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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OR
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for this Valuable Fertilizer, respectfully call the attention of

FARMERS

to the same, feeling satisfied they will find it to their interest to use it instead of Peruvian Guano, as its properties are much more lasting, and more suitable to the soil and the growth of all kinds o grain. The Manufacturers say:

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Every one of our customers having found our Manure what we represent it to be:—an excellent Manure adapted to every soil and crop, we recommend it with the fullest confidence to every intelligent farmer and plantation owner who wants to secure to himself a valuable crop. 300 to 400 pounds per acre have frequently increased the yield of the crop fifty per cent."

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C. P. GRAY, Proprietor.
Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1859. 3tpf

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DAVID CLEWELL.
Feb. 25th, 1859. 3m40

Carolina Watchman.

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Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

SPEECH OF
Hon. JOHN A. GILMER,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FEBRUARY 21st, 1859.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. Gilmer said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In offering any views in support of the claims of my native State, North Carolina, to a share of the public patronage and disbursements in the establishment of national works, I am at once struck with two important reflections. First, that, of the many millions invested in munificent Government structures, distributing so much capital among the people where they are erected, and, at the same time, strengthening the hand of commerce and enterprise in their respective localities, and from which all of the sea-board States have derived more or less advantage, the old North State, though one of the most faithful of the thirteen sisters who pledged their jewels, treasure, and honor upon the altar of liberty, and never broke the vow, has yet to be rewarded with the first particle of Government patronage to any respectable degree; and second, and perhaps more astonishing, that mineral wealth of such almost boundless extent, as is proven to exist there; should not long ere this have been called into active use by well directed individual enterprise. Here are two manifest derelictions of duty of some sort and should claim the immediate attention of every true son of North Carolina.

The first neglect, I fear, has resulted from the want of proper attention, and vigilance on the part of her Representatives on this floor, who have spent too much of their time upon abstract propositions, in fostering the mere political issues of the day; which, when advancement or tenure of place is to be the result, are never wanting for ardent, if not furious advocates, while the real interest of the constituency and the State they represent, have been too much neglected. Days, weeks, months, and years, have been wasted or labored away, urging in the political forum, matters wholly abstract, and often incapable of even a practical test; and in which fact consists, in many instances, the major part of the apparent dignity and effect of such issues, while real, practical, useful questions, of the development and improvement of the material resources, agricultural, commercial, and mineral, of their State, have been completely overlooked. Now, I do not propose to arraign any gentleman for a failure in duty, who has heretofore, or now represents my State, for their reasons for their previous course of legislative action have doubtless been to them satisfactory and sufficient. But I do propose to ask them, and all others, to unite with me in giving some attention to the real material interests of North Carolina. In fact, I might extend my remarks beyond my purpose, and cause them to apply to many of the other southern States; but, in doing so, I would not only assume the duties of others more competent to do so but would, at the same time, transcend the courtesy extended to me by the House on this occasion.

Nor can I now do full justice to my State in this important matter, both for the want of time and all the information I could wish, even were I not limited by this particular subject of the establishment of a national foundry, to which I shall advert directly. So immense, and almost boundless, are the mineral and manufacturing, resources of North Carolina, that a volume may be filled with their variety, quality and utility. I speak not now of the gold and silver, existing in such large quantities, & which are so much more actively sought, but I mean to allude more particularly to the more solid, abundant, and I will add, more valuable deposits of coal and iron. These are the articles of universal use, which everybody pays tribute to in some shape, and ever must, so long as commerce and agriculture, and their natural offspring, manufactures are the leading objects of man's attention. I care not who holds the purse, while I hold the articles of indispensable use, such as coal and iron. The former will loosen its strings and flow to the latter, as naturally as the magnet is attracted by the poles. Every man, who inhabits a house or shelters under a roof, uses, either directly or indirectly, the fabrics or products of coal and iron, and pays for them, in some shape; therefore, every man is a contributor to the use of these great staple minerals. While Spain and other European Powers held and absorbed, as it were, the so-called precious metals, then known both to the Old and New World, England being possessed of the solid coal and iron, *the real precious metals*, has drawn the gold and silver of Spain and other countries into her national coffers, where they are yet safely locked up, and are likely to be, while English domestic and commercial policy is observed, and until other nations, equally blessed with like material, shall adopt the same precept and example, of using their *best* resources, *their solid* wealth, their *coal* and *iron*.

