The Old North State

VOL. V. SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 30, 1870. NO. 52

CLEMMONS' STAGE LINES!

WARSAW

To Fayetteville.

LEAVE Warsaw for Fayetteville daily except Sundays. Through Tickets from Goldsboro' via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6. Through tickets from Weldon to Fayetteville, $10.—Through tickets from Wilmington, via Warsaw, to Fayetteville, $6.

CHARLOTTE VIA WADESBORO. TO HEAD OF W. C. & R. R. R.

day, and Saturday Leave Wadesboro', Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after trian from Wilmington.

CHATHAM R. R. TO FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN R. R.:

Leave Chatham Rail Road after train from Raleigh.

Leave Western Road at Jonesboro' after train from Fayetteville, daily except Sundays.

SALEM AND HIGH POINT STAGE leaves each place daily.

Office at Butner's Hotel, Salem, N. C.

E. T. CLEMMONS, Contractor.

Sept. 16, 1870—tf

$1,000 REWARD.

DeBing's Via Fuga cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female.

$1,000 will also be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure.

DeBing's MAGIC LINIMENT cures Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises and Swelled Joints, *in man and beast.*

Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.

Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md. apr22-1y

Wanted—AGENTS—100 to 200 dollars per month, everywhere, male and female to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only Eighteen Dollars—Fully warranted for five years. We will pay One Thousand Dollars for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It will make the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from 75 to 200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which large profits that amount can be made. Address for terms to agents, &c.

J. W. ROGERS & Co.,

602 Liberty-street Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION—Beware of all Agents selling Machines so cheap, unless they can show a Certificate of Agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines are obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless machines at a less price. or 7—3m

CANCERS, TUMORS, Ulcers.

S. H. KLINE, M. D., at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 231 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., and E. H. GREEN, M. D., Charlotte, N. C., are making most remarkable cures of

Cancers, Tumors, and Ulcers,

by new painless treatment. Without the use of the knife, without caustic, eating or burning in digitalis, and with but little pain.

No other treatment should ever be used.

For particulars, send for a circular, call upon or address either of the above.

Dr. Kline will be with Dr. Green October 26 h. oct19m

PHILLIPS & BROTHERS,

TWO DOORS ABOVE THE

Court House, on Main Street,

RETURN THEIR THANKS TO THE public for the very liberal patronage enjoyed by them during the past year, and hope, by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit a continuance, if not an increase of the same.

We will continue to keep on hand a good supply of **FAMILY GROCERIES**, including

Fresh and Salt Fish,

—OF EVERY VARIETY—

Whiskeys, Brandies, Rum, Gin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

BOOTS, SHOES, DOMESTICS, PIECE GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

in fact, almost everything usually kept in a variety Store, all of which we will **sell low for Cash, or Country Produce** at the highest market price.

PHILLIPS & BROTHERS.

Feb. 18, 1870 7—tf

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

The Great Southern Piano Manufactory.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, Md.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence have attained an unpurchased pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as the great purity of intonation and evenness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is elegant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequaled, using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital employed in our business enables us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber on hand.

All of our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, Patented August 14, 1866, which bring the piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

We have made arrangements for the Sale Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer, wholesale and retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 9, 1870—6m

BARBEE'S HOTEL,

HIGH POINT, N. C.

OPPOSITE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Ten paces from where the Cars stop.

Best of porters in attendance at all trains.

Mail Stages for Salem leave this house daily.

Passengers dispatched to any point at short notice by private conveyance.

Grateful for the liberal patronage of the past we hope by strict attention to the wants of our guests to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. G. BARBEE, Proprietor.

Jan. 1, 1870 -tf

The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LEWIS HANES,

Editor and Proprietor.

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One Square, first insertion	$1.00
For each additional insertion	50

Special notices will be charged 50 per cent higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be published at the *same* rates with other advertisements.

Obituary notices, over six lines, charged as advertisements.

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SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
1 Square.	$2 50	$3 75	$5 00	$8 50	$13 00
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4 Squares.	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	37.50
¼ Column.	11 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	45.00
½ Column.	18 00	24 00	30 00	45 00	75.00
1 Column.	28 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	130.00

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

December 21, 1870.

Senate met at 10 o'clock.

The bill concerning the Wilmington & Onslow Railroad passed its third reading.

A bill for the relief of the North Carolina Railroad Company, passed its third reading.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill in relation to the Library. This bill makes the *Libraria annually elected* by the General Assembly!

