J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

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Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVII. SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 31, 1859. NUMBER 1

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

BLANKS.

The following Court and miscellaneous BLANKS are kept on hand for sale, at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at small expense.

Clerk Warrants, Com. to take Deps. C. & S. C.
Cases & Bonds, Apprentice Indentures,
Writs, C. & S. Court, Letters Testamentary,
Executions, C. & S. C. Letters of Administration,
Subpoenas, C. & S. C. Special Letters do.
Witness Tickets, C. & S. C. Marriage Licenses,
Jury Tickets, Do. Certificates,
Prosecution Bonds, C. & S. C. Various Equity Blanks,
Bail Bonds, civil cases, Do. Indictments,
Bill Bonds, crim., " Land Deeds,
Appearance Writs, Deeds in Trust,
Delivery Bonds, Sheriff Deeds,
Administration, &c. Equity do.
Restoring, " Notes of Hand,
Appeal, " Bonds to Beat,

[illegible] and many other forms of less frequent use. Made to order on short notice.

BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

W. Baker & Co's American, French, Homeopathic and Vanilla Premium Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Paste, Cocoa Sticks, Soluble, Homeopathic and Dietetic Cocoa, Cocoa Shells and Cracked Cocoa, Celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three-fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality, and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children invalids and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable, and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

[illegible] For sale by their Agents, D. C. Murray, New York; Wm. S. Grant, Philadelphia; T. V. Brundige, Baltimore; Kennett, Dudley & Co., Cincinnati, and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,
3m45 Dorchester, Mass

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE!!

Try the New Grocery Store,

FIRST DOOR ABOVE JONES' HARDWARE STORE.

FRESH GROCERIES, every kind required for Family use, shall be regularly supplied to our customers AT LOW RATES, for Cash. Groceries can only be sold for Cash or Barter. The profits are too small for a Credit business. Give us a call.

BEARD & BROTHER.

April 6, 1859. tf43

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES [illegible]

[illegible]

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

[illegible]

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

[illegible] Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, [illegible]

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents:

[illegible]

HENDERSON & ENNISS, Salisbury, N. C.

Apr. 12, 1859. 1y46

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts or notes. They can settle with me or with B. B. Moore, Esq., who occupies an office with me. Office in Cowan's Brick Row.

C. T. POWE.

Salisbury, March 8, 1859. 3m41

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.

NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants.

[illegible] Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitlock & Co's Superphosphate of Lime.

[illegible] Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.

[illegible] Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

April 19, 1859. 3mpd47

Drs. M. WHITEHEAD & J. A. CALDWELL.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and offer their Professional services to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

[illegible] Office—the same occupied by Dr. Whitehead

BLANK WARRANTS

For sale at this Office.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S Single Number Lotteries!!

(CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.)

Capital Prize $50,000!!

TICKETS ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

As the members of our firm have, by way of purchase, become the owner of the grants chartered by the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and part of those in Georgia, under the management of Messrs. Gregory & Maury, of Wilmington, Delaware, we have deemed it expedient to change the name of our firm, on and after January 1st, 1859, to that of WOOD, EDDY & CO., who will hereafter have the management of the Sparta Academy Lottery, and the others, as above named.

In all transactions we have endeavored to conduct our business with integrity and promptness, and we can assure the public that the patronage heretofore bestowed on us is well deserving of being transferred to our successors. Very respectfully,

S. SWAN & CO.

Augusta, Georgia, Dec. 15, 1858.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,

Successors to S. Swan & Co.

The following Scheme will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for May, 1859, at Augusta, Geo., in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 19 Draws Saturday, May 7, 1859.
Class 20 Draws Saturday, May 14, 1859.
Class 21 Draws Saturday, May 21, 1859.
Class 22 Draws Saturday, May 28, 1859.

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

50,000 TICKETS.

Five Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty-Five

PRIZES!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS

Magnificent Scheme!

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN MAY.

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

5,485 Prizes amounting to $320,000

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2½.

[illegible] A Circular showing the plan of the Lotteries will be sent to any one desirous of receiving it.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

[illegible]

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

[illegible] Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

[illegible] Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

[illegible] All prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent us

AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE,

from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be enclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPE," or the Express Company cannot receive them.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Augusta, Georgia.
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Atlanta, Georgia.
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del.

