

M MacLean, Editor and Proprietor.

### TERMS.

If paid within three months, 00  
If paid within three months after the close of the year, 3 50  
If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, 4 00  
If not paid within that time, 5 00  
A company of ten persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 provided the names be forwarded together, and accompanied by the money.  
No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the editor till arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents, each subsequent insertion.  
Persons sending in advertisements are requested to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.  
The Postage must be paid on all communications.

### Irish Potatoes.

20 BARRELS Irish Potatoes, yellow, for planting, just received per Steamer Osceola, and for sale by  
D. MALLOY.  
April 2d, 1839.

### Northern Potatoes.

30 BARRELS Superior Northern Potatoes just received, and for sale low by  
JOHN C. WADSWORTH.  
1st April, 1839.

### Seasonable Goods.

DUNAP & MARSHALL are now receiving by the Osceola the principal part of their Spring and Summer Goods—20 tf  
April 3d, 1839.

### Sale of an Assigned Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Assignment, will be sold at public Auction, on Thursday and Friday the 18th and 19th April Inst. at the store of John G. McKenzie in the Town of Cheraw; all the stock of goods, wares, and merchandize of the said McKenzie.  
The conditions of the sale are, for all sums under Twenty Dollars cash; all sums over Twenty Dollars a credit until the first day of January next, secured by notes with two approved personal securities, bearing interest from the day of sale, and payable at the Merchants Bank of So. Ca. at Cheraw.  
J. C. WADSWORTH,  
J. W. BLAKENEY,  
Assignees of John G. McKenzie.  
April 1st, 1839.

### New Books Again.

BY the arrival of the Steamer Osceola a supply of new books has been received at the Bookstore, among which are the following:  
In Theology and Religious Literature: Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge, Luther on Galatians, Cruden's Concordance, Cudworth's Intellectual system, Hervey's Theron and Aspasio, Baxter's "Call" and "Saints Rest"—Jay's works, 3 vols. 8vo. Jay's Casket Meditations, Robert Hall's works, 3 vols. 8vo. Bibles of various sizes and styles of binding, Methodist Hymns, (Gilt Tuck).  
In Miscellaneous Literature: The Humbugs of New York, Byron's works, Shakespeare's works, Weems' Mission, Weems' Franklin, Letter Writer, Downing's Songster, Dream Books, Conversation Cards, Fowler and Kirkham's Phonology, Flora's Dictionary, Flora's Interpreter, Miss Leslie's Seventy five Receipts, The Cook's own Book, Pope's Homer, Sir W. Scott's works 7 vols. 8vo.  
In School Literature: Smart's Horace, Smith's Arithmetic, Do. Grammar, Comstock's Philosophy, Cramers Piano Instruction, Violin Preceptor, Farley's Geography, Cooper's Virgil, Tacitus, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Smith's French Grammar, Boyer's French Dictionary, Talis in French, Bolmar's Colloquial Phrases.

### Cheraw Academy.

THE trustees take great pleasure in announcing that both departments of this institution are in operation. The Male department under the superintendence of Mr. E. Hall; the Female, under that of Mr. J. Sewers. The course of instruction in the Male department will be that required to enter the South Carolina College. The course in the Female department will be to make thorough scholars.  
The scholastic year began 1st October, and ends 1st July. The year is again divided into two sessions. The first begins 1st October and ends 15th February. The second begins 16 February and ends 1st July.  
Terms of Tuition per session are,  
For spelling, reading and writing \$12  
The above with arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography 16  
The above with the classes, higher branches of Mathematics, Logic, &c. 20  
Rhetoric &c. 20  
Five dollars each will be added to the above for painting and drawing, or the modern Languages.  
All payments are in advance. The pupil will be required to pay for what remains of the session at the time he or she quits; nor will deduction or drawback be made for loss of time.  
JAS. W. BLAKENEY,  
Sec'y. and Treas.  
Ja. 1839.

### To Cotton Planters.

THE undersigned has located himself in Cheraw for the purpose of making and repairing Cotton Gins; and has taken a stand at the corner of front and market streets next door above Mr. F. Long. His Gins will be made on the plan of those of Messrs Wm. McCraight & Son of Wimsboro So. Ca. He will not confine himself to either the common or reverse Gins, but will make either to order.  
He will also make Reversed Grist Mills; an article highly approved by those who have had them in use in operation. About five hundred have been sold in this and the adjoining States.  
The undersigned hopes to give general satisfaction by assiduity and attention to business, and the character and finish of his work.  
W. A. MCCRAIGHT,  
Cheraw, Feb. 27, 1839.

