HALE'S WEEKLY.

BY P. M. HALE.

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The Old Love and the Young.

[A Newspaper Waif.] A shy little maiden sits by me to-night Softly humming an old tune low; The bright threads flash thro' her fingers white As she guideth the needle to and fro. Sweet is the song that the maiden singeth, Sad to my heart are the thoughts it bringeth-Dreams that were buried so long ago Under the snow-under the snow.

Little the maiden knoweth of this, Weaving the bright threads in the while Her thoughts are weaving a dream of bliss And her red lips part in a sweet half smile As her happiness in with each stitch she twineth And the light in the luminous eyes that shineth Under the lids grows tender and dim-Thinking of him-thinking of him.

Thus the needle beareth a double thread As daintily in and out it flies, And the conscious flood in her cheeks grew re-'Neath the smile of my steady eyes. Shake down the cloud of thy brown hair's glor Lest thy blushes should tell the story That was old when the Eden skies were blue-

Yet ever is new-ever is new.

So, blushing and shyly the maiden sings Knitting the scarf for her absent lover; And methinks two angels with golden wings Softly around the maiden hover. Heaven grant that the hopes thou art weaving Leave no room in thy heart for grieving; "Angels keep thee," I softly pray-Turning away-turning away,

Sunset Clouds.

A sky of skurrying clouds That fly on dappled sails, And with purple oars To the sunset shores Are blown by the evening gales.

They reach the golden gate, They eatch the golden glow, And with purple oars At the sunset shores They wait while the winds breathe low. LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer noeither by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C. J

BOOKS RECEIVED.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., CHICAGO GETTING ON IN THE WORLD, OR HINTS ON SUCCESS IN LIFE. By WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Chicag go. Price \$2 00.

POCKET MANUAL OF RULES OF ORDER Major HENRY M. ROBERT, Corps of Engineers U. S. A. Price 75 cents. LIPPINCÔTT'S MAGAZINE for January

"Getting on in the World." So many volumes of good advice have been pub lished on this theme that it seemed hardly possible that a book of nearly four hundred pages could be written which would be interesting enough to induce a lazy person to read it through, not from any desire to learn how best to "push along," but simply as an intellectual entertainment. Professor Matthews however has done this, for his book is not only valuable for the really good advice he gives the young, but also as an addition to the library of the man who has got along in the world, and has leisure to saunter along the road of life and gather the flowers of literature that blossom by the way. Napoleon said, "that to succeed one must be sometimes very bold and sometimes very prudent; when to be bold and when to be prudent is knowledge which no man can impart to another; like experience, each must find it out for himself, and the value of Prof. Matthews' advice is that it teaches the young man and the young woman how to train themselves, not only mentally but physically, so as to be able to decide at once whether to be the one or the other : for there are times in every life when nothing is so imprudent as excessive prudence.

Although every page of it is interesting

and contains some useful information, the three chapters which we would most like to impress on the minds of our Southern young men are those on "Concentration, or Oueness of Aim," "Reserved Power," and "Economy of Time Sidney Smith says the modern precept of education is "be ignorant of nothing. adding as his advice "have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things in order to avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything." Prof. Matthews adds, "The world has few Admirable Crichtons .- few universal geniuses, who are capable of mastering a dozen languages. arts or sciences, or driving a dozen callings abreast. Beginners in life are perpetually complaining of the disadvantages under which they labor; but it is an indisputable fact that more persons fail from a multiplicity of pursuits and pretensions than from an absolute poverty of resources. Don Quixote thought that he could have made beautiful bird cages and tooth-picks. if his brain had not been so full of ideas of chivalry; and many other persons would achieve an easy success in their callings, if they were not distracted by rival ambitions. The one prudence in life, says a shrewd American essayist, 'is concentration, the one evil is dissipation; and it makes no difference whether our dissipations are coarse or fine property and its cares, friends and a social habit, or politics, or its crowning excellence seems to be a "Tabeen in some measure forced by circumstances, that of taking up just what happens to present itself as available at the moment, without any intention of making it a business for life, or even a stepping stone to some other end beyond that of making money for its immediate needs. teach school a little while, or go into a store as a clerk or farm for a year or two, study law or medicine and then turn to polities, or rather drift along waiting, like Mr. Micawber, "for something to turn up." A young man may be forced, as we said before, to this course and it may do him no harm if all the while he has a definite end in view. If he means to be a lawyer it wont hurt him to teach school, if he stu- in itself, so that one unfamiliar with the

HAIR'S WERKING

VOL. 1.

