

Carolina Watchman

VOL. III.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 12, 1872.

NO. 17.—WHOLE NO. 807

Carolina Watchman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. J. BRUNER,
Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
ONE YEAR, payable in advance, \$2.50
SIX MONTHS, " " " 1.50
5 Copies to one address, 10.00

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, first insertion, \$1.00
For each additional insertion, .50
Special notices will be charged 50 per cent
higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be published
at the same rates as other advertise-
ments.

Obituary notices, over six lines, charged
as advertisements.

CONTRACT RATES.

SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
1 Square.	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$12.00
2 Squares.	4.50	6.25	8.50	12.00	20.00
3 Squares.	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 Squares.	8.00	11.00	15.00	22.50	35.00
6 Squares.	12.00	16.00	21.00	33.00	50.00
1 Column.	25.00	35.00	45.00	60.00	100.00

The symptoms of Liver
complaint are uneasiness
and pain in the side—
Sometimes the pain is in
the shoulder, and is mis-
taken for rheumatism, the stomach is affected
with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in
general constive, sometimes alternating with
diarrhoea. (The head is troubled
with pain and dull, heavy
sensation, a considerable
loss of memory, accom-
panied with painful
sensation of having left undone something which
ought to have been done. Often complaining of
weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes
many of the above symptoms attend the disease,
and at other times very few of them; but the
liver is generally the organ most involved.—
Cure the Liver with

DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

A preparation roots and herbs, warranted to be
strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any
one. It has been used by hundreds, and known
for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable
and harmless preparations ever of-
fered to the suffering. It taken regularly and
persistently, it is sure to cure
Dyspepsia, headache,
Biliousness, costiveness, sick-
headache, chronic diarr-
hoea, affections of the blad-
der, camp dysentery, af-
fections of the kidneys, nervousness, chills, dis-
eases of the skin, impurity of the blood, me-
moricholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic,
or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever
and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c.
Prepared only by J. H. ZELIN & Co.,
Druggists, Macon, Ga.
Price, \$1; by mail \$1.25.
For sale by T. F. KLITZ & Co.,
Salisbury, N. C.

LAND SALE.

On the 9th day of January, 1872,
I will sell at the Court-House tract in States-
ville, the following valuable tracts and interests
in lands belonging to the estate of James F.
Bell, deceased, viz:

NUMBER ONE,

Known as the Lawrence Tract,
two miles from Statesville, containing Three
Hundred and Thirty-two Acres, more or less,
on the waters of Fourth Creek, 40 to 60 acres
of which is very rich creek bottom, 100 or more
acres heavily timbered rich upland, and the
balance mostly cleared upland; adjoining the
lands of Hayne Davis, Esq., and others.

NUMBER TWO,

Known as the Gibson Tract, con-
taining Two Hundred Acres, more or less, three
miles from Statesville, on the Taylorville road,
40 to 60 acres well timbered, 40 to 50 acres
recently cleared, and the remainder more
open, but all level upland capable of im-
provement. No broken washing land on it.
Two branches, affording stock water.

NUMBER THREE.

One-fifth Interest in the T. A.
Bell place, adjoining No. 2, the whole of which
containing Two Hundred and Seventy-four
Acres, more or less.

NUMBER FOUR.

One Lot in the Town of States-
ville, known as the "Cotton Lot," (so designa-
ted in the Will), containing one and a half Acres,
fronting on Depot street, and adjoining the De-
pot lot.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third (1/3) cash,
one-third (1/3) at the expiration of six months,
and one-third (1/3) within twelve months from
day of sale. Interest on two last payments from
day of sale.