### Law Notice.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM and J. W. BlakeneY, have entered into copartnership to practice Law under the name of Graham & BlakeneY. Office on Market Street.  
A. GRAHAM,  
J. W. BLAKENEY,  
Cheraw Feb. 13, 1839.

### BURN'S MILLS.

THESE Mills five miles below Cheraw are now in complete order for sawing lumber, grinding corn and wheat and bolting flour. The bolting cloths are new and of a superior quality. The Proprietor intends to remain at the mills the present year and will give his personal attention to all the business of the mills. He hopes by punctual attention to business, not only merit, but get a large share of custom in this above line of business.  
J. W. BURN  
Chesterfield, District S. C. Jan. 22d, 1839

### BOOK BINDING.

THE subscribers have established themselves in the above line of business in Cheraw and offer their services to its citizens.  
G. BAZENCOURT, & CO.  
Cheraw, S. C. Jan. 26.

### Molasses.

12 H hds New Orleans Molasses for sale very cheap by the Hd or Retail.  
D. MALLOY.  
March 12th, 1839.

### From the Franklin Farmer. THE SHORT-HORN FEVER IN KENTUCKY.

The Cultivator and Genessee Farmer were prophesying a short time ago, that the cattle fever in the west would soon reach a crisis. Those who are gifted with the spirit of prophecy never fail to find the facts which verify their predictions; and accordingly, the last number of the Cultivator, in noticing the price of a cow which was lately sold for \$2000 in Kentucky, announces, that "this is the climax." The fever, having reached its crisis, according to the opinion of the Cultivator, we wonder that paper had not advised its readers whether the patient would die or get well. Judge Buell is unquestionably an excellent farmer and writer, but clearly he is no doctor; and if he were, he could not feel the pulse of a patient, at his distance, from Kentucky.—But if our worthy cotemporary will honor our State by a visit, we promise to accompany him to the farm of every prominent breeder, and he will then be able to study and learn the true pathology of this disease, which at a distance, appears so frightful. We will point him to the glorious blue-grass pastures, and the immense fields of "meal, meadow and manure," abounding in Kentucky; we will show him estimates of the exports of live-stock from Kentucky to every quarter of the vast south; we will prove to him the great demand for improved animals of any description, not only existing in Kentucky, but the whole valley of Mississippi, and which cannot be met; we will point him to the spirit which is exhibited here of substituting superior for inferior stock, and to the willingness of paying to present a comparatively high price in view of the vast advantage which must ultimately result from rearing good animals, instead of bad ones; and we think he will acknowledge that these are undoubtedly some of the predisposing causes of this great malady. Will you come, Judge?—We promise you shall graduate before you return to the north.  
The "climax," however, we think, is not yet attained in Kentucky. The gentlemen who paid \$2000 for a cow, have refused an advance on that price for her. One half of the \$2000 cow and calf has been lately purchased by the owner of the other half, at an advance on cost. We do not pretend to say that higher prices than these will hereafter be given, for the animals to which we have alluded, are considered extra superior; but we are confident that the present current rates will be sustained for some time to come. There is not the least symptom of that decline which invariably follows a "climax." In saying this, however, we do not wish to be understood as advocating the propriety of every farmer's giving these enormous prices. For the good of the breeding interest, and in view of the more rapid and general spread of the Durham cattle, we wish they could be sold at prices that would justify every farmer in substituting them for inferior breeds of the country. Purchasers can in general, buy Durham cattle in Kentucky as low, if not lower, than they can get animals of equal quality in England, and hence the present current rates will not probably decline very shortly. But we should rejoice to announce such a decline as would enable all to purchase; although we think those enterprising pioneers who have risked so much money in introducing them into the country, ought to be amply remunerated. We learn that several individuals and companies in Kentucky, having heavy capital, have gone or sent agents to England to purchase more improved stock of every description; and this at a time too, when it is understood, the price of superior cattle has advanced fifty per cent in that country.

