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BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869. VOLUME XVII--NO. 7.

An Important Movement.

EMIGRATION OF FACTORY OPERATIVES FROM ENGLAND.

The London *Times* says:

Ever since the cotton famine caused by the American war, emigration has been more or less generally advocated by the factory operatives of Lancashire as the grand panacea for the evils of short time and low wages, but until recently no definite system was propounded nor any general effort made to try the experiment. The idea slumbered until the recent successful effort of Preston millowners and manufacturers to reduce wages again evoked it. Gradually the scheme was brought to the surface once more—first in Preston, then in Blackburn, and it is nursed, by nearly every factory operative in North and East Lancashire.

Nearly one hundred spinners and minders with their wives and families, have left Preston, chiefly for the United States, since the recent unhappy dispute began, and eight more families will leave Preston for Liverpool, to depart for the same destination in the steamer Manhattan. Mr. Henro Davis, a gentleman now in London as the agent of certain firms in New York for the engagement of operatives here in various branches of industry, has been invited to Preston by the committee of the Spinners' Association, to consider a plan for a more numerous deportation of the members, and he has replied that he will visit Preston for that purpose in a short time.

In Blackburn still more energetic measures are on foot with the same object. Subscriptions are largely collected among the power-loom weavers, and their executives are preparing to send off as possible, and as soon may be, upwards of one thousand having already expressed their desire to leave for America. About twenty of these operatives will depart from Blackburn during the present month. The Spinners' Association in that town have voted fiue hundred pounds sterling from the union funds for the same purpose, and the ordinary weekly levy per member has been doubled for the sole purpose of augmenting the Emigration Fund. The increased levy will take effect immediately after the Whitsuntide holidays. Arrangements have already been made to send off between sixty and seventy members of the society, and more will follow them as the funds come in. Some families must, before this, have reached America, and on Tuesday last another batch of emigrants took their departure for the United States.

In Darwen, also the idea prevails that "it would be far better to send people to a country where work is plentiful, and where they are abundantly paid for their labor." The notion is general among the operatives there that the manufacturing trade is leaving this country altogether; and it is a fact that this is one of the reasons given and accepted why the operatives should not strike against the recent reduction of wages there, which it was urged, was only enforced in order to "kill the strike in Preston," by disabling them from contributing to the support of the operatives there. In Darwen there are 13,665 looms, and it has been agreed to raise an emigration fund by a levy of 1d. per loom per week, to raise £56 18s. 9d., which will be sufficient, it is estimated, to send five persons per week to America, "giving them £10 each to start them across the Atlantic."

The present and projected drain of the best cotton workers from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire is undoubtedly a matter that ought to receive the immediate consideration of the employers, who, if it be not checked, will certainly at some future time, perhaps not very far distant, be placed in a position of great embarrassment.

THE VALUE OF WOOD-ASHES AS MANURE.—Wood-ashes are not quite so common in our day as they were in the days of our fathers, when fireplaces and back-logs were fashionable. And for this very reason we ought to be more careful in saving them. Many farmers who have not yet wholly discarded the practice of burning wood are in the habit of selling their wood-ashes, to ash-peddlers, for a few cents per bushel, regarding them of too little value to warrant the trouble of storing them for fertilizing purposes. They make a great mistake in this, as ashes are the kind of fertilizer which cereals need the most; they contain the necessary ingredients for increasing the strength and promoting the growth of straw, and for [illegible] grain, they are quite equal to [illegible] [illegible] they still [illegible] valuable qualities, and should not be wasted.

Our Relations with England—The Policy of the President—He Determines to Manage the Matter Himself.

A Washington telegram of the 26th to the New York *Evening Post* says:

The rumors current here in regard to our relations with England—to the effect that President Grant is engaged in framing a more energetic foreign policy—are considered by the best informed persons as merely sensational.