Notes, with approved security, will be re-
quired, and title withheld until full payment is
made.
Persons wishing to examine said Lands will
please call on Capt. T. A. Price, Simonton
House, Statesville.
J. HERVEY STEVENSON,
Executor of J. F. Bell, dec'd.
November 22, 1871.
Also, at the same time and place, I will sell
study notes and other claims for money and
railroad stock belonging to the estate of T. A.
Bell, deceased.
J. HERVEY STEVENSON,
Executor, &c.
November 22, 1871.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that Certificate No.
317, dated September 15th, 1851, for
two shares of Stock in the North Caro-
lina Rail Road Company, issued to John
M. Horah, has been lost, and that applica-
tion will be made for a new Certificate.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871.
JOHN M. HORAH.

ALL KINDS OF COURT AND MA-
GISTRATES' BLANKS at this office.

WATCHMAN OFFICE

is well supplied with
A large and elegant assortment of

PLAIN & FANCY JOB TYPES,

Pictorial or

CUT ILLUSTRATIONS, & C.

suitable for all kinds of

HANDBILL PRINTING.

—Also—
Finer and more Ornamental Types for

Business & Professional CARDS;

Visiting, Party and Wedding Cards;

College and School CIRCULARS,

—Circulars of all kinds;

PAMPHLETS,

Tobacco Notices and

LABELS

for all purposes;

Tabo Blanks

For Clerks, Magistrates
and Solicitors;

Or anything else required in the
Printing Line.

THE Carolina Watchman

AS A NEWSPAPER,
Is a candidate for public favor. Its
circulation is good, and its standing
and patronage improving. It is one
of the best advertising mediums in
the State, and offers its facilities on as
liberal terms as any.

Save your Wheat & Oats.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.
An important discovery to prevent RUST in
Wheat and Oats. If the directions are care-
fully followed and the crop is injured by rust, the
money will be cheerfully refunded. All I ask
is a trial. Prepared and for sale only at
J. H. ENNIS',
Drug Store,
Salisbury,
July 7—1871.

Farmers' Column.

From the American Farmer and Register.
WORK FOR THE MONTH.

MANURE MAKING.

It is useless for the farmer to expect
success, whose lands have been reduced
by injudicious cropping without suitable
return to the land of the sources of supply
for the very essence of fertility which has
been extracted from it and sold off the
farm in crops which are placed upon the
markets of commerce.

It must be thoroughly understood, and
science daily demonstrates the fact appar-
ently so little appreciated or availed of
by many farmers, that the land, like the
animal system, must be fed, to keep up
its vigor and even its life. We will not
here discuss this subject, as we shall find
ample opportunities hereafter to impress
its importance upon the attention of our
readers. What we now wish to do, is,
during the present season, when time may
be better afforded than in the more genial
months of the year, to urge the gathering
into the barn yard of every particle of
vegetable substance that ever had life,
from which to make a compost to furnish
in the spring the necessary plant food for
the crops. Every wood and fence corner,
the scrapings of ditches and the mud
from creeks and rivers, around and about
your premises, the dung of poultry, as
well as the manure and peat deposits where
ever they are at hand, can be made to
furnish a large amount of manure which
by a proper combination with that from
the horse and cow stables, will be really
more valuable than that which so many
are expending heavy amounts in cash to
purchase. Depend upon it, that whatever
else you apply to the land, you cannot
dispense with that which can alone be
made on your own premises, for the mould
is mainly formed therefrom, upon which
all commercial manures can act benefi-
cially, and thus combined, a permanent
improvement is the more readily secured.

The carcasses of animals which may hap-
pen to die, can be added to your heaps
with great advantage—the flesh and other
parts should be separated from the bones,
and mixed with the vegetable materials.
The flesh contains more nitrogen than the
bones, and this is the most valuable of all
the fertilizing materials applied to the
crop. To every three loads of material
gathered as advised above, mix one load
of stable manure, and for every 20 loads
add to the mass a bushel of plaster of
Paris, to prevent the escape of the am-
monia, which otherwise being of a volatile
nature, would escape into the air, and, if
your neighbor has been more provident
than yourself, and put plaster upon his
fields or his dunghap, he may uninten-
tionally rob you of the most valuable
constituents of your own barn yard ma-
nure. Gather your materials and dispose
of them as directed; and we will hereaf-
ter give further hints upon their manage-
ment.

