

WEEKLY ERA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dumb Brutes.

The dumb and irrational animals are possessed of more sense than we are accustomed to think they have. It is said by those who have made the experiment, that young pigs only a few days old taken, in a close vassal, a considerable distance from the bed, will, when turned out, in most cases run back in a straight direction.

Bees may be moved for miles during the winter season into a strange neighborhood, yet, when spring returns, and they become warmed up, they will scour the fields far and wide in search of flowers, and when satisfied, return to the hive. This is strange, from the fact that there is nothing by which to mark their wanderings. When we think of it, we are astonished that they do not lose their direction and never get home. There are no paths, no roads, no blazed trees by which they can be guided in their return; still they seem to experience no inconvenience whatever. If we watch closely the movements of most animals, we will be convinced that they not only possess more sense, or something that resembles sense, than we are accustomed to attribute to them; but that they are in the possession of a something that we do not have. If a man would make half the wanderings in a strange section of country in a day, that a little honey bee usually makes, his head would be so addled that he would scarcely recognize his own house when he would see it. This inheritance which dumb animals possess we call instinct. It is incapable of being educated. The young bee knows as much as the old one. Instinctively, it knows how to make honey. It needs no one to teach it the process.

Amongst the many remarkable things about the dumb brutes, is their affection for man when domesticated and kindly treated. There are some animals that, it is said, cannot be tamed, but not many. Some tamed animals exhibit some wonderful things. All of them are able to distinguish between their master and every one else. A dog will track his master through a crowded city and recognize him whenever, or under whatever circumstances he may find him.

The ox and the ass, by common consent, regarded as the most stupid of the brute creation, make this attainment. With brutes generally, the sense of smell is of the greatest importance and very highly developed. With man the sense of smell is of minor importance. It is but little, if any, knowledge of the external world that man gains through this sense; but with brutes it is different. By this sense they judge of the character of their food and drink, and by it they protect themselves from the invasions of their foes. The horse and cow invariably smell their food before they eat it. The same is true with regard to their drink. Every one who has been accustomed to water stock, is aware of this fact. A horse will not taste water in a vessel in which there has been blood, it matters not how clean it may have been washed, so long as the odor of the blood remains.

Gregarious wild animals always travel in a direction facing the wind. Their object seems to be, and no doubt is, that the smell of any foe may be brought to them by the wind before they approach a dangerous nearness. Every turkey and deer hunter has made this discovery.

Many of the inferior animals seem to be able, in some way or other, to discern approaching changes in the weather. Crows, before the approach of a warm spell of weather, are seen in large flocks flying in a northern direction, and toward the south before a cold spell. It is said that some birds are able to prognosticate the seasons.—*New North State.*

Take Heed.

No matter how intimate you may be with the friend with whom you may have business transactions put your agreement in writing. How many misunderstandings from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and when each party puts his own construction on the matter and it is dismissed by each with the words, "All right; all right." Frequently it comes out all wrong, and become a question for the lawyers and the courts. More than three-fourths of the litigation of the people of the country would be saved if people would put down their agreements in writing and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning and memory may, by a change in a sentence convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing ideas are fixed, and expensive lawsuits avoided.

Death Valley.

The Beaver (Utah) Enterprise has the following respecting a recent visit to this noted valley:

"The Valley of Death—a spot almost as terrible as the prophet's Valley of Dry Bones—lies just north of the Mormon road to California, a region thirty miles long by thirty broad, and surrounded, except at two points, by inaccessible mountains. It is totally devoid of water and vegetation, and the shadow of a bird or wild beast never darkens its white glaring sands. The Kansas Pacific Railroad engineers discovered it, and also some papers which showed the fate of the last Montgomery train, which came south from Salt Lake in 1850, guided by a Mormon. When near Death-Valley some came to the conclusion that the Mormon knew nothing about the country, so they appointed one of their number a leader, and broke off from the party. The leader turned due west; so with the people and wagons and flocks he traveled three days, and then descended into the broad valley, whose treacherous mirage promised water. They reached the centre, but only the whitesand, bounded by scorching peaks, met their gaze. Around the valley they wandered, and one by one the men died, and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the hot sun. Then the children, crying for water, died at their mother's breasts, and with swollen tongues and burning vitals the helpless mothers followed. Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men tottered and died. After a week's wandering, a dozen survivors found some water in the hollow of a rock in the mountain. It lasted but a short time, when all died but two, who escaped out of the valley and followed the trail of their former companions. Eighty-seven families, with hundreds of animals, perished here; and now, after twenty-three years, the wagons stand still complete—the iron work and tires are bright, and the shrivelled skeletons lie side by side."

