The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

VOL. 5. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUAR 7, 1871. NO. 42.

THE SENTINEL.

WE MEAN TO BE HEARD AT ONCE.

The Federal Government has shown such willingness to interfere in the local affairs of the several States since the war, particularly when elections were pending, and has acted in every case with such zeal regardless of law or the Constitution that now, whenever disappointed democrats, and politicians of trickster and poor character are defeated for office, they at once appeal to Congress or President Grant to interfere and to set aside such elections. They enter work and systematically misrepresent affairs, hoping to mislead in an unsuspecting public, provoke its sympathy and thereby secure an influence with the national administration. Forever anxious and leading us to do all that will secure the success of the party which sustains it in power, regardless of the means, so it accomplish it, has become so notorious that parties, however infamous in character as, do not hesitate to attempt it to take steps to overrule public opinion, and use it strong arm to establish and sustain corruption and shield it from over the will of the people. And what is surprising, the President and his cabinet, elections in Congress unreservedly lend to such creatures against the law and have except in very few instances, encouraged and assisted.

The Southern States have been made the victims for the past several years. Whenever the people of these States differed in opinion with the national power [illegible] same old spirit of rebellion, which was only permitted to be smothered for a time, to break out with full force at the first opportunity. Asking only the arm could be kept up, it was done, and the Northern people were deceived and the South accused upon and outraged. For a number of years after the war the impression prevailed at the North that it would be unsafe for Northern men to live South; that if they did, the Southern men would insult if not scourge and kill them. Miserable scoundrels and cheats from the North, who, by hook and by crook, got into office in the South, and were permitted to insult the native people by manufacturing burdensome laws for their government, pass unheard of appropriation bills, collect unprecedented taxes and then steal the money so obtained, these dominated in every office, when must dined in power by the bayonets of the general government, took the lead in ruling the very people over whom they ruled, who were not to vote, and declared the North that it was unsafe for Northern people to come South. They themselves were living ostracisms of the base falsehoods they uttered.

But the particular cry had to cease. The Southern people by experience and observation found out how they had been deceived. Something else must be trumped up. The Ku Klux were seized upon as a hobby, and well has it been ridden. Most unheard of outrages have been heralded up for a greedy public. Even a ballot box from the official position, ought to be a man of integrity, can assert to a strong audience that, to his knowledge, a certain [illegible] had been dropped out of one mill pond, put there by Ku Klux, when he knew that he was uttering a falsehood—education out of the whole cloth. This is the means depended upon now to secure aid from the national government to protect the citizens, by keeping them in the position from which [illegible] outraged and abused people would hurl them. Whenever and wherever an oppressed and united people solemnly express their protest against unbearable corruption and misgovernment, at the hands of scandalous factions, they are denounced Ku Klux, midnight assassins, and everything that is degrading and dishonorable. And the national administration takes a leading part in thus insulting, instead of sustaining the people who would rise up in their majesty, and by the peaceful and lawful means of the ballot, cast off a burden which degrades and impoverishes them, and put down creatures who have held office, and who have proven themselves a disgrace to the name of man.

These observations are suggested by a lengthy communication in the New York *Tribune*, about Ku Klux in Kentucky, and calling on President Grant to interfere. That the public may understand to what extent the creatures have been led to presume upon national interference in State affairs, we give the concluding paragraph of the same article. The italics are ours:

Now does not all this demand interference by the National authorities? *These Ku Klux fellows are known in every neighborhood where they operate.* The necessary affidavits for their arrest will be furnished, whenever it is understood that *they will be so severely punished as to stop their atrocities. But if they are to be arrested only to be turned loose again to prosecute the witnesses against them, it is asking too much of Union men in Kentucky to appear against them. We here hope that President Grant will succeed in making his subordinates understand their duty in this matter, and do it.* In conclusion, is it any great wonder that the Republican white vote in this State have decreased so largely? Is it any wonder that Democrats carry elections here by such tremendous majorities?

