

## THE SENTINEL.

O, THE BECATTER OF RADICALISM A CASE IN POINT.

VOL 14.102

We noticed in our last issue that a horse deaver had five horses stolen from him at Smithfield, on Sunday night last, and that an investigation of the affair was going on likely to result in some rare developente The following lacts in relation to the case we have from eye and ear witnesses, and they may be relied on as true.

The parties who stole the horses were Charles H. Snead, a young man named Cox, his nephew, and Jesse Yelverton. This Yelverton, it seems, held an singing to-lationship with a colored damset of Smith 2 field, who stated, on Monday morning, that fanad came to her house Sunday night and, after a faik with Yeiverton, took him away with him, the girl awearing, on the examination, that she heard Sound tell Yelverton he wanted him to go to Boon Hill, and would give him \$100 to go,-Yelverton denied the fact, and said he had not been out of the town, but a witness swore he met him Monday morning three miles out, about day break, noming into town. Two of the horses were found later in the day, tied out in the woods, in the direction from which Yelverton was seen coming.

Some facts that "frampired" connected young Cox with the matter, and he was rrested, who finding that the chain of evideuce was strong against him, made a sign house of Altrantica Automatica and and in the second

for stealing the horses, went with him and Yeiverton, assisted in getting out the home, and made him thenw the hammer with which they draw the staple of the door, inpo a well. Go this confession of young Con a Suend was arrested, and Yel-verton made his racape.

Now, who is Charics H. Snead ! Re is U.S. Assistant Assessor in the Resource under appointment from Wiley D. Jones, District Assessor Tialse, militia Colonel of his military district, under appointment of the same Wiley D. Jones, as Major General of Militia is North Carolina. He is also Grand Lecturer of the Heroes of America. under the appointment of Governme W. W. Helden, and was appointed by the same, Justice of the Peace for Johnston county and acted under that appointment for two years, after which he was elected to the same position by the Reds of his township, and held the position at the time he fell, or rather, at the time he was caught. Truly he was a man whom the Radical authorities and; the Radical party, delighted to honor.

When Snead was arrested on the confesion of Cox, be claimed the right, as act-ing Mugistrate, to try hir own case | But this was too bad, and the case was taken before Dick Massey, J. P., Crother-in-law to the prisoner, who was obliged, under the evidence, to bind him over to Court, which herdid in a bond of only \$500. But

THE MAILS-CHEAP LIBERALITY. Bome weeks ago the Steadard hoatsived routes in this State would be revived, if the people would petition for them and find persons to act as Post Masters or Post Mistresses at the old Post offices,-

The papers throughout the State took up the theme and appeared to think that there was really something in it. We confern that we saw but little came tables singuine in the hope of anything coming of it as most of them seemed to be. The authorities at Washington have been

silent or indifferent on the subject of mail facilities in the South for four years. They now propose to resignee the suspended soutes. - This act of grace, extended through Restan, Downsee and other carpet bag rus r spresentatives of North Carolina at Washington, can only be made available by find ing men or women able or willing to do the necessary hard sucaring to get over the impedament of the test oath. This has peen the difficulty in the way all the time, and the anthorities of the Post Office Department, as well as the Congress, know it full well. They know that in very few places can persons, in the South take - the test oath, and hence, this gracious offer of re establishing the Post Offices is no offer at all, and nothing can come of it.

The defunct offices are generally those that pay little or nothing to those who keep them, and are accepted as a matter of con-yenicone rather than profits there is, there-The state of the second second The second s

ties in order to get the appointments; and the income being next to nothing, does not offer a sufficient bait for bard-awearing, or awearing with "montal reservation," like the advantages offered by the income at District Attorney hips of Bevenue appoint ments &c. &c.