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er will music or social enjoyments do harm if taken as the recreations that strengthen for greater exertion in the real business of life; it is aimless drifting that injures the character, even if we drift to something better. The chapter on "Reserved Power" is the best in the book; in it, while still enforcing the necessity for concentration in order that excellence in one calling may be attained the author urges as a subsidia ry to this the necessity of enriching one's "whole capital as a man." To be a giant and not a dwarf in your profession, you must be always growing. A town that is finished has already begun to decay. The man who has ceased to go up intellectually has begun to go down. The more various your mental diet the more inexhaustible sies it will displace all its predecessors as will be your mental resources; the wider

your range of thought, the greater will be the best non-professional works in science, history and literature, and select for friends and associates some whose pursuits are unlike your own, and you will be astonished, when you write or speak, at the freshness of your thoughts and the multitude and variety of illustrations that will come trooping to the tip of your tongue or pen. Nothing conduces more to breadth of intellect than intercourse with various minds. The commerce of intellect', it has been well said, 'loves distant shores. The small retail trader deals only with his neighbor; when the great memhant trades, he links the four quarters of the globe."

If there is one thing of which the Southerner, man and woman, is prodigal, it is Time; as a people we have never learned its value, and as individuals squander not only our own time "but that of others most remorselessly. "It is a truism, says our author, "which cannot be too often repeated, that lost wealth may be replaced by industry, lost knowledge by study, lost health by temperance or medicine, but lost time is gone forever." ,"Lost yesterday," says Horace Mann, "somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever." How much gold has the South squandered, by the one fault not keeping appointments and time?

Queen Victoria is said to be always prompt and punctual, and was much annoved by one of her ladies in waiting who somehow always had to be waited for ; on one occasion, just as the delinquent was given up and the party about to proceed without her, she appeared flushed and full of apologies, which the Queen cut short by taking a handsome chain with a watch attached to it from her own neck and putting it over the lady's head said as she did. so, "I am sure my dear Duchess you must have a bad watch, and that it is not you who are in fault." The Duchess was never

The chapter on "Self Reliance" is also very good. In it the Professor truly says Americans boast fondly of their indepenlence; yet, no where, perhaps, is 'Mrs. Grundy' more feared than here. Both men and women are, to a great extent, the moral slaves of the set or circle to which they belong; and it is only the herois few who dare to step out into the air of freedom, where they may speak their ain thought' instead of another's. In almost every section except the extreme West, there is an unconscious conspiracy among the members of society against each other's individuality." This s very true, and it is equally true that if a man or a woman makes his or her mark in the world they almost always possess great individuality, which shows itself by ignoring Mrs. Grundy, who revenges herself by a sneer at "the eccentricities of genius." We pity the Chinese who cramp their feet, and the Indians who flatten their heads in obedience to custom; but," asks our author, "are these checks upon physical growth half so contemptible as those put n civilized countries upon intellectua growth by the despotism of public opinon?" John Stuart Mill in his work on "Liberty" says, truly, that in this age the man who dares to think for himself and act independently does a service to the race. "Eccentricity," he says, "has always abounded when and where strength character has abounded; and the amount of eccentricity in a society has always been proportioned to the amount of genius. mental vigor, and moral courage which it contained. That so few now dare to be eccentric, marks the chief danger of the time." Professor Matthews says that im America men are more easily built into social structures, both lasting and temporary, than any where else; no where else can men combine so easily for good purposes and thousands be made to act as one man. "Yet is it not evident that we gain these advantages at a fearful cost, by too great sacrifices of individual power and individual character?" Our limits will not allow of further extracts. The book is full of thought and not a mere collection of "Poor Richard" platitudes, pointing a short road to success; it is one that every parent would do well to read, and no more appropriate or useful book for a young man or a young woman has appeared in the field of

literature this season. Robert's Rules of Order for Delibere tive Assemblies comes so highly recommended from such good sources that it must be a good, if not the best parliamentary manual; statesmen and divines, legislators and presidents of colleges, Masons and Odd Fellows, all speak in high terms of it; parliamentary law. As we know nothing whatever of parliamentary law, we cannot pass an opinion on this manual, but as one of the greatest English writers on the subject has said that whether parliamentary forms be in all cases the most rational or not is really not of so great importance as that there should be a rule to go by, to ensure uniformity of proceeding in business; it will be sufficient to say what the book contains without attempting to decide whether its contents are good or bad. It is divided into three parts. Part first contains a set of rules systematically arranged. Each one of the forty-five sections is complete

dies his law books at the same time. Neith- work cannot be misled in examining any

particular subject. Part second is a Pariamentary Primer, giving simple illustrations of the common methods of conduct ing business in ordinary meetings, and is intended for persons wholly unacquainted with parliamentary usages who wish with little labor to learn enough to enable them to take part in meetings of deliberative assemblies without fear of being out of order, or of adjourning sine die under the impression that they are only adjourning to go to dinner. Part third contains mis cellaneous matters that should be under stood by members of deliberative assemblies including information as to their legal rights. The New York World endorses i as "a capital little manual," and prophe-

