

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. (TERMS—\$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE)

New Series—Vol. 4 No 27— HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MAY 17, 1876. —Old Series, Vol. 56.

Choice Periodicals for 1876.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.
41 Barclay St., New York.

Continue their authorized reprints of the

Four Leading Quarterly Reviews:

EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical.)

Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science, and Art; and

BLACKWOODS

Edinburgh Magazine.

The most powerful monthly in the English language, famous for Stories, Essays, and Sketches.
Of the Highest Literary Merit.

TERMS (including Postage)
PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

For any one Review	\$4 00 a year
For any two Reviews	7 00 "
For any three Reviews	10 00 "
For all four Reviews	12 00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00 "
For Blackwood and 1 Review	7 00 "
For Blackwood and 2 Reviews	10 00 "
For Blackwood and 3 Reviews	13 00 "
For Blackwood and 4 Reviews	15 00 "

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$45 and so on.

CLUBS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1875 of each periodical as they may subscribe for.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Clubs with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.,
41 Barclay St., New York.

THE BEST PAPER, TRY IT.

POSTAGE FREE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The Scientific American is the best paper in the world. It contains the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World. Descriptions of New Inventions, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice; by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts and trades.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of how machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS. Illustrated Improvements, Discoveries and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the applications of Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telephone Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, and all the latest and most interesting.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Merchants, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the Scientific American a useful to them. It should always be a place in every family library, in every office, and in every counting room; in every reading room, College, Academy, or school.

A year's numbers contain 52 pages and several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, \$3.50 a year by mail including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars and specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the inventor. Patents are often sold in advance of the whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notices. Send for Pamphlet, 10 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 27 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, cor. F. and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

GRAHAM & GRAHAM.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in Superior Courts of Orange and Alamance, and adjoining Counties. Also, in Supreme Court of the State and Federal Courts.

W. E. ANDERSON, President.
P. A. WILBY, Cashier.

Citizens' National Bank

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

DEAL IN Government and other Securities.

Nov. 15, 1875.

THE WASTE OF TIME.

A story is told of a man of some note that he learned to read in a foreign language by making use of the intervals of time which elapsed when going out in company with his wife, after he was ready before she had completely arrayed herself in walking costume. It is possible that the lady in the case belonged to the class that expend an inconceivable length of time at their toilet, and if the inclinations of the gentleman so prompted him that the time could have been equally employed in a pursuit of some other kind or whittled away in a manner less tedious. But this as it may—and whether the waiting moments were only snatched from time, or of so long duration that absolute idleness while they were passing would be almost unbearable to a man of nervous temperament—the moral to be derived from the story is apparent. It is the women's which make the year, and if the spare moments are idly employed a good portion of the year is wasted. The practical use to which these moments have been put has enabled men whose infancy and growth were passed under circumstances that scarcely admitted of a hope of future fame or fortune, to overcome all adverse circumstances and raise themselves to positions of eminence. And although it cannot be said that all persons, or even a considerable portion, can by the proper use of available time accomplish the extraordinary achievements which are recorded to the credit of some of those who have been their way to a prominent position among their fellow-men, it can be said that much can be accomplished by any one who will simply refrain from wasting time.

How few there are who ever take thought of the time that is wasted in a day, or calculate how much it amounts to in a single year. Fifteen minutes a day is equivalent in a year to over nine days of ten hours each, and a wasted hour a day means more than a wasted working month in the course of a year. Of course it is difficult to summarize and completely define what is wasted time. Time which is devoted to relaxation and enjoyment is not wasted, but on the contrary is well spent. But an undue proportion of time can be surrendered to these purposes, and when this is done, time is certainly wasted, and worse than wasted. The homely adage has it that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' and a fair supplement to it is that 'all play and no work makes Jack a lazy, shiftless, good-for-nothing.'

There is a large number of persons who spend no inconsiderable portion of their time in envious contemplation of their neighbors, in repinings at their own lot or in brooding over their affairs. It is no wonder that many such persons cannot succeed, for they are at a great disadvantage as compared with those who plod on with indomitable perseverance, and who take no note of unfavorable circumstances except as a reminder that they must not lose heart. In all communities it is the energetic, persevering men who become the men of influence; and habits of energy and perseverance can be acquired by cultivation. It is hard for those who have fallen into habits of an opposite character—who are indolent and indifferent—to put off the old habits and to put on the new; but the undertaking is far from impossible. The mere trying to do it is a step in the right direction, and the effort, if persisted in, cannot fail at last to be crowned with success. Those, therefore, who find, on reflection, that they waste much time which could readily be utilized, should attempt to utilize it in such a manner as shall occur to be best, all things considered, for themselves.