It is true that General Butler advises a war policy, and that Mr. Sumner is in favor of reopening negotiations with England, but President Grant, notwithstanding all the obstacles which are thrown in his way by intriguing politicians, as well as by threats of senatorial interference and dictation, has taken the management of this difficult question into his own hands. In doing so he feels that he is carrying out the will of the people, and that his course will be approved by them.

It is ascertained from the most trustworthy sources that the President considers that England established a precedent during the late war which cannot be regarded otherwise than exceedingly favorable to the United States. It is therefore useless to ask England to retrace her steps so long as she considers herself in the right, and with nothing to fear from the United States in case she should go to war with any other power.

The President believes that these are matters which concern England rather than the United States, but that on the other hand, if England sees that she was wrong, and that the same neutrality principles she applied to the United States would prove very disastrous if applied to herself in some future emergency, then it is for her to open again the so-called Alabama matter and make propositions for new negotiations.

In this condition the question stands for the present, and the President sees no necessity whatever just now for pursuing a more energetic foreign policy in reference to England.

In connection with this subject it has become known that several cable dispatches were recently sent to leading officials in England by Englishmen here, and the answers thereto say that the angry feelings which at first existed after the receipt of Mr. Sumner's speech, is beginning to disappear, and it is anticipated here in official circles that the violent excitement which has existed in England will soon subside.

A good deal of importance is also attached here to the reception given Minister Washburne by the French Emperor. For some months previous to the departure of Mr. Berthemy, the French Minister, from the United States, the relations between France and this country were becoming very friendly, and it was understood then that the appointment of Minister Washburne would be very well received by Napoleon, who would regard the sending of a personal friend of the President's to his court as an act of good will.

It appears from the report of Mr. Washburne's official reception that our relations with that power are very satisfactory. These manifestations of good will between the two countries demonstrate the fact that England will stand perfectly alone in her controversy with this country.

KEEP THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND LOOSE.—The editor of the *Horticulturist* says he has for many years watched the varied results of the cultivator who keeps frequently stirring the surface of his soil, and the one who hoes and cultivates only when the weeds compel him to work, and as he has watched and recorded his notes, the result has always been in favor of the constant stirring of the surface soil. We do not advocate deep tillage during the growing season, but we would have the ground deeply and thoroughly stirred early in the season whether it were an old or new plantation. Once, however, that vigorous growth of top and root has commenced, all deep tillage should cease, because, by pursuing it, constant and continued checks are given, and a truly healthy growth prevented by a repeated breaking and tearing asunder of the roots and fibres, the supplying pipes of elongation, expansion and evaporation of the branches and leaves. By the repeated surface stirring of the soil, however, no roots are broken; the sun, air and moisture are enabled to penetrate and assist in the chemical transmutation of the earth's compounds and fitting them for absorption by the roots.

Clover plowed in has three effects. It gives vegetable mould. The roots bring to the soil plant-food out of the subsoil; and the acid produced when the decay is going on aids in dissolving the mineral parts of the soil. In granite land this last is of as much importance as either of the others.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF HOME.

BY REV. T. L. SHIPMAN.

Home! how sweet and sacred the associations which cluster around the charmed spot! Home! what longing and lingering looks we cast back when grst leaving home to dwell among strangers! Home! how the heart thrills with pleasure when approaching home after a long absence!

The importance of home appears from the fact that it is identified with the family constitution. That constitution dates from home. Marriage, which lays the foundation, is an ordinance of God. It was instituted in Eden. The first home created by marriage was in Paradise: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." Left to impulse and caprice we might herd together like the brutes, and become, for this reason, independently of any other right, fit to herd with brutes.

The importance of home appears, from the relation in which it stands to the forming period of life. The plastic, moulding period of life includes infancy, childhood, and early youth, and this is ordinarily passed under the parental roof. The imitativeness of childhood is a universal law which, like habit, proves a blessing or a curse, according as it is well or ill directed. If the parents are frivolous or vicious, the child will, by the power of example, be educated to frivolity or profligacy independently of any other training, and, I may add, as a general fact, despite and other training. If the parents possess a substantial, and especially a consistent religious character, the character of the child will be formed on a solid foundation. The child will be trained to manliness, and, under the blessing of God, to piety.

