

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

There has been no change in the cotton market since our last—we continue to quote at 7 1-4 to 9 3-4. Receipts are very light.

Mr. Vane.

This gentleman is now in Camden for the purpose of giving instruction in the art of detecting counterfeit and altered Bank Notes. We have had the pleasure and the benefit of Mr. VANE'S instruction, and for our part feel no hesitancy in stating that we are perfectly convinced that his system is not only correct, but of great utility to all business men. We think that we should rather hard to deceive now with bad money.

As a matter of pecuniary interest we think all persons should avail themselves of Mr. VANE'S instructions. He will remain in Camden a few days longer.

Equity Court.

The Court of Equity for this District closed on Saturday last. The term was an unusually long one, as there were several cases of a tedious character.

The Approaching Fourth.

Some curiosity may be felt in regard to the day which will be observed, as the 4th falls on Sunday. So far as the people of Camden are concerned, it seems to make but little difference, for they have by general consent it appears, determined to have no more 4ths. We entered our protest at full against this decision, on the 8th day of last July. We could not then, nor can we now, see the reason for not celebrating this glorious era. There are many important practical lessons taught in the history of this day which it would be as well to remember. These teach us certain duties we owe not only to ourselves, but to those who are to come after us. It is unfortunately true that there are many persons of the present day, who care for nothing but themselves—the present is all they live for, and the gratification of this life absorbs all thought and care. Is this man's destiny? "Thy true we do not want to hear long panegyrics pronounced upon the Glorious Union. We do like to hear of what our revolutionary sires did—not what some of their base and degenerate sons are doing.

To say the least of it, it looks childish, and reminds us more of some boyish freak than of a manly act. By our refusing to join in the approaching Celebration is a sort of acknowledgment that we are not entitled to do so. Southern men and Southern women had as much to do in gaining the glory of this day, as Northern men and Northern women. We repudiate such an idea as to pass by "unhonored and unsung" the greatest day which ever dawned upon man. Our refusal is but a tacit admission of the fanatics' assertion, claiming all the glory of the "Stars" and giving, as they have always done, the South the "Stripes."

National Whig Convention.

We have the result of the ballotings of this body up to two o'clock, on Saturday, up to which time there had been thirty ballotings, without a choice. The following is the result:

Ballots.	Fillmore.	Scott.	Webster.	Crittenden.
1	133	131	29	00
2	131	133	29	00
3	131	133	29	00
4	130	134	29	00
5	133	130	29	00
6	133	131	29	00
8	131	133	29	00
9	131	133	29	00
10	130	133	29	00
11	131	134	28	00
12, 13, 14 and 15	without change.			
16	129	135	29	00
17	131	132	20	00
18	131	132	20	1

The following Telegraphic dispatches which we copy from the Charleston Mercury contain the latest proceedings:

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock, and at once proceeded to the seventh ballot, which resulted as follows: Fillmore, 133; Scott, 131; Webster, 28; Bates, 1.

The ballotings were continued until 3 o'clock, p. m. without any change in the vote, when at the conclusion of the 31st ballot, the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock, and the 33d, and 34th ballots were taken, the only change being 4 votes for Crittenden.

Our correspondent informs us that at this stage of the proceedings there was intense excitement in the Convention, and a motion was made to adjourn *sine die*, which was negatived. The 37th ballot was then taken with the following result: Scott, 136; Fillmore, 127; Webster, 28; Douglas, 1—from California.

The balloting then proceeded to the 46th trial, without change, when at 8 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Our correspondent states that Fillmore stock is rising, and that he will probably be nominated to-day.

Black River Watchman.

From the last number we perceive that Mr. J. W. ERVIN has disposed of this paper to Messrs. L. L. FRASER JR. and A. A. GILBERT.

Mr. ERVIN is a fine writer and is admirably suited to the editorial calling.

Mr. FRASER is a young lawyer of good talents, and we doubt not will reflect great credit upon the paper over which he has control. Mr. GILBERT is a good, practical printer, which is the most important matter after all. We wish them increased success.

