

Miscellaneous

THE PARTY AND THE GUEST.

"Papa," and the soft blue eyes were raised, full of eagerness and expectation...

"Excuse me, Miss Carrie. I had really forgotten you were so old. Pray to what am I indebted for the great honor of your ladyship's unexpected visit?"

"Now, papa, you are laughing at me, I know. But next week is my birthday, and mamma said, if you were willing, I might have a party, and invite all the little boys and girls, and after supper we might have a play in the parlor, if we would be very careful not to break or hurt anything."

"Oh, there's Alice Reed, and Susie Day, and Hattie Sumner, and Charlie, and Willie Harwood, and—oh, there's ever so many of them."

"And Ella May—you have not mentioned her, Carrie."

"Why, you wouldn't have me ask her, would you, papa?"

"Why not? Isn't she a good little girl? She is lame, to be sure, and cannot run and play like my little Carrie, but we should pity her for her misfortune."

"Well, papa, I don't know but she is good enough, but you know her mother has to take in sewing, and Anna Carver says they live in a dreadful old, tumble-down house. Are you angry with me, papa?"

"No, Carrie, I am not angry, but I am grieved to see you manifest such an unlovely spirit. Come here, and I will tell you a story of a boy whom I used to know. Twenty-five years ago, a poor boy was wandering through the streets of this very city, in search of work. He had just buried his mother—his father died before he could remember him, and he had come from the country to this great city, where he knew not a single person; alone—because some one had told him that here he would be sure to find plenty of work."

"The poor boy was nearly crazed with the din, and hurry, and bustle, so new to him, and night was coming on, and he knew not where to go. Hungry, tired, and hopeless, he sat down at one of the street-corners, and laying down beside him the little bundle that contained every thing that he had in the world, he burst into tears. Presently he heard footsteps beside him, but he did not look up until a pleasant voice said kindly, 'What is the matter with you, my little man? The kind voice and face of the stranger won the confidence of the boy, and he told him his story. Tears, bright sparkling tears, stood in the stranger's eyes when he finished his simple story. 'Come home with me to-night,' he said—'to-morrow we will see what can be done for you.'

"He went. The next day the kind stranger gave him employment in his store, as an errand boy. More than that, he gave him a home beneath his own roof, and surrounded him with comforts and luxuries, which he had never before known."

"Years passed on, and the poor boy, who sat at the street corner, without home or friends, rose from the position of errand-boy to that of a partner in the firm, and son-in-law to the kind gentleman who had befriended him. And yet his little daughter refuses to invite an unfortunate little girl, who has very few of the pleasures of childhood, to her birthday party, because her mother is poor, and takes in sewing."

Little Carrie sat very quietly for a moment, then putting her arms around her father's neck, while the tears fell from her eyes and glittered on her golden curls, she whispered,

"Papa, I will ask Ella."

Very slowly to little Carrie passed the week, but time, heeding neither wishes nor prayers, brought at last the birthday. Little Ella had been sent for in the morning, and as she wandered, with Carrie, holding fast by one hand, through the pleasant rooms that seemed so luxurious to her eyes, accustomed only to the bare walls and uncarpeted floors of her own home, it would have been hard to tell which was happiest.

"Come up here, Ella," said Carrie at last; "it is almost time for the girls and

boys to come, and I have something to show you. Here," and she held up a pretty crimson merino frock, "this is for you, and you must put it right on, for I can hear a ring at the door-bell now. And here, too, what I soaked brother Hal to make for you," and she drew away the awkward, unpainted crutch on which Ella leaned for support, and replaced it with a light, graceful one, with a pretty cushion of silk at the top. "I put the cushion on myself—mamma told me how to do it, and—why, Ella, if you are not crying, I thought you would be pleased."

THE SORGHUM SUGAR CANE.

In this time of great scarcity and high prices of sugar and syrup, every Planter should endeavor to plant enough of the Sorghum Sugar Cane to supply himself with these articles. Indeed it would be found one of the most remunerative crops that could be planted. Now is the time to plant, and we do not believe we could do our Farmer friends a greater service than by publishing the following extracts from a work in our possession on the culture of this plant. We wish we could say where and of whom seed can be procured. Hon. Walter Leak of Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., has been an extensive planter, and we doubt not seed could be had of him; or L. F. Williams, Esq., Faison's Depot, Duplin county, N. C. The seed should be planted in March or very early in April.—Ed. Age.

