





## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

## DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between M. S. Sherwood and James A. Long, publishers of the Greensborough Patriot, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of Sherwood & Long are requested and expected to pay up. Accounts will be made out and forwarded, and it is hoped that every man will promptly discharge whatever claim is due. All persons holding claims against Sherwood & Long are requested to present them.

M. S. SHERWOOD, JAMES A. LONG.

## Encouraging.

Hardly a day passes without new accessions to our subscription list, which is very encouraging to us, in our constant labors for the public. We receive many contributions, for the special attention we are giving to the literary and miscellaneous department of the Patriot, with earnest requests to keep up this department. For our efforts to make the Patriot a first rate paper, we would ask our friends to exert themselves to procure us an increased circulation, promising on our part, for all such favors, to give a little more industry in our efforts to make this paper equal in interest to any periodical in the Southern Confederacy.

## Provisional Congress.

The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States will meet in the City of Richmond, July 20th, day after tomorrow. President Davis' Message to the Congress will be looked for with much interest, and we shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to lay it before our readers. Having daily intelligence from Richmond, we shall endeavor to keep our readers informed of the doing of the Confederate Congress.

## President Cameron.

Paul C. Cameron, Esq., a State Director, has been appointed to the responsible and laborious office of President of the North Carolina Railroad. And although such has been the management of the Road, for the past few years, that a large portion of those who helped to build it, have lost nearly all interest in it, without laying claim to property, we will venture the opinion that the change in the Presidency will not prove detrimental to the interest of the Road.

"The rolling passion strong in death."

Perhaps the last official act of Governor Ellis, was to prescribe Robt. P. Dick a State Director for the North Carolina Railroad, while he re-appointed all the balance. Mr. Dick, though a brother Democrat, had differed from the Governor on some political matters, and hence the good and acceptable man as Ralph Gorell, Esq., was put in his place.

## Gov. Morehead.

Gov. Morehead has resigned his position as State Senator from Guilford, and started in the Express train this morning for Richmond, to represent this District in the Confederate Congress. We presume an election will be ordered, to be held on the first Thursday in August, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate thus created.

## The Stay Law.

We publish on our first page this week, the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the Act of the Legislature known as the Stay Law, unconstitutional. This decision will be received with gladness by some, and with sorrow by others. At the time of its passage, we believed that there was a necessity for a stay law, and we are still of that opinion; but we consider it very unfortunate that the Legislature passed any law on the subject at all, unless they had framed it as not to be declared unconstitutional, in the very midst of the depression in business and trade. Far better to have let the subject alone. We fear there will be more forced collections, and more property sacrificed, than would have been, had there been no attempt to pass a stay law. We do not believe that there is, in reality, sufficient cause for the seeming tightness in money matters. We think it more imaginary than real; for while we are bringing in but little money from abroad, we are sending but little away. And if every one who can, will pay his debts, and thus keep the money in circulation, there will be but little appearance of financial distress.

## Mr. Vallandigham's Letter.

The letter from Mr. Vallandigham, on our first page, is worth reading, and which we publish as much to reproduce the extracts from Mr. Douglas' speech, which it contains, as for what Mr. Vallandigham says himself. Although Mr. Douglas repudiated the doctrine of his own speech, on the publication of Lincoln's proclamation, and had out appointments, when taken sick to stump Illinois as the subtle tool of Lincoln, had he lived a thousand years, he never could have successfully met the facts and arguments of his own speech against the policy of attempting to subjugate ten millions of free, intelligent people by a war of invasion. Had Douglas lived, he would have realized the truth of his own declaration in the Senate—"War is disunion, War is final, eternal separation." Said Lord Chatham to the British Parliament, "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." The South is much more united against Northern tyranny, than America were against Britain and also, proportionally stronger in comparison with the North than were the American Colonies to great Britain. Therefore, we would say to our Northern enemies, "you cannot conquer the South."

## The Society of Friends.

No association have ever shown themselves to be more consistent in their conduct, than have the Friends or Quakers in the present political troubles. A prominent distinctive feature in their doctrine, is opposition to war. In point of intelligence, they are not inferior to any class of citizens in our country, as they are almost universally a reading people, and close observers of the current history of the day. As a means of preventing war, they were all Union men, until all hope of a peaceful preservation of the Union had vanished; when they, with great unanimity took ground for a peaceable separation between the North and the South, as the only means to avoid the shedding of blood.

Entertaining these views, we have been told that the Quakers of Virginia all voted the secession ticket at the late election; and the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, which embraces within its bounds a portion of Virginia and Maryland, with perhaps a corner of Pennsylvania, sent a memorial to Presidents Lincoln and Davis, praying them to initiate measures for a peaceable separation of the North and the South, that the effusion of blood might be stayed. The North Carolina Yearly Meeting, we learn, also petitioned each Government to initiate peace measures and settle the sectional strife by negotiation and not by the sword.

It has also been stated that from the North-West, in the early stages of the present war, numerous memorials were sent to the Administration at Washington against its war policy, by the Quakers in that section; and although their voice was unheeded then, they may form a nucleus around which a great peace party shall grow up, so powerful as yet to be heard and felt by the tyrants who rule the Lincoln Administration.

## Exciting Times in Missouri.

Late despatches from Missouri, received here last night, represent the people of that State to be in the highest excitement—the war fever increasing. Men and arms were daily arriving from the South, to assist in expelling the invaders. The telegraphic despatch, copied into another column, giving an account of Bon. McCulloch's great victory at Springfield, Mo., though at first thought to be too good to be true, is now credited.

## Yankee Prisoners.

We learn that the Express train last night brought up to the Company Shops thirty Massachusetts prisoners, taken in the neighborhood of Newport News. They were brought to the Shops for safe keeping.

## Confederate Loans.

advertisement of the Commissioners for receiving loans to the Confederate States. It presents a favorable opportunity for a profitable investment. The law of Congress, authorizing this loan, will also be found in our columns.

## Guilford County Bible Society.

A meeting of the friends of the Bible cause, was held in the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday evening, July 14, 1861. On motion of Rev. J. Henry Smith, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson was called to the Chair, and the meeting was opened with reading a portion of the scriptures and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

On motion of Robt. P. Dick, Esq., M. S. Sherwood was requested to act as Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to re-organize the Guilford County Bible Society, and to appoint delegates to a State Convention, proposed to be held in the town of Salisbury, on the 25th instant.