The only chance to have the post offices rvived, that we can gee, in to have some ologed person, who can take the test oath; appointed, whether becau read and write or ot, and let him deputizatione capable person t attend to the business But we have very little idea this will be done, and, indeed, we would not advise it, because there is an easier, shorter and better plan, namely, the abrogation of the odious and uspless test oath, by Congress. The repeal of the best onth would at once render the re-establishment of the Post" Offices pretticable, without this repeal all this talk about get ing up-petitions and recommending post masters on the old routes, is a mere cheap sort of liberality-nothing but clap-trap and fustion. And all this Deweese, Henton and the Standard know full well. We cannot feel as aniguine, nor as thankful for the promised role as, per-

A NOTOBIOUS BUSGLAR ARRESTED -The notorious negro burglar Henry Young,

## RALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

## From the Scientific Americ STRAM PLOWING IN AMERICA.

The time is coming when in many portions of the United States the steam plow will be permanently adopted. If, in a country of small farms like England, it can be made so inseful as to consist profitable lands, which without it, can only be worked at s luss, how much wider is its scope on our broad plantations, wide prairies, and river bottoms which are devoted to grain

The period is ripe to the introduction of a Yankee steam plow. Some investors in this field have had the misfortune to live some yours too early. But the inventive genius of the country is now fairly turned to the solution of the problem, and the steam plow of the time to come is now im-strath plow, we think inventors have con-

fined their efforts to the imitation of the work of the common plow. It is not quite possible that some other method of loosanpurposes of the furrow, without dering large tractive power necessary. The early, and still favorite method with

gardners, is forking or spating up the ground, and there can be no doubt that in this way the soll is better prepared for the reception of seed than by the use of the No mowing machine inventor has ever

No mowing machine investor has ever succeeded in applying other than human atrength to the working of swinging blades or sorthes, though many have sought to do so. It is was not till the shearing prin-ciple as used in the common suffer har was adopted that mowing machines found an abiding place. Burit may be objected that in plowing green sward it is essential to not break the source of the state state of the state state of the s

grine roots may be destroyed and the turf may rot. We do not thick the continuous furrow the only means whereby this may be accomplished, and we believe the plowing machine of the future will demonstrate the

A new locomotive plowing machine, apable of drawing a garg of plows through a stiff soil was recently tried at Rochester it is said, whith highly satisfactory results The locomotive weighs scarcely more than two tons, but its tractive power is gained by aseries of out thrusting flakes in the traction wheels, which penetrate the earth and are withdrawn by machinery inside as the wheels revolve. By this means the flukes only project from the wheels as they approach the carb on the under side of the There are springs attached to the flukes to relieve them when they come in contact with stones or other impenetrable substances. The plows are attached to this traction engine by chains, and at the trial three plows, e-ch held in the usual manner by an attendant, were draws in this vay through a stuboorn e ill.

So much for the Rochester machine.

From New Albany, Ind., we learn of a new steam plow, the invention of a citizen new scene plow, the investion of a citizen of that place, and which is described at length in the Daily Ledger : "The trans-work, in fact the engine machine, is of pipes. The driving wheels are geared pos-tively, and are driven by vertical cylinders, the pistons of which are attached by an irregular ecentric motion, direct the engine. In addition to this motion eight toggle joints joining levers, which assist simulate the motion of a horse's leg.

the N. C. Agricultural Society, at the Annual Pair, 1869, by N. W. Woodfin, Roy. of Duncombe.

the President and Members of the North Carolina Agricultural Society: GRNTLEMEN :- At your request I have hastily prepared a few statements of fact to prove the adaptation of Western North aroline to the Dairy business. It climate, soil and water and all favor-

able to this branch of agriculture, then the case is made out. I take it that all must turn on these three requisites. 1st Climate : While we may improve the

oil, and make it what we desire it to be, the climate is beyond our control and we are to conform our crops to suit the cli-

mate; we cannot thange it. Is is well ascertained that is the warmest portions of the South, this butiness is im-possible because 2 1st. The cattle are unsealthy, being subject to many discasses, they are entirely exempt in Western North Carolina 2nd. The food suitable for cattle, (the grasses) do not sucects amony them, so as to prevent them from thrivis I take it for granted, that if the mercury

