RALBIGH REGISTE AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

THREE DOLLARS Per Annum ? ONE HALF IN ADVANCE,

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TERMS.

the Paper discontinued at the expiration of the in conclusion, this thoughtyear, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

aubsequent publication: those of greater length in dered out and charged accordingly

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Irish Charitable Society in Boston, celebrated its hundredth anniversary on ernor of the Commonwealth, the Mayor proceeded in procession with an excellent Band of Music to the Masonic Tem-

called upon for a sentiment, rose and said :

of course it finds me unprepared; and light in Mr. Murphy's lanthorn, and to as I have brought nothing to the table to the act of Mr. Murphy himself : huswer such an emergency, I hope I may be allowed to pick up the crumbs that have fallen upon it from the hands of

His Honor, the Mavor, has just given you as a sentiment, " The Irish Heart." the title of a Temperance tale, which depicts, in glowing colors, the ruin that was wrought in an Irish family, in which the wife's and mother's was the heart in question, and a true heart it was to her husband and her children. The poor family had been so reduced to the deepest misery by the . the Crathur,' that, in the bitterness of her soul, she says, near the love of an Irish heart, she would often say of her drunken husband, 'There neweather; it's nothing but the crathur."

tale, which I take this opportunity of recommending to your notice, and I doubt not that to-morrow's sale, at our bookstores, will show that the recommendation has not been without effect, do we poor Kathleen Mashee, poor Ireland herself, has for so ' mony a dee,' been donmed to find her meat and her drink in her own tears? In the preface to the tale dependence are both in vain. of " An Irish Heart," we are informed dollars annually, for the Whiskey that but the Infinite and Eternal." she drinks. When we think of the loss of bodily and mental power, induced by Irinking more than 12,000,000 gallons of Whiskey, need we ask, whence comes treland's weakness & Ireland's poverty? And when we think of the corn that is worse than consumed, in producing this sea of Whiskey, need we ask, whence see this poverty and famine, and the weakness that comes with both, need we ask, how it is that England keeps her foot upon poor Ireland's neck, and how she has for ages, made her drink her own tears, till, now we may almost say, that she has become.

" Like, Niobe, all tears."

No, sir, Britannia knows well, that the can in no way keep her sister Hibernia down, and remain her haughty mistress, but by treating her as Sampson's mistress treated him, by getting her shaved ; aye, and she is moreover careful in the form of excise on Whiskey, to get her pay, not for heating the poker, but for honing the razor.

Mr. President: We are told by the poor woman, whose was the 'Irish heart' -which I have taken up as my text, and from which I find I am insensibly sliding into a Temperance discourse, and will TERMS. therefore soon stop—that "there never was a kinder nor her husband upon coult Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing wather." It is so-take my word for it, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have with all his countrymen, and I offer you,

> Hibernia: Steeped in her own tears, she never can get up ,-soaking in whiskey she must go down -but bathing in coult wather, she will get on wimmingly.

The sentiment given, by His Ilonor, Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three the Mayor, in the early part of the even simes for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each ing _.. The Irish Heart' -served as a text for many of the Volunteer sentiments proportion. If the number of insertions be not that were afterwards given by other genmarked on them, they will be continued until or. tlemen. The Rev. Mr. Lathrop being called upon, said he would preface a toast by relating an incident which happened to himself in early life. When a boy. he had set out on a journey of forty or fifty miles, to visit a kinsman (on the banks of the then new canal in the State of New-York.) After wandering a length Friday last, in a highly interesting and of time in the dark, he knew not whither, appropriate manner. The Association, he descried a light, on arriving at which with invited guests, including the Gov- he found to proceed from the cabin of an Irish family. He was kindly received and refreshed, and informed that the of Boston, and other gentlemen of dis- house of his kinsman was four miles off. tinction, assembled at Concert Hall and and it would be impossible to find his way alone, and as he was desirous to proceed, his hospitable entertainer took down his lanthorn, lighted a candle in it ple, where an Address was delivered by and proceeded on foot with the lad, thro' DAMES BOYD, President of the Society, the wilderness, till he put him on a di and several Odes written for the occasion rect road to the place of destination .were sung. After the exercises at the Mr. Lathrop thought he could not now Temple, the Society returned to Concert nerally found in the 4 Irish heart," than Hall, where two hundred and fifty gen- by proposing the health of Patrick Murlemen, members and guests, sat down phy, his host and guide on the occasion to a sumptuous Dinner. After the cloth just related. After such a relation, and done in such a happy style. Patrick Murwas removed, the Regular Toasts were phy's health was received by three hunannounced and received with hearty ap- dred of his countrymen, with . unbound ed applause.' The cheering having sub-The Rev. Mr. PIERPONT, having been sided, the Rev. Mr. Pierpont arose and begged leave to offer a quotation from Shakespeare, supplementary to the beau-