Mr Speed, of Pasquotank, called up the bill concerning duck in Currituck, forbidding such fowl to be killed by cannon planted on the bank, or by a gun that any holder can't hold in comfort on his shoulder. The matter was in some confusion. Two able lawyers had discussed it, but could not come to a conclusion, at least not such that you could trust it. The bill was read again, and then it was read again and passed the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, a bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Guilford, passed its several readings.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to amend section 3d, chapter 122, private laws.

Mr. Olds spoke in opposition to the bill, and the bill passed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to amend section 49, chap. 93, laws of '68 and '69.

Mr. Bellamy a bill to require the State Treasurer to pay to the County Treasurer of Edgecombe the school money of that County. Referred to Committee on Education.

Also, a bill authorizing the County Commissioners to lay a special tax. Referred.

Mr Troy introduced a bill to compel President and Directors of Railroads to account to their successors for all property and effects, on pain of imprisonment in the penitentiary. Referred.

Bill concerning debts in municipal corporations, was taken up and passed its 3d readings. Ayes 28, nays Mr. Hyman.

Bill to prohibit justices of the peace from practicing law in certain cases, passed its 3rd reading, ayes 30.

Bill to allow to all the commissioners of Orange to levy a special tax passed.—Ayes 32, nays Messrs. Eppes, Hyman and Price.

Mr. Love rose to a question of privilege The leading article in the *Standard* of this morning was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and totally misrepresented his position. His objection to Mr. Ashley was not that he was a Northern man.

Mr. Price asked the Senate to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a bill. The Senate refused and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 20, 1870.

NIGHT SESSION.

The House met at 7½ o'clock.

A Senate bill to provide for the removal of certain suits to adjoining districts, (when the Judge is interested, &c.,) was taken from the calendar and passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, the rules were suspended, and a Senate bill to extend the time for collecting and paying over taxes for the county of Martin, was taken up and passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the rules were suspended, and a Senate bill in relation to municipal elections was taken up. [Requires a residence of ninety days in the town or city, and ten days in the ward. Fixes the time of election in all towns and cities, except for 1871, in Washington, on the first Monday in May of each year. Does not affect Fayetteville.]

Mr. Sykes moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the 24th of January, 1871. The bill, if passed, would do great injustice to a very considerable number of our fellow citizens. Its provisions are eminently unwarranted and decidedly wrong. Lost.

The bill being on its 2nd reading, Mr. Durham called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

Mr. Hargrove, having given notice, moved to amend by striking out so much of the bill as allows voters to be challenged on the day of election. Lost.

Mr. Page having given notice, moved to amend by striking out the 4th section. (Amendment substantially the same as Mr Hargrove's.) Lost.

Mr. Phillips, having given notice, moved to amend by excluding from the provisions of the bill of the city of Raleigh.

Mr. Sparrow—Mr. Speaker, I hope this stand that the citizens of Raleigh do not desire this.

The Speaker called Mr. Sparrow to order. No discussion allowable under call for the previous question.

Mr. Phillips It seems extraordinary that this city or county should have any special representatives in this house besides my colleagues and myself.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sykes, having given notice, moved to amend by inserting the words "Provided that nothing in this bill shall apply to the towns of Elizabeth City or Oxford." Lost.

The bill then passed its second reading.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec 21, 1870

House called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Tomlinson introduced a bill to provide for the better protection of the wood-growing interests of the State. [Taxes each dog one dollar. Money to be used for educational purposes.] Calendar.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, a bill to authorize the construction of a turnpike from Malone & Wilson's store in McDowell to Flat Creek in Buncombe county, to be known as the Swannanoa Gap Turnpike. [Asks no appropriation.] Passed second and third readings under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Waring, a bill to ascertain and determine the rights and interests of the State in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the general municipal bill [which passed second reading on Tuesday night] was taken up, under suspension of the rules.

The bill being on its final reading, Mr. Dunham called the previous question.

On the call for the previous question, Mr Page called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Strudwick insisted that a call for the yeas and nays in such a case was clearly out of order, and read from Barclay.

Mr. Sykes hoped that as Mr. Strudwick was chairman of the committee to superintend the printing of the rules, he would have them prepared as soon as possible. We have now been in session thirty-one days, and no rules to go by. He would like to know we were to be governed, &c.

The Speaker ruled the call for the yeas and nays in order; and the vote resulted in a call for the previous question.