The Lady's Book.

The July Number is at hand filled as usual with lots of pretty things for the Ladies. Mr. GODEY knows how to manage things—please the ladies and as a matter of course all will be right.

The Pine Lands of the South.

There is in the South a great diversity of soil and scenery. Along the sea coast, the country is level, with scarce an undulation to break the evenness of the surface. The flat region extends along the whole seaboard of the South, spreading into the interior, ranging in width from sixty to more than one hundred miles. This strip of country is covered with pine, mingled with a great variety of the oak, and many other kinds of trees. The numerous lakes, ponds and streams that abound

throughout this belt of land, are skirted by an immense variety of trees and shrubs of the most beautiful description; among the most conspicuous, are the oak, cypress, laurel, bay, magnolia, poplar, gum, beech, etc. The magnolia is considered the most beautiful, its large size, thick foliage, dark green, glossy leaves, and its large white fragrant flowers, make it an object of admiration to all who possess any taste for what is beautiful.

Twining up these trees, are vines of various sorts the grape in great variety, the wood bine, jessamine, travellers joy, cross vine, courage etc., etc. Mingled with the undergrowth that skirts the swamps are the white, pink, red, yellow, and scarlet honeysuckle, the sweat scented shrub, a great variety of the pink, and other flowers innumerable. The lakes and ponds abound in aquatic flowers of numerous sorts, some of them magnificent.

The whole woods throughout this extensive pine region is covered with flowers, in great variety, and each month in the year bringing its own peculiar kind.

The streams abound in fish and in wild fowls, and the woods with game.

Until within a comparatively short period, this pine region of country was considered of little value; it is now more correctly appreciated, and is beginning to be esteemed as it really is, one of the most valuable portions of our Southern country. It is not only valuable for its pine and live oak timber, but the soil has been found to be much more productive than was supposed. A great deal of it is well suited for cotton, and it is well adapted for corn, rice, potatoes, sugar, etc., and is remarkably easy to cultivate, and reclaimed without difficulty. In many parts the soil is impregnated with lime, where it yields more abundantly. There are many comforts of living in this section of country, that are not enjoyed in any other; pasturage is fine and abundant.

This is the great lumber, rice, and sugar region of our Southern country; many parts of it are among the most salubrious portions of the world.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—A writer in the Charles on Courier complains that too large a reserved fund (\$350,000) is held by the company, and contends that a larger proportion of the profits of the road should be divided into dividends among the stockholders.—He thinks that an 8 per cent dividend might be made, and still leave a sufficient reserve.

The sum received by Kosuth for material aid is stated by the New York Tribune to have been \$90,000.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD WHIG.—In the 16th century, there arose in England a party opposed to the king, and in favor of a republican form of government, in which the people would have a voice. The party adopted as their motto, "We hope in God." The initials, or first letter of each word combined, read "Whig," and were used to name or designate the party.

The Cincinnati Commercial says hundreds of barrels of whiskey come there daily, to go forth brandy and other spiritual varieties.

The German emigrants bring much the largest store of wealth of any class of emigrants to the U. States.—Captains of vessels, arriving recently at New York, state that all their passengers have brought money in coin or bills of exchange varying from \$250 to \$400. The arrivals of German emigrants during the last three weeks, it is said have added \$2,500,000 to the circulation.

The entertainments attendant on the recent celebration in Paris were costly affairs. The ball given by the army to Louis Napoleon cost \$240,000, the tent in which the ball took place, \$140,000, the supper \$8,000, the music \$5,000, lights \$6,000, and all things else in proportion. 4000 carriages were employed in conveying guests to the ball.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—It is our painful duty to chronicle a serious accident, attended with loss of life, which happened near this place, on the 11th instant. In returning home from Carolina Female College, in company with her uncle and another young lady, Miss Martha J. Godbold, of Marion District, S. C., came to her death in the following manner: While going down a hill the horses in the carriage became frightened and ran away, and in attempting to stop them the foot-board gave way and the gentleman was thrown out between the horses. Miss Godbold is supposed to have gotten up to jump out, but at that time the carriage ran over a pole or log in the road, which threw her out. Her skull was fractured by the fall and she never spoke afterwards. The accident happened about 11 o'clock, A. M., and the deceased expired about 5 P. M. The other persons were not seriously injured.

