TRACT OF ELEVATED UNIMPROVED LAND

A SUPERIOR GRAZING FARM, FIFTEEN MILES
A front Abbeville, near the mouth of Bayon Vermilion,
ordering on the sea marsh, 2730 acres.

PLANTATION ELEVEN MILES FROM OPP Journs, noar Bayou Mallet, et 200 gram, 470 englose good fences, dwelling and out houses.

Sistant Plantation Will Arms in Path Painte, 10 miles from New Berri State of Examine 16 open Services of Security Services and in antiferation 171 acres of suffering 18 acres press land. A dwelling 20 by Services with the ones and gallery, double kitchen, whose, pand wrings house, 3 double cabins, corn corn realises, etc. May be presented with the pace, 4 mg mace, a kore, two exert, granting greenile, half owing crop of corn and county, and 31 arpents of sense.

FARM IN ST. LANDRY, ONE HUNDRED AND sixty acres, one-half woodland, the other half prai-. 45 access enclosed, good cypress fencing, a good relling, 4 rooms below stairs, and an upper story, out-mess, stables, sic., and a supply of good water. 33 CRACT IN ST. LANDRY, FIVE MILES FROM nt prairie. Large number of peean tree Can be purchased chasp.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. LANDRY Parish, forc miles northwest of Opciousas, of 1000

NUGAR PLANTATION FOUR AND ONE-HALF northeast of New Iberia, east bank of Rayou Teche, 2st arpents amperior land, 275 cleaved, and 212 of good agas accord, and express timber: Oncuew dwelling, with a years well putting, the nucessary out buildings with red duble ones for labours. 200 hundred arpents in ultivation. Seventeen in came, 20 in cotton, and the abuse in corn. Six nutes and plantation implements; ne crop and above sed with the value, and unsession

PLATATION OF TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUS

SMALL PARM SITUATED ON



"PROVIDENCE HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES."

FRANKLIN, PARISH OF ST. MARY, (ATTAKAPAS) LA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9. 1870.

NIMPROVED TRACT FIFTEEN MILES FROM Vermilionville, 198 arnents, near the East From family Reading and News Hems.

DLANTATION ADJOINING ST. MARTINVILLE
cast bank Teche, 500 arounts 400 Peche, 500 arpents, 400 open and found and land, good dwelling, 4 ro-ms, cal-

LAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUME XXXIII.

DESIRABLE FARM ON THE TECHE ONE mile above Jeannerette and nine below New Theria, 120 arpents. A small dwelling with 4 rooms, kitchen ne double cabin, corn criti, stable, sixty arpents under

DANTATION ONE MILE BELOW BREATX
Bridge, west bank Bayon Teche, 280 arpents, 160
pen, 100 wood, and 50 cypress timber, dwelling 6 rooms,
doubleablin, a pecun grove, and is within 1 mile of the
ne of the Chattan onga Railroad. A N UNIMPROVED TRACT OF LAND IN THE A parish of 8t Mary, 9 miles from Frankin, 6 miles from the Teche, 669 acres, fine land suitable for sures or stock farm. A desirable trifet and chesp. PARM IN PRAIRIE GREGG. NEAR BAYO

A PLANTATION ONE AND ONE-HALF WILES
West of Vermilionville, 230 arpents cleared land, and
3 arpents good woodlaud; 1 large dwelling, 30 by 46
eet, with nine rooms, 3 double laborers' honses, brick
humerys, I small house, 25 by 15 feet, with brick chimey, 1 mill blosse 54 by 38, shed room for wagons, with

DIANTATION ON BAYOU CORTABLEAU BE tween Washington and Barry's Landing. 450 acres. 50 open, and 200 under fesses, 200 bushels old corn. some odder, 15 acres in cane, 25 in corn, machinery and make-ials fer sugar house, superior dwelling, 56 feet square, 73

Allance improvements of the provided in the provided A PLANTATION ON EAST BANK OF TECHE.