Mr Page having given notice, moved amend the bill by striking out the provision excepting the towns of Fayetteville and Washington from its provisions.—Lost.

Mr. Sparrow, having given notice, moved to amend as follows: "after the word Washington in the sixth section, insert the words 'and Goldsboro,' and at the end of the clause insert the following: and all officers who shall be elected in said towns of Washington and Goldsboro, at the election in January, 1871, shall continue to hold office till the regular election in May, 1862; *Provided further*, that in all cities and towns not specially excepted in this act, all persons now in office by virtue of any election, shall continue in office until the first general election in May, 1871." Adopted.

Mr. Mabson, having given notice, moved to amend by striking out the provision allowing voters to be challenged on the day of election. Lost.

Mr. Ashe, having given notice, offered an amendment excepting Wilmington from the provisions of the bill. Adopted.

Mr Ellison, having given notice, moved to amend by striking out "May" and inserting "January." Lost.

The bill then passed its final reading by the following vote:

Yeas 54, nays 33.

Mr. Robbins introduced a bill allowing county commissioners to fill vacancies in their own bodies. Calendar.

A Senate resolution providing for a recess from the 22d of December to the 11th of January 1871, was taken up.

Mr. Currie moved to amend by striking on "22d" and inserting "26th," and by striking out "11th" and inserting "16th." Adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

The Senate bill to call a Convention was taken up as special order. The bill provides for an election for a Convention on the 16th day of February, 1871; and for the meeting of the Convention, if called, on the 1st Monday in April, 1871.—The restrictions of power proposed by the bill are as follows:

"Sec. 10. That said Convention shall have power to consider and propose all necessary amendments and alterations to the Constitution of the State, (excepting the restrictions herein mentioned,) not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. But said Convention shall have no power or authority whatever, to offer or propose any amendment or alteration of, or in any wise interfere with, repeal, or modify the Homestead and personal property exemptions, as provided for in Article 10 of the Constitution of the State, nor shall they in any way interfere with, modify, repeal, or do any other act to restrict, or impair the rights, privileges, or immunities of any person in the State, on account of race, color, or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him, by the 16th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; nor shall they propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State which shall in any wise provide for payment to the late slaveholders of the State, or any other person, for the loss sustained by them in the emancipation of their slaves; nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance, or offer any amendment which shall in any wise provide for the infliction of corporeal punishment for criminal offences; nor said Convention have power to abolish the present system of public instruction, but to make such alterations to said system as said Convention may deem necessary and proper; nor shall said Convention have power to pass any ordinance, to abolish, or in any way interfere with the meetings or adjournments of this General Assembly; nor shall said Convention propose any amendment or alteration, requiring any property or educational qualification for voters or officers; nor shall said Convention change the present ratio between the poll and property tax, or provide for raising the poll tax, on one poll above two dollars for all (ordinary State and county,) purposes; nor shall said Convention be allowed to pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the Constitution as amended, to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection, and provide for filling such vacancies as may occur by reason of any amendment or amendments made by said Convention, to the Constitution of the State; and except ordinances in relation to the public debt; nor shall said Convention have any power to modify or repeal, that clause in the present Constitution, which provides for a mechanics' and laborers' lien law; nor shall said Convention have any power to modify or repeal those clauses in the present Constitution, which provide that there is no right to secede, and that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the U States. (Article 1, section 4 and 5)

The bill also provides that the constitution, as proposed to be amended, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, spoke eloquently and logically in opposition to the passage of the bill at the present time. If this mode of proceeding was to be continued, constitutions would soon cease to be reverenced, and the law would become no more than a rope of sand.

Mr. Harris, of Guilford, was opposed to the bill at present. He knew that the bill contained certain restrictions, but such restrictions would not be regarded by the members of that Convention, if there should be one called. It would be a Convention of the people, and they would act regardless of dictation.

Mr. Wilcox said that he came here pledged against a convention, that is, a convention ordered by the General Assembly. As this bill submitted the question to the people he was in favor of its immediate passage

Mr. McAffee wanted it understood that he was in favor of a convention, no matter how authorized, and he would vote for one.

Mr. Martin moved to amend the first section of the bill by inserting a proviso that no device shall be used on the tickets in voting for or against a convention, Subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Settle moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed till 7½ o'clock, P. M. Lost.