North Carolina Argus, 19th.

CHARLESTON JUNE 19.

SEALING LETTERS.—We have received the following communication from the Postmaster of this city. It is not the first time that attention has been called to the inconveniences of using sealing wax in warm climates, and it is to be hoped that in these days of penny postage, this cumbersome mode of doing up letters will be disused:—

POST OFFICE, CHARLESTON, June 18, 1852.—The undersigned deems it his duty to caution the letter writing portion of the community against the use of sealing wax, particularly at this season of the year. He will add that this suggestion is submitted after conferring with the Department, and with prominent offices in other parts of the Union on this subject.

It has frequently happened that very valuable packages are torn and defaced and in many instances the addresses of letters have been entirely obliterated by the adhesion of melted wax.

Respectfully,
ALFRED HUGER, P. M.
Charleston, S. C.

TO THE SICK.

For the effectual rooting out from the system of all diseases brought on by indigestion, biliousness and impurity of the blood, it is a widely and well known fact that WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are the great PANACEA. Throughout the entire South, these Pills have long been held in the highest respect, both by private individuals and by the Medical faculty of our country. Southern fevers and Southern diseases generally, yield to their influence at once; and the unfortunate victim to "earthy ills and woes" is made to thank Heaven that a sovereign balm has been provided.

Let each try them for himself and if the medicine fails to satisfy, the experiment shall cost him nothing. THOS. J. WORKMAN, Agent for Camden, S. C., and sold by Druggists and Merchants throughout the country. June 28—17.

Negroes Wanted.

CASH will be paid for young and likely Negroes. Those wishing to realize money capital for Negroes, would do well to call and see me at the Watere House, as I shall only remain a few days. J. M. MCKEE. June 22—50f

Export of Cotton.

The export of cotton from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1851, amounted, according to the market rates in our ports, to the sum of \$112,315,317, and the quantity was 927,237,089 pounds—so that the average price was about twelve cents per pound. We hope that our Southern friends will not be troubled about the over-production of cotton.

The countries to which these exports are made stand in the following order:

England and Colonies	£670,822,300	\$79,739,267
France	139,166,381	18,124,509
Italy	8,184,306	9,791,999
Spain	34,272,625	4,387,262
Belgium	16,335,018	2,145,270
Austria	17,309,154	2,025,184
Hanse towns	16,716,371	2,069,979
Russia	10,098,458	1,297,164
Holland	5,408,679	580,523
Sweden and Norway	5,169,974	517,916
Sardinia	2,436,100	251,838
Cuba, &c.	154,104	19,938
Mexico	845,960	101,945

Of course the only nations who appear to be importers of cotton are those that have seaports. But in some cases the real importers are those that manufacture. Switzerland, for instance, is a large manufacturer. And we commend to the advocates of direct trade the case of Switzerland. She receives her cotton at Havre, in France, which thus appears to be a larger buyer of American cotton than is the fact. A bale of cotton is landed at Havre. It is then hauled on a common road and in a clumsy wagon four hundred miles to Switzerland, and converted into the fine class of cotton fabrics called Swiss musins, and hauled back to Havre, re-shipped to the United States, and sent into the interior, and sold in Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, at rates much cheaper than they could afford to fabricate them. Nay, more than this. The impression generally prevails in this country that England is a much greater customer of ours for cotton than is the fact. This impression is produced by the reports of our shipments to the various European ports, and those of England, particularly Liverpool, stand at the head. But a large quantity sent to Liverpool is sold to the continental manufacturers, and hence a bale of cotton frequently goes by way of Liverpool to Switzerland, and returns by the same route. Nay, more than that. A bale of cotton starts from Mississippi to New Orleans, thence to New York, thence to Liverpool, thence to Havre, thence to Switzerland, thence, when manufactured, back again by the same route to the very plantation where it was produced. The charges for commissions, transshipments and transportation, are numerous and enormous, and yet the Swiss musins can be sold to the Mississippi planter cheaper than he could make them. Now the reason of all this would require more space than we can now afford. But the fact that this indirect process of commerce has been going on so long, and among men capable of making all the calculations, and keen in money making, affords a tolerably fair presumption, that there must be powerful inducements for indirect trade. We shall examine the subject more elaborately in future.