an authority on parliamentary usage. comes with the first chapters of a story, by the author of "Dorothy Fox." called 'Adam and Eve," which will be continued as a serial. Lucy Hooper contributes a sketch of the Duc de Morny, Celia Thaxter a poem and Ouida a Tuscan sketch called "Umilta." The Summerland Sketches" for this month take us to the Valley of the Oaxaca in Mexico, and the Monthly lossip gives the true version of the Bonaparte-Patterson marriage, showing that Napoleon could not have recognized the marriage as legal according to the laws of France even had he desired to do so.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of HALE'S WEEKLY.] NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1879. MR. EDITOR:-I have heard a curious ersonal history which, as it interested me, am tempted to relate, since I have found that that which interests me generally interests others, for we are all human, in spite of Judge Gaston's story of the old man down his way who said that "he didn't know what a Federalist was, but it was something that wasn't a human." Well. a youth of very respectable country family in one of the middle counties of North reading everything he could lay his hands on, including Blackstone and other law. books, and especially the old Fayetteville Observer and Swaim's Greensboro Patriot. concluded when he was eighteen years of age to join a kinsman in one of the Western States. Arriving at his destination he found that his kinsman had removed to another State. He went to a hotel with three dollars and seventy-five cents in his pocket and a tolerable supply of clothing his "carpet bag." He there fell into conversation with a gentleman living fourteen miles in the country, who took such a fancy to him as to propose to him to teach his children at \$40 a month. A bargain was struck, of course, and the hotel bill and transportation to the scene of his labors with book and birch consumed two-thirds of his capital. He labored earnestly for

six months, and then, not having altogether exhausted the small fund he had brought -for he was living in the country with his employer at no expense—he drew \$240, and "felt richer than he has ever felt since. with all his successful labors and specula tions to the amount of hundreds of thousands. With his honestly acquired wealth he went to a neighboring town and hung out his shingle as an attorney at law, for which his thorough study of Blackstone had prepared him. It was a propitious time, and he at once obtained a large practice, often making a hundred dollars a day. In less than four years, at twenty-two years of age, he revisited his old home in North Carolina, leaving behind him a deposit of twenty thousand dollars in bank. With great good sense he married a North Carolina wife; but she lived only a few months, and then he took another in the State of his adoption, the daughter of a distinguished judge. He next settled at the capital of the State, forming a law partnership with two eminent legal gentlemen. He has been recently in this city. where I saw him for the first time though I have long known members of his family) negotiating a loan of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to complete a railroad, bought by himself and his partners, of 250 miles in length, of which twenty miles are finished and in operation. He has been repeatedly in the Legislature and in State Conventions, a Democrat elected by a Republican constituency, but has now eschewed polities. He has completed all his negotiations, sold his first mortgage bonds for \$1,800,000, bought iron rails, locomotives, cars, &c., and gone home. He

has a fortune in view. But this great success is one side of the story. He told me of persons known to me who had contracted the Western fever. young men of good education and family. whose life there has been an utter failure. some of them glad to work as day laborers. So do not go West, young man, with any notion that every man can succeed as this man has succeeded. There is much that is not attractive in his State, according to his own admission, and it is certain that there is much that is attractive in North

The World for a year past has been managing a sort of literary tournament, proposing questions on all sorts of subjects, and offering prizes for their solution. In its last award of prizes, it is pleasant to find the second prize out of six, awarded to Miss Kate Devereux, of Raleigh, N. C., daughter of Major John Devereux, and grand-daughter of my old and much esteemed friend Thomas P. Devereux, so eminent in his Southern young men are too apt to make in a single page contains the answers to day as a lawyer and gentleman, Reporter by the Democratic party for the P. sidency since the war is one into which they have more than two hundred questions on to the Supreme Court, so methodical, and in 1880. Does anybody suppose that Grant yet so unsuccessful, pecuniarily, as a large slaveholder and planter. The first prize of The World has been in fayor of Bayard, \$25 was awarded to one who answered correctly thirty-one questions, the second of | to the Presidency of the Isthm; Canal, \$20 to Miss Devereux, who answered and would not consent to run agait for the thirty, and so on. The prizes are insigni- Presidency of the United States, But he ficant, as compared with the evidences of extensive reading and excellent memory which enabled the contestants to gain them. One of Miss Devereux's answers, (written over the signature of " Mother Hubbard,") published in last Sunday's World, is to the question, "Who wrote a poem entitled a River of Time?" And the propounder of the question adds that he had heard that Owen Meredith and Bayard Taylor

each wrote a poem with that title. I

quote "Mother Hubbard's" answer be-

cause it gives due credit to a Neath Carolina poet for one of the most beautiful gems in the language, which also I would be tempted to quote in full if I had it at

hand. Says "Mother Hubbard":-"If Owen Meredith ever wrote a poem with this title it is not published with his other poems, at least in no edition that I have ever seen. There are two different poems with that name, one by W. W. Story, beginning:

