

POETRY.

NOW LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

In the quiet nursery chambers, Snowy pillows rest unpressed, See the forms of little children, Kneeling, white-robed for their rest, All in quiet nursery chambers, While the dusky shadows creep, Hear the voices of the children— "Now lay me down to sleep."

In the meadow and the mountain Calmly shine the winter stars; But across the gleaming lowlands Slants the moonlight in its beams In the silence and the darkness, Darkness growing still more deep Listen to the little children Praying God their souls to keep.

"If we die"—so pray the children, And the mother's head droops low; (One from out her fold is sleeping, Deep beneath the winter's snow.) "Take our souls!" and pass the covenant, Fit like a gleam of crystal light, Like the trailing of his garments, Walking evermore in white.

Little souls that stand expectant, Listen at the gate of life; Hearing, far away, the murmur, Of the tumult and the strife; We who fight beneath those banners, Meeting ranks of foe and friend, Find a deeper, broader meaning In your simple vesper prayer.

When your hands shall grasp this standard, Which to-day you watch from far, When you die you shall shape the conflict In this ancestral war, Pray to him the God of battles, Whose strong eye can never sleep In the waiting of temptation, Firm and true your souls to keep.

When the combat ends, and slowly Clears the smoke from out the skies, Then far from the purple distance, All the noise of battle dies, When the last night's solemn shadows Settle down on you and me, May the love that never fades Take our souls eternally.

[From the Norfolk Journal.] A MORE HEINOUS CRIME THAN DISLOYALTY TO THE UNION. It is a British idea that the American government cannot last indefinitely. English writers have never tired of predictions on this subject. It is rather vexatious to hear so many of our own people re-echoing these old British prognostications. If George Washington and his compeers had listened to the Tories on each side of the Atlantic, they would immediately have tendered their submission to the crown on conquering independence. But they had more faith in human wisdom, human nature, and American destiny. That the British mind does believe that the Union and its government will endure for a long period, is proved by the care with which the British Cabinet fought the Confederacy. If they had really believed that the American Union and its institutions would be as short-lived as they pretended, they would have embarked without reserve in the interests of the Confederacy; for, if the political fabric were truly the rotten affair it was declared to be, and needed but a blow to fall into ruins, then was Britain's opportunity to give the coup de grace. It was not given. Britain stood in awe of the very government which she pretended was the feeblest and most ephemeral on earth.

It would be well for our country and well for ourselves, if the Americans, who give voice to these old chronic ideas of Englishmen to the disparagement of our institutions, would observe the acts of England on this subject rather than her words. Doubtless there are many who sincerely think that our government is approaching its end. There have been many causes well calculated to produce this species of idiosyncrasy. The minds of men, in certain stages of religious and political progress, are apt to go off into extravagances of enthusiasm or despondency. Within the memory of the present generation there was a period of religious revivals, running through several years. The very natural sequel of this state of protracted religious exaltation, was the rise of Millerism. People got too "high" in their feelings for this troublesome and wicked little planet of ours and insisted that the Archangel Gabriel was about to blow his trumpet, and summons them away into realms more congenial with their sublimated feelings. But they were mistaken. Satan had still more trials in store for them on the earth.

dom is not a myth. Democracy is a turbulent genius; but its peculiarity is, to grow more robust and powerful by its very turbulence. Our institutions are not in extremis. America is as yet but a half-grown youth, not come to man's estate or mature reflection, and busily engaged in sowing "wild oats." For ninety years it enjoyed the easy experience of peace and prosperity. For ten years it has had a taste of trouble and turmoil. The latter experience is more useful and profitable than the former was. It will prove the making of the country. Let us have faith in our America. Let us anticipate for it the glorious career which it may command, and, by acting on the belief, secure its realization. Disloyalty to the Union has had its day, and was, after all, a minor misdemeanor in the political category of crime, is disloyalty to free governments and republican institutions. Let not our Southern people, under any temptation, take that sin upon their souls.

PUTTING UP SWEET CORN.—The time will soon be here when sweet corn will be ready to put up for winter use, and a few points in regard to curing the article will not be out of place. Get your corn when the grains are in the firm order for the table—when the corn is tender and the juices are sweetest. Boil the ears a few minutes—not above five; three is better than five. Then cut and lay away to dry. A fruit dryer is best; even moderately warm will answer very well; or take any method that will soonest dry your corn, being always careful not to burn it; and do not lay in lumps or too thick together when drying, or it will soon mold.—Around a stove, or where is a good, always avoiding dampness, steam, etc.; put in sacks and hang it away in a dry place, and your corn is fit for next winter's use. In using you are to restore as near as possible to original state. This is best done by first washing it to get out dust and husk, and then thoroughly soaking in water, the water retained to "soil" it in.

