THE CAMDEN WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVI.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY MOENING, OCTOBER 16, 1855.

NUMBER 42.

Selected Poetry.

From Sartain's Magazine. OUR BABY. BY PROBBE CAREY.

When the morning, half in shadow, Ran along the will and meadow, And with milk-white fingers parted Crimson roses, golden hearted: Opening over ruins hoary I vary purple morning-glory, An outshaking from the bushes Singing larks and pleasant thrushes: That's the time our little baby, Strayed frem Paradise it may be, Came with eyes like heaven above her, O, we could not choose but love her! Not enough of earth for sinning. Always gentle, always winning, Never needing our reproving, Ever lively, ever loving; Starry eyes and sunset tresses, White arms, made for light caresses, Lips, that knew no word of doubting. Often kissing, never pouting; Beauty even in completeness, Overfull of childish sweetness; That's the way our little baby, Far too pure for earth, it may be, Seemed to us, who while about her Deemed we could not do without her,

When the morning, half in shadow, Ran a'ong the bill and meadow, And with milk white fingers parted Crimson roses, golden hearted; Open over ruins hoary Every purple morning glory, And outshaking from the bushes Singing larks and pleasant thrushes; That's the time our little baby, Pining here for heaven it may be, Turning from our bitter weeping, Closed her eyes as when sleeping, And her white hands on her basom Folded like a summer blossom.

Now the litter she doth he on, Strewed with roses, bear to Zion; Go, as past a pleasant meadow Through the valley of the shadow; Take her softly, holy angels, ·Past the ranks of God's evangels; Past the saints and martyrs holy To the Earth-Born, meek and lowly, We would have our precious blossom Softly laid in Jesus' bosom.

Miscelloneaus.

The Presbyterian Church.

We find the following in the Spartanburg Express from which it has been extensively extracted in the newspapers. The vindication which it contains must be entirely satisfactiony to every candid and unbiassed mind, and the insertion of it is but an act of justice to one of the leading denominations in our land, a de nomination remarkable for its intelligence, for its uniform love of free government, (eminently displayed in the American Revolution.) and at the same time, for its total exemption from impertinent interference with party politics. We have heard it often observed and we think just ly, that such a thing as Presbyterians uniting as a body, in party elections has never been known in this country. They confine themselves; as a church, to their appropriate province of matters spiritual. Why, then should they be arraigned before the public! When they are thus arraigned, the following article shows how able they are. by a fair exhibition of facts to defend themselves. The calm and dispassionate tone of Mr Baird's remarks is

The Politicians and the Churches. We "heap your dust on quick and dead."

Hon. L. M. Keitt, Orangeburg, S. C.

SIR: The maintenance of the cause of truth

and righteousness frequently imposes on men unpleasant duties. The application of this fact to the case before me I will now state: In comomon with thousands of delighted

citizens, I had the pleasure of listening to the addresses delivered at the complimentary dinner given recently in this village to Col. Orr, the worthy Representative of this Congressional District: When, that day, I took the position of hearing nothing could have been farther from my mind than the duty which now devolves upon me-that of calling your attention, and that of the public, to certain statements made in your speech. Had you confined yourself to politics proper; or, asan episode had you been content with the humane act of interring decently the remains of the supposed defunct Know Nothing organization, you never should have heard from me. With matters of that sort I have nothing to do. In the language, however, of the "deathless Shakspeare"-and I quote, from him as a compliment to yourself and your honored compeers, for I noticed that several of you drew largely from his rich treasures—in his language, I say, ye "heap your dust on quick and dead." In other words, your statement respecting the Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches, as regarded their alleged connection with abolitionism, although wholly without intention on your part to do them injustice or injury, consigned their now strong and compact organizations to a speedy dissolution if not an infamous grave.

You will not understand me to deny either the right or the propriety of referring publicly to the Church in any of its aspects conditions or bearings even in political speeches, It was your right. The Church also plants herself boldly before the world and invites-and challenges-investigation of her character her condition and her works. What I regret is that you had not informed yourself more fully of the facts in relation to the Churches of which you spoke. And what I complain of is that your statements, uncorrected, place those Churches in a false light before the world and thus do them great injustice and injury.

