

The Fight at Drainsville.

THE CONFEDERATE OUT-NUMBERED FULL PARTICULARS.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the following account of a heavy skirmish which occurred at Drainsville, the neighborhood of Centerville, Va., on the 20th inst.

A foraging party was sent out by Gen. Stuart, consisting of about two hundred men, escorted by the 11th Virginia, the 5th South Carolina, the 10th Kentucky, Col. John H. Forney, the 1st Kentucky, Col. Tom Taylor, the 5th Kentucky Artillery, Capt. Cutts, and detachments from Ransom's and Radford's cavalry.

Our whole force amounted to nearly five hundred men. They started early in the morning, and before day were some distance on the journey. Soon after leaving, a rocket was seen to shoot in the direction of Drainsville, which was afterwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated that our approach was known. It is about fifteen miles from here to Drainsville. When within a short distance of the place, two regiments of Yankees were seen playing a skirmish in the skirts of a large thicket, which stretched out on either side of the road. Gen. Stuart drew up his force and prepared to make an attack. On either side the woods were very thick, but it was difficult to make through them, but our force was pushed forward in the following order: The Eleventh Virginia, being the advance, was deployed on the right, the road with the Tenth Alabama, the Sixth South Carolina on the left. On the left of the dense thicket on either side, the artillery was forced to advance down the road in order to gain a position to make the guns effective.

As we approached the Yankees, the 11th Virginia charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within sight of Drainsville. The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in the thicket. The advanced positions were held by the 11th and 6th South Carolina, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the road. While waiting to get sight of the enemy the 6th South Carolina was drawn up, and the 1st Kentucky advanced upon them, and mistaking them for the enemy, a portion of the regiment fired without orders, killing five of the South Carolinians. The error was soon discovered, and Col. Taylor advanced cautiously to the left, and soon after came in sight of another regiment but a few yards away. To be sure there was no mistake, Col. Taylor shouted to the Colonel and asked who he was?

"The Colonel of the 9th," was the reply. "What 9th?" "Don't shoot," said the Yankees, "we are friends, South Carolinians." "On which side are you?" asked Col. Taylor. "For the Union," and immediately after the Colonel gave command to fire, and a volley was poured into the Kentuckians from the 9th Infantry regulars, U. S. A. The engagement then became general, and our four regiments with Capt. Cutts' four guns, were soon actively engaged. The Yankees had every advantage of position. There were several houses along the Leesburg turn-pike, and back of it a hill upon which their battery was placed. Lower down, and opposite the 11th, was another battery placed in position to enfilade the turn-pike should we enter the road upon which six guns were swept. Lower down, and opposite the 11th, was another battery placed in position to enfilade the turn-pike should we enter the road upon which six guns were swept.

The report from official sources states the loss in the S. C. Regiment at 17 killed and 43 wounded.

The Confederates lost, altogether, is estimated at 50 killed and 170 wounded. Reinforcements were sent to Gen. Stuart, and the next day he took possession of Drainsville, the point occupied by the enemy the day previous. The Lincolns left in double quick time. A portion of Ransom's North Carolina Cavalry Regiment was on the field during the fight, but not directly engaged, as no cavalry was used. A detachment from Capt. Miller's company was commanded by Lieut. James Morrow.

The enemy's loss is said to be about 300.

Meeting of war tax Assessors. A Convention of the Assessors (under the war tax act) for the State of North Carolina, met at Goldsboro, by request of chief collector Lane, on December 20, 1861, and organized by calling J. U. Kirkland, of Orange, to the Chair, and appointing C. B. Harrison of Wake, and J. R. Beaman of Sampson, Secretaries.

Mr. Lane stated that there were 68 collecting districts in the State, the names of which he desired the Secretaries to call. Whereupon it appeared that 40 were represented in person, 20 by letter, and 8 unrepresented.

After some desultory conversation among members, on various subjects, Convention took a recess 'till half past 2 P. M. when they re-assembled.

Upon motion a committee of ten was appointed to adopt a uniform rule of valuation for land and negroes throughout the State.