'Oh, the river that runs forever,

The rapid river of Time !

and which may be found in 'Graffiti d'Italia,' published in 1868. The other, is called sometimes 'The River of Time' and sometimes 'The Long Ago.' Its authorship has been disputed and it has been assigned to various authors, but it seems to be now proved beyond distrate that it was in the 63d year of his age, not a narried really written by Philo Henderson, a very talented young man born. talented young man born near Charlotte, N. C., who died in early manhood, leaving a large number of unpublished poems of great merit. Under the title of the Long

war, and it was probably inserts I on account of its pathetic beauty. It gins:-'Oh! a wonderful stream is the River of Time As it runs through the realm of team.

Ago' it may be found in Mis Mason's

Southern Poems of the Wars but the

author died long before the beginn ag of the

It may be ignorance, or it may be malignity, or most probably a combination of both, that prompts the Chicago Testime to say, that "New York, next to North Carolina, was the hot-bed of Torvism during the Revolutionary war. The colony that fought the first battle in the cause of liberty, that made the first Declaration of Independence, that first proposed though its Provincial Congress the separation from the mother country, should surely be exempt from such an imputation, even though it undoubtedly had, like all the colonies, a Tory here and there. And her Tories, or at least many if not most of them, had an honorable motive for their conduct. Some, perhaps many, of the Scot-Carolina, who had followed the example of | tish settlers on the upper Cape Fear, his mother and grandfather in supplement- had forfeited their lives for their parbut were pardoned on condition that they would emigrate to the colonies and take an oath of allegiance to the crown of Great Britain. Such is my underst inding of the facts. Now it could scarcel have been expected that men with the evidences of their rulers' clemency in their mands, and an oath of allegiance on the clips, would be anxious to engage in a lew re bellion and to violate their faith and their solemn obligation. It is creditable that they did not. And it is natural that many of their descendants had imbibed their opinions on the subject, and wer thus either lukewarm or hostile to the volutionary movement. It is at least i hisfactory to know that Cornwallis, during his march through North Carolina in 1780. formed and expressed an opinion frectly the opposite of that of the Chicago Tobune Cornwallis was there. The Tribune never has been. Cornwallis wished to find To-

> ries and did not. The Tribune has no difficulty in manufacturing them. There is a wonderful amount of provision made for the poor in this city. A list is published of no less than forty-seren institutions at which poor people can find relief, food, fuel, lodging, clothing, narsing, &c. Surely, with all these there ought to be no street begging; but there is and a great deal of it. On one day las week three persons, two men and a voman mounted the stairs to my office to jeg, all within a half hour.

The women's six days' walk which closed on Saturday night was a marvelog one. Nineteen of the twenty-five who darted held out to the last, making the for lowing time: Howard, 393 miles: Tobia 387 Massicot, 384; Rowell, 368; Kilbur , 354; Anderson, 351.6; Cameron, 339; C. Anderson, 336.2; Cushing, 295; E wards, 288; La Chapelle, 273; Warrer 270; Vernon, 264; Cooke, 260.7; Andre 1, 252; Jacobs, 217; Horton, 210; Rockwe 4, 198 Cerito, 136. Howard got \$1,000 Tobias \$750, Massicot \$500, Rowell \$250 . And on Sunday night sixty-five men star id on a

similar walk of six days. The Radical papers are making. to-do over the Maine trouble I on allude to it here for the purpose of quoting a illus tration from the World, (which, by the way, has consistently denounced the Ma le "out rage" from the first). Citing the L misiana and Florida cases and the Elector Commission which held evidence of the votes actually cast to be aliunde, the W. dd advises the Radical papers to denounce these, and adds, "Republican zeal again these offences might seem a little tardy rhaps but it is only by the very recent t ents Maine that Republicans have bee led to reflect how serious an offence a m; . commits in nullifying the result of State election. Perhaps they have no heard although everybody else must have gard, of the Bowery boy who, having been crested for wantonly assaulting a Jew leaded that the battered complainant in restion had crucified the defendant's Savie . He was thereupon informed by the chartled magistrate that the offence he all ded to had been committed a long time to, but made answer in much amazement hat, for

his own part, he had only he d of it . night before last." I think it may be regarded as a thing of some significance, politically, at last Wednesday's World has the following four lines printed in italics in four several places in its editorial columns;-;

and it supposed that Grant was examitted is now said upon apparently good; athorityto have consented to be the can idate of his party for the latter office; and at once -the World sees that no Democrat but Seymour can carry New York agains him. At this season of Merry Chris mas and Happy New Year, "my heart, ut raveled,