In support of your argument in favor of a Southern organization, you pronounced the while mass of the population nor of the

slavery limits, with the rarest exceptions, "thoroughly and hopelessly abolitionized!" stated that their conversation their teachings, their books and their nursery lullabies, were all deeply imbued with these excerable sentimexts that in consequence of this state of things division had taken place years ago, in the Methodist and Baptist Churches, that the Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churches were in a state of deep agitation, were indeed on the very eve of division, and that division was in-

Now while I freely admit that the fanatical element in that region is large, that portions of it are so far gone that no reasonable hope can be entertained respecting them; and while I agree with you that their spirit and course of action are highly censurabe, I dissent wholly from your inferences as to what must be the inevitabl result of their fanatical course; and I protest against the occupancy, on the part of the above named Churches, of the position in which your statement would pleace them. You spread out before you hearers those loathsome masses, and represent them as abounding equally in all the churches. But the Baptist and Methodist Churches, years ago, cut loose from their portion of those contaminating hordes and of course have ever since stood forth before the world purged, commendable and glorious while the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches are still in the odious contact-still fraternizing or striving to do with those on whom politicians not always very fastidious in their moral tastes spit only venom, and from whose touch their purer spirits instinctively recoil ! This; sir, is the position in which you have placed us!

Now in relation to those divided Churches, I say blessing on them in their deed! They chose their own course-had a perfect right to do so-acted no doubt from conscientious motives-pursued the only course which, as they supposed, could be taken. We took a different course; and I shall show reached the same if not a more desirable result.

As ragards also the Episcopal Church, I have in the above mentioned respect. nothing to say. Its proper defenders will guard its honor. But as a minister of the Presbyterian Church located also on the ground upon which you spoke, and in the midst of the Community before which your statements were made, I consider it incumbent on me - due also to yourself—to state the facts as they are respecting said Church, and thus afford you an opportunity of placing yourself right with this community, and also before the Church at large in the South.

As long ago as 1837 the Presbyterian Church commenced its reform and made its division -not by a sectional line, but in relation to doctrines and church order-separating at one time a large portion of that loose, floating fanatical element to which you have referred. Since that period our duty as regards that mat ter has been easy, and generally pleasant. Here and there a few obstreperous spirits for a time remained. Most of these have since gone off-some in one direction, some in another -thinking themselves bolier than we. Others a little fractious, have under conservative incess of reform gone on until now-ay, and for years past-we have, as a Church, been wholly ree from agitation on that subject, not only in the meetings of our General Assembly, but, c far as I know, in all the subordinate judicaories! The tires within have died out for want of combustible material; and all attempts to introduce firebrands from without have so signally failed, that agitators have abandoned

the hopeless task. There were two points to which you gave great prominence in your speech. 1st The mminent danger, nay, the certain ruin to Southern minorities, whenever Northern majorities obtained the sway. 2d. The utter impossibility of Southern men holding any sort of fraternal intercourse with men on the other side of the line! Well, I do not know what you politicians may find possible or impossible; but your statements have led me to look narrowly into this matter as I wished to be prepared to meet the danger should there be any, and cut off also all intercourse, should it be found at once hypocritical and dishonorable. But on turning the historic pages, I find, 1st. That so far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned, we at the South have from the first been in the minority 2d. It appears from the Minutes of

the General Assembly that of our present Sy-

nods-thirty in all-only twelve are in the

slave States, and one other is divided by the

Of the one hundred and forty-eight Presbyeries, only fifty-eight belong to the South! Moderators of the Assembly have the appoint ing of most of the committees-consequently they have great power over all the business transactions. There have been sixty-seven meetings of the General Assembly, and each has had its own Moderator. But of these sixtyseven Moderators, only eighteen have been from the South! All this looks very alarm ing in view of your recent picture! But yet it is also true. 3d. That instead of being overrun and driven out of the church -they of the North having more than double our strength -we have, with the aid of good men and true on the other side of the line, turned out the fanatics!