The committee found much difficulty in agreeing, but finally reported throughout their Chairman, Mr. Joseph B. Littlejohn, several resolutions, which being amended, were adopted as follows:

1st. Resolved, That upon all real estate, a reduction of 10 per cent. from the State valuation of 1859 be made by each assessor except town property, upon which a reduction of not less than 10 nor more than 25 per cent. be made, at the option of the assessors.

2d. Resolved, That an average value of \$300 on each negro be recommended as just and proper; but in order to apply this rule equitably to each slaveholder, the assessor should adopt a classification, the average value of which shall amount to said sum of 300 dollars, as nearly as practicable.

The Convention adopted the following additional resolutions:

Resolved, That when open accounts have been listed, they be stricken out by the assessor or collector.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, justice demands that the bonds of the State of North Carolina should be given at par.

Resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be published as soon as possible in three of the Raleigh papers with the request that all the papers in the State copy.

J. U. KIRKLAND, Ch'n.

C. B. HARRISON, } Secretaries.
J. R. BEAMAN, }

SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK.—We learn that Mr. Towles, Auctioneer, sold a number of shares of Stock in the Raleigh Gas and Water Works on Saturday last, at \$90 per share.—Raleigh Standard.

them and afterwards crept into a pine copse, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, sustaining no injury beyond a slight scratch on the hand by a musket ball.

Taking his force to the rear, where the ground offered better positions, Gen. Stuart once more drew up his force and awaited the enemy, but he had enough of it and was not disposed to give battle again. Thus ended the battle of Drainsville, which, although disastrous to us, was more so to the enemy, if recent reports are true. It is believed there were 15 regiments of infantry and eight pieces of light artillery against us.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Col. Wynder's 6th South Carolina Regiment:

Co. A. Calhoun Guards.—Killed, none. Wounded, Wm. McFadden, seriously; Robt. S. Wyllie, do.

Co. B.—Killed, Sohn G. Barbour.—Wounded, A. J. Barnes, seriously; James Glen, slightly; Wm. F. Knox, do; D. Roddey, missing.

Co. C. Buckhead Guards.—Killed, Sergt. R. H. Morris, private Frank English.—Wounded, Capt. Means, slightly in the arms; Corp. W. C. Byers, mortally; Corp. B. P. Allison, slightly; private, Zeb. Mobley, leg broken, was left on the field; R. W. Bryce, slightly; John Blain, do; B. W. Means, do; A. P. Syles, do; D. W. Hollis, severely.

Co. D. Boyce Guards.—Killed, J. M. Elliott. Wounded, none.

Co. E. Chester Guards.—Killed, private, G. W. Breakfield; missing, supposed killed; Thos. B. Harden. Wounded, Capt. O. Harden, severely; Sergt. J. A. Sanders, slightly; private John Lucas, do.

Co. F. Chester Blues.—Killed, privates W. H. Abell, R. T. Johnston, J. McKewen, J. W. Smith, Sergt. C. Rathner, Wounded, Sergt. Elliott, slightly; J. A. Sanders, do; Co. G. Pickens Guard.—Killed, J. T. Caldwell, W. S. McDill. Wounded, Corp. L. S. Douglas, slightly; private M. R. Dye, do; S. M. Sabooner, do.

Go. H. York Guards.—Killed, 1st Lieut. F. E. Moore, Corp'l W. T. Robinson, privates Thos. J. Parks, H. P. Price, Sam'l Aoffman. Sergt. J. N. Faires, mortally; privates Wm. Hamilton, do; Wm. Crosby, severely; A. F. Branch, do; H. K. Sadler, do; Andrew Merritt, do; Sergt. Wm. Campbell, slightly; John Honey, do; Wm. M. Whitesides, do; private Holles, do; private Patterson, do.

Co. I. Limestone Guards.—Wounded, J. P. Scates, slightly.

Co. K. Carolina Mountaineers.—Wounded, T. H. Cunningham, seriously; D. W. Blain, do; John C. Atkinson, do; K. B. Latham, do; J. L. Griffith, do; J. M. Jackson, slightly; J. W. Holdaway, do; J. W. Rowan, missing; Lawrence Loubert, do; probably killed.

Major Thos. W. Woodward was wounded in the thigh, but not seriously.