Home takes the supervision of the character precisely at the period "when the mind is the most susceptible, impressions the most durable, and the influence of example the most exclusive and potent." Education commences at home, and the character takes its "form and presence" from home influences. If domestic culture be either defective or positively bad, it will be exceedingly difficult, not to say, in many cases, absolutely impossible, for foreign influences to counteract it. I do not mean to say that the grace of God can not counteract it; and yet grace does usually but modify natural tendencies. God does not allow parents to comfort themselves in their negligencies and mistakes, with the confidence that grace will by and by supply their omissions, and rectify their errors. "I, the Lord the God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me," recognizes the responsibility of parents for the character and destiny of their children, and binds them to fidelity by all the love they bear to their offspring.

Children generally show in the day-school and in the Sunday-school and wherever they are, their training at home, and individuals, even in old age, will reveal the home influences which were brought to bear upon them in their earliest years.

If economy in domestic expenditures, carried to parsimony, was the prominent home influence (unless disgust drives them to the opposite extreme), they will be apt to be close and niggardly through life.; if their tempers were unsubdued they will probably be self-willed and headstrong all their days; if they were indulged in every whim they will grow up selfish, sigh for the first seat at the public table, grasp this dish and call for that, with very little regard for the comfort of their neighbors; if the parents were accustomed to flatter to the face and slander to the back, they will probably be both back-biters and sycophants. Such facts, whose existence admits of no dispute, show the power of home influences of whatever character they may be. All that can be brought to counteract wrong home education, has little other use than to impress the truth of the proverb in its discouraging application.—

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Minds now pliant as the ozier that bends in the breezs, will become as inflexible as the gnarled oak.

The importance of home appears again, from the order of the interests that centre there. How manifold and how momentous are the interest over which home extends its baleful or genial influence. How much does health—all our habits of person, the minds and the manners, the temper and the taste, everything, indeed, in physical, intellectual and moral training, all, in short, that pertains to the life that now is, and all that reaches forward and takes hold of the life that is to come, depend upon family government. How close the connection detween our civil government and family order. "Visit the domestic fireside," said De Tocqueville, "if you would learn the secret of American Independence. Religion has made New England what it is." There are very few families in New England who are altogether removed from the influence of religion. There are many families which neglect all r gious duties but yet an influence is brought upon them from without, restraining, at least, and so far as restraining, most salutary. "If men," said Franklin, "are so bad with religion, what would they be without it?"

We can not over-estimate the importance of home influence upon character and upon destiny, as destiny is connected with character. Parents, spare no efforts to make home the safest, as it should be the pleasantest spot to your children on earth.—*Mother's Magazine.*

The dead of the War.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham delivered a discourse in New York on the day of the decoration of the graves of the Union dead, which concluded as follows:

I mean all who died in the war were equally victims. The Southerner and the Northerner—those who fell with us and those who fell against us—all were victims laid on the same altar. I would wish that we did all this as one nation. Let us strew these flowers not on Northern graves alone, but on Southern graves also. They were equally brave they were all equally faithful to their ideal; their valor was common, their feeling was common, and the same devotion to their cause was common to each; and each side was devoted to its ideal—one tide no less entirely than the other. Northerner and Southerner each cherished his purposes, each had hope, each was full of confidence of the ability of his God; each opened his Bible; each made his prayers to the same Deity who directed the battle; they were common victims, laid on a common altar, in a common cause. Oh, we ought by this time to be able to do justice to the purposes as well as to the spirit of our foes. They bore more than we did; they sacrificed more than we did. Their homes were burned over their heads by fiery shells; ours were left untouched. They are obliged to bow their heads as conquered? we are privileged to raise ours as conquerors. I would drop a tear on one of their graves as quickly as on one of our own; and I am willing to affirm that the guilt was not their's alone. We were all sinners together. * * * * These men filled their place, not shrinking, not swerving. They only knew that they were under orders, and in their place. Whoever they were, let us remember that they did their duty; they were soldiers. It was a great word—sweet, lovely it is to die for one's country. A greater word is this sweeter, lovelier is it so to live that one's country shall be sweet and lovely.