North Carolina is bountifully blessed by Providence with these solid staple minerals of coal and iron and equally blessed with water power and other natural elements for bringing them into use, and which must come into use in spite of present or hitherto neglect. Her water power, I can almost say is the best in the universe. Her Yadkin, Ararat, Mitchell's, Fisher's, Dan, Smith; North and South Tow, Caney, Ivy, Swannoa, French Broad, Pigeon, Tuckaseega, Tennessee, Nathala, Valley, Hiwassee Watauga, New Catawba, Uwharie, Haw and Deep rivers furnish streams for manufacturing purposes, which will last inexhaustible, beyond the power of man to consume, so long as the mountains from which these streams flow, shall stand to attest the work and glory of a benificent Creator. In her French Broad alone is more water power than in all New England put together, only waiting to be called into use by an industrial enterprise similar to that which has made New England what she is, and I hope will ever be in this particular, to render N. Carolina in everything hersuperior. Over four hundred thousand spindles revele in Lowell alone, and over ten times four hundred thousand can be moved by the regular waters of the French Broad alone, without even making an impression on the abundant supply. Besides the overabundance of water in the limpid streams of the Old North State, they are exempt from the bitter frosts and freezing winters, which congeal at times the best streams in New England, obstructing their greater utility, while in North Carolina they rarely ever freeze, and are at the same time blessed with an elevated locality, and wholesome mountain atmosphere, rendering her valleys not only safe for man's habitation, but equally desirable.

But iron ores, the best and most abundant, as I have stated, abound throughout the whole State. It would astonish one not familiar, to see or learn their quantity and extent. To attempt to describe their precise locality and extent with minuteness would lead me into too great detail; but before confining myself to the particular subject designed in these remarks, this much I will say: you may cast your eye on the map of North Carolina, and start with me from the county of Stokes, where you have an abundant supply of coal and iron, in immediate proximity; you may go westward, bordering hard on the Virginia and then the Tennessee line, till you reach the Roan mountain, and from thence bear southward till you reach King's mountain, which continually calls to mind much of the heroism of the Revolution; and from thence eastward till you into the Deep river valley, and you will have travelled over deposits of iron, so abundant, of such superior quality, that not a similar scope of country on the earth can surpass it. Forming, as it were a great reserve treasured up in nature's store-house waiting for the trained hand of the enterprising utilitarian to quietly unlock and use, to the benefit and wealth of mankind. I cannot contemplate the vastness and value of these sinews of wealth and grandeur of my native State without being greatly moved, and longing to see the day when a better directed industry and wiser political economy shall, with fostering policy, call them forth, and bid North Carolina be in practical fact what she is by nature designed, one of the best and most extensive iron producing countries in the world. Once developed, the mines will sustain themselves; and the southern forge and rolling-mill will sustain and meet the southern demand, and every car-wheel that traverses the State, bearing the products of her soil, will wind their way over iron rails taken from the same soil without the aid of tariffs or protection; and then, indeed, may we talk of and about southern independence.

It has long been a growing conviction on the part of the Government, that a national foundry should be established, not only for the certain supply of a better article of certain kinds of fabrics of iron for naval and military use, but also to improve the system of combining and the effect of combining, the various descriptions of iron and other kindred metalic ores. This important subject at once attracted the attention of the present able Secretary of War, upon his installment into office, and in his first annual report he spoke and recommended the subject, in the following earnest and emphatic manner:

"The importance to the public service of establishing a national foundry has been so often brought to the attention of Congress by my predecessors, that nothing but a conviction of its great consequence to the public and private interests of the whole country encourages me to mention it again.

"A well-managed national foundry would very speedily develop and establish facts, which would add immensely to our national wealth. It is scarcely to be credited that, with the infinite variety of iron ore, and their boundless extent in the United States, we should not have yet discovered a mine capable of making the very best gun, or, if such be discovered, that there are no means by which the public service can be benefitted by it; but such is the fact.

"A national foundry would serve as a great laboratory at which the quality and value of metals throughout the whole Confederacy would be tested and fixed. Every variety of iron, with its special adaptation to particular uses, would, in a few years, be familiarly known in the country, and individual enterprises would be saved, in experiments, many times the amount which the works would cost; whilst a great national branch of industry might, by this means, receive a legitimate and efficient encouragement.