As regards fraternal intercourse, I need only mention the fact, that our General Asssembly s the common bond of union among all the churches. It povers the broad area of the United States and the territories. The dele gation is in proportion to the number and the strength of the Presbyteries. There may, then in any Assembly be twice as many members from the North as from the South. The meetings of the assembly are held without respect to latude. In 1852 it met in Charleston; and never, probably, was there a more harmonious and perfectly delighted company of men found on the earth, Dr. John C. Lord, of Buffalo -one of our strongest defenders against rabid fanaticism-in the chair, as Moderator. I mingled much among the members of that Assembly and I know that their expressions of fraternal regard for their brethrn of the South and their grateful feelings for the warmth of not galy while they were in the South: for I saw in my exchange papers-for I was then conservative; and, so far as I know, satisfactory

editor of the Southern Presbyterian -- a large to their membership in the South. Even as Senator Butler's Lecture on Slavery, number of letters published by the members regards that body there is less probability of of that Assembly, in the Northern and Western division than there was years ago. papers after their return home strongly ex- No one, it seems to me, can doubt the conto this day also, there is a familiar and pleasing the last lodies in which we should expect to has already appeared in the Intelligencer: correspondence kept up between many of find fanaticism of the rabid stripe of which you those members and their friends by whom they

were entertained in that city.

Since that the Assembly has met in Philadelphia, in Buffalo and Nashville in all of which places there have been the same harmony of action and the same cordialty of social intercourse. I was myself a member of the Assembly which met in Philadelphia in 1853. There were many delegates from the South and I deny that any discrimination was made against Southern men in that Assembly. I am per-suaded also that no members of the Assembly from any other part of the country were more cordially received, more respectfully treated, or more kindly entertained by the citizens, than were those from the South. The same, I have been told was the case at Buffalo.

A member of the Assembly which recently met in Nashville has related to me the following incident, which occurred in that body, in direct conflict with your statements: An over zealous delegate from one of the Congressional Associations down East being admitted to the floor as a corresponding member, so tar forgot his whereabouts as to undertake to lecture Southern members upon their "sins and duties!" Instantly a dozen or more Northern members sprang to their feet, each eager to east the first stone at him. And among them, they gave him very much such a "letting down" as the old man did to the young intruder whom he found robbing his orchard. "Most handsomely and ably," says my informant "were the South ern members defended by their Northern brethren, without the necessity of a Southern man saying a word-such men as Dr. Boardmen of Philadelphia, Dr. Dumont of Newport, and Dr. Rice of St. Louis, taking the lead in the

Instead, then, of its being true that we of the South are in danger of being overpowered, and driven out by these avalanches of abolition, of which you spoke in so earnest admonition, the fact is we have put them where they deserved to be -- on the outside, while we remain secure within; have swept them from our whole arena and there they will be compelled to stay -- not a fragment of that disturbing element left to annoy. In stead of ceaseless and intolerable any such inference or imputation. dissensions as you stated--we have perfect peace! Instead of impending and inevitable division, no such thing is even in the distance contemplated. Indeed we have nothing about which either to contend or divide! Such are briefly the facts in relation to agitation, frater nization and the prospects of division. But there are other facts.

The principal religious newspaper of our lenomination is published in Philadelphia-a large and ably conducted paper called the "Presbyterian." That paper is now on the 25th year of its age. It circulates throughout the United States. It is one of the most conservative and reliable papers in the world. I nor one in any other way, offensive to the South. We have also a book publishing establishment, called the Board of Publication.