1 9 miles above New Iberia, 330 Tepents, 200 cleared, plainnes woodland, new dwelling 40 by 35 feet. 5 froms, streems, 2 coops, 3 double cabias, corn crib. table 40 by 35, carriage house, chicken house, 14 acres ase. Three good mules, 3 work horse, 12 sheep, and A SUGAR PLANTATION ON BAYOU TECH 41 miles from New Iberia, 975 arpents, 640 op A PARM ON BAYOU PETITE ANSE, IBERIA A parish, 6 miles from New Iberia, 100 arpents excelent land, 10 arpents wood, dwelling 32 by 20 feet din ing ball and hitchen corn crib, cotton house, corn mill, as 100 pieux inclosing 30 arpents. A nice place, and cheap.

DEANTATION ON THE EAST BANK OF THE

PLANTATION FIVE MILES NORTH OF NEW Horia, east bank Bayou Teehe, 229 arpents, at cleared but 25, 130 arpents fenced and in cultivation, on new dwelling bullt 1860, at a cost of \$5000, and yard colosed with sawed pickets. Out houses complete an excited arranged. Four double laborate houses, alaster corn and carriage house with a few other small build.

the crop and stock sold switch he place, and possession given intimediately. Will be sold cheap and as easy or ms.

A SUPERIOR SUGAR PLANTATION AT PAUSSE Point, east bank of the Teche. 9 miles northeast of New Boria, 75 celeared, balance well timediated by the sold of New Boria, 75 celeared, balance well timediated, 50 moder fence and in unitivation. A dwelling 40 by 38 feet, with 8 resems, and gallery, kitchen, store room and other necessary out houses, together with a corn will. Stock on place and at reasonable prices.

37

The Planters' Banner.

"THAT HEATHEN COINEE."

A PLANTATION ONE MILE WEST OF VERMIL A History of PIS Origin and Development, ionville, parish of Lafayette, 336 arpents choice

The Coolie Merchants and Their Victims

Inundation ? Habits and Characteristics of the Griental Laborers.

Who is Responsible for the Asiatic

The Traffic in Bumas Flesh Eugland Spiritualism Coexistent with the Days of Confucius

shall by an interpreter question every Chi-nese emigrant to assertain if he is going of his own free will. his own free will.

Second—The name and occupation of every emigrating Chinaman shall be entered in the registry, and sufficient time be given him between the registry and sailing of the vessel to

tween the registry and sailing of the vessel to visit his beine and retuin.

Third—If the coolie sees fit to remain at home he can do so by paying any advance money that may have been given him and the cast of his food in port.

Fourth—No person indict twenty-five verses of are shall in allowed to empty five

Fifth-The shipmasters or agents must gua rantee to the coolie all his legal privileges in the land to which they take him, and shall pledge themselves to afford him the facilities

the land to which they take him, and shall pledge themselves to afford him the facilities for writing or of sending money to his friends.

Sixth—Persons detaining a coolie against his will are subject to heavy hues.

Seventh—The captain of every vessel carrying Chinese passengers must make a detailed typert to the authorities before he sails of the aire of his ship, the accommodations for passengers, the quantity and kind of provisions he has on board and the course he intends to take to reach his destination.

Eighth—Every such ship must have a surgeon and a sufficient supply of medicines.

Ninth—The owners or agents of the vessel shall be under bonds to deliver the coolies at the port for which they are shipped if not prevented by bad weather, accident or sickness.

All the coolies that have come to the United States, with only a very few individual exceptions, have come from what is called the "Canton district," and all of them upon their return are landed at Hong Kong. If in their gambling among themselves on board the ship they have not lost their money they are almost certain to do so in the hideogs gambling dens which the English government hicenses in the colony of Hong Kong. Sharpers are always on the watch for them, and in the colony of Hong Kong. gamble their belief in chance as a dispens tion of the gods will cause thom to listen t the wify arguments of their Chinese Lempter Their arrival on the soil of China, and bein friendship which suddenly seizes upon a set of native swindlers, and their desire to show their wealth and importance, lead them into all kinds of extravagante, and gives to the thieves around them a most desirable chance to cheat or rob them of their money. If it

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE CHINAMAN. Although brokers and other interested parties have been in the habit of publishing circulars upon the subject whenever a cargo of coolies was wanted, yet the first occasion, as I am told, on which they must with any demand for laborers to build the Central Pacific Railroad. At that time the isolated State of California was not sufficently supplied with laborers to carry on its own liberal enterprises, and consequently was ill prepared to prises, and consequently was ill prepared to undertake the grading of a thousand miles of railroad wifeth must mount to the snows, des-cend to the blooming valley, and bore through rocky ridges again and again in this exigency an appeal was made to the Chinamen. "Come over and help us" echoed across the Pacific. "We have no ey to spend but no one to carn

"We have no sey to spend but no one to carn it," said the despatches to Hong Kong.