" How far the little candle throws its beams !

So shines a good deed in a naughty world." When Patrick Murphy escorted the trange boy through the wilderness, he did not expect, either his candle or his deed to shine with such brilliancy at the This, as you are probably aware, sir, is distance of three hundred miles, and after the lapse of nearly twenty years.

> The following beautiful passage is from a Sermon preached by Bishop HEBER to his Parishioners, a short time before his departure for India, in 1812 :

tares it is that's bin mate and dhrink to playful murmurings of the little brook The trees shed their blossoms over our

New Harness .- We saw yesterday at he American Museum a splendid sett of new Harness, beautifully ornamented and made without a single buckle. The new method-the ingenious invention of Mr. Hayden, patented in the United States and Great-Britain-we think decidedly comes Ireland's famine? And when we a great improvement, calculated to give more strength and durability to harness, as the fastening of the traces are not liable to the splitting of the leather, which is frequently the case, in the old style, wherever the tongue of the buckle rested. All the straps move in straight lines facilitated and made easy by small rollers. The inventor gives the following advantages to it over the usual mode of manufacturing the article :

- 1. It is stronger and more safe.
- 2. It is more easily altered in size. 3. All the strips run in straight lines.
- 4. It is more easily cleaned. 5. If the horse gets entangled he can be freed
- without cutting.

6. It will admit of being ernamented to a higher degree than the old style of harness. N. Y. Star.



AXIOMS.

Benjamin F. Station, E-q. in a letter to the Editor of the Farmers' Register, says: "I am pleased that, in connexion with others, you have succeeded in establishing some highly important truths which were formerly not known, or entirely discredited, (it is lamentable that many should still be so slow as not to embrace them,) but are now received among the more intelligent cultivators of the soil, as Agricultural axioms, Communication. about which all doubt and discussion may cease : axioms that which any one who chooses, may immediately proceed to act. A few of these are:

That deep ploughing never need be dreaded.

nue than a large one indifferently managed.

It would be a vast amount of saving to the whole community, if every private owner were required to keep his stock from committing depredations on his neighbor's, instead of mposing the onerous burden upon them.

xtent of the latter, so will be that of the former.

The Corn Crop, with the stalk cut up from the ground enire, at a much earlier period than has usually been practised, is worth about double what it is, when gathered in the old way. Prepared food of some kinds, and for some animals, will go nearly, if not quite, twice as far, as that which is given in raw and natural state.

The raising of Tobacco need not impoverish the land, but t is only to the undue and disproportionate space that is al- rodotus, Thucydides, Elian and Memorabilia of Socrates,) Geometry. otted to this staple commodity that the mischief it is said to have produced, is attributed."

From the Milton Spectator.

THE HORSE.

The season is at hand when the attention of men should be session. directed to the subject of breeding horses. Every body in this country knows the usefulness of the House; "his praises have been often sung" in our time, and in the 39th chapter of tiful incident, so well told by his bro- Job, when speaking of the Horse, he says : "He paweth in Mr. President : This call has been ther, and as heartily responded to by the the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength : he goeth on to meet made upon me altogether unexpectedly - company-lines equally applicable to the the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted : neither turneth he back from the sword. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the Captains, and the shouting."