Was ever impudence more glaringly put? The Ku Klux "are known." Affidavits can be furnished "whenever it is *understood* that they (K. K.) will be so severely punished as to stop their atrocities. But if they are to be arrested, only to be turned loose again to persecute the witnesses, it is asking too much of Union men, &c." What an in-

LET GOV. HOLDEN MEET HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

Gov. Holden and his pet underbook to defeat the Legislature from impeaching him for his high handed usurpations and crimes in the Constitution and personal and public villainy, by threats, dins and bustles, [illegible], nevertheless, he is impeached to be observed to-day. Now he makes a desperate effort to frighten the Legislature from its honest discharge of duty by such measures and by invoking the aid of Congress. He and his friends ask Congress to remand the State to a *provisional condition*, to the end he may be exonerated being deposed from the high position he has [illegible] degraded and disgraced.

Congress has no lawful power to do what he and his friends ask, and we understand Congress is not disposed to do so, if it had the power.

[illegible] enough power and influence, North as well as South, in their efforts to sustain such a [illegible] as Gov. Holden indeed they see plainly that their party can obtain no foothold where it is [illegible] and treated and managed by such men as Gen. Holden of the State, Brownlow of Georgia, Reed of Florida, and more like the mercy State in the South. The Republican party in Congress undertook to [illegible] Bullock of Georgia, this infamous [illegible] and to [illegible] and [illegible] and white men. For American people [illegible] to them, even [illegible] and [illegible] by those who are [illegible] Holden [illegible] the Republican party.

Had the Republican, not the Radical, party, at the outset of its career in this State, put forward honest, capable men, with Consolidated negroes there is no telling how long they might have held power, but Holden, Littlefield, Logan and Co. soon made the very name of the Republican party a [illegible] in the mouth of all decent people, however devoted to the Union and reconstruction.

Congress cannot lawfully interfere to help Mr. Holden, nor do we believe it will [illegible] doing so. But this much we do know, he cannot by direct or indirect means [illegible] the Legislature from a faithful discharge of its duty. He can not!!

[illegible] nor *here* this Legislature, we will vouch for that, nor can he by any other indirect means persuade or influence Senator Scott to a faithful discharge of [illegible] the motive of impeachment. So he had as well meet the charges made against him in a direct, decent and manly way, and if go down he must, let him go down like a man and not like a skulking coward, who [illegible] to evade the [illegible] hold of him.

It is said that certain of his co-conspirators in the crimes charged against him, expect to escape the hand of justice by deserting him now. This is characteristic of them, but such conduct will fail of its purpose. He that dances must pay the piper, and to every man will be meted out his proper revenge.

SHOTGUN QUIVE SOUTH

It is understood that Sherrill will soon [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] Express.

We hope Sherrill's expectation will not be realized. If he [illegible] he may find a [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] of the Republican party in North Carolina. Even if [illegible] Sherrill [illegible] with the [illegible] of the Republican party, however devoted to the Union and reconstruction.

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What it Means.—The St. Louis *Democrat* [illegible] and one of the very ablest organs of that party had an article recently on the San Domingo question, in which appear this significant paragraph:

What we have long known was the fact in store in the San Domingo plot is no longer concealed. *It means war.* After San Domingo comes Cuba, the rest of the West Indies, and the conflict with foreign powers which this stride of aggression would inevitably produce. And conflict with foreign powers, it is calculated, will evoke the re-election of Grant a certainty. Long ago this scheme was privately and confidently talked of by persons who seek the renomination of the President, and talked of as if it were his own. His message enables every body to judge for himself."

In California when the diggings were paying well, Signor Blitz visited a gulch, and before a large audience exhibited his legerdemain. During the performance he took out his handkerchief, threw it into the air caught it again, when he took a twenty dollar piece out of it, asking the boys if they could do that. Old Pete, a "forty-niner," who had never changed his mining shirt since he came into the diggings, immediately went upon the platform, took off his shirt, dipped the tail of it in a bucket of water, held it up, and wrung out $39 50 in gold dust, including fifteen pounds of subsoil. Blitz took the next mule train.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* thus describes the first and last swallowing of an American oyster by Thackeray. He selected the smallest of half a dozen, and then bowed his head as if saying grace. Opening his mouth very wide, he struggled for a moment, and then all was over. "I shall never forget the comic look of despair he cast upon the other five over-opened shells. I broke the perfect stillness by asking him how he felt. 'Profoundly grateful,' he gasped, 'and as if I had swallowed a little baby.'"