ranges over 100 degrees in the shade, a considerable portion of the day, and above Onida county, New York, who was highly 90 degrees at night, the cattle will not be thrifty. But suppose this difficulty out of the way, the milk, under such circumstancon, caunot he kepteweet without the use of ice. In Western N. C. we have all that cas be desired in the climate. The dairy-men desire to keep the temperature of the milk below 65 degrees. As soon as possi-ble after taken from the cow if must be cooled down to 00 degrees of at any rain evening when milking is performed, the temperature is little above and sometimes

below that point even in summer. So we find the milk is cooling on its way to the factory, and there it is immediated

placed in contact with the coldest, water, so as to cool it and allow the animal flavor to escape. But it is not only necessary to avoid extreme heat; but extreme cold climates are almost as triublesome. The cattle must

be closely housed and fed abundantly to sustain life; and to enable them to yie d much milk the facting must be expensive. Then the manufacture and core of cheese becomes very inconvenient in freezing weather. In this section of country we have little difficulty in this respect. w. find it necessary to house cattle, probably about three months in the year on an aver age; and with properly arranged pastures need not feel much except for about four months. In the best dairy countries in the North and East, they must house closely and leed abundantly, six months in the

year; and yet in stummer, their climate in hotter than ours by 10 or 15 degrees. We are subject to ner tar, entreme of heat or cold. In the country on the Bine Hidge and West of it in this State the mercury rarely over rises above 85 degrees, and is only occasionally above 83 degrees, and that only for a tew hours during the day. The lights are generally as cool as desirable for any purpose of the dairy men. am not prepared to say how far down the country this branch of business may be re-lied on, but suppose it may succeed as far East as the Yadkin, and in the bill equatry

different purpose, throws much light on

lowing comparison between that and Dijon (in the Valley of the Rhone, East France.) It

will seen that the two places differ less elimate than any one place often does

two huccussive years :

DARIES AND CHEESE MAKING IN every hand to sow down our best low are greatly milder and our soil is generally WESTERN N. C. ; A Paper read before grounds in rimothy, or is timothy with better, while our lands do not cost on orchard groan or clover. These isuds will yield from one 'to find including the Black, are generally covered tons of dry hay to the a re willout manure; with a dark and rich soil and luxurious and with it, will give three tons and in growth, while theirs, and especially the favorable searches more. Usi, Contey, in White Mountains, are generally barren, and

A Patterson

barren, and Haywood county come years ago cut over the summit consists of uncovered rock. four tons. Mr. W. H. Smith, in the present need not labor to prove that this broken season, cut over four tons on an acre. On country abounds in springs of the colde such measions the after growth is most water, growth in ranging from 45 to 54 de-va uable, I suppose would more than the grees and 45 degrees, whilst 60 to 62 de-expense of hervesting the crop. Next in grees is all that is necessary to keep every value to these lands I recton the rich thing sweet. We require no ice, while in cen-mountains. The coves, and otton the ridges trai New York it is used extensively from

to their summits are as rich as the best low necessity. In ods, with a climate even more favorable Mr. President, if I an correct in these for cattle. These lands I regard as the best estatements (and I think they cannot be pastures for cattle or any other stock, always questioned) it will be seen that any one dewell watered and exempt from the annoy- simng to make an investment and to enarce of flies. My mountain growing farm gage in the dairy business, can find no por-is probably 3,000 feet above tide water, k bion of the United States in which the have had live stock of all kinds on it strice the year 1856, and have never yet seen one much as in Western North Carolina. Much of the isods devoted to dairying in of the small yellow flies that annoy horses, cattle and other stock in most localities, central New York cost from \$100 to \$150 On this farm the E k Mountain Coeese per acre, and those on the Hudson and Factory was established in 1868, the first Connecticut rivers cost much more, while

ip the South as far as I know. We have little of the land that I am describing the coord as far as 1 know. We have little of the land that I am describing one other on the same mountain and one would cost \$10 per acre, and much of it can on Swannanon, six miles distant with a prospect of half dozen more in Buncombe to grass.

