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THAT HORRID CREATURE.

How well I remember the time when first my misshapen and stunted body became a great and lasting grief to me! I had not minded it till then. At home I was more petted and caressed, and sometimes I thought more loved, than my tall, well-formed and handsome twin brother. And I fancied it would be so everywhere. But when I was twelve years old I was suddenly undeceived on that score.

My father and mother lived in the country. Our nearest neighbor was a mile away, and even there were no children so that my only playmate was Claude, my twin brother. We were very different always. Claude was a slender, tall, fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, I was dark-skinned, dark-eyed, dark-haired, thick-set and short for my age even before that terrible accident, when I was three years old, that left me as I now am.

After that I was still more tenderly loved than before. There was nothing too hard for Claude to do for me—no sacrifice too great for him, if it would add in the least to my comfort. No wonder, then, that I did not feel my deformity to be a trial. Mother taught us at home till I was twelve years old, as it was too far from our home to the school for me to walk; but at that time father moved into a village, and then it was decided that we were to attend school. I shall never forget it—my first day at school. It was a rainy, dismal day, and the scholars, with the curiosity of childhood, had gathered at the windows to watch the arrival of the new scholars. I don't know how it was, but some instinct prompted me to walk up the path behind Claude, and as we neared the door I heard one of the girls say: "There, Milly, that's Claude Vernon. Ain't he splendid! But oh, Milly, just look at that horrid creature with him! Can it be that that is his brother, as he spoke of?" Claude heard it, too. I saw his face redden and his lips quiver. Then he turned to me and his lips quivered as he said, "Don't mind it, loss. Father and mother and I will love you all the more. You won't mind it, will you?" I said no, but I did mind it; and when, a day or two later I heard the same girl say "I spelled that word wrong on purpose, Milly, so as not to stand next that horrid creature," I minded it more than ever.

But school and college days passed with their many, many bitter trials, and we were men. It was seldom that I went into company, and when I did, the sneers and neglect that I met with were so hard for me to bear that I always determined not to go again. At first Claude overruled me, and I went to please him; and then I met with one who did sneer at me, but was kind and gentle ever, and I thought, seemed to enjoy my company. So I went oftener, knowing I should meet her. I learned to look forward to those meetings as my happiest moments. I had never kept a secret from Claude before; but I felt that this was something of which I could not speak even to him. I loved Lily, and believed she loved me. At last, one day, she told me of my love, and how did she receive it? She laughed at me. "I have pitied you," she said. "I do pity you. I can pity a hunchback, but I cannot marry one."

Oh! this was the hardest blow of all, and I went home a wiser, as well as a sadder man. Kindness to me meant pity, not love. A week or two after Claude came to me, his face radiant with happiness, as he said: "Congratulations, my Lily Sheppard has promised to be my wife."

looked over my shoulder, and reading what I have written, said: "Ross, was I wrong to help you out? Would it have been more womanly to have kept still, and let us both be unhappy all our lives, because you dared not say you loved me?" And I answered: "No, my darling, you did the most womanly thing possible." And I think she did. Don't you?

An Act to Establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the Encouragement of Sheep Husbandry.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That

Section 1. A Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the Encouragement of Sheep Husbandry, is hereby created and established, which shall be under the control and supervision of a Board, which shall be constituted as follows, to-wit: The Governor, who shall be ex-officio chairman, the State Geologist, the Master of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, the President of the State Agricultural Society, and the President of the Agricultural College of the State, and two agriculturists (who shall be appointed by the Board so as to keep the representation of the different sections of the State as nearly equal as may be), and their successors in office.

Section 2. The Board shall meet for the transaction of business in the city of Raleigh as often as they may deem expedient, but at least twice in each year. They shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed, except the Governor, the State Geologist, and President of the Agricultural College, the sum of three dollars per diem for their personal expenses while engaged in the duties of the Board, not exceeding fifteen days in any one year.

Section 3. The Board shall appoint and prescribe the duties, and regulate the pay of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall be an agriculturist, and they shall also, whenever they deem it necessary, have power to employ a Secretary and prescribe his duties.

Section 4. The Board shall be empowered to hold in trust, and exercise control over, donations or bequests made to them for promoting the interest or purposes of this act.

Section 5. They may prescribe forms for, and regulate the returns of, such County Agricultural Societies as may be chartered by the State, and furnish such blanks as may be necessary to secure uniform and reliable statistics of their operations.

Section 6. In order to facilitate the collection of reliable statistics it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare and send to the county commissioners of the several counties, who shall distribute to each person in the county, whose duty it is to list the taxable property thereof, blanks prepared according to the directions of the Department of Agriculture; and the persons listing the taxes as aforesaid shall regulate the amount of tax to give in likewise the amount of his productions for the previous year, as far as practicable without oath, which blanks, when completed, shall be returned to the Board of County Commissioners, who shall collate the same on one blank form and transmit the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture on or before the first day of November in each year.

Section 7. The Board shall investigate such subjects relating to the improvement of agriculture, and for the inducement of immigration and capital, as they may think proper, but they are especially charged:

1st. With such investigations as may seem best adapted to promote the improvement and extension of sheep husbandry, and shall collect, and publish, from time to time, all available statistics on the subject, and shall suggest to the General Assembly such measures as may be useful for the encouragement of this industry, and more particularly for the suppression of the ravages of dogs.

2d. With investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals, and shall publish and distribute, from time to time, circulars of information relative to such diseases, and shall have power in such cases to quarantine infected animals, and to regulate the transportation of stock in this State, or from one section of it to another, and any person wilfully violating such regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

3d. With investigations relating to the ravages of insects and with the dissemination of such information as may be deemed essential for their abatement.

4th. With investigations and experiments directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries, adapted to the various climates and soils of this State; especially the culture of silk, the sugar beet, the grape and other fruits.

5th. With the investigation of the subject of drainage and irrigation, and shall publish circulars of information as to the best methods and formula of both, and what surfaces, soils and localities may be most benefited by such improvements, also with the collection and publication of information in regard to localities, character, accessibility, cost and modes of utilization of native mineral and other domestic sources, of fertilizers, including formula for composting, adapted to different crops, soils and materials.

6th. With the collecting of statistics relating to the subject of fences with suggestions for diminishing their cost and the condition under

which they may be dispensed with altogether.

7th. With the supervision of all measures for the protection, propagation and culture of fish in the rivers and other inland waters of this State, and to this end they shall at once provide for stocking all available waters of the State with the most approved breeds of fishes, and shall avail themselves of such aid as the Fish Commission of the United States may be induced to extend, and they shall inquire into and report upon the practicability of constructing fish ways over dams and other obstructions in the waters of the State, and secure, as far as practicable, the co-operation of mill owners, they shall select proper locations for the hatching and care of the young fish, and shall provide the necessary hatching houses and such appliances as may be needed, and employ such labor as may be necessary to this end, and they may appoint agents at such convenient points to aid them in the distribution and hatching and protection of the ova and young fish provided such agents shall receive no compensation.

8th. They shall transmit to the General Assembly at each session a report of the operations of the said department, together with suggestions of such legislation as may be needed, and it shall be the duty of the Board to prosecute all offenders against the laws which have been, or may be, passed in this behalf, and they shall endeavor to secure the co-operation of adjoining States to remove obstructions in the passage of fish in those rivers or streams which are partly in this State and partly in such adjoining States.

9th. With the enforcement and supervision of the laws and regulations which are, or may be, enacted in this State for the sale of commercial fertilizers and seeds.

