THE OLD North State.

VOL. VI. SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 12, 1871. NO. 19.

CLEMMONS' STAGE LINES!

WARSAW

To Fayetteville.

LEAVE Warsaw for Fayetteville daily except Sunday. 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:

Leave Charlotte after trains from Raleigh via Monroe, for Wadesboro' Tuesday, Thursday 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,
Spet. 16, 1870—tf Contractor.

Time Table—Western N. C. R. R.

TAKES EFFECT 5TH SEPT. 1870.

GOING WEST. Arrive.	Leave.		GOING EAST. Arrive.	Leave.
	5.10 AM	Salisbury,	9.20 PM	
6 02 AM	6.07 "	Third Creek,	8.28 "	8.28 PM
6.55 "	7.10 "	Statesville,	7.20 "	7.25 "
8.02 "	8.07 "	Catawba Sta.	6.23 "	6.28 "
8.55 "	9.00 "	Newton,	5.30 "	5.35 "
9.40 "	9.45 "	Hickory,	4.40 "	4.50 "
10.25 "	10.30 "	Icard,	4.00 "	4.05 "
11.10 "	11.15 "	Morganton,	3.15 "	3.20 "
11.59 "	12.04 "	Bridgewater,	2.26 "	2.21 "
12.48 PM		Marion,		1.42 "
		Old Fort,		

☞ Breakfast and Supper at Statesville.
Sept 23, 1870. 38-tf

R. W. BEST & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION

Merchants,

Solicit Consignments of

Corn, Flour and Produce Generally.

Particular Attention paid to Auction Sales.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

W. H. WILLARD, Pres't Raleigh Nat'l Bank,
W. E. ANDERSON, " Citizens' " "
JNO G. WILLIAMS, " State " "
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co., Raleigh, N. C
feb 17-

AT THE
...gh House,
...IGH, N. C.,
G. W. BLACKNALL, Proprietor.
15:tf

W. P. GRAVES, | T. R. M'BLAKMON, | WM. T. LAW

Graves' Warehouse

DANVILLE, VA.,

FOR THE SALE OF

Leaf Tobacco.

Sales room 166 by 70 feet, with nineteen Sky-Lights.

Prompt attention to the Interest and Comfort of Planters and their Teams.

Graves' Warehouse has now the Largest Sales Room in Town. Wagons locked up in Warehouse at night. Dry Stalls for Horses. Call and see us. oct 28—1y.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MOCK & BROWN

ARE now receiving their large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

which have been selected with great care and bought at low prices. Their Stock consists of full lines of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

HATS, SHOES,

&C, &C.,

which they are offering at low prices. Owing to their changed terms of business, selling almost exclusively for cash or barter, taking no risk of credit can and will offer inducements to purchasers of Goods that must excel the

OLD CREDIT SYSTEM.

The styles of goods this season are handsome and prices as low as before the war. Their stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

is much larger than usual, comprising all the newest and most desirable styles, and at prices within the reach of everybody. We respectfully ask an examination of our Goods, and if a Stock of desirable Goods at low prices, fair and honest dealing, respectful attention by both Principals and Clerks, will be an inducement to buyers of Goods, we promise it.

We would call the attention of

Country Merchants

to our large and well selected Stock, feeling confident that we can make it to their interest to buy goods of us.

We deal largely in all kinds of **Country Produce**, and pay cash or barter as desired.

mar 31:tf MOCK & BROWN.

MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored.

JUST Published, a new edition of **DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY** on the radical cure (without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operation, bougies, or instruments) of **Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.**

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 6 cents or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cts.

Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
Post Office Box 4586, New York, Post Office B'ds, 1868 ly
march 1—

SIMMONS' LIVER

The symptoms of Liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side.—Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism, the stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved.—Cure the Liver with

DR. SIMMONS'

LIVER REGULATOR,

a preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one. It has been used by hundreds, and is now for the last 40 years as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. If taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure

Regulator.

Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhœa, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c.

Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Price, $1; by mail $125.

For sale by T. F. KLUTTZ & CO.,
feb 24—1y Salisbury, N. C.

The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LEWIS HANES,

Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBCRIPTION

ONE YEAR, payable in advance.....$3.00
SIX MONTHS, " " 1.50
5 Copies to one address..... 12.50
10 Copies to one address..... 20.00

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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

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.

