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W. J. FRANCIS, PROPRIETOR. 3

"God—and our Native Land."

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THE SUMTER BANNER

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Agriculturist. The Cultivation of Bar-Hev.

The present month, throughout the South, being the proper time for putting in the barley crop, we deem it necessary, to give our notions as to its culture and beneficial uses to the cultivation of barley, when properly planter. It has long been a settled put in on land well manured with 23. All stiff clays are ben grains should be cultivated at the South, save those which would fully mature and perfect a crop from the winter moisture of the earth. The frequent failure of the oat crop, and the later varieties of wheat, are miserable examples, vindicating our doctrine. Barley, when it is properly seeded down, will perfect its grain early in May, and may be counted always a safe crop. It is originally from a warm climate as the Romans obtain- on the pounded clay, the threshing of ed it from Egypt, other parts of Afri- barley is a sort of Olympia. The ca and Spain-It abounded in Syria. and the warmer portions of the East sometimes nearly an acre in extent, well ventilated quarters, be regular may safely be set down as the locality and, harnessing their light, active by fed and watered three times as well as upon the northern Tartarian Steppes, it is now largely cultivate!, pile matil it is threshed out cleanly and and is the chief food for man and complet ly.—It is then wintowed in wherever the cereal grasses can be try. These particulars we have from grown from its peculiar habit of early Dr. James C. Davis, who resided in maturity, which adapts it as well to an agricultural caracity for sever-be short spring weather—so congenial al years in the Ottoman Empire. Mr. to its growth—in the temperate and Frederick Nance, of Laurens District, juxta-tropical regions of America, as is a successful and the most extensive to the short summers of the more porthem latitude of both hemistheres. We have been cultivating a black va have his experience and opinion on riety from the Tartarian Steppes, this crop, northwest of the Hymelaya Moun. tains, for the past three years, and Pixed Facts in Agriculfind that it has readily adapted itself to the climate of South Carolina. It is called Itsing Kon, and was brought by M. M. Hue & Gabet, missionaries from France, and in a former article which we have written-owing to the misconception or the proof eader in ead must be artificially supplied. It or physic, our absence—was set down as the matters but little, oyster shell or mark. 30. Wheat, rye, oats, and barley "Black Cheltenham," which is altogether a different grain. We have also seen beautiful specimens of heardless barley, from Nepaul g own in Georgia, and from these instances find that our idea-that barley is, and should be a grain of universal cultivation—is strictly correct. The six rowed or winter variety, is the proper kind to sow in October, November, and December. This is a kind not liable to be winter killed, and it tills well, furnishing a succession of admirable soiling from February till it heads out. It will, if sown early, bear mowing off twice, and then make a Mair e.op. of hog barley. That which is intended for seed should never be

mowed for soiling or grazing. Our plan of putting in barley is to break the land up deeply and manure it well with good compost or cotton seed, with their vitality destroyed by throwing as layers into the mulestables; or with three hundred pounds of guano, and a liberal dressing of Plaster of Parist We seed after this preparation very heavily-from two and a half to three bushels per acre, plowed in lightly, harrowed and rolled, and have known a single acre to produce seventy two bushels. It is useless to sow barley unless the soil is well prepared and manured; and then no crop repays better. The soil should be silicious, light and dry, with a stiff clay subsoil. The clay-slate lands of this State, when properly drained, are fine for the production of barley.

In consequence of the great amount of silicious matter contained in the straw of barley, all the sand hill land of South-Carolina would, if properly manured, produce great crops of soil ing food, whilst the production of grain might not be so large on these lands as on the kind recommended above.