For the Sentinel. MRETING IN WILKES.

r-commended to me by Gov. Seymour, and who had for four years, superintended the At a meeting of the people of Wilker "Deerfield chrese factory" near Utica, at which the milk from the Governor's farms County held in the town of Wilkenboro' had all been manufactured, established on the 25th of Dec., without regard to coland for two years managed the Eik Moun- or or party, the following proceedings tain factory, and bears testimony to our were had. On motion of Col. R. F. Armsuperior advantages in climate, soil and field, Dr. James Calloway was called to act He brought with him among water. He brought with him among other, Mr. Haddon an Englishman, of grass se Chairman and L. L. Witherenoos as Sec. Commits and soil are admiratly suited to the grasses as well as the root crups so impor-

grassos as well as the root crops so imporant for cattle in winter. WHEREAS, Rumors have reached us that

On the 27th of January, 1868. Captain Edwards rode withme through my pastures and saw my cattle yet living on the grass, without other feed, and pronounced them in better condition than theirs in Central N. Y. which had been for two months, in over to the Supreme Court of the Stare, for circles feeding in stables. He and M. Had On the 27th of January, 1868, Captain

cicse feeding in stables. He and Mr. Had their opinion, now therefore don, yet concur in the opinion, that we can writer cattle on one half that is re County were voted for and elected for two quired in Overdis C unty, New York , nd years only; if there was a single man in the that we can raise all the nec sary lood at cousty of Wilkes, who on the day of the much less expense. Two years ago I speet election, cast his yoke with the idea that three months in the North and East, look the members of the Legislature were to ng closely into this subj et and found no hold for four years, we have never beard of mmanured pasture at all equal to the one him, and it our members hold longer than I left at home; this opinion was confirmed, to the expiration of their two years term, by Prof. Kerr, who had, with Gen. Value, they will do so in definee of the will of ridden through my passers, the same sense the people who elected them. the people who elected them. Resolved, That if the Legislature, as a

son, and af erwards spent a month North and East, without finding a pasture equal to it. This pasture is made on land for which they were elected, whatever sancetion they may obtain to their action from pretended Judicial Decisions, such an ag which my brother and I had paid two dollars per acre in 1856, not cleared. On these lands we had kept cattle, har we and muins for some years, without inter and willows ary root vicely what they ascented from pastures for 12 cales dar months in each year. Except for a few weeks in one winter. The horse that I now ride was never, fact till brought into me, and so of the last moles sold from these manures. These grounds five miles North which my brother and I had paid two

pastures. These grounds five miles North of Asheville are not superior to much of pastures. These grounds five miles North of Asheville are not superior to much of our mountain coustry, and not equal to much of the mountain lands of Michiell, Yancey, Ashe, Madison, Haywood and that we regard the moent attempt of the other counties bordering on the Tempered

A BRIDBOROOM GETS DRUNK, AND THE BEST MAN" MARNIES THE BRIDE. - The "Bear MAN" MARKIES THE BEIDE. The Part Hope Canadian says that a couple re-siding in the grand districts, but far from town, were considered to be married, and wars "salled" three stress is one of the town churches. Or the day appointed for the sale furthers. the celebration of the ceremony which was to "make this twain one flesh" the happy couple came to town arrayed in all the giory of new store-clothes, bringing, with them a bother of the bridgroom/who was to officiate as "brst man," and who, the re-sult proved, was entitied to that character. Leaving the blushing dams-I in charge of his brother the interded backage of Leaving the blushing dama's in charge of his brother, the intended hushand adjourn-ed to a bar room to get "nomenting hot" to cheer his spiri's under the trying orcical through which he was to pass. Here he met some triende, and amid the congratu-ations with which be was overwheimed, partook of more than was necessary for the purpose of elevating his courage to the purpose of elevating his courage to the proper time, and econ lictaria ob-livious to all sublinary matters-wedding party, bride, prospective domestic bliss, and all. After waiting a reasonable time for his reappearance, his affianced and the rest of the party grew unamacon such the rest of the party grow the easy, and finally an appedition was organ-ized to go in search of him. They disco-vered him in the tavern in a comatoss con-dition, and reported that fact in the proper quarter. The bride bore up bravely under this trial, declaring that sue didn't care a cent, he was a good for nothing drunken wr.tch, and she was glad to get clear of him. Moreover, she was not going to be humbugged that way out or getting a husband; she came to town to be married, and married she was determined to be--to the first man that would take her. Rather than the fine the world take her, fatter than see the girl disappointed about a trifle like the fine of the bargain was seen need.