Samter Flying Artillery, Capt. A. S. Butts.—Killed, Corporal John L. McGarrah; privates W. F. Williams, W. P. Lang. Wounded, privates John A. Capps, (since dead), mortally; Thos. Mills, mortally; J. L. Proctor, mortally; Corp'l C. H. Varner, severely; privates John Murfey, severely; James M. Cannon, severely; G. L. Smith severely; Sergeant W. H. Fletcher, slightly; privates H. T. Rogers, slightly; S. D. Fraiser, slightly; William Richards, slightly; J. N. English slightly; Thomas Calhoun, slightly.

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Confederate War Tax.

An Act Further Supplementary to an Act to Authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, and to provide a War Tax for their Redemption.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay over to the several banks, which have made advances to the Government, in anticipation of the issue of Treasury Notes, a sufficient amount, not exceeding ten millions of dollars, for the principal of Treasury Notes to pay the principal and interest due upon the said advance, according to the engagements made with them.

SECTION 2. The time fixed by the said act, for which this act is further supplementary, for making assignments, is hereby extended to this first day of January next; and the time for the completion and delivery of the lists is extended to the first day of February next; and the time for the report of the said lists to the Chief Collector is extended to the first day of March next; and in cases where the time thus fixed shall be found insufficient, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to make further extension as circumstances may require.

SECTION 3. The cash on hand, or on deposit in bank, or elsewhere, mentioned in the fourth section of said act, is hereby declared to be subject to assessment and taxation, and the money at interest, or invested by individuals in the purchase of Bills, Notes, and other securities for money, shall be deemed to include securities for money belonging to non-residents, and such securities shall be returned, and the tax thereon paid by any agent or trustee having the same in possession or under his control. The term merchandise shall be construed to include merchandise belonging to any non-resident, and the property shall be returned, and the tax paid by any person having the same in possession as agent, attorney, or consignee. Provided that the words "money at interest," as used in the act to which this act is an amendment, shall be so construed as to include all notes, or other evidences of debt, bearing interest without reference to the consideration of the same. The exception allowed by the twenty-first section for agricultural products shall be construed to embrace such products only when in the hands of the producer, or held for its account. But no tax shall be assessed or levied on any money at interest when the note, bond, bill or other security taken for its payment shall be worthless from the insolvency and total inability to pay of the payer or obligor, or person liable to make such payment; and all securities for money taxable under this act shall be assessed according to their value, and the assessor shall have the same power to ascertain the value of such securities as the law confers upon him with respect to other property.

SECTION 4. That an amount of money, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Chief State Tax Collectors, for such expenses as shall be actually incurred for salaries of clerks, office hire, stationary and incidental charges, but the books and printing required shall be at the expense of the Department, and subject to its approval.

SECTION 5. The lien for the tax shall attach from the date of the assessment, and shall follow the same into every State of this Confederacy; and in case any person shall attempt to remove any property which may be liable to tax, beyond the jurisdiction of the State, in which the tax is payable, without payment of the tax, the Collector of the District may detain and sell the same, in the same manner as is printed in cases where default is made in the payment of the tax.

SECTION 6. On the report of any Chief Collector, that any county, town or district, or any part thereof, is occupied by the public enemy, or has been so occupied as to occasion destruction of crops or property, the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend the collection of the tax in such region until the same can be reported to Congress and its action had thereon.

SECTION 7. In case any of the Confederate States shall undertake to pay the tax to be collected within its limits, before the time at which the District Collector shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, the Secretary of the Treasury may suspend the appointment of such collector, and may direct the Chief Collector to appoint assessors, and to take proper measures for the making and perfecting the returns, assessments and lists required by law; and the returns, assessments and lists so made shall have the same legal validity, to all intents and purposes, as if according to the provisions of the act to which this act is supplementary.

SECTION 8. That tax lists already given varying from the provisions of this act, shall be corrected so as to conform thereto. APPROVED Dec. 19, 1861.