The two rowed varieties of barley may all be sown in the months of February, and March. Such varieties in our climate furnish a large amount of straw, and may be recommended in order to extend this crop for soiling purposes two or three weeks later than the winter varieties .- This is to be

accessive sowings; a month's differnee in the time of sowing will, after November, make from seven to ten days difference in the maturing of the crop.—We have been accus omed in production. from our childhood to see barley sown for soiling horses and cat le, and think it unequalled by any other grain fourth of the food may be effected in its season. It is both agreeable to the palate and habit of the horse, and will start his coat sooner than oth exposed to inclemencies of the weather food which can be given in spring. For mileh cows it is unrivalled and for sheep swine and poultry, it is capival food. As soon as it is in milk it is fit for the hogs, and they never tire upon it as long as a grain can be es tends to keep up the integrity of gleaned from the field. Barley swel soils by supplying most, if not all, of led by pouring hot water over it is the organic substances, the best food for farm horses we have 20. Thorough prepara and fine condition to all that partake and luxuriant growth of crops.

May till, the crop was laid by, and thereon. informs us that they never were in the manuring was very heavy, and all the pea crop turned under early in he fall. This system would improve 24. Young stock should be moderwhere their threshing floors are made grain is put down on a large area, of its origin. In Arabia and Persia, steeds to small sleighs with sharp run a day, salted twice or three times a ners they drive furiously over the beast. It is well fitted to flourish the usual primitive mode of the coan- fixed, morning and evening. cultivator of basicy in our State that we know of. We would be glad to

Estre.

facts in agriculture:

grasses are grown must either have that of the lawver or physician with lime in them naturally, or that min- a knowledge of the silence of law

long culture will be benefitted by application of ph sphate of lime, and it 31. Weeks should never be perbe simplied in the form of bone- but be pulled up or cut down as often dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, as they show themselves, such being compost of fish, ashes, or in that of the only effectual method of eradicating oyster shell lime, or marl, if the them. To ensure this result the ground land needs liming also.
4. No lands can be preserved in

a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the collection of materials to be converted course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in

ery soil-and a healthy supply can farm economy. alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the element of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and kept clean, and open to the meliorating their benefits prolonged, by admixture influences of the sun, the dews with pla-ter, salt, or pulverized char-

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productives powers of every va-sary, and by alkaline washing. riety of soil, that is not wet.

land that is not wet is eminently conducive to increased production. 9. All wet lands should be drained

10. All grain crops should be harvested from 7 to 10 days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grass es, intended for hay, should be moved when in bloom.

12. Sandy land can be most effectually improved by clay, When such ter, by adopting the following plan:lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied, when made into compost with slope down hill sufficiently to drain off clay. In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping and grinding of grain, to be fed to stock, operates a saving of at least twenty-five roots, close the leaves together, and

14. Draining of wet lands and and roots up.-Place some straw be marshes adds to the value, by making tween them and the sides of the trench. them produce more and better crops, Then take a couple of boards and by producing them earlier, and by set them over the trench so as to form done with all varieties by regular and improving the health of neighborhoods. a roof, and cover the whole over

o throw manure, lime and labor away. 16. Shallow plo ing operates to improve the soil, while it decreases

17. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one--that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when such stock may be

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will 100 per cent, to its produce.

19. Prodical application of ash-

20. Thorough preparation of land is

ever f.d, as it im arts great vigor absolutely necessary to the saccessful 21. Abundant crops cannot be

Our venerable father, Mr. John grown for a succession of years, unless Summer of Pomaria, once, sustained care be taken to provide and apply an his working animals, in a season of equivalent for the substances carried earcity, on swelled barley, from off the land in the products grown

22. To preserve meadows in their finer condition. They require, with this food, but little hay or fodder. The row then every second autum, apply row then every second autum, apply

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by maxim with us, that none of the small compost or guano, will always admit a fall and winter plowing; but should of a crop of corn and peas to follow, never be plowed while they are wet. This should never be practiced unless If, at such plowings, the farrow be

instead of exhaust land, and would ately fed with grain, in the winter, and be glad if it were practised to an extent sufficient to test the idea. Barley vender, it being essential bekeep them is always threshed with horses in or- in fair condition, in order that the forder to rid it of the awas. In Turkey, mation of muscle, bone, &c., may be encouraged and continuously car-

> 25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but week, have clean bods, be carried daily, and in addition to their long preender, they should receive succulent

> 26. Full compliments of tools and unplements of husbandry are infimately connected with the succe's of hu-