On motion of Robert P. Dick, Esq., an Executive Committee of ten persons were appointed, to whom the management of the business of the Society was committed until the Society shall become permanently organized; and the following gentlemen were constituted said committee, viz: R. M. Sloan, Sr.; Jesse H. Lindsay, Rev. J. H. Smith, John C. Wharton, Archibald Wilson, Isaac Thacker, Alex. H. Lindsay, J. W. Field, A. C. Lindsey, and Rev. J. D. Sheek.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Smith, the Chairman and Secretary were made ex officio members of the Executive Committee. On motion of Rev. Mr. Smith, ten delegates were appointed to the Salisbury State Convention. The following are the names of the delegates: Rev. J. H. Smith, Rev. L. L. Hendren, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, R. P. Dick, Jesse H. Lindsay, J. D. Campbell, J. M. Garrett, Dr. D. P. Weir, M. S. Sherwood, Jos. A. Houston.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, a committee of five were appointed to prepare a Constitution for the Guilford County Bible Society, to be submitted at its next meeting. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee, viz: Prof. Campbell, Prof. Alderman, Rev. J. H. Smith, Rev. L. L. Hendren, Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Dick, a committee of five ladies were appointed, with authority to call to their assistance others, to solicit a donation of such surplus Bibles and Testaments as may be found in the county, for the immediate supply of soldiers and others, who may be destitute of a copy of the Word of Life. The following ladies composed said committee: Mrs. L. H. Walker, Mrs. F. M. Bumpass, Mrs. D. P. Weir, Mrs. T. M. Jones, Mrs. R. Sterling.

The meeting requested R. M. Sloan, Sr., to act as Agent of the Bible Depository in Greensborough.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the proceedings of the meeting were requested to be

published in the Patriot, Times, and Messenger.

On motion of Mr. C. G. Yates, the meeting adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Executive Committee.

N. H. S. WILSON, Chm.

M. S. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following notice from the Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society:

## STATE BIBLE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society, held in Salisbury this the 16th day of July, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the 25th day of July be deemed to be a full meeting of the State Bible Convention in Salisbury, as called for in the Address of the Executive Committee to the Christian Patriots of North Carolina, and as it is important that ample time be given to notify the County Societies throughout the State, so that every section of the State may be represented; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Bible Convention called to assemble in Salisbury the 25th instant, be, and is hereby postponed to the 23rd of October next.

JAMES H. ENNIS, LUKE BLACKMER, J. W. HARRIS, JAS. S. MCCUBBIN, W. L. KESTER, Secy.

Papers friendly to the cause, please copy.

For the Patriot.

At a meeting of the congregation of Alliance Church, held July 4th, 1861, the following communication from Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D.D., Pastor of the Church, was read by Rev. C. H. Wiley:

July 3rd, 1861. Dear Sir:—As my health is now very bad, and the probability is that I shall not be able to preach much for some time, I would request of the Alliance Church and Session through you, to unite with me in asking a dissolution of my pastoral relation. I understand that the congregation are to have a meeting on some business tomorrow, but I am too unwell to attend. Please bring my request before the Church, and oblige your friend and servant,

E. W. CARUTHERS.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Church will unite with Dr. Caruthers, in requesting that the pastoral relation existing between him and it be dissolved.

On motion, Rev. C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. John A. Woodburn and James A. Stewart, were appointed a committee to report Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the congregation towards Dr. Caruthers; and at an adjourned meeting the following paper was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance to the request of Dr. Caruthers to respond favorably to his desire to be released from his pastoral relation to this Church, we feel called on to give expression to the profound regret with which we part from one who for forty years has faithfully and ably labored here in Word and Doctrine.

Resolved, That we separate from Dr. Caruthers in kindness and sorrow, entertaining for him that high regard due for his blameless character as a man, and for his long and eminent services in the cause of Divine Master, tending to raise our Christian sympathies, and praying that he may have the reward of those whose labor is not in vain in the Lord.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Secretary, be sent to Dr. Caruthers, and that copies be also forwarded to the Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian and Greensborough Patriot, with a statement that they are published in their issue.

J. W. GILMER, Secretary.

## Chatham County.

Two volunteer companies for twelve months service have been formed, reported and accepted in the western part of this county, to wit: the Chatham Independent Guards, and the Chatham Boys. Efforts are now being made to form another company to offer their services during the war. We hope that Chatham will not be behind glorious Old Guilford.

J. H. B.

For the Patriot.

We, the citizens in School District No. 56, met at Crayner's School House, on April 29th, 1861 for the purpose of forming ourselves into a Home Guard for the protection of our families and property.

We the undersigned hold ourselves in honor bound to protect each other in case of violence or in case of an invasion by an enemy within the county, and we further agree to watch all suspicious characters, and report the same to the presiding officer, who shall have full power to call a meeting of said company; and if any such characters be found within our neighborhood, have him or them arraigned before said meeting, and if found guilty by a majority of the members of the company, we bind ourselves to surrender him or them to the proper authorities, so as he or they may be dealt with according to law.

James N. Mills, Alfred Rich, Benj. D. Jones, Robert Kirkman, R. C. Bailey, Washington Soots, David Irwin, George Hutton, sen., James Freeman, P. H. Bilbro, John E. Gamble, James Sullivan, Thomas Burton, Milton Murphy, George H. Kirkman, R. Deakin, W. E. Mills, Calvin R. May, Sam. Knight, William Quate, jun., Elisha Kirkman, Eli Fountain, William E. Ricks, Alon Murphy, George Hutton, jun., John M. Kirkman, J. W. Hassell, William Gribble, James Tilly, Jonathan Murphy, Wm. Quate, sen., Henry Reece, Sam. Sack, P. F. Hatt, Albert Armfield, John Holder, Benet Trotter, Henry Edwards.

An election was held after the adoption of the above Constitution, and the following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices: Captain—Jas. N. Mills, 1st Lieutenant—Jas. Freeman, 2nd—R. C. Bailey, 3rd—Milton Murphy, O. S.—J. E. Gamble.

## From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—The travel between the North and the South is but little interrupted. Passengers from Nashville, via the Edgemoor road, meet with but little delay. Hence, south, the detention is six hours. The trains from the South, hitherto, arrive two hours behind time.

The Memphis trains, both ways, connect closely.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church South, left here a few days ago with volunteers for the Confederate army. He preached to his congregation on Sunday last.

Volunteers for the Confederate army are leaving in squads, and average, probably, one hundred per day.