THE LAW OF RETALIATION.—The resolution requesting Lincoln to subject Messrs. Mason and Sidel to confinement in a felon's cell, in retaliation for the privateers sent to Philadelphia and New York, was adopted unanimously and with hearty cheers from the galleries. It is stated in Northern papers, that Lincoln will take great pleasure in complying with the request of the resolution. This is the beginning of a system, which will make this war the bloodiest in the annals of history. We of the South have no alternative. The cruel and cowardly barbarians have forced the issue upon us. They, in disregard of the law and usages of civilized nations, have treated our soldiers captured at sea as pirates;—and in the resolution which they have adopted, they draw a distinction between prisoners in the field and prisoners on water. This distinction is dictated by the consideration, that the South, having no navy, cannot make reprisals on the theatre, and they would have the whole game to themselves. But the distinction is without a difference, and could only have occurred to a cowardly wretch.

Be the consequences what they may, we are constrained by every consideration of humanity and self-respect to play the play out.—Richmond Whig.

NORTH CAROLINIANS AND THE WAR.—The recent handsome action of a North Carolina company in attacking successfully a gun boat of the enemy at Port Royal Ferry is noticed elsewhere. The people of the "Old North State" may take no small amount of pride in the fact that North Carolinians have first drawn the blood of the enemy, on the battle field, in Virginia and South Carolina; and if Col. Vance's Regiment can get a meeting with the Union traitors of East Tennessee, whom he is now pursuing, the same will be the case in that State also.—Ray Presbyterian.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 1, 1862.

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LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at HIGH POINT, N. C., December 31, 1861.

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Per the Patriot.
WILLIE MAY.

A poet once in beauty said
"Mourn for the mourner, not for the dead,"
But when Willie May, our good friend,
Was summoned to an early grave,
We can but breathe a mournful sigh,
That such as they are called to die.

In bitter grief our hearts did swell,
When Willie May, our good friend, fell,
And since from us he has been torn,
Our only solace is—to mourn.

The latest star that burns at night,
The earliest dawn of morning light,
The sitting sun's most lingering ray,
Will know we weep for Willie May.

The Spring, that gives the flowers birth,
The Summer, that ripens Nature's mirth,
The Autumn, that tells of death and decay,
The Winter, that hurries the year away,
Will know we weep for Willie May.

But when Death's dark and shadowy night,
Shuts mortal visions from our sight,
Angels will wipe our tears away,
In the Spirit Land, with Willie May.

FANCY.

Select Miscellany.

Dr. Breckinridge and the
Presbyterians

The Old School Presbyterians (South) will find relief in getting rid of this bitter domineering, bigoted, "teacher" elder, R. J. Breckinridge, D. D. A good ride down it is to congratulate them. The N. C. Presbyterian thus discourses on his sermon (?) to a Lincolnite camp, near Lexington:

The time was when this paper was very generally blamed for admitting to its columns a series of articles fastening upon this now famous fanatic the charge of wholesale plagiarism, and the total want of moral principle involved in a deliberate public theft and lie. His recent course is just what might have been anticipated. His own property (for he is a man of wealth) is invested chiefly in the public lands of Iowa and his interest is thus identified with the preservation of "the Yankee government." To save his property he supports the government, and thinks it fully worth all the money that may be expended, and whatever "sacrifice of the blood of rebels or their wives or children." Yes, to save his property, he would cheerfully see the blood of our wives and children flowing at the hands of the Northern ruffian invader. The government, i. e., his Iowa land, is worth it all! Hear him:

"I have never believed in the doctrine of purgatory, and have all my life fought against it. Among other reasons, I have declared that in the whole grand sweep of God's moral government, I could find no place to locate it; and, if a place could be found, I saw no necessity for it with the full provisions for redemption made in the Redeemer Christ. But if there ever was a time when such a place was needed, it is now for to a man occupying the standpoint which I do, the conclusion forces itself, unbidden albeit, upon the high mind, that there are many men who deserve not to be saved, and are not worth damning. Such are that class of Kentuckians who would still wish to remain neutral, when our State has been invaded by a marauding soldiery from Tennessee. They refuse to offer their lives for the perpetuity of the country, and the putting down of the rebellion, and so show themselves unworthy of a nation's blessings. They take so feeble a part in the rebellion, that they hardly deserve the public notice of a nation's mediation. But I hope there is not a soldier in this vast assemblage whose heart is not moved to the same high purpose of my own—that this rebellion shall be put down, it matters not at what expenditure of money, or what sacrifice of the blood of rebels or their wives or children—the government is worth it all, and worthy of more!"