SATURDAY EVENING, -I hav just re-

turns to thee," my home! and my prayers

many old friends whose features I becall.

go out for the health and, happing, s of the

turned from paying the last sad tribute to my much esteemed friend, General Charles
P. Kingsbury, who died at noon of Christmas Day, and was buried at Greenwood
this afternoon. He was in many respects a man of mark-graduated second in class at West Point, ahead of such distinguished Generals as Sherman and Thomas, he was a great reader and a clear thinker and writer, always a most interesting con-versationalist. He and I differed during the war, but I have as little doubt that he was graded by his convictions of daty as that I was; and so there was no loss of regard or respect on either side. I have often enjoyed the pleasure of meeting him since he has been living in Brooklyn, a retired officer, and will feel his loss sadly.

infancy many years ago at St. Louis, and the afflicted parents concluded to bury it where its grave would be easy of access from any point, and so placed it in Greenwood. In his lot in that most beautiful cemetery a massive polished granite monument with the simple inscription, "Kingsbury," stands in the centre; and by its side, and by the side of the little one "gone before," his remains were placed to await that resurrection which he had faith to believe will be glorious exceedingly. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian

BY FIRE AND FLOOD:-

The steamer Arragon, from New York, November 25th, for Bristol, England, is supposed to have gone down with all on board. The Arragon carried no passengers but a large freight.

Last week also brought news that the steamer Borussia, Liverpool to New Orleans, was abandoned at sea. December 2d. in a sinking condition. Fifteen of the crew were picked up. There were on board 180 passengers and a crew of 50, and all but 15 are supposed to have gone down. 'A great fire in Boston on the night of the 28th destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property sweed by book and paper people. Houghton, Osgood & Co. being large losers No such fire has occurred there since that of 1872, which burned over the same ground. But by that 959 buildings were burned, which, with their contents, made a total loss of about \$100,000,000. All of the Boston insurance companies were made bankrupt, and several in other cities suffered a similar fate. The loss of the insurance companies was in the aggregate about \$40,000,000.

A portion of the bridge (half a mile of it) across the Frith of Tay, Scotland, was blown away by a gale on the evening of the 28th, while a train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing. The whole train went into the gap and fell 88 feet into very Seep Ter. Ninety persons are supposed to have been aboard, and all were drowned.

There would perhaps have been slight hope of escape for the unfortunate passengers on the train, had they been able to extricate themselves from the cars as they went down into the raging flood; but in Great Britain, the doors of every car are locked so that they were drowned without even having a chance to make a struggle for life." The Frith of Tay lies mostly between the counties of Fife and Forfar. joining the German Ocean about ten miles below Dundee. The bridge which has given way was deemed the greatest work of its kind in the world. It consists of a series of piers and spans with lattice gird-

BUSINESS NEWS ITEMS :-

From the 1st of January the legal rate of interest in New York will be six per cent. Methods of dodging the new law will undoubtedly be as plentiful as hereto-

There will be redeemable during the next six months, \$740,000,000 of United States bonds, of which over \$273,000. 000 bear interest at 6 per cent., and the remainder at 5 per cent. Congress will be required to make provision during the present session for the redemption of these

For the cotton week ending Dec. 26, 1879, the receipts were 207,601 bales making the total receipts since Sept. 1. 1879, 3.012,549 bales against 2,576,136 in 1878; increase 436,413 bales. The exports were 121.495 bales, of which to Great Britain 79,965, France 19,285, other continental States 22.247. The stocks were 852.910 bales.

New York exported last year \$8,088. 653 of animals and fresh meat. The two most important items are the exports of cattle and fresh beef. The former show a total, in number, of 30,733, and in value of more than two and three-quarters millions of dollars; but the latter reach the remarkable figures of 43,251,221 pounds. and a value of nearly four millions of dol-

Richmond's business for the last year shows an encouraging increase in all branches over that of 1878, or, in fact, almost any preceding year since the close of the war. It is estimated that all branches increase in the iron manufacturing trade is far wiser and happier if some brilliant one and a half million dollars. Agricul- genius would only tell us how to get tural implements \$132,000. The increase of the tobacco manufacturing trade is fifteen per cent. One manufacturer alone markets