[illegible] A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, and Little Rock (Ark.) True Democrat and New York Herald.

Professional Card.

DR. C. T. POWE may be found at Office, in Cowan's Brick Row, when not absent on Professional business. [illegible] Nov. 1858.

SPRING BONNETS,
SPRING MANTLES,
SPRING SHAWL

Just received at McNEELY & YOUNG'S
Mar. 29. tf43

Western North Carolina Rail Road.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Salisbury for the Statesville and the West, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 1.45, P. M., or immediately, after the arrival of the North C. mail Train from the East.

RETURNING—will leave Statesville at 6.15, A. M., and reach Salisbury in time for the mail train going East.

The Passenger Train will leave Statesville every Saturday at 1, P. M., and Salisbury on Monday at 4 A. M., so as to obviate the necessity of running on Sunday.

A Car for light Express Freight runs with this Train.

JAMES C. TURNER, Eng'r. & Supt.

February 22, 1859. 39 tf

Western N. Carolina Rail R. Freight

MERCHANTS and others are hereby notified that all FREIGHT destined for the West, will be sent forward immediately on its arrival at Salisbury, and all goods shipped to North Carolina ports will be stored up and forwarded to their destination without breaking bulk at the terminus of such Road.

JAMES C. TURNER, Eng. & Supt.

February 22, 1859. 39 tf

I wish to purchase 20

good and young Negroes Fellows and will pay the highest CASH prices for them.

I want them suitable for working my Texas plantations, and desire to buy as soon as I can. I would also buy girls and boys from ten to twenty years old, and want two or three families if likely.

H. L. ROBARDS.

Salisbury, May 4th, 1858. tf49

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

A. H. & R. A. CALDWELL,

OFFICE, the one formerly occupied by Dr. Nesbit, on Water Street,

SALISBURY, N. C.

March 1, 1858. tf40

[illegible] Banner please copy.

TAN BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large quantity of TAN BARK. [illegible] Persons wishing to engage will do well by making immediate application upon the subscriber.

H. C. SIMONTON,
March 13, 1859 tf42

THE RAILROAD

IS

[illegible]

A Great Institution!!

EVERY BODY SAYS SO, and so it must be. It almost annihilates time and distance, by the speed of its trains, which, as they thunder along through hills and over the plains and valleys, drawing their long lengths and enormous freights, the gaping world stand and look—they can't help—with wonder and delight; and there it is they are want to cry out, *Great Institution.* People used to say that such and such a man "is a team." If he were great as a politician, as a lawyer, a preacher, a merchant or a tradesman, he was sure to receive this distinguishing appellation. A good team, in those times, was, perhaps, more the pride of men, than since the Iron Horse came upon the world's great stage; not because we have less need for horses now, but because, in some of their uses they have been eclipsed.—Well, in considering these comparisons in their application to men, we hold that there are some men who rise far above even the *Great Institution.* Take for instance Ex Gov. MOREHEAD, whose mental strength and moral power, put into operation the great forces which heaved out the earth from the deep "cuts" and filled up the ravine and valleys from Charlotte to Goldsboro', and made the high-way, with all its appendages. We might instance others, many others, who rise above them; but let it suffice there are other men whose modesty will not allow them to aspire to any thing beyond. For ourself, we are perfectly content to be accounted like the *Great Institution.*

Gentlemen, let us reason together on this subject

HOFFLIN.

can't be beat in selling CLOTHING. His Coats, and Pants, Vests and Neck-ties; Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes; Shirts and Drawers, cannot be equalled in quality, neither can any one sell their like for so little money as he. The fact is, then, HOFFLIN'S CLOTHING STORE has become to be, in this whole region of country,

A Great and Indispensible Institution.

Look where you will, and you will see gentlemen wearing garments from his store.