### From the Maine Farmer.

### CARE OF COWS.

Some farmers are particular to have their oxen and horses well tended and well fed, but pay no attention to their cows.—This is one of the errors which ought to be corrected. Cows that give milk should have a warm barn, the best hay and a feeding of roots every day, and the extra milk will doubly remunerate the trouble and expense. And cows that are dry, and expected to calve in the spring, should certainly be carefully tended and warmly housed to keep them in flesh and prevent them from contracting any disease which will be likely to affect them after they have calved. Cattle are so liable to take cold from exposure as men are, and by paying

a little attention to their comfort you may save them a great deal of suffering, and yourself much loss. A great portion of the accidents which happen to young cows with their first calf, are owing to poor keeping, exposure to cold or some accident during the winter, the effect of which is not manifested until after they have dropped the calf. A mess of raw potatoes and a little salt regularly given once or twice a week to cows that will calve early, is very beneficial. It will keep their hide loose and have a tendency to produce a healthy action throughout the whole system.

While on this subject, there is one practice more we will name which is followed by some farmers, that ought to be abandoned.—This is the practice of putting the hay over into the crib immediately under their cattle's noses. In this case they necessarily breathe on it, and then will not eat it. A board from the bottom of the partition that separates the "tie-up" from the barn floor, should be removed, and the hay placed against the aperture within their reach. By feeding in this way you can give them as much as they will eat, and they will make no orts.

### From the Silk Grower.

### MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The Silk culture is not attended with more risk than ordinary farming pursuits, and probably not as much. The mulberry leaves will appear and grow should the weather prove wet or dry, warm or cold. This tree is not liable to be injured by the many accidents to which farm crops are exposed. The silk which can be made the first summer after planting will, with common prudence and skill; prove a rich revenue, and seasonable help, and the profits of the propagation of the Multicaulis, is an additional dependence that may be relied on and that will continue a lucrative business for a long time to come, so great is the demand for it, and so vast the country to be supplied. Thus the silk culturist two sources of revenue that will not be likely to fail him. We are acquainted with many persons who have cultivated the Morus Multicaulis for two or three years and every season have realized a gain of 1000 per cent on the capital invested. The production of the tree will prove highly advantageous, and help us onward; yet the "main chance" should be kept constantly in view, viz: to make silk, and by so doing, advance our own and country's fortune. Let this be the ultimate aim of all our exertions and labors. Who can calculate the riches and comfort that will spread over our broad republic, when, instead of buying silk and silk fabrics of other countries, we shall not only supply ourselves, but export many millions of the article.—We are as confident that silk will become one of our staple productions as we are that the sun will rise and shine a few years longer; because our soil and climate, and the taste and genius of our people are completely adapted to it. Long have we labored in the cause, and have had many obstacles to encounter, but they have passed away, one after another. Many persons who put on a wise look, attended with a slight action of the risible faculties when we first conversed with them concerning the silk culture, have now become able co-workers in the good undertaking, and should this branch of industry take root in our soil, we shall console ourselves with the agreeable reflection that we have freely aided the enterprise.

### From the Farmers' Cabinet.

### INDUSTRY, PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY, CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

Stephen Girard, the great merchant and banker, was also a great and successful farmer. He owned a farm of several hundred acres of land within a few miles of Philadelphia, the cultivation of which he superintended with his usual industry and acuteness. This farm was his principal hobby; for every day, at one o'clock precisely, his gig was in waiting for him at his counting-house door, and as soon as the clock struck one he started for his farm in the Neck, not suffering any matter whatever to interfere with his daily visit. During the afternoon he gave his personal attention to the various agricultural affairs requiring it, plying his own hands to any and every kind of business that was in season. In the evening he returned to the city to lodge, and the return of day light, the next morning, would find him again engaged in the labors of his farm, which he would intend to do to be in the city by nine o'clock to attend to his extensive and well managed commercial and banking concerns, at one o'clock he was again on his way to his farm. He followed out this routine for twenty or thirty years, permitting no part of his business to suffer from neglect or want of attention. His farm presented a perfect model for imitation. His grain fields, grass grounds, orchard, and garden exhibited to most luxuriant and perfect appearance, while his stock of every kind, and poultry in all their varieties, were the finest and most perfect that were to be found in the country.