The farmers ought to have made money last year and be virtuous and happy. The Agricultural Department at Washington has ciphered out that their crops vielded them \$416,000,000 more in 1879 than in 1878, though the production is rather less. In 1878 they got \$1,488,579,866. In 1879, \$1,934.480,659 for the crops, viz: lion seeking whom he may devour. Now Wheat 448 755 000 bushels, Corn 1.544-899,000, Oats 364,253,000. Rye 23,646,-500, Barley 40,184,200, Buckwheat 13,- we shall endeavor to ascertain who the 145.650, Gotton 5.020,387 bales, Tobacco devil he was. Secondly, we shall inquire 384,059,659 pounds, Hay 35,648,000 into his geographical position, namely, tons, Potatoes 181,360,000 bushels. The Where the devil he was and where the statistician is gathering material upon devil he was going? Thirdly, who the which to base a careful estimate of the to- devil he was seeking. And fourthly and tal increase in certain other values during lastly we shall endeavor to solve a question the year just closing. This will include which has never yet been solved-what the the increased value of real estate and of devil he was 'roaring about.'

mining property. He expresses the opinion, based upon material already gathered, that it will not fall below \$1,000,000,000.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS :-

The Abolition bill which passed the Spanish Senate provides for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba in 1886, 1887 and 1888 after eight years of provisional servitude under the present masters. The West Indian members of the Chamher of Deputies declare that the law will satisfy neither the owners nor the slaves.

Ireland is comparatively quiet since Mr. Parnell's departure on Monday to interview the Irish in America. Outrages avainst a few budlords continue, and some tenants desirous to pay rents are intimidated, but no general demonstrations are made. It is understood that the remaining leaders desire to await the result of Mr. Parnell's mission.

The London Times having lately asserted that the present rise in iron is wholly due to American orders, and hence is temporary, the Manchester Guardian says the facts are otherwise. Prices are still rising in Staffordshire and South Wales, the manufactured-iron markets, working chiefly on East Indian orders, and also executing large New Zealand ones. The Guardian asserts that no large iron master accepts important contracts at the present prices. Experts generally believe that a further rise is probable.

England was made very uneasy by news from Cabul last week that on the 14th ult. General Baker having stormed the heights between Shirpur and Chardet, his roops sacked the Cabul suburb. This barbarity exasperating the Afghans, 30,-000 of them retook General Baker's position, recaptured two guns, and drove the English out in a disorderly retreat. The final evacuation by the English of all the positions outside Shirpur was effected steadly. The anxiety was removed by dispatches stating that on the 23d ult, a general attack was prepared by the Afghans, and was met by a sortie of the British, drove them into, and afterward through, Cabul, from which city General Robertssends a modest and very cheerful dispatch on Christmas Eve. He speaks with entire confidence of the re-establishment of communication with India.

RELIGIOUS NEWS Trens :-A hundred years ago a Moravian misionary baptized the first negro convert in Dutch Guiana, and now the mission num-

bers 22,301. The Reformed Epi-copal Church seems o be making satisfactory headway in England. During the present year 3,000 members have been gath, red into the fold.

It, is stated, that no less than 2,534 preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are pursuing the regular course of Conference study. The number of preachers in classes for admission on trial to Conference is 568 The Methodist Church of Canada has

44 missions among the Indians of the Northwest Territory, with 30 missionaries and 10 assistants, and 3,115 members. There are also six Methodist missionaries between Puget Sound and Alaska, and a number of teachers among the Indians. The Missionary Society of the Protest

ant Episcopal Church employs 12 white and 11 native missionaries among the Indians, with 27 helpers and catechists. In the home field it supports wholly or in part 330 workers, including 10 bishops; abroad it has 230 workers, including 5 The New Testament Company of the

American Bible Revision Committee held

their final meetings on Friday and Saturday, and finished the second revision of the Book of Revelations. At their next meeting they will consider the final conclusion of the British company in their work. It is expected that the revised New Testament will be finished and published by the English University presses during the year 1880, which is the fifth semi-centennial of the publication of Wickliffe's Bible, the first complete translation of the Old and New Testaments into the English language. The Old Testament Company at their last session revised, for the first time, the translation of the book of Job up to Chapter xi., 14.

"George, dear, don't you think it's rather extravagant to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No. love economical. Same piece of bread does for both." . "How nicely this corn pops," said a

young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire on Christmas Eve. Yes," she responded demurely, "it's got over bring green. A man must concentrate his forces. David could not have harmed Goliath by

throwing a handful of pebbles; but by slinging one little round stone at the bull's eye he laid out the giant. The papers are constantly telling us how to live on \$2 a week. It is undoubtedly a of industry show an increase of from ten very difficult problem, but by no means to twenty per cent, over last year. The the most difficult. The world would be