Hall's Journal of Health

some of the uses of salt: It will cure sick headache, make cream freeze, make the butter come, take ink-stains out of cloth of any kind, kill worms, kill moths, make ground cool; so it is more congenial to celery, cabbage, etc. It will cease the itching pain caused by irritating skin diseases, like hives, itch, etc. It will produce vomiting or stop it, as you like; and many other things too numerous to mention. All pure salt will do this, to a certain degree, but sea salt is the most effectual in its action.

They were sitting together, he and she, and he was arduously thinking what to say. Finally he burst out with: 'In this land of noble achievements and undying glory, why is it that women do not come to the front? why is it that they do not climb the ladder of fame?' 'I suppose,' said she, putting her finger in her mouth, 'it is all on account of their pull-back.'

A young lady, when invited to partake of the pudding, replied, 'No, many thanks, my dear madame. By no manner of means. I have already indulged the clamorous calls of a craving appetite, until the manifest sense of an internal fullness admonishes me; my deficiency is entirely and satisfactorily satisfied.'

THE HEAD-LIGHT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

THE PULPIT-MADE POWER.

I can imagine the service to be over. The little country church has been emptied of its worshippers. Farmer Gray lingers at the door a moment. His eye sweeps and gathers in the beauties of the autumn landscape ere he descends the steps to his carriage. Perhaps the sermon has been upon autumn leaves, a favorite October topic in the pulpits. 'Excellent sermons we have,' says Farmer Gray. 'Strange we don't see greater results! Why, there is a sermon stamped on the very leaves to help the truth along. But I don't see results. The pulpit don't have power. Where is the trouble?'

A good many people that are not farmers ask the question. Why is not the truth that is sent out from the pulpit more efficacious? Why does it not go out everywhere lighting heaven and hell; compelling men by the vividness of its testimony, to shun the wrong, and attracting them to the light? Why is not the pulpit accompanied by such influences of power? What is the reason? Many thinking people ask the question. Now, if there are willing men and women, as well as thinking men and women, the thing desired can be reached.

A little suggestion came to me as I was looking at the head-light of a locomotive. What a great, flaming, fiery thing is a locomotive head-light! Just see it coming round the curve at night. It flashes and grows, till it sends a magnificent beam along the track, lighting up all the way! It is an immense eye of fire looking into the night; and what an eye it gives to the engineer? It would seem as if he could see a spider crawling on the rails. But what gives the head-light its intensity? Watching the locomotive, I saw how it was. The lamp itself was not large. A child could handle it, and carry it about at night. It had, though, an immense reflector; there was a reflecting surface on this side, on that side, above it, below it, and from these reflecting surfaces there shot out a huge ball of flame. It was a little lamp, but it had an immense reflector. Dear brother, sister, you can be a reflector of the truth. The sermon on Sunday may be just an ordinary instrumentality, but if there are christian disciples on this side, on that side, on every side, to reflect the teachings of the pulpit in their own faithful lives, the work desired is done. The sermon holds, up honesty; be honest. It holds up purity; be pure. It holds up the heralding of the Gospel; be a herald of the Gospel. Beside every light held up set many reflectors! What a power the pulpit will become! What a blaze of light will go all through your community!

Reverals come in this way. A pastor, for three months after his settlement, preached on specific Christian duties. Then he told his deacon a revival was coming. A revival coming? Certainly. The people had gone out, and in their better lives had given the truth a reflector. So light had gone out, and a revival was inevitable. That is all we can do, to get the light to men. The Spirit of God, without whom we can accomplish nothing, will do all the rest.

It is a great help to a minister, when he holds up the light of God's truth in the pulpit, to look down and see rows of reflectors in the faithful souls before him; waiting to set forth the truth in their better lives, and to scatter the light every where. Who is willing to say, 'Though I can't be the light in the pulpit, I will be a reflector?' Is Farmer Gray willing to be a reflector?—Dr. Rand.

SIZE OF COUNTRIES.