Section 8. That no manipulated guano, superphosphate, or other commercial fertilizer, shall be sold, or offered for sale in this State, until the manufacturer, or person importing the same, shall first obtain a license therefor, from the Treasurer of the State, for which shall be paid a privilege tax of five hundred dollars per annum for each separate brand or quality, and he shall also pay a tax of fifty cents per ton for every ton sold. Any person, corporation, or company, who shall violate the provisions of this act, or who shall sell, or offer for sale, any such fertilizer, contrary to the provisions above set forth, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

Section 9. And every bag, barrel, or other package of such fertilizer as above designated, offered for sale in this State, shall have thereon a plainly printed label or stamp, which shall truly set forth the name, location and trade mark of the manufacturer, also the chemical composition of the real net contents of the package, and the percentage of one or more of the following ingredients as asserted to be present to-wit: soil, sand and precipitated phosphoric acid, soluble potassa, ammonia, or its equivalent in nitrogen, together with the date of its analysis, and that the privilege tax provided for in section eight has been paid; and any such fertilizer shall be ascertained by analysis not to contain the ingredients and percentage set forth as above provided, shall be liable to seizure and condemnation, and when condemned shall be sold by the Board of Agriculture for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture.

Any merchant, trader, manufacturer, or agent, who shall sell, or offer for sale, any commercial fertilizer without having such labels and stamps, as hereinbefore provided, attached thereto shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each separate bag or barrel or package sold or offered for sale, to be sued for before any Justice of the Peace, and to be collected by the sheriff by distress or otherwise, one half, less the cost, to go to the party suing, and the remaining half to the Department, and if any such fertilizer shall be condemned, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Department to have an analysis made of the same, and cause printed tags or labels, expressing the true chemical ingredients of the same, put upon each bag or barrel or package, and shall fix the commercial value thereof, at which it may be sold.

And any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any such fertilizer, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 10. The Department of Agriculture shall have power and authority, at all times, to have collected samples of any commercial fertilizers offered for sale in this State, and have the same analyzed; and such samples shall be taken from at least ten per cent of the lot from which they may be selected.

Section 11. It shall be lawful for the Department of Agriculture to require the officers, agents, or managers of any railroad or steamboat company, transporting fertilizers in this State, to furnish monthly statements of the quantity of fertilizers, with the name of the consignee or consignee, delivered on all points within this State. And said Department is hereby empowered to compel said officers, agents, or managers, to submit their books for examination, if found expedient, to such agents, or officers or managers failing or refusing to comply shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 12. The Department of Agriculture shall establish, in connection with the Chemical Laboratory of the University at Chapel Hill, an Agricultural, Experiment and

Fertilizer Central Station; and the Board of Trustees of the University, with the approval of the Department of Agriculture, shall employ an Analyst skilled in agricultural chemistry.

It shall be the duty of said chemist to analyze such fertilizers and products as may be required by the Department of Agriculture, and to aid so far as practicable in suppressing fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers.

He shall also, under the direction of said Department, carry on experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants, with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of this State; and whether other crops may not be advantageously grown on its soils, and shall carry on such other investigations as the said Department may direct.

He shall make regular reports to the said Department of all analyses and experiments made, which shall be furnished, when deemed useful, to such newspapers as will publish the same.

Said chemist shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the University Laboratory, and the other rules and regulations of the University, and his salary shall be paid out of the funds of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 13. The Geological Survey is hereby made a cooperative department with the Department of Agriculture, and the Geological Museum and the collections therein, shall, at all times, be accessible to the said Department. The Geologist shall, as far as practicable, prepare illustrations of the agricultural industries, products and resources of the State, and arrange and care for such collections as the said Department may make for this purpose. He shall also prepare abstracts of the reports, from time to time, as may be required for the use of the Department, in their hand-book, and circulars for publication, in illustration of the advantages of this State, and in promotion of its general purposes of immigration. In return for such service the State Geologist may have all his samples of marls, soils, minerals, and other products, analyzed by the chemist at the Laboratory Experiment Station, free of charge.

Section 14. It is hereby made the duty of the State Geologist, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the University, to devote two months, in each year, to the performance of such duties in the construction as the Faculty may direct, and while employed in this capacity he shall constitute a member of the Faculty.

Section 15. The Department shall, as soon as practicable, prepare a convenient hand-book, with the necessary illustrative maps, which shall contain all necessary information as to the mines, minerals, forests, soils, climates, waters and water powers, fisheries, mountains, swamps, industries, and all such statistics as are best adapted to give proper information of the agricultural and advantages which this State offers to immigrants, and shall make illustrative exposition thereof whenever practicable at international exhibitions.

Section 16. The said Department shall be authorized, in the interest of immigration, to employ an agent or agents at such points, in this or any foreign country, as they may deem expedient and desirable.

Section 17. The said Department is authorized and directed to establish and keep in its office, in the city of Raleigh, a General Land and Mining Registry, wherein shall be recorded (if the owners shall so request) all the farming, mineral or other lands offered for sale in this State, with a brief and truthful description of the same. And the Department shall act as agent for the sale or disposition of such property as may be registered as hereinbefore provided, and shall sell or dispose of such property upon the terms and conditions as stated and fixed by the owner thereof; and the Department shall be allowed the sum of one dollar for registration, and two and one-half per cent. commission on gross amount of said transaction.

The said Department shall have authority to contract for and hold bodies of land, for the settlement of colonies, with existing owners of the same as such parcels, and for such a period, as may be agreed upon by the owner thereof.

Section 18. That no person, company or corporation, being non-residents of this State, shall catch fish by seines, nets or other appliances for taking fish in large quantities, in any waters within the jurisdiction of this State, without first obtaining therefor a license from the Public Treasurer, for which he, or they, shall pay a privilege tax of one thousand dollars per annum.

And any such person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for each day engaged in fishing as aforesaid, to be collected by the sheriff of the county wherein such violation may be committed, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any citizen of this State who shall form an alliance or co-partnership with a non-resident for the purpose of evading any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and the nets, seines or appliances of such person or firm shall be liable to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 19. That every person, firm or corporation, who shall sell or offer for sale any commercial fertilizer of whatever nature, shall give in, under oath, to the Register of

Deeds of his county, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year the number of tons of such fertilizer, he or they may have sold, for himself on commission, or as agent, during the preceding quarter, subject to the provisions, pains and penalties contained in schedule B. of the Revenue Laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, for which he shall pay a privilege tax of fifty cents per ton, to be collected by the sheriff. Provided, That no person shall be liable to such tax on fertilizers purchased from another person, on which this tax has already been paid; and, Provided further, That no dealer or agent shall be required to pay the purchase tax as imposed in schedule B. of the Revenue Act.

Section 20. Any farmer, trader or person who shall haul or bring in to this State any commercial fertilizer in violation or evasion of section 8 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than ten dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days for each offense; and any farmer or other person who may buy without the State any commercial fertilizer on which the privilege tax of five hundred dollars, as provided in section 8 of this act, has been paid, shall be required to report all such purchases to the Register of Deeds for his county, and pay the privilege tax of fifty cents per ton, as required upon dealers in fertilizers; and any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any such fertilizer, without first obtaining a license from the Treasurer, as provided in section 8 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and the fertilizer so sold or offered for sale shall be liable to seizure and condemnation, and when condemned shall be sold by the Board of Agriculture for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 21. It is hereby made the duty of the said Department of Agriculture to receive from any manufacturer or dealer in fertilizers any specimen quantities, not less than a fourth of a ton, contributed by such party, and have the same sent to different sections of the State for actual experiment by practical farmers; and the person so experimenting shall be required to make a careful report of the results, which shall be registered in the office of said Department, and a certified copy of the same shall be transmitted to the contributor.