If the South be whipped, Kentucky's best families will wear black.

From the Richmond Examiner July 16th.

## The Battle of Rich Mountain.

A gentleman directly from Beverly, who from his high official position, must have had every advantage of accurate information, gave us substantially the following statement:

Lieutenant Colonel Pegram, with three hundred men, being in the neighborhood of Rich Mountain, had been sent upon by McClellan with his whole force, amounting to at least twenty-five thousand men.

For two hours the gallant little band under Pegram succeeded in holding in check this overwhelming force of the enemy. Finally, McClellan succeeded in sending round a force of several thousand men, and turning the flank, surrounded and cut off from retreat Pegram's battalion. Pegram was taken prisoner, twenty of his men killed, and thirty or forty wounded. Some few escaped through the enemy and got back to our camp; but some two hundred were either made prisoners or scattered through the woods in the mountains.

The enemy's loss is variously estimated at from forty to a hundred and fifty killed, besides a great number, several hundred, whose names are known to have been severely wounded.

We were the same high authority for stating that, during the fight, Col. Wm. C. Scott was posted by order within four hundred yards of Pegram's battalion, but took no part in the affair. Scott sent two messengers forward to ascertain what was going on; the first was shot by our own men, and the second, who was not sent forward until after the enemy had surrounded Pegram, was shot by the Lincolns.

We learned from another source that the first messenger was very drunk, and that, on riding up in the rear of Pegram's men, he announced himself as a "Yankee Colonel" whereupon he was immediately shot. This rumor we give for what it is worth.

The rumors that Capt. Sam Bailey, and several other of our citizens, had been killed, is entirely without foundation—no Richmond company having been in the engagement.

The Randolph Guards, from Farmville, is said to have suffered severely; out of ninety men engaged, only fifteen having returned in safety to camp.

Col. Scott is retreating to join Garnett, who, with twelve thousand men, is falling back towards the Southwest Pass.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Col. Scruggs, of Warrenton, has kindly furnished us the following statement of the fight at Rich Mountain, gathered from sources which he believed reliable.

This battle, over which the Northern troops are so loudly crowing, was fought on Thursday last. Our force, of 1500 men under Col. Pegram, was composed of his own Regiment and the 44th, Col. Wm. C. Scott. Col. Scott was posted with his Regiment (650) to protect our road, running up the mountain, and Col. P. with the rest of the force of Artillery were posted about two miles off, on another road. A portion of Col. Pegram's Regiment was engaged in the fight, numbering about 300 only. These gallant boys for several hours kept back 7,000 Hessians, repulsing them several times. Col. Scott, having expressed orders from Col. Pegram to remain in his position, on hearing the fire, sent a message to Col. P. to know if he should advance to his assistance. Unfortunately, Mr. H. was killed, and after an hour or two, he not returning, another aid was sent.

Mr. Lillard, of Appomattox, the Quartermaster—who shared the same fate. After waiting to hear from his last messenger a short time, Scott advanced with his men, 650, and when he reached the foot of the mountain, the gallant remnant of Pegram's command were found. Colonel S. then retreated, with all the stragglers he could find, and reached Monterey, Highland county, next day, where he stopped, being joined by two Regiments from Georgia and North Carolina, raising his force to 3,000 men, and where he proposes to give battle. Gen. Garret sent him word that he entirely approved of his retreat, and ordered him not to stop until he should reach Buffalo Gap, ten miles the other side of Staunton. Col. Pegram had his horse killed under him, before he could disengage himself, was taken prisoner. Captain Maury, of Buckingham, and his second and third lieutenants, were killed, and the whole company killed or taken, except ten.

The Artillery were destroyed, so far as can be ascertained, entirely. The brave Captain having been the last man shot, he firing two rounds of grape before he had been wounded. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and one hundred taken. Thirty or forty escaped.

Whatever General McClellan may report, the loss of the enemy was not one man less than 300. Our informant tells us that when the artillery was fired, the enemy were ordered to retreat. Our men killed at least as many of the enemy as they had in the field. Highland County House is thirty-five miles from the battle-field and forty from Staunton. Col. Scott reached Beverly in time to save a very large train of wagons, supposed to be not less than 200, with all his arms, provisions, &c.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—The Rich Mountain fight, over which the Federals have been so jubilant, is rapidly losing its interest and reliability to them. The latest dispatch states that the Southern troops were but 800 strong, with two cannon. The Southern loss was 75 killed, and about as many wounded. The Federal loss was 11 killed and 35 wounded.

The above statement of the killed and wounded was approved by McClellan, but his own dispatches to Washington report his loss to be 20 killed and 40 wounded. It is apparent that the invaders had made plans on certain victory, and had sent by McClellan, lost his way, and the General waited all day for a certain signal, which he failed to get, and the enterprise resulted only in this dislodgment of 800 Southern troops by five invading Federal Regiments.

In addition to the above, a correspondent of the Richmond Whig, who was present, says:

The whole force of the enemy was said to have been eight thousand. Three thousand advanced to the attacks while the rest were held in reserve. Part of the reserve occupied Rich Mountain, while part descended that mountain, crossed the pass and occupied the side of the other mountain not far from the road—thus being on both sides of the road, in order, I suppose, to cut off Col. Pegram, if he should attempt a retreat to Beverly. Our whole force, in the engagement, was about two hundred and fifty. We held the enemy in check with this little handful for an hour and a half. Leonidas with his three hundred Spartans could have done no more. Our loss was, considering all the circumstances,

comparatively small, sixty will cover the whole. The Buckingham Lee Guard suffered most severely, having thirty men, together with Capt. Irving, and Lieutenant Boyd killed. Capt. Curry, of the Rock bridge Guard, and Capt. Anderson, of the Lynchburg Artillery, were also among the killed. Four hundred of the enemy found a merited doom in death.

The battle began at half-past one and ended at three. At sunset report says that Col. P. led six companies out from his camp up Rich Mountain to retake his position, but mistaking his way he missed his mark, and told his men to save themselves as best they could, he would return and bring out the regiment. In this latter attempt he was taken prisoner. Many of his men cut through the enemy and came up with our regiment on its retreat. This is the last we know of the affair.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The two ladies who inveigled the Connecticut officer (Capt. Goodwin) to his capture, have been arrested and held as prisoners as a guarantee of Goodwin's return.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Clark, of Missouri, has been expelled from the House of Representatives in consequence of having served under the Missouri State law as a soldier.