Bones.—In the use of dead animals, we
have above excepted the bones, for the
purpose of more fully urging attention to
their great value, as the most effectual
means of securing to the soil the phos-
phates of which it has been deprived by
continued cropping. We have devoted
much thought and investigation to this
subject, and proved to our own satisfac-
tion at least, the correctness of our con-
clusions, by the practical tests upon our
own farm, and by the experience of others
who used them and have reported to us
the results on their fields; and we are
thoroughly satisfied that by no more
economical and effective means can the
phosphates be replaced in the soil than
by their use. Our attention was first
more particularly directed to their value,
a number of years ago, by an excellent
farmer of Montgomery county, Md., Mr.
Richard Bentley, in a communication
which we published in the *American Far-
mer* at the time—not that the value of
bones was not established before that
period, for in England their great value in
connection with the feeding of sheep, and
the culture of root crops was well estab-
lished, and the agriculture of England
had been resuscitated mainly by their use.
It so happened, however, that our atten-
tion had not before so fully enlisted in
the investigation of their merits as was
afterwards the case. We subsequently
put upon record our opinion, which in
later years has been more thoroughly
confirmed, that it is the duty of the farmer
to secure to his land a greater amount of
phosphates, and this he cannot more
effectually do than in the saving and use
of bones. They decay slowly, and conse-
quently if applied whole to the soil the
effect is at first not very apparent—but
they should be finely pounded, and if not
applied in sufficient quantities to the land
by themselves,—and very few can secure
a sufficiency for this purpose in their

immediate vicinity,—they should be well
mixed with the compost heap, or barn
yard manure, and the heat from the other
materials will assist in their rapid decom-
position. The best way, however, is to
have them ground in mills made for the
express purpose. Some of these are now
so constructed as to produce what is called
four bone, and is almost as fine as our
common corn meal and wheat flour. This
however, in our opinion, is going to the
other extreme, for the common bone meals
will produce an article fine enough to pass
through a seed drill, and sufficiently pul-
verized to meet all the present wants of
the plant to which it may be applied,
whilst the larger particles will gradually
dissolve each returning season, to contin-
ue the process of supplying the food to
the growing crop. Economy therefore,
does not require so fine a powder, altho'
there is no danger of injury from the
largest application—some of the best
farmers of Maryland using as much as a
thousand pounds to an acre at a time—
but it requires the employment of consid-
erable capital for such large applications,
and their results will be seen for fifteen or
twenty years upon the land to which they
were made. Prof. Norton says that the
application of 6 or 10 bushels of bone
dust per acre should be made, mixed with
half the quantity of farm yard manure
usually given, and this will be more ef-
fective than 80 or 100 bushels of whole
bones, although the effect of the crushed
will be the sooner over. Another method
of applying bones, is in a state of
solution by oil of vitriol. To every 100
lbs. of bones, about 50 or 60 of acid are
taken—but in bone dust 26 to 42 of the
acid must be mixed with two or three
times its bulk of water, because if applied
strong, it would only burn and blacken
the bones without dissolving them.

Draining.—Surface drains in the grain
fields should be examined with care, in
order to prevent any obstruction to the
free passage of the water, so that it shall
not accumulate around and about the
plants, which should be kept as dry as
possible. If the land is ploughed deep,
and the water furrows judiciously laid out
and kept open through the season, little
apprehension need be entertained of win-
ter killing. During the winter, if you
have a soil or subsoil liable to saturation
with water, this is a good season for op-
erations to be advantageously carried on
to correct the evil, by proper system of
draining the same. The profit to be
derived therefrom, if properly done, is
almost incredible, while the general health
of the soil is improved, for it is this neglect
that the most serious diseases which are
prevalent in certain localities are to be
attributed. The crops will be increased
one half by draining such lands. This
is a very important branch of agriculture,
to be studied and practiced, and we shall
give it, among others, a due share of at-
tention. And here let us remark, that
much labor and expense will be lost if the
landholder does not understand the cor-
rect principles of draining, and we wish
to impress upon his mind that he should
endeavor to obtain the best advice within
his reach upon the subject. He who
drains his wet lands confers a benefit not
only upon his own family and estate, but
upon his neighbors.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.
There is no part of the south perhaps
so little known and seldom spoken of as
western North Carolina, truthfully says
the *Augusta (Ga.) Banner of the South*.
Being almost entirely cut off from railroad
communication, it is seldom visited, and
yet when seen, there is no prettier coun-
try under the sun.
Lying on the upper verge of the cotton
belt, it is an abundant region for corn,
wheat, rye, tobacco, cabbage, grapes, ap-
ples, nuts and fruit of all kinds; sheep
and hogs, and mules and horses, are easi-
ly raised there, the grasses flourish abun-
dantly, and being thinly settled, game is
everywhere.