Does a gentleman want a fine and good COAT, or VEST, or HAT, and feel he has need to make the best use of his money? He goes to Hofflin's, of course. Hofflin's Stock comprises every thing of every quality. His Spring and Summer supply, just received, surpasses all former purchases, and is the NE PLUS ULTRA in the Clothing line. The fancy and fastidious, the man who prefers the solid and durable, the laboring man in want of tough, strong and comfortable garments—all can be suited at HOFFLIN'S. He has the goods, down to the prices, which distinguish his Store, and entitle it to be regarded as the Fame, the GREAT INSTITUTION, in that line. Call at HOFFLIN'S, will ye, at the [illegible] CORNER OF THE MANSION HOTEL.

April 26th, 1859. tf48

More to be Admired than the

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

[illegible]

New York, April 12, 1858.

[illegible]

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

[illegible]

CHARLES CARROW.

[illegible]

J. G. KILBY.

[illegible]

J. D. HOYT.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

[illegible]

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Cheese! Cheese!! Cheese!!!

100 BOXES CHEESE.
100 boxes smoked Herring
75 " Adamantine Candles.
100 dozen Brooms.
100 boxes assorted Tobacco.
10 Casks Western Bacon.

For sale by
SPRAGUE BRO'S.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1858 29

MICHAEL BROWN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

SALISBURY, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN to the purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE And to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

February 7, 1859. 1y37

State of North Carolina.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1859

John Slompick vs. Polly Ridenhour.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Polly Ridenhour is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six Weeks in the Carolina Watchman printed in Salisbury, notifying her to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, and show cause, if any she has why the plaintiff shall not have judgment against her, and the land levied upon by virtue of said Attachment be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, N. Slough, clerk of our said court at office in Concord, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1859, and the 83d year of Independence.

NELSON SLOUGH, C. C. C.

pr. adv. $5.50 6w47

BLANKS

Of all Kinds, for Sale at this Office

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

MR. EDITOR: Through your columns I will in compliance with my promise essay to notice the use of Opium as a medicine. Although the mere *relief of pain* may in many instances be desirable yet regarding it merely as an adjunct to disease a kindly monitor of nature to warn us of the presence of a morbid condition, it were evidently far better to remove the disease, the cause of the pain, than merely to allay the pain without, in the least, relieving the morbid condition. Nay, more; when such alleviation of pain is necessarily followed by a depression of vitality, by an increased inability of the system to combat the disease, the conscientious and manly physician will direct his efforts to a *removal of the disease,* rather than an alleviation of the pain, though the latter may gain him more credit with his patient or prolong his treatment and increase his fees.

Opium, Laudanum, Morphine, etc., depress the powers of the brain and nervous system thereby diminishing their capacity to *perceive the pain* though the disease, and in reality cause of the pain are not in the least abated. A person in a state of coma from whatever cause is unconscious of pain, yet coma has no tendency to remove the disease. Paralyze the nervous system and you retard the action of every organ in the body, thereby destroying the recuperative power of the system, and thus quite a mild form of disease is frequently greatly protracted. And as Opium, Laudanum, etc., spend their vim upon the nervous system just in proportion as you administer them in that proportion you weaken the "vis medicatrix naturæ" through which you can alone operate for the relief of the patient. Pain instead of being regarded as an enemy should be looked upon as a friend, as it evidences to the mind that there is present some irritating cause, some obstruction which should be removed. Should we not exclaim save us from that "science" which administers its deadly narcotics to silence the warning of this kind monitor which sounds the alarm, an enemy, an enemy. As well might we wish not to experience any sensations of cold in the absence of heat, but remain unconscious *of our true* condition until death had stole his icy clasp around us, as well wish not to have a fever (which is but an increased circulation a cooperative action) after an ague (which is but a regurgitation of the blood from the capillaries to the heart, a threatened submersion of the "citadel of life") as to wish not to experience any sensation of pain when morbific matter is present in the system. Their use is a tacit admission by him who prescribes them that he is incapable of removing the disease.