A distinguished foreigner, then resident in this country, on a particular occasion, had some special financial business to transact with the great banker, and 12 o'clock was fixed upon for making his visit for that purpose, but he did not arrive till the clock had struck one, he was too late, the great banker was gone to his farm, and he followed after; on his arrival he was kindly and courteously received; he was waited on over the farm and through the barn-yard, but not a word could be extracted from Girard

on the subject of his mission. He could now think or talk of nothing but agriculture and rural affairs, and his friend had to return to the city and learn to be more punctual to his engagements in future.

On an occasion, many years since, the city authorities were making an improvement at Market street wharf, and there was a large quantity of rich earth, that had been accumulating there for a long series of years, to be removed, and any person was permitted to haul away as much of it as he chose without charge. It was deemed a good compost or manure, and no person knew better the value of manure than the rich merchant; he soon had his team at work removing it to his farm; an acquaintance of his who saw him superintending his work, remonstrated with him on account of the avidity and industry with which he engaged in it; his friend thought so small a concern;—"Oh," says he, "Mr. —, I work to-day, if I die to-morrow."

### FRAUDS IN AGRICULTURE.

One of the most conclusive evidences that the pursuits of agriculture are rising in the public estimation; that inquiries are extending as to the best methods of farming, and the most valuable seeds and plants for cultivation; and that a laudable anxiety is felt in the public mind to avail themselves of all information and aids which experience can give, is found in the fact that in almost every branch of the pursuit, pretenders and speculators are to be found, and in many, are already driving a flourishing trade at the expense of a credulous community. While the man deserves commendation who successfully introduces a new plant into culture, or a more valuable variety of an old one; no censures can be too severe for him who fraudulently palms upon the public seeds or plants of a worthless or inferior quality; and under an approved name, or a high sounding one, coined for the occasion, puts off articles which under their true denomination would hardly be received as a gift.

So common has this system of speculation become, that farmers, must of necessity be on their guard against imposition; for experience has shown that only in dealing with established firms, men who have a character to lose, can they be safe from the effects of fraudulent rapacity. Even such men are sometimes imposed upon in their purchases, but the instances, are much less common in their purchases, but the instance are much less common than in the case of ordinary dealers. There can be no doubt that vast quantities of common twelve rowed corn have been sold by dealers of character, for Dutton corn; but the similarity in the shape of the ear rendered it easy to deceive in this way. So with Italian wheat. There can be no reasonable doubt, that immense quantities of common spring wheat have been distributed over our country, injuring the purchasers, and partially destroying the credit of this truly valuable wheat. The turneps produced in our fields, show that seeds widely different from the ruta baga are mixed with them to a great extent; and the man who feels assured of raising the Siberian sugar beet because he sows seed so labelled, may find on gathering the crop, that he has been egregiously deceived. The tendency of many plants to mix or cross in the seed when planted near each other, may in part account for these instances of change; but to say nothing more severe, it is clear, those seeds are apt to be produced most abundantly, that will command the highest prices, or are in greatest request. The mulberry mania, for such the speculation in those trees has fairly become, has perhaps, given rise to more gross frauds and wholesale impositions than any other branch of industry. These frauds commenced with the trees, and where they will end, is at present difficult to foresee; certainly not until the limits of perverted ingenuity are reached. Already, according to the Northampton Courier, are basswood sprouts nicely cut and labelled, selling for the genuine multicaulis, and the common sag of the shops manufactured and colored in the most approved manner, is finding a rapid sale at high prices, as silk worm eggs of the most valuable kinds. We think the silk business is destined to become a great branch of manufacturing industry in the United States, but the expectation of many will require to be sobered, previous to such an event; nor will such a consummation be greatly advanced, by such disgraceful impositions. There is but one course left for the industrious honest, part of the community, and that is to be cautious of whom they purchase seeds or plants; and to place the mark of unqualified reprobation on the man who will, for the sake of paltry gain, thus tamper with the interests of the public. There are dealers of honor and probity; men on whom dependence may be placed, and from whom reparation may be expected should undesigned errors occur; to such, let farmers who have not yet adopted the preferable course, when practicable, of raising seeds or trees for themselves, resort for supplies, and there would be, we are confident, much less cause of complaint than at present.—Genessee Farmer.