RULES FOR COW MANAGEMENT.—Cows should run dry six weeks before calving; if milked closely toward calving, the calves will be poorer. A cow newly come in should not drink cold water in cold weather, but moderately warm slop. Calves intended for raising, should be taken from the cow within a few days, and they will be less liable to suck when they are old. Feed them first on new milk for awhile, then skim milk, taking care that all the changes are gradual, by adding only a portion at first. Hearty eaters are desirable for cows and may usually be selected while calves. A dairy calf will be a dairy cow. Heifers dried up too early after calving will always run dry about the same time in after years—therefore be careful to milk closely the first year, until about six weeks before calving.

Spring cows should come in while they are yet fed on hay, and before they are turned to grass, which will be more likely to prevent caked bag and milk fever. The bank of England, when a counterfeit of one of its notes is presented at the counter, it is stated, instantly pays over the gold to redeem it. If it comes from some unknown person he is only asked where he got it. If from a stranger, the cashier signals to his detective, always in waiting, and the officer follows him secretly. Before many hours the bank is in possession of the stranger's biography. The offender once arrested, is likely to be tried, convicted and sentenced in a very summary way.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "The single valley of Sonora produces annually over a million gallons of wine, and the total product of the State this year, in spite of a short crop of grapes in some localities, will be from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 gallons. To this you may add 100,000 gallons of brandy, representing nearly a million more gallons of wine, and you may then form some idea of the grape-growing interest of California; and yet it is in its infancy. In a few years we shall produce 100,000,000 gallons of wine annually or even more.

By the by, did it ever occur to you that you were drinking more California wine than your bills call for? Such is the case, and hereafter when you call for a bottle of some high-priced foreign wine at your hotel or restaurant, don't be too sure that you are not drinking the juice of the California grape, in spite of the label. I know one firm in San Francisco which shipped over \$100,000 worth of California wine, say 300,000 gallons, to New York last year, and has already, this season, sent 100,000 gallons since April 1. This is all drank by somebody, you may be sure, and, if it is not sold under California brands, it is bottled as imported, and you pay double, treble, or quadruple what you should for it.

SENTENCES BY COURT MARTIAL.—Messrs. McQueen, Godwin and McNair, citizens of Robeson county, in this State, have been on trial before a military commission at Wilmington, charged, first, with an assault and battery upon Mr. Burnie, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau; and, secondly, with interfering with a government officer in the discharge of his duty. Mr. McQueen pleaded guilty to the first charge, and not guilty to the second. The finding of the court was guilty on both charges, and its sentence was \$300 fine, or two months imprisonment. Mr. Godwin pleaded not guilty to both charges. The court found him guilty of both, and sentenced him to pay \$50 or be confined one month, and that he be deprived of his office of Coroner. Mr. McNair pleaded not guilty, and was acquitted.

The findings and sentences of the court have been approved by Gen. Sickles, with the exception of that part of the sentence in Godwin's case which removes him from office.

HOW A MAN'S HAIR IS BRUSHED BY MACHINERY.

There are a number of establishments throughout London, however, for brushing the hair by machinery. This is an invention far superior to anything of the kind in vogue in America. Enter one of these rooms, and you will notice a revolving shaft extending along the ceiling with pulleys upon it at regular intervals. Beneath each pulley is a barber's chair, with a flexible band of india rubber extending down from above. You are placed in the chair, sitting upright, and the operator takes his position behind you with his brush, which is of a cylindrical shape, about six inches in diameter, the bristles extending from an axis outward. A spindle goes through it with a handle at each end. This spindle, which is held by the barber with both hands, is stationary, while the brush revolves about it with lightning velocity, when the band, which hangs down from the shaft above it, is placed around a pulley on the brush. The elasticity of the india rubber band is such that the operator can hold the brush, turning all the time, a foot above your head, two feet behind you just touching your hair or sweep through it with a velocity of a hundred revolutions a minute, while a cloud of dust and dandruff falls down in front of you, leaving your head perfectly free and clean from all impurities, more than any shampooing process could accomplish. The whole thing is done in an instant almost. They have hard brushes and soft brushes, and the sensation as they whirl around your head and through your hair is electrical. A morning headache disappears almost immediately; and any one who has experienced the luxury of having his hair brushed by machinery finds it a pleasure which, in future, he will not willingly forego. There are hundreds of these establishments in England, and their number is constantly increasing.

CHINA TEA COMING.—There is good news for tea-drinkers. A dispatch from India announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices one-third lower than at the opening of last year. The tea merchants of London, who have been holding back their supplies in the hope of raising prices, have, it is said, received advices to realize.