Grant is reported to have said that the reason Sumner don't believe in the Bible is, because he did not write it. May not this remark have been provoked when Grant learned that the Massachusetts Senator told John Covode that "*there was an immense one hundred of weights and measures, and no yard stick capable of measuring the imbecility of President Grant.*"

Those republican Senators and members of Congress who remained at Washington during the recess, have been discussing the prospects of their party in the next Presidential election, and a majority of them are despondent, and concede a good prospect of democratic success.

The Emporia (Kansas) *News* reports that four men were taken from their beds in Butler county, Kansas, and hanged by unknown parties. There is a vigilance committee in that county, and these four men were said to be important witnesses against members of the committee. The greatest excitement prevails, but we hear of no talk of reconstructing Kansas.

Hon. O. H. Dockery, member of Congress from the old Congressional district of this State, was married in Wilmington, on Tuesday night, at the 1st Baptist Church, to Miss Fannie Sallie Covington.

The steam ferry boat "Wacamaw" was sunk last winter night, at the wharf of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. It is supposed the accident was caused by a raft striking against her, in passing.

It is said that G. L. Mallson, the colored member of the House of Representatives from New Hanover county, intends to engage in the legal profession.

In the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, during the month of December, 1870, there were 27 deeds and mortgages, aggregating $38,510.20, admitted to probate.

For the Sentinel.

HOPPIN HIGHER INSTITUTE.

Mr. Editor: Having been present at the winter exercises of the Hoffin Hedger Institute in Chatham county, I have thought [illegible] of them, which may not be uninteresting to our readers. My purpose is not to [illegible] but to give a simple, plain and unvarnished statement of facts as I saw them. The school has been founded for two years, and though little heralded to posters, has made its way in public favor and esteem. It originated in a design of a few gentlemen to educate their own children at home, thereby very materially lessening the expenses, and to [illegible] of such a grade, as would furnish an education sufficiently thorough to enable their children to work their way in the world, without having gone through college, a thing very few are now able to do. They have been fortunate in securing the services of Rev. Brantley York as Principal, a thorough scholar, and a man of indomitable energy. If I were to say, that he is a very remarkable man, I should say I might say that he is the most remarkable man in the State. He is what is commonly called a self-made man, never having had the advantage of early education, indeed, I was told that he had never gone to school more than six months in his life altogether. Some twenty years ago, he became entirely blind from intense and close application to his studies. Nothing daunted however, he persevered in his studies and has given to the world a series of English Grammar which have passed through several editions, and stand deservedly high. One would naturally conclude that a blind man would be unable to teach. York has but recently [illegible] Badger to succeed to the presidency. Not only does the Rev. Mr. York teach but teaches in a manner scholarly, [illegible] and I believe, never surpassed. [illegible] Latin, Greek, English Grammar, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, and other sciences, and from their examination, I think I might say, his class would not be at a disadvantage with those of any other school. There are two accomplished assistants in the literary department, while the music department is supplied with excellent instruments, in the hands of Miss Virginius Watkins upon the [illegible] is well supplied with maps, charts and globes and through the liberality of Maj. York, the President of the Chatham Educational Association, has the use of a large collection of minerals and apparatus. I ought not to forget to mention the Law School, under the management of Messrs. R. W. York and J. M. Moring, both of whom are practicing lawyers. During the term, in the Moot Court, there were pleadings, complicated in the various matters coming before a township Court. I understand that as the students advance, the various grades of Court are opened in, and the elements of pleading are exemplified. These Moot Courts are held monthly. It seems to me that the system of Moot Courts admirably adapted to instruction in the practical part of the law. There are some seven or eight young gentlemen studying law including those in the institution and these out of it.

The exercises at night were highly interesting. The acting was good, and I do not think I have ever heard the declamation surpassed.

Sound learning, now [illegible] that braggadocio so common on occasions of this kind, indeed it could hardly be otherwise under the direction of its learned and accomplished Principal.

By the Mr. Editor, really refreshing to see such an institution growing up in a county so recently devastated by the Federal army, and this school is located in the [illegible] of the Federal cavalry, being half way between Chapel Hill and Morrisville, on the N. C. R. R., distant from each eight miles, and stand in the skirmish ground of the contending cavalry. This region was thoroughly devastated by them. This school is one evidence of the energy of the people. May it be eminently successful as it deserves to be.