27. Capital is not only necessary to gricultural success, but can be as ofitably use I in farming as in any

28. Punctuality in engagements is as necessary to an agriculturist as it

29. Every husbandman should? carefully read and digest matters, conacts in aggle drarer. I being as dependent upon a full knowl-1. All lands on which clover or the calge of its principles and details as

2. All permanent improvement of should never follow each, other in a lands must look to lime as its basis, coarse of rotation; there should always 3. Lands which have been in be an intervening hoe-crop between

s unimportant whether the deficiency mitted to mature their seed on a farm. should be planted in corn, and that

> 32. Time and labor devoted to the into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of

33. The or hard, to be productive of good, fair fruits, requires to be fed as much as does a field of grain. application of compost rich in the The soil of each requires that the substances abstracted by the crops shall be restored. The soil should be the rain, and the air-and the bark of the trees should be kept in a healthful condition by scraping, when neces

.... Sub-soiling sound land, that is, Heading Cabbages in the Win-

A friend and correspondent com plains to us, that his cabbages do not manifest any disposition to form close and compact heads; and enquires what he shall do with them.

We would advise him to let them stand the usual time, and if they are not sufficiently formed then, to give them a chance to head during the win Dig a trench on the side of a hill

say a foot wide and two deep. Let it any water that may chance to find its

Put a layer of straw on the bot tom,-Pull the cabbages up by the place them in the trench, head down,

15. To manure or lime wet lands is with earth. In this way we have cabbages to form good heads during the winter, and take them out for use in the spring. By putting them down roots up, you prevent any dirt from getting in among the leaves. If the water gets in and stands among them they will be in danger of rotting .--Maine Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Silver Spring.

The following interesting letter apears in the Apilachicola Commercial Advertiser :

Ocala, (Fa.) Sept., 1853. In Marion county, East Florida there is a very extraordinary sprung, called by the people, and not inappro rintely, the Silver Spring. It is not only one of the greatest cariosities in nature but as a source of profound, subline and pleasing impressions, has probably no equal. It is approached through what is called "a hammock," which l may here hastily describe. The hammock, so termed in Florida, is a thick dense forest, in which the branchand vines are so matted and interwoven, that you are able to see only a few paces, in any direction The rees usually found in them are, the ash say, gum, wahoo, palmetto, magnolia ive and white oaks. Over the trunks and limbs of these trees ereep and twine thousand of vines, among which I may enumerate the sarsaparila, the grape jessantine, weaving at kind of wivana d floral fabric, though which a ons age is almost impracticable.-Through such a wood a road has been opened, about a half a mile in length by which, and without any perceptible lescent, you reach the spring. At first appearance it seems almost a circle and is about seventy yards in diameter When first I stood upon its banks and took the first glance into the deep blue calm, gent like thing before mad felt as though I were looking into the bright eye of some great angel, and in truth it is not unlike the noble, fearful eye which imagination might give to a pow erful benevolent divinity. I found: small boat embarking, in which I paddled to the centre. I do not exag gerate the transparency of the water when I call it as clear as the sunny air.

feet at one place. I do not fear to hazard the statement, that the depth cannot be less than one hundred, yet such is the transparency of the water that you might discern a pin upon th bottom. I endeavored to ascertain recurately its depth, and threw an since ball into the water for that pur o se but a large fish swallowed it befor t reached the bottom, which thwarted my purpose; he did not gain much plea sure for himself, however, as he seemed not to enjoy his leaden breakfast. On the bottom is a micarious deposit, which has a consinable reflective power. When the sun shines, the spring is tilled with rainbow colors, and makes one of the most bewitching and fairy lik scenes which natural combinations can produce or create. I observed the month of a large fiscale or cave in the tween two layers of ceeks that run from the north in horizontal lines; the strata seem to have terminated abruptly at the point where this river hursts for I or if they originally extended beyond this point, in some convulsion the portion lying southmust have broken down. I do not attempt accurately to give the dimension of this sub aqueous cave, but these are my estimates; the vertical distance is 25 feet; its widthis 8 feet; from this cave the water rushes up with great avidity. Tobserved severa large fish attempt to enter it, and they succeeded only after vigorous exertion small rebbles, too, were thrown up some distance, yet such is the depth of above the cave, that the surface has

The depth of the spring is variously

stimated from one to two hundred

searcely a perceptible motion. Nearly a week has elapsed, since my excursion to this curiosity yet the impressive panorama is frequently before my mind-and in my dreams again grow giddy as my frail bark seems to hang over a deep chasm, where rainbows intertwine, writhe and break into thousands of pieces.