The country is quite broken, being
penetrated by several mountain ranges,
where these are highest, is found one of
the rare and beautiful phenomena of na-
ture, a *Vertical Belt*, being a strip of vary-
ing width and altitude along the mount-
ain side in which frost rarely falls, and
in which fruit and vines, and all golden
field crops pass to their natural period
of maturity without injury from cold—while
both above and below this belt on all the
mountain side, the usual early and late
frosts are experienced as in all mountain-
ous countries. The accounts written some
years ago, by Mr. C. W. Howard, of this
vertical belt as seen on Lookout Mountain
at certain seasons is both strange and
highly interesting.

The tobacco crop in Western N. Caro-
lina is assuming considerable importance
as witness the following:
Since 1869, a new tobacco growing re-
gion has been developed in Buncombe,
Yancey, Madison, and other North Caro-
lina counties west of the Blue Ridge.—
The present year 200,000 pounds of To-
bacco are for sale around Asheville.

Another item we clip from an Exchange
relates to a spot that is perhaps as lovely
as any in the wide world.
The most distinguished medical authority
of the age has pronounced the climate
of Flat Rock, Henderson county, N. C.,
the best in the world for persons suffering
with diseased lungs. The place was set-
tled some years ago by one of the Bar-
ring brothers, of E. gland.

We do not know who the medical au-
thority referred to may be, but we do not
doubt that for a salubrious and invigorating
climate the very spot mentioned, Flat
Rock, so-called from one of the features
of the country there, is not surpassed on
earth. Our people who go to Europe and

New England for scenery and pure mount-
ain air, and medicinal springs will find
all these, in perhaps even greater perfec-
tion, within the limits of Western North
Carolina.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ARRESTED.

Judge McKean Declines to Accept Bail—The
Prophet Confined in His Home.
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 2.—Brigham
Young was arrested this morning at his
residence in this city by the U. S. Marshal
on a charge of murder.
Brigham Young, in custody of a U. S.
Marshal, and accompanied by George A.
Smith, Daniel H. Wells, H. B. Ellsworth,
and other high church dignitaries, appear-
ed before Chief Justice McKean this af-
ternoon under an indictment of murder.
The court room was crowded to suffoca-
tion. Much anxiety exists among the
Mormons, but there is not the least show
of disorder or disrespect to the court.—
The Hon. C. H. Hempstead and Thomas
Fitch are the counsel for the prisoner and
U. S. Attorney Bates prosecutes for the
people.

Mr. Hempstead moved that the prisoner
be admitted to bail on the ground that
he was an old man, 71 years of age, and
in feeble health. He had come 400 miles
to meet this and all other charges, and
his physician certified that imprisonment
would imperil his life.
Mr. Bates had no objection to bail, but
suggested that if bail be taken it be fixed
at \$500,000.
Judge McKean said that the govern-
ment of the United States had no jail in
this city for holding a prisoner arrested
on a process issued from the U. S. courts.
The marshal is required to exercise
the discretion which the law vests in
him. Sometimes prisoners are kept
at Camp Douglas, and the commander
of that fort was not obliged to receive them.
The prisoner is reported to be the owner
of several houses in the city. If he choose
to put under the control of the marshal
some suitable building in which to be de-
tained it will be for the marshal to decide
whether to adopt it. It is the option of the
prisoner to make such an offer. In any
event the marshal will look to it that he
provide every comfort of the prisoner be
remembering that he is an old man. I
decline to admit to bail.