Boston, July 14.—A French steamer, with an Admiral on board, has arrived at Halifax, where he will await the arrival of six other French steamers, when the fleet will sail for the South.

Boston, July 14.—The Frigate Vincennes is out in search of the privateer Jeff Davis.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—Gen. McClellan's official despatches confirm the report of Gen. Garnett's death. Two hundred of his men were killed and 1000 taken prisoners. Seven guns were captured.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—News reacher Little Rock yesterday, via Pontchartrons, that Gen. McCulloch, with 12,000 men, attacked the Federal army, 14,000 strong at Springfield, Missouri, killing 900.

The Federals surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

## The Washington Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the committees. The chairman of the Committee on Elections is Mr. Davis; on Claims, Mr. Fenton; on Commerce, Mr. Washburne; on Public Lands, Mr. Potter; on Internal Affairs, Mr. Morrill of Maryland; on the District of Columbia, Mr. Conkling; on the Judiciary, Mr. Hickman; on Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Duet; on Public Expenditures, Mr. Corode; on the Militia, Mr. Van Valkenburg; and on Navy, Mr. Sedwick.

The Committee on Ways and Means are Messrs. Stephens, Morrill of Vermont, Phelps, Spalding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClelland, and Stratton.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs are Messrs. Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White, of Indiana, McKnight, Barnham, Thomas, of Maryland, Pamercy and Fisher.

The chairman of the Committee on Pensions is Mr. Van Wyck, and on Roads and Canals is Mr. Mailory.

## From Missouri.

St. Louis, July 9.—The State Convention of Missouri is called to meet on the 22d of July.

St. Louis, July 9.—Two Illinois federal regiments have left for the interior.

Gen. Lyon is within two days march of Booneville. He is south of that point. His federal force on their march, surrounded a town and compelled everybody to take Lincoln's oath of allegiance.

## Can't Stand It Three Years.

CAIRO, July 9.—Saturday and Sunday were occupied in taking the votes of the Regiments as to whether they will enlist for three years or not. Cook's Regiment voted fifty in favor, and the other Regiments voted one hundred and fifty in favor of three years. The other portions of these Regiments voted in favor of disbanding. The other Regiments will show a similar unsatisfactory result. The troops have not yet received any pay.

## England Grossly Insulted.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—It is ascertained from Fortress Monroe, that the British Consul at Norfolk, desiring to visit Baltimore officially, went down to Hampton Roads under a flag of truce, but Commodore Stringham of the Minnesota, refused to recognize the flag, and the Consul was compelled to return to Norfolk. It would not surprise us, if the British squadron now off the American coast were directed to proceed to Old Point and clear those waters of Lincoln's entire piratical fleet.—Pet. Express.

## From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9.—Gov. Pickens has issued his Proclamation convening the South Carolina Legislature, at Columbia, on the first Wednesday in November to vote for electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and two Senators, and he has also issued writs of election for members of Congress from the several electoral districts.

## From Europe.

FARTHER PORT, July 9.—The North Britain has arrived with Liverpool accounts to June 28. The sales of cotton for the week were 50,000 bales of which speculators took 17,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 12,000, and speculators and exporters took 4,000. The market closed firm. Fair Orleans 8 1/4 d. and middlings 8 d.; fair Mobles 8 3/4 d. and middlings 7 1/2 d. The stock on hand was 1,120,000 of which 834,000 were American. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. The weather was favorable for crops. Consols 93 3/8 Political news unimportant.

Running the Blockade.—The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, of the 10th inst., says: The schooner Chas. Roberts, Capt. Fowler, arrived on Thursday last with a cargo of molasses. She had been to the West Indies and successfully run the Lincoln blockade. She was chased, however, off the bar at Ocracoke and fired at. She gave up all as lost and lowered her flag. The chasing steamer was sure of a prize. But when she came up, behold it was Capt. Roberts of the North Carolina Navy! The gallant Captain of the schooner was, accordingly, surprised. The steamer conveyed the schooner in and she is now safely moored at the wharf of her owners.

From the N. C. Presbyterian.

## State Bible Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society have published an address to "the Christians and Patriots of North Carolina," urging the formation of a Southern Bible Society, and a preliminary measure, they suggest that a Convention be held in North Carolina to aid in accomplishing this laudable object. They say, "Let every county establish a Bible Society, to be auxiliary to the Bible Society of North Carolina. In each of these let a collection be raised and deposited in the hands of the Treasurer. Let there be a State Convention at some accessible point at the earliest practicable day. Let the friends of the old American Bible Society and representatives from the various county Societies and from the counties with or without Societies be there. Thus a State Society will be organized and the plan can be speedily executed. North Carolina can do a vast deal which she has never yet attempted. But she will not be alone in this glorious cause. South Carolina is already laboring for the same great end. \* \* \* We therefore propose Thursday the 25th of July as the time, and Salisbury as the place, for a State Convention of the friends of the cause."

We have one or two suggestions to make in regard to this subject, which we hope our Rowan brethren will receive in the spirit in which they are offered. There is now a Bible Society in almost every county in North Carolina, and the organization and efficiency of none of these will be effected by a transfer of connection from the American to the Confederate Society. There is no necessity, therefore, for the formation of county Societies; those already in existence (and many of them are in a highly prosperous condition) are empowered to raise collections and appoint delegates to a State Convention. In some few cases the local organizations may be in a state of suspended animation and it may be necessary to revive them, and when vacancies exist among the officers by death, removal or other causes, they should be filled without delay.

The place designated by the Rowan Committee will be generally acceptable to the Christian people of the State, and as no valid objection can be urged, we hope that by common consent, SALISBURY will be selected as the place for the meeting of the State Bible Convention.

The notice suggested by the Committee is altogether too early for the assembling of the Convention. It is of very great importance that every section of the State should be represented, and that the Convention should embody the wisdom and piety of North Carolina. It is obvious that no such assembly could possibly be convened by the 25th of this month. Not 20 counties would be represented, and no opportunity for the appointment of delegates can be given to one half of the State. One half of our county Societies would not receive the notification in time to secure a representation. For these reasons, which will commend themselves to the judgment of all concerned, the Convention should be postponed till October at least. The South Carolina Convention holds its annual meeting at Orangeburg on September 24th, and it is expected that it will nominate a place and time for the meeting of the General Bible Convention for the Confederate States, whose chief business it will be to organize a Southern Bible Society. Would it not be well to postpone the N. C. Convention till after the Orangeburg meeting, in order that the members of the former may be prepared to nominate delegates to the General Convention and to act in concert with the friends of the Bible cause in South Carolina?