"There is but little doubt that many American iron ores are equal, at least, to those of Norway, and yet the national armories are driven by necessity to purchase from Norwegian iron for the manufacture of small arms. Choosing to have the best quality of arms, we must go abroad for the best quality of iron. A national foundry would soon teach us to improve the manufacture of iron, and we would be saved the mortification of bringing iron from abroad, and the money, too, we have to pay for it.

"The cost of heavy guns would presently be diminished, and their quality would be, undoubtedly, very materially improved.

"It therefore appears to me that every consideration of sound policy and economy demands the establishment of a national foundry which I accordingly respectfully recommend."

So soon as I discovered that this subject was again recommended to the attention of Congress, I at once felt convinced that North Carolina was the State, and the Deep River valley the locality, which offered the best facilities for erecting such a work; and when my colleague [Mr. Branch,] at the last session, offered a bill to this effect, I was in hopes the effort would move steadily forward, and that the claims of North Carolina, and the facilities she offered on this subject, would be well considered, and, if well sustained, as I believe they can be, conceded and allowed. But like most of measures which are of a truly practical and commercial character for a southern State, it has been permitted to linger till it is about forgotten. It is now my purpose to revive the subject, and claim for my State a full and fair hearing on the premises. I premise, then, by saying that the Deep river valley, in the State of North Carolina has peculiar claims for its location within her borders.

What constitutes a suitable place for a national foundry?

1. Minerals and other materials for use in such a work; and of these, principally coal and iron ore.

2. Locality, accessibility to tide-water, and inaccessibility to an enemy in time of war.

3. Climate, and means for subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen.

On the first I can safely say, without disparagement of other places, that the Deep River valley has no superior. It is a bituminous coal, totally from sulphur, or other noxious element militating against its free use for manufacturing purposes of any description. It is conceded to be one of the best gas coals in the world, and yields the greatest abundance of the best coke for smelting and forge work, and is well adapted for making what is called hollow fires, for heavy wrought iron work. Its iron ores, too are equally superior, embracing every variety. The specular, brown hematite, magnetic, and blueclay ores, are inexhaustible, and are all bedded together in a narrow compass.

And then, over and above any other place on the continent, the only workable vein of black-band ore interlines the coal-fields themselves; not only so, but are the deepest in thickness and extent ever yet discovered in any country. This is not assumption, but fact, proven and visible to the inspection of any inquirer. A shaft, lately sunk by one of the companies engaged in operating these mines, to the depth of five hundred feet, discloses no less than upwards of seven feet of coal, and over eleven feet of black-band ore, all confined in a stratum of some forty feet. This is only one spot; but others are equally favored. But this important malleable article of ore, for the purpose of making all the description of fabrics for war and naval use, cannot be over estimated, and should give a controlling influence in the selection of the locality for such a national work. With the use of this deposit, exclusively, as yet, found in workable quantities in the Deep river valley, combined with the other and harder ores found in such great abundance, will enable the Government to make every description of iron fabrics, from the hardest steel cannon or shaft, down to the softest loop band that can be demanded for any part of the naval or military departments.

Several very able and lucid reports have been made by eminent State geologists, who base their statements upon actual explorations, made with the greatest caution and attention to the facts, among whom I may mention prominently, Professors Johnson, Jackson and Emmons—the latter being the authorized State Geologist for North Carolina. From their united opinions and statements in their several reports, the following are some of their conclusions:

1. The coal is of a quality equal to the best Newcastle coal, and the best for making gas, for which purpose it would bring in New York six or seven dollars per ton.

2. It is very easy to work, and free of fault.

3. It is admirably suitable for smelting iron, being free from sulphur.

4. Black band iron ore overlies and underlies the coal, and can be mined from the same pits and openings.

5. The black band is in deposits eighteen inches thick, and of a better quality than any found in Scotland, containing such a large portion of bitumen, and of so peculiar a character that from twelve to sixteen gallons of kerosene oil can be extracted from it while it is being calcined to fit it for the blast furnace. Six to sixteen inches is the usual thickness of the black-band iron ore in Scotland.

6. Hematite iron ore, clay band, and also magnetic iron ores, are in enormous deposits within ten miles of the coal and black band.