Then the brokers began to print their circulars, the boarding house keepers to rearrange their rooms for temporary lodgers, while the authorities entered apon fresh expedients for pryvening anything but free maigration. A sanythic curriers a pared the amountry form watow to kinchan, hid from angking to kanngan, scattering the invitations everywhere and proclaiming to the wonder struck coolies that a great nation had need of them. These couriers went into the hoyel and told of fine houses; into the rice swamps and spoke of healthier occupations; into the workshops and tridicaled the pay and lost no opportunity, so long as the DIFFICULTIES IN GETTING COOLIES.

It may be interesting to the reader to know what were the means adopted at the other day, says the already desponding hearts of every laborer's family. Men who had heard of America and below I give a condensed summary of the arranged desponding hearts of every laborer's family. Men who had heard of America only as I land of fable, where none but the good were allowed to go, heard it then for the first time in connection with themselves. First—The harbor master, or commissioner, shall by an interpreter question every Chicago emigrant to ascertain if he is going of its own free will.

Into the workshops and ridicaled the payand it fies payand in the payand has allowed to sow discontent in the fashions that he supposed it would. Courier Journal.

WANTED—A gentleman who has unfortunately hocken his word, is anxious to obtain some cement that will repair it. The same of the payand mountain in the payand product of the fashions that he supposed it would. The good were allowed to go, heard it then for the good were allowed to go, heard it then for the good were allowed to go, heard it then for the good were allowed to go, heard it then for the good were allowed to go, heard it then for the good were allowed to go, heard it then for the first time in connection with themselves.

They came to the workshops and ridicaled the payand discipled the pay Fusion, every plain and river in Kawatung, contributed to the army of labor. So many came to the ports that there were not ships enough to take them, and years passed before all had left Houg Kong who came there to answer the invitation sent by the Pacific Railroad. Since that call there has been but iittle difficulty in obtaining ship loads at any time for America. This "emigration fever" steadily increases, and it may be safely estimated that, from this time forth, if no measures are taken to prevent it, the number of sures are taken to prevent it, the number of coolies coming to this country during any on year will be doubled the subsequent year.

SPIRITUALISM IN CHINA. The disciples of Confucius have often demonstrated that what has usually been supposed to be of recent origin is really of long standing in their country. Especially is this the case with Spiritualism. Not only, says Colonel Conwell, do the Chinese spiritualists believe in the same agencies and the same results which distinguish the sect here, but they also practice all the methods adopted in this country for spiritual communication, and a hundred others that do not seem to be known there. By this means they determine what their deceased relatives are doing; how they live and what they eat; what are the froubles and pains of purgatory; and what is the reme The disciples of Confucius have often dem live and what they eat; what are the froubles and pains of purgatory; and what is the remedy. They believe that the land of purgatory is like this earth, socially and politically, with the exception of the absence of work and wages. The spirits are supposed to eat, drik, sleep, quarrel, fight, sing, dance, &c., just as they did on earth. But as life is as expensive there as here they can have but utile joy unless the relatives on earth send them money council to pay their expensive. them money ecough to pay their expenses. During the stay of the spirits in that nether world, which is but temporary, they are peasessed of cuttain powers, by means of which the gods expect them to make their wants known to men. They can rap on chairs and tables and move the kitchen furniture with moises in the air, play on musical instruments, above their footnities in the mode as each size. show their footprints in the mud or sand, show their footprints in the mud or sand, sprinkle water on the face of the dead, pull the hair or clothes of the living, take possession of human beings, and after putting them into a trance, talking through them, and, in a thousand other strange ways, show their presence and desires. The most common method pursued by the Chinese is that of the medium or "talking with the hou and to such a source will the cooli