A Funny Temperance Case.

From Akron, Ohio, comes a funny temperance case. A rum seller whom we will call H. Church, because he was high most of the time, had been sued seven times for damage done by his rum on citizens of the town. One man came out drunk and smashed in a big glass window. He was too poor to pay for it and the owner came out against Church. A boy about sixteen got drunk and let a horse run away with him, breaking his arm. His father made Church pay the damages. A mechanic got drunk and was killed on the railroad track, and his wife sued Church for \$2,000 and got it. A farmer got drunk and was burned in his barn on the hay. His son sued Church and recovered. Church got sick of paying so much money for personal and property damages. It ate up all the rum-seller's profits. Still, he acknowledged the law to be a statute, and that it made him responsible for all the damage done by his rum. He used to argue, also, that sometimes his rum used to do people good, and then he said he ought to receive something back.

One day lawyer Johnson got to drinking. Johnson was mean, like most all lawyers, and when he died of the delirium tremens, there wasn't much mourning in Akron. There wasn't anybody who cared enough for Johnson to sue Church for damage done. So, one day, Church went before the court himself.

"What does Mr. Church want?" asked the Justice.

"I tell you vat, Judge," commenced the rum seller, "ven my rum killed that thar mechanic Johnson and farmer Mason, I cum down like a man. I paid the damages and squared up like von Christian—now didn't I Judge?"

"Yes, you paid the damage, Mr. Church, but what then?"

"Vell, Judge, my rum did a good deal of good towards killin' lawyer Johnson, now, and it 'pears ter me ven I kill a lawyer, I kinder oughter get a rebait!"

Cheap Vinegar.

Take a quantity of common Irish potatoes wash them until they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel and boil them until done. Drain off carefully the water that they were cooked in, straining it if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put this potato water in a jug or a keg, which will get near the stove or in some place where it will be kept warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two and one half gallons of the water, some hop yeast, or a small portion of whiskey. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have excellent vinegar, at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.

The most Remarkable Case on Record.

State vs. William Linkhaw.—Indictment for misdemeanor, tried before Russell, Judge at Robeson Superior Court, spring term, 1873.

Defendant was indicted for disturbing a religious congregation. The evidence, as detailed by several witnesses, was substantially this: Defendant is a member of the Methodist church. He sings in such a way as to disturb the congregation. At the end of each verse his voice is heard after all the other singers have ceased.

One of the witnesses being requested to describe defendant's singing, imitated it by singing a verse in the voice and manner of defendant, which "produced a burst of prolonged and irresistible laughter, convulsing alike the spectators, the bar, the jury, and the court."

It was in evidence that the disturbance occasioned by defendant's singing was decided and serious; the effect of it was to make one part of the congregation laugh and the other mad; that the irreligious and frivolous enjoyed it as fun, while the serious and devout were indignant.

It was also in evidence (without objection) that the congregation had been so much disturbed by it that the preacher had declined to sing the hymn, and shut up the book without singing it; that the presiding elder had refused to preach in the church on account of the disturbance occasioned by it; and that on one occasion a leading member of the church, appreciating that there was a feeling of solemnity pervading the congregation in consequence of the sermon just delivered, and fearing that it would be turned into ridicule, went to the defendant and asked him not to sing, and on that occasion he did not sing.

It also appeared that on many occasions the church members and authorities expostulated with the defendant about his singing and the disturbance growing out of it. To all of which he replied: "That he would worship his God, and that as a part of his worship it was his duty to sing."

Defendant is a strict member of the church and a man of exemplary deportment.

It is not contended by the State upon the evidence that he had any intention or purpose to disturb the congregation, but, on the contrary, it was admitted that he was conscientiously taking part in the religious services.

There was a verdict of guilty, judgment, and an appeal by the defendant.—*Press.*

The Advantage of Advertising.