The members of that Board are elected from year to year by the whole General Assembly. The majority of the members are always North ern men. Our Publishing House is also in Philadelphia-within that vast region whence you have supposed nothing "clean" could ever issue. The publications of that Board amount now to about five hundred different works .-Large and repeated editions of many of them have been for several years scattered all over our country. They embrace a vast variety of subjects, and are adapted to persons of all classes, characters and conditions-tracts, children's books, and "nursery lullabies" forming no inconsiderable portion of their issues! And yet, sir, if you can point out a single paragraph n any one of them which directly or indirectly nculcates abolition sentiments, you can do what it is believed the whole South has thus far been unable to do! Indeed, it was precisely on these grounds that the "Simon Pures" who now constitute the "Free Syncd" of the West, left us. Our Assembly was firm as Gibraltar against their seductions and assaults; and they could pour none of their lava streams through any of the presses of either the Assembly or the Synods. They left; and for the reformation" of the rest of mankind, they are

now doing their own publishing.
With little if any qualification, I believe that he same may be said of the millions of books published by the American Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society, and the Episcopal Church-ay, and of their newspapers and children's papers also, which have an immense circulation. And yet all these are published North of the line. Indeed, nearly all our books, of every kind, come from the North. Large, then as is the mass of rabid, fanatical publications, vastly greater is the strength, and incomparably more numerous are the works of those millions who have not bowed the knee to the modern Baal. Nor do agree with you that in regard to any of these matters is there anything portentous of a worse state of things in the future. So far as the Old School General Assembly is concerned, the South may have the fullest confidence in its future character and action. For not only are its spirits and its principles thoroughly conservative; but it is all-powerful, as regards ability to keep out or suppress fanaticism or error of whatever kind or under whatever name. And so determined have its members been that agitation on vexed and fruitless subjects should be excluded, that they have in several instances broken off all correspondence with prominent foreign bodies with which they formerly held intercourse, on account of their attempts to cast firebrands among our churches, or distract our ecclesiastical councils. The New School Presbyterian Church, a large and respectable body of christians, is also, from year to year, becoming stronger and more united. Their approach is steadily toward the position which we occupy. Its mixture of uncongenial foreign elements is working off. Their tendency is to

spoke. "Order" and 'unity' have ever been which will neither flag in duty, nor suffer itself to be overborne.

Thus sir; have I, as in duty bound, laid the facts respecting these several points briefly before you; and hoping that it will meet your approval I shall through the press present them the other.

to the Southern public. It is due to all parties concerned that this hould be done. Facts and investigations are what good men always desire. It affords me unfrigned pleasure to be able in these disjointed times to present so gratifying a picture. And I doubt not that yourself and all other true patriots will rejoice with us, whose battles have been fought and won, and whose peace now is like the placid lake. You politicians know best what can be done in the political world; but until I shall be convinced to the contrary, I shall indulge the pleasing hope that you may vet be able to adopt and carry out the principle on which we have acted - instead of dividing, hold on to your Constitution, and send out from under it those who plot its over:hrow!

Very respectfully, &c., WASHINGTON BAIRD. SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 4, 1855.

From the Carolina Spartan. Letter from Col. Keitt.

MESSES. EDITORS: In your issue of the 13th instant I noticed a letter addressed to me by the Rev. Mr. Baird, to which you editorially invite attention. My disinclination to ecclesi astical controversy arises from my studies, taste and habit, and I cannot be induced into it; but I will relieve myself from an erroneous posi-

tion, how ever unintentionally placed in it.

An inference legitimately deducible from the letter is, that I charged the Presbyterian Church South with lukewarmness or indifference upon the subject of slavery. I emphatically disctaim

To put myself right, I will re-state my propositions, and adduce a particle of testimony. I said that we were upon the eve of unconjecturable events. That a struggle of une-qualled fury was swiftly approaching us, and that if the ties of the Union came out of it unrent, they were made of sterner stuff than the history of the past assured. That the bands of the Union had resisted political agitation, but could they withstand religious fury? That abolitionism had travelled from political dominion to religious convictions, and had infected the whole mind and heart of the North. That under its palsying touch some of the strongest cords which held the Union together had snaphave never yet seen in it an "infected" article, ped, and that others were assailed, and, I be- point from my communication of the 14th ult.

rent in twain by it. I alluded to the Presbyterian Church, as to other churches, because I knew that the No thern members of that particular church were not beyond the reach of Northern sentiment. which I said, and which I now believe, to be radically abolitionized; and because I had a distinct impression that it had not been intact from agitation. This impression I had obtained from passing events, and from a grave and specific declaration of Mr. Calhoun. I have just referred to the speech of Mr. Calhoun which contains the declaration, and find it ample and conclusive to my vindication. Speaking of the effect of the abolition agitation upon the religious cords which aided to hold the Union ogether, he said:

"The first of these cords which snapped under its explosive force (abolitionism) was that of the powerful Methodist Episcopal Church. The numerous and strong ties which held it together are all broke, and its unity gone.