VOTING POPULATION OF THE TEN SOUTHERN STATES.—The subjoined table of the voting population has been prepared from the census of 1860. The New York Herald says it shows the number of white and colored voters under a general amnesty law:

Table with columns: State, Whites, Blacks, Total. Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Totals.

Since the close of the war a census has been taken of the population of Mississippi which shows a decrease of 10,439 whites and a decrease of 66,146 blacks. If these figures are correct the number of males in the State would stand about thus—82,023 whites, and 85,641 blacks. These figures would give to the whites majorities in the First, Second, Third and Fifth Congressional districts.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—We find some good hints as to domestic economy, in these days, thrown out by some enlightened contemporary, who says: A pump at the door, a dairy in the yard—a kitchen under the same roof—a cooking stove instead of a fire place built to hold a cord; seasoned fuel sawed and split, and placed under a convenient shelter; a washing machine and wringer, a sewing machine, these and other conveniences furnished to our wives would enable them to manage their domestic affairs with one-fourth the former number of servants and with more ease and comfort. As servants are not to be had as in times past, these economical expedients become absolutely necessary; and every husband worthy of the name will take care to supply them before the ladies are worn down in their attempt to conduct their household operations after the former manner with the few domestics now at command.

COTTON SEED AS MANURE.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal calls the attention of Farmers to a very great loss they sustain in the manner of applying cotton seed as a manure, suggests a different mode. A large per cent. of the seed, whether composted or applied directly to the soil, germinate. This consumes the oil for which the seed is mainly valuable. I believe, too, that the seed lose much of their value, when they do not germinate, by the heating caused by fermentation. Whatever will kill the seed, whether cold or heat, must destroy much of its oily and more volatile parts. I would suggest, as a remedy, that the seed be ground or beat, and applied to the ground at planting time. The "little giants," as the corn and cob crushers are called, would be an excellent machine for the purpose. One of these would grind for a neighborhood. When this was impracticable, I would try a mortar and pestle.

GRAFTING.—The Germantown Telegraph says every farmer should do his own grafting—an easy operation when one knows how. A sharp knife and a fine saw are prerequisites to the operation. Saw off the limb to be grafted, and split the stock so as not to bruise it. The scion wedge fashion, both ways with the bark uninjured. Place the rim of the wood of stock and scion exactly together that the sap may intermingle, and wax the section of contact well over. Two buds to a graft are sufficient. In making wax take four parts of rosin, one of beeswax, and one of the best kind of tallow. Melt and mix together, and when wanted, heat and apply to the point or junction of the stock and graft. The heating can be done on a portable stove or by a small fire made on the ground where labor is to be performed.

DICKENS.—Mr. Dolly, the agent of Mr. Dickens, arrived in the Java last week, and is now in New York. He comes to prepare the way for a course of readings, by Mr. Charles Dickens, in our principal cities. Mr. Dolly will look over the ground carefully, and if it appears that the enterprise will be attended with success or profit, he will so report to Mr. Dickens, and that distinguished novelist will visit this country and give readings from his own works.

HONORING REBELS IN KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Commonwealth gives the antecedents of the men just elected to State offices in Kentucky by 40,000 majority:

Gov. Helm, an open rebel sympathizer, heads the list. During the war he was more than once arrested by the United States military authorities. Lieut. John W. Stevenson is a Calhoun-school politician, and an adherent of Breckinridge. Attorney General Jno. Rodman raised a rebel regiment and served with Bragg. Auditor D. H. Smith was Colonel of a rebel regiment of cavalry. Treasurer James M. Tate was an undisguised disloyalist, and so was Z. N. Smith, the new Superintendent of Public Instruction. Register James A. Dawson, for a very short time, was a Lieutenant in the Union army. He seems to have discovered his mistake, and got out of the damaging blue uniform as quickly as possible. Such is the record of the men whom Kentucky calls to her high places.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MOSELY HALL.—A Republican meeting was held at Mosely Hall on Monday, the 19th instant, which was largely attended by citizens of both races. A noticeable feature was the attendance of a large portion of the persons who formerly opposed and many of whom are still counted among the opposition of the Republican party. The Hon. Richard W. King, of Kingston, presided. In a brief and eloquent address, he alluded to the importance of a restoration to the Union, and introduced the Hon. David Heaton, of New Bern, who spoke for about an hour and a half. Col. Heaton's speech, was in elucidation of the principles of the Republican party. He maintained that through its triumph only would peace and prosperity be brought again to our people. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and excellent order maintained throughout the meeting. The audience was about two-thirds colored.—Newbern Republican.