After the crash of '57, when everybody was almost scared to death and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry goods house was opened in this city, which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people, the proprietors must sell at very reasonable prices and advertise very largely. They worked vigorously upon this principle. Their brother merchants who did not advertise predicted that the new comers would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. Nevertheless, they persisted. In a single day they paid five hundred dollars in gold to the Daily Wisconsin for advertising, and at the end of seven years they retired from the business with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, while the other merchants on the same street, some of them opposite their store, had failed.—*Wisconsin.*

The New York Post, in copying this paragraph, says:—

"We remember a similar instance among our own advertisers in the panic of 1857. A merchant continued his advertisement in our columns through the whole period of stagnation, and notwithstanding many predictions that it wouldn't pay." His testimony afterward was that his sales were steady and his profits satisfactory while many a merchant around him who 'couldn't afford to advertise,' saw his clerks stand idle behind the counter."

A financial panic does not mean that no one has any money. There is plenty of money in the country, and those who hoard it are just the ones to be eager for the bargain which a fall in the prices holds out. But to buy they must know where to buy, and the merchant who tells them receives their cash.

Franklin County Farming.

Mr. N. G. Whitfield, near Franklinton, made this season 32 bales (440 lbs. each) of cotton, on 30 acres of land. He used home-made manure. Mr. Henry Pierce, also near Franklinton, made 40 bales of cotton (426 lbs. average) on 29 acres of land.—*N. C. Ag., Journal.*

PITTSBORO HOTEL,
Pittsboro, Chatham Co., N. C.
H. H. BURKE, Proprietor

PROSPECTUSES.

AN EXQUISITE CHROMO,

[Size 14x20, in 18 Colors]—
"The Strawberry Girl,"
For Every Subscriber to

HEARTH and HOME
For 1873.

This beautiful Chromo, which the Publishers of HEARTH and HOME have provided, is printed 18 times, in colors, to produce the beautiful coloring and shading of the original. A copy is now within easy reach of every Home in America.

The Journal itself is a rich treasure for any Household. A single volume contains about \$25,000 worth of splendid engravings, finely printed, and of a highly pleasing and instructive character. It has, also, a vast amount of the choicest reading, carefully prepared, and full of instruction.

With all these attractions, and other improvements contemplated, the price of HEARTH and HOME continues at the low rate of only \$3 a year, or \$4 for HEARTH and HOME and the *American Agriculturist*. (With the *Agriculturist* there will also be presented a most beautiful Chromo of an original picture, painted expressly for this purpose, entitled "Mischief Brewing," by B. F. Reinhart. Sent, mounted, for only 25 cents extra. N. B.—\$4.75 secures both papers for the year 1873, and both Chromos, mounted and sent prepaid.)

The *Hearth and Home* Chromos are delivered in the order in which the names are received. No charge for the Chromo when taken at the office, unmounted. If to be sent prepaid, unmounted, 20 cents must be sent for payment and packing.

It will be mounted and varnished, ready for putting into a frame, for 30 cents extra—*that is, for 50 cents it will be mounted, varnished, packed, and sent prepaid to subscribers (to *Hearth and Home* for 1873.)* That is, the *Hearth and Home* Chromo will be delivered

At office, Unmounted, Free.
Mounted, 30c extra.
If sent prepaid, unmounted, 20c extra.
Mounted, 50c extra.

We advise all to have them mounted, before leaving the office, as in large quantities we are able to have them mounted for a quarter of the cost of doing it singly and better than it can be usually be done elsewhere.

The subscription price of the *American Agriculturist*, which is well known as one of the oldest and best magazines in the world, for the Farm, Garden, and Household, is \$1.50 a year. One copy each of *Hearth and Home*, Weekly, and *American Agriculturist*, Monthly will be sent one year for \$4.—32 cents additional postage when the papers are to go to British America.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Pub.,
245 Broadway, N. Y.

VALUABLE

PROPERTY FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS
For Sale her Plantation, known as
Streeter Farm.

A healthy location, convenient to good Schools. Churches near by. Fine water. There are some

2,000 Acres of Land;

1,300 in cultivation. Well timbered woodland so arranged as to render fencing, woods mould, very convenient. The very best Shell Marble on all parts of the Farm.

It is useless to speak of the productiveness of these Lands. Corn, all kinds of grain, and Clovers yield abundant; but its reputation is

The line of the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Rail Road is now being run out and it passes through my plantation.