VISITOR.

The Weight of Women's Clothing.—A writer in *Good Health* says that the average weight, all the year round, of that portion of a woman's clothing which is supported from the waist is between ten and fifteen pounds; and that if a woman was sentenced to carry such a weight about in this way for a number of years, for some great crime, the punishment would be denounced as an inhuman one; yet thousands of women daily endure such a punishment voluntarily, because it is the custom, and because they do not know the bad effects likely to follow it. The writer earnestly counsels women not to adopt an attire similar to that worn by men, but to have their clothing suspended from the shoulders, by which dangerous pressure on abdominal muscles would be avoided.

General Howard in a recent report says: The people of the Southern States have been too much occupied with material interests, the restoration of industrial order and political reconstruction, to give to the subject of education the attention which its importance demands.

The "Christian hero" might have added, says the Norfolk *Virginian*, with great propriety that the Radicals in North Carolina pocketed all the money appropriated for public schools, and the same is lamentably true in other States.

The Washington *Patriot*, in its notes at the Capitol, says: "The sight of Mr. Brait's conspicuous frame brings to mind the fact that not many months ago he actually wanted to resign, and only hesitated for fear lest his place might be filled by a Democrat. And thus it happens that a Democratic victory in Indiana chains to their places two Radical Senators who are anxious to be away."

Radical Statistics.—A citizen of Boston, who is said to be "remarkably good at figures," estimates that $135,000,000 are annually stolen from the people by Radical office holders. We had no idea that the sum was so small.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* notes the fact that Admiral Porter invited the gentlemen of the Senate Naval Committee to dinner on Thursday, and that the next day the committee reported in favor of his confirmation.

"It is not at all probable," says an exchange, "that Sumner would fight Grant, even if Grant were to challenge him to do so." Certainly not; but he could do as nine-tenths of his constituency did during the late war—hire a substitute.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, is named as the democratic candidate for Vice President in 1872. He was the Vice Presidential candidate on the Douglas ticket in 1860.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE KLAN.

It would, we think, be in consonance with the leading theories to keep [illegible] the 13th inst., if no sale per [illegible] can be made, [illegible] to the [illegible] tion of the Southern States. Accompanying the message will be a voluminous amount of testimony in the shape of [illegible] which in the judgment of the President [illegible] that a very bad state of affairs exists in many sections of the South. It is proposed that he will recommend that Congress appoint a committee of its members to thoroughly investigate the condition of affairs. It is presented that the President's views are very decided as to the need of action by Congress.

We have no doubt he. Excellences views are very decided on this subject. When he went into power his party controlled the entire country. Its creatures were in all the departments, and had possession of the the States; but, now a very different picture is presented.

In Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, California, Oregon and others, including Gratz Brown, in Missouri, whom the Democrats elected, we have fifteen Governors out of the thirty seven seated in all the States.

At the next elections we shall increase the list, and the administration is already aware that its chances for a perpetuity of power are simply desperate. Under these circumstances President Grant, whose only theory of government is that of compromise, thinks there is a very decided need of action on the part of Congress, or, in other words he is in favor of reconstructing reconstruction, and obtaining by hook what the people deny to him and his party by their volition as expressed at the ballot box, under Federal laws enforced by Federal bayonets. On this subject the *Intelligencer* says:

[illegible] the minor that the President is to recommend Congress to examine into the condition of the South, would give rise to less apprehensions if there were not a fear that a part of the Republican majority might straightway insist that what the South needed was more reconstruction. If there are evils at the South to be righted by the interference of Congress, it should not be delayed. But we hold it wise policy to make haste very slowly in interfering again in any way with any of the Southern States which have been restored to their ancient rights and privileges.

Now, the question arises, and it is one of great magnitude, Can the people of the North, as well as for us, force on Congress interference in the affairs of the Southern States which have been restored to their ancient rights and privileges? The President does not halt at such trifles we know; but, the people of the whole country are decidedly with reconstruction, and a new attempt in this direction will but add to the certainty of defeat for himself and his party in 1872. *Norfolk Virginian*

MORE RADICAL RASCALITY.