Mr. Harris, of Guilford, moved to amend by requiring the election for a convention on the 16th of March instead of 16th of February.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, was opposed to the amendment. He was glad to see that Republicans on this floor were not disposed to offer captious objections to the bill under consideration. The people want relief, and demand it at our hands. He took the ground, before his constituents, that he would oppose the calling of a convention by the Legislature This bill allows the people to call a convention.

Mr. Lyon thought the people, especially the representatives now and heretofore, of Buncombe, were like the climate and temperature of that county—very peculiar. He was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Johnston courteously rebuked the remarks of Mr. Lyon in relation to the temperature, &c.

Mr. Nicholson opposed the amendment offered In the spring-time all the farmers of the county would be busily engaged. In February they would generally be idle.

Mr. Harris, of Guilford, thought that the people ought to have ample time to consider the question of calling a Convention. A vote on the 16th day of Feb. would not call a convention sooner than a vote on the 26th day of March. He thought a convention ought to be had, but he was opposed to springing this question on the people precipitately.

Mr. McAfee was opposed to the amendment, and spoke at length.

Mr. Jarvis moved to amend the amendment by requiring the election for a Convention on the first Thursday of March, 1871. Adopted.

Mr. Jarvis moved to amend section 3d by instructing the Governor and counsel to compare votes, &c., on the 24th instead of the 10th of March. Adopted.

Mr. Dunham moved to amend by inserting that the Convention shall assemble on the 3d instead of the 1st Monday in April. Adopted.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, moved to amend that portion of the bill which prevents any one from voting on a certificate from the registrar of his own township. Lost.

Mr. Waring moved to amend the bill by incorporating in the restrictions imposed the words "the Convention shall incorporate a clause in said Constitution [illegible] that the decision made in the Supreme Court in the case of Sarah Hill vs. Tobias Kesler shall be taken to be the true and final decision of the question." [Decision of Supreme Court alluded to is retrospective—covers old debts.] Adopted.

Mr. Ashe moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "rebellion," [referring to the late war] and inserting the word "war." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Anderson moved to amend by providing that the convention shall have no power to rescind, modify or in any way interfere with sec. 5, art. 5, of the present constitution, which relates to lending the credit of the State in aid of corporations, &c.

Mr Jarvis opposed the amendment, and thought that the clause of the constitution which it is proposed to strike out has been the cause of all our financial troubles.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, favored the amendment. The perversion of the clause of the constitution alluded to was the cause of the financial evils mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the House agreed to hold a night session, beginning at 7½ o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

THE INFLUENCE OF A TRUE WOMAN.

Even in the busiest town and amid the most absorbing pursuits, the hearts of men turn with an instinctive homage toward those who have brought down and illustrated in their lives the purest precepts of our faith. The man who carries them with him wherever he goes, in meekness and simplicity, bears also with him a weight of authority which silently disarms the shallow reasoning of Sadducean selfishness and unbelief.

The life of a true woman reveals to us sources of influence which the world can never give. She may be endowed with a charm of personal loveliness which adds to the attractiveness of her virtues; she may have advantages of wealth and position which give her an opportunity that all cannot have to show her disinterested regard for others; she may have qualities of mind and heart which peculiarly fit her to be the pride and joy of her friends.—But these are not the secrets of the power which goes from her, through which she creates around her an atmosphere of gentle, benignant affections, while she fills each day the perhaps unacknowledged and unrecognized offices of kindness that make her home a centre of Christian charities and graces. Her life while it is with us is a perpetual benison; and when she is not, it is still, in ever-widening and deepening circles, diffusing itself through the hearts of those she loved and through the community in which she lived. There is no more beneficent or powerful influence than the living presence, or when that is withdrawn, the silent memory of those who are thus the dearest exemplars that we have known of the spirit and the religion of Jesus.

A TENDER HEARTED ENGINEER.—Locomotive engineers are a peculiar class of people. Some of them are very superstitious, and feel almost as bad about running over a man and killing him by accident as though they had run over him purposely. Others look upon it only as one of the incidents of the profession.

"That's the eighth man I've killed," said Jack Smith, gloomily, after the coroner had "sat" on the victim. Jack was engineer on the Cleveland-Toledo Railroad, and one of the best that ran into Cleveland some two years.

Hundreds of people made it their habit to walk on the track for a mile or two out; and as there were several tracks with trains passing and repassing constantly, careless or deaf people (and deaf people always seem to prefer a railroad to walk on,) in stepping off the track to get out of the way, frequently get right in the way of one approaching unobserved in another direction. In such cases, however careful an engineer may be, he cannot prevent a collision.