THE SUNKEN LAKE.—The Sentinel, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, on the 12th ult., says: Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great Sunken Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about 75 miles Northeast from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and untrifled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at 12 miles, and its breadth 10. No living man ever has, and probably never will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still, and mysterious in the bosom of the "everlasting hills" like a huge well scooped out by the hands of the giant geni of the mountain in unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forest watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water at an angle of 45 degrees, and were able to denote several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such scenes are incredible, but are vouched for by some of our most trustworthy citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, NORTH CAROLINA.—This venerable institution of the Presbyterian church still retains its old time popularity. It has now a full board of eminent instructors, an endowment fund of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, and is fully armed and equipped for efficient service in the higher walks of learning. We are gratified to learn that Prof. W. G. Richardson, late of Oxford, Miss., and well known as a teacher in North Mississippi, has been inaugurated as Professor of Greek and Modern Languages in Davidson College. We congratulate the Board of Trustees and Students upon so important an accession to the Faculty.—Daily (Miss.) Clarion.

FREDERICK DRYANT, a colored citizen of Norfolk, Va., has been appointed by the United States Treasury Department Janitor of the Custom House at that city, at a compensation of \$50 per month. The Rev. Mr. Moran, of Tarboro, was robbed of \$500 at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, during his recent visit to that city. The ram Stonewall is undergoing a complete overhauling at Fortress Monroe, and will sail for Japan in a few days. General O. O. Howard will deliver the address before the New England Agricultural Society during the Fair which commences in Providence, R. I., on the 6th of September. General Price has been rid of all the suits which had been commenced against him in the Missouri courts for acts done by him while engaged in the late rebellion. The St. Louis Republican says they were all dismissed by consent of parties, each side to pay its own costs. Gen. G. W. Bickley, known as the originator of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, died suddenly in Baltimore on Saturday, 17th inst.

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The number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans in three days was thirty-seven. Some of Gen. Sheridan's staff officers are down with it. It prevails in a very virulent type at Corpus Christi, and its ravages are fearful at Galveston. While on a visit to Lancaster on Tuesday, says a correspondent of the Evening Express, I learned that Hon. Thad. Stevens is becoming more and more feeble every day. He had intended to visit Bedford this season, but was compelled to abandon the idea on account of ill health. He is not confined to his bed, but is compelled to keep the house by reason of his increasing infirmity. Indeed, an intimate friend of his seemed to think it doubtful whether he would ever reach Washington again.—Washington Intelligence.

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THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY MEETING.

The County Republican Meeting, held yesterday, for the purpose of selecting delegates to go to the Convention at Raleigh, on the 4th of September, was well attended by both races. An excellent spirit prevailed. Several speeches were made which were received with great enthusiasm. Two or three important resolutions were unanimously passed, which will be found in the official proceedings published in another column.

Among the resolutions, was one emphatically endorsing the Republican platform adopted at the Convention held at Raleigh on the 27th of March last, and instructing delegates appointed to the September Convention, to adhere closely to the same. The Executive Republican Committee of the County, was also instructed to take efficient steps toward County organization.

Fifty delegates were selected to attend the Raleigh Convention—about one-half white and the other colored. A large number of those appointed have indicated intention to be present; it is hoped they will be able to go. We can say to our friends in other counties, that so far as Craven is concerned, a most cheering result will be shown at the coming election. Onward to Victory! is the watchword.—Newbern Republican.

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Why SEND YOUR WORK ABROAD?—This is a question for the consideration of all who are interested in the process of Southern prosperity, and who desire that Southern industry should meet with its proper reward. When this question is propounded, and when we are cognizant of the fact that the same work can be done as well at home, there is no excuse for persons who persist in sending it abroad.

Rev. Cameron F. McRae, formerly of this State, has resigned the pastoral charge of St. John's Church, Savannah, and accepted a call to Maryland. The Wardens and Vestrymen, in accepting his resignation, communicated their profound regret at his decision and paid a high tribute to his usefulness and Christian zeal.

We learn that Judge Gilliam, now holding his Fall Courts, has decided that the recent suspension of section II, of General Order No. 32, does not apply where the jury lists have already been revised. In Catawba county they had been so revised, and among the jurors drawn were two negroes, whom he allowed to serve. In this county, the lists had also been revised before the suspension, and the jurors for the ensuing Superior Court drawn, among whom were also colored men. We doubt not that Judge Fowle will take the same view with Judge Gilliam, and allow them to serve.—Old North State.

FRECKLES.—At this season of the year many of our lady readers are annoyed with freckles. They will thank us for a simple way of removing them, which is to take powdered saltpetre and apply it to the parts affected.

Gen. J. M. Leach addressed the people of Guilford, on the "situation" last week.