Some people even preachers, have the habit when talking their English, such as has made this year two billion eigarettes, it is, of interjecting the personal pronoun King he has come." Often in .consequence a sentence is rendered extremely fludicrous. A gentleman says he lately listened to the Rev. Mr. - , who began his discourse thus: "My friends you will find my text in the first epistle general of Peter, fifth chapter and eighth verse; The devil he goeth about like a roaring my brethren for your instruction I have divided my text into four heads. Firstly,

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT. Mr. Z. T. Kivett writes to HALE's

BUNN'S LEVEL, Dec. 23, 1879. MR. Eptron -I write this to ask you give me all the advantage of your information on the subject of the Clement Attachment. This part of Harnett is especially blessed with good land and kind, hardworking farmers. The water-power is peculiarly arranged so that the whole of this section might be accommodated by two or three mills and none have to haul their cotton more than four or five miles of which there is about three thousand bales made which if manufactured, here, allowing that 50 per cent, is realized in the manipulation, would leave in the hands of the farmers \$15,000, which is no small thing

for such as are in distress. I especially solicit your aid in furnishing this information as there is a party of farmers and mill men who have the power now ready to drive the machines, could they be convinced it was no humbug in this section, and want to go into the business. Any and all information will be thankfully received by your correspondent and patrons on this subject. Let us hear from you at Z. T. KIVETT.

Just before opening our correspondent's letter, we read the following in the Alabama Farm Journal for January :-"A correspondent of the Summit, Miss. Times, writing from Windsor, N. C., says

We are running two Clement Attachments. We have been running about three months. The attachments cost \$300 each. We are running 612 spindles, which cost at Bridesburg, Penn., 83 per spindle. The top flat cards cost 8225 each; eard clothing \$80; one drawing frame, six deliverers, six into one, \$500; one block list speeder, \$450; two reels forty spindles each, \$250; one cotton leaner, 872.

Fifteen horse-power is sufficient to run the machinery. We work ten hands per day, and make an average of 300 pounds day : one foreman \$2 ; four girls ut 50 cents each and four girls at 40 cents each. We consume three-fourths of a cord of wood per day at \$1.25 a cord. Our mills net us from \$8 to \$10 per day. We get from 16 to 18 cents per pound for yarn. We sell in New York, Norfolk and Baltimore, "The tnew process' has an advantage of half over the 'old.' We dispense with on our card as can be done on the same. card in the old process. The cotton cannot fly or leave the machine until it than double that of the "old process." We use only four machines from the field

to make perfect thread (except the cotton cleaner which can be dispensed with. There are ten machines used in the old process,' taking the cotton in the seed." We run by steam and think it cheaper than water, everything considered. The more attachments or the larger your mill, the greater will be your profits, as the expense does not increase in proportion. The main object is to find out how much seed cotton you can get, and build your mill accordingly. One great beauty of the Clement attachment is that you can build on a very small scale and make it profitable. and another is, that the Northern people cannot utilize it, because they cannot get

We sell our seed at 8 cents, per bushel to the farmers. "Our machinery is all new and of the latest and best improved. Second-hand machinery can be bought for half the money, and a cheaper class of new machinery can be bought, but I always prefer

cotton seed, and therefore they are down

on it, and are doing all they can against it.

the best, if it does cost a little more. "I hope to live to see the day when every pound of cotton raised in the South will be manufactured in the South; then we will become a more prosperous people. We have labored long enough to enrich the North, and it is now time our eyes were open to our own interest.

C. F. HARDEN. COMPOSTING.

NEAR RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1877. Messes. Hale & Saunders :- In re ply to your letter of the 12th inst., I give below the formulas as given by Dr. Janes, the Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, who says that nearly half the fertilizers used in that State are "compost," and the interest manifested in the system by the farmers generally is rapidly increasing.

From tentative experiments extending through several years, I am led to believe, that the formulas will answer well enough for North Carolina, provided they are used in larger quantities to the acre, or the quantity of cotton seed somewhat increased; ur season being shorter more ammonia is required in order to force the growth of the plant, especially in the case of cotton, in order that the fruit shall open before

The proportion of nitrogen to phoshorie seid is too small for cutton this far North, both in the formulas and the ammoniated fertilizers usually sold; it should be at least 1 to 2 instead of 1 to 3 or 1 to 4. Many farmers in Georgia claim equal results from the use of the compost and the best ammoniated fertilizers, pound for pound, when tried together; if this is so, it must be in exceptional cases, as the two

Formulus for Composting .- If the stable manure and cotton seed have been kept under shelter and the compost is to be used on oak or hickory land use the

Stable manure. . 750 lbs -750 % Cotton seed (green), Acid phosphate or dissolved bone, 500 ...

2,000 fbs Making a ton of Spread under shelter a layer of stable manure four inches thick on this spread a portion of the phosphates next a layer of cotton seed three inches thick; wet these thoroughly with water and sprinkle with phosphate; next spread a layer of stable manure three inches thick, and continue to repeat these layers until the material is ex-

HALE'S WEEKEY.