CHOICE OF GROUND FOR PLANTING CANE.

As the juices of sugar cane, from their saccharine qualities, possess a strong affinity for the saline earths, and are apt to absorb therefrom properties which materially retard crystallization, it is highly important that care be exercised in the selection of such soils as are adapted to the development of the saccharine principle in the highest perfection, rather than those which yield a rank growth of stalk, or excessive quantity of juice. Moisture in the soil, where in excess, superinduces weak juice and redundancy of vegetable fiber.—Mons. La Coste, an eminent French writer on this subject, remarks that where a large amount of soluble inorganic matter is present in the soils upon which sugar cane is grown, their juices are crystallized with difficulty. Dr. Ure, in an elaborate article on sugar making in the British Indies, observes as follows: "Where canes grow on a calcareous, marshy soil, in a favorable season, the saccharine matter gets so thoroughly elaborated, the glutinous mucilage so thoroughly condensed, that a clear juice and fine sugar may be obtained without the use of lime." Those lands which are accounted best for corn, as rank, moist alluvions, are less desirable than rich upland, sandy loams, or light bottoms. As the saccharine development depends much on light and heat, sunny exposures are to be selected where attainable. In fact, almost any of our dry soils will do well where proper care is exercised in the preparation of the ground.

We have reports of a fair growth of cane and sweet juice from fields which would hardly yield corn enough to pay for cultivating it. Good land, if of the right sort, however, is much better than poor, and it would be very short-sighted policy to plant large bodies of cane on very unproductive ground. We are assured by reliable parties that cane grown on some of the fine soils of Kentucky, where lime is abundant, yield a gallon of syrup to four of juice.—Cold, wet ground, in other cases brought to our knowledge, have produced juices so watery as to require eight and even ten gallons to make one of good syrup.

In lands where there is a deficiency of lime, a surface application is recommended. Mons. Hardy, formerly director of the (French) government nursery at Algeria, in Africa, advises this course very strongly, assuming that those soils which abound in carbonate of lime yield Sorgho plants possessing the greatest saccharine development.

In the application of manures, much care should be exercised, and those of a rank as well as ammoniated character should be especially avoided. Horse stable manure from the latter quality, is objectionable. Barn-yard, if well-rotted, is better; leached ashes and green top dressings, or well-rotted chips, is still more desirable.—Full application is very strongly recommended by some, and we have heard favorable reports from cane planted on fallow ground. The main object to be sought is to secure the advantages of the fertilizer (where such is required at all), and avoid the taking up by the plants juices of those deleterious salts which have an unfavorable effect upon the formation of crystals. There is little land in the Middle, Southern or Northwestern States which needs enriching for the production of sugar cane, and more which needs rather to be exhausted, or, if we may be allowed the term, depleted.

MODE OF PLANTING.

As early in the season as possible pre-

pare your ground in the best manner, by deep ploughing, harrowing and, if lumpy, by rolling. Some recommend breaking, later, but this is not necessary under favorable circumstances. The usual mode of preparing corn ground will be found to do well with cane; but recollect that deep culture is worth two weeks' growth to your plants, and should never be neglected.

There are, of course, a variety of opinions as to how far apart to run the rows, and also as the comparative advantages betwixt planting in hills and drills. For our part we decidedly favor drilling in rows from three feet six inches to four feet apart, running north and south, and one seed every eight to twelve inches. The best thing is to plant in hills four feet apart either way, dropping in each from six to eight seeds. It is essential that the sun's rays be admitted to the earth, about the roots of the plant, which too close planting obstructs. The running drills north and south permits this most readily.

The germination of the seed may be hastened several days by soaking twenty-four hours, before planting, in tepid water, in which saltpeter has been dissolved; say about the proportion of one ounce to six gallons of water. Seed so soaked will not be disturbed by birds or any other predators. After pouring off the water, roll the grain in plaster or ashes, and plant with a common drill, or by hand, as the case may be, covering lightly. A raddish seed dropped in each hill will come up sooner than the cane, and save mistaking it for weeds or grass, which the young plant somewhat resemble, from the delicacy of the blade on first making its appearance above ground.

As a general thing, Sorghum may be put in the ground a few days earlier than corn, there being less danger of the seed rotting, if the planting is followed by unfavorable weather.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Solemn Warning to Wives.