The late Stephen A. Douglas gave a large number of lots to a Baptist university in Chicago, but the devise bids fair to be as troublesome to the recipients and as profitable to the lawyers as the Girard estate. N. P. Iglehart, acting as trustee for Mrs. Douglas, has filed his bills against the trustees of the Baptist university and others, first, to secure a lien of $60,000 which he (Iglehart) claims to hold against the estate for services and money advanced, and this and other similar claims being satisfied, asks that the transfer to the university be set aside, and the entire property be declared to belong to the heirs of the deceased Senator. The grounds of the petition are that the second Mrs. Douglas was improperly influenced so as to sign away the rights of her husband's children by his first wife. The property in suit is valued at [illegible]

A Legend of Massachusetts Superstition.

In the history of Gloucester, just written by Mr. Babson, he tells a legend of Peg Wesson, a reputed witch. In the year 1745 a company of soldiers were enlisted in Gloucester, as a part of the force destined to operate against the French fortress of Louisburg, Cape Breton. Some of these men, before their departure, by some means provoked old Peggy's wrath that she threatened vengeance upon them. While in camp there a crow was observed hovering overhead in rather a singular manner. Several shots were fired at the bird without effect, when one of them thought it might be Peggy, and if so he knew that common lead would have no effect upon her. So he took a pair of silver sleeve buttons from his wrist, dropped them into his gun, and let her have it. The charmed missile went direct to the mark, without regard to correctness of aim or distance. The bird fell, wounded in the leg, and was soon dispatched. They afterward learned that at the exact moment when the old crow fell, old Peg fell in or near her house on Back street, with a broken leg. And more wonderful still, on an examination of the fractured limb, the identical sleeve buttons that were fired at the crow under the walls of Louisburg were found imbedded in the flesh. Another version of this story was to the effect that a siege train of heavy artillery was placed in position and in readiness to open fire, when the crow was observed flying back and forth, pausing over one gun and then another, and not a gun could be "got off." The match was extinguished, or the powder would flash in the pan, until the bird was brought down. Strange as it may seem, this weird tale was very generally received as truth, and it was believed by many down to a much later date.

A Fearful Ride.

On Thursday of last week the locomotive Leonard W. Jerome was "booked" to follow the mid-day train out of New York to Poughkeepsie, stopping nowhere except for wood and water. Just as she was starting, and unknown to the engineer, two lads, respectively eight and ten years old, mounted the cow-catcher, intending to have a short ride along Eleventh avenue, supposing the engine was going to "pump up." They were seated on a low elevation—the cross beam of the cow-catcher—and were hid from the engineer by the smoke-stack. Faster and faster whirled the iron horse over the rails, by cross streets, over rattling switches, and then with almost lightning speed the city was left behind as the locomotive reached the river bed of the road. The roaring steam, the sharp, rapid crack of the ponderous wheels as they cleared the joints of the rails, the swaying to and fro of the tons of iron, the shrieking of the steam whistle as the snorting engine dashed past station after station, sent thrills of terror into the hearts of the youngsters, as they hung with death-like grips upon projecting bars or bolts, yelling and crying with fright in vain for the deafening roar of machinery and the clash of iron drowned their cries for help almost before they left their lips. And so they rode till the locomotive came to a stand-still for water at Peekskill, forty miles, when one, completely overcome with fright and exhaustion tumbled senseless to the ground, while the other, too weak to walk, was conveyed into the station, and, after good care, the two were sent back to New York.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