Greece is about the size of Vermont.
Palestine is about one-fourth the size of New York.
Hindustan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.
The Great Desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States.
The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.
The English Channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior.
The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.
The Caspian Sea would stretch from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester.
Great Britain is about two-thirds the size of Hindustan; one-twelfth of China, and one-twenty fifth of the United States.
The Gulf of Mexico is about ten times the size of Lake Superior, and about as large as the Sea of Kamtschatka, Bay of Bengal, China Sea, Okhotsk or Japan Sea; Lake Ontario would go in each of them more than fifty times.
The following bodies of water are about the same size: German Ocean, Black Sea, Yellow Sea. Hudson Bay is rather larger. The Baltic, Adriatic, Persian Gulf, and Aegean Sea, half as large, and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

THE CURE FOR GOSSIP.

What is the cure for gossip? Simply, culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good-natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because, they have nothing else to talk about. As we write, there comes to us the picture of a family of young ladies. We have seen them at home, we have met them in galleries of art, we have caught glimpses of them going from a bookstore or a library, with a fresh volume in their hands. When we meet them, they are full of what they have seen and read. They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another in which they are interested. We have left them, after a delightful hour, stimulated and refreshed; and during the whole hour not a neighbor's garment was soiled by so much as a touch. They had something to talk about. They knew something, to talk about. They knew something, and wanted to know more. They could listen as well as they could talk. To speak freely of a neighbor's doings and belongings would have seemed an impertinence to them, and of course, an impropriety. They had no temptation to gossip, because the doings of their neighbors formed a subject very much less interesting than those which out of their knowledge and their culture.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Pure soft water is the best of all blood purifiers. It dissolves most every impurity that may find its way to the blood, and passes it off through the skin, lungs and kidneys, thus washing out the blood without any irritation in the system, and without those chemical changes and deposits which are likely to arise from the action of drugs. Why then use doubtful, dangerous, and often injurious drugs for purifying the blood, when pure, simple, safe, and far more effectual water may be had without money and without price?

A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectually, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put in sugar and cover with a half pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed; do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly.

WHAT MEN NEED WIVES FOR.

It is not to sweep the house, make the bed, darn the socks and cook the meals, chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he needs, hired help can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a young lady sent him into the pantry to taste the bread and cake she has made, sent him to inspect the needlework and bed-making, or put a broom in her hand and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young men will quickly look after them; but what the true man wants with a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love, the way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortune; he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathize. He has some hard battles to fight with poverty, enemies, and with sin; and he needs a woman that, then he puts his arm around her, she feels he has something to fight for, she will help him to fight; that she will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel and her hand to his heart and impart inspiration. All through life, through storms and through sunshine, conflict and victory; through adverse and through favoring winds, man needs a woman's love. The heart yearns for it. A sister's and a mother's love will hardly supply the need. Yet many seek for nothing further than success in housework. Justly enough, half of these get nothing more; the other half, surprised beyond measure, have gotten more than they sought. Their wives surprise them by bringing out a noble idea in marriage, and disclosing a treasury of courage, sympathy and love.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Italy will make a grand display in the art department.

The Southern historical society will send all its official records.

The railroad companies are making extraordinary preparations.

New England is organizing a battalion called the Centennial legion.

Barracks are to be erected at Germantown for the use of military visitors expected.

The grounds now have the appearance of a sort of beehive. Every body works as if something was to be done.

Only a fifty vote will be received for admission. No change will be received, made or given by the honest men at the door.

The appropriation bond was signed by one hundred Philadelphians whose wealth combined is \$100,000,000.

According to the New York Shipping List, the rates of freight in all directions are declared to be unprofitable, and vessels much more frequently come home in debt than with a surplus of freight money over and above their running expenses. The steamers are faring worse than sailing vessels. It is the same abroad. Even in the more remote countries, where go-c-freights have been the rule, the accounts are very discouraging to shipowners. The commerce of the whole world appears to be in a condition bordering upon paralysis.

SCHENCK'S SUCCESSOR.

Business was very dull with the boot blacks yesterday morning, and as a crowd of them gathered in Independence Hall to escape the rain, they resolved to take charge of the government and run it to suit themselves. The dispute about who was to be President was quickly settled when broken nose Billy offered each of them a claw of tobaker for their vote. Pinky Montgomery elected himself Vice President, Big-mouth Ike assumed the responsibilities of the whole cabinet, and things went lovely until Keno Mcarty came to choose his position.

I am a pretty good poker player, so I think I will be Minister to England, laughed Keno.

No you shant, said Squint-eyed Bob, who was the self-constituted Senator.

Mr. Senate, what objections have you to Keno as Minister to England? mildly inquired the President.

