door work, having eaten his dinner under hedge or tree, and seats himself for a few hours with his wife and children, then turns into a rude bed, standing perhaps on the farther side of his only room, and out again before daylight, if it be winter. He has no one to make a fire in his dressing room, to lay out his clothes, to assist him in his toilet; he flings on his patched garments, washes his face in a wooden or earthen dish at the door; blows up the fire, often gets ready his own breakfast, and is gone.

Such is the routine of his life, from week to week and year to year; Sundays, and a few holidays, are white days in his calendar. On them he shaves, and puts on a clean shirt and better coat, drawn from that old chest which contains the whole wardrobe of himself and children; his wife has generally some separate drawer or bandbox, in which to stow her lighter and more fragile gear. Then he walks round his little garden, if he have it; goes with his wife and children to church or meeting; to sit with a neighbor, or have a neighbor look in upon him. There he sits, his children upon his knee, and tells them how his father used to talk to him.

This is cottage life in its best estate; in its unsophisticated and unparaphrased condition. He has no carriages, no horses, no cards of invitation or of admittance to places of amusement; none of the luxuries, fascinations, or embellishments of life belong to him. It is existence shorn of all its spreading and flowering branches, but not pared to the quick. This is supposing the father of the family is sober and industrious—that he is neither a pot-house haunter, a gambler at the cockpit, a boxer, a dog fighter, a poacher, an idle, rascally, and emorralised fellow, as thousands are. This is supposing that he brings home his week's wages, and puts them into the hands of his wife, as their best guardian and distributor;—saying,—"Here, my lass, this is all that I have earned; thou must lay it out for the best; I have enough to do to win it."

And what are these wages, out of which to maintain his family, aided by the lesser earnings of his wife, by taking in washing, helping in harvest fields, charring in more affluent people's houses, and so on, and the earnings of the children in similar ways, or in some neighboring factory? His own probably amount to nine, or at most, twelve shillings, and if his family be large, and there are several workers among them, the whole united earnings may reach twenty shillings per week; a sum which will hardly find other men wherewith to pay toll-bars, or purchase gunpowder; a sum which we throw away repeatedly on some bauble; and yet, on this will a whole family maintain life and credit for a week, ay, and on much less too. In this little hut, which we should hardly think would do for a cowshed or a hayloft, and to which the stables of many gentlemen are real palaces, is the poor man packed with all his kindred lives, interests, and affections; and so he carries on the warfare of humanity, till he, who is no respecter of persons, calls him to stand, side by side, before his throne with the rich man who "has fared sumptuously every day."

But the cottage life I have been speaking of, is that of the better class of cottagers; the sober and industrious peasantry; but how far short of this condition is that of millions in this empire! To say nothing of Irish cabins, the examples of what a state of destitution, misery, and squalor men may sink into; how much below this is the comfort of a Highland hut? What a contrast is there often between the cottage of an English laborer, and the steading of a Highland farmer. There it stands, in a deep glen, between high, rocky mountains. His farm is a wild sheep-track among the hills. Wheat, he grows none, for it is too cold and weeping a climate. He has a little patch of oats for crowdie and oatcake; potatoes he has; if the torrent has not risen during sudden rains so high in the glen as to sweep his crop away. He has contrived a little stock of hay for his cows, but where it can have grown you cannot conceive, till some day, as you see a woman or a boy herding the cattle among the patches of cultivation—for there are no fences between the grass and arable land—you find one or the other cutting the longer grass from the boggy waste with a sickle, and drying it often in little sheaves as our farmers dry corn. But the house itself—it is a little, low, long building of mud, or rough stones; the chimney composed of four short poles wrapped round with hay bands; a flat stone laid upon it to prevent the smoke being driven down into the hut by the tempestuous winds from the hills; and another stone laid upon that, to keep it from being blown away. The roof is thatched with bracken, with the roots of