The Sheep-Shearing. - A young mother led forth her little daugher Ida to see the sheep shearing. But the lit tle maiden wept at the sight, and said, Oh, how cruel it is of men to treat the poor creatures thus !"

Not so," answere ther mother, "for thus has it been ordered by the good God, so that man may be clothed by their wool. For man comes into the word without a covering. "But how the poor sheep will shiver

now!" exclaimed Ida. "Ah, no!" replied her mother; "God gives to man the warm clothing, and to the shorn lamb, He sends, the soft

If all the world's a stage, women wag the tongue and guide the wehicle.

summer air."

From the Home Journal. A BOARD OF PARDON.

Professor Lieber, of South Carolina,

n his elaborate treatise on "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," (just published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of Philadelphia,) proposes a new plan of administering the pardoning power. At present, about one convict in twenty-six throughout the United States, receives a pardon before his term of imprisonment has expired. In Vermont, the proportion is one in six; in Maine, one in twenty one; in New Hampshire, one in five; in Connecticut, one in thirty-six; in Massachusetts, one in eighteen; in Virginia, one in thirty-three; in Maryland, one in twenty-one; New York, one in eighteen; in Mississippi, one in eleven; in Kenneky, one in nine; District of Columbia, one in eighty-seven; Ohio, one in eleven; Rhode Island, one in eighten, etc., etc., etc. This singular variety of proportion is itself a proof that great injustice is done in the exercise of the pardoning power. A man convicted of robbery in Vermont has one chance in six of escaping part of his punishment; while his felow-robber who happens to be caught n the neighboring State of Connecticut, has only one chance in thirty-six; and if he carries his depredations as far as the city of Washington, he has but one in eighty-seven. This, of

course, as Professor Lieber, shows, s grossly unjust. Under the present system, pardons an be bought. Not bought directly of the governor, perhaps, (though there are strong reasons for supposing that even that has been done;) but bought ndirectly, in this manner: There are men, in some of the States, who make a trade of procuring pardons. They get up petitions, and procure the signatures of the respectable citizens of the town or county in which the crim-inal was convicted. It is easy to get such signatures in vast numbers, if they are selicited by a decent looking nan. There is something in the very idea of helping a poor wretch, out of prison that inclines people to favor al most any project of the kind. When he petition is ready, the next step is to manage the governor. The skilful pardon monger knows his man, and appeals either to his sympathies or his nterest, according to his character; or dse, he w aries him out with incessant importunities. Such efforts are very often successful. The prisoner who has the money to set in operation this machinery of pardon-procuring, goes free: the poor prisoner serves out pardon of judges alone, we think the

The most enormous wrong, perhaps, ver committed by an official personige, occurred, we are informed, a few cears ago, in a distant State, in connection with the pardoning power. A man was lying under sentence o death for murder. An election was about to take place, and the governor if the State was a candidate for re dection. The day before that on wrich he condemned man was to be executed, the governor sent a pardon to i secret committee who had his politi cal interests in charge, with direction to the following effect: "If the use of the pardon will subserve the interests of our party, in the coming election. hand it to the sheriff; if not, burn it. The pardon was given to the sheriff. and the man was saved; but one of the committee, politician as he was was so struck with the immeasurable turpitude of the transaction, that he revealed it to the leading editor of the opposite party, and it thus became known to the whole State. If this was, not the most flagrant crime ever committed in this nation, we know not what offence is entitled to the bad pre-