To Make Good Candles.

A correspondent sends us the following receipt, which, in our present condition, will be universally useful. Oil of every kind is very scarce, in fact, can hardly be obtained at all, and candles too are too high priced for free use. Let every family provide its own light, which can be done if this receipt is observed, at a greatly reduced expense:

To Harden Tallow, Suet, or Lard for Candles.—Take a half pound of alum and saltpetre, pulverize coarsely, pour on it a quart of boiling water—take from twelve to twenty pounds of tallow, according to its firmness. The former quantity for the oily tallow we get from the fat beef in the summer, or for lard, and the latter for tallow that will stand in a cake; put it in an iron vessel near the fire, and when melted, stir in the dissolved alum and saltpetre, and boil until water is expelled from the tallow. Have wicks made rather smaller and of finer thread than usual for home made candles—and when perfectly dry mould the candles in the usual way. If any one, after giving this receipt a trial, goes in darkness, it is because their deeds are evil.

The Bright Side.

Look on the bright side. It is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier to wear a gloomy and sad countenance. It is the sunshine, and not the cloud, that makes a flower.

There is always that before or around us which should cheer and fill the heart with warmth. The sky is blue ten times to where it is black once. You have troubles, it may be. So have others. None are free from them. Perhaps it is as well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to man. That

would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get skill, where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the ocean. It is the duty of every one to extract all the happiness and enjoyment he can without and within him; and, above all, he should look on the bright side of things. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn, and the night will end in broad day. In the long run the great balance rights itself. What is ill, becomes well—what is wrong, right. Men are not made to hang down either their heads or their lips, and those who do, only show that they are departing from the paths of true common sense, and right. There is more virtue in one sunbeam than in a whole hemisphere of clouds and gloom. Therefore, we repeat, look on the bright side of things. Cultivate what is warm and genial—not the cold and repulsive, the dark and morose.

Cursing a Deacon out of a
Bushel of Corn.

An illustration of a theme so full of painful interest just now, when the granaries of the land are groaning beneath their burdens of corn, and wheat and rice and sugar, and when each succeeding price-current notes an "advancing tendency" in most of these articles we append the following anecdote, which is said to have occurred about the time of the first revolution:

Two farmers were chosen deacons of the church, and their obituaries have since asserted that "they adorned their profession." Just at the close of the war, the district in which they lived was visited by a grievous famine, and the farmers were generally keeping their corn for the contingencies of the future. Those who could offer no other excuse for refusing to sell, "were keeping it for seed." A poor man in the vicinity went to one of these deacons, and said:

"I have come to buy a bushel of corn. Here is the money; it is about all I can gather."

The good deacon told him he could not spare a bushel for love nor money. He was even stinting his own family in order to have a large supply for seed! The poor man insisted—urging that his family were even then suffering from want of bread, but all in vain. At last he said, "Deacon, if you do not let me have the corn I shall curse you!"

"Curse me!" replied the deacon; bow dare you do a thing so wicked!"

"Because," said the man, "the Bible says so."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the deacon; "there is no such thing in the Bible."

"Yes there is," replied the poor man. "Well," said the deacon, "if you can find such a text I'll give you a bushel of corn."

They went to the house, and taking down the family Bible, the poor man turned to Proverbs 11th chapter and 26th verse and read, "He that withhold corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head that selleth it."

The deacon was fairly caught, and taking the man to the corn crib, gave him a full bushel. As he helped to put it on his shoulder, he told his poor neighbor to "go over to Deacon Clark, and curse him out of a bushel!"

Will not somebody take a Bible in hand and visit the speculators in various staples of army and domestic necessity on a similar mission?

A Scene for a Picture.

In Bunyan's account of his conversion he says that when he had left off swearing, and had nearly made up his mind to leave off dancing, his neighbors took him for a very good man; and "to relate it in my way," says he, "I thought no man in England could please God better than I. But poor wretch that I was, I was all this while ignorant of Jesus Christ, and going about to establish my own righteousness."