Section 22. That all moneys arising from the tax or licenses, from fines and forfeitures, fees for registration and sale of lands, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be kept on a separate account by the Treasurer, as a fund for the exclusive use and benefit of the Department of Agriculture; and until such fund can be made available, as aforesaid, the Treasurer shall loan to said Department, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, upon the warrant of the Governor, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, for two years from this date, which sum shall be refunded to the Treasury by the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Section 23. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification; but the tax, forfeitures and penalties herein prescribed, concerning the sale of commercial fertilizer shall not be enforced against any parties in the sale of any such fertilizers now on hand in this State; Provided, said parties shall render to the Governor, on or before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, under oath, taken before any person authorized to administer the same, an itemized statement of all such fertilizers, giving brand name, manufacturer, and number of tons of same and obtain a license for the sale thereof as herein provided; Provided, that this Act shall not apply to purchases already made.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 12th day of March, 1877.

Thomas J. Jarvis,  
Pres. of the Senate.  
Charles Price,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Important to Sheriffs.

Owing to a misapprehension of the law for conveying convicts to the penitentiary on the part of sheriffs, we publish, for their guidance, the following opinion of the Attorney General at the request of the Auditor, in whose office the opinion has been on file for some days:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
RALEIGH, Feb. 17, 1877.

Hon. Samuel L. Love, Auditor.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of this date asking my opinion "as to whether a sheriff is entitled to compensation for a guard in conveying a less number than three convicts to the penitentiary, under chap. 107 laws of 1874-75."

In my opinion the words "not in excess of one guard for every three prisoners" admit of but one construction, and that construction is clearly indicated by the words themselves. A sheriff is not entitled to compensation for a guard in conveying a less number than three. If he was so entitled the Legislature would have so declared. So it seems to me that it necessarily follows he would not be entitled to compensation for a guard of two persons, for a less number of prisoners, than six, and so on "for every three prisoners." The law contemplates that the sheriff will assume his proportionate part, at least, of the responsibility incidental to the duty of guarding prisoners.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOS. S. KENAN,  
Attorney General.

We should say the happiest man is he who can link the end of his life with its commencement.

A Wall street man wanted to know what is the difference between the day-rate of gold and the nitrate of silver.

A Wall street man wanted to know what is the difference between the day-rate of gold and the nitrate of silver.

Men who can drive a team of horses with one hand cannot hold a No. 6 kid, with a hand in it without trembling.

An Act in relation to the Probate of Deeds and Conveyances, and the Privy Examination of Married Women.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact.

Section 1. That all deeds, mortgages, conveyances, releases, powers of attorney, contracts or other writings required by law to be registered and the privy examination of any married woman, as to her due execution of any such instrument, may be acknowledged, approved or taken by any one of the following courts or officers: viz: A Superior Court Clerk or justice of the peace or any court of record having a seal or any judge, justice or clerk of any such court (except the Register of Deeds and ex-officio clerk of the board of county commissioners.)

Section 2. When such acknowledgment, proof or privy examination shall be taken before a court or clerk thereof, the same shall be attested by the seal of such court, and when taken before a justice of the peace the same shall before registration be adjudged to be correct and sufficient by the clerk of the same court of record (other than the Register of Deeds) in the county where such justice may reside and when to be registered in any county other than that in which taken, such clerk in addition shall certify that such justice was a justice of the peace in his county, at the time when the proof acknowledgment or privy examination was taken.

Section 3. For the purposes of this act the certificates of probate or acknowledgment shall be substantially as follows:

State of North Carolina,  
—county—  
I, A. B. (here give name of officer, clerk, judge or justice of the peace as the case may be) do hereby certify that (here give name of grantor, and if acknowledged by wife, her name, and add his wife) personally appeared before me this day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1877, \_\_\_\_\_, and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing (or annexed) deed of conveyance, (or other instrument) (here give wife's name) being by me privately examined, separately and apart from her said husband, touching her voluntary execution of the same, doth state that she signed the same freely and voluntarily as sent thereto.

Witness my hand and seal (private or official, as the case may be) this—day of—A. D. 18—

(Signature of officer.) { seal }

And when such proof or acknowledgment has been had or taken by a justice of the peace, the clerk of a Court of Record shall use substantially the following form of certificate:

State of North Carolina,  
—county—  
The foregoing (or annexed) certificate of A. B. or justice of the peace of—county is adjudged to be correct. Let the deed (or other instrument) with the certificate be registered.

Signature of the Clerk (Seal) (of the Court.)

Section 4. For the probate or acknowledgment of a chattel-mortgage the fee of a justice of the peace shall be ten cents, and for other instrument twenty cents, and the fee of any clerk of a court of record for passing upon the certificate of a justice of the peace as in this act provided shall be ten cents for a chattel-mortgage and twenty cents for other instrument.

Section 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 6. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 31st day of March, 1877.

Thomas J. Jarvis,  
Pres. of the Senate.  
Charles Price,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Store Sheep can be wintered very well on straw, fed twice a day, with some roots, a pound of hay, and a pint of grain between the morning and evening feeds. No grain or roots should be fed until the morning feed of straw has been eaten clean.

Pigs.—Dry, warm, well ventilated, clean pens or yards are necessary for success in raising swine. Disease inevitably accompanies neglect in these things. There is no mystery about the diseases which destroy so many swine. An unhealthy sameness of food, all corn, or all wheat, no roots, too much wet, damp or filth; perhaps too close breeding, all result in disease, which in time becomes constitutional. A beginning of a better way may be now made with the young pigs to be soon looked for. Provide the brood sows with warm, dry pens, with plenty of bedding of cut straw. Feed corn meal, bran and mangels, turnips or potatoes, and appropriate the different kinds of food with regard to the condition of the sows.

Poultry.—Some of the hens that have been laying will brood this month. Provide a warm place for them, where they will be quiet and undisturbed. A sunny corner in a warm stable will do very well for the chicks next month if the fowls are of a hardy breed. These early chickens will make early market birds, and the pullets will lay early.

Salt.—A lump of rock salt kept in a shed or under cover, where the animals can lick it at will, is the safest way to give this necessary condiment—given to excess, it is hurtful, especially to pigs.—Agriculturist.

A contemporary says of a recent attempt at "snide" that the man severed his "cephalics." He must have had "a bad spell."

We can generally tell what a man's going to do next, when he puts the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth by mistake.

Looking after the Lamb.

Early lambs, born in the winter season, often die from exposure to snow, cold rains and being on wet, frozen ground. Virgil was right calling lambs "the hope of the flock." This hope of increase should be dear to the husbandman, and lead him to provide good sheds or stables for ewes about to yearn, with a plenty of clean, dry straw or leaves. Pregnant ewes need extra attention, separated from the male part of the flock, and fed with turnips or other roots, oats in the bundle or a little corn. Every one who keeps sheep should feed, salt, water and house them enough for the sheep to know him as a friend and protector. There is a great difference between tame and wild sheep, and in favor of the former.—No other animal on the farm does better if fed in a yard or stall than the sheep. This animal digests and assimilates its feed closer than the ox or the hog, and consequently, returns more good meat, besides wool for any given amount of grain, grass, hay or roots, consumed. A well kept ewe secretes a large quantity of rich milk for her offspring in twenty-four hours, as compared with what she eats. A fine fat lamb is the outcome of a little ovine machinery, utilized to work up a few clean, plants, adapted to the growth of those sheep. This animal digests and assimilates its feed closer than the ox or the hog, and consequently, returns more good meat, besides wool for any given amount of grain, grass, hay or roots, consumed. A well kept ewe secretes a large quantity of rich milk for her offspring in twenty-four hours, as compared with what she eats. A fine fat lamb is the outcome of a little ovine machinery, utilized to work up a few clean, plants, adapted to the growth of those sheep. This animal digests and assimilates its feed closer than the ox or the hog, and consequently, returns more good meat, besides wool for any given amount of grain, grass, hay or roots, consumed. 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Hayes Crawfishing.