Southern Press.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.—The following particulars of the contemplated platform of the Whig party we find in the telegraphic correspondence of the Charleston Courier. It would hardly be fair to comment in advance of the action of the Convention on the report; but the interjection of the caucus platform promises anything but finality to the compromise:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Convention re-assembled at five o'clock this evening, when the Committee on framing a Platform reported the resolutions adopted on Wednesday by the Southern Delegates in Caucus, with but slight verbal changes in the first and seventh. The eighth was altered to read as follows:

*Resolved, That the series of Acts of the forty-first Congress—the Act known as the fugitive slave law included—are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, and however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

The Hon. Rufus Choate of Massachusetts, Judge Anderson of Louisiana, Hon. John M. Botts of Virginia, and others, addressed the Convention on the question of adopting the report of the Committee. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Botts denied that he had received a letter from General Scott, but read a private letter written by that gentleman to the Hon. William S. Archer, of Virginia, in which he says that he will write no letter unless nominated, and that he will express his views as fully on the slavery question as he expressed them to him in a conversation a few days since. But what these views are it was not stated.

The Boston Journal says, a large establishment for the manufacture of linen fabrics from imported flax, is now erecting at Fall River Mass. under the direction N. B. Boarden, Esq. This is the only factory of kind in the United States. Another carpet factory is to be put up forthwith at Lawrence, and at Hadley Falls an extensive cotton mill will soon be commenced. Besides these we have some enterprises nearer home, which are worthy of notice, as illustrative of Yankee perseverance and energy in the introduction of industrial works. At Somerville, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, a factory has been started for the manufacture of locomotive boiler tubes. This is called the American Tube Company, and the property is owned by four or five capitalists. The tubes made at this establishment are of copper or brass, and of a very beautiful description, differing from those heretofore made in this country, not only in the complete formation of the tube, but in the external and internal finish of the article. This metal instead of having

its parts soldered or brazed together, presents a uniform and regular surface, and the tubes are in all respects equal to any ever imported.

The year 1852 stands out in singular contrast with every other in commercial history. At no former period of universal peace has the interest of money been so low, and speculation so passive. In England, especially, the reduction of interest one-half per cent. by the Bank of England, the great regulator of value of money there, has been regarded as fraught with danger, as leading to speculative action, but in a very short period the interest of money has been reduced by that institution one per cent., from 3 to 2 per annum. Such an event, without inordinate excitement, at least, is without parallel in that country. But on every side not only is there an absence of desire to move in the path of speculation, as regards commodities, but in that species of it which, in the wide range of dealings on the stock exchange, embraces the public funds, rail road shares, &c., there is a stagnation which is truly remarkable, accompanied as it is with the cheapness of money.

There can be but one solution of the circumstance, to wit, the great uncertainty as to the effect on prices of the gold discoveries. These are so unprecedented in their extent and rapidity that men pause to see in what they are to terminate. They perceive nothing in history that approaches the discovery of such hoards of one of the precious metals, in so short a period of time. There is no similitude to such a state of things, in a commercial era, in any former period of the world.