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and off he star ed for a license, returning in a short time, when they were married and started tor, home, leaving the other individual to enjoy his little spree as best he could. The affair has created no little talk and much merriment among those acquatoted with the facts, and the intended husband is now having a rough time among the wags.

DISCOVERY OF CULIOUS FORSILS. - In quarrying a limestone ledge, in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga County, New York, a short time sines, a layer of sandstone was found, which quarried out in nearly square blocks of almost notform size, and which are completed of what was once while sand and marine shells, interspersed with bones of animals, fish and rep thes. Many of the shells are of species which are never found now, save in a fossil state. They are larger and of greater variety than the shells usual-ly found in this manner. Among the shells, bones, &r., a number of whitles" touth have been found als a

THE TREATY WIRE ST. Desrie The Thinkers with Stevenson, As your correspondent will inform you, Presi-dent Bax has leased the bay or Samana to the Gained Sinte on the following terms: The lease to to be a more of first years, at \$100,000 per anony, and President Bear to recive for by own personal use and emolument the sum of \$30,000 per annum paid him wherever he may be. The first year's rent of the bay has been paid, and on the 16th Inst, the United States colors were hoisred at Oullo Cavenciro and

be given, Snead was put in jull. On being incarce-rated he declared he would not siny there ; that he would have every brick of the jail torn down, first. During the time he was in jail, the negroes gathered in trout, fired off a cannon, and made other riotous de monstrations; whereupon the Magistrate, this same inother in-law, reduced the amount of bail to \$300, and the bond was signed by three surcties who, we are in-formed, are set, individually, and college tively, worth the price of one of the stolen houses, over and above the house test ended exemption. Yourg Cox, the principal wit-ness, was just turned losse without any recognizance to appear in the case, and, of course, when the trial against his uncle comes off, he will be son est. One remarkable fact, not exactly connec-

ted with the care, but interesting on account of it, was related to us. This same charles H. Snead, two days before he ato a these bures from the Hotel statics in Smitheld, nut, are Judice of the Peace, publicly outlawed one Miles Draughon, for horse stealing! the published notice of which, with Savada name foilt, in now lying before us.

The above are the facts as reported to us by persons knowing to them. The Standard, in alluding to this matter yesterday mornin alluding to this matter yestering mora-ing, lopes "justice all fishig overtake" those these energy is horne stealing in Johnson, the bick weaky. Amen.; though from the present state of the case, we see bot hills a need it balance the management. We call attention of the District Solicitor. to the matter, at one requiring his atten

are constantly developing, Thus we are constantly demographing the effects of the teachings of the Taulutte, or, rather mismous, "Legisland ve Address," and the teachings of the observised, in the arti-cle "Wark." Saint functions, upon such minds as Barentwead thousands if others, are sure to produce the legitimate conse-quences of the like here developed; and the article-tWark," has not been without the argulart Works' has not been writing its absolute their in the hundreds of case, of rape and copying their have cursed our State.