As a reformer, conciliator, constitution-respecter, Hayes, the bogus, fraudulent, so-called President has played out within the brief space of twenty days. Like Grant he went in with abundant and fair promise, and like Grant his promises are turning out to be nothing but wind. He is pious mud in the hands of Morton, Sherman, Blaine & Co., who made him what he is and against whom he cannot and dare not turn. He made a little splurt when he came in as if he intended to act independently, and instantly Blaine threw his lasso, Sherman put on the halter, Morton the bit in his mouth. He shook his head and evinced at first as if he was going to break things all to smash, but the lines tightened, he discovered he was in the hands of skillful drivers, that kicking would only hurt his own shins, came to time and will soon be pulling in the Radical harness like an old stager. "Conciliation," "reform" are the cant expressions that demagogues and frauds gull the unsophisticated populace with; that's all. Hayes never intended to carry them into effect and every act of his since he stole into the chair the people didn't elect him to go to prove it. His advisers, and the men that have constantly cast their shadows over him since, are the same rancorous, villainous crowd that drove Grant from the line of his liberal professions and ran him for eight years "in the ruts of proscription and hate." At the very moment when, under their sinister dictation, he began to temporize and hesitate, like a woman questionably approached, he fell and lost his prestige. He became a mere tool in the hands of his manipulators, to be used as their ambition or interest demands. The pretence that he has pursued in the execution of the policy he professed in reference to the South, to familiarize himself with the actual condition of affairs is an absurd subterfuge. There is not an intelligent man within the limits of this Republic who is not perfectly familiar with the political condition of the Southern States, particularly Louisiana and South Carolina, whose history of late years has been so prominently brought before the public by delegations of "visiting statesmen," congressional committees and the press of the country. The country at large knows more about them to-day than it does about New York or the State from which the fraudulent occupant of a stolen chair hails. He knows too much about it for his own comfort and peace of mind for he knows that he will never occupy the position he now does had it not been for the successful aid rendered him by the conspiring villains who are attempting to hold those States against the will of the people who have so emphatically pronounced against them at the ballot box. Packard, Chamberlain, Wells & Co. are mighty because they managed the machine, know the secrets, and hold them in terror over the head of the creature they have made. He dare not deal summarily with them without incurring their enmity, subjecting himself to exposure and revealing the infamous plot by which the choice of the people was cheated, and he led into the office, his only title to which is the most damnable and gigantic fraud of the nineteenth century. Go back on his pals, Packard & Co! Not a bit of it. A brigand go back to the men that follow him! No. They made him what he is; he knows it, and if he had the disposition at one time, which few observant people believe, he has neither the independence nor moral courage to do so. He is shirking the whole responsibility, or trying to do so, and keep on good terms with the men he dreads, by designating a commission, under the pretense of a desire to hear all sides, to patch up a compromise, or drag the thing out till Congress meets and then throw the responsibility on that body.

And that's the conciliating reformer who was going to inaugurate an era of universal fraternal feeling and a political millennium. Frauds never amounted to much as reformers, and Kuther-a-raud will not prove an exception to the rule.

The Charlotte Democrat suggests the establishment of agricultural fertilizing manufacturers in this State. Oh, no; we would rather send a couple million dollars a year to other States for it.

The name of the Carolina Messenger, a capital paper, by the way, has been changed to Goldsboro Messenger, out of compliment to the town, and celebrates the event by coming out in a new suit.

Blue Eyes. The New York Sun relates a story of infatuation for blue eyes. A Dr. Easton, of New Orleans, stopping at one of the New York hotels, the father of six dark eyed, dark skinned cherubs, pined for a blue eyed, fair-haired baby. At the office of the Pennsylvania railroad he saw his ideal in the arms of his mother, who was trading the streets in search of employment to provide food for herself and child. It was dirty and ragged, but pretty and bright. Its magnetic blue eyes caught the Dr's and he was captivated. He took it up, talked to it, played with it, hugged it and said he wished it was his. The little one cooed in response and reciprocated his embraces. He was in dead-level earnest and so was the baby. He asked the mother for it. She, thinking he was not in earnest, laughingly consented. He took her at her word and suddenly bolted with his new-found treasure. The mother pursued but soon lost track of the man in the thronged thoroughfares and, wild at her loss, applied to the police for assistance in her search. They soon found the Dr. and the little one, which rigged out in an entirely new outfit, seemed perfectly at home in its new apartments at the hotel. The mother could not be induced to yield to the liberal promises of the Dr., seconded earnestly by his wife, who seemed as much attached to it as he, but clasped it to her bosom with a mother's fondness, and bore it into his luxurious surroundings back to its hotel, dirt and rags. She could starve with and for it, but could not give it up.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald interviewed Bob Toombs, of Georgia, on the situation and asked him if he thought the conferring of Federal offices on Southern Democrats would "demoralize the Democratic party." Bob granted his nephew jaw, leered significantly, and replied: "Do you think it would demoralize a whale to get a good breakfast? It would depend a good deal on whether it was a square breakfast or only a "bait" to lure his whaleship into the trap.

However, our 'whales' are not going to be fed so sumptuously after all.

John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, convicted of the Mountain Meadow massacre, in 1857, in which a large company of emigrants from Arkansas to California were ruthlessly butchered, men, women and children, by Indians and Mormons, was last Friday executed on the spot where the slaughter was committed. According to usage out there he had the privilege of being hanged or shot, and chose the latter. Five bullets entered his heart and death came instantly. He protested his innocence and published a statement from which it would seem that a lot of first-class devils had been running the institution of the "Latter day Saints," in Utah.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS. A Oakey Hall ex-Mayor of New York has mysteriously disappeared. Snits entered at Raleigh against the N. C. Agricultural Association for \$10,000. The stock law is in force in Mecklenburg county, which is completely fenced in. Washburne, Minister to France, has resigned, and comes home in May. Boss Tweed has compromised with the city of New York by surrendering his property and will be released from jail.

Columbus Alexander and Geo. Hill, Jr., two prominent Washington Democrats, have become Fred-Douglass bondsmen. Ex-Gov. Washburne, of Massachusetts, is dead. He was one of the five brothers, all noted and successful politicians. The Marfreesboro Enquirer and Wilmington Star will please accept our thanks for flattering allusion to the Patriot. We hope Hampton will not accept Hayes' invitation to Washington. It is time that see-saw game was ended. "Nip," a New York terrier, killed his 100 rats inside of sixteen minutes and won \$200 for his master. Don, son of Simon, has been elected to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant for him by the resignation of the old rooster. The Camerons own Pennsylvania. The Elizabeth City Economist suggests the name of Judge Brooks of the U. S. District court, eastern district of this State, for the vacancy on the U. S. Supreme Bench. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, is said to have taken up the study of Latin, German and French after he was sixty, and encouraged by his success he is boldly tackling the language of the marines. At last accounts he could get nearly through the verb damu-me-yes without assistance.

Josh Billings is going into the ranch business in Texas. Then he will have an opportunity to learn something more about the "peculiarities of the mewel."