The Radicals in Florida are making desperate efforts to defeat the will of the people, as expressed in the recent elections there. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Bloxham, was elected by a majority of 69 votes, and Niblack, Democratic candidate for Congress, has a majority of 229 votes.

The State Senate stands 12 Democrats [illegible] 10, as shown in the 24th district [illegible] at one of the precincts in the district, the vote was thrown out, which gave Locke (Radical), Maloney's opponent, a majority of 8 votes.

In the Assembly the Democrats have a clear majority of four and on joint ballot a majority of five, if Maloney is seated.

This being known as the result of the action of the State Board of canvassers, to whom all the returns were made, and whose duty it is to count and declare the ballot, determined to throw out the returns from Calhoun, Taylor, Lafayette, Suwannee, Sumpter, Brevard, Manatee, Monroe and Dade, all giving large Democratic majorities except Manatee. By throwing out the votes of precincts the Radical candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Lower Senator elected and a majority of both branches of the Legislature secured.

The intention of the Board of Canvassers being fairly [illegible] Governor was refused by Judge C. W. Whitehurst, the second judicial circuit, at the instance of one of the candidates to be affected by the action of the board, restraining them from concluding the count and declaring the result until the further order of the court. This was done to enable the prosecutors to have the irregularities complained of corrected and the will of the people carried out.

The action of Judge White has been made the foundation for an indictment by the grand jury of the United States District court in session at Jacksonville, and the Judge has been arrested to answer the charge of having violated some provision of the fifteenth amendment enforcement act.

As soon as the warrant was served on Judge White, it is said the Board of Canvassers decided to go on with counting and canvassing of the returns, and that they will reject the returns from the counties before named. And thus the popular will will be defeated, and a Jonah stab driven in the heart of constitutional government in Florida.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

A Cure for Anger.—Two little girls, one seven and the other five years old, were playing together, when a little difference arose between them. Lucy, the elder, feeling that anger was rising, said: "I am getting angry. I had better go out of the room for a few minutes." She went out and soon returned with all the angry feelings gone. How she spent the few minutes I think most of our little readers well know. Lucy had not read her Bible in vain; she knew the sweet and encouraging words: "Ask and it shall be given;" and many times had proved them to be true when fighting against her naturally hasty temper. How many sad scenes would be avoided if all children would follow the example of little Lucy.

If any one offend you, before answering try to call to mind the golden sentence: "A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger;" and if you attend to it you will save yourself hours of regret and repentance.

The New York *Sunday Post*, Radical, concludes an article on the prospects and purposes of its party with this suggestive announcement: "As for national education—centralization has already gone far enough."

The Ku Klux are making it lively in Sandersville Georgia. Of three hundred and sixty healthy negroes who once flourished in that community, nothing is left but one barrel of Ham hash and a hatful of horn buttons. Now let the Radicals come on with their sensations.

MORE LIGHT ON THE KU KLUX.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"It is reported that the President will send a special message to Congress on the subject of the Ku Klux organizations in the South. Accompanying the message will be a voluminous amount of testimony in the shape of reports, &c., from military and civil officers in the judgment of the President that a very bad state of affairs exists in many sections of the South. It is understood that he will recommend that Congress appoint a committee of its members to thoroughly investigate the condition of affairs. It is presented that the President's views are very decided as to the need of action by Congress."

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TO CHEER THE LITTLE WIFE.

The following most touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband was found by him some months after he had put it between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of reading. The letter, which was illustrated with characteristic sketches, was written long before her husband was aware that the cruel foe had fastened upon the lovely home in which she died at the early age of twenty-seven years.

When the shall reach your eyes, dear George, some day when I cease breathing and the tides of life past I shall have passed away forever and the cold white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lot you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall in its leaves from your sight the dust of on who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights when all beside my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might now seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, yet [illegible] it is so! Many weary nights self to leave you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty and hard, indeed, it is to struggle on alone with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever and go into the dark valley! But I know in whom I have believed, and leaning on His arm, I fear no evil! Do not blame me for keeping even all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time would soon make it apparent to you? I would have wished to live, it only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damp from your brow, and receive your departing spirit into its Maker's presence. [illegible] the privilege of watching through long and weary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Saviour's bosom! And you shall share my last thought, and the last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eyes shall gaze on yours until glazed in death, and my spirits shall hold one last communion until gently fading from view, the last of earth you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of the better world where parting is unknown.