Because he beat me out of my job this morning and I won't let him go to England, firmly replied the Senate.

Mr. Senate, angrily growled the President, I give you to understand that I am bossen these United States now, and I say Keno shall go to England.

No he shan't muttered the Senate.

Dry up now or I'll impeach you, yelled the President. I am running this thing, and just because you are left-handed in the eyes, you needn't think you are going to play Ben Butler with this administration.

KERRY PATCH.

A pious father entered a saloon with a homework one night last week, and found his son playing eubee. He tanned the young man's jacket and sent him home.

A young and beautiful widow was about to marry a rich old widower. Her friends wished to know what she wanted to marry him for. She replied: 'For pure love. I love the ground'—meaning the estate, probably—'on which he walks.'

Washington, May 2.—The Worlds special dispatch says: 'President Grant has today relieved Gen. Custer from his command. As is well known, Gen. Custer gave important testimony before the investigation committee relative to the Posttradership frauds, and was subpoenaed by the House managers as a witness in the impeachment trial. When the news came to Gen. Sherman and Secretary Taft both went to the President and protested that it would not do. By advice of Gen. Sherman and Secretary Taft, Gen. Custer went to call on the President, but was unable to gain an audience.'

Washington, May 8.—James E. Marsh gauger for Western Missouri, convicted of making false returns, has been pardoned. The Supreme Court to-day adjourned to October. The granger cases, involving the rights of States to regulate railroads passing through them, was postponed.

Speaker Kerr has asked an extension of his leave ten days.

Nomination: A F. Biard, naval officer at New Orleans; J. M. Cross, register of the Land Office at Huntsville, Fla.; A. M. Wheeler, Post Master, at Danville, Va. Miss Ada Sweet, pension agent at Chicago, says that Mr. Blakely, her predecessor, resigned his office on condition that she pay a sum of money to United States Marshal Campbell, the father-in-law of Gen. Babcock, which Blakely said he owed Campbell. She agreed to give Blakely over \$1,500 per year. When this money was paid Campbell, he said Blakely owed him \$5,000, and she would have to pay the rest. She objected, and steps were taken by Campbell for her removal. She hastened to Washington, saw the President, and demanded a hearing. Before her removal the President told her that if she paid any more money to Campbell he would remove her. Blakely became a defaulter to the amount of \$3,000, half of which she had to pay through the connivance of Gen. Baker, then Commissioner of pensions. Baker is not the Surveyor General of Minnesota. Before coming here, Campbell wanted her to sign a card exonerating him, which she refused. He asked her then to tell the committee that he would refund the money if the committee thought it wrong for him to take it. Miss Sweet exonerated Gen. Logan from complicity in the affair.

Secretary Fish has written a letter to the charge de affairs at London, which he desires that officer to read to Only, in which he says the President regrets that a condition which, in his judgment, is without any justification under its treaty, should have been asked. He regards the question thus presented as of a grave and serious character, on the final solution of which must probably depend the continuance of extradition article of the treaty of 1842. He cannot recognize the right of any power to change at its pleasure and without the assent of the United States, the terms and conditions of an executory agreement in a treaty, solemnly ratified between the United States and that power. He does not see how he can avoid regarding the action by Great Britain of a condition heretofore unknown, as the infraction and termination of that article of the treaty. The charge de affairs is instructed not to enter into any stipulation or understanding as to the trial of Winslow.

Senate.—The impeachment was immediately resumed. Knott, on behalf of the managers concluded. Black, counsel for the defence, spoke, and the Senate then closed its doors for conference. At 5 o'clock the doors were re-opened, and the chair announced that the Senate had agreed upon two orders, which were read as follows:

Ordered, that until further notice, the attendance before the Senators of the managers and the respondent will not be required.

Ordered, that when the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment adjourn, it be to meet next at 12-30 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Hale offered a resolution directing the several committees charged with investigations, to take testimony with open doors. Rejected, 63 to 91. Not two-thirds.

The Committee on Ways and Means was ordered to make a thorough investigation of the New York Custom House, and suggest the changes and reforms necessary to the most effectual enforcement of the laws. Wells, of Mississippi, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to issue a half million of rations to sufferers from the overflow in the Mississippi. Objections. Ellis, of Louisiana, from the committee on Mississippi Levees, reported a bill on that subject. Made special order for the 17th of May. Adjourned.