On leaving the court Brigham tendered
his marshal his residence in South Tem-
ple street, which was accepted, and Brigh-
am is now a prisoner in his own house.
He seemed perfectly cool and uncon-
cerned.

How the Editor of the Detroit "Free Press" Writes His Editorials.

Of course there isn't a more delightful
spot in the world than an editorial sanc-
tuary. If you doubt it, just ask any who
has spent several years there, wearing out
his brains in perpetual efforts at first class
articles. Here is how a writer in the
Detroit Free Press talks about the pleas-
ure peculiar to the deep grim silence of
his sanctum.
Yesterday morning I commenced an
article entitled "The Unseen Influence
of the Spirit World," and had got as far
as to say that, "Although we hear no
voices, there is some subtle influence
pervading the—" when a man came
up with a demand for a correction of
an article charging him with bigamy.—
"You have to keep right on with an idea
when you get hold of it, and so I run
him in."
"Pervading the air about you all the
time Peter Smith has called at this office
to say that the unheard voices coming
from the dead often avenge us from his
isn't the man mentioned as having two
wives the path marked out by the ob-
stinate—"
(Here another man came in and wanted
a notice of his new building.)
"—spirits which refuse to yield to that
new block in Michigan avenue, altho'
Smith is directly charged by the police
with a marble front and 120 feet deep.—
At night, after a day's toil, who does
not love to sit down a let his mind run
to the mysterious shadowy basement under
it, and stone caps above the windows we
take great pleasure in setting right
before his fellow citizens, and—"
(Here a man came up and wanted to
look at a State map, although he could
have found one down stairs.)
"Certainly, sir, look at all the State
maps you want to, and call back the spir-
it of some dear friend gone before as will
ascertain the name of the policeman who
wrongfully accused Mr. Smith of being
a frontage on Michigan avenue, which
helps the look of that street very
much, and you will find the county of
Hilldale further to the left of that land
from which no one has ever returned to
tell us whether our friends are sad or joy-
ful—"
(Here a boy came up and wanted to
sell some tonka beans to keep moths off.)
"Thank you, bub, don't want any tonka
beans if you ever want to look at any
more of our maps come right up with a
Manard roof to crown all, and Smith is
now set right before the public and his
friends generally, who have thus improved
the town and commune with them as to
whether a moment of sadness does not
occasionally steal over them as they
think of the fond friends left behind com-
ing again and I'll talk with you about
the tonka beans and every patriotic citizen
ought to keep State map in his new block
on Michigan avenue Smith states that
one of his wives deserted him in Illinois
and the other—"
(Here a subscriber came in and wanted
to know why no paper was issued the day
after Thanksgiving.)
"Because it was a day set apart for
one hundred and forty four widows in
the entire block with tonka beans enameled
on State maps to mourn their early de-
parture through the valley and the shad-
ow of death I don't want you to bother

me any more Mr. Smith about your wives
and come but get right down stairs now
with your tonka beans, to that spirit land
where all joy and peace the compositors
of Christianity to—"
(Here a boy came up with a basket of
apples.)
"Forever more can't eat apples owing
to my teeth and Smith is now made good
for any beans which any State map con-
nected with this office has nothing but joy
and peace to mark the never ending time
I'll break your neck if you say apply to
me again and you that the block spoken
of has no bigamy to prove the moths don't
apple the tonka beans said in Hilldale
county."