appreciated and understood by all. It is conceded that there are different races of the horse, with dissimilar qualities; all adapted to suit the various and important porposes of man,some for the turf; long and short distances; some for heavy and slow draught; some for quick travel (stage and other carriage purposes;) and a peculiar species or breed which the people of England think excel all others for the hunting field. In fact, an able writer on the subject says that "all the varieties that human imagination can conceive have been produced by crossing and intermixing the different original what remains for breeders to do but to keep each class of hor-. Life bears us on like the current of |-es separate and distinct, the one from the other. Thirty a mighty river. Our boat at first glides vears experience and observation has taught me to believe close of the affecting narrative, My own down the narrow channel, through the that it is but folly and a throw-away of money when a common mare, of blood only for the draught or quarter speed, is me mony a dee; and yet, such is the and the windings of its grassy borders. bred to a horse of stock or blood of a four mile racer; such a young heads; the flowers on the brink tation of the best blood for long racing. If a colt to run a long ver was a kinder nor himself upon coult seem to offer themselves to our young distance is required, the dam as well as the sire must have hands; we are happy in hope, and we the requisite qualities; as a proof of this assertion, let me Now, Mr. President, in this touching grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; ask how many four mile racers have you known produced from but the stream hurries on, and still our Janus mares; and how many quarter mile racers have you known produced from four mile mares without, or even with, Our course in manhood is along a wider a cross of the Janus blood. Of the former class, so numerous striking and magnificent. We are ani four mile runner) but what is connected to the illustrious, not see one reason, at least, why, like mated by the moving picture of enjoy- imported sorrel Diomede, the sire of the renowned old Sir ment and industry which passes before Archie, both of which, and their descendants were capital us; we are excited by some short-lived tour mile runners. Of the latter class, (a quarter race horse) disappointment. But our energy and I do not know or read of one but what is a descendant of the imported Janus, and very often a cross of the imported Fear-The stream bears us on; our griefs and naught is found to exist, although remote.

by replies to questions proposed by a joys are alike left behind us; we may be In raising a Fox Dog would you mix the Hound with the Committee of the British House of Com- shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed; Pointer? in raising the Bird Dog, would you cross the Poinmons, that a single Distillery, in Clom- whether rough or smooth, the river hast | ter with the Bull Dog? in raising the Bull Dog whose quality mel, county of Tipperary, pays to the ens toward its home, till the roaring of is to seize and hold fast, would you add a cross of the Terrier Government, in duties, £60,000, or about the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing (the Rat Catcher.) Such a course of breeding is very objec-\$300,000 a year; and, that in the same of its waves is beneath our keel, and the tionable and will apply with equal force, as well to the Horse town, containing 1700 inhabitants, there lands lessen from our eyes, and the floods as to the Dog. In selecting a horse to breed to, it is all imare no less than 129 Spirit shops, or more are lifted up around us and the earth portant that one should be chosen whose size and form are than one in every 23 families; and from loses sight of us, and we take our last well calculated to improve such defects as the mare possesthe same source, we learn that Ireland leave of earth and its inhabitants, and ses, if any. The quality of each should also be regarded as pays not less, but more, than 30,000,000 of our future voyage there is no witness worthy of notice; and an effort made to remove such objections as may exist, if any.

friend; in doing which, you breed for the benefit of your friend and neglect your own. Some breed to a horse because he is convenient, and in many instances because the season is given; whilst others who know but little of the history of the blood horse cannot estimate the true value of the different crosses.

North Carolina did upon the subject of applying the surplus to be demanded, no less by interest than by patriotists. revenue, after some of the members from the Northern section of the State imprudently obtained leave of absence and quit the turf, " Reconsider"-and if the blood of your mare is sufficiently strong with four mile stock to justify it, you' would do well to keep up the stock by a judicious cross upon that blood. If your mare is pretty much mixed with the blood of Janus, or any other stock whose blood is not highly hour in a trot is but common work.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We consider the subjoined Circular, just issued by the Executive Committee of our University, of suffi. cient importance to the cause of Education, and to the best interests of North Carolina, to demand its insertion:

Raleigh,

1837.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, consider it alike due to the community and the Institution, that correct information with respect to its present condition and future prospects, should be generally disseminated throughout the State. They have determined, therefore, to address a copy of this Communication to such gentlemen as may be supposed most likely to take an interest in the subject to which it relates, with the hope that more attention may be attracted to the College. They entertain the opinion, that upon every principle by which enlightened patriotism can be supposed to be influenced, they have a right to ask this much of the intelligence of the State; and they wish to be considered as asking no more. If the claims of the University to public patronage cannot be sustained, on a fair examination of the comparative advantages afforded by the most respectable Colleges in the country, they do not desire to be regarded as its advocates.