Good advice.—Avoid all boastings and exaggerations, backbiting, abuse, and evil speaking; slang phrases and oaths in conversation; depreciate no man's qualities, and accept hospitalities of the humblest kind in a hearty and appreciative manner; avoid giving offense, and if you do offend, have the manliness to apologize; infuse as much elegance as possible into your thoughts as well as your actions; and as you avoid vulgarities you will increase the enjoyment of life, and grow in the respect of others.

Magnolia is shipping strawberries.

Washington, May 2.—The Worlds special dispatch says: 'President Grant has today relieved Gen. Custer from his command. As is well known, Gen. Custer gave important testimony before the investigation committee relative to the Posttradership frauds, and was subpoenaed by the House managers as a witness in the impeachment trial. When the news came to Gen. Sherman and Secretary Taft both went to the President and protested that it would not do. By advice of Gen. Sherman and Secretary Taft, Gen. Custer went to call on the President, but was unable to gain an audience.'

Washington, May 8.—James E. Marsh gauger for Western Missouri, convicted of making false returns, has been pardoned. The Supreme Court to-day adjourned to October. The granger cases, involving the rights of States to regulate railroads passing through them, was postponed.

Speaker Kerr has asked an extension of his leave ten days.

Nomination: A F. Biard, naval officer at New Orleans; J. M. Cross, register of the Land Office at Huntsville, Fla.; A. M. Wheeler, Post Master, at Danville, Va. Miss Ada Sweet, pension agent at Chicago, says that Mr. Blakely, her predecessor, resigned his office on condition that she pay a sum of money to United States Marshal Campbell, the father-in-law of Gen. Babcock, which Blakely said he owed Campbell. She agreed to give Blakely over \$1,500 per year. When this money was paid Campbell, he said Blakely owed him \$5,000, and she would have to pay the rest. She objected, and steps were taken by Campbell for her removal. She hastened to Washington, saw the President, and demanded a hearing. Before her removal the President told her that if she paid any more money to Campbell he would remove her. Blakely became a defaulter to the amount of \$3,000, half of which she had to pay through the connivance of Gen. Baker, then Commissioner of pensions. Baker is not the Surveyor General of Minnesota. Before coming here, Campbell wanted her to sign a card exonerating him, which she refused. He asked her then to tell the committee that he would refund the money if the committee thought it wrong for him to take it. Miss Sweet exonerated Gen. Logan from complicity in the affair.

Secretary Fish has written a letter to the charge de affairs at London, which he desires that officer to read to Only, in which he says the President regrets that a condition which, in his judgment, is without any justification under its treaty, should have been asked. He regards the question thus presented as of a grave and serious character, on the final solution of which must probably depend the continuance of extradition article of the treaty of 1842. He cannot recognize the right of any power to change at its pleasure and without the assent of the United States, the terms and conditions of an executory agreement in a treaty, solemnly ratified between the United States and that power. He does not see how he can avoid regarding the action by Great Britain of a condition heretofore unknown, as the infraction and termination of that article of the treaty. The charge de affairs is instructed not to enter into any stipulation or understanding as to the trial of Winslow.

Senate.—The impeachment was immediately resumed. Knott, on behalf of the managers concluded. Black, counsel for the defence, spoke, and the Senate then closed its doors for conference. At 5 o'clock the doors were re-opened, and the chair announced that the Senate had agreed upon two orders, which were read as follows:

Ordered, that until further notice, the attendance before the Senators of the managers and the respondent will not be required.

Ordered, that when the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment adjourn, it be to meet next at 12-30 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Hale offered a resolution directing the several committees charged with investigations, to take testimony with open doors. Rejected, 63 to 91. Not two-thirds.

The Committee on Ways and Means was ordered to make a thorough investigation of the New York Custom House, and suggest the changes and reforms necessary to the most effectual enforcement of the laws. Wells, of Mississippi, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to issue a half million of rations to sufferers from the overflow in the Mississippi. Objections. Ellis, of Louisiana, from the committee on Mississippi Levees, reported a bill on that subject. Made special order for the 17th of May. Adjourned.

Good advice.—Avoid all boastings and exaggerations, backbiting, abuse, and evil speaking; slang phrases and oaths in conversation; depreciate no man's qualities, and accept hospitalities of the humblest kind in a hearty and appreciative manner; avoid giving offense, and if you do offend, have the manliness to apologize; infuse as much elegance as possible into your thoughts as well as your actions; and as you avoid vulgarities you will increase the enjoyment of life, and grow in the respect of others.

Magnolia is shipping strawberries.