Carolina Watchman.

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SIX MONTHS, " " 1.50
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Buy a few dollars worth of books every year for your sons and hands and take a good newspaper, they will work better and be more cheerful. Try it.

A WORD TO FARMERS SONS.

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Call and see me and look over books.

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And Get a Good Picture.

We will give you a good picture or not let you take it away; for we don't intend that any bad work shall go from this office to injure us and the business. Call and try.

Up Stairs between Parkers and Miss McMurray's.

Call and examine my stock of Wall Paper, Window Shades, Writing paper, Inks &c.

Mind I don't intend to be under sold.

Feb. 27, tf.

LINDSAY'S MIASMA ELIXIR.

THE GREAT POISON NEUTRALIZER.

A Sure Preventive and certain cure for **CHILLS AND FEVER,** and all species of Miasmatic diseases.

Send for circular.

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The World Astonished.

THE AMERICAN

Button-Hole, Overseaming AND COMPLETE SEWING MACHINE.

The first and only BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE combined that has made its advent this or any other country.

☞ The following reasons are given why this is the best.

Family Machine to Purchase.

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do, sewing from the finest to the coarsest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding, gathering and sewing on, at the same time ruffling, quilting, etc., better than any other machine.
2. Because the tensions are more easily adjusted than any other machine.
3. Because it can work a beautiful button hole making as fine a pearl as by the hand.
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5. Because it will work a beautiful eyelet hole.
6. Because it can do over-hand seaming, by which sheets, pillow cases and the like are sewed over and over.
7. Because you can quickly raise or lower the feed to adapt it to thick or thin cloth.
8. Because you have a short deep bobbin by which the thread is constantly drawn from the centre; the tension consequently even and does not break the thread.
9. Because the passer-foot turns back; that the cloth can be easily removed after being sewed.
10. Because the best merchanics pronounce it the best finished and made on the best principles of any machine manufactured. It has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.
11. Because it is two machines in one. A BUTTON-HOLE WORKING and SEWING MACHINE combined.

☞ No other Machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Parties using a family sewing machine want a Whole Machine, one with all the improvements.

It is to last a LIFETIME, and therefore one is wanted that will do the most work and do it the best: and this machine can do several kinds of sewing not done on *any other machine*, besides doing every kind that all others can do.

The American or Plain Sewing Machine.

(Without the button-hole parts), does all that is done on the Combination except button-hole and overseaming.

MERONEY & BRO., Agts.
Salisbury N. C.

Examine them before purchasing any other Sewing Machine.

I do not hesitate to say the American Combination, surpasses all other machines. Besides doing all the work that other machines can, it overseams, works button-holes in any fabric, from Swiss muslin to Beaver cloth. I have used Singer's Sloats Howe's and the Weed machines, and find the American far superior to them all.

MISS M. RUTLEDGE.

I have used six different Sewing Machines. The American surpasses them all.

MRS. A. L. RAINEY.

I have used The Singer and other machines and would not exchange the American for any.

MRS. H. N. BRINGLE.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 22, 1872.

MERONEY & BRO., Agts, American Com. S. M.

SIR: I have used the Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing machine, and would not give the American Combination for all of them, it will do all that is claimed for it in the circular. I consider its superior to all others I have ever seen. Very Respectfully,

MRS. GEO. W. HARRISON,

We the undersigned take great pleasure in giving our testimony of favor of the American Sewing Machine in preference to any other, believing that it is truthfully recommended as the best machine made. It is simple, runs very light and does not get out of order or drop stiches.

MRS. LAURA M. OVERMAN,
" A. L. FOUST,
"J. ALLEN BROWN,
" A. W. NOTHERN,
" A. E. JONES,
" M. E THOMASON,

We have seen flaming advertisements and heard much said by Agents of other machines.

We will forfeit one hundreds dollars to the contending party, if after fair trial before competent judges the American Machine will not do as well if not better, the work done on any other machine, and do valuable work that no other machine can do.

We have been Agents for Sewing Machine since 1856 have sold Singer's Lad Webster's Atwater's and Florence's, and have abandoned all for the American.

Send and get sample af work.

No 40.—tf. MERONEY & BRO. Ag'st,.

THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF RICHMOND, VA.

Assetts, 1st January, 1873, - $472,867.23

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May 22, 1y.

IN SEPTEMBER.