The cause of home government secures another advocate in the U. S. Senate by the election of Stanley Mathews from Ohio, provided he don't take a summer set and forget all he has said about it. Carl Schurz is tendered the mission to Berlin, which, it is thought, he will accept. The poor man is worried daily with basketsful of gilt-edged, sweet-scented effusions from devoted spinsters who want to be Mrs. Schurz since they have learned that he paws ivory.

McCrary, Secretary of War swept out a store and made fires for the privilege of sleeping in the store while struggling to educate himself. He was an industrious, honest boy with fair promise, and now see what he has come to—a member of a bogus President's cabinet.

The Wilmington Star commenting on a 108 year-old girl the Philadelphia Press found over in Austria, invites that journal to come down this way if it is hunting for old folks. They flourish here at 120 to 130 years, one named Johnston having just closed his career in Chatham county at 120. The Star remarks that it has been its "privilege to record the death of much older people."

Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1877.

The course that is to be pursued by the administration towards the States of South Carolina and Louisiana is the principal gossip of the average politician around the National Capital and hotel lobbies. The idea of having a second edition of a high joint returning board to visit those disputed States strikes every well thinking and liberal minded person as being utterly futile and extremely absurd. The verdict is made up before they even cross the Potomac River—8 to 7. The extra session of Congress in June and the organization of the house of Representatives affords another field for chat and political speculation among the politicians. The Republicans say, boasting, that they intend to capture the next House by running popular and liberal men for the various offices. Col. Charles Foster, of Ohio, is the coming man for their Speaker. On the Democratic side for the same position there are several names mentioned and the friends of each are making strong efforts for their man. There is a strong feeling among Southern and Western members to push in a Southern man for the Speakership. The most prominent yet brought up are Gen. A. M. Scales, of North Carolina, and Gen. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi.

The indications at present show that Scales is much the strongest in the West and East. Several of the leading newspapers will soon advocate the cause of Scales as being the most available. Randall has many warm friends in the South, but great opposition in the West. The contest may be brought down between Saylor, of Ohio, and Scales, of North Carolina. It seems to be the opinion of well informed politicians in the Democratic ranks that it will not be a good policy to make any changes in the officers of the House, as it might result in disaster and total defeat. If the South cannot get the Speaker we think justice she ought to have the chairmanship of several important committees. We are disposed to believe that there is as much mental and administrative ability in the South as any other sections of this Union. Virginia has her Goode, Cabell and Tucker; North Carolina her Scales, Robins, and Yates; Georgia her Cook and Hartree; Alabama her Forney; Mississippi her Hooker; Louisiana her Ellis and Gibson; Texas her Pegrum and Throckmorton; Arkansas her Sherman and Gunter; Tennessee her Young and Adkins. Any of the above mentioned members would make most excellent chairmen of committees.

The present Post Master of the House, Capt. James Stewart is a Southern man, born and raised in old Virginia and bears the true type of a Southern gentleman. His official duties have been discharged in a most gratifying manner in every respect. His social and pleasant manners have won him many warm and abiding friends among the members of the House regardless of party lines.

Whenever you hear the name of the House post master mentioned there is but one response, that is, he is a perfect gentleman, and every body respects him. The party whose interest he so well represents will undoubtedly continue him as the faithful steward of their mails.

Col. John H. Patterson the chief custodian of the door keeper's department is the right man in the right place. His civility and politeness towards every body has made him a great favorite as a public officer, and especially so with the Southern members. His re-election would be very gratifying to his numerous friends throughout the country. The members of the press are kindly disposed towards him and will do all in their power combined with printer's ink to replace him in June. It is to be hoped that all personal feelings will be laid aside in the organization of the House and thereby secure the election of such men as are most available.

We have noticed within the past few days several distinguished persons in the city from the South, fortune tellers in the behalf of Gen. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, who is here giving his attention to some important legal matters before the department. He has had much ex-

perience in such affairs and will, no doubt, succeed with his claims. Gen. O. H. Dockery, from the same State, is here on a different mission. His has a political significance; something in the way of a foreign mission is desired by him. Major Badger was also here in some political interest. The names of office seekers is legion. The departments are daily besieged with this class of persons.

The following from the Chicago Times gives the figures on every election since 1824, and will be found of interest for reference.

Table with columns for Year, Candidate, and Votes. Includes sections for Election in 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.

Important Insurance Decision. Affirming the Right of a State to Exclude Companies from its Territory. WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the case of Doyle against The Continental Insurance Company, error to the Circuit Court for Wisconsin. In this case the decision of the Home Insurance Company against Moore is reaffirmed, that an agreement to abstain in all cases from resorting to the Circuits of the United States is void as against public policy, and that a statute of the State of Wisconsin, requiring such an agreement is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and void. The present opinion also takes the following grounds: "The State has the right to impose conditions to the transaction of business within its territory by an insurance company chartered by another State, if they are not in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States. It may entirely exclude such companies from its territory, or having given a license, may revoke it for good cause or without cause. The motive or intention of the State is not open to inquiry. The company has no constitutional right to transact its business in such State, and hence its exclusion therefrom, from whatever cause, violates no constitutional right."

Justice Hunt delivered the opinion; dissenting Justices, Bradley, Swayne and Miller. Did Everts and Schurz Buy Their High Places? A Washington special says:—There is a prevalent belief here that the induction of Mr. Hayes into office was attended by a good deal of treachery and dicker, not only in securing Southern support in the House for findings of the Electoral Commission, but also in obtaining Republican support of Hayes when nearly overwhelmed by the infamies of the Southern returning boards. There is a bit of gossip now going the rounds, the facts of which leaked out through W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, the same who was one of Zach's emissaries to Florida.

The story goes that when Everts came to Washington just before the electoral bill passed, he had no idea of defending Hayes before the Commission; but, on the contrary, Democrats to act as counsel for Zach Chandler in endeavoring to retain his services, but failed to make an agreement. Afterward ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio took the matter in hand, but it was not until two interviews had taken place that Mr. Everts allowed himself to be retained. It is asserted that at the first interview Everts was diplomatically reticent, but made it understood that he considered that his fitness for the office of Secretary of State should receive recognition from Hayes if he should succeed in getting in. At the second interview Everts was able to assure Chandler that if Hayes was successful he should be Secretary of State.

With that understanding Everts took up the cudgels in behalf of Hayes, and supplied the eager majority of the Electoral Commission with their alibi pretext. It is also asserted that Carl Schurz's sudden change of base in the beginning of the last campaign was effected by assurances that the success of Hayes meant a cabinet position for himself.

How Does Hayes' Southern Policy Differ from Grant's? It is mortifying enough to be compelled to ask this question after our strong and warm indorsements of the new President's Southern policy given on our faith in his declarations. But it is acts, not words, performance, not mere promises, that must control our judgment of the conduct of a public functionary when he has had time to translate his good words and fine promises into acts and performance. We do not yet despair of President Hayes; and if it shall turn out that he succeeds in accomplishing circumspectly what we should have preferred to see him do directly, we will not withhold a just word of praise. But the time is past for judging him by his words. We await his acts and hold our judgment in suspense. He cannot very well afford to disregard our opinion and advice. Our columns aim to express, and more or less succeed in expressing, the average judgment of the country. We are free from any temptation to indulge in the snarling, captious invectives of the opposition press, and have no motive for chiming in with the adulation of administration organs. We think we have some skill in estimating and interpreting the drift of public sentiment, following its changes, and judging how far it rests upon reasons which are likely to make it steady. We tell the President with the frankness of honest friendship, that the first flush of popularity which attended his accession to office will be as transient as the moving cloud and the early dew if he disappoints the expectations raised by his admirable promises and declarations in the inaugural address. This great tide of popularity, these "blushing honors thick upon him," are a tribute paid by an eager country which sees repose, to the supposed sincerity of his declarations. The people understood him to mean that his Southern policy would be a contrast to that of his predecessor, and their joy at the expected change sprang up like favoring winds to waft him on his projected voyage. But they find, after all, that he does nothing different from what President Grant would have done had he remained in power, all the flattering applause and marks of encouragement with which the new President has been greeted will give way to a feeling of profound discouragement.