"But upon a day the good Providence of God called upon me to Bedford to work at my calling; and in one of the streets of the town I came where there were three or four poor women sitting at the door in the sun, talking about the things of God; and being now willing to hear their discourse, I drew near to hear what they said, for I was now a bristling talker of myself in the matters of religion; but I may say I heard but understood not; for they were above, out of my reach. Their talk was about a new birth, the work of God in their hearts."

"And methought they spake as if joy did make them speak; they spake with such pleasantness of Scripture language, and with such appearance of grace in all they said, that they were to me as if they had found a new world."

What a beautiful picture!—women—three or four of them—poor sitting at a door—in the sun—talking, not about their hard lot, but about the things of God—close by them John Bunyan, still and unadorned sinner, listening with all his might to what they are saying! We wonder if any artist has thrown that scene upon canvas?

Celebrated Authors.

Dr. Johnson preferred conversation to books, and owned that he hardly read a single book through, declaring that the perpetual task of reading was as bad as slavery in the mine, or labor at the oar.

Byron was an exceedingly rapid writer and composer. He produced the whole of the "Bride of Abydos" in a single night and it is said without even mending his pen. The pen is now preserved in the British Museum.

Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his

nervous system to the fullest activity. He says, "the things I have written quickest have always pleased me best."

A friend once said to Moore, the poet, that his verses must slip off his tongue as if by magic. "Why sir," replied Moore, "that line cost me hours, days and weeks of attrition before it would come."

It cost Lord Lyttleton twenty years to write the "Life and History of Henry II."—Gibbon was twelve years in completing his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and Adam Smith occupied ten years in producing his "Wealth of Nations."

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning, at five or six o'clock he had book, manuscript and paper brought to him there, and he worked on for hours together. If he had occasion to go out, on his return he undressed and went to bed again, there to resume his studies.

Bacon could only compose in a small study; he fancied that a contracted room helped him to condense his thoughts, and always invested the ceremony of writing with solemnity. He knelt down before composing his great works, and prayed for light from Heaven.

Balzac, the finest writer in French prose, who gives vast majesty and harmony to his periods, has been known to bestow a week upon a single page of composition, and was never satisfied with the first production of his thoughts.

Martin Luther's literary labors were enormous. During an interval of less than thirty years, he published seven hundred and fifty volumes; some were pamphlets, but the most were large and elaborate treatises. He was very fond of his dog, which was ever by his side.

"The Comforts of Human Life," by R. Heron, were written in prison under the most distressing circumstances. "The Miseries of Human Life," by Berensford, were on the contrary, composed in a drawing room, where the author was surrounded by every luxury.

Steele wrote excellently on temperance when he was sober. Sallust, who declaimed so eloquently against the licentiousness of the age, was himself a habitual debauchee. Johnston's essay on politeness is admirable, but he himself was a perfect boor. Young's gloomy verses give one the blues, but he was a brisk, lively man.

We find the depressed and melancholy Cowper, who passed so many days of religious despondency and doubt, devoting the hours of night to the production of the mirth provoking story of "John Gilpin."

All the friends of Sterne knew him to be a most selfish man, yet, as a writer, he excelled in pathos and charity. At one time beating his wife, at another wasting his sympathies over a dead donkey. So Seneca wrote in praises of poverty, on a table of solid gold, with millions let out at usury.

It is a remarkable fact that the mass of poetry, which gave Burns his principal fame, burst from him in a very short space of time, not exceeding fifteen months. It was a sudden, impetuous flow, which seemed soon to exhaust itself.

Port Royal and Beaufort S. C.

This part of the country has special interest, as the landing-place of the Lincoln fleet. We append a description and history of it:

Along the coast of South Carolina, as in North Carolina and Georgia, stretches a low and narrow sand-bar—a kind of defensive outwork of the land. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches, through which the quiet tide steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons, and damming the outlet of a fresh water stream till the current is destroyed and turned back, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the Cypress Swamp. Then, when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen the rivers, their eddying currents deposit all along the edges of the sandy islands and capes the rich freight they have brought from the calcareous or granite mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great forests through which they flow. This is the soil of the rice and sea-island cotton plantations, which are always found in such parts of the tidal swamps adjoining the main land or the sandy islands as are left nearly dry at the ebb of the water.