Professor Lieber proposes that the pardoning power be taken from the governors, and vested in what he calls 'A Board of Pardon," We merely wish to give further publicity to the professor's suggestion, and therefore copy, without con ment, the statement of his plan, as we find it in the second appendix to the second volume. It is as follows:

"The pardoning power might be transferred from the executive to the legislature, or to an assembly of judges. We are emphatically averse to either measure. The legislature is composed of members elected to represent a variety of interests and views, all of which ought to have a proportionate weight in the formation of laws; but neither the reason why, nor the objects for which legislators are elected, have any connection with deciding upon a question of pardon. If

In order to constitute a proper authority, to which the pardoning privilege can be safely intrusted, we ought to organize it so that the following points would seem to be well secured: That a careful investigation of each case take place before pardon be grant-

That the authority be sufficiently strong to resist importunity.

That it contain a sufficient amount of knowledge of the law, its bearing

That it enjoy the full confidence of the community.

These great objects, it is believed. can be obtained by a board of pardon. consisting of a proper number of mem bers--say nine (in the repuplic of Gen-

eva it consists of this number,) with one or two judges among them, to be appoited by the legislature, with a pe riodical partial renovation (one-third leaving every three years,) and with these farther provisions: That the board sit at certain por

tions of the year-say twice. That certain and distict grounds must be stated to every petition for pardon; and that, without them, all petitions, ever so respectably and numer ously signed, be not received.

That pardon can be granted by the governor only when duly recommend ed by the board; and must be granted it the board recommend it a second time, after the governor has returned the recommendation, with his reasons

That no pardon be recommended without advertising in the county where the convict has lived previous to his imprisonment, and where he has committed his crime, that the board have in view to recommend him to pardon, and without giving proper time to act upon the advertisement.

That no pardon be granted without informing, likewise, the warden of the prison, or prisons, in which the subject of the intended pardon is, or has been, incarcerated, of the intention of the

That no pardon be granted without previous inquiry of the court which has sentenced the convict.

And that the reasons of the pardon, when granted, be published." the decision were left at once to the whole assembly, it would be impossible to give that degree of at-tentive examination to the details of each case which its nature requires, and a party feeling would frequently warp a decision which could be justified only on the ground of the highest and of essential justice. It the case were first given to a comcommittee of pardon), and the legislature regularly to follow the decision of the committee, the latter step is use less; if the legislature, however, were not to follow implicitly this decision, we have the incongruities just indicated. As to the forming a board of not affirm or deny." and his habit of thinking, are strictly to apply the law. He is a valuable magistrate only so long as he is a faithful organ of the established law; but, in the case of pardon, the object is neither to make nor to apply a law, but to defeat its operation in a given

and peculiar case. From the National Intelligencer. COMETS.

A comet appeared in the year 1770. which was carefully observed for four months. Pingre, in calculating the elements of its orbit, "suspected" its orbit might be elliptical. Mr. Lexed found by his computations that its period was about five years and a half. Dr. Buckhardt repeated all of Lex I's calculations, and confirmed his conclusions. It has never been again seen; and it is called "Lexel's lost com-

Dr. Brewster, as appears by the article comets, (Edin, Encyel.) endeavors to account for the disappearance by the supposition that it united with the two new planets, Ceres and Pallas. He found that the node of Lexel's comet was exactly between the nodes of Ceres and Pallas; and Ceres and Pallas have immense atmospheres,-There is, however, a more prevalent theory. Dr. Burkhardt found in tracing the orbit of this comet that it must have passed very near to Jupiter in 1779. He therefore conjectured that the action of Jupiter may have altered the form of the comet's orbit so as to make it invisible. In the words of Byron-

"A pathless comet and a curse, The trouble of the universe."

"Though Encke's, Biela's, and Halley's do revolve," says Proof, Nichol. "in fixed periods, this circumstance must be regarded in the light of an accident, their orbits having little assurance of stability; for as they cross the planetary paths every one of them may undergo the fate of Lexel's which, by the union of Jupiter was first twisted from its diverging orbit into a short eclipse; and then after making two consecutive revolutions round the sun, so that it might begin to deem itself adenizen, was, by the same planet, twist ed back again, and sent off, never to revisit us, on the chill abysses.'