Well do I know the spot, dear George, where you will lay me; often have I stood by the place, as we watched the mellow sunset, as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves and burnished gold; such, perhaps, has thought that some one of us would come alone, and whichever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot, and I know you will love it none the less when you see the quiet sunlight linger and play over your Mary's grave. I know you will go there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, 'I am not lost, but gone before.'"

HOW NITRO GLYCERINE IS MADE.

This wonderful explosive was discovered in 1847 by an Italian, named Sobero, but its practical application was made by Alfred Noble, a Swedish engineer. The process by which it is made is thus described: Every one knows what Glycerine is—a [illegible] sweet to the taste, and dispensary to the ladie's boudoir. Chemists term it a triatomic alcohol, and it may be derived from fat or tallow by the action of the lime and sulphuric acid. Its properties are many and various, but as they have no bearing upon the present subject, we shall abstain from noticing them. If a quantity of nitric acid be added to twice its weight of sulphuric acid, glycerine be poured into this, and carefully stirred the whole being surrounded by a freezing mixture we obtained that wonderful substance known as nitro glycerine, which has more than ten times the explosive force of gun powder. It forms on the surface as an oily looking liquid of a pale yellow color, is perfectly odorless, and has a sweet aromatic taste. It is poisonous, whether taken internally or absorbed through the skin, and small doses of it produce distressing headaches. It does not explode when brought in contact with fire, and remains unchanged even when raised to the temperature of boiling water, but at about forty degrees Fahrenheit it becomes converted into an oily mass which merely requires friction to develop all its explosive qualities.

LAST YEAR'S CROPS.

The Washington *Chronicle* has some interesting and valuable information concerning the crops of the country, gleaned from an advance summary of the latest agricultural news for December furnished by the Agricultural Department. The present corn crop is the largest crop since 1860, the average per acre being estimated at twenty-eight bushels. In another column reference is made to the cotton and sugar crops of the year. The product of sorghum is larger than last year; the tobacco crop is comparatively large; hay is less by about fifteen per cent. than that of 1869, and the potato crop is little more than four fifths of what it was last year. There is a gain in the sweet potato crop, a loss in buckwheat, and a slight increase in the quantity of flax. The present has been a fruitful year of orchards and vineyards in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, but less productive in the South, and in California and Oregon, as to apples and pears. Altogether, the country has been blessed with comparatively abundant harvests. While Europe has warred America has tilled; and as the result we have peace and plenty, while the garden of Europe has been made desolate by fire and sword.

Thump is Hogs.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says he has at different times lost a considerable number of hogs who had that quantity fatal disease, the thumps, but in every instance where he made one or two applications of pure pine tar, by putting it in their mouths and forcing it down their throats, they entirely recovered from this disease. Another remedy is given by another correspondent as follows: As soon as you find your hog has the thumps drench him with a half pound of epsom salts dissolved in one pint of water. One dose will cure him if he is not too far gone with the disease.

The farmers of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, have held a meeting, and resolved to refuse employment to laborers belonging to Union Leagues.

Mr. Boutwell has given up the idea of taking Henry Wilson's place in the Senate, and the latter gentleman is sure of a re-election.

IF MATTHEW HALE WERE HERE AND SAID:

I know not where I may be laid
When death's cold hand is on my brow,
But nature's law must be obeyed,
And I to her must one day bow.

I may be on new England's shore,
Where our fathers fought and bled,
Where their struggles now are over,
And they are numbered with the dead.

I may be in the frigid North,
Where the ice towers mountains high,
Where the flower in vain is sought,
And where one would most dread to die.

It may be in some Southern clime
That my ashes shall be laid,
And there repose through coming time,
Beneath the vine and fig tree's shade.

It may be in an eastern land,
Where the date and palm tree grow;
And where dame nature's bounteous hand
Doth here most precious gifts bestow.

It may be in the desert's gloom,
Where the sands of ages blow;
Where the traveller meets his doom,
And neither plant or shrub will grow.