"The next cord that snapped was that of the Beptists, one of the largest and most respectable of the denominations. That of the Presbyterium is not entirely snapped, but some of its strands have given away."

This was uttered by Mr. Calhoun in his dyng speech, in the Senate Chamber, on the 4th March, 1850. In this, his last legacy to the to present. country, who will charge him with perversion or careless statement, or want of information upon the slavery question?

I have the honor to be, your obedient ser-LAWRENCE M. KEITT. ORANGEBURG C. H., Sept. 18, 1855.

A CAROLINA QUEEN.-Frequent rumors have reached us of late, from over the waters, of the people of Naples towards their king, and into such disfavor with his subjects has he come that there is a talk of dethroning him and replacing the Murat (Napoleon) dynasty. In that event Lucien Murat will become the king of Naples, possession of him. Some ten days since, withand will seat beside him his Princess, a fair daughter of the Sunny South! The Mercury says: The Princess Lucien Murat, who is alluded to as the "Yankee Queen." is an American. She however comes not from Yankee Land, nor the Everglades of Florida, but from our own city of Charleston. Should she become Queen of Naples we are assured she would grace the position and comman I the same respect and admiration which is now accorded her in Paris, as the Princesa Murat.'

Think of that! A genuine Southern girl from the demogratic influences of the shady covering from a recent illness. He had but side of King Street transplanted to a European throne! A South Carolina Queen, with the overpawering witchery of hor own home-graces winning the loyal obedience of the master and wearing the faithful allegiance of the subjects can should be sent for, and died immediately. of an Italian Kingdoml Olear the way for were most cordial and profound—and that, greater compactness and order. In their last the Universal Yankee Nation.—but alas for General Assembly their action was decidedly our rhapsody who of us is out of danger?

The following passed between the Biston Lecture Committee and Senator Butler of South Carolina, previous to the one in which he sent the long and doleful story of their misfortunes pressive of the same noble sentiments. Even servative spirit of the Episcopal. It is one of the points he wished to discuss, a copy of which

Boston, July 14th, 1855. Sin: Nearly two months since I transmitted their boast. And so far as I can learn, no di- to you an invitation from eight of our citizens, vision on the subject of slavery has been and belonging to all the political parties of the day ticipated, or is likely ever to occur. But those to lecture in this city, January 3, 1856, upon several bodies, taken collectively, constitute a slavery, leaving it to your judgment to deterwell ordered conservative phalanx of prodigious | mine the doctrines that you might promulgate. strength. And they are actuated by a spirit To that communication I have not yet received

An intercommunication of ideas between different sections of the country will be likely to d) much toward lessening the ignorance liable

Our citizens would be delighted to hear your exposition of the political questions now agitating the country, and particularly their bearing upon that of slavery, which now seems to be supplanting the others in the public mind .--You are looked upon in no slight degree as the successor to Mr. Calhoun, and an expounder

of those views which, for so long a series of years, he elaborately presented to the public. Hoping soon to receive a favorable response I remain your obedient servant. JAMES W. STONE.

Reply of Scuator Butler.

To Hon. A. P. BUTLER.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. July 21th, 1855. Dear Sir: My de'ay in answering your letter inviting me to be one of the lecturers from the South on slavery, has not arisen from indifference to the compliment implied in your communications. I have been quite unwell and a good deal absent from home, and have Among others, yours written some months ago, has been placed in that catalogue.

The frank and very cordial tone of your letter I assure you, is fully appreciated, and I am strongly tempted to go to Boston and deliver may say that I would not offend the audience that would likely be assembled to hear me .-Taste and historical propriety would be guarantees that I would be heard.