7. Pig iron can be made from the above deposits, of a quality superior to any made in Scotland, in any quantity, and at prices less than in Scotland, the proximity of the minerals to each other more than compensating for the higher wages in mining. Says a practical Scotch iron master, speaking of the Deep river valley.

"I am satisfied that pig can be made at a cost of nine dollars per ton in Chatham county, on the banks of the Deep river. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars would suffice to buy enough of mineral lands to supply two furnaces with material for some generations. It would suffice to sink the pits, and erect two furnaces on the Scottish principle; and as the minerals are the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imitated thence. The two furnaces could make from four hundred to five hundred tons per annum—at a cost of about ten dollars per ton. ($200,000.) Price in New York and Boston varies from twenty-two to twenty-eight dollars per ton."

In addition to these materials, there is fire-clay of best quality, in great abundance, interlining the seams of coal and black-band ore; thus affording from the same pit or shaft, coal, iron ore, and fire clay; and the other descriptions of iron ore, to wit, the hematite, specular, and magnetic, being immediately contiguous, leaves nothing to be done but to develop and use them to any extent and in every shape that the Government can wish or require the use of iron.

The second supposed requisite for a suitable site for a national foundry—the *"locality, accessibility to tide water, and inaccessibility to an enemy"*—I will briefly state, is advantageously presented in these North Carolina coalfields. The Deep river flows through the coal and iron deposits. It is a beautiful stream, highly adapted to slack water works, which are now being constructed. The distance from the site of the works to the seaboard or mouth of the Cape Fear river, in which Deep river flows, is only about one hundred and sixty miles; and tide water, to the depth of some twelve feet, comes to within some seventy miles of the place where a national foundry could be advantageously erected. With the slack water works completed, as they soon will be, besides a railroad to Fayetteville, now under construction, the fabrics for Government use can safely and conveniently be carried out to the adjacent seaports, or borne by railroad; whilst no enemy's fleets can ascend the stream, or and armed force invade the establishment without marching over land a considerable journey; which is about as nigh security as can be obtained. The locality I claim to be a good one.

Thirdly, *climate*, and means of subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen. In this respect the Deep river valley certainly possesses superior advantages. It forms, indeed, the dividing line between what are peculiarly southern and northern products. Extending south from the locality of the mines, you traverse the cotton and rice regions where those staples are produced for export to all parts of the world; while, moving towards the north and west from these mineral deposits, you are greeted with a fine wheat, corn, and other vegetable producing region, adorned with beautiful scenery. In fact, all the staples, either North or South, for subsistence of workmen, can be commanded in the Deep river valley at the cheapest and most accommodating rates. By way of description, it may be said that these valuable mineral deposites are in "a good land; a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of olives, oil and honey." And besides this, the climate itself is excellent, being elevated and healthy, abounding in fresh water and springs of the purest quality. No region is more healthy than that of which I am now speaking.

There is also an abundant supply of oak and all other timber suitable for such purposes as will be needed about a national foundry, within convenient reach. There are also limestone and other suitable materials for practical use in a foundry, in abundant supply, in the country round about. Then, may I not ask, what more is needed for supplying all the demands requisite for a national foundry? Can as much as I have here attempted to state, be said of any other named locality? It is true other places may possess some particular articles of material to an equal and perhaps greater degree than is to be found in the Deep river valley; but then, can all the materials be found to the same extent, variety and quality? Till better informed, I assert they cannot; that the same varities of iron ore, with the same supply and quality of coal, with all the other materials I have enumerated suitable for the making of every description of iron fabric for the Government or national use, are yet to be found in such connection in any one place. And I then ask the question, why will not the Government pay proper deference to a place so suitable and favored by nature in selecting its site for a national foundry? Why shall not North Carolina number within her borders some one of the Government structures, when she offers at least equal, if not the best facilities; and derive, in common with her sister States, some of the advantages to the trade and commerce of her citizens, resulting from Government expenditures? This latter consideration would not be proper if N. Carolina did not offer equal facilities for the erection of a national foundry to any other State or locality; but when it is so clearly demonstrated that she does, I feel authorized to claim for her the full benefit of an equality in the distribution of the public patronage; and I invoke the voice of every Representative she has in this Capitol to unite with me in the demand. I truly regret that the opportunity has not been favorable for my colleague to urge the bill he introduced at the last session, or that better progress could not have been made. But there is yet time and opportunity, and let the future improve it. If it shall be my province to wield a voice in the deliberations which will finally dispose of this question, I shall be found earnest in insisting upon both the advantages and rights of North Carolina in the premises. I shall keep my eye steadily upon the movements of things in their behalf; and shall not fail to urge for my native State all that is so justly due from this Government to her long neglected resources, so far as the Government has the right and power to act.