"The Cotton Farm of the East,"

situated in Greene county, 8 miles from Snow Hill, and 3 miles from Marlboro, Pitt county. A Railroad line recently established within 3 miles of this Farm, leading from Wilson to Greenville, which is designed going into operation this Fall.

Large Commodious Dwelling,

all necessary out-buildings needful to a farm this size, newly and neatly fitted up.

TERMS shall be easy. I will sell, if desired, all my personal property with the Farm.

I invite purchasers to visit my place and judge for themselves, or address me.

Mrs. VIRGINIA ATKINSON,
9-3m] Marlboro, Pitt county, N. C.

W. T. ADAMS & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in
STEAM ENGINES,
SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators,
Hoisting Machines,

and all kind of

CASTINGS.

All work neatly and promptly executed, by skillful workmen, on the most reasonable terms. The senior partner has had over 40 years experience in the business, and feels justified in saying that he can give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—100,000 pounds of old Cast Iron, for which the highest market price will be paid, in cash or exchange for work.

Works one Square West of Court House.

Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1872. w3m

T. M. AEGO

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office on Fayetteville street, near the Court House.

SCHEDULES.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In effect on and after Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Charlotte,	7.00 p. m.	8.35 a. m.
" Air-Line Ju. 7.15 "	"	8.50 "
" Salisbury, 10.09 p. m.	10.47 "	"
" Greensboro, 2.15 a. m.	1.15 "	"
" Danville, 5.28 "	3.27 p. m.	"
" Burkville, 11.40 "	8.06 "	"
Ar. at Richmond, 2.32 p. m.	11.02 "	"

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Richmond, 1.48 p. m.	5.05 a. m.	"
" Burkville, 4.58 "	8.28 "	"
" Danville, 9.52 "	1.05 p. m.	"
" Greensboro 1.16 a. m.	4.00 "	"
" Salisbury, 3.56 "	6.33 "	"
" Air-Line Ju. 6.22 "	8.53 "	"
Ar. at Charlotte, 6.30 "	9.00 "	"

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Greensboro 2.00 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	"
" Co. Shops, 3.55 "	Ar 10.05 p. m.	"
" Raleigh, 8.30 "	6.40 a. m.	"
Ar. at Goldsboro, 11.40	Leave 3.00 p. m.	"

NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	4.40 P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	6.35 P. M.
Leave Salem,	8.00 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.00 A. "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with the Mail Trains to or from points north or south.

Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.39 p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.53 a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change.)

Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

For further information address
S. E. ALLEN,
Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 29, 1872.

On and after Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1872, trains on the R. & A. L. Road will run daily, (Sunday excepted), follows:

Mail train leaves Raleigh,	8.35 P. M.
Arrives at Sanford,	6.15 "
Mail train leaves Sanford,	6.30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	9.20 "
Mail train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to and from all points North. And at Sanford with the Western Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and points on Western Railroad.	

A. B. ANDREWS,
Superintendent.

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. Co.,

March 27th, 1872.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 31st, the

trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train,	7:40 a m
Mail Train,	8:25 p m

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express,	10:50 a m
Mail,	7:00 p m

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail,	5:40 a m
Express,	3:50 p m

ARRIVE AT WELDON.

Mail,	9:45 a m
Express,	6:50 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg,	8:00 a m
Leave Weldon,	5:00 a m
Arrive at Weldon,	4:00 p m
Arrive at Petersburg,	12:20 p m

GASTON TRAIN.

Leave Petersburg,	6:15 a m
Leave Gaston,	1:15 p m
Arrive at Gaston,	12:50 p m
Arrive at Petersburg,	8:10 p m

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

The depot will be closed at 5:00 p m. No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRING,
53-tf. Eng. and Gen. Manager.

Greensboro Female College:

Greensboro, N. C.

Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D. President.

The Spring Session of 1874 will begin on the 15th January. Charges per session of 20 weeks, board and tuition in regular course, \$125.00. Charges for extra studies moderate. For full particulars, apply to the President.

N. H. D. WILSON,
28-tf President Board of Trustees.

APPLICATION

WILL be made to the Legislature at its next session for a charter of the GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY of Beaufort, North Carolina. Oct 24-tf