The entrance to Port Royal is the best channel for ships through the bars in the whole range of ports below Norfolk.

Beaufort District (or county) is the southernmost district of South Carolina, and has an area of 1540 square miles. It is separated from Georgia by the Savannah river. The surface is low and level, the soil sandy and alluvial producing cotton, rice, Indian corn, and potatoes, in great abundance. It is one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805, of whom no less than 32,279 were negro slaves!

Port Royal Island, in Beaufort District, is surrounded by the Board, Port Royal, Coosaw, and Beaufort Rivers, and is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side of the island, and about midway, stands the town of Beaufort on Beaufort river, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet draft. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Beaufort is the New-Port of South Carolina, and has a white population of about 1000. It is thus described by Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Travels in the United States":

"Beaufort is a picturesque town, composed of an assemblage of villas, the summer residences of numerous planters, who retire here during the hot season, when the interior of South Carolina is unhealthy for whites. Each villa is shaded by a ver-

andah, surrounded by live oaks and orange trees."

The town of Beaufort was founded about 1700. It was called Beaufort in honor of Prince Henry, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Palatine.

The region around Port Royal entrance and island has a romantic history. It was, in fact, the first settled spot on the coast of North America. The first colony was sent out by Admiral Coligny, a zealous Protestant, and then one of the ministers of the Crown, who, at the time of the war between the French Protestants and Catholics, obtained permission of Charles IX. to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name then applied also to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two vessels was accordingly given to Jean Ribault, "a man expert in sea causes," and in the spring of 1562, he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward, he discovered several rivers, one of which, from "the fairness and largeness of its harbor," he called the Port Royal river. The old chronicler, Laudoniere, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors: Splendid forests, shores festooned with rich grape clusters, birds of brilliant plumage, stages and deer in the luxuriant Savannah.

Accordingly, upon the island a few miles up Port Royal river, he erected, it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar, with the arms of France; and a few days after built a fort, in honor of his king, Charles IX., he called Charles' Fort—*Arx Carolina*—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina. But this first French colony did not flourish and after sending out another to the same locality, the French, in 1566, gave up all idea of making settlements.

It was almost a century after this that the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the 17th century, Lord Cardross led a colony from Scotland, and settled at Port Royal.

Paternal Patience.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed a young mother, "how many times have I corrected Ellen for that one thing, and she does not remember it!"

This was said in the presence of her own aged mother, who had reared a large family of children, and thus "been through the mill," as we say, and the old lady replied in words of wisdom, learned from a long and eventful experience:

"Yes! and you will have to keep correcting her for this one thing until she is twenty-one years of age!"

This was "cold comfort," it is true, but the reply involved a great fact. The mother who expects to discipline all the evil out of a child's heart in a few months, has yet to learn a very important part of family government. A little boy may learn his letters in four weeks, by studying them only fifteen minutes in a day; but try him on saying "please," when he asks for any thing at the table or else where, and see, if it be not "line upon line, and precept upon precept." How is it with the respectful "yes, sir" and "no, sir?" We have heard parents complain that their children were so prone to forget the use of these euphonious replies, even after instruction and correction for a season, that they soon forget, and out comes the blunt, "Give me this," or "Give me that," and the equally rough "yes" or "no."

There appears to be more inclination in children to forget the good lessons of home than the bad things which they learn in the street, and it is proof of the natural bias of the heart to evil. A very little child will catch some vulgar or profane word from another, which the counsels and whippings of months will not correct. In some unguarded moment, it will drop from his lips, notwithstanding all previous chastisement. It is not so with good lessons. How prone he is to forget them! They appear to slip from the mind as an eel slips through the hand. The parent wonders, and perhaps the child too. But it is strange, only when we do not consider what the human heart is, that it is naturally inclined to sin as the sparks to fly upwards. A correct view of the heart ought to prepare us to expect that the young will learn the bad more readily than the good.

All these things, however, demand patience and perseverance. It is not one year, nor two, that is always long enough to establish the habit of saying "yes, sir," or "please." The mother must make up her mind to very unpleasant and tedious repetitions, ere she can realize the consummation of her hopes in this and other respects. It is of no avail to say, "I am discouraged," or conclude that a child never will learn, Patience and perseverance will achieve happy results.—*Home Monthly*.