A correspondent of the Selma Reporter relates a circumstance which should serve as a solemn warning to the wives of soldiers. He says a few weeks ago a soldier was tried and convicted of the crime of desertion, and sentenced to be shot. The day for the execution arrived, and at the appointed hour this brave man, who had fought many battles and endured every kind of hardship, fell a bloody corpse at the hands of his comrades. Upon inquiry it was ascertained he was as true as steel to our cause, and that it was on account of his wife that he deserted. He received a letter from her full of complaints.—Looking alone upon the dark side of the picture, she had magnified her troubles and sufferings and earnestly entreated her husband to return home. He became restless, discontented, unhappy. He ceased to take any interest in the discharge of his military duties, and thought only of how he could get home. His solemn oath never to desert troubled him much, and he well knew the crime of desertion had become so frequent in the army it would be punished with death. In this state of perplexity he drew his wife's letter from his bosom and read it again, and shutting his eyes to the consequences, he deserted! and for this crime he suffered a bloody and ignominious death. His wife, now a widow, knows no peace of mind, but is constantly haunted with the thought that her exaggerated representations of her trials and sufferings caused her husband's death. Let this case be a lesson to all wives and mothers. When you write to the soldier speak words of encouragement; cheer their hearts, fire their souls, and arouse their patriotism. Say nothing that will embitter their thoughts, or swerve them from the path of patriotic duty.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

A Wife's Desponding Letter.

[The following lines were suggested upon reading the above notice of a soldier being shot for desertion, who was induced to leave the army by a desponding letter from his wife.]

Oh, how the soldier's throbbing heart Had almost burst in twain, While in thinking of that long-loved wife, He ne'er might see again; A letter comes—with joyous haste He quits his work to read Words of love and encouragement In this his hour of need!

I watch his face—but ah, I see No trace of gladness there, But in its stead seems deeply limed The bla'kness of despair; That gentle wife, who used to chase All sadness from his brow, Has wrecked his hope and pierced his heart With her complainings now!

What though the world seems cold to her? What, though she wants him home? She ought to think the country's laws Forbid aim how to come; She should not let him know her wants— Altho' they many be— For it but fills his loving heart With woe and misery.

He asks for "LEAVE" to visit home— They cheat no FUGITIVE there!" He reads again that letter o'er— "The dangers I will dare!" And, thus the soldier, who has stood The foremost in the fight, Foresees the ranks and homeward bends His fated march that night.

Alas! he is caught—brought back—tried— And is condemned to die— A few among his soldier friends Could tell the reason why— They saw that letter—heard him read Each sad, de-ponding word, And marked the falling, scalding tear— From its deep fountain stored.

Dear woman: 'tis for you we fight— For you we bravely dare The piercing cold—the scorching heat— The deadly shafts of war— Then cheer us up with words of hope, And pray that we may live To share the land for which we fought Unto our wives to give!

ON THE DEATH OF MY LITTLE SON.

And thou art dead, as young and fair As night of mortal birth; And form no more claims so rare, Too soon return'd to earth. Though earth received him in her bed, And o'er the spot the crowd may tread In carelessness or in mirth, There is an eye which could not brook A moment at that grave to look.

I will not ask where thou'lt lie low, Nor gaze upon the spot; There flowers or weeds at will may grow, So I believ'd them not: It is enough for me to prove That what I loved, and long must love, Like common earth can rot; To me there needs no stone to tell 'Tis nothing that I loved so well.

Yet did I love thee to the last As fervently as thou, Who didst not change through all the past, And canst not alter now. The love where Death has set his seal, Nor falsehood disavow, And what were worse, thou canst not see Or wrong, or change or fault in me.

The better days of life were ours; The worst can but be mine; The sun that cheers, the storm that lowers, Shall never more be mine. The silence of that dreamless sleep I envy now too much to weep; Nor need I to repine, That all those charms have pass'd away, I might have watch'd through long decay.

The flower in ripen'd bloom unmatch'd Must fall the earliest prey; Though by no hand untimely snatch'd, The leaves must drop away; And yet it were a greater grief To watch it withering, leaf by leaf, Than see it pluck'd to-day; Since earthly eye but ill can bear To trace the change to fall from fair.