A writer in the *American Farmer* opposes deep plowing. His experience in Eastern Pennsylvania has been, that deep plowing has not been remunerative, either the first or subsequent years. The fact is that the deeper the soil the more able it is to stand drought or other hardships. If the land is cultivated deeply it must acquire a deep soil, even though the crop should be materially injured the first few years. But deep plowing should not be followed generally, no more than shallow. For slatey hills it is not advisable, but we cannot conceive of another land in which it is not. The soil must in dry weather be of sufficient depth to draw the moisture from beneath and retain it. It must be able to perform the office of a sponge. Hence, to plow corn in dry weather is decidedly good, as it increases air between the particles of earth and gives the ground the capacity of drawing and retaining moisture. The deeper the soil, then, the more water it contains. Of course it requires more manure for a subsoil than it would were the soil deep, but after the soil has been thoroughly fertilized it will require less.

Letters to Our Young Readers.

PHILOPOEMEN.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS: The man whose name stands at the head of this letter was a Grecian, of the city of Megalopolis, of the province of Arcadia. He was very distinguished among his countrymen. He was called "the last of the Greeks," meaning that after him, Greece produced no great man worthy of her ancient glory. For the same reason Brutus was styled "the last of Romans."

Philopoemen was highly educated, and very wise in state affairs. He was also a brave and skillful soldier and officer.

But that feature in his character that stuck us in reading his history, and which we think deserving of your imitation, my young friends, is his simplicity of manners and habits of industry. Though a scholar, soldier and man of wealth, he did not think that he was, therefore above his fellows around him, or that he would be degrading himself to engage in useful labor

It is said that "during the intervals in which there were no troops in the field, he used to spend his time in throwing up and cultivating the ground, on his fine estate, three miles from the city."

At night he would throw himself on a bed of straw, like one of his servants and sleep till the next day. The next morning by day break, he used to go with his vine dressers, and work in his vineyard, or follow the plow with his peasants." What a noble example was this on the part of this great man! It is too much the prevailing opinions in our days, that to cultivate the soil, or engage in any manual labor, is degrading, and fit only for the ignorant and servants. Hence, young men think they must be merchants or professional men in order to be respected; and as a consequence doctors, and lawyers, and clerks, are more numerous than the for them.

Now while we would say not a word to disparage in your minds, my young friends, any of these callings, yet we would have you to feel that there is as much true honor connected with mechanics and agriculture, as with the learned professions, or mercantile pursuits.

We should remember that respect and honor wil, in the end, be bestowed on those only who deserve them. It is not the calling that honors the man, but the man, the calling. Washington as truly great when tilling his soil at Mt. Vernon, as when commanding the army or governing his his country. True greatness is something that cannot be put on and off at pleasure, but is inherent with the man. The young men of the South should feel that in no way can they serve their country better, or more command the respect of the wise and good of our stricken land, than like Philopoemen, to improve and cultivate the lands, which owing to the revolution in labor amongst us, now lie waste. Imbedded in our kindly soil, lies the future greatness and prosperity of oor Southern land, and he is the greatest patriot, and noblest benefactor, who, through the aid of intelligent labor, and persevering toil contributes to its development.

Could I command the attention of every youth of our "Sunny South," I would seek to persuade them to cling to his home and his country, to abandon the idea of going abroad to seek employment and accumulate wealth, but, amid the very wastes, which war's desolations have made, go to work with a will, that recognizes no failure, and success is sure to follow.

Depend upon it, there are mines of wealth in our midst, which only need "the hand of the diligent" to bring out their value, and make our land one of unexampled prosperity.

How many of my young readers, will determine to devote the combined powers of their minds and bodies to such a desirable consumation? What nobler work that of helping to redeem, from desolation, our peeled and wasted land!