FEATHERY clouds are few and fair,
Thistledown is on the air;
Rippling sunshine on the lake,
Wild grapes scent the sunny brake;
Dizzy songs the cricket sing,
Wild bees wander murmuring;
Butterflies float in a dream,
Over all the swallows gleam;
Here and younder, high and low,
Golden-rod and sun-flowers glow;
Here and their a maple flushes,
Sumach reddens, woodbine bushes:
Purple asters bloom and thrive,
I am glad to be alive!
—From THE ALDINE for Septmber.

GOOD FROM THAT QUARTER. NO PARTISANISM IN SCHOOLS.

We are fast becoming of opinion that the less the General Government and the State Government have to do with the education of our children the better for the future safety and welfare of the Republic. If education is subject to the control of the Government—if partisan politicians may select Commissioners of Public Schools, Boards of Education, and through these teachers of public schools—it gives to the party in power an immense lever by which they may mold and control public opinion and the future of the country. This power will be sought after by sects and partisans who seek power, no matter what their purpose in possessing it. Once in possession they will use it to gain and keep control of public sentiment, no matter how conscientiously, with a view to the propagation of their own policies and the accomplishment of their own purposes. It is a blow, always, at freedom of thought and of action. It is a blow at all free institutions. The worst and most insidious enemies of the liberties of a people may thus propagate fanatical or superstituous doctrines, and under the guise of public education, obtain both a moral and physical power over the people which can only be thrown off by revolution. We look with alarm, therefore, upon all efforts at centralization. We regard the mergence of Schools and State as dangerous—nay, more so—as the identification of Church and State. We believe it is quite time the alarm should be sounded. We are in favor of disintegration rather than centralization, so far as the moral and educational control of the people is concerned. We see more danger in a centralized education, controlled, however indirectly, apparently, by a central Government, than we do in any amount of ignorance that may result from the lack of public provision for the education of our children.

GREAT SPEECH OF GOV. SMITH, OF GEORGIA, TO THE GRANGES.

We make some extracts from the forcible speech of Gov. Smith, of Georgia to the Agricultural Convention at Athens on the 12th, which we find in the Atlanta *Herald*:

What, then, was the solemn truth in regard to our condition, industrially considered? Take the item of corn production—and it was logical to place first the naked questions of bread - and what do the returns show, Why, that in 1850 the State of Georgia produced of corn, more than 30,000 000 of bushels; of wheat, 1,110,070 bushels; of rye, nearly 54,000 bushels; of oats, 3,800 000; of barley, 11,500 bushels. In 1860, we made, of corn, 30,776,000 bushelels; of wheat, 2,44,913 bushels; of rye, 115,532 bushels of oats, 1,231,817 bushels. But how stands the account of 1870? We made that year but 17,646,450 bushels of corn, showing falling off in one decade of more than *thirteen* millions of bu h ls, and of wheat we made about 2,100,000 bushels, a falling off of 400,000 bushels; of oats 1904,000 bushels are to be set off, against a crop of 3,720,000 bushels in 1860. This, said the speaker, is a bad showing indeed for a people who are, and must ever remain, essentially an agricultural people. An agricultural people buying or begging bread tells a tale of mismanagement and unthriftiness that needs no gift of prophesy to see to the bitter end of what is coming. And what excuse can we make for these sad evidences of decline and discouragement: Excuse we may have—arguments of explanation that carry along with them a crushing condemation of others; yet still there stand the facts, and to-day, and this hour, we are called upon to meet them squarrely and like men. Explanations will not save us; apologies cannot rescue us from impending bankruptcy. But it will be the first step towards recovery and restoration to find out the causes of our decline. It will be a point gained, and a most important one, can tell why it is that population larger by twelve per cent., our whole industrial production has decline full forty-two per cent, in the last two years. Next to getting back the money that has slipped through our fingers without leaving a sign behind it will be the most valuable thing for us to find out who has got possession of the 2,200,000 millions that the cotton of the South has sold for in the last decade. A sum that would nearly pay the hopeless national debt has passed through our hands—has been dug up from Southern soil by Southern hands and enterpise, and to-day we have not a dollar of it to show for all our pains.—Surely, to solve this wondrouse problem, the minds and powers not of this society alone should be devoted, but the best energies of an empire of statesmen could find no higher theme. But we are dealing with the present, with its distressing perplexities and burdens, and what is the remedy?—We must begin with the appliances we work with. Our disabilities, said the speaker, begin with the labor we must at present depend on. Our field hands, who received their training under our system of slavery, are, many of them, to a certain extent available, but only to a very limited degree. While all must admit, leaving out the few exceptional cases of good behavior, that generally the colored laborer, is far less efficient than he used to be, we can see that bad as the older ones manage, no earthly reliance can be placed upon the youngest set which has come on the field of labor since slavery was abolished. This class seems to be utterly lost to the world of industry, and the hopes which some express of the effect of the education on these people to the speaker's mind were utterly deceptive. The negroes in Georgia who have been taught in schools seem to think all labor is a badge of slavery, and that freedom means the delightful privilege of doing nothing at all.