I know not if I could have borne To see thy beauties fade; The night that follow'd such a morn Had worn a deeper shade; Thy way with that slow pathos'd, And thou wert lovely to the last; Extinguish'd, not to-day'd; As stars that shoot along the sky Shine brightest as they fall from high.

As once I wept, if I could weep, My tears might well be shed, To think I was not near to keep One vigil o'er thy bed; To gaze, how fondly I on thy face, To fold thee in a faint embrace, Upon thy drooping head; And show that love, however vain, Nor thou nor I can feel again.

Yet how much less it were to gain, Though thou hast left me free, The loveliest things that still remain Than thus remember thee! The all of life that cannot die, Through dark and dread eternity; Returns again to me. And more, thy buried love endears Than aught, except its living years.

W. O. HARRELSON, Capt. Co. E, 34th Reg. N. C. Troops.

Van Dorn Outwits the Yankees.

A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican, from Columbia, Tenn., dated March 11th, states four brigades of the enemy under Generals Granger, Rosencranz, Dildred and Skinder, endeavored to hem in Van Dorn on yesterday, just across Duck river, knowing that he had no means of crossing. Our artillery was kept in position until yesterday morning, and replied to the Yankee's fire.—The river was then crossed by a ferry. The outposts were held as usual, whilst Van Dorn's whole command was withdrawn, passed the enemy's left flank, and escaped by the way of White's Bridge, twenty-x miles above, where they successfully crossed. The Federals are not yet aware of our whereabouts, and are looking for Van Dorn in their rear. The successful escape from so perfect a net is regarded as unusually skillful and fortunate.

A second dispatch from Columbia of the same date says, the enemy are greatly surprised and exasperated at Van Dorn's escape. They returned to Franklin to protect their rear and committed many depredations, burning the houses which Van Dorn had occupied as his headquarters.

Nashville papers state the enemy's loss at Spring Hill was only three hundred, and that the Confederates had three negro regiments engaged who fought bravely. The four brigades sent in pursuit of Van Dorn have returned.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, March 9th, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, CURRENT SERIES, is hereby revoked. By order of Governor VANCE: J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

North-Carolina Christian Advocate.

I HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO RESUME the publication of the NORTH-CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE on the 1st of April, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency. It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men. Besides its earnest, religious character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North-Carolina—a welcome visitor to every FAMILY and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news. All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the company, are especially requested to act as Agents for the paper. The old subscribers of the ADVOCATE will be supplied with the NEW SERIES, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension. The ADVOCATE will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State. During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be \$3 per annum, always in advance. Agents who send us ten or more NEW SUBSCRIBERS and the CASH, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once. Address: WM. E. PELL, Editor. Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 2, 1863.

Fresh Medicines & Toilet Articles.

The subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that after much delay, trouble and expense, owing to the war and interruption of trade, he has procured a fresh supply of Medicines, Toilet, and other articles in his line, which he has been unable to furnish for some time past. He has to pay CASH for all he buys, and hopes that such of his patrons as do not pay promptly will be glad to hear, and that all in arrears, who have not gone to the coat of war to fight for our independence and dearest interests, will pay up their arrears, or a part at least, so that he may be able to meet pressing demands, and keep his Stock replenished. All orders from the country (unless from prompt and reliable parties) will go unacknowledged, if not accompanied with the CASH, or its equivalent. P. F. PESCU, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C. August 23, 1861.

YORK'S Series of English Grammars.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ILLUSTRATIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE GRAMMAR. This work is designed for Common Schools and Beginners, and is arranged with questions and answers—by Brantly York. AN ANALYTICAL ILLUSTRATIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE GRAMMAR, of the English Language; Accompanied by several original Diagrams, exhibiting an ocular illustration of some of the most difficult principles of the Science of Language; Also, an extensive Glossary of the derivation of the principal scientific terms used in this work, in two parts. This is a large work, containing a comprehensive and complete Analysis and Synthesis of the English Language, and a Philosophical exposition of the Principles of Grammar. It is the result of long and arduous study, and has been examined and approved by some of the highest authorities in the science of Language. Many high testimonials from Teachers and others might be given, were it deemed necessary. The third edition of this Grammar is now ready for sale. Price of the large work \$1. The small 50 cents.—A deduction of twenty-five per cent will be made to wholesale dealers. Orders sent to W. L. POMEROY, Bookseller, Raleigh; or to R. L. ABERNETHY, Marion, McDowell county, or to the Author, B. YORK, York Institute, N. C. will be promptly supplied. Jan. 13, 1863. 41-1f.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY OF THE N. C. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS OF Stock in the above Company, have been ordered to be kept open by the undersigned, as Treasurer of the Company. The Capital Stock of the Company is \$20,000—one-fifth payable at the time of subscription. Shares \$100 each. Applications to be made to A. M. GORMAN, Sec. and Treas. Raleigh, N. C.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, AND PRAYS. BOOKS.