REVENUE—THE MACHINERY ACT.

We have heretofore published in full the Revenue Act. As we cannot find space for the Act to Provide for the Collection of Taxes—the "Machinery" Act—we give the following summary of its provisions which will be found accurate and sufficiently full for the purposes of tax payers. We omit those portions only pertaining to the duties of sheriffs and other officers who are provided with the act in full

Section 1. The township board of trustees shall list the lands of the State on the valuation of 1869, and shall assess all the personal property in their township not exempt by this act at the cash value, on the 1st day of June annually.

Sec. 2 'Land and real property' means not only the soil, but all buildings and erections thereon, all rights, franchises and assessments appurtenant thereto, and all mines and minerals on or under the surface.

Sec. 5. The lists shall be give in within ten days after due notice has been given by the person charged or his agent.—If the person liable be a corporation its property may be given in by the president, cashier, treasurer or other person appointed for that purpose.

Sec. 6. All real property and all stock, farming utensils and other personal property used in connection with the cultivation of a farm, shall be given in in the township in which said property is situated on the first day of June, and where the line of any township runs through any resident's land, the same shall be listed in the township of such resident.

Sec. 7. All other personal property whatever, including moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, and all taxable polls and all other subjects liable to taxation, except such franchises and personal property as are herein specially provided for, shall be given in in the township in which the person so charged resides on the first day of June. The residence of a corporation, partnership or joint stock association, shall be deemed to be in the township in which its principal office or place of business is situated; if, however, the corporation, partnership or association have separate places of business in more than one township, it shall give in in each the property, or effects therein, but any body of lands belonging to a corporation; partnership or association, and divided by township lines, shall be given in in that township in which the larger part thereof is situated.

Sec. 9. The list of taxable property of the person giving in shall refer to the first day of June in that year, and shall state:

1. The quantity of land listed in the township last valuation—describing it.

2. Number of horses, mules, jacks, jennetts, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep, separately, and the value thereof.

3. Estimated value, without specifying the articles, of farming utensils, tools of mechanics, household and kitchen furniture, provisions, arms for muster, wearing apparel for the use of owner and family, libraries and scientific instruments.

4. Money on hand or on deposit.

5. Amount of solvent credits owing to the party, whether by bond, note, bill of exchange, open account or due and payable, and whether owing by any government, except bonds of this State or of the United States, exempt from taxation by law, except rent accruing for the current year for the hire of taxable property. If any credit be regarded as not entirely solvent, it shall be given in at its estimated value; the party may deduct from the amount of debts owing to him, the amount owing by him, and the residue only shall be liable to taxation.

6. Stocks in any incorporated company or joint stock association, and their estimated value; but the stock shall not be taxed if the company pays a tax.

7 All other personal property whatever, including therein all musical instruments, plated and silver ware, and the watches and jewelry possessed by the party, his wife, or any minor child.

8. The income of the party for the year next preceding the first day of June in the current year, with a statement of the source or sources from which it was derived. From the amount of the income five hundred dollars shall be deducted, and also the amount derived from any trade, franchise or profession taxed by the laws of this State.

9 If the party be a non-resident of the county, and owns land therein, it shall state his address, and may name any agent resident in the county to whom notices may be given respecting his taxes.

Sec. 10. Every guardian, executor, administrator or trustee shall in like manner, but on a separate list, give in the property held by him in that capacity; the value of the franchise of every railroad, canal, turnpike, plank road, navigation and banking company, shall be given by the president or chief officer of the said several corporations on the day fixed by this act for the giving in of taxable property to the Treasurer of the State, and shall be assessed by the said Treasurer, the Auditor and the Governor of the State; and their valuation shall be returned to the County Commissioners of any county in which any part of said roads or canals, or navigation works shall be; and the tax upon such franchise so valued shall be the same as upon property of equal value; and the tax collected in each county and township shall be in proportion to the length of such road, canal or works lying in such county or township respectively; and such taxes shall be collected as other taxes are required by law to be. The rolling stock of every railroad company, and the vessels employed by any canal or navigation company on its canals or works, shall be valued with the franchise.

Sec. 11. *Property exempt from taxation:*

1st. The property belonging to the United States or to this State, or to any county or incorporated city or town,

2d. The property belonging to and set apart and exclusively used for the University, Colleges, Institutes, Academies, the Masonic Fraternity, Order of Odd Fellows, Good Templars and Friends of Temperance, schools for the education of youth or the support of the poor or afflicted, such property as may be set apart for and appropriated to the exercises of divine worship or the propagation of the gospel, or used as parsonages.