I am (the speaker said, with marked feeling,) for undoing the past. If to move my little finger the system of slavery, as it once existed here, could be restored with its complete environments, I would not move that finger. Let matters rest as they, are as to that. But humanity itself—all good men—all statesmanship—cry out against tolerating a state of society that assumes that one-half of an entire population are to be nothing else—nothing better—than a herd of legalized paupers and vagrants. Let the law, in its wide and thorough sweep, spare neither white nor black. The remedy is not simple or self evident, I admit, said the speaker. But something must be done to alleviate the evils that pressing our section over the precipice of bankruptcy. Let us all contribute the best we have to offer in promoting measures of relief. I suggest, as my contribution, that in all such cases as we have alluded to that we appeal to the courts for the enforcement of a "specific performance" of the contract. The remedy is as old as equity law itself, and if courts now in existance are not numerous enough or convenient enough for a proper care of such cases, let us establish and empower them whenever they may be needed. While we are caring for the perverse and dishonest laborer who engages to work, don't let us forget to take care at the same time of the dishonest hirer who is too preverse and corrupt to pay. Let all have equal justice and be made to stand on his engagement. Then when we have secured reliable labor, let us reform our mode of life as planters and farmers. Send no money out of the country to enrich strangers which can as well and better be kept at home to enrich and and adorn home, Study small economies waste nothing, that charity and hospitality may never be left as a burden, and that the great staple crop which so blesses or rather which might so bless our land if properly used—may it be held in reserve for that diversified industry which it is so much the fashion of those preaching reform to urge upon us. Now it is worse than folly to talk to us of "diversified industry," manufacturing and all that sort of thing, when there is no surplus money in the land. Make the tillers of the soil prosperous and then call upon them for aid to manufactures and mining. There is sense as well as logic in that sequence, but until the money is dug from the soil there is no hope or sense in talking to us of a diversified industry.

The *Herald* correspondent adds: From the very ground up, this speech was as solid and symmetrical as a pyramid, and the universal verdict was, that the effort had never been suspassed in our day, and that it was the crowning achievement of Governor Smith's life. It will in our judgement wield great power upon public opinion in Georgia

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

A correspondent of the *Macon Telegraph* writing about Andersonville—the great military cemetery of the world, says:

"The cemetery contains forty acres which, with about 1,000 acres contiguous, is in the hands of the Government by right of confiscation—though there is litigation pending between the former owner, one Mr. Dikes, and the United States Government as to the right of property.

There are 13,710 graves of Federal prisoners; also, the graves of 6 prisoners hung by their comrades for crimes committed among themselves.

There was there a prisoner by the name of Ocwalter, who conceived a plan of preserving the identity of the deceased, for which the general Government has compensated him the sum of $20,000. The plan was ingenious, inasmuch as it points out the great mass with certainty—there being comparatively few whose names are unknown. The graves are in a row side by side, three inches apart and fourteen inches wide; hence they are packed away very closely, there being 6,000 of these prisoners buried on a less area than two acres of ground.

The Yankees came down in numerous bands
To divide out our Southern lands!
But this is the only spot
These poor prisoners ever got.

The plank headboards are soon to be displaced with marble slabs, for which, with a brick wall around this and other cemeteries, the government has appropriated $1,000,000.

There are 94 Georgia State reserves buried in the cemetery, and the government has provided for their graves as for the prisoners, and also included them in the appropriation for marble slabs.

There is a branch running through the stockade, but the prisoners, desiring cooler water, dug 240 wells from 40 to 60 feet deep, but without avail. There is a spring in the stockade that was said to have appeared in the prisoners' time of greatest need; hence, it is called Providence Spring. Many are said to have been killed contending over this spring.

S. S. Cox has been unanimously nominated to fill the Congressional vacancy caused by the death of James Brooks. This is very bad for Honorable Roosevelt, who wanted to fill the shoes of Mr. Brooks.