We will appeal to high authority: "Opium in all its modifications, aggravates the morbid habit more than alcohol, or any other of the higher stimulants. The popular composition vulgarly called Dover's Powder is used extensively on the supposition, or pretence of the hurtful effects of the Opium being altered, or neutralized by its other ingredients. There is no modification of Opium that alters its effects when given in a competent dose to affect the system. The black drop the morphia have very nearly, if not entirely the same effects in stimulating the general system, in an adequate dose to ease pain that the extract of Opium has. These pretences are erroneous and delusive; for we have seen the latter as certainly fatal as the tincture, if not quite so speedily. It is probable that for forty years past Opium and its preparations have done seven times the injury than rendered benefit on the great scale of the civilized world."—*Gallup's Institutes of Medicine.*

The false thesis of spasm has led to very disastrous results in the treatment of pertussis (hooping cough.) It has inducted into its service not only the most stimulating of the antispasmodics, but that most destructive of all narcotics opium in some form. * * * But in consequence of an erroneous principle the young sufferers in this disease (hooping cough) are literally fed with Dover's Powder, black drop morphia, Paragoric and the tribes of pedlars cough drops. We are not content to speak through pages which may never reach the public eye, but wish for a lengthened trumpet that might tingle the ears of empirics and charlatans in every avenue of their retreat."—*Ib.*

Eberle calls Opium "a treacherous palliative under the use of which the appetite and digestive powers fail, the body emaciates and the skin becomes sallow, dingy and shriveled, the countenance acquires an expression of languor and suffering and a general state of apathy, inactivity and feebleness ensues which ultimately often leads to convulsions, dropsy in the head, glandular indurations, incurable jaundice, or fatal exhaustion of the vital energies. All the soothing mixtures such as Godfrey's Cordial, and Dalmy's Carminative so much employed for allaying the colic pains of infants contain more or less Opium; and innumerable infants have been irretrievably ruined by these popular nostrums."

Harrison says: "Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Laudanum or toddy lays the foundation for head complaints, such as inflamations, convulsions and dropsy of the brain. A small dose of Paregoric will often induce fits. The intellect of a child will be impaired by it although years may elapse after the practice is abandoned. A permanent ill conditioned state of the nervous system is induced by the repeated giving of opiates to infants that never *through all subsequent life* is entirely got rid of by the most strenuous endeavors. A tendency we doubt not to insanity is thus engendered. Such children pass through the process of teething badly. The stamina of the constitution is weakened by it. The stomach and bowels lose their tone, and cholera infantum or summer complaint is more apt to fasten on them." We are aware that those who employ these deadly means in the treatment of disease, claim that if they are fatal in the hands of empirics, quacks, etc., that when administered "*scientifically*" they are harmless, but we are well assured that they have been injurious, yes, fatal, and that no science will so change or contravene the immutable laws of *Nature* as to cause that which is inimical to and will destroy life to be conducive to health. And so great is the magnitude of misery entailed upon humanity by their use we would wish with a titan blow to sweep them from earth, bury them in oblivion and inscribe upon their sepulchre in unmistakable characters, *never to be resurrected.*

REFORMER.

Expalnation of the Almanac.

BY REV. WM. GERHARD, A. M.

LECTURE III.

THE YEAR.

As we are not lecturing upon Astronomy, but merely design to give an explanation of the Almanac, we do expect to say much upon that part of our subject which falls within the province of Astronomy as a science. But as the terms Solar year, Lunar year, Astronomical year, &c., sometimes occur, it seems necessary briefly to show the difference between them, or what [illegible] given rise to the different terms appl[illegible] to designate and distinguish them.

(a) *The Solar (or rather terrestial) year,* is that which the sun appears to move through the twelve signs of the eclyptic, and return to the same point. This period comprehends 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 48 seconds.

(b) *The Astronomical year* is the same as the solar year, except that the calculations are carried out more minutely and with more exactness.

(c) *The Lunar year* consists of twelve lunations, embracing 354 days, 8 hours, 48 min., and 36 sec. This is shorter than the solar year by 10 days, 21 hs., and 12 sec.

(d) *The Tropical year* is of the same length as the solar year, but is considered with reference to the equinoxes.

(e) *The Siderial year* is that period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution, and come to the same point again, embracing 365 ds., 6 hs., 9 min., and 10 sec.

(f) *The Ecclesiastical year* is that which extends from one Advent to another, and commences either in the latter part of November or beginning of December.

(g) *The Common or Civil year* is that of the Almanac, and is that which any nation has contrived for the computation of time to regulate secular business, &c.