We throw out these suggestions with all respect for our esteemed brethren in Rowan, and, if contrary to our expectations, a State Convention should be held on the 25th instant in Salisbury, none will regret more heartily its excess than ourselves.

As it is probable that the Convention, if held at all this month, will be thinly attended, on account of the shortness of the notice and the heat of the season, we trust that the delegates will adjourn to meet at the same place on some day in October or November, which will not conflict with the time of the annual meetings of our religious bodies, which are usually held at that season of the year.

Bible Society Meeting.—There was another meeting of the Rowan Bible Society held at the Methodist Church last Sunday evening. Steps were taken to collect Bibles to supply our soldiers in the Camp, which it is hoped can be measurably accomplished with very little delay. Mr. L. Blackmer delivered a very excellent impromptu address. The Society without formal action adopted the suggestions of the N. C. Presbyterian in regard to the organization of a Confederate State Bible Society.—Salisbury Watchman.

## The 12th Regiment.

A letter from Camp Carolina, near Raleigh, July 12th, in the Spirit of the Age, says, "We have elected for our Field Officers—Colonel J. J. Pettigrew, Lieut. Colonel J. O. Long, and Major, T. S. Galloway. We have been ordered to Virginia as soon as we can get ready to leave."

It is gratifying to find that the distinguished North Carolinian, Col. Pettigrew, who long ago offered his services to the State, has been called by the soldiers themselves to the command of a regiment of volunteers.

We predict for him and them a glorious career.—Flag Observer.

The Hannah Balch and her Prize Crew.—We were shown yesterday a despatch from Wilmington to the consignees







## Select Miscellany.

## THE RUINED MERCHANT

BY NELLIE.

Mr. Stanley had been a successful merchant. He began his life with nothing but an excellent education, and with no means but in his untiring diligence and sterling honesty, worked his way up in the world until he stood foremost in wealth and station. He had only one child—a daughter. His wife had died when her child was four or five years old. He never married after, for he cherished the memory of his loved wife, and wished to have her place filled by another.

Florence Stanley, at the time of which we write was nineteen—a joyous, laughing, loving girl. She was of a medium height, and her golden hair fell in rippling waves over her snowy shoulders. Her blue eyes would dance with merriment, and the dimples would "play hide and seek" with the roses in her cheeks. As may be supposed, she had plenty of suitors; some attracted by her beauty, some by her wealth, and others loved her for herself. But of all her suitors there were only two for whom she really cared, and both were handsome, accomplished and wealthy. She was undecided in her mind which she loved best. Her kind, thoughtful father saw the quandary she was in, and determined to assist her all that lay in his power.

At length rumors were afloat that Mr. Stanley had failed, and in a few days the splendid home was abandoned, and he removed to a small house in a less fashionable part of the city. Mr. Stanley had broken the news gently to his daughter, and told her she would be deprived of the luxuries to which she had been accustomed; but the noble-hearted girl threw her arms around his neck, and embracing him, said: "I am not deprived of you, my father, and with you I can be happy."

"But my own Flory, your friends and admirers will possibly pass you by, and you will be coldly treated by those who are now your equals."

It was a hard lesson to learn, and the tears welled up into her beautiful eyes; but she struggled bravely, and said, "Let it be so, then. I am able to stand it," and smiling through her tears, added, "and then we shall know who are true friends and who are not; but should all forsake us we still have each other to love, my father."

Mr. Stanley clasped his noble daughter to his heart, and thanked God for his treasure.

The two suitors for who, as we mentioned, Florence had a regard, were Harry Lenox and Gerald Ellerslie. The manner in which the news of Mr. Stanley's failure affected them we shall shortly see. Mr. Lenox was in the reading-room of a hotel, and was looking carelessly over the morning papers, when the announcement of Mr. Stanley's failure attracted his attention.

"The duce!" he exclaimed, "who would have thought it? I am glad I have not committed myself, as I thought of doing. Pity Florence, though, for she is a confounded pretty girl!" and with this he dismissed all thoughts of her.

On the afternoon of the same day a lady was walking slowly down the fashionable promenade, when she heard quick steps behind her, and soon she was joined by a gentleman. He was tall and handsome, with dark laughing eyes, and the raven hair clustered thickly around the broad, intellectual forehead.

"Good evening, Miss Leighton," he said.

"Good evening, Mr. Ellerslie," she answered, looking quickly up, "when did you get in from the country?"

"I arrived in town this afternoon," he answered.

"Then you have heard the news, I presume?"

"What news?" he said.

"Mr. Stanley has broken up," she said, and seeing the look of astonishment on her companion's face, added, "it was entirely unexpected by the public, I believe."

"It is not long since he was speaking about his business to me," (for to tell the truth, Mr. Stanley approved of Mr. Ellerslie's suit, and would have been better pleased with him than any of her other suitors), "and said it was never more prosperous than now. Do you know where they have moved?"

"I have heard the name of the street," she answered.

"Most likely you will be calling on her, if so, please bear my respects to Miss and Mr. Stanley, and tell them another business engagement will prevent me from seeing them."

She assented, though she had not the remotest idea of ever calling, and shortly afterwards he bade her "good bye."

It was near tea time, about three weeks after this, that Florence Stanley sat waiting for her father's return. She was thinking of the days gone by, and friends who had proved false. She had thought at first, she could brave it all, but it was only with many tears and silent struggles, hidden from even the watchful eyes of her father, that she at length could bear, unmoved, the scornful glances and whispered words, she daily saw and heard. Many had called on her, but the cold regrets and frigidly polite tones had told her plainer than words, the feelings of the persons. Few there were whose kind words and affectionate manner were unchanged, and to these she clung trustfully and lovingly.

But what had become of Gerald Ellerslie? She had heard of Lenox, who he courted other ladies, and never mentioned

her except to pass an empty regret on her changed circumstances, if her name was mentioned; but of Gerald she had heard nothing, and she was too proud to ask for him. Her father, at length, came in. She thought, as they sat together at the cozy little tea-table, that he had an unusual flow of spirits, but imagined that it was assumed for her sake. They finished their tea, and her father, contrary to his usual custom, took his hat and cane and prepared to go out.

"Going out, papa?" she said.