THE FATE OF THEODOSIA BURR.

One of the Sadest Tragedies in History.

A correspondent, writing to the New York Graphic concerning the noble minded Theodosia Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr, says:

She was, indeed, the good angel of that misguided man, and to James Parton we owe our knowledge of her sweet and lovely character. There is a mystery connected with her disappearance, and, as you say, "the vessel never reached its destination; was never heard from after leaving Charleston harbor" With your permission, I will tell you what I am about to relate may be traditonary in a degree, but still may possess a pecular interest to the reader. It was understood at the time that the cause of Theodosia's coming North to her father was because of the differences between herself and husband regarding Burr. Theodosia defended her father's actions, while Governor Alston denounced them. This was the cause of a separation. Theodosia embarked in a vessel for New York, in the care of a Mr. Gray, a wealthy South Carolinian. She took two of her children with her, also a large quantity of family plate. Tidings of her departure reached New York, and her arrival was anxiously looked for by one lonely old man. But, alas! she never came. The bereaved father gave her up as dead; whether the vessel foundered at sea, or what happened they never knew. At this time my great grandfather, Phillip Freneau, visited Burr. As he entered the office Burr met him, and, grasping his hands said, "Mr. Freneau, I know what you came for; I have received no tidings; I am desolate!""

As he spoke the tears gushed from his eyes, and he cried like a chiid. Freneau tried to reassure him, but to no effect; the conviction that she was lost to him could not be shaken.—Touched by the grief of the wretched father, Freneau afterwards sent him a poem entitled "Theodosia in the Morning Star," which was published in one of the early editions of his poems. Deprived of the only being who loved him, friendless and alone, the old man gradually sank, until death ended his grief. Now comes the mysterious part of the sad story. I cannot vouch for the truth of it, as I have been unable to procure anything of a documentary nature bearing upon the subject. Many years ago a notorious pirate named Gibbs was captured to be hung and gibetted. On his condemnation he made a confession, and among other crimes confessed to having captured the vessel which contained Theodosia Alston. He said that he received information that a vessel intended leaving Charleston, having on board plate of great value. He resolved to lay in wait for her; he did so, and captured the vessel, with all on board. In the struggle for the possion of the ship many of the crew and officers were killed. Gibbs resolved to put the survivors to death, as the safest way of disposing of them. Mrs. Alston begged for the lives of herself and children; she offered him all the wealth she possessed, and promised to secure him from harm. She knelt to him and entrested him in the most beseeching tones, but the pirate was inexorable. He said that if he saved them he must save the rest, and that he could not do. He now forced them to "walk the plank." The turn of the two little boys came, and as they disappeared in the sea the mother firmly and proudly stepped off the board to follow them. Whether this is the true story of the fate of Theodosia, I do not know. If there is a copy of Gibbs' Confession in existence, this incident would be very likely be mentioned, If true it was well that Burr was spared the additional pain of learning the mode of his daughter's death. I give it for what it is worth.

Respectfully yours,
C. TOWNSEND HARRIS.
Piermont, N. Y., July 31.

WHAT FARMERS OUGHT TO TEACH THEIR CHILDREN.

One of the great weaknesses of human nature is to make material welfare the all-absorbing thought and aim of life to the detriment of the higher callings for which man has been placed in this world. Day and night he studies "how to make money," and, if a compensation has been obtained, "how to make *more*." Of course, young men should aim at an independence, acquire business habits, be industrious and preserving. By these acquirements they will be fairly place on the road to prosperity and have ample time to improve their mind, making it susceptible to the enjoyment of the pleasures which are derived from such culture. Farmers should make their boys understand this. Money is not the thing to *live for;* it is only desirable so far as it is required to enjoy life intelligently, usefully and happily. *That is its purpose*, nothing else. To cultivate such tastes, fathers should provide their sons with ample, interest and instructive reading matter. If the taste for reading has once been awakened, the future culture of mind and tastes will no more be a labor, but a pleasure. Thus a multitude of our best and most prominent men have, by self-instruction gained the high positions they have held among their fellow-citizens. The more we read and study, the more the conviction is forced upon us that we have to learn much more. In fact, the longer we live the more pointedly is this being impressed upon our mind.

The best lessons for a good many persons would be to listen at a key-hole. Tis a pity for such that the practice is, dishonorable.—*Madame Swetchine.*

Ohio is manufacturing bogus lard to a large extent. It is made out of a large quantity of Indian stirred into melted lard.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

A Revelation of Swift Retribution Long Delayed.