is locality. The two reason is, that he has expressed opinions of the unconstitutional ity of certain sets of Generated and does not like the Radicel, plan of subingstings the Judichary. This killed him off. Cen trainstion is now almost supreme. Pares-worth, Dawes, and Bingham are alarmed, and enter protests as boldly as thes dame-But if it too late. The Republic of Wash-ington is ascrifteed to the demon of Radi-calism. i-million and on a start what is

ders,

Denven happen of Denver reporter in the interior in the interior ladies of that city "always did discount the girts in grand dress, and they do if stills of suffyer straint, grace and soverly hav-been "to W contains" of the class of matriced lactice," how brief, all interview mentioned by name, "were, as usual, well attired, though not fashionably stuaring," and of this latter not fashionably stuaning," and of this latter close it is said they "may be quoted always sterlings the style of when it pays to have." South , because source of walayse, had, so nearly ranched his price in trying to induce him to wink, at their illicit framewing."

dural factors Distrigue M. C.

sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for breaking into the house of M. s-rs. M. Londanmand Sol Rear twelve months or more since, was captured Saturday night last. It come that he had escaped from the workhouse (where he was confined) about a work ago, though no public mention has ever teen made of this fact. He was found suspiciously concealed in the residence of Mr. Walker Meares and arrested by the police and confined in the guard hos Here be was seen murday morning by the Sheriff - wan, by the way, had received no official notice of his escape - recognized, and taken into castedy and placed in jail where he now lies. According to Young's state ment some two or three prisoners escaped from the workhouse at the same time with thimself, and yot the fact has not been offi-cially made known to this Sheriff, -- Wil. Journal.

some i rad condition in out

CARVING NEW STATES OUT OF TREAS.-The Washington correspondent of the New York Washington that the Endical shave in contemplation the following scheme to in-crease their power in the South and to offset the changes that may be made in that body against them in 1871 and 1874 They propose surving Totas into two or three States.

The correspondent referred to says : If the Legislature just elected there turns out to be Radical, it will of course be a very easy matter to get the assent of -State required by the Constitution of the

the second distance is a contraction of the second distance is a contraction of the House Committee of the second reaction to the second reaction of the second 'third State within the limits of the old, one third State within the I mits of the old one are projected. When the Texas delega-tion are all admitted, and the State is fully refree bited in Language the plan of divis-in built show the advected in both Houses. The bill before the House committee fur-insides the plat of the scheme as is exists in emuryo.

HOW GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE RE

construction is Valuenta - There was from the first general dis-atialaction expre-ned at Gen Calify's appointment of all rife and sharefolicits throughout unreconstruc-ted Virginia. It nervi appears - is some in-tender as least - that the dissatisticition twery included to have a sector of the paritum first years, with bard labor, in the paritum "trapy, a descher excludent and as complain has been a resided for a similar offsees, mis his trial fixed for as easily day. Hereaftree tion of a State out of the Union is a good thing, but the reconstruction of embersion officials is not at all a bad thing. Let the good work proceed .- New York disrald.

Georgi AG. M. Derige in the model. Unived States Senator from Lows, in place of Mr. Grimes. The D-troit Press dress says "Bis is the univer who made the men-or bis application to the Secretary of Way to relieve him from a collimand, in the

122 mm. days

the driving wheels when the traction." A description given in the Daily Lolger

s not so clear as to give a very idea of this plow; but we gather that the plows proper are attached to beams, which ate raised or lowered at will, and move along with the traction engine.