NOTE.—The following terms are also sometimes used:

1. *Anomalistical year,* the time that elapses from the sun's leaving its apogee or perigee, till it returns to it, embracing 365 ds., 6 hs., and 14 min.
2. *Embolismic (intercalary lunar) year* consisting of 13 lunar civil months, and embracing 365 days.
3. *Julian year,* established by Julius Cæsar, consisting of 365 days and 6 hours.
4. *Gregorian year* which is the Julian year corrected, and now generally used.
5. *Sabbatic year* which is known in the Old Testament as every seventh year when the Israelites were by law, required to let their lands untilled.

The terms *fixed* and *variable* years are also sometimes employed. A *fixed* year is when the equinoxes and seasons fall upon the same day of the month; otherwise it is a *variable* year. The Julian year is variable, the Gregorian is fixed.

The Civil and Ecclesiastical years alone claim our attention in these explanations, and more especially the former, because, in ordinary life we have only to do with this. Indeed, much confusion would inevitably ensue, were we to regulate our affairs in life by any other.

The Common year is divided into different parts or measures. These measures arise chiefly from regularly recurring phenomina in nature. By a reference to the Almanac we find the following divisions:

1. The four Seasons,
2. The Ember-days,
3. The Months,
4. The Weeks,
5. The Days.

NOTE.—The division of time into hours had its origin perhaps among the Astrologers, and has proven to be very convenient and useful. Before its introduction, the naming of the fractional parts of a day was very laborious. The division of hours into the shorter measures of minutes and seconds was effected only after the discovery of clocks and watches; and the very minute measure of thirds is only used by Astronomers in their nice calculations.

We shall make a few remarks in reference to each of these measures above enumerated.

1. The Seasons.

Every individual is familiar with these; for Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter are fixed natural and periodical phenomina, whose regular and invariable recurrence is always expected as a matter of course. We might here speak at length of the wisdom and beneficence of our Creator, in ordering and establishing the Seasons, so as to conduce to the comfort and happiness of man, but this does not belong to our subject.

The commencement of every Season is precisely fixed by the entrance of the sun into a certain sign of the Zodiac, and so laid down in the Almanac. These points are called *puncta cardinalia*—cardinal points.

(a) Spring.

Spring begins when the sun in his path enters the constellation of Aries, which occurs about the 20th of March, when day and night are equal, and the sun is directly over the earth's equator. From this time the days begin to grow longer, and the nights shorter. The sun's rays thus fall more perpendicularly upon the earth. The air becomes warmer and more pleasant. Nature revives, puts on her green robe and every thing teems with life.

"At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And bright Taurus receives him. Then no more,
Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold;
But, full of life and vivifying soul,
Lifts the light clouds sublime, and spreads them thin,
Fleecy and light o'er all surrounding heaven."

(b) Summer.

The sun, having, in his apparent path through the heavens, passed through the signs of Aries, Taurus and Gemini, enters Cancer June 21st, when the Summer commences. At this time the sun has attained his greatest height in the northern hemisphere, and we in our latitude have the longest day and shortest night. At this season of the year the cultivated fields are crowned with the many and various productions of the earth, rewarding man's labor, and proclaiming, though in silence, the wisdom and bounty and love of our Creator.

"With songs and honors sounding loud,
Address the Lord on high,
Over the heavens He spreads His cloud,
And waters veil the sky.
He sends His showers of blessings down,
To cheer the plains below,
He makes the grass the mountains crown,
And corn in valleys grow."

(c) Autumn.

The sun, after having reached his farthest point in north latitude, appears again to recede in the heavens, passing through the signs of Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, and entering the sign of Libra, which occurs the 20th of September, when Autumn begins, and when day and night are equal again. The husbandman has now gathered in his crop and commits to the earth the seed which he confidently hopes, by the blessing of a bountiful Father, will yield him another. Nature's green garb changes its hue, and the sear and yellow leaf is indicative of the approach of another season.

"But see the fading many-colored woods,
Shade deepening over shade, country round
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,
Of every hue from wan declining green
To sooty dark. These now the lonesome Muse,
Low-whispering, lead into their leaf-strown walks,
And give the Season in its latest view."