Whether the maintenance of at least one Literary Institution of high character, whatever may be the expense required to sustain it, is not essential to the interest and reputation of the State, is a consideration which may be properly addressed to the Legislature, but is entitled to little weight with a Parent anxious to secure the best opportunities of instruction for a son. With him the enquiry will be, not what the University should be, but what it is. To give a full and fair answer to this question, is the only object of this

The local situation of the village of Chapel Hill, is too well known to render description necessary. The salubrity of the climate may be expressed in few words, and on the correctness of has been most satisfactorily ascertained by the experience of more than forty years; and it is very certain that it is not surpassed in this respect, by the most favoured villages among the Mountains. The College editices are well arranged, and sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of any number of Students that can be reasonably expected, or perhaps desired, to resort to the Institution. The three main buildings are now undergoing extensive and thorough repairs. The new Chapel will be completed in season for the Commencement Exercises in June. A Hall of the same dimensions will be speedily erected near the opposite end of the South Building. A small Farm, well conducted, is a source of greater reve- which is designed to perpetuate the name of the late venerable President of the University, and to afford the requisite space for the Laboratory, Philosophical Chamber, and Library, upon a scale corresponding with the character, and adapted to the wants of the Institution. In the mean time, arrangements will be made for the proper improvement of the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and gradual increase of the Library.

The attention of THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has not been confined, however, to the mere improvement of the College edifices, and the increase of the Library and apparatus. These things are not unimportant in themselves, but are entitled to little consideration in comparison with the advantages to be derived from able, diligent and faithful instruction in the several departments of learning, and The profits of Agriculture (other things equal) are in pro- an impartial and enlightened administration of the laws of the College. They entertain the opinion, that the gentlemen who are at portion to the attention paid to manuring; that is, as is the present charged with the performance of these arduous and important duties, will disappoint no reasonable expectations which may be entertained of them in all these respects. The Faculty consists of a President who is Professor of National and Constitutional Law, a Professor of Chemistry, a Professor of Ancient Languages, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a Professor of Modern Languages and two Tutors.

The system of studies which is extensive and believed to be well arranged, extends through a period of four years, on the completion of which, the Student who sustains an approved examination receives the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The studies of the several classes are prosecuted in the following order, viz:

FRESHMAN CLASS-FIRST S. SSION (commencing six weeks after the fourth Thursday of June)-Livy (Folsoms edition.) Algebra, English Grammar, Græca Majora (Cyropædia, Anabasis, and Polyænus.)

SECOND SESSION (commencing four weeks after the 15th of December)-Virgil's Georgics, Cicero's Orations, Graca Majora (He-

SOPHOMORE CLASS-FIRST SESSION-Græca Majora (the Orators,) Horace, Gould's edition, (Odes and first book of Setires,) Exercises in making Latin, Analytical Trigonometry, with practical examples, Logarithms and Mensuration.

SECOND SESSION .- Horace completed except the Art of Poetry, Homer's Iliad, Cicero continued, Navigation and Surveying Sections and Analytical Geometry, Modern Geography revised.

JUNIOR CLASS-First Session .- Analytical Geometry, Mechanical Philosophy, Cicero's, Philosophical Works and Quinctil. ian, Græca Majora, (vol. 2 Homer's Odyssey) Rhetoric, Exercises in Latin construction, French throughout the session

SECOND SESSION .- Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanical Philosophy completed, Chronology, Greek Tragedy, Cicero's Philosophical Works and Epistles, Rhetoric completed, Exercises in Latin Construction, Elements of History, French thoughout the

SENIOR CLASS-FIRST SESSION .- Chemistry and Mineralogy, Technology, Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Graces Majora, (the Tragedians) Horace's Art of Poetry, Exercises in Latin Construction, Astronomy, French.