A California inventor has also recently taken out a parent for a steam plow, the general principle of which, like those des-cribed, is the drawing of plows by a traction engine. We are not aware that the Boglish method of drawing gangs of plows across fields by wire tope and drum finds much favor with American mechanics but if plows must be drawn through the earth atter the old fashios, it seems a more ec-onomical plan than the use of traction eng-ines for that purpose. In South Carolina the vacancy on the

bench of the Supreme Court is not yes fill-ed, because there is an "obstacle" in the way. The obstacle is a candidate mined Whipper, who is a member of the House, and who can command the requisite num-ber of votes when the ma fer comes to be

settled by a joint ballot. This the Hadscal are starving off, because, although Whip-per is reputed to be the best looking man in the Hone, he is "coal black." The Radical do not care to colorate a "coal black" Sepreme Coars Isidge. They have no objection to use the "man and bother" for their own preferment, but they dan like to have him come officially between the

wind and their nobility. ----BIRD'S-ETE VIEW OF NEW YORK CIT Population at on: 1,000,000, and one half were born in the United Status, and the other hall in toreign countries, of forty dif-ferent autionalities. Four million barrels of flour and 9,000,000 bushels of wheat are brought in every year ; number of animals received at the markets in a year, in-cluding beef cattle, milch cows, calves, sheep and awine, is 3,776 492 ; city must bill for one year is over \$30,000,000. There bill for one year is over \$30,000,000. There are 700 bakers, 1,400 butchers, and 3,000 grocers who fied occupation in furnishing food yer the people. Not only mest but drink must be had for our population. An aquedact, forty miles is longth, costing \$30,000,000, pours into our reservoirs 00,-000,000 gattons duily. The total length of the Croton main pipes now laid is over \$13 miles, and the water has berg in-troduced into 66,925 dwellings and stores, 1,617 manufactories and 307 churches.--The year's sum paint for water rests is \$1\_-

that of St. Paul, its extreme heat is from 18 to 15 degrees loss. The mean-winter trm persiare (32 degrees above that of St. Paul, with an extreme cold of from 40 to 50 degrees heat) is about 4 degrees above that al South-western Missouri, It is that of Southern Kentacky and Northern Arkansa, bat with no extreme of cold so

even East of thet as in Randolph Our winters are not less favorably than the summers. It is rare that we have the and Virgiuia.

mercury range as low as zero, and never more than 3 or 5 degrees below. A com-parison between this and other sections as well in winter as summer, may not be 'un-proflable in considering this branch of the subject. This I will do by copying a por-tion of an article prepared by Dr. H. B. Gatchell, which, though written with a

of two of its Justices at Chambera, to dis-and Virginia. All the grains grew well on our best lands, and ficely when manured, and ever pecially if sub-olied, but as little grain is required for dairy eatile (except for a few weeks when coming in) I have not deroted any space to the culture of grains. The granese grew, every where tinless prevented by bad farming or the growth of brush, and the longer the land is kept in grass the better it thrives, and the more catle is will bear. Thus we save much expense loc labor which is now so difficult to obtain and we save the exhaustion of our inner which is sure to attend a succession of grain which is sure to attend a succession of grain which is sure to attend a succession of grain which is sure to attend a succession of grain which is sure to attend a succession of grain which is sure to attend a succession of grain That the reader may judge of the merita of the climate of Asheville, I offer the folnow so difficult to obtain press will make common cause with them. and we save the exhaustion of our inde-which is sure to attend a succession of grain good pasture grass will earry one cow through the grazing season, and one acre in hay and roots will winter her. Turee acres being the space generally silowed to sach grown cow. I prefer, however, to al-low that or animer grazing, and Piaces, Jan. Fob. March. April May June Anfervine, 56.5 367 461 645 57.3 697 Dijon. 855 367 46.2 51.1 60.6 66.0 Piaces, July, Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Antonibe, 73.2 7.0 605 54.4 46.0 383 Dijon. 74.2 72.5 62.4 53.8 45.7 35.8 The climate of the United States (except low that quantity for assumer grazing, and see rany charge, is a measure that could one acre in addition for winter feeding; only have originated in the mind of a ty-which will be more than sufficient except runt who thirsts for the blood of his peace