3d. Such property as may be set apart for grave yards or burial lots, except such as are held with a view to profit or for the purpose of speculating in the sale thereof.

4 h. Such property of the State and agricultural societies as may be set apart and used by them for agricultural fairs.

5 h. Arms for muster, wearing apparel and provisions for the use of the owner and his family, household and kitchen furniture, mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, not exceeding in aggregate value two hundred dollars; *Provided*, That the exemption from taxation shall not exceed two hundred dollars in behalf of any individual tax payer.

6 h. Any township Board of Trustees in any county of the State that fails to allow the exemptions prescribed in the last preceding subdivision or knowingly allows any tax payer more than is exempted in said section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 12. The list shall refer to the first day of June of the year in which they are given in, and relate to the quantity, condition and value of the property, and to the age of the party, in reference to his liability to a poll tax on that day.

Sec. 13. In the year prescribed for the valuation of the lands, the board shall affix to the description of each piece of land its true value in money on the first day of June in that year, and this value unless altered as hereinafter prescribed, shall be annually fixed to that land until a new valuation is made. They shall in every year value the personal property at its true value. The valuation found by them they shall affix to every species of property particularized in section nine of this act. If any person liable to be charged with taxes shall refuse to answer any question respecting his taxable property, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment, and it shall be the duty of the board to whom the refusal is made, to bind over the offender to appear at the next term of the superior court of the county, and to report the fact to the solicitor for the judicial district in order that the offender may be prosecuted. In valuing the property of railroads and other corporations in which the State is a stockholder, the whole property shall be valued, but a part of the valuation shall be deducted proportionate to the interest of the State, and the tax levied on the residue only. The tax so levied when paid by the corporators, shall be charged by the corporation on the individual corporation only, and when any dividend shall be declared the dividend to the State shall exceed that to individual corporators by the amount of all taxes previously paid. Stocks or shares in incorporated companies shall not be tated when the property of the company is taxed.

Sec. 17. If any person shall complain before the commissioners that his property, either real or personal, has been improperly valued, or that he is charged with an excessive tax, he shall present his claim in writing, and they shall hear any evidence adduced by him, and shall summon and examine any witness necessary for the just decision of the question. If they decide against the complainant they shall also give judgment against him for the cost of the investigation, but if the county commissioners shall find that he has just cause for complaint they shall direct their clerk to render a true account thereof, and the account thus rendered, certified by the clerk, shall be returned to the Auditor, who shall credit the sheriff with the overcharge in his settlement of that year.

Sec. 19 The county commissioners shall insert in the abstract of the tax list for each township, the description and and valuation of all property not given in, with the name of the person supposed to be liable for the taxes thereon, and the names of all persons in each township liable for a poll tax who failed to give themselves in, and shall charge all such persons with double the tax with which they would otherwise be chargeable, unless satisfactory excuse therefor be rendered.

Sec. 20. County commissioners may exempt from poll tax in certain cases of poverty or infirmity.

Sec. 24. In case within the interval between two regular periods for the valuation of land or real property, any piece of land or real property shall become divided in ownership either by partition or a sale of a portion thereof, or otherwise, either of the part owners may at any time, upon five days notice to the other part owners, apply to the township board of trustees for an apportionment of valuation, which shall be allowed as may be just, and all persons having tax lists are required to amend the same according to the judgment of said board, on the production of a certified copy thereof: *Provided*, That no amendment made after a tax on the land has become due shall operate to effect that tax.

Sec. 25. If any violation of real or personal property and before the tax thereon shall become due, the property shall become destroyed or depreciated over twenty-five per cent on its assessed value, otherwise than by act of the owner, the party charged may apply to the township board of trustees and upon proper proof, may have the valuation reduced, and the board of trustees shall thereupon immediately furnish to the clerk of the county commissioners, as well as to the party, a certified copy of their order in the premises. If the property was insured, the amount of the insurance shall in such case be considered in altering the valuation.—In like manner if property shall have increased twenty five per cent over its assessed taxable value, the sheriff of the county upon ten days notice to the owner, may apply to the board of trustees to alter the valuation of the property, and upon proof they shall do so; but the valuation shall not be altered if the appreciation has occurred in consequence of improvements made on the property by draining, clearing, building, or the like.