In fact, I wish to see a new era opened in the South generally. I wish to see less fustian and parade of new fledged and broken down politicians, in the shape of so called southern commercial conventions, and something more practical and available resorted to. There is better, as well as more profitable work before us than the mere echoing of high sounding resolutions, without a feasible feature in them, or a possible benefit in their provisions, to the South or anybody else, beyond the fancy of those who pass them. I wish to see our valleys and mountains brought into actual use. I wish to see our streams studded with mills, whose numberless spindles and looms shall echo back an eternal response to their ever and onward flowing current. I wish to see the blast of the furnace, and hear the strokes of the forge declaring the fact that commerce and manufactures are in ripe development. I wish to see the mountains of the South pregnant with their mines of wealth, disgorging their hidden treasures, and furnishing to our prosperity as certain tribute as they afford delightful retreats and abodes to our citizens.

In short, I wish to see the South, in fact, what nature has eminently designed her to be, a commercial and manufacturing, as well as an agricultural people.

We can then boast of our greatness, because we will then be great and prosperous.

PHILOPENA.

We believe this pleasant amusement for boys and girls, and sometimes those of more mature age, originated in Germany, where it is called *vid liebskin*, which, as it is spoken, has the sound of *philipkin*, which may have been the origin of our word, to which we have given a Latin terty or forfeiture, exacted or won by the tact or management of the winning party. With us the thing is managed, however, excessively clumsy, and quite without skill. A person in company chances to find a double meated almond, and hands half the meat to another, and says, or, rather should say: "Will you eat a philopena with me?" The other may say: "I am afraid," and refuse or accept one of the nuts, and eat it at the same time the challenging party eats the other.

Thus they separate; but when they meet again, the one that can think to say 'philopena' first to the other wins the forfeit, and has a right to name what it shall be—generally, among children, some trifle; among young folks, some little present, suitable to the condition of the parties. Thus, a young lady who wins a philopena of a gentleman may immediately add, 'I wear No. 6½ kids.' If the parties meet in the street, the lady may say, "Oh, yes; I see you notice my parasol is getting old. Well, then, I accept.' But the gentleman should never allude to her want of an article, but exercise his judgement as to what would be acceptable. Generally, in our hot haste to win philopena, we forget propriety, and become rude, in this land of thrift and hurry.

The thing is far better and more pleasantly managed in Germany, and calls into exercise some of the most useful faculties of the mind. When a couple meet after having eaten philopena together, no advantage is taken of the other until one of them pronounces the word 'philopena.' This is the warning that now the sport is to begin. Let us suppose that a gentleman calls upon a lady; she invites him to walk in, and at the same time speaks the talismanic word. If he accepts the offer to walk in he is lost, unless she removes the ban by telling him to go away.

If she asks him to take off his hat, he must resolutely keep it on; if to be seated he must stand; or if at the table she should hand him any article which he accepts, she wins the forfeit. At the same time, he is watching to get her off her guard—for the first acceptance of any offer from the other ends of the game. Both are constantly exercising their wits to prevent being caught, and the sport often goes on all the evening.

Perhaps the gentleman brings a little present, and says: 'Knowing that I shall loose my philopena, I have brought it along—here it is.' If she is caught off her guard by this smooth speech, she loses, for he immediately claims forfeit. If neither wins at the first meeting, the sport is continued to the second; and it may happen that half a dozen parties meet at the same time, all anxious to win their philopena partners, so that the scene often becomes ludicrously amusing. How preferable is this German play to our own. And as the sports derived from philopena are very innocent and pretty, we commend it to the "young folks" of America.

Although one swallow will not make a summer, still a pin maliciously inserted in a chair will make one spring.