The climate of the United States (except challs could that of the County between the matrow balt near the Pacific) and espe-cially that of the County between the Ready Mountains and the Atlantic is a cli-mate of extremes. Western North Caro in a is assessment of which we with the filling of the corn while the shore Statement of which we may above Statement of which we may been thus include extremes. The greatest being is to record being S7 degrees. The extreme through there is a much greater number of the column of the nights is and the the state of extremes of the State of the State, and the strange and the digrees that all the state of the state of the State with the all states is a much greater number of the state of the State with the state of the State with the state of the state who this state. The mean state is not they crop in hat restore of the State with the receat constitution they crop is hat restore of the State with the state of the State on, and though there is a much greater number of the solution for the State with the intervent through there is a much greater number of the column of the nights is and the the state of the state of the State with the intervent of the state of t

interest, and if it cost twelve dollars to pre-pare the lood and attend to the winter. Evening, you have twenty dollars per su-num, and if the milking cost ten dollars we have the entire cost of thirty dollars, the annual expense of each ow-this, will be over the actual cost unless the gives milk in winter, and in these case the milk will an under the actual cost unless the gives milk Resolved, That we regard universal sur-frage and equality before the law as fixed incts, not hereatter to be disturbed, and de-mand that activersal sumesty sud a repeal of all test oaths be added to them. Upon motion is was ordered that a copy of the proceedings and of this meeting with the above resolutions, be sent by the

The manufacture is not back to main the maximum could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back to main the with a same man could of from 40 to back t

ed by the war steamer Albanya It is also stated that Bacz received three years (\$150,-

000) of his salary in acivance. The Baez government also received \$80.. 600 worth of arms and musitions of war, carried to St. Domingo by the Albany, which amount is to be deducted from the rental of the bay by yearly instalments. --Such are the reports that, have reached us here. Of convise we have no means of sub-stantiaring them, although they come troub good authority and are worthly of credence Now Yark Herald.

Mr. Dicken's now, story, of which the first part will be published in March next, will, it appears, be completed in twelve monthly parts, instead of in twenty, hitherto the invariable limit of fits stories pub-

THE WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA -- From figures introduced by the State Comptroller, it seems that the assessment of real and personal property in all the counties of California, for the entremityear, segregate \$268,046,835, a net gain over the previous year of \$21,105,880. To the thirty two ar-ricultural and commercial counties There was a gain of \$26,085,000 in twenty seven, and a loss of \$1,278,885 in five, heaving a net gain of \$26,082,188. Of the being a and a iom of \$1,573,585 in firs, leaving a not gain of \$25,002,125. Of the sighteen mining counties only two abow a gain, amounting to \$266,296, while sixteen show a loss of \$4,924,539, leaving a net loss of \$3,958,948, resucces the net gain for the whole State as aflowe,

The Sachet perticost is the elegant no-tion of the moment in London. It is made of a light wort of fismed, and fined with or a light corr of homed, and inted with such plak or green, blue, mattre or correc-colored, quilt-d and scented with violet powder, exactly like a handkerchief or grove case. Morning gowas are also made in the ears style; they are perfamed dresses

The New York Tribune thinks there will The New York Tribuse thinks there will be trouble in reassembling the Georgia Legenstater as it originally extly of accord-ing to the provisions of the "Georgia Re-construction Act." Twelve or fiturese mon-bers have been assessmated, and teening-five are disqualified. There are also reports of several members having run away and one or more are in jam.

A Philasymmeter by Strings Live.-Toe Nettergham (E.g.) Arous records the death of one Joseph Snardiow, who nad worked for hesisor lirms to that place for sixty one yours, and adds that although he has a large family to thing up-mus sons and a daughter, he took in and miss of with his children at different times no fewer that eighten orphans-in example of philanthropy on the part of a working. of philanthropy on the part of a working man which reads the working that the may fears concluding socially of instation

A Mission of Kannis City left a pair of boots tied tehind the said e of his horse as he supped in doors to "tignor". When he returned the boots ware goor, but in their place s hole: "To the owner-l take these boots because" I am bardoot and it is an cold as toolk. When I get shall I will pay you f a thread when I get shall I will pay you f a thread when I get

Anheville is going to have a Brans Band