Combined with these unprecedented discoveries is the action of steam and the telegraph, which assists to throw over the commercial world a cloud of uncertainty. The full influence of these agents in the rapid communication of intelligence and the quick movement of the products of industry, is yet to be ascertained. We are in a transition state as regards them, in common with the discovery of gold. It is a remarkable feature in the of commercial intercourse that two such events as the gold discoveries and the telegraph, add by steam should, be working, at the same time, and in one respect, in the same direction, namely, narrowing the field of speculation, counter-active in their effects—these discoveries tending to raise prices while the extension of steam and the telegraph has the opposite tendency to lower them.—*Charleston Evening News.*

ARTESIAN WELL.—The Dallas (Ala.) Gazette says that the first Artesian well of Mr. J. E. Mathew, in Cahaba is completed. It is 735 feet deep and sends forth a stream of water measured at 1200 gallons per minute. The famous French well at Grenoble, it is said, does not discharge more than half this quantity. "The water (says the Gazette) boils up, roaring like a cataract, forming a branch of considerable size, and the low grounds, some two hundred yards distant, require ditching, to carry off the immense quantity of water collected upon its surface.

Mr. Reid, the successful borer of this well, has commenced boring another, some sixty yards distant (for Mr. Mathews) which will be some 1500 or 2000 feet deep. To prevent injury to the first, it is necessary to make the second one much deeper, so as to reach a different stratum of water. The first well is tubed, as the second will be.

Mr. Reid is also boring a well for Dr. English, two hundred yards distant from Mr. Mathews. It is now 586 feet deep, and discharges 200 gallons of water per minute.

A correspondent of the Gazette gives the following in relation to the first well of Mr. Mathews, which was bored for the purpose of obtaining sufficient water to supply a steam cotton mill:

First a well was dug in the ordinary way, 32 feet through the red clay sand and gravel lying upon the rotten limestone. A large pine log was then procured, and a hole 3 1/4 inches in diameter bored through it. After sharpening the end and putting an iron band around it the log was put down and firmly driven and forced into the rock. The well was then filled up—the upper end of the log appearing about a foot above the surface. The boring then commenced, and with the various tools and contrivances of the art, and the earth was rapidly penetrated.

As each lower sheet of water was reached by the tools, the water was thrown up by the whole in greater quantities and with more violence. When the "first water"—that is, the water just below the first sand stone—was reached, the upward flow of the water did not exceed seven gallons per minute. It was increased to one hundred gallons, when the second sand stone was perforated, and on reaching the third sheet of water, upwards of 300 gallons per minute rushed up through the orifice, seemingly impatient of its limits.

Thinking that the quantity of water would be increased by enlarging the hole, they rimmed out 9 1/2 inches in diameter, and 538 feet deep, to the sand stone lying above this third bed water, and inserting a tube from the first, and rest upon the third sand stone. They were not disappointed.—The water from a small stream became a large column rushing upwards with violence, at the rate of 1300 gallons per minute, and running off in a considerable rivulet.

FLORIDA LAND SALE.—The Register has just offered a large amount of valuable state land in the Counties of Columbia, Alachua, Levy, Marion and Hernando; and will soon have closed up the land sales in all the other counties of south Florida. There was but little taken in Columbia, Alachua or Levy; some 20,000 acres in Marion, and we expect as much or more in Hernando, though this is only a small proportion of the good State lands. The land being subject now to private entry, it is expected it will be rapidly taken up, now is the time for persons wishing to procure land in East Florida at low rates to search out and enter it. The best lands in the best locations are not valued at over five dollars per acre, and a great deal of choice land at from two to fifty per acre, such lands second handed are worth from eight to ten dollars per acre.—Now too is a good time to see the growing crops, the temperature of the summer, and the comparative health of the country. Don't be afraid to visit the country in the summer, on account of sickness, travelling any where is healthy exercise; and more especially here.—*Ocala (Fla.) Conservator.*

A CHEERFUL HEART.—I once heard a young lady say to an individual, "Your countenance to me is like the shining sun, for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance was one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their time if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding.—They go mourning and complaining from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present, for the evil that is to come. This is not religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful, and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves.

The industrious bee does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting the honey where he can find it, and passing quietly by the places where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on a hard and uneven road, but with a cheerful spirit and a heart to praise God for his mercies, we may walk therein with great comfort and come to the end of our journey in peace.