It may be on the battle field,
Amid the cannon's deafening roar,
The charge of troops that never yield,

Or else beneath the ocean's wave
I may be one day called to dwell,
Where no kind hand is near to save,
And none my fearful fate to tell.

It matters not where I am laid,
And makes me scarcely anxious to know,
Whether within the valley's shade,
Or upon the mountain's brow

I know that if my heart be right
My Maker will my spirit save
And though I am buried out of sight,
There's power within the silent grave.

WINTERING BEES.

Mrs. Ellen L. Tupper gives the following [illegible]

The honey in the boxes on the hives you may take safely, whether they contain five pounds or one hundred. In all my experience, I have never known bees to suffer from want of honey [illegible] had stored in the boxes that season. It would have been well to take them off just as soon as filled, replacing them by empty ones. If you had done this, you would probably have obtained other boxes full or partially so. The best way is to raise boxes when they are almost full and put empty ones under them. Those on the American hive are constructed with this in view, and they should be so made for all hives. I have never known boxes to be filled so rapidly as when thus placed under full ones. The bees seem eager to connect the honey with the hive again. By the time the lower box is filled with comb, the upper one will be nicely sealed over, and may be taken off without disturbance. Take it into the cellar of a dark out building for a few hours and the bees will all leave it and return to the hive.

I would not advise you to take any honey from the main hive this fall. The bees may better have too much than too little, and as you have early frosts in your latitude they will be obliged to subsist on the stores in the hive through the fall months. During this time they consume much more than in cold weather, as they exercise in the air every pleasant day, and are still rearing some brood. If either hive seems lightly stored, you may take a partially filled comb from it and exchange it with another hive for one heavy with honey. One of the advantages of the box [illegible] is the ease in the nonper they give to populous, there is danger that it may have too much honey in proportion to the bees, and should be examined and empty combs given it near the centre, that the bees may have space to cluster. Close the entrance partially to all hives, so that mice cannot get in, and let the hives remain where they are until the first cold weather. If you have a good cellar that you can make dark and is not too warm, remove the hives to it about this time; leave the caps off and the holes of entrance to the honey boxes open, to give them upward ventilation and allow them to remain undisturbed until the first warm, sunny days of spring, when they may be removed to their summer stands.

If you have no cellar or dark, unoccupied room, remove the honey boxes from the hives fill the caps with clean, dry straw, and put them on again. Turn the hives so that the entrance will face the earth, and put boards in front or a bundle of corn fodder, or build a small straw stack about the hives—not so much to protect them from the cold as to shield them from the winter sun, which awakens them to unnatural animation. Bees do not suffer from cold as much as from sudden changes, and they winter better in Canada than in the Middle States.

An Iron House.—An ingenious mechanic in Auburn, N. Y., says the *News* of that city, for nearly a year past has been employing his leisure hours in studying out some plan to make a self-supplying chemical power to take the place of steam, and to make it move a piece of machinery having the motion of a horse. He claims to have brought that also to a degree of perfection which indicates success. That he has discovered a motive power in certain alkalies and acids, which has never been brought into practical use for agricultural implements, there is no doubt. Whether he can make it work his machine hors over soft and uneven ground seems to be the only point to be tested. He appears to be very confident himself that it will do so. We give his description of the machine as he has furnished it to us for information, not to advertise it, but as a matter of news:

The machine does not go on wheels, like an engine, but walks like a horse, on four legs, which rise eight inches and make a forward move of eighteen, at every revolution of a centre shaft which works them. The shaft is ten feet long, the length of the machine. The legs are ten feet apart; fore and aft, and sidewise five feet apart which enables the machine to preserve its balance on uneven ground. It is so constructed that it will go up and down a heavy grade with the greatest ease, and is calculated to walk and draw on soft and tilled land with more ease that any team of horses. It turns round in its own length to any point needed. As to speed, it will go at any rate from three to fifteen miles per hour. The concern can be reversed. It can be employed for all the purposes that a team of horses are useful, such as ploughing, reaping or drawing wagons, street cars and canal boats.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* comes out in favor of Senator Revels for the Presidency. It notes a great many good traits in Revels' character, which qualify him for that exalted place; among others, a contempt of relatives, he having been charged with a total neglect of his own sister, who is an inmate of a colored poor house.

THE DICKSON FERTILIZER COMPANY.