"Yes, my love," he answered; "I have some business which cannot be put off; but I hope you will not find the time long. Flo, good evening, my dear," and he stooped down and kissed her. There was a merry twinkle in his eyes as he spoke, and smiling he went out.

Florence went into the parlor, and sat down in the gathering twilight to think of all that had happened. She had been sitting for a half hour, when a deep, mellow voice beside her said:

"Dreaming, Miss Stanley?"

She started up, and there stood—Gerald Ellerslie.

"Oh! Mr. Ellerslie, how you startled me! Sit down." He came and sat down on the sofa beside her.

"How have you been this long time?" he asked.

"Indeed, I don't know whether I should tell you or not," she said; "you certainly did not appear to care lately how I was." And she put on a sweet, pouting air.

"Why Florence, how can you say so? Did not Miss Leighton tell how I was placed and gave my regrets at not being able to call?"

"Miss Leighton!" said the young lady, with a little toss of her head, "I saw no more of her than I did of you."

"Then, Florence, will you not pardon the seeming neglect on my part, if I tell you she promised she would tell you of my absence?"

"I suppose I will," said Florence, laughing, for the doubts were all gone now.

"Florence, dear Florence! I came tonight to tell you that I love you. May I, dare I hope? Say not nay, dearest—only give me one look, or one little word. Say, darling, will you be mine?"

Florence, when he had begun speaking, had lowered her head, and the long curls had fallen over her face; when he finished speaking, she gently raised her head, and a timid, loving glance at him, then dropped her head on his shoulder. He threw his arms around her, and drawing her to him, kissed her and murmured:

"My darling!"

But soon a thought of her poverty stung her, and freeing herself from his clasp, she said:

"But Gerald, I am only a poor girl now, and cannot give you anything beside myself."

"Which is more to me than all the wealth of the Indies," he answered, drawing her to his bosom:

"Do you not bring me anything in giving me that heart of yours? Say not so again!"

"You will gain my father's consent will you not?"

"I have it; I asked him for it this afternoon, and told him I should call this evening."

"Ah! that accounts for his going out then," said Florence. "I could not think what could be the business that would induce him to leave me alone."

And the now perfectly happy Florence nestled more closely to her lover's bosom. Thus the evening passed in pleasant conversation, until the clock struck nine, and her father's step was in the parlor.

"Ha! Flo, was the time very long passing away? You see I knew how charming you could get along without me although you look so doubtfully!" and, laughing heartily, the gentleman took up a lamp and bade them "good night."

When Florence Stanley sought her room that night, she thanked her Creator for His goodness to her, and breathed a prayer that she might be kept humble in heart, and mindful of her many blessings.

The wedding passed off quietly—none but those who had proved themselves true friends being there. The young couple started on a wedding tour, while Mr. Stanley turned his attention to something else, as we presently shall see.

The month of travel had expired, and one fine morning found him at the station, anxiously awaiting the train that was to bring his only earthly treasures to him.

The cars came, and in a few moments he had grasped his son's hand and clasped his lovely daughter to his heart! They entered the carriage that was waiting for them, and closing the windows, were quickly driven to their destination.

The carriage stopped—not before the humble dwelling they had left—not before a fashionable hotel—but before the palatial home of the Stanleys! Florence gazed in surprise, but her father, springing quickly up the broad, marble steps, opened the door, and turning to them, put out his hands saying:

"Welcome home my children," and leading them into the newly furnished house, added—"You could determine in poverty what puzzled your little head in plenty."

Gerald and Florence saw at once the meaning of the sudden poverty. It had been assumed by the thoughtful father as a trial of the real sentiments of Florence's suitors, and it had succeeded even as he had expected.

A year has passed since their marriage, and we will now take a peep at them. Florence is seated at the piano playing a lively air, while her watchful eyes every now and then glance at the little phenom-

ena crouching so noisily in its father's arms. Mr. Stanley is looking at the happy family and blesses the hour that he first called them his children.

"By the way," exclaims Mr. Ellerslie, "did you hear that Harry Lenox has started for unknown parts, and his wife, the *de-devent* Miss Leighton, has gone back to her father's house?"

"No!" exclaimed Mr. Stanley and Florence at once.

"It is so," said Gerald, "and the cause of it was domestic difficulties;" and as he spoke, his eyes rested on his sweet wife with a loving look.

And so we leave them a happy family, strongly united by the ties of love, and, with a wish that there were more like them, ends our story of the father's ruin.

## To the Christians and Patriots of North Carolina.

Knowing that you feel a fervent concern for the present and permanent success and prosperity of North Carolina, and the new Confederacy to which she belongs, we pray your early and earnest consideration of the subjoined address.

The various religious denominations in Salisbury, assembled in the Methodist Church on the 23rd of June, 1861, and with prayerful deliberation, established an organization which they called the Bible Society of Rowan County. Their prime object is to inaugurate a plan for printing the Holy Scriptures in Southern establishments. They address themselves harmoniously and zealously to this enterprise, because the usual supply of Bibles from the North is cut off by the inhuman violence and oppression of our enemies, who are invading our borders, desolating our fields, destroying our homes, violating our social and national rights, and waging a war of subjugation against us.

In consequence multitudes of our noble soldiers cannot be presented with the Bible, as they go forth to encounter privation, danger, carnage and death. The poor man, whose sequestered home has heretofore been unvisited by the Bible Agent, must now remain destitute of a volume embracing the precious doctrines of salvation, for we have no one to send him. Our Sabbath Schools can no longer be supplied, and the innocent and bright-eyed children we love can receive from the hand of parent or friend, no copy of the Word of Life. This must not continue.

Every heart that loves its relatives, its fellow-citizens, its country, or its God, revolts at the first thought of the blessed Bible being denied us. We should deeply appreciate the importance of every soldier having a convenient copy. It will teach him how to serve his country, as well as his God. It will arm him with superhuman power against the invader. It will make him a magnanimous christian hero. It will instill into his soul such feelings, motives and principles as will marshal the angels to his protection and assistance, and humbly and successfully court victory from the almighty hand of the God of battles. It will prompt him to live nobly in peace or in war; and prepare him, if spared, to return to his home and friends with an influence far greater in degree, while it is ennobling and sanctifying in its character. It will breathe peace upon his heart when amid his trials he dreams of the sweet joys and friends of his distant home and will buoy him with hope, and shield him with security when he faces the bottle and grapples with the foe. If he fall in the struggle, it will pillow his soul in the hour of death, and wing it for its happy flight to the Land of the Beautiful and Blest.