The following advertisement appears in the last number of the Gestimunde (North Germany) *Gazette:*

"The following heirs of Catharine Spelling and her daughter Dorothy, both of whom died a violent death in 1852, at Amsterdam, are requested to send their addresses immediately to the Royal Probate Court at Amsterdam: Sophia Behrensbrung, Otto Kolenaer, Anna Derfling, Maria Derfling, Joseph Derfling—all of whom emigrated to the United States since 1864.

ERNEST BELGER, Solicitor."

This advertisement was issued in consequence of the discovery of the murderer of the widow Spelling and her daughter, and of the recovery of the spoils of his fearful crime upward of twenty years after it had been committed.

In July, 1852, the police of Amsterdam saw on the door of the house on Harlem street, where Catharine Spelling lived with her daughter Dorothy, a notice to the effect that the two women had gone to the country. This notice aroused no suspicious, but when the old lady and her daughter did not return after the lapse of six weeks the police entered it. A fearful sight met their eyes. The widow and her daughter, with their throats cut from ear to ear, were lying on the floor in an advanced stage of decomposition, while all the bureaus were rifled of their contents. It was ascertained that the murderer had carried off diamonds, money and bonds to the amount of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Time passed by and the double murder was almost forgotten, until on the 3d of July last the house in which the crime had been committed was torn down. Between it and the adjoining house was a space of about a foot wide, and hemmed in there was found a male skeleton. At the bottom of this space lay a large leathern pocket containing the diamonds, the money, and the bonds of the murdered widow. This skeleton was undoubtedly that of the murderer of the two women, who, after assassinating them and bagging the plunder, had tried to escape over the roof of the house, but slipping his foot, had fallen into the space between the two buildings. There he met with the just retribution of his terrible crime. He died there the excrutiating, painful death of slow starvation.

THE VILLEST CRIME.

Confession of a Cleric Wolf—A man Who Has the Care of Orphan Girls Seduces Them.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, August 19.

The *Herald* to-day publishes the following:

Twenty-five miles south this of city is an orpahn asylum established in 1864 for the care of orphans not twelve years of age. It has been under charge of the Lutherans. Rev. J. M. Schneller always stood high high and enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. About five years ago his wife died, and it seems not long after that he commenced a systematic course of seduction of little girls under his charge. The first victim, as far as known, was a girl twelve or fourteen years of age, who had been driven to the asylum by the unhappy domestic relations of her parents.

For causes not assigned by Schneller she was turned out of the institution and taken to live with some respectable people in the country, to whom she related her story. The people expressed great indignation and made considerable talk against Schneller, but the citizens generally maintained that a man of his high morality was innocent, and no attention was paid to it.

The *Herald* then mentions other cases with great particularity similar in character to the above. Three weeks ago one of the girls, named Bertha Nellis, went to the matron and said she wanted to leave the asylum, but refused to assign the reason. Being closely pressed and threatened with punishment if she did not give her reason, she finally confessed that it was on account of Schneller's conduct towards the girls.

She then related the particulars of how he had seduced several little girls and made various attemps upon her, but failed. The matron promised to inquire into the matter, but the warden was that day absent. On his return the matron called upon him and asked for her pay, as she proposed to leave. On asking the reason she told him what she had heard. He was dumb for a moment, but finally confessed all. He promised that if she would stay and take charge of the children that he would himself leave. By her advice he went at once to Galena, sought an interviw with Rev. Mr. Clintwood, a Lutheran Minister at that place and president of the asylum's directory, and to him confessed all. This gentleman was horrified at the relations, and demanded that Schneller at once resign and leave. This he did, and Rev. Mr. Rembold, of Bellone, one of the directors, took charge of the institution. Schneller is probably on the ocean by this time. His victims, as far as can be ascertained, are six little girls from eight to fourteen years of age.

The Dubuque *Herald* publishes some very serious charges against Rev. J. M. Schneller, a Lutheran minister, who had charge of the Iowa State Orphan Asylum, near that city. The *Herald* publishes cases in which the reverend gentleman is charged with having used a systematic course to ruin six of the young gils under his charge. It is said he has confessed his guilt, and is now probably on his way to Europe.

ZACHARY TAYLOR'S GRAVE.