Judged by actual measures and not by mere promises, what is President Hayes doing which would be equally in character if done by President Grant? He is maintaining the status quo precisely as Grant maintained the status quo. He does it with professions of reluctance, but Grant's professions of regret and reluctance were never wanting. He even falls behind Grant in one respect, for before Grant went out of office he publicly said that State governments which could not sustain themselves ought to be abandoned, and he continued the troops in New Orleans and Columbia merely not to embarrass his successor or deprive him of the credit of his policy by anticipating it. Why should President Hayes hesitate at a point where President Grant was prepared to act? Had Grant remained in office he would have withdrawn the troops before now, for he was not a man to shrink from doing a thing which he had once made up his mind. What, then, have we gained by the exchange? As yet, nothing. We walk by faith and not by sight; and our faith, not, exactly corresponds to the description that it is "the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." Do let us have some visible evidence that there is a change in Southern policy and that our exuberant rejoicing has not been in vain.—N. Y. Herald.

Easter in England. Of Easter Monday rites various curious relics still linger. One, called "dipping the church," is performed by children of the charity schools, amid crowds of people and shouts of joy. They place their backs against the outside of the church, and join hands till the circle is complete and the building surrounded, when the ceremony is over, and they go to another church.

Another custom in Durham, is for men to go about the streets and take off a shoe from every woman they meet, unless she will pay a small fee to prevent it. The next day, as is but fair, the woman retort by doing the same to men.

In some parts a still more ridiculous custom is found, called "heaving" or "lifting." On Easter Monday the men "lift" women, and on Tuesday the women lift men. It is done thus: a strong man crosses hands in the way we used to call "making a chair," in my school days, or they carry a chair lined with white, and decorated with flowers and ribbons. On meeting a woman in the street, they invite her to take a seat, and, in fact, insist upon it. They then lift her in to the air three times, when she must kiss each of her lifters, and give them money besides. In the time of Edward I. this custom was so general that even the king was "lifted."

In Kent, the young people on Easter Monday "go a pudding-pieing." That is, go to public houses to eat pudding-pie, a dish about the size of a sancer, with raised paste rim, and eat and drink. And everywhere, and at all times, are eggs, eggs, eggs; boiled and colored; striped and mottled, and gilded; ornamented with names, or mottoes, or pictures. Common ones are variously adorned with designs drawn with a bit of tallow, which keeps the dye from taking on those parts. A better kind of decoration is to scratch the design with a sharp knife on an egg that is dyed; landscapes, mottoes, etc., can be made very neatly. A common game—which, perhaps, you know—is played with boiled Easter eggs. The owner of a hard boiled Easter egg challenges any one he meets to strike eggs with him. If his egg breaks, the other, it is called "the cock of one," and his owner has the broken one as a trophy. When it has broken two,

it is "cock of two," and so on. If an egg which is cock of one or more is broken, the conqueror adds the number of trophies won by the victim to his own score. The custom of making presents of eggs is said to be Persian, and to bear allusion to the "mundane egg," from which the world was fabled by certain nations to have been derived. It is a custom among Jews, Egyptians, and Hindoos, and was adopted by Christians to symbolize the Resurrection. This feast of eggs, therefore, very properly occurs at Easter.—Olive Thorne, St. Nicholas for April.

Tax Exemptions. The following opinion of the State Treasurer about the amount of salary and income exempt from taxation is of great importance to the public generally.—We procured the letter of the Treasurer from the Clerk of the Board of Mecklenburg County Commissioners: TREASURY DEPARTMENT N. C., Raleigh, March 12, 1877. T. L. Vail, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir:—Yours of 7th inst., transmitting for my consideration the opinion of Messrs. Jos. H. Wilson & Son, respecting the exemption on personal property and taxation of income, has been received. You ask my construction of the law as bearing upon the subject matter contained in the opinion.

I reply in brief as follows: 1st. You are correct in your view as to the \$25 exemption on personal property. 2d. The invariable construction of this Department, as to the income exemptions has been that the \$1,000 mentioned in Class II of the Act to raise revenue, and the \$500 mentioned in section 9, subdivision 8 of the "Machinery Act," taken together, are deductible from income as derived from all sources that may be taxable. It must, of course, be understood that a tax payer is not allowed as family expenses the \$1,000 exemption unless it reaches that amount. A man with an income of \$2,000 from any taxable source or sources. He is, under the former revenue laws, (the one just passed strikes out the \$500 exemption) allowed deductions to the amount of \$1,500 if his expenses reach \$1,000—paying tax on the \$500 residue. You perceive that this construction differs from the opinion expressed by the Messrs. Wilson, but I am sustained by the opinion of the Attorney General to whom your communication was submitted.

Very respectfully, J. M. WORTH, State Treasurer. Temporing with Fraud. The Commission Trick—How the News was Received. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says relative to the Commission trick: The news was very differently received by the leading Democrats now here. They are disgusted to a man over the shiftable policy as now clearly outlined by Mr. Hayes, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they have been seduced into a surrender of their State rights and self-respect, and that the President has been guilty of a most flagrant breach of faith with the Southern Conservatives, who joined his standard against their Northern party friends during the perilous days of the presidential count, and have, so far, heartily endorsed his policy, in the hope that the miseries of their local governments would soon be ended by a quiet withdrawal of the troops. It is now known beyond all doubt that the recent bargain and sale in the Democratic House was effected on the strength of contracts regularly drawn up and signed by Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster, acting as authorized agents of Mr. Hayes, and it is significant that the liberal Republicans here who sympathized with this contract, and believed it would be carried out to the letter, feel chagrined over the appointment of a dilatory commission. Foster and Matthews were both telegraphed to-day to come at once by these gentlemen and several of the Southern men, who charge that their cause has been betrayed. These written contracts are now in possession of several leading Democrats of the South, and are as explicit in terms as language can make them. The administration was pledged to withdraw the troops, and let the governments stand on their own bottom, which was all the Southern gentlemen demanded. TELEGRAPHING THE NEWS SOUTH. General M. C. Butler telegraphed as follows to Governor Hampton: "No relief yet for our State. Another edition of eight to seven." To this Governor Hampton replied, asking whether it would help things along for him to visit Washington at once. It had been suggested that both he and Chamberlain should present their claims personally, and it was in response to this he sent that reply. General Butler answered that he had better stay at home, where his presence would be needed more at this time, when no one can foretell the next move on the checker-board. T. J. Mackey of South Carolina shares the indignation of his Democratic Hampton friends, and has been all day at the War Department hunting up the unsavory records of some of the carpet-baggers of the State, principally Paterson and Worthington, and intending to make things warm around their headquarters without any further delay. The State has been infested with these pirates about long enough, they say, and they don't propose to stand the nonsense any longer. They have appealed to the North and got a verdict in their favor, and the administration is under pledge to execute the popular judgment. The Southerners in consultation have decided to proceed ahead with their affairs just as if no commission had been formed. They are sick of commissions. They consented to one violation of the constitution in recognizing the authority of the electoral college, and they do not think this present arrangement can have no jurisdiction in the premises. The constitution vests the Executive