"Yes," said Jack, after brooding over it in a very melancholy way, "that's the eighth man I've killed just in that way—walking on the track, and then stopping right in front of my locomotive 'thou't once seeing me. But this is the wust case of all," continued Jack, producing his pocket handkerchief and blowing his nose with much feeling; "wust case of all, and I feel dredful about it. His voice trembled, and a tear trickled down his bronzed cheek.

"How worst of all, Jack?" I inquired.

"Why, you see," said Jack, "he was a big fat man, and he mussed my engine all up."

Mark Twain has this advice for young men with literary aspirations, "Write without pay until somebody offers pay.—If nobody offers pay within three years, the candidate may look upon this circumstance with the most implicit confidence as the sign that sawing wood is what he was intended for.

WHY WOMAN WEDS.

Some close observer of our social relations, having looked about among his married female acquaintances, ventures to give the following list, with an attempt to indicate the real reasons which influence too many to marry.

MARRYING FOR A HOME

Number one has married for a home. She got tired of working in a factory, or teaching school—she thought married life on earth was but moonlight walks, buggy rides, new bonnets, and nothing to do.—Well, she has got her home; whether or not she is tired of the incumbrances this deponent saith not, inasmuch as this deponent does not positively know.

CONSULTING FAMILY INTERESTS.

Number two married because she had seven young sisters, and a papa with a narrow income. She consulted the interests of her family. Perhaps she would better have consulted her own interests by taking in light washing or by going out by the day to work.

SHE LIKED THE SOUND OF MRS.

Number three married because Mrs. sounded so much better than Miss. She was twenty-nine years and eleven months old, and another month would have transformed her into a regular old maid. Think how awful that would have been.

WANTED SOMEBODY TO PAY HER BILLS.

Number four married because she wanted somebody to pay her bills. Her husband married for precisely the same reason, so they are both repenting at leisure.

NOT GOING TO BE LEFT BEHIND.

Number five married because Fanny White had a nice new husband, and she wasn't going to be left behind. Pity if she couldn't get married as well as other folks.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

Number six married because she was poor and wanted riches! She never counted on all the other things that were inseparable from those coveted riches.

SHE LIKED TO TRAVEL.

Number seven married because she thought she should like to travel. But Mr. Number seven changed his mind afterwards, and all the traveling she has done has been between the well and the back kitchen door.

MARRYING OUT OF SPITE.

Number eight married out of spite because her first love had taken to himself a second love! This piece of retaliation might have done her good at the time, but in the long run Number eight found it did not pay.

WANTED SYMPATHY.

Number nine married because she had read novels and "wanted sympathy."—Sympathy is a fine thing, but it cools down at a rapid rate if the domestic kettle is not kept boiling, and the domestic turkey is undone. Novels and housekeeping don't run very well together in harness, to use a sporting phrase, and number nine's supply of sympathy didn't hold out very long.

MARRYING FOR LOVE.

Number ten married because she loved her husband with all her heart and all her soul. And she loves him still, and will probably continue to love him, and is the happiest wife in the world—so she says.

We have all the right motive at last—one which, when sanctified by a desire and resolution to improve and elevate each other, and to live true and holy lives before God, cannot fail to call down the blessings of Heaven. But sad is the fate of those who marry from wrong motives—to escape their share of life's work, or to get something for which they have nothing to give in return.

A colored mail carrier in Virginia, having been well shaken by a man for kicking his dog, turned upon him and gravely expostulated: "Look-a-here massa, you'd better be keerful how you shakes dis chile! cos, when you shakes me, you shakes de whole ob de United States. I carries de mail!"

A San Francisco undertaker claims to have discovered a new method of preserving the dead human body. By this process he petrifies it He exhibits a body that he petrified in July, 1868, and it exhibits no signs of decay. When struck, says the editor of the *Morning Call*, it gives out "a ringing metalic sound." The color of the flesh is not changed.

They are making at Colt's factory a new patent lock for the U. S. mail bags. When fastened, a numbered plate of glass covers the keyhole, and this glass has to be broken before the bag can be unlocked or the lock tampered with. It is said to be the most complete lock ever invented. Five thousand of them have been ordered by the post-office department.