SECOND SESSION .- Chemistry, Geology and Natural History, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, National and Constitutional Law, Astronomy, Tacitus, Græca Majora continued, the Tragedians] Exercises in Latin and Greek Construction, French.

Composition and Declamation are attended to, throughout the whole collegiate course. Instruction in the Spanish Language will given to those who desire it. All the Classess are required to attend Divine Worship in the Chapel on Sunday at 11 A. M. and in the evening, to recite on the evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, and on the Historical parts of the Old and New Testa-

Applicants for admission into the Freshman Class, are required to sustain a satisfactory examination on the Grammar of the English, Latin and Greek Languages, including Latin Prosody, Mair's Introduction, Casar's Commentaries, (5 Books) Ovid's Metamor-The excellent qualities of this nuble animal are not duly phoses, Gold's edition, (extracts from the first six books) Virgil's Bucolics and six books of the Eneid, Sallust, Greek Testament, (St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles) Græca Minora or Greek Reader, Arithmetic, (Emerson's 3d part) and Worcester's Elements of Ancient and Modern Geography,

The Executive Committee beg leave to urge upon Parents and Instructors, the importance of an carnest and thorough compliance with these requisitions. It is a fact which ought not to be disguised, that those Colleges at the North which have received the largest share of Southern patronage, have within a few years past so far relaxed in their terms of admission, as in effect to offer a premium of the most seductive character to many of our youth, for the desertion of their domestic Institutions. This system, as our most faithful Instructors of the preparatory Schools will testify produces the most pernicious results. The Pupil becomes impatient of the restraints of School and of the gradual steps, absolutely necessary to fit him for receiving a Collegiate Education with advantage slights and despises the efforts of his Teacher to secure accurate and solid Scholarship, and pants for a premature enjoyment of the freedom of College fe. The consequence is soon perceived. He is sent to a distance from his natural guardians and becomes his own master, when he most needs the control and supervision of the Grammar School. His slovenly and half finished preparation, prevents him from ever being able to prosecute a course of College Studies with comfort to himself, or to rank with his better prepared Classmates, and after a stocks." If such be the fact, and I am inclined to believe it, brief struggle, dissatisfied with a standing below mediocrity, he becomes almost invariably careless and idle and dissipated. Unless this course of policy is promptly and vigorously checked by the combined efforts of Parents and Teachers, Colleges and Grammar Schools will become alike degraded and worthless. If the foundation of Education be radically defective, it is idle to expect that the superstructure can be perfect. He who supposes that the appropriate functions of the preparatory Teacher, either will or can be faithfully dis charged at College, should desire the immediate demolition of all the Academies in the country.

The requisite measures have been adopted to confine the expenses of education within the most reasonable limits. The Steward's Hall has been thoroughly repaired, and though no Student is required to board there, it will be so managed as to compel the boarding house keepers to charge no more than reasonable prices. Upon this subject, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE can give parents and guarcourse of breeding is well calculated to keep down the repu- dians, the most confident assurances, that the necessary expenses of a Student do not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per anuum, including clothes and pocket money. Some spend less: the expenditures of a majority exceed this amount, but a larger sum, is not essential either to the comfort or reputation of any one. Under the existing laws of the Institution, it is utterly impossible, that a prodigal expenditure of money can be made by a Student, without the culpable connivance of his Parent or Guardian. If it should ever ocur therefore, no blame can be attached to the Institution, and the sufferer will be entitled to no commiseration

By the Revised Laws of the State, it has been made an indictable offence to sell wines or spirituous liquors to a Student, or to sell him goods upon CREDIT, without the written permission of a member of the Faculty. A Student on his arrival is required to deposit all his funds in the hands of the Bursar. No expenditure is permitted but under his direction, and an account without any charge for this service, is rendered to his Parent or Guardian, at the end of the session. By an Ordinance of the Executive Committee adopted in and deeper flood, and amid objects more at the present day, I scarcely know or read of one (I mean a July, last any Student who shall contract a debt without the consent of the Bursar, will be dismissed, and the same penalty is attached to the payment by the Guardian of a debt so contracted.