This will be answered by my nephew. I am not well enough to answer you fally now. But I think I may have a right to ask you one question, and as a gentleman thinking and acting under sanctions of your representative position, I am confident of a frank answer. Could I do any good by delivering a lecture in Boston on slavery? Yours, most plements which their own openness supplied. A. P. BUILER.

respectfully.
To Dr. J. W. Stone.

Mr. Stone's Reply to Mr. Butler.

Boston, August 4, 1855.

Dear Sir; In your favor of the 24th ult, you make the inquiry, "Could I do any good by delivering a lecture in Boston on slavery?"

I answer unhesitatingly, yes. In part you have already been apprised of my views on this lieved, would give way. I said that the Metho- Much of value and interest can always be said dist and Baptist Churches had divided upon on both sides of every important question .the slavery question; that the agitation was Your audience here, though on a rough estiembracing the Presbyterian and Episcopal mate, composed of one half anti-slavery and re-Churches; and I believed they too would be mainder of intelligent conservatives, together all that it is cracked up to be. I have no doubt with many whose opinions are in a measura unsettled upon this subject, yet would neccest to me if I had known it twenty years ago. sarily be of those who have heard chiefly but one side of the question in full, viz., the antislavery one. I will not conceal from you that I believe this side of the question to be the cor rect one. But it seems to me that no one can ever fail to be benefitted by a thorough investi- the heat best, and burning quite as well, and gation of all sides on every important and living controversy.

the views which the intelligence of the South takes of this topic, vital, from its influences, to them : dissolve the saltpetre and alum in a. all parts of the community. None better than you as a representative of that intelligence and more especially representing a commonwealth exerting no slight degree of influence upon its sister states can exhibit to us the true basis on which the defence of slavery is founded To such an exposition your audience would eager. ly and respectfully listen disirous of gaining you may commence immediately, if to be nformation from every source, and especially from one whose associations and facilities have then treat it as you would tallow. enabled him to be thoroughly versed on the

I rejoice that you have favorably, received the invitation, and will endeavor to make your visit to Massachusetts a pleasant one. Be so good as to favor by informing me of the particlar branch of the subject you would propose

With an earnest desire that your health may be reinstated, I remain your odedient servant. JAMES W. STONE.

Hon. A. P. Butler.

Dying from Emotion .- The father of Tucker for every one. Since the news respecting his son's swindling transaction was known, all joyful expression left his face and his stolid features' his eyes fixed on vacancy, and his ghastly pallid out any marked cause, he died from shamethe viction of his son. There may have been no rupture of the cardiac organ, but the world recognises it as a broken heart. If the son is unmoved by the thoughts of the orphans and widows he has wronged, will be touched by the

The death of Mr. Dellicker, a well-known note-worthy .- N. Y. Herold.

Sympathy Scekers.

By this term we chose to designate a class of persons who make a business of disclosing in the bu mess relations of life, and in the pracice of social and moral virtues.

It is a natural characteristic of the human family to desire the sympathy of our follow creatures; and many of the class to whom we allude may be so very sincere in the manifestirtion of their desires in this respect that it would be unkind to speak discourteously concerning them. But by far the larger portion, we fear are actuated only by a morbid desire to be considered frank and open hearted-among those who consider concealment a negative virtue as though a silent tongue concerning our own; private affairs and internal conflicts were a positive evil that needed a speedy correction. The presence of such people is wofully tiresome. They are the most uninitigated bores, not easily shaken off. They care little whether you have the faculty of keeping secrets or not; if they can only detain you as a listener they will unburden themselves of their mountain of sorrow and penitently look for a crumb of condolence. With all our hearty hatred of the seanchil-mongers, we can but believe these wretched egofists incerely desire aid to vivify them in order that they may be considered greater objects of com-