Just received, at POMEROYER, Raleigh, September 6, 1862.

THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

A CURE FOR LIVER DISEASES. AN EXCELLENT GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE. THESE pills have been used ever since 1835. The demand for them is constantly increasing. They are prepared with care by the proprietor, and by him recommended as good ONLY for diseases which arise from disordered livers. Hundreds of persons have testified to their good effects in Liver Complaints, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fevers, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. Price FIFTY CENTS A BOX, with a liberal discount to those who purchase by the quantity. Address GEO. W. DENNIS, Wilson, N. C. Directions and recommendations accompany each box. For sale in Raleigh, by Williams & Hayward and P. F. Pescud; in Wilmington, by Geo. H. Kelley; in Charlotte, by Dr. F. Scarr; in Statesville, by E. B. Drake & Son; in Goldsboro', by Lucas & Moore; in Clinton by Hubbard & Mosely; in Petersburg, Va., by W. F. Spotswood and by Geo. A. Jones & Co. Dec. 15, 1862. 17-19pd

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1863.

IT IS HEREBY REQUESTED THAT PERSONS who may be appointed by the several County Courts, to receive the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of provisions for the families of soldiers, will report their names to the Executive Office, as soon as practicable. Those Counties which have not appointed agents, will please do so at once. March 6, 1863. 30-2f.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE. GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

BUCHANAN'S do do and Family Physician. For sale at POMEROYER'S, Dec. 15, 1862. 17-

TO THE PUBLIC. I WILL Tan Hides, at my Tannery, six miles north of Albemarle, in Stanly county, N. C., at twenty-five cents per pound; and for soldiers' families at 25 per cent. discount on the above price. D. A. G. PALMER, Stanly county, N. C. 20-121pd

SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

A PICTORIAL LITERARY AND NEWS PAPER, PUBLISHED AT RICHMOND, VA. THIS PAPER HAS FOR ITS CONTRIBUTORS many of the best writers in the Southern country, some of whose literary contributions embellish every number. Each No. has also a Portrait of some distinguished citizen of the Southern army, with a biographical sketch of the same. Other illustrations are also given. Published weekly at \$10 a year—\$6 for six months. One copy extra the getting up of a club of ten. February 21, 1863. 27-1f

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THE PILES CAN BE CURED.

I AM NOW DRIVEN TO THE NECESSITY OF advancing on my Vegetable Pile Ointment, not because it is better than that ever was, but because every thing I buy, I have to pay for in CASH. It is my business to make it for the benefit of the afflicted, and by sending \$3 00, and 30 cents to pay the postage, I will send a box any where in the Southern Confederacy. Address: NEAL BROWN, Raleigh, N. C. July 21, 1862. 49-

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY insures healthy white persons, from 14 to 60 years of age, for 1 year for 7 years and for life. Also, healthy slaves from 10 to 60 years of age, for 1 or 2 years. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, President. H. W. HUSTED, Attorney. W. H. JONES, Treasurer. All desired information given by Agents in all the towns and villages of the State, and by R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y. Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1859. 15-1

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to \$8,827,649, a large portion of which is in country risks, and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, property secured. The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations. All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, postpaid. T. H. SELBY Presd't. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y; July 2, 1859. 46

INK. BLACK BLUE AND RED, ENGLISH AND CON-FEDERATE make—this day received and for sale for CASH ONLY at W. L. POMEROY'S, Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1862. 10-

MUSIC. ALLIANCE Polka Militaire, by Asher, 25c. YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS—Song, 25c. HOME SWEET HOME, 10c. SILVER LAKE WALTZ, 10c. EVENING STAR, 10c. THERE'S LIFE IN THE OLD LAND YET, 25c. (Not ret. live) and for sale by W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh, March 23, 1862. 31-