WHAT CAN THEY DO ABOUT IT? How Governor Scott Flashed the Im- peachers and Saved his Stolen Six Millions.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 22.—The
telegraph has announced the defeat of
Scott's impeachers, but the history of the
bold flank movement by which that de-
feat was brought about is not without in-
terest. The plan of the impeachers
was to postpone the consideration of the
impeachment question till after the holiday
recess, but when the House was called to
order this morning the Sergeant-at-
arms announced a message from the Gov-
ernor and a proclamation convening the
General Assembly at 12 o'clock to-mor-
row. The sum and substance of both
documents was that it was neither "de-
cent nor proper" that a holiday recess
should be taken before the resolutions ac-
cusing the chief magistrate and Treasurer
of the State "of high crimes and misde-
meanors" were disposed of, and that an
adjournment should not be made till it
was done. After the reading, S. G. Lee
(anti-impeacher) moved that all debate on
the resolution of impeachment cease and
the House take a vote at 1 o'clock. Whip-
per (impeacher) contended that he had
the floor and that the motion was out of
order. The Speaker decided that the
question could be put with the consent of
the majority of the House. Amid much
screaming, Hurdley (impeacher) moved
to postpone consideration of the move-
ment till the 6th of January. Lee called
the previous question, which was carried
—yeas, 35; nays, 29. Lee's motion to
close the debate was carried by a vote of
67 to 25. At 1 o'clock, on a motion to
strike out the resolving clause of the
resolution impeaching the Governor, the
House voted—yeas 63; nays 22. On a
motion to take up the resolution impeach-
ing the Treasurer, Hurdley obtained the
floor, and said that when the Governor of
the State, charged with high crimes in
office, could buy up the Legislature to
clear him it was time for the people to
act.
Bowen then arose and protested against
the action of the House, in the name of
the people of the State. The man charged
with having stolen \$6,000,000 from the
people has taken the means not to come
up and face the issue, but to dodge it,
and although he might say that the Legis-
lature had exculpated him, yet so far as
the action of the House is concerned he
will have failed to satisfy any one that he
is guiltless of the charge. He appealed to
the whole people of the State against this
monstrous outrage that had been perpe-
trated. They were ground down to the
dust by taxation to allow these men to
roll around in luxury, and when a resolution
was introduced calling the thieves to ac-
count, they boldly state on the street that
a small portion of the ill gotten gains can
defeat such measures.
Whipper next obtained the floor, and
said there was scarcely a man in the
House, except those whose political rela-
tions placed them above the reach of the
slimy minions of the ring, who had not
been approached (bought). Talleyrand
had said every man had his price, and
that man (pointing to Byas) had proven
by his somersault that he had his price.
In reply to a threat of Byas to hold him
responsible in a court of justice were
muted out that man (Byas) would live in
a place where the light of the stars never
penetrated." He then went on. Al-
though, he said, crushed by votes pur-
chased with lucre stolen from the Treas-
ury, he had not yielded. The load of this
infamous transaction had been saddled up-
on the Republican party, but he would
not lend it his support.
Hurdley next obtained the floor. He
would say to those members who had
sold out for less than thirty acres of
silver that he had in his pocket a letter
from one of the thieves, in which he
(Hurdley) was urged to vote against
impeachment and name his figure. He
would say to the hireling of the ring that
his vote records the fact that they had
not enough money to buy him.
The speaker, on being interrupted by
Byas, asked permission to ask the gentle-
man from Orangeburg a question, which
being accorded, he turned to Byas and
said: "Have you not now in your pocket
a check for \$12,203 which was given you
last year for reporting the bill of fitting
up the State-house?" Byas had nothing
to say, and Hurdley finished his speech.—
After another blast from Bowen, the
resolution impeaching the State Treasurer
was voted down by a vote of 63 to 27.
Byas thereupon moved that the entire
proceedings relative to the investigation
into the finances of the State and the
impeachment of the Governor and Treas-
urer be expunged from the journal, but
failing to get a second for his outrageous
motion, withdrew it just as the Sergeant-
at-Arms announced another message from
his Excellency. This was neither more
nor less than a proclamation recalling and
revoking the documents which called on
the Clerk to frequently assemble by
class and to grant from the gallant min-
istry. Having received this document the
House adjourned to January 5.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

[Written by a young gentleman, formerly of
this Town, being then in his 18th year, on
Christmas, 1829.]