TO REMOVE THE TASTE OF NEW WOOD.—A new keg, churn, bucket, or other wooden vessel, will generally communicate a disagreeable taste to anything that is put into it. To prevent this inconvenience, first scald the vessel well with boiling water, letting the water remain in it until cold; then dissolve some pearl-ash or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessel well with this solution. Afterward rinse it well with plain hot water, and rinse it with cold water before you use it. The reason for this is the ready combination of resinous matters with alkalies to form compounds soluble in water. The resinous substances of wood, while [illegible] a disagreeable taste and odor [illegible] kept in wooden [illegible]

Mechanical Ingenuity of Farmers.

One of the component parts of a good farmer is mechanical ingenuity. Some lose half a day's time for want of knowing how to repair a breakage which an ingenious person could do in five minutes. A team and two or three men are sometimes stopped a whole day at a critical season for want of a little mechanical skill. It is well for every farmer to have at hand the facilities for repairing. In addition to the more common tools, he should keep a supply of nails of different sizes, screws, bolts, and nuts. Common cut nails are too brittle for repairing implements or for other similar purposes. Buy only the very best, and anneal them, and they will answer all the ordinary purposes of the best wrought nails. To anneal them, all that is necessary is to heat them red-hot in a common fire and cool gradually. Let them cool, for instance, by remaining in the fire while it burns down and goes out. One such nail, well clinched, will be worth half a dozen unannealed. Nothing is more common than for a farmer to visit the blacksmith's shop to get a broken or lost bolt or rivet inserted, and often a single nut on a bolt. This must be paid for, and much time is lost. By providing a supply of bolts, nuts and rivets, much time and trouble may be saved. They may be purchased wholesale at a low rate. These should all be kept in shallow boxes, with compartments made for the purpose, furnished with a bow-handle for convenience in carrying them. One box with half a dozen divisions may be appropriated to nails of different sizes, and another, with as many compartments, to screws, bolts, rivets, etc. Every farmer should keep on hand a supply of copper wire and small pieces of sheet copper or copper straps. Copper wire is better than annealed iron wire. It is almost as flexible as twine, and may be bent and twisted as desired; and it will not rust. Copper straps nailed across or around a fracture or split in a wooden article will strengthen it in a thorough manner.—*Rural Affairs.*

A horrible case of religious aberration recently occurred in North Carolina. A Mr. Lord, Jane his wife, and four children named Sarah, Polly Eli and Nimrod, became insane by attendance at a "protracted meeting," and began to see visions. Sally claimed to be the true God, the mother often saw Polly on the cross, and sometimes herself felt on her head the thorny crown, and felt in her side the spear, as her Saviour had done before. They held meetings in the fields, and were seen one day with their sleeves rolled up above their elbows, knocking dried chesnut-burrs about from one to another until their naked hands and arms were covered with blood. One night, while Sally and her mother discussed some passage in Scripture, a dispute arose, occasioned by both of them claiming to be God. The mother thought Sally was the devil, and ordered her sons and husband to tie her; they did so, and thrust her, her hands tied together, out of the door. She attempted to get in; James seized a bit of board and tried to push her away, while the mother, unable to hold the door against her, ordered Eli to shoot the devil; he fired, hitting her in the hand, and then, as they described it afterwards, "the devil scrambled off the door step." Soon she was back again, putting her bloody hands in at the hole in the top of the door, when Eli was again ordered to shoot. Nimrod loaded the rifle with two bullets, gave it to Eli, who said, "Father must I shoot?" "If nothing else will do," said he, "you must shoot," and said Eli, "this time I *plumbed* her right between the eyes." The body lay outside the door until daylight; then the mother ordered the rest to carry the devil to the log-heap and burn it. This they did, nothing being left but a bit of the spine and skull, a rib or two, some portion of the abdomen, and the outline of the swelling shoulders and legs in the ashes. The family were taken to jail, and while they were all occupying the cage, a room grated with iron on the top and sides, the sons killed their mother by choking her. A trial resulted in their acquittal on the ground of insanity.

It is stated that the cauterization by hot tallow is an immediate cure for growing nails. Put a small piece of tallow in a spoon, and heat it over a lamp until it become very hot, and drop two or three drops between the flesh and granulation. The effect is almost magical. Pain and tenderness are at once relieved, and in a few days the granulation will all go leaving the diseased parts dry so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The operation causes little if any pain if the tallow is properly heated.