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hausted. Cover the whose mass with stainches thick. Allow the heap to remain until a thorough fermentation takes place. usually three to six weeks, according to circumstances, dependent upon moisture, &c. When the cotton seed are killed, with a sharp hoe or mattock cut down vertically through the layers; pulverine and shovel into a heap where the fermentation will be renewed and the compost still further inte

It is now ready for use. For cotton

apply in the opening farrow 200 pounds per acre and with the planting of the seed 75 to 100 pounds. For corn, apply in the hill, by the side of the seed, half a pint to the hill. An additional application around the hill before the first plowing will largely increase the yield of grain. From 300 to satisfactory results. For sandy pine lands dissolve sixty (60) pounds id muriate of potash in warm water and sprinkle a pro-portionate quantity of the solution on each layer of stable manure and cotton seed If the stable manuse and cotton seed have been exposed to the weather so as to lose some of their firtilizing properties, ase the following formula:

630 His Cotton seed, Acid phosphate or dissolved bane Sulphate ammonia, Muriate potash.

-2,000 lbs Making a ton of Mix as in No. 1, except that the sulphate f ammoria and muriate potash must be dissolved in warm water and a proportionate part sprinkled on each layer of cotton seed

The seid phosphate should contain at least 10 per cent, of soluble phosphoric acid. Avoid excess of heat and consequent cooking of the seed. When killed he seed should be soft enough to be read ily mashed between the fingers. If stable manure cannot be had and only cotton seed are used, the seed should be rolled in the phosphate and shoveled into a heap to fer-

> Very respectfully H. B. SAUNDERS.

There are a great many people in the world who are bound by the close, ties of blood to the man who said that he had laid up two shillings, one for himself and one the lint-room and all the machinery used | for the Lord, but that the one he had intherein. We do three times as much work I tended for the Lord had been lost in an unfortunate speculation.

The Bible of the advanced science will be a very curious document to passes off into a sliver or continuous roll read . For the grand old sentence- "And nto a revolving can. The profits are more | God said. Let there be light and there was light, we shall have, "And molecule evolved protoplasm and rhythmic thrills

grose, and there was light. Here is a little domestic economy comedy from England; Clergyman - So I hear you've married again, Jacobs? Jacobs Yes, sur; I thought as how winter was coming on, and Betty, she'd got one blanket and I got t'other, we might as well make it a pair, and be mose comfortable

An old Scotch lady was told that her minister used notes, but would not believe Said one, "Gang Into the gallery and see. She did so, and saw the written sermon. After the luckless preacher had oncluded his reading on the last page, he said, "But I will not enlarge." The old voman called out from her lofty position,

Ye canna, ye canna, for your paper's give There is said to be in Milwaukee the hampion marrying justice. There is nobody to equal the neatness and dispatch with which he ties the knot. This isothe

Have er? "Yes

Have im? Married : two dollars

Why, Edwin dear, with that pretty little pout her Edwin used, once unon a time, to describe as "divine," "I have heard you say yourself that a little temper in a wife is an admirable

Ouite so, my ownest, said Edwin; "it such an admirable thing that it is really pity to lose it."

A young lady was sitting with a gallant aptain in a charmingly decorated recess. On her knee was a diminutive niece. In the adjoining room, with the door open. were the rest of the company, Said the little niece, in a jeslous and very audible voice. "Auntie, kiss me too." Evidently something had just happened. "You should say twice, Ethel dear, two is not grammer." was the immediate rejoinder.

Two of those ornaments made of plaster Paris flavored with sugar were bestowed apon an urclain, with the usual warning, Don't eat them, whatever you do; they will poison you. For some time they were regarded by him and his younger brother with mingled awe and admiration; but at no distant day their mother missed one. Tom," said she to the owner, who was

just setting forth for school, "what have e done with that figure?" Giv'd it to Dick. was the reply; " and he's living when I come home, I mean to eat the other one myself, I can tell

the song of the old negro cook. She was a little befogged as to the theological aspect of the case, and didn't know any more than some white people do what certain events in her life meant, but she expressed a very general opinion when she said :-

My 'sperience be dat hip bery we'll I habn't de pouer to choose; Ole Masser above He knows Pse sot More 'ligina dan I can use, And when the last day comes she be lieved that the Lord would only ask her if she had done well the few and humble things which He gave her to do, and not

tease her concerning a host of other things which she never knew gnything about, He'll call me up from my Kitchen fire, Some day wen I'm through wid-sin, An' He'll say, "Poor Lizzle, she do her bes', Go, Gabriel, an' tote her in;"