Sec. 26. *When taxes may be paid, when due:*

All taxes shall be due on the first Monday of August in each year. When paid, the sheriff shall note on the tax list against the name of the party the date of payment and the amount paid, he shall also give a receipt to the parties stating the amount of the State and county tax separately, and the date of the payment; *Provided*, The sheriff shall not collect the taxes for any year until he shall have settled in full with the State and county treasurer for the taxes of the previous year, (if he was the sheriff.) Before receiving the tax lists he shall produce the receipts of the State and County treasurer, (if he was sheriff for the previous year,) to the clerk of the county commissioners, and in the event the sheriff fail to produce the aforesaid receipt the county commissioners shall appoint a tax collector who shall give bond as required by the sheriff to faithfully collect and pay over the taxes according to law. When the sheriff shall collect by his deputies who are not sworn, or other such persons, they shall, before the clerk of the board of commissioners, or before a justice of the peace of the county, take and subscribe an oath, faithfully and honestly to account for the same with the sheriff or other person authorized to receive them. Said oath shall be filed and kept on the docket of the county board, and for failure of any deputy sheriff to pay over such tax as he may collect, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 27. The Sheriff in person or by deputy shall constantly attend at the court house of his county from the first Monday of August to the 21st of November in each year, for the purpose of receiving taxes; he shall also in like manner attend at least one day after the second Monday of October at some place in each township, of which twelve days notice shall be given by advertisement at three or more public places in the township: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the collecting officer from levying and selling after the taxes become due.

Sec. 28. The personal property of delinquents to be sold, or failing that in sufficient quantity, then the lands of delinquents. Notice of sale to be given. If delinquent cannot be found, notice to be given to any known agent. If no known agent, notice to be posted at court house door, &c. Any person liable for taxes, not having property in the county where the taxes are due, but having property in another county, such property is liable, with ten per cent additional tax.

Sec. 29. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser of property sold for taxes.

Sec. 30. The sheriff to buy for the State if no other purchaser.

Sec. 31. The delinquent may retain possession of property for twelve months after the sale, within which time he may redeem it by tendering the purchaser the amount paid for it and twenty-five per cent additional thereto.

Sec. 32. Purchaser to claim title if not redeemed in eighteen months.

Act ratified 1st day of April, 1871.

[*Sentinel.*

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

First Conference of the Commissioners.

The Southern Claims Commission met in conference in Washington one day last week, and the following report of the proceedings had, will we presume, be of general interest:

No public business was transacted before the Southern Claims Commission, the Commissioners being engaged in private conference upon the cases in which the witness have all been examined, and and the testimony closed. Numerous applications have been received under the late rules, to have the necessary testimony in support of claims taken by local commissioners, at the cost of the claimant, as provided in the rule, but no decision in such applications can be made for a few days, as the Commissioners have yet to fix upon and designate suitable persons for the taking of testimony at various points, where such agents will be needed, and to settel upon such modes of taking testimony as will be least expensive to claimant, and best protect the government interest involved. It is already apparent from the character of many of the claims filed, and the testimony taken in public session, that the limited time and the labor of the Commissioners are likely to be needlessly taken up and much money spent, hopes entertained and anxiety created uselessly by claimants, through a misconception of the class of case that Congress intended should be settled by Commission. It is considered best for the claimants to satisfy themselves, first of all, not only of their ability to provoked known loyalty throughout the war, but that such property as they lost was taken by, or by the authority of persons whose official position or whose particular situation at the time gave them the right to take it; or else that the property taken went, beyond question, into the service of the Government, and not into the individual possession of officers or soldiers not authorized or ordered, nor compelled by necessity, to take private property for public uses. Cases of unauthorized depredation by the United States troops, or of damage to property caused by the presence or movements of the army, if settled at all, must wait for further legislation by Congress.

The reply of Sydney Smith, when a beautiful girl complained, "Oh, Mr. Sydney, this pea will never come to perfection." "Then permit me to lead perfection to that pea," is in its style perfect.

It was the same noted wit that complimented Lord Macauly—who was an incessant talker—upon his "occasional flashes of silence."

PRAYERS AND TEARS.—In the first ages of Christianity these were the only arms of the church, by which they long defended it from ruin, and at last advanced it to a glorious prosperity.