Of the present conditions of the surroundings of the grave of the late President Zachary Taylor, the Louisville *Courier Journal* says: "Between five and six miles from the city, on an obscure neighborhood road, a quarter of a mile from the Brownsboro' rest the remains of the twelfth President of the United States—Zachary Taylor. The grave is situated in the northeast corner of the Taylor farm, and it is mortifying to relate that it is in a sadly neglected condition, underbrush, weeds, and ailantus trees rendering it very difficult of access. No monument has ever been erected to Gen. Taylor's memory. The remains lie in a plain vault built in the side of a hill, with a marble slab over the door bearing the inscription: 'Z. Taylor, Born Nov. 24, 1784; Died July 9, 1850.'

"The services rendered by this brave, good-natured old soldier deserve monumental recognition. A gentleman who recently visited the grave said to a reporter of this paper: 'As I stood there, with head uncovered, my mind reverted to boyhood days, and I remembered a solemn funeral cortege at Philadelphia, the city in mourning, public buildings and private residences draped in black, a hush all over the city, sadness depicted in every face, for great, brave old Gen. Taylor was dead. The whole nation, in fact, mourned his loss. Twenty-three years after this I find myself at his grave near Louisville, and am impressed with the fact that the nation's dead are soon forgotten.' The place does indeed appear forgotten. A stone wall incloses the little graveyard, and a rusty and unused iron gate frowns upon the visitor. It evidently has not been opened for years. Col. Richard Taylor is buried to the right of Gen. Taylor. An obelisk, eighteen feet high, is erected over his grave, bearing the inscription: "Col. Richard Taylor, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and a native of Orange county, Virginia; born April 3, 1744; died January 19, 1829." Col. Taylor came to this State while his son, Zachary, was an infant, and settled on the plantation where he is now buried."

MANGE IN HORSES.

The following is pronounced by the *New York Spirit* a sure and most effective remedy:

Whale (sperm) oil, six ounces; oil of tar, three ounces; lac sulphur, two ounces mix throughly, and apply by means of a hair brush. The skin should be thoroughly wash before the remedy is applied. At the end of the second or third day the animal is again to be washed and the remedy reapplied, as it is very possible that all the *ova* (of the mange insect) are not killed by the first dressing.

Mange being a contagious disease, it is essential that animals suffering from it should be isolated, and all objects with which they may have come in contact purified. The clothing is to be boiled in a solution of soap and carbolic acid; and the harness, saddle and grooming utensils washed with warm water and soap, and dressed with a solution of arsenic or corrosive sublimate, in the proportion of ten grains to the ounce of water. After being so washed and dressed they are to be for several days exposed to dry air, washed again with soap and water before they are again put on the horse they should be sprinkled on the side next to the horse's skin with sulphur. These may seem useless precautions, but in many cases the harness and clothing are lined with thick scabs, containing the *ova* of the parasites, the vitality of which is so great as to almost defy all efforts to destroy it.

PUMKIN SEEDS FATAL AS FOWL FOOD.

William Andson, Ann Arbor, Mich., writes the Club that he has lost many of his fowls in the fellowing manner: "The first symptom that appears is lameness in one leg; after a few days both legs become so weak that they can not stand, and pine away and die in two weeks, and something less than that." In reference to this matter Washington Hills, of Long Island, says: "One cause of this disease complained of is allowing turkeys to eat the seeds of pumpkins. About the time farmers take in their corn and gather their pumpkins, almost invariably the cattle are treated to a meal of pumpkins. If the turkeys are around the barn-yard they also have a meal of seeds, and so sure as they do so they will be lame.—Sometimes it kills them. At any rate they do not get over it. They will stay lame all the season. Nothing will fatten them. In fact, I have known a whole flock, affected in this way, to be almost worthless, and nothing else caused it but pumpkin seeds."

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL SUES FOR A DIVORCE.—The Rev. Newman Hall has been compelled to appear in the London Divorce Court. This estimable gentleman has been sorely tried in his domestic life. His marriage was rather a romantic one, and arose out of an attachment which his wife formed for him while he was acting as her tutor. She was the daughter of a Scotch gentleman, well known in the religious world, and whose life Mr. Hall afterward wrote. Those who knew husband and wife were astonished at the admirable manner in which he conducted himself toward a lady whose capricious and uncertain temper seemed almost to suggest mental rather than moral defeat. Some years ago it was said Mr. Hall bore this last injury patiently; but it would seem that some fresh wrong had been committed, and he has now filed a petition in the Divorce Court, alleging adultery on the part of his wife with a man named Richardson.

He has invented a new press which will print 22,000 papers in an hour