Ah, we surely love our brave defenders too well to deny them this richest of gifts that we can bestow!

Be there an early peace or a protracted war, the Bible is a vital necessity. If we would have our Confederacy crowned with success and glory, we must cradle it in the bosom of Religion, and through all its years require the guardians of its honor and interests, to faithfully recognize the truth that, "the only lights which safely lead, are those which shine from heaven." Reason declares and points to history for confirmation, that the nation which ignores the Bible cannot possibly be a nation of permanent prosperity and blessings. The Bible is the grand guardian of human rights, the true palladium of liberty, the talisman of all read individual, social and national security.

Therefore, in the name of patriotism and piety, we appeal to you to combine your energies with ours to promote this heavenly enterprise. No work can be more worthy of the great and good. Its object is peace, safety and happiness to the immortal for time and eternity. An angel could not wish a sublimer privilege—an angel cannot boast a more momentous duty.

We will arise like immortal freemen and strike for this "magna charta" of our eternal hopes and rights. We will not bow ignominiously to the unfeeling invader, and tell him that we surrender even the priceless interests of the souls of our soldiers, our citizens, and our children to the horrid cruelties of his bloody heart. The old Union is sundered forever. We are an independent nation with millions of people, and we must as rapidly as possible, furnish ourselves with the facilities and establishments which our new position demands.

What shall we do? How shall we proceed? Let every County establish a Bible Society to be auxiliary to the Bible Society of North Carolina. In each of these let a collection be raised and deposited in the hands of the Treasurer. Let there be a State Convention at some accessible point at the earliest practicable day. Let the friends of the old American Bible Society, and representatives from the various

County Societies, and from counties with or without societies, be there. Thus, a State Society will be organized, and the plan can be speedily executed. North Carolina can do a vast deal which she has never yet attempted. But she will not be alone in this glorious cause. South Carolina is already laboring for the same end. Why may we not very soon have a grand Southern Bible Society? Let all be prompt and patriotic and godly, and success will soon be ours. It is the Bible for which we plead! We therefore, appoint Thursday the 25th of July, as the time, and Salisbury as the place for a State Convention of the friends of the cause.

S. H. WILEY,  
A. W. MANGUM,  
Com. of Rowan Bible Society.  
N. B. All the papers of the State are requested to copy.

## MILITARY TERMS.

As a large portion of our readers may not be familiar with military terms, we give the following with accompanying definitions.

**Company**—A body of soldiers in the regular service. A company is composed of 64 men. The companies of volunteers now called into service are not organized according to the army standard. Some contain not more than 40 men, while others contain 100.

**Platoon**—Half a company.

**Sections**—Sub-division of platoons. If a company is large, it is usually divided into eight sections; if small, into four.

**Regiment**—A collection of companies. In the regular service ten companies form a regiment.

**Brigade**—Two or more regiments.

**Division**—Two or more brigades.

**Battalion**—A body of Infantry, or two or more companies, under one commander. A regiment, or a portion of it, may be a battalion. A colonel may divide his regiment into several parts, assigning separate commands to subordinate officers, and each part would be a battalion.

**Squadron**—A body of Cavalry of two or more companies. Each squadron is composed of four platoons; two platoons form a division.

**Army Corps**—A division of the arms organized for a campaign—composed of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. The backbone of an army is the Infantry, which is sometimes divided into light and heavy Infantry. Four-fifths of an army should be composed of Infantry.

**Flank**—The right and left of a body of troops. Flankers are detailed bodies of men sent out on either hand of an army in motion, or at rest, to guard against attack.

**Skirmishers**—Bodies of men sent out to engage the attention of the enemy, a duty usually assigned to Zouaves, Light Infantry, and Riflemen.

**Brigadier-General**—Commander of a brigade, entitled to one aid.

**Major-General**—Commander of a division—the highest grade of officers, with the exception of Lieutenant-General (Winfield Scott), who is Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States.

**Batteries**—When a number of field pieces of Artillery are arranged together they constitute a Battery. A Battery of Field Artillery is usually composed of 6 pieces. The cannon are 6 pound brass pieces, or 12 pound howitzers.

**Howitzer**—A piece of artillery, with a chamber at the bottom of the bore, in which the cartridge is placed, intended for firing shells.

**The Staff**—Officers on whom depends, in a great degree, the organization of the army—divided as follows:—Adjutant-General's Department, Inspector-General's, Quartermaster-General's, Commissary, Engineer, Ordnance, Pay, and Medical Department.

The officers of a company are a Captain and two or more Lieutenants—the lowest grade commissioned officers.

The officers of a Regiment are a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Paymaster. The Colonel commands. The Lieutenant-Colonel has charge of the right wing, and the Major the left wing. The Adjutant communicates orders, forms the regiment for drill, parade, &c., and acts as an assistant to the Lieutenant-Colonel. The Quartermaster has charge of the camp, equipage, &c., of the regiment.

## Discipline in Childhood.

Young people who have been habitually gratified in all their desires will not only more indulge in caprices, but will infallibly take it more smug, when the feeling of happiness of others require that they should be thwarted, than those who have been practically trained to the habit of subduing and training them, and consequently, will, in general, sacrifice the happiness of others to their own selfish indulgence. In what else is the selfishness of princes and other great people attributed? It is vain to think of cultivating principles of generosity and beneficence by mere exhortation and reasoning. Nothing but the practical habit of overcoming our own selfishness, and of familiarly encountering privations and discomfort on account of others, ever enable us to do it when required. And, therefore I am firmly persuaded that indulgence infallibly produces selfishness and hardness of heart, and that nothing but pretty severe discipline and control can lay the foundation of a magnanimous character.—Lord Jeffrey.

Many men spend an entire lifetime in eager accumulation of the perishable riches of this world, but throw away the priceless pearl of character at the very outset, as though it were dross.

## Limits of Learning.

"Life is short, and Art is long," said some wise man long ago. What is possible to learn in this life is limited by its duration. Moreover, we usually acquire the great bulk of our information, form our habits, and settle our principles before the middle of life. This is the rule; but there are many exceptions. Some men are learning all their lives. Distinguished scholars have acquired languages when more than three score years old. Still the mind of youth is usually more receptive of new ideas than that of adult age.