with these powers, and does not provide for delegating them at will. In Louisiana, therefore, the Democrats will go ahead with renewed energy to get control of the various parish offices and intrude themselves firmly. There will be no violence unless provoked by the other side; but the conviction that the President means to sell them out in gaining ground among the Conservatives and exasperating them beyond endurance. Patience is a good thing, but they want a little prosperity and good faith with it.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The results of the consideration by the Cabinet of the South Carolina question have been the sending of letters to Chamberlain and Hampton, inviting them here in person or by delegate to confer with the President on the situation of affairs in that State.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 77. SIR:—I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take immediate consideration of the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view to determining the course, which, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency. It will give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person. If you shall find it convenient to visit Washington and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him he would very preferably prefer this direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina. It reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence that will convey to him your views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State government in South Carolina, and the best methods of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political management which affect the government and afflict the people of South Carolina. In this desire the President cannot doubt but that he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States. It is impossible that protracted disorder in the domestic government of any State can or should ever fail to be a matter of lively interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country. In furtherance of the prompt and safe execution of this general purpose, he invites a full communication of your opinion on the whole subject in such form as you may deem most useful. By the direction of the President I have addressed to the Hon. Wade Hampton a duplicate of this letter. I am, very respectfully, your obt servant, W. K. ROGERS, Private Secretary.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain. From the Raleigh News. Number of Township Magistrates. With some care we have tabulated the following list of Magistrates published by the State. The total shows that there are in North Carolina 94 counties, divided into 810 Townships for which 2,813 Magistrates have been elected. A good map of the State showing the Township Divisions is needed and would sell well.

Table with columns for Counties, Townships, and Magistrates. Lists counties from Alamance to Yancey with corresponding township and magistrate counts.

Here is another argument for the erection of cotton factories, Massachusetts manufacturers, who know where to place their money, and who have learned from experience that cotton spinning pays in the North, are willing to invest their capital in a new Southern enterprise. And why should they hesitate, if they can make it profitable to manufacture cotton fiber in the South in Massachusetts, from eight hundred to fifteen hundred miles from the place of production, why cannot they make it more profitable to manufacture the great staple where it is raised? We trust to have the privilege of copying the announcement of scores of such enterprises, and trust to learn that similar investments are being made in North Carolina.—Wilmington Star.

New Hampshire believes in the political equality of the negro, but an amendment to the constitution permitting Catholics to hold office in that State was defeated at the recent election.

Total, 849

LOCAL ITEMS.

Persons receiving THE PATRIOT with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription will expire in two weeks, and that the paper will be discontinued if not renewed within that time.

New Advertisements. It will pay you to read our new advertisements this week.

Services were held in the Catholic Church last Sunday.

The city authorities now gather in all the logs they find running at large in the streets.

P. O. ORDERS.—Over \$2,000 in P. O. orders were sent from this place last week.

DIED.—In Greensboro, March 18th, after a long and painful illness, William Ligon, aged 84 years.

There will be a match game of Base Ball at Pleasant Garden on Saturday, 15th of March, between the Tabernacle and Pleasant Garden Clubs.

EASTER SUNDAY.—A number of our citizens purpose visiting Salem next Sunday to witness the Easter ceremonies, as conducted by our Moravian friends.

Mr. Atkinson, who has charge of the civil engineering for the Mt. Airy narrow gauge, started to Mr. Airy yesterday.

We are indebted to J. B. Stafford, of Baltimore, one of the directors on the part of the city, for a report of the workings of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the past year.

Gov. Vance will pass here to-morrow on his way to Morganton to attend a meeting of the directors of the Western Railroad.

Interesting services are held nightly this week (Passion Week) at St. Barnabas'. The pastor is delivering a series of lectures on the passion of Christ.

Dr. Smith purposes delivering a sermon next Sunday on the unwritten history of the Jews, for the four centuries previous to the coming of Christ; the Sunday following on the condition of the world at the coming of Christ.

MEMORIAL MEETING.—The ladies of the Guilford Memorial Association will hold their annual meeting in the parlor of the Tarboro House on Tuesday next, April 8th, at four o'clock. A full attendance of the officers and members is respectfully requested.

There will be a temperance meeting at the Court House, Friday evening at 8 o'clock, when L. R. Ferdon (colored) and others will discuss the question of prohibition. White and colored are respectfully invited.

FOUR LEGGED CHICKEN.—Rufe Hughes has a veritable four-legged chicken of the common persuasion one year old, two of which it uses as other chickens do, the other two tacked away under the feathers in the rear. It is a bone fide, four legged individual, however, and a curiosity in its way.

SEMINARY TO BE BUILT.—Dr. R. S. Rist, of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Association of the M. E. Church, North, was here yesterday and made contract for the brick to build Bennett Seminary, to be located on the South-eastern suburbs, the work to begin forthwith.

F. G. Cartland started North a couple days ago in a spring stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, and purposes bringing on a first-class assortment from which all tastes may be suited.

A collision of two freight trains on the R. and D. railroad, last Friday, at Sew's Ferry, resulted in the death of John Burks, colored fireman, and delayed the Southern bound passenger train seven or eight hours.

WATER WHEEL.—We were shown yesterday the model of a very ingenious water wheel, the invention of a young man from Randolph county. He claims that he can utilize all the water, something which no other wheel in use can do, and hence can make very small streams good water powers.

With the Mt. Airy railroad, the gap filled in between here and Fayetteville, giving us iron on one side and coal on the other, wouldn't this little city of ours sound into life and grow apace? The factories would follow and what a whirl of machinery and scene of activity we would have.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Eliza Wood, at Friendship, will be grateful for any information in reference to her husband, William Wood, insane, who escaped from the poor house, in this county, four or five years ago, when she was heard nothing of him and does not know whether he is living or dead.

COMPOSITION READING.—A considerable number of invited guests were present at the composition reading at the Methodist College last Friday night. These readings, with the musical exercises accompanying them, are looked forward to with much pleasure by those who attend.

In walking through the wagon yard at Noon's store the other day we were shown the stones that marked the grave of some one buried three years ago, when that he was the cemetery ground of the old Methodist church. Whose ashes under those stones there is no record in, and in all the wide world no one seems to care. So it is with average mortality after the worms have had their work.

WORLD BUY BY HE WAS SURE.—One of our citizens was accosted at the depot the other day by a Richmond capitalist who enquired what the prospects of the Mt. Airy and Fayetteville road were, remarking that if he thought they would, that he would like to invest in property here.

This is only a straw to show what result the completion of these enterprises would be.

Nice dried Peaches at Starr & Co's.

DON'T.—Don't judge a man by the clothes he wears, for God made one, the tailor the other.

Don't judge a man by the house he lives in, for the lizard and the snake sometimes inhabit the grandest of structures.

Don't judge him by his speech, for the parrot talks and the tongue is but an instrument to make sound.

Don't judge him by his family connections, for Cain belonged to a very respectable family.

Don't judge him by his success in life, for that is much often the result of a combination of circumstances with which he had nothing to do, than of his own merit.

Don't judge him by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

Don't judge him by the show he makes, for an average turkey-cock in a barn-yard can strut all around him and not half try.

Don't judge him by his lack of display, for the long eared beast is the humblest of animals, but when aroused is terrible to behold.

Don't judge him by his activity in church affairs, for that is not unfrequently inspired by hypocritical and selfish motives.

Don't take it for granted because he carries the contribution box he is necessarily liberal. He often pays the Lord by services in that way and keeps his currency.

Don't imagine the Creator is under any obligation to you for the quarter you give to convert the heathen, that is only a small fraction you owe for turning your own ancestors away from their wooden gods.

Don't imagine heaven was especially created for people who believe like you, for the probabilities are you believe just as you were taught and you don't know whether they who taught you were right or not.