DRUDGERY.—The every day cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration, and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry, all easy; and he that rises late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night, while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

THE TRIALS OF COURTSHIP—TWO GALLANTS IN A PECULIAR FIX—THEY ARE RESCUED BY STRATEGY.

[From the Erie (Pa.) Dispatch, Nov. 21.]

Discreditable as the following story may be to the parties concerned, we have the word of one of those engaged in it, a railroader and well known here, as to the facts: Two friends—we will call them Tom and Dick—went a few nights since to call on a couple of damsels who reside with their mother in a southern portion of the city. The old lady is slightly deaf and the girls somewhat roguish. The two gentlemen were graciously received by the old lady who formed a fifth in the social circle. Ordinary bed time came, and the gentlemen professed to leave, the maids showing them to the door. But this was only a ruse to get the old lady to bed. The front door was opened and shut, and the girls returned to the dining-room, the two beaux having been slipped into the front parlor and left there in the dark. It was supposed, of course, that the slightly deaf old lady would soon be in the land of Nod, but she took a sudden whim to go and sit in the parlor for a while, and, taking up a light, started for that place. Dick and Tom had been anxious listeners and watchers, and now saw the old lady approaching with a lamp.—As she passed into the hall of course their only means of escape was cut off. Dick made a dive behind a lounge that stood out a few inches from the wall—the frame work was too low for him to crawl under—and Tom, finding no other place, wedged himself in on top of Dick. The old lady set the lamp on the bureau, took up a book, and deliberately setting herself on the lounge, began to read. The feelings of the two nice young men behind the lounge may be better imagined than described. Tom was in dread of immediate detection, while Dick dreaded smothering. He was so frightfully cramped that he was getting reckless as to consequences, and in a muffed voice that only the old lady's deafness prevented her from noticing, mumbled to Tom, "Kick the lounge over, blow the lamp out, and let's jump through the window As Dick was squirming in a way that boded a sudden expose for Tom, it is probable that the latter would have taken his advice to the letter, but for the interposition of the quick-witted girls. At first, expecting the cat was out or the bag, they had kept back, ready to take the storm of reproach they could not avaid; but hearing no noise after the old lady entered, they went to see what had become of the two gallants. Two pair of boots and a foot or so of pantaloons were visible from the door, and the girls, making some common-place remarks to their mother, went away laughing loudly. "Phancy the Phelinks" of the chaps behind the lounge. But in a few seconds there came a shout from the wood shed, where the girls then were, saying their lamp had blown out, and asking mother to come with her's. The boys heard them plainly, and even smothering, Dick stopped his muttering and threatening. The good old lady arose, wiped her specs and folded them away, and bidding the girls not to be frightened, went off with the lamp to their aid. It would be superfluous to say that the longing boys didn't lounge just there any longer. They unlocked the front door as quietly as they could, and slid out without even bidding the young ladies good night. It was well for them that they did, for in less than three minutes the old lady was seated on the lounge again perusing her book.

"Mamma," said an intelligent little girl, "what is the meaning of a book being printed in 12mo?" "Why, my dear, it means that the book will be printed in twelve months."

Josh Billings is willing to "bet a pint of peanuts that there aint a Millerite now living, nor ever agoing tew liv, whom yu cood git tew take 87½ cents in change for a dollar greenback, or would give dubble price for a breakfast on the morning ov the day that is sott for the world's destruckshun."

Why are country girls' checks like a good print dress? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color.

To cure a bachelor's aches—Carry to him 11 yards of silk with a woman in it.

The following coroner's verdict was returned last week in Calboun county, Illinois: "We, the jury's find the desecsed dead man kum to his dead in the hans of sum unbeknown person, with an unlawful iron weeping—namid an ax with a hickory handle; which unlawful weepin wos used with deadly intent to kill the aforesaid Ded Man.

P. S.—We the aforesaid undersigned jurys hopefully believe that the Ded Man was Beheaded by the said Ax."

"You have only yourself to please," said a Benedict to an old Bachelor.—"True," replied he, "but you cannot tell what a difficult task I find it."

A southern paper asks how women can usurp positions as post-masters without robbing the males?

It is mentioned as a touching co-incidence that a man in Nashville was shot the other day with the very pistol at whose muzzle his brother-in-law died twelve years ago.

The session of the State Legislature of Georgia in 1863 cost $70,000 in Confederate money The late session of one hundred and twelve days cost $330,000, of which $82,000 was for clerk hire. The number of clerks was sixty-six.