Legal Effects of Repeating Hearsay Slander.—In the last volume of Gray's Massachusetts Supreme Court Reports there is a notable decision. It seems that a woman uttered a slander of another, and, when sued for it, her defence was, that she had only repeated what was currently reported; that she had no malice, and, therefore, was not liable to an action. Judge Thomas gave the decision. The story, he says, uttered or repeated by the defendant, contained a charge against the plaintiff of a nature to destroy her reputation. It was a false charge. It is no answer in any form to say that she only repeated the story as she heard it. If the story was false and slanderous, she must repeat it at her peril. There is safety in no other rule.—Often the origin of slander cannot be traced. He who gives it circulation, gives it its power of mischief. It is the successive repetitions that do the work. A falsehood often repeated gets to be believed. A man cannot say there is a story in circulation that A poisoned his wife, or B picked C's pocket, and relate the story, and when called upon to answer, say: "There was such a report in circulation; I but repeated what I heard—had no design to circulate or confirm it;" for two very plain reasons—that the repetition of the story must, in the nature of things, give it currency; and the repetition, without the expression of disbelief, will confirm it. The danger is an obvious one, and long since pointed out; and it is, that bad men may give currency to slanderous reports, and then find in that currency their protection from the just consequences of a repetition.

A Scene in the Vienna Theatre.—A letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of February, says:

The night before last there was a demonstration of another kind in this city. A new piece called "Montrose" was given in the Court Theatre, and the Emperor, with several other members of the imperial family, went to see it. In one of the scenes an envoy appears and informs Montrose that Charles II will be acknowledged King of Scotland, if he would consent to swear to the Covenant. On hearing this, Montrose waxes very wroth, and rails in good set set terms at the canting hypocrites who would fain place the Church above the State. As soon as the words cited were pronounced, there was a perfect storm of applause, which lasted so long that the Court could not fail to remark that a public demonstration had made been against the Jesuits.

Getting Into Society.—We often hear that it is difficult to "get into society" in this or that city; but this is nothing but the reiteration of a truism that it is difficult to get into society anywhere. Society, like everything else, demands an equivalent for what it bestows. Those who are intelligent self-sacrificing and agreeable, are never at a loss for society, for their company is courted, and society presses them itself, even against their inclination.

On the other hand, those who purpose making use of society to enhance their comfort, without intending to sacrifice anything in return, are invariably repelled, whenever their object is discovered. Those who are struggling to get into a sphere which they may deem higher than the one in which they move, and who are obsequious to those who are "above them," invariably render themselves disagreeable to those whose favor they court, and seldom succeed in attaining their object. This is all labor in vain, and vexation of spirit, for, as in the respective worlds of business and letters, all persons find their level, so it is in social matters. An individual may take an inferior or superior position at first, to that which he should occupy, but his every-day intercourse with his fellow-men will inevitably place him, sooner or later, in that position which his mind, disposition, habits, tastes and feelings fit him for.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Cats Sleeping with Children.—A small girl, 7 or 8 years old, on the night of the 27th Jan'y came very near loosing her life by a cat. Her mother heard a strange noise which awakend her; she hastend to the bed where the child was lying and found the cat with her mouth close to the child's mouth. At first they took the child to be dead, but they soon perceived it seemed to catch for breath occasionally.

After two or three hours she was restored to consciousness, but has been very stupid and unwell since.—*Galesburg Dem.*

Lying in Bed.—No piece of indolence hurts the health more than the custom of lying in bed too late in the morning; and yet this is the general practise in cities, the inhabitants seldom rising till some time after the sun is up. The morning is undoubtedly the very best time for exercise, while the stomach is empty and the body refreshed by sleep. Besides, the morning braces and strengthens the whole physical system, and often answers the purposes of a cold bath. Let any one who has been accustomed to lie in bed till eight and nine o'clock in the morning, rise by six, and spend an hour in walking, riding or active diversion without doors, and he will find his spirits cheerful and serene throughout the day, his appetite keen, and his body braced and strengthened.

"What I've Earned."—Mr. John Whitehall, of Columbus, formerly Treasurer of State, was a rough joker, even in his office.

Some twenty years ago, a verdant member of the General Assembly called at the State Treasury, and said he wanted "some money."

"How much do you want?" said Whitehill.

"Well, I don't know," said the member.

"How do you suppose I can pay you money, then, if you don't know?"

"Well, then pay me about what I have *earned*."

"*Earned!*" said Whitehill, "EARNED! You are a member of the Legislature, ain't you? and if *that's* all you want, I can pay off 'what you've *earned*' very easy. Bob, give this member that ten dollar counterfeit bill we've had so long!"

[*Summit (O.) Beacon.*