Give me a calm and thankful heart
From every murmur free,
The blessings of thy grace impart,
And make me live to thee.

The Life of an Editor.

A contemporary remarks that but few employments are so unfavorable to careful reading, mature reflection, and elegant composition, as those of an editor, especially an editor of a daily paper. The public has no mercy for the short comings of an editor. He is expected to be wise, yet witty; learned, yet eloquent; profound, yet brilliant. He must always be accurate, yet never delay his judgment. The pulpit orator prepares his sermon in the quiet of a closet. He may refer to his library for a doubtful fact, and revise his composition in after hours. Even the lawyer has usually the respite of a night, in which to collect his thoughts and arrange his arguments. But the editor must speak on the spur of the moment. He cannot stop either to fortify his memory or digest his opinions, or to polish his style. He flings off his sheets of manuscript as the news comes in, or the clamors of the compositor increases, and like a thorough bred in a desperate race, he is under whip and spur from the starting point to the goal.

But this is not the whole. The editor must write, not merely before he has maturely reflected, but often when anguish or sorrow prevent his reflecting at all. His bones may be racked with cold, his head may throb with pain, his tongue may be parched with fever, he may be unmoved by excessive labor, yet he must write, write, write. He is, as it were, chained to a wheel that whirls forever. He must leave the wife of his bosom on a sick-bed, even uncertain whether or not he shall find her alive on his return. He must come from the coffin of his child, from the tears and agony of the bereaved mother and while his heart is almost breaking, and his brain reeling in the effort to think, he must write, write, write. Oh! if the public but knew with what suffering it is often served. If the secrets of but a single day of newspaper life, in one of our great cities, could blaze in letters of fire behind the ordinary type, what revelations there would be! revelations of mental torture and physical pain, of failing nerves and wearied eyesight, often of pecuniary distresses and even positive want. For the editorial profession, alas! does not always require its followers.

The life of an editor is comparatively short. He wears out before his time. The exacting toil he pursues, which is rarely or never broken by a solitary day of relaxation, shatters his nerves, exhausts his vital energies, and makes him gray-haired almost in middle age. To him the curse of nature is reversed, and night is turned into day. He labors when other men sleep. Nothing tells sooner on the constitution than this.—The close room in which he usually sits, the stifling odor of damp newspapers from the mails, and the blinding glare of the gaslights increase the wear and tear on his system, so that he is a fortunate member of his profession if he does not give out entirely before he is fifty years old. Nothing but distinguished success, and the consequent ability to lighten his toil by employing substitutes can save him from this irresistible doom.

INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY.—There is nothing impossible to man, which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday, so poor that a dollar was a meridian to his vision, houseless and beardless—compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back, in order to procure labor and the means of subsistence, has become the talented and honorable young man to-day, by the power of his right arm, and the potent influence of his principles, firmly and perpetually maintained.—When poverty and what the world calls disgrace stared him in the face, he sludged not, but pressed onward, and excited high and honorable exertions in the midst of accumulating disasters and calamities.

Let the young man be cherished, for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood, if this course not in his veins, he is a free born American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth—what cares he for that, so long as his heart is pure and his walk upright—he knows, and his country knows, and his country tells, that the little finger of an honest and upright man is worth more than the whole body of an effeminate and dishonest rich man. These are the men who make the country—who bring to it whatever of iron sinew and unflinching spirit it possesses or desires—who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest, most powerful as it is already the freest land beneath the circle of the sun.

SOMETHING OF A HAIL STORM.—The late Cherokee Advocate says it has received a description of his friend Sky-yah-too ka giving a few lines of a very severe and destructive hail storm on Pryor's Creek, Saline-District, on the 13th ult. He says: "The hail was the size of dumplings; it stripped the trees of their branches, and the grass was literally beaten into the earth. Horses were killed, and the birds of the air were picked up in great numbers; and deer were also found that had been stoned to death by the hail.