### From the American Silk Grower.

### LONG PRESERVATION OF THE VITALITY OF SILK-WORMS' EGGS.

I have ascertained here that silk-worm eggs have been preserved in ice houses for twenty-two months, and that they hatched as well as new eggs, by being hatched in a moist air; a too dry air was probably the cause of failure at Burlington last year.

To Wash Woolen Goods.—This art of washing woolen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking is one of the desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded, and it is therefore with a satisfaction we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woolen goods should be washed in very hot water with soap, and as soon as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water; let it then be wrung and hung up to dry.

### "FATHER HADN'T YOU BETTER TAKE A SHEEP TOO?"

A valued friend and an able farmer, who, about the time of the temperance reform, was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the neighborhood of his residence, said to his newly hired man, "Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you, when I hired you, that I think of trying to do my work this year without run. How much more must I give you to do without?"

"O, I don't care much about it," replied Jonathan; "you may give me what you please."

"Well," rejoined the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The old-st son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I do without run?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep, if you will do without."

The youngest son, a stripling, then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep, if I do without?"

"Yes, Chandler you shall have a sheep also, if you will do without run."

Presently Chandler speaks again,— "Father hadn't you better have a sheep too?"

This was a poser. He hardly thought he could give up the good creature" yet.— But the appeal was from a source not to be easily disregarded. The result was, the demon rum was thenceforth banished from the premises—to the great joy and the ultimate happiness of all concerned.

### FOR CHILDREN.

### SIGHTS WHICH I LIKE TO SEE.

I like to see a boy and a girl listening attentively to their father, whilst he points to the last leaf on the tree, and reminds them that "we all do fade as a leaf." I like to see a troop of good-tempered boys and girls trundling their hoops, one after another, round a beautiful lawn. I like to see a youth offering to carry a bundle of wood for a poor old woman who can scarcely hobble along. I like to see a little girl trying to her utmost to make her quarrelling brothers friends again. I like to see a lad fetching a pichler of clean water every morning for a poor cripple, without accepting any pay for his labour. I like to see children come directly they are called; go directly they are bidden; and whether at home or at school, always obeying cheerfully. I like to see a youth leading his aged grandfather to the house of God. I like to see an aged Christian sitting in an easy chair, and at her feet on a stool, a girl seated with the Bible in her hands reading the thirty-seventh psalm. I like to see Sunday scholars up betimes on a Sabbath morning, and making all haste, without noise, to get themselves ready for school. I like to see them walking orderly to school, with hands and faces clean, their hair neatly combed, and their clothing clean and neat. I like to see them enter the school with cheerful countenances, about five minutes before time. I like to see them take their seats and sit very quietly until the school begins. I like to see them rise and join heartily in singing their morning hymn, and close their eyes during prayer. I like to see them stand up and repeat their chapter or catechism distinctly. I like to see them pay great attention whilst their teacher is explaining the Scriptures, asking questions, and kindly encouraging them to forsake the broad road which leads to destruction, and to choose the narrow way which leads to heaven. I like to see them behave well in the house of God. I like to see Sunday scholars leaving and going to their homes quietly and quickly. I like to see them sitting with their parents around the table, relating what they have been taught at school. And then to finish the day well, and to make the scene complete I like to see each Sunday scholar retiring alone, before getting into bed, to offer up to God a prayer something like this:—O Lord, my Maker, who art in heaven, hear the prayer of a child. Although I am young, yet I am a sinner; forgive my sins for the sake of Christ who died to save sinners, and make me pure in heart. Help me to remember what I have been taught to day, and give me grace that I may attend to it. Turn me from the broad road of sin, and lead me into the narrow way of holiness. May I love my parents and my teacher more, and my Saviour best of all. As I grow in years may I increase in wisdom, and in favour both with God and man. Keep me from being proud and unkind. Keep me from all that is wrong. I thank thee for the Sabbath day and for the Sabbath school. I thank thee for all thy mercies. I pray that my schoolfellows may cease to do evil, and learn to do well. May we all become thy children on earth, and when we die take us to heaven—there may we meet our parents, and be for ever happy, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.—  
East Grinstead. T. C.