EDUCATION.—To send an uneducated child into the world, is little better than to turn a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets.

The strongest propensity in woman's nature, says a careful student of the sex, is to want to know what is going on, and the next strongest is to boss the job.

A minister not long ago preached from the text, "Be ye therefore steadfast," but the printer made him expound from "Be ye there for breakfast."

THE PENITENEIARY.

The Greensboro *Republican*, of the 20th instant, (whose editor was one of the late Penitentiary Commissioners,) contains the Report of the Assistant Architect and Superintendent of buildings, Mr. W. J. Hicks, made to the new Board of Directors, from which we clip the following:

There are 2965 feet of Prison Stockade, 22 Prison Cells, and two rooms for Lockups, all of which are 10x19 feet square; one Hospital 22x53 feet, with three rooms; one room 12x18 feet, for Medical Department; one room 8x12 feet, for Hospital Steward, and Hospital Room 22x46 feet, that is calculated to hold 24 single beds. Office framed buildings, lathed and plastered, with three rooms 17x17 feet, and kitchen 14x28 feet, two rooms; one bathing-room 20x24 feet, both supplied with tubs, to which are furnished hot and cold water pipes; all the tubs have plugs and drain pipes connected with the main Sewer Pipe. Steam is furnished from a Prindle Steam Boiler in the Wash-room. Water for Kitchen, Wash-room, &c., is applied from a Pump located between the kitchen and Wash-room. The drinking water is produced from a Pump in front yard, near cell buildings. There is one kitchen for Prisoners 20x32 feet supplied with stoves and five boilers, &c. A Dining room 20x22 feet, for Guards and Overseers. One Bakery 20x25 feet, with necessary fixtures, &c. One Store Room, 20q30 feet, one shoe shop 14x14 feet; one Blacksmith shop, one Carpenter shop, and one Tool House, Stables and twelve Sentry Boxes, &c.

There are 860 feet of Railroad Track running through the grounds, and connecting with the N. C. Railroad; also 870 feet heavy plank stockade enclosing the Quarry. There are 350 feet 6 inches of Terra Cotta Sewar pipe that takes all drainage from kitchen, Wash-room, &c.

The above temporary buildings, implements, tools, &c., including Penitentiary Site, have cost $40,507 91.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Expenses of Architext, $5,366 46; Stone work, $43,044 54; Bricks, $2;255-58; Total expenses, $92,174 49.

THE CALM DEPTHS.—Shallow waters are easily mudied. After a night of storm, the waters of the bay along the beach, stirred by the winds, are foul and black with the mire and dirt. But look beyond, out in the deep water—how blue and clear it is! The white caps on the surface show the violence of the wind, but the water is too deep for the storms that sweep its surface to stir up the earth at the bottom. So in Christian experience. A shallow experience is easily disturbed; the merest trifles becloud and darken the soul whose piety is superficial; while the most furious storm of life fails to darken or perturb the soul which has attained a deep experience of the things of God.—The agitation may produce a sparkle on the surface, but in the calm depths of such a spirit reign eternal tranquility, the peace of God that passeth all understanding.

GOOD HABITS.—Remember, boys, before you are twenty you must establish a character that will serve you all life.—As habits grow stronger every year, and turning into a new path is more and more difficult, therefore it is often harder to unlearn than to learn; and on this account a famous flute player used to charge double price to those pupils who had been taught before by a poor master. Try and reform a lazy, unthrifty, or drunken person, and in most cases you fail; for the bad habit, whatever it is, has so wound into the life that it cannot be uprooted.—The best habit is the habit of care in the formation of good habits.

A Catholic priest transmits from San Francisco the sum of $250 to the United States Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the conscience fund, the same having been received by him in the confessional for restitution to the United States government.

MRS. GRUNDY AND THE EQUATOR.—A little school girl up in Massachusetts asked her teacher what was meant by "Mrs Grundy." The teacher replied that it meant "the world." Some days afterwards the teacher asked the geography class to which this little "bud of promise" belonged—"What is a zone?" After some hesitation this little girl brightened up, and replied, "I know; it is a belt around Mrs. Grundy's waist."