(d) Winter.

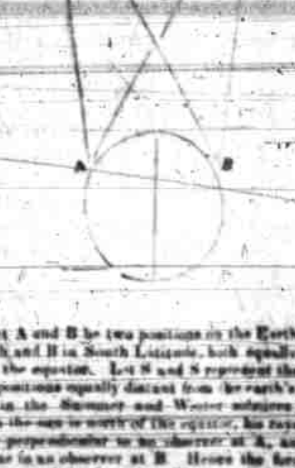
The sun, descending in the heavens and passing through the signs of Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, enters Capricornus. Here, having arrived at the farthest extremity of his course south of the equator, he ushers in the season of Winter, which occurs on the 21st of December, when we in north latitude have the shortest day and longest night. The sun at this point begins to ascend again, and passing through Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces, enters Aries when the seasons recur again in their regular order.

The most dreary season is Winter, and yet it has its own peculiar facilities for amusement, pleasure and enjoyment.

"Now all amid the rigors of the year,
In the wild depth of Winter, while without
The ceaseless winds blow ice, be my retreat,
Between the groaning forest and the shore
Beat by the boundless multitude of waves,
A rural, sheltered, solitary scene;
Where ruddy fire and beaming tapers join
To cheer the gloom. There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead."
* * * * * * * * *
"——————Behold, fond man!
See here thy pictur'd life!—Pass some few years,
Thy flow'ring Spring, thy Summer's ardent strength,
Thy sober Autumn fading into age—
And pale concluding Winter comes at last,
And shuts the scene!——————"

The Seasons are occasioned by the inclination of the polar axis of the earth to the plain of her orbit, which causes the more oblique or more perpendicular position of the sun with reference to the earth, at different periods of the year. Fewer rays of heat from the sun fall upon the same surface in Winter than in Summer, although the sun is nearer the earth in the former than in the latter Season. This latter fact arises from the elliptical shape of the earth's orbit. But our limits will not permit us to explain the philosophy of these phenomina. We will yet add that the opposite hemispheres have opposite Seasons at the same time of the year. Thus, while those living north of the equator have Summer, those south of the equator have Winter, and while the former have Spring, the latter have Autumn, and vice versa.

(The latter fact is easily illustrated by the following figure:



Let A and B be two positions on the Earth,—A in North and B in South Latitude, both equally distant from the equator. Let S and S represent the sun in two positions equally distant from the earth's equator (say in the Summer and Winter solstices). Now when the sun is north of the equator, his rays will be more perpendicular to an observer at A, and more oblique to an observer at B. Hence the former has Summer and the latter has Winter. And vice versa of the sun's southern position.)

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

When Jemima went to school, she was asked why the noun bachelor was singular. "Because," she replied, "it is so very *singular* they don't get married."

JERUSALEM—ITS SIGHTS AND INHABITANTS.

From the senior editor of the New York Express, now traveling abroad.