> An Act of Assembly passed in 1828 declared that all contracts made with a Student of the University, by any person should be void. No one therefore, is under any obligation either legal or moral, to pay a debt of this character, and a more valuable or acceptable service

> In addition to these salutary regulations, the Faculty are authorized in all cases, when the applicant is a native of the State, sus tains a fair moral character, and upon examination is believed to possess the requisite mental endowments, natural and acquired, and is unable to pay the Tuition Fees, to admit him into any Class, for which he may be prepared, without charge either for Tuition or room-

> THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to state, that although the patronage extended to the University, is in no degree commensurate with the resources and intelligence of the State, there is gratifying evidence, that the Institution is growing in the confidence and affection of the community. The aggregate number of Students at present is but eighty-five. Of this number however, more than forty are members of the Freshman Class No instance is known since the foundation of the College of so large a number of admissions into either of the Classes. It will be readily perceived, that a like number of applicants for admission at the approaching Commencement, would make a very favorable change in the aspect of our affairs.

> In conclusion, the COMMITTEE beg leave to remark, that in the respects in which the citizens of North-Carolina can be regarded as least true to themselves, the most striking is the almost universal disposition to undervalue our own Institutions and our own citizens. An examination of the Catalogues of the Colleges of other States, will shew that quite as large a number of young men from this States are acquiring Collegiate education abroad, as at home. If by so doing, they were enjoying decidedly superior advantages, their course would be entitled to marked commendation. How far this is the case, two statements of well ascertained authenticity may enable the

There is no instance known during a series of years, where a young man of regular standing in this Institution, has not been admitted into the same Class of any other College, to which he may have applied. A more remarkable fact is, that three young gentle-It is too much the custom to breed from the stallion of some men who commenced their Collegiate course with the present Senior Class in the University, and prosecuted their studies through the most difficult part of the system, are, it is understood, to graduate in the course of the present year, one at a Western, a second at a Southern, and a third at a Northern Institution, of well established reputation—each one receiving the highest distinction in his Class.

It is clear to a demonstration, therefore, that our young men are not compelled to go abroad, to obtain an education in all respects pride, in order to remain at home. That many advantages, aside from the learning acquired at College, would result from the formstion of lasting friendships and associations which would grow up among those who are to constitute no small proportion of our future rulers, by the patronage of a State Institution, no one can doubt. It is not less clear, that many evils, the nature of which it is not necess To such I would say what the last General Assembly of sary to explain, might be avoided by the adoption of that course, upon the part of Parents and Guardians, upon this subject, which seems

> E. B. DUDLEY, GE'A! T. D. BENEHAN, D. CAMERON, C. L. HINTON

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Ez. Comurran. CHAS. MANLY,

Power of Imagination .- An honest New England farmer started one very cold day in winter with his distinguished for the long distance racer, you certainly would sled and oxen into the forest, half a mile from home, for the purpose of chopping a food of wood. He felldo well to try a horse of great speed for a short distance. If ed a large tree; he drove the team alongside, and commenced chopping it up. By an unlucky hit, he brot? to raise a draught horse is your object, try to select a stallion the whole bit of the axe across his foot, with a sidelong stroke. The immense gash so alarmed him as nearof fine size, good gait, gentle qualities, good eyes, and large, ly to deprive him of all strength. He felt the warm blood filling his shoe. With great difficulty he sucean, bony legs and good feet. By the above rule of breed- ceeded in rolling himself on his sled, and started the oxen for home. As soon as he reached the door, he caling our northern brethren have obtained the best horses for led for help. His terrified wife and daughter, with much effort, lifted him into the house, as he was wholtheir purposes that the world afford, some of which remark- ly unable to help himself, saying his foot was nearly severed from the leg. He was was laid carefully on able roadsters carry a sulky and driver in a brisk trot one mile the bed, greaning all the while very bitterly. His wife hastily prepared dressings, and removed the shoe in 2 minutes and 40 to 50 seconds. From 12 to 16 miles an and sock, expecting to see a desperate wound, when lot the skin was not even broken. Before going out in the morning, he had wrapped his feet in red flannel, to protect them from the cold; the gash laid this