Mark! to the silvery chime—
How soft and sweet each note,
Thro' dale and down, o'er hill and tree,
On the still air doth float!
How doth its music breathe
Of hope and love and peace,
Soothing the heart into deep calm,
Bidding its sorrows cease.
Glad in the holy hymn,
To man by Angels given—
We sing this day in solemn joy—
"Glory in earth and Heaven!"
"Glory to God on high—
On earth to men of low
Be peace!"—both now and evermore,
Send words of Him above!
Happy be every heart,
This hallow'd winter morn,
Rejoice and bless the Christ Child fair,
The lowly Virgin-born!
Let those who have, be happy,
Let those who want receive;
"Broad o'er all earth returns again!"
The Wise Man's speech fulfill!
Each one must set his part,
Each one must do his best,
According to the measure given,
And so be curst or bless!

In simple child-like faith,
Our feet should pilgrim on,
Thro' drear and sin by the road
Unto the far off Throne.
Then from this sacred time,
"Forgetting things behind,"
In lofty thought and humble trust,
To the All-Good repaired.
Let us push on, and strive
To win the eternal goal,
When we shall burst the bonds of clay
Which wrap the immortal soul.
Our deeds must prove our life,
Of them, let it be seen
By deeds, not by the life profess—
A life of truth and grace!
With acts of earnest love,
Of goodness fall and true—
So shall his golden eye be one
Of deep tranquility!

WHIPPING HORSES DANGEROUS.

I would caution those who train or
use horses against exciting the ill-will of
the animal. Many think they are doing
finely, and are proud of severe whipping,
or otherwise rousing and stimulating the
passions, and then, from necessity, crush-
ing the will, through which the resistance
is prompted. No mistake can be greater
than this, and there is nothing that so
fully exhibits the ability, judgment, and
skill of the real horseman as the care and
tact displayed in winning instead of re-
pelling the action of the mind. Although
it may be necessary to use the whip
judiciously, and great care should be
taken not to rouse the passion or excite
the will to obstinacy.
The legitimate and proper use of the
whip is calculated to act upon the sense
of fear entirely. The affection and bet-
ter nature must be appealed to, in training
a horse as well as in training a child. A
reproof given may be intended for the
good of the child, but if only the pas-
sions are excited, the effect is depraving
and injurious. This is a vital principle,
and can be disregarded in the manage-
ment of sensitive, courageous horses only
at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I
have known many horses of naturally
gentle character to be spoiled by being
whipped once; and one horse that was
made vicious by being struck with a whip
once while standing in his stall.

I have referred to these instances to
show the danger of rough treatment, and
the effect that may easily be produced by
ill usage, especially with fine blood horses
and those of a highly nervous tempera-
ment. Many other cases might be cited,
as such are by no means uncommon.—
Sensitive horses should never be left after
they have been excited by the whip or
other means, until calmed down by rub-
bing the head and neck, and giving ap-
ples, sugar, or something of which the
animal is fond. Remember, the whip
must be used with great care, or it is
liable to do mischief and cause irre-
parable injury.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

that the grand jury of Chester county,
South Carolina, composed of half whites
and half blacks, have condemned the act
of the President, and declare that "THE
ALLEGATION CONTAINED IN THE PRO-
CLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES ARE WITHOUT FOUNDA-
TION."
Here is a rebuke, says the Baltimore
Evening Journal, to the outrageous act of
the president which should be known
everywhere. Let the democratic papers
always keep it before the people, in some
form, all the time. Let us agitate indig-
nation meetings as our only safety in ad-
vance, and we can and will sweep rad-
icalism to the earth in 1872.

Deserved to be Pardoned.—A poor fel-
low whose name was George King, living
in prison under sentence of death, in King
George's reign, sent His Majesty the fol-
lowing simple but earnest petition for