Our knowledge is limited by the impossible. We cannot comprehend infinity or eternity. We know that our earth is but a grain of dust, compared with the universe; but we have no idea of the extent of the universe. Our telescopes reach only a little ways into the expanse of space. Our microscopes are as far, perhaps, from showing us the boundaries of the wonderful world which it displays to us. We cannot see the ultimate atoms of matter, nor by observation form any conception of their character. The causes of the forms of crystals, frost-work, snowflakes, plants, flowers, &c., are mysteries no science can reach. How can the acorn produce the oak? The mysteries of nature have but one solution, and that is the greatest of all other mysteries. To make the atom, to make the minutest molecule the lion's part of the size of a grain of sand, and to make a universe, require equally an Infinite Power and an Infinite Wisdom.

We finite creatures, with a brief earthly life and few opportunities, soon come to the limits of human science and human thought. But there is still a great deal within that limit. We can explore the earth and the solar system; we can study minerals, plants, animals, men; the history of our race, limited and imperfect as it is, and often distorted and falsified, is open to us. We have made some advances in science and art, and some brilliant discoveries and achievements. It is something to be able to measure the distance, size and weight of the planet Jupiter. It is something to be able to tell the exact day, hour, minute and second of the eclipse of one of the moons of Uranus, ten thousand years hence. It is something to send a message from Boston at twelve o'clock, and have it read at St. Louis at eleven. It is something to be able to go from New York to Liverpool in nine days.

## Singular Facts in Human Life.

The average length of human life is about 18 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7; one-half before reaching 17. Only one of every 1000 persons reaches 100 years. Only six of every 100 reach the age of 65, and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. Of the whole population on the globe, it is estimated that 90,000 die every day; about 3700 every hour, and 60 every minute, or one every second. Those losses are more than counterbalanced by the number of births. The married are longer lived than the single. The average duration of life in civilized countries is greater now than in any anterior period. Macaulay, the distinguished historian, states that in the year 1685—not an unhealthy year—that the deaths in England were as one to 20, but in 1850, one to 40. Dupin, a well-known French writer, states that the average duration of life in France from 1776 to 1843, increased 52 days annually. The rate of mortality in 1781 was one in 29, but in 1853, one in 40. The rich men live on an average 42 years, but the poor only 30 years.

## NOT TAKEN IN.

Mr. Field, the Boston publisher, has a wonderful memory, and his knowledge of English literature is so valuable, that when a friend wishes to know where a particular passage may be found, he steers at once for the corner, and consults the man who is likely to give the desired information. A pompous would-be wit, not long ago, thinking to puzzle him, and make sport for a company at dinner, informed them previous to Mr. Field's arrival, that he had himself that morning written some poetry, and intended to submit it to Mr. Field as Southey's, and inquire in which of his poems the lines occurred. At the proper moment, then, when the guests were seated, he began—"Friend Field, I have been much exercised of late, trying to find out in Southey's poems his well-known lines, running thus"—(repeating the lines he had composed)—"can you tell us about what time he wrote them?" "I do not remember to have met with them before," replied Mr. Field. "And there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could possibly have been written by him." "When were those?" gleefully asked the witty questioner. "Somewhere," said Mr. Field, "about that early period of his existence when he was having the measles and cutting his first teeth, or near the close of his life, when his brain had softened, and he had fallen into idiocy. The verification belongs to the measles period, but the expression clearly betrays the idiotic one." The questioner smiled faintly, but the company roared!

## A Pleasant Drink.

Take a half gallon of molasses, (syrup will not answer,) with a large tablespoonful of best ground ginger, and mix well into five gallons of water. In two or three days (according to the weather) it will be ready for use. Try it, you that are fond of good beer.

## Prisoners of War.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 21st says the Confederate dispatch contains now from 75 to 100 of Old Abe's disciples. It is of course carefully guarded day and night.

## A Tough Witness.

Presenting Attorney—"Mr. Parks, state if you please, whether you have ever known the defendant to follow any profession."

"He's been a professor, ever since I have known him."

"Of religion?"

"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks."

"What does he do?"

"Generally, what he pleases."

"Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows?"

"Gentlemen of the Jury, the defendant follows the crowd when they go in to drink."

"Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarication will not do here. Now state how the defendant supports himself?"

"I saw him last night supporting himself against a lamp post."

"May it please your honor, witness has shown a disposition to trifle with the Court."

Judge—"Mr. Parks, state if you know anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is."

"Occupation, did you say?"

Counsel—"Yes, what is his occupation?"

"If I ain't mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."

"That's all, Mr. Parks."

Cross-examined—"Mr. Parks, I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?"

"I never heard of any correspondence of letters passing between them."

"You said something about his propensity for drinking. Does he drink hard?"

"No, I think he drinks about as easy as any man I ever saw."

"One more question, Mr. Parks. You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?"

"The one he's got on now, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and too short waisted for the fashion."

"You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

## Is it so—Ladies?

A contemporary thus describes "a fashionable call and reception."

"How do you do, my dear?"

"Putty well, thank you," (they kiss.)

"How have you been this age?"

"Putty well. How have you been?"

"Putty well, thank you."

"Pleasant day."

"Yes, very bright, but we had a shower yesterday."

"Are all your people well?"

"Quite well, thank you, how are yours?"

"Very well, I'm obliged to you."

"Have seen Mary B. lately?"

"No, but I've seen Susan C."

"You don't say so! Is she well?"

"Very well, I believe," (Rising.)

"Must you go?"

"Yes, indeed, I have seven calls to make."

"Do call again soon?"

"Thank you—but you don't call on me in an age."

"You should not say so; I'm sure I'm very good."

"Good bye."

"Good bye," (They kiss.)

## Windows and Air.

There is always a draft through key-holes and window crevices, because as the external air is colder than the air in the room we occupy it rushes through the window crevices to supply the deficiency caused by the escape of warm air up the chimney. If you open the lower sash of a window there is more draft than if you open the upper sash. The reason of this is because if the lower sash be open cold air will rush into the room and cause a great draft in ward, but if the upper sash be open the heated air of the room will rush out and of course there will be less draft in ward. A room is best ventilated by opening the upper sash, because the hot vitiated air which always ascends toward the ceiling can escape more easily. The wind dries damp linen because dry wind like a sponge imbibes the particles of vapour from the surface of the linen as fast they are formed. The hottest place in a church or chapel is the gallery, because the air of the building ascends, and all the cold air which can enter through the doors and windows keeps to the floor till it has become heated.

Special attention should be given to the