### SIGHTS WHICH I DISLIKE TO SEE.

I dislike to see a number of young per-

sons sitting round a table playing at cards; I dislike to see a boy throwing dirt at a poor old man. I dislike to see children playing out of doors after dark, or sitting up late. I dislike to see a youth refusing to fetch a pint of milk for an old woman, because she cannot afford to pay him for going. I dislike to see children throwing their caps or bonnets about in play. I dislike to see a train of gaily dressed young folks going to a fair. I dislike to see a dirty hand put out to receive a trifling present. I dislike to see a girl picking the butter, or undoing the paper of sugar, as she returns from the shop. I dislike to see a youth treating his mother unkindly; telling her plainly, "I want; do it yourself." I dislike to see the ears of girls loaded with pieces of gold, or something else, and their necks with useless heads. I dislike to see children sent to the ale-house for liquor. I dislike to see boys beating or ill-treating a poor dog or cat. I dislike to see the young making game of a deformed person. I dislike to see boys shouting after or mocking a poor idiot boy; I dislike to see children playing in the streets, or idling at home, when they ought to be at school. I dislike to see boys swinging behind a carriage as it is passing along. I dislike to see a great girl trying to take an undue advantage of a little one. I dislike to see a boy put on a cross look because his parent will not give him money to spend wastefully. I dislike to see children with their shoes untied and their laces dragging on the ground. I dislike to see a child with a dirty and a rough head. I dislike to see children go to bed and rise in the morning without prayer. I dislike to see a boy or a girl come out of a shop with gingerbread or fruit in their hands on a Sabbath day. I dislike to see a writing book with blots and mistakes on almost every page. I dislike to see children's flower gardens overrun with weeds. I dislike to see a poor lad ridiculed by his playmates because he stammers. I dislike to see a boy throw off his hat and jacket, and declare, "I am not afraid; I am ready to fight, any day." I dislike to see a child's hand in the sugar basin, directly its mother's back is turned. I dislike to see respectfully dressed girls making game of a poor girl because her frock has been mended with a piece which does not quite match. I dislike to see a Sunday scholar offering to sell a book for a foolish toy. I dislike to see the young so generally making choice of the pleasures of sin, which are but for a season, and leaving the pleasures of piety which never end.

Pray, reader, let me ask, Do you like to see any of these?  
East Grinstead T. C.

### From the Congregationalist.

### SAGACITY OF DOVES.

MR. EDITOR—Much has been written and spoken upon the sagacity of animals; and so interesting is this subject to most people, especially to youth, that almost every parent has beguiled the severities of a winter's evening by narrating to his children some well attested feats of animals, illustrative of their surprising sagacity. These anecdotes are generally related of quadrupeds, the dog, the horse and the Elephant; but I shall relate one of the emblem of beauty and innocence—the Dove.

Early in the present winter my dove-cot was broken into, from the scaffold, by a stranger cat, in the darkness of night, and two of the peaceful inmates were surprised and devoured in presence of the family by this merciless invader. As soon as the morning came, they all forsook their houses, and gave such tokens of fright, as induced us to search for the cause; and the remains of the slain in the apartment, that had, till then, proved their asylum, at once dispelled all doubts in regard to the cause of the present distress. But another painful question arose with my children, whose sympathies with the little sufferers were now at their height.—How could the old creature get into the dove-house? My young son had the frankness to dispel this perplexity. Owing to the severity of the weather a few days previous, he thought he would feed his doves without calling them from their retreat, and went to the rear of their room on the scaffold, removed a board, cast in the grain, but did not take sufficient caution in replacing the board. We once secured the apartment against another invasion, and replenished it with food; but although the weather continued intensely cold, and the wind boisterous, the doves would in no wise enter their habitation by day or by night; but sought their security at the expense of their comfort by perching upon the roof of the carriage house, barn or dwelling house. But in each of these places the ruthless spoiler surprised them, and continued to reduce their number, cluding all our efforts to take her by trap, or otherwise. At length fearing that the whole covey would fall a prey to her rapacity, I resolved to lie in ambush with powder and buck-shot, and await her approach. The plan was successful. Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, the old marauder advanced slowly and cautiously forward to renew her depredations upon the inmates; but at that moment she fell a sacrifice to her voracious daring. The little doves from the roof of our dwelling, and by the aid of the light of the Moon, saw her bounding and agonizing in death. The next morning, while the children were rejoicing over the fall of their common enemy, and a monster in size, she was among our domesticated feline race, the doves participated in the general joy, as indicated by their flying to, circling upon the wing, and hovering over, the slain, and then returning