HONESTY.

A farmer once called upon the late Earl Fitzwilliam, to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood where his lordship's hounds had during the winter frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you." The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought, as the crop seemed quite destroyed £50 would not be more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest

however approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were most trampled, the wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being introduced, said "I am come again, my lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstance. "Well my friend, did I not allow sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my lord, I had that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land the crop is the most promising, and I have therefore, brought the £50 back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "that is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into a conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had etc. His lordship then went into another room and returning presented the farmer with a cheque for £100, saying, "Take care of this, and when your oldest son is of age, present it to him and tell him the occasion that produced it." We know not which to admire most, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.—*British Workman*.

Economy in the Use of Salt.

The high price and scarcity of salt, induces us to offer a few suggestions showing how a large quantity of fresh meat may be cured and preserved with a small quantity of salt.

On the pampas of Brazil, remote from the sea, fat cattle are slaughtered in large numbers, and much of their flesh is cured by simply drying it in the sun and open air without any salt whatever. Dry fresh meat never taints in a dry atmosphere, because that chemical decomposition in the particles of the flesh which evolves the gases known as taint or stinking meat, cannot take place in dry solids having no free motion between their atoms. As this is an important chemical law applicable to domestic economy in many cases beside the cheap and safe preservation of meat, we shall take the trouble to make it clear and plain to every reader. Suppose a farmer makes a part of a pine tree into fence rails which are laid on the ground in building fence; they will rot in a few years from the presence of moisture and atmospheric air. A part of the same tree is sawed into plank and made into a bureau, which, being kept in a dry room will never rot, but last many generations, although surrounded by the same atmospheric air that decomposes the wet fence rails. Dry peaches in a dry atmosphere never spoil from any chemical change; while ripe peaches full of juice kept no longer than beef-steak in a similar condition.

Last year we killed a vicious bullock in September, when the weather was hot and dry. The meat was cured with a trifle of salt; and we have some of it now, which is as sweet and good as any dried beef can be. All the larger bones were cut out, and partly used for making soap and partly used for making soap. The rib pieces were dried with the bones in the meat which was generally cut into slices. The drying was done over a wood-coal fire, and not over a wood fire—a distinction worth remembering. Green wood contains some forty per cent of its weight of moisture which forms a watery vapour when burning; and even dry wood has over forty per cent of the elements of water, oxygen and hydrogen, that forms vapour when such wood is burnt. Coal consists mainly of the carbon in wood, which in burning forms a very drying heat. Most of our readers are familiar with the usual process of barbecuing large pieces of meat over coals. If such meat were too high above the coal fire to roast, it would soon dry; when dry a very little smoking and salt will keep it indefinitely. Like cured bacon, it should be packed in tight casks and kept in a dry room. After one kills his hogs, if he is short of salt, let him get the water out of the meat by drying it over burning coals as soon as possible, first rubbing it in a little salt. Shade trees around a meat house are injurious by creating dampness. Dry meat with a coal fire after it is smoked. You may dislike to have meat so dry as is suggested; but your own observation will tell you that the 'driest hams' generally keep the best. Certainly, sweet dry bacon is far better than most tainted bacon; and our aim is simply to show how meat may be cured, and long kept with a trifle of salt when war has rendered the latter very scarce and expensive.—*S. F. & F.*

Edgeworth Female Seminary,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

This Institution has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principals.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern Parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlewomen, selecting with extreme care every article pertaining to the drug business. We especially invite the attention of Physicians to our unusually heavy stock and splendid assortment. We feel confident that we can fill their orders with excellent quality of Drugs, and on such liberal terms, as to give entire satisfaction.

my4 85

SAM'L G. THOMAS has removed his HARDWARE SHOP to the rooms recently occupied by F. M. Walker, Esq., two doors North of LINDSAY'S Store, and immediately opposite the New Court House, where he will be pleased to receive calls from the drug business. We especially invite the attention of Physicians to our unusually heavy stock and splendid assortment. We feel confident that we can fill their orders with excellent quality of Drugs, and on such liberal terms, as to give entire satisfaction.

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CALENDAR FOR 1861.

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