Don't carry your hymn book in your hand when you go to the house of worship and your ledger in your head. The Lord can see through your skull.

Don't, when in church, chew tobacco and spit over the floor. You would not do that in your own house, and should not do so in the house you ought to respect even more.

Don't walk into the house of worship with your hat on. You bare your head when you enter a lady's parlor. Is your lady friend entitled to more respect than your Creator?

Don't spend the time devoted to prayer to idly gazing about, whispering or noisy writing; they are silly and rude if not sinful.

Our Mr. Small having returned from the Northern markets, we request the attention of merchants to our lines of Notions, Shirts and Fancy Goods. These goods were purchased from first hands and manufacturers' agents for Cash, and we are prepared to duplicate any bill purchased in New York or Baltimore. Positively no goods retained in our Notion department.

Trogdon & Co. are selling ladies' hand-made cloth shoes—warranted not to rip. 463-1/2.

Backwheat Flour, Mince Meat, Cranberries, Currants, Cola Molasses, Golden Syrup, Vinegar, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Sea Foam, Oranges, Apples, Canned Fruits, Compressed Beef, Potted Ham, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, plain Candy, French Candy, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys and Fancy Goods, just received and for sale by E. M. CALDWELL.

W. R. Murray is offering some special bargains in Ready-made Clothing, Dress Suits, Business Suits, Overcoats and Boys Clothing, Heavy Boots and Shoes, Cassimeres, Jeans, Water-proofs, Carpets and Blankets. Every person wanting bargains should not fail to call and see him which they may find greatly to their interest. Jan. 17-1/2.

We understand that Bogart is opening this morning a fine lot of ladies and children shoes and gaiters, and gents' soft and stiff hats. He is preparing to go North to make his spring purchases, and would say to his customers, that their accounts are made out, and would be glad to have them to call and settle.

Advice Gratis. The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens says: "The Globe Flower Cough Syrup has proved a most valuable remedy to me." Dr. James M. Smith, of Georgia, says: "I shall always use it with perfect confidence, and recommend it to the public as a remedy which will afford that satisfaction experienced by me in using the Globe Flower Cough Syrup as my most excellent remedy."

Such endorsement by our great and good men deserves the attention of the afflicted. Those suffering from coughs, colds and lung affections should use the Globe Flower Cough Syrup. It will positively cure consumption.

False Impression. It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia is not a curable disease, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, and Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, loss of spirits, &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported by the Medical Profession, or by the thousands of letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 25 cents. For sale by W. C. Porter & Co. Oct. 9, 76-1/2-e-w.

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RAILROAD MEETING.—There was an impromptu meeting of a number of our citizens at the Benbow House last week, to confer with Col. L. C. Jones, President of the Fayetteville road, as to the practicability of continuing that road to this point. There was a free and easy discussion, the result of which was the passage of a resolution to submit a petition to the County Commissioners asking them to order an election on the first Thursday in June, on the appropriation of \$100,000, \$50,000 to the Fayetteville and \$50,000 to the Mt. Airy road, in installments of \$20,000 annually for five years. In pursuance of this resolution the petition has been presented and the election will be called. The object of calling it on the first Thursday in June is to consult the convenience of voters, as there will be an election held on that day in several of the townships on the prohibition question, and the probabilities are a pretty full vote will be cast. As far as our information goes the plan is regarded with favor by the people and will be carried without much opposition. They recognize the advantage both of these roads would be to the county, in advancing the price of lands, and opening up more enterprise here at the centre. The completion of the road to Fayetteville is of untold importance as it would open up to us a market for all our products, and put us within a few hours ride of Charleston, one of the finest seaports on the coast. Mecklenburg county owes her prosperity to the railroads centering at Charlotte, to the construction of which the tax-payers of that county have contributed \$300,000. As a consequence lands have doubled and even tripled in value, while Charlotte has doubled in size and population since the war. With the roads in question completed we may look for similar results in this county.

After April 1st we will be prepared to furnish Roasted and Ground Coffee—fresh and nice—in any quantity desired—our customers will be supplied with the best coffee at lowest price. We have the latest improved Roaster and Mill. Trade supplied at Baltimore Wholesale prices. Send in your orders. HOBSON & BAO.

Demorest Patterns, new Spring styles just received at F. G. Cartland's under Benbow Hall. 463-1/2.

LADIES, if you wish pure fresh confections go to Starr & Co's under McAdoo House. 463-1/2.

Our Mr. Small having returned from the Northern markets, we request the attention of merchants to our lines of Notions, Shirts and Fancy Goods. These goods were purchased from first hands and manufacturers' agents for Cash, and we are prepared to duplicate any bill purchased in New York or Baltimore. Positively no goods retained in our Notion department.

Trogdon & Co. are selling ladies' hand-made cloth shoes—warranted not to rip. 463-1/2.

Backwheat Flour, Mince Meat, Cranberries, Currants, Cola Molasses, Golden Syrup, Vinegar, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Sea Foam, Oranges, Apples, Canned Fruits, Compressed Beef, Potted Ham, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, plain Candy, French Candy, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys and Fancy Goods, just received and for sale by E. M. CALDWELL.

W. R. Murray is offering some special bargains in Ready-made Clothing, Dress Suits, Business Suits, Overcoats and Boys Clothing, Heavy Boots and Shoes, Cassimeres, Jeans, Water-proofs, Carpets and Blankets. Every person wanting bargains should not fail to call and see him which they may find greatly to their interest. Jan. 17-1/2.

We understand that Bogart is opening this morning a fine lot of ladies and children shoes and gaiters, and gents' soft and stiff hats. He is preparing to go North to make his spring purchases, and would say to his customers, that their accounts are made out, and would be glad to have them to call and settle.

Advice Gratis. The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens says: "The Globe Flower Cough Syrup has proved a most valuable remedy to me." Dr. James M. Smith, of Georgia, says: "I shall always use it with perfect confidence, and recommend it to the public as a remedy which will afford that satisfaction experienced by me in using the Globe Flower Cough Syrup as my most excellent remedy."

Such endorsement by our great and good men deserves the attention of the afflicted. Those suffering from coughs, colds and lung affections should use the Globe Flower Cough Syrup. It will positively cure consumption.

False Impression. It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia is not a curable disease, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, and Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, loss of spirits, &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported by the Medical Profession, or by the thousands of letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 25 cents. For sale by W. C. Porter & Co. Oct. 9, 76-1/2-e-w.

QUESTIONS FOR EVERY ONE TO ANSWER. Are you troubled with Indigestion, Constipation, or Biliousness, or any other ailment of the bowels? Do you suffer from a disease of the Liver? Have you suffered for years and found no relief from the use of any of the numerous cathartics, or do you take pills, or do you have a faint appetite, or do you feel languid, or do you have those feelings which we know you have not tried the new discovery, MERRILL'S HEPATINE, at W. C. Porter & Co's drug store. It is a purifying wonderful cure in this and all other communities where the people use it. It is pronounced by all as the best Liver Medicine in the world. Two doses will relieve the worst case of Dyspepsia or Constipation of the Bowels. Each bottle contains fifty doses, and a teaspoonful of this medicine in a wineglass of water three times a day for one day, produce a most wonderful change. Where the system is run down with loss of energy and appetite, or Dyspepsia, with all its train of evil, is effecting its deadly work, this remedy, MERRILL'S HEPATINE, never fails to bring about a speedy and permanent cure. Those who are worthy of its merit and virtues of this medicine and live from day to day without trying the HEPATINE, have our sympathy, but cannot be cured unless they take the Medicine. Feb. 23, 1876-1/2

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