☞ An exchange gives the following as a sure way to drive bed-bugs from old bedsteads: "Take green tomato vines, put them into a basin or tray pound them to pieces as fine as possible, then stain the bedsteads where they inhabit with the juice, fill the crevices with the pieces of vine; lay leaves under the ends of the slats." If this is practiced twice a year not a bug will remain in the bedstead.

It is said that there is no friendship between women so strong that one good-looking young man is not able to break up.

Innocence is like an umbrella when once we have lost it we may never hope to get it back again.

"No man in the nation is more indebted to the people than I am," said an office-holder. "Indeed, sir, how much of their money have you taken?"

A WEDDING.

A New York letter says: "Many readers will remember the Butlers of South Carolina, one of whom long represented that State in the Senate. Another, Pierce, but not the distinguished Senator, married Fanny Kemble long years ago, and their daughter inherited what was once a handsome property in Georgia. There was some trouble between the parents, as the mother lived in England, while the daughter remained in this country with her father. A few years ago he died, and though often visiting her mother, she still preferred to live on the old family place at the South. Last winter an English gentleman travelling in that section was anxious to visit a well organized rice plantation, and consequently became the guest of Miss Butler. The result of this visit is that in May she goes to her mother in England: there become the wife of the Hon. Mr. Leigh, whom she entertained just one year ago.

The following beautiful parody of the "Long Ago" was contributed to the columns of the Goldsboro *Messenger*:

OLD TIMES.

BY EULA.

There's a beautiful song on the slumberous air,
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a tuneful heart, and light brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white foreheads are there;
A glimmering cross, and a glittering crown,
A thorny bed and a couch of down,
Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A rosy wreath in a dimpled hand,
A ring—and a slighted vow;
Three golden links on a broken hand,
A tiny track on the snow white sand,
A tear and a sineless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song,
That sobs on the summer air;
And loneliness, left in the festive throng,
Sinks down in the soul, as it trembles along
From a clime where the roses are.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,
And it mingled with matin chimes;
But years have distanced the beautiful lay;
And its melody floweth far away,
We call it now, "Old Times."

A Galveston young man has lost faith in human nature worse than Grant did. He courted a girl over two weeks, and her parents said they wouldn' permit any such thing, so the young people concluded to elope. He got a young man, a friend of his, to take the girl to New Orleans, where he would meet them and marry the girl, and go somewhere and enjoy life sensibly. The young proxy took the girl all right, but before the fellow that did the courting arrived he had married her and gone to keeping house. The deceived chap says you won't catch him courting up another girl for some one else, not if he knows it.

Two charming young women were discussing one day what constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as to shape, etc. They left the matter for the decision of a gentleman friend, and he replied; ask the poor and they will tell you the most beautiful hand in the world is *the hand that gives!*

A young man who was caught straining his sweetheart to his bosom the other night, justifies himself on the ground he has a right to strain his own honey.

A miserable wretch an old bachelor says that he looks under the marriage heads for the news of the weak.

There is a curious dilemma in one of the courts of Georgia. The son of a murderer is the Solicitor-General of the district in which the murder was committed, and he insists upon conducting the prosecution.

A census taker out West reports eight thousand colonels in his district. "There used to be more in that part of the country," he says, "but a large number of them have been raised to general."

Could the Christian pilgrim always see his way clearly before him, with the glorious city of light in the distance, then would he walk by sight and not by faith; but he often walks over rough places with clouds and darkness round about him venturing forward solely on the word of his Saviour; therefore he walks by faith and not by sight. Especially true is this of the minister of Christ.

The Methodists of Baltimore have purchased a beautiful tract of heavy wooded land near Reistortown, Baltimore county, as a permanent location for their camp meeting. The next camp will commence on Wednesday, August 2nd, and steps are being taken to prepare the grounds, and make all necessary arrangements.

The sinner's way of pleasure is far from being everlasting, for even here the wine of sin first yields the sweetness of intoxication, afterward it becomes insipid with satiety, after that it grows bitter with remorse, and as for the dregs thereof, what a hell burns within them.

Nurse: "I cannot allow butter and jam, too, on your bread, Master Alfred. It is very extravagant."

Master Alfred: "It can't be extravagant, Mary, if the same piece of bread does for both.

A few days since, Vincent Hamilton and Elizabeth Greeg celebrated their golden wedding in Bracken county, Kentucky.—There were present the bridesmaid, the groomsman, 20 of the guests, and an old manumitted slave, who witnessed the bridal 50 years before.