THE PRESBYTERIANS OF THE NORTH.—Some days ago we had a brief announcement by telegraph of the steps which had been taken by the Presbyterian General Assemblies in New York to reconcile the differences which have so long separated the Old and New Schools of that denomination. The New York papers bring us the particulars of the basis of reunion which has been agreed upon by the two bodies. The doctrinal differences which led to the separation of the Old and New School denominations in 1838, consisted mainly in a more or less rigid construction of the standards of the church, especially with reference to the doctrines of election, original sin, &c., the Old School accepting more inflexibly the creed of Calvin, whilst the Confession of Faith was interpreted by the New School in a less literary Calvinistic sense. The basis of reunion now adopted requires that "the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scripture." As each school had professed to do this in its separate organization, there would seem to be no difference on that point warranting a permanent separation. The plan of reunion abstains from deciding the original questions at issue, and each party is left to put its own construction upon the standards, only that henceforth the differences upon these points are not to interfere with the unity and harmony of the church. This plan has yet to undergo the discussion of the various Presbyteries of the two Assemblies, who are to express their approval or disapproval before the 15th of October next, and if approved of by three-fourths of each, the two Assemblies, meeting in Pittsburg in November next, shall so declare, and take action for formal reunion. The unanimity and heartiness evinced in the action of the Assemblies would seem to warrant the belief that the Presbyteries will act in the same spirit, and that the reunion of the two churches will be fully completed in November next.

This, however, is not, as some have supposed, a reunion of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches; though that subject came up for discussion in the Old School Assembly on a report of the committee on bills and overtures, and was referred to a special committee. The Moderator, however, stated that any action at the present time might be damaging to the peace of the Southern church, and would be inopportune.—*Exchange.*

DIGESTION OF FOOD.—Rice, boiled; pigs' feet, boiled; tripe, boiled, will digest in one hour's time.

Venison steak, broiled; salmon, broiled; whipped eggs, raw; and sweet and mellow apples, will digest in one and one half hours.

Beef liver, broiled; dry cod-fish, broiled; apple sauce, sour and mellow, eaten raw, and cabbage with vinegar, will digest in two hours.

Roasted turkey, roasted goose, and roasted pig, broiled lamb and broiled beans, roasted potatoes and boiled parsnips, will digest in two and one half hours.

Roasted beef, boiled mutton, boiled apple-dumplings, and Indian corn cake, will digest in three hours.

Roasted mutton, Indian corn bread, and boiled carrots, will digest in three and one-fourth hours.

Stewed oysters, raw cheese, hard-boiled and fried eggs, wheat bread, boiled potatoes, and boiled parsnips will digest in three and one half hours.

Fried beef, boiled and roasted fowls, roast duck, and boiled cabbage, will digest in four hours; while roasted pork requires five and one-fourth hours.

Adulteration rules in morals, politics literature, food, and even physic. The *Journal of Applied Chemistry*, published in New York, informs as that drugs are adulterated to a great extent. Opium is mentioned as containing fifty per cent. of foreign matter, while Turkey rhubarb is so debased that it is doubtful whether fifty pounds of the genuine article, and in a well preserved state, can be found in our whole country. Iodide of potassium is sometimes found adulterated with carbonate of potassa, to the extent of eighty per cent, &c. "Throw physic to the dogs."

The marriage of Mrs. Belle Boyd, formerly of Martinsburg, West Virginia, to Mr. John S. Hammond, took place in New Orleans on the 17th of March.

Lake Sibley advices state that the Indians attacked the Scandinavian colony near that place, killing five. Several settlers were killed on Republican River.

The citizens of Cuthbert, Ga., have ordered their mail stopped at Ward's Station. They prefer to hire a boy to carry it daily, than to have it pass through the hands of the negro postmaster.