There is a notion among some as-tronomers that the satellites of the planets are comets arrested by the plan-tumbler and Cookscrew.

ets and forced to revolve around them instead of the sun. Prof. Leslie, in an Edinburgh journal, speaks of our moon as having once been a comet, the approximation of which to our earth by raising stopendous tides would have occasioned one of those

overwhelmed convulsions which this dobe appears to have repeatedly suffered." We continue to quote: "But the new satellite would soon lose its fiery consistence and conglomerate in a solid mass, and in its subsequent progress it would assume its present earthly appearance ;" the process of consolidaion go on, "and when it shall have attained the ultimate term of melioration, he moon will no longer cheer our

rights by her soft and silvery beams." By Prof. Leslie's account the comet which "made our moon" caused at first a stupendous tide. So the deluge has been accounted for, by a blow from a comet. "Suppose the" (we quote fron Siliman's Journal) "suddenly stayed or checked in her diurnal motion, the Pacific ocean would as it were rushed over the Andes and Aileghanies into the Atlantic, and the Atlantic as the same time would be sweeping over Europe, Asia, and Africa.-Such is the precise effect to be expected if the earth came in ontact with a

comet. Dr. Hally attributes the cause of the 'flood" to a blow from a comet. He suggested that a change had been effected on the axis of the earth by a blow. Whiston almost proved that this was he case; and that before the flood-before the earth was thus rudely jostled -the earth's was exactly 360 days, having been pushed off from the sun so as to increase the year to 365,1-4

days. The fact mentioned in a former paper, that Sir Isaac Newton believed that comets were fuel bearers to the sun, has been questioned. On looking back to the authority in which the statement was made, we find that we were quite right. Sir Isaac suggested not only this, but also that the spirit which makes the purest, and subtilest, and best part of our air comes principally from comets; that comets are the conservators of the moisture of the planet; that the fixed stars which had been mittee (as we may imagine a standing gradually wasted were resupplied with fuel by comets, and acquired new splendor, and are taken for new stars. Dr. Herschel also considered comets as instruments for salutary purposes; whether they restored to the sun what the sun loses in light and heat he would

We will close our article with a quoease would be equally incongruous. The business of the judge, his duty, common opinion nor do I take a comet to be a sudden fire, but esteem it among the eternal works of nature."

Husband And Wife.

Mrs. Dennison, in one of her capital editorials for the Olive Branck, pres ents the following contrast between two homes and two husbands:

"I wish I could see a pleasant face when I come home. Tired! yes! that's always the cry. I never get tiredoh no! Customers to please-Clerks to overhaul-accounts to cast up! Hush ! I shall hate that child. Now walk the floor and spoil him, Bill hunt up my slippers. Mary, draw up the rockingchair. Other men have these things ready for them. There's Saunders, he takes comfort, His wife is as handsome as the day she was married. If there's any thing I hate it's a faded woman. Light the lamps and give me my newspaper. If I can't read here in peace I'll go over to Saun

"Mary, dear, how tired you look .--Give me that great strapping boy:-No wonder your arms ache. Oh ! nev-er mind me. I'm always O. K. at home, you know. Take the rocking-chair jourself, and just be comfortable.-Ain't I tired ? Why, yes, I am a little, but then I have feasted on fresh air and sunshine to day, which you havn't. Besides, I don't have such a lump of perpetual motion as this to manage.

Bless my soul-how do you live these hot days? Never mind the room! everything looks well enough--you included-except that you are looking a trifle better than well. How do you manage to look so well and pretty, bon-

Well might the smiling answer be, the freshness and fullness of mg husband's love keeps my heart green.

Capt. West, of the Atlantic, has quite a character on board his ship in the person of Pat-On his last voyage, the following soliloquy took

"Which way does she head, Pat?"

West south-west, half west, a little westerly." "If you will improve on that, I'll order a bottle of wine for you. "Be dad I'll do it-west south west,