Nothing is visible, nothing at all, of the original Calvary—if this be Calvary. Marble covers all the original rock, save in some very few places, where a peep can be had through the marble crevices created to give the peep. The whole looks like a series of churches or chapels—with the usual altars, and the candles of the Catholic churches of Greece and Rome. The Priests of all the religions here show up everything spoken of in Scripture—the exact place where Christ appeared to Mary Magdalene in the likeness of a gardener; then, a few feet further on, a stone like a star, designating the spot where Mary stood; then, where our Lord appeared to Mary; then, a fragment of a porphyry column, called the column of Flagellation, being a piece of that to which the Saviour was bound when scourged by order of Pilate; then the exact place where the true cross was dug up under the inspired and watchful eye of St. Helena—a place of especial sanctity, where the very rocks weep now (the place is underground and damp) in mournful memory; then, the very column of grey marble, on which the Jews made our Saviour sit while they crowned him with thorns, and mocked him; then the very place where the cross was fixed; then the spot where Christ was nailed to the cross; then where the Virgin Mary stood during the crucifixion, &c., &c., &c. Every historical point of the new Testament here, in Jerusalem, has not only a name, but local habitation; nay, Monkish invention and fancy are not thus content, but they wander back to the beginning of time, and show up here on the ground of the holy sepulchre "the centre of the earth" and the spot even whence was taken the clay from which Adam was modeled! Fancy and Fiction and Romance thus revel, and so extraordinary is the whole operatic show, that one rejoices at last this is not Calvary—this is not Golgotha—that this is not the place of the Holy Sepulchre, and that for wise purposes, the Almighty has veiled in secrecy the spot whereon he sacrificed His only Son.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—JEALOUSY AND FARCE.—The dome over the Holy Sepulchre is leaky and broken, and rain creeps through and in upon it; but it cannot be repaired, for such is the jealousy that Greek will not let Latin or Armenian do it; and *vice versa.* Well is it, I repeat, then, that Infidel, but impartial, Turk squats and smokes his pipe by the door as door-keeper, and brings in his soldiers to keep order. But what can Turk think of such Christianity, and all this ge-gaw—cool, calm, simple minded, unimpassioned Turk—who, in plain simplicity, spreads his mantle upon the bare earth, and, with his face to Mecca, offers up, humbly on his knees, with forehead bent to the earth, his prayers to the Prophet alone—no image of him, no painting, no sculptured form, no Virgin—nothing but the Prophet himself—and, through him, to Allah, his God!" What can Jew think of it—Jew who, here in his own city, is chased out of the Sepulchre as demon or wild beast would be? Hope not for missionaries, then. Talk not of Christianity, and its progress in the city of the Great King, until all these things can be mended. Never will Jew be converted but by interest here, never will Moslem be turned from Mecca. The farce of the Holy Fire alone—that grand Greek imposition on the Easter Eve of every year, when the Greek Patriarch alone enters the Tomb, and the "miraculous flame descends from Heaven"—is, only of itself, enough of disgust for the Jew and the Moslem—if not for the Christian of any other name. Then, on that great display and farce, the Turks have to come in, not only with bayonets, but with leather lashes to lay over the backs, shoulders and legs of the Pilgrim Christians, to keep them in order. In the year 1834, a fearful tragedy occurred on the Greek Easter. Four hundred persons were trampled to death, many even upon the Stone of Unction.

THE WAILING PLACE OF THE JEWS.—The Jews' wailing place was to me the most interesting place in Jerusalem. My dragoman, an East India Jew, of Moorish skin, who, by the way, is an English subject, and speaks English well, conducted me thither. We threaded our way through the usual narrow and dirty lanes, misnamed streets, of Eastern cities, and came to an area in the form of a quadrangle, near the bridge where the dwellers in Zion were once wont to pass over, to worship God in the Temple, on His Holy Mount, Moriah. In the ancient foundation wall of the Temple are several courses of large, levelled stones, upon which the Jews lavish their kisses and embraces, and through the crevices of which they pour up their prayers to God for the restoration of His Temple, and the early coming triumph in Jerusalem. Here the Turks have permitted the Jews to come and wail for years and years, and for years they have come—the scattered tribes from all parts of the world, to cry out, in the words of the Psalmist, (69; 1, 3, 5,) "Oh, God, the Heathen have come into thine inheritance. Thy Holy Temple have they defiled; they have laid Jerusalem on heaps. We are become a reproach to our neighbors, a scorn and derision to them that are around about us. How long, Lord, wilt thou be angry forever! Shall thy jealousy burn like fire?" Their mournful cry, as in plaintive tones they read their Hebrew Bible—their devout suffering, their humble look of contrition, their very admiration of the rocks of the Temple, are all painfully suggestive and touching. The proud Moslem revels in triumph over them. The Muezzin cries out his hour of prayer just over them.—The lofty Christian, fresh from the gold and glitter, and incense, and light of the Holy Sepulchre, looks down too often with contempt upon the dirt and dust and misery, that there surround and envelop the Hebrew. Now, when one thinks of the days of David and Solomon, and knows that those are God's chosen people, and that prophecy tells us some day or other Jerusalem shall be theirs again, the whole scene becomes so touching that one can scarcely refrain himself from wailing. I must confess I have never been more affected by any spectacle. It has disarmed me of a thousand prejudices against the Jews, and I am sure I now feel for a Jew as for a man and brother.