But leaving this class of persons, with little ope of their amendment, we will conclude our article by offering a few words of advice to those who sincerely yet indiscreetly seek sympathy by unburthening their troubles of soul and body to all. We have no desire to wound their sensibility, yet we must say that most persons, except it be a near and dear bosom friend consider them vexatious intruders upon their time and patience and that many, philosophers even, class thema along with those whom our Irish friends denom: put aside many letters, to be answerd at leisure innte "little innocents!" We advise them in Among others, yours written some months all candor to be cheerful and dignified—self-reliant and brave even in the fiercest storm of adversity—always wearing an undaunted front that does not seem to beg sympathy of any. Such a course would not be the occasion of losing my views ou slavery; and doing so I think I a true and generous friend, indeed it would gain many, while at the same time, it would be aprotection against the insults of enemies. Letall such refrain from relating their crosses promiseuously, since few will be found to lend an interested ear to their recital-the best of one man's friend can always stand in one spot of sunshine ; whilst on the other hand those bitter enemies-and they are too often in swarms like locusts-who envied them in prosperity will be ready to fall upon them, now that they are feeble and crush them to the earth with the very im.

> Ay free aff-ham' yer story tell, When wi' yer bosom crony, But still keep somethin' to your seil, Ye scarcely tell to ony.

Conceal yer' soil as weil a' ye can Fra' critical dissection, But keek thro' every other man, Wi' sharpened, sly inspection.

So said Burns, and so say we.

CHEAP AND EXCELLENT CANDLES.--Thofollowing recipe I have tried twice, and find it that it would have been worth more than \$20-Most farmers have a surplus of stale fat and! dirty grease, which can be made into good caudles at a trifling expense.

I kept both tallow and lard candles through the last summer, the lard candles standing giving as good a light as the tallow ones.

Directions for making good candles from Many here are not sufficiently familiar with lard:-For 12 lbs, of lard take 1 lb. of saltpetre and I lb. of alum; mix them and julverize gill of boiling water; pour the compound into the lard before it is quite melted; stir the whole until it boils, skim off what rises; let it simmer until the water is all boiled out, or till it ceases to throw off steam; pour off the lard as soon as it is done, and clean the boiler while it is hot. If the candles are to be run, dipped let the lard cool first to a cake, and

Co-respondence New England Farmer-

To PRESERVE SWEET CORN.—Allow the ker nel to assume pulpy state; do not pluck too soon then the kernel is watery, defer not too longit will be too hard and dry. When plucked at the right point of growth, boil on the ear till fit for table, remove from the cob with a tables knife, and spread them on a sheet, in a good sunny exposure; a scaffold of clean bright board ; is desirable; stir frequently for one or two days keep from the dew or rain and when well-dried hang up in bags in a dry place. It will be almost as good as when served up in the regular season man the Boston defaulter, was well known as if care is observed in dressing. It should stand a gettial man, with a smile and a pleasant word in water over night, and be boiled gently until soft and plump, and served up according to taste It is a palatable acticle, exceedingly nutritious, and serves to enrich the table during those months in which the good housewife is put to color, all showed that deep grief had taken her wits' end to know that vegetable beyond the potato, shall adorn her table.

American Agriculturist, Sept. 26:

A GOOD REASON .- A grand jury ignored a bill against a huge negro for stealing chickens, and before discharging him from custedy, and Judge bade him stand reprimanded; he con-

"You may go now, John; but (shaking his cluded as follows. finger at him) let me warn you never to appear

here again." John, with delight beaming from his big white eyes, and with a broad grin, displaying a. row of beautiful ivory, replied:

"I wouldn't bin dis time, Judge, only the constable fotch me."

THE MAYOR of New Orleans has directed the olice of that city to enforce in the most rigid manner the law passed at the last session of the Louisiana Legislature prohibiting the Cutrving of concealed weapons,

parricidal results of his wilful wrong-doing?

merchant, who resided on Monday, under very peculiar circumstances. He was in perfectly good health and had just returned from the country where he had left his wife, who was re reached home when a telegraphic massage was brought to him announcing his wife's He sank into a chair on reading the sad news, said he felt very ill, and requested that a physi The influence of the body ever the mind mysterious, and its effects are startling. The above intances are not unusal, but none the less