tsed to give. ighteen or thereabouts, who after being pro-triated by an ample supply of cash, advises, a the mouth piece of the spirits, that the coffe take an immediate departure for the builted State. He they proceed to United States. He then proceeds to prepare his relatives in the other world for his long absence. They must have money with which to buy spiritual for and clothing, and his family will, in his absence, be too poor to asply them until after money has been received from him. So he prepares enough to keep the s, irits with strict economy until he his time to reach the United States, carn money and send it home. This money is made of paper, bambos leaves, bark or other available material which can be marked with ink. When he has almosticured a quantity that he thinks will he satisfactory to the said that he thinks will be satisfactory to the spi rits, he encloses small bunches in little paper boxes prepared for the purpose, and marke upon the rover the ancestor's name for whor it is intended. One of these boxes is place before each ances! ral tablet—which is usual! name upon it—and there burned to ashe while the coolie prays the ancestor to accept his "meagre gift." Some of this money is also

mother or grandmother, to receive her ein gratulations, and these goes to the residence of the first maily, if he is the intrinsic possessor of a wife. Whatever changes may have occurred in his religious opinions while in America, he usually returns osten ibly a more devoted idolater than when he went away, and his first thought after being restored to fils wife is of an effecting to the gods in honor of his wife is of an effecting to the gods in honor of his verturn. He is naturally willing to believe that he people's ideas of his noblenges is by no means false; and, in the enfoyment of his feliporary glory, does everything he can'to show this greatness. He walks as they walk in California, holds his head as they do in you Prancisco, talks down in his thanability hettinomates and a sheet of his feliporary glory, does everything he can'to show this greatness. He walks as they shalk in California, holds his head as they do in you Prancisco, talks down in his thanability hettinomates and a share of the first of the first of the continuous and a share collar, and the property shall be owners of cabinating the collar of th

some localities in China see hardships that the African seldom of never saw in America. It the African seldom of never saw in America. It there is a coole sells his sou or dangther, and when a coole sells his sou or dangther he is not sopposed to convey any right to the services of his unborn greatgrand children. This right to sell also inchiles the right to uncreage; and the coolie who has no other goods or chattels to offer as security in the payment of his passage across the fluctic Ocean may pledge the life services of his shangater, his son, his wife or of the entire family.

The chiz us of Wilkes county. Geogra-ha a resolved to wear craps as a shift of resp. a to General Lea

What is that which Adam never saw.never

Brecher's ast Sunday sermon was on the philosophy of pain; his sermon the evening before was more like the philosophy of Paine. Things are at last coming to a head in Paris. The squares and pleasure grounds have been planted with cabbages for the use

The Sons of Tamperance in Ohio hav reased to the extent of six thousand during the past year. A single drink of Gio cinnati whisky is enough to make a Soft

It is said that Mrs. James Nolan . Indi vorce. It is a noticeable fact that when a woman, at the outset of married life, falls into a train of worthless husbands, she is very apt to keep it up as long as she lives

It is believed that the last Cuban hurricent of the sugar crop, and twenty per cent. of the tobacco. Probably over one hundred vessels have been driven ashore and the majority lost. The total loss is roughly estimated at \$7,000.000.

There is a man in Decotah. Iowa, so pe us that when shelling corn a kernel flew into a wood pile, and he removed seven cords of wood to find it. A neighbor standthe surface runs up at an angle of sixty deing near, dropped a kernel near where the searcher was looking, but when he found it, he said: "You can't feel me with that small kernel; the one I lost was a large one."

Mrs. Edwards (lately married). "Really George. I thought you would be more interesting, and not smoke for hours without ex changing a words. This does not realize those bright picture you painted before our

darling, all pictures look better through the medium of smoke, it tones them down." Mrs. Edwards does not know in the least what Mr. Edwards means; neither does he know himself, but the effect is all the printing paper. same. Mrs. Edwards is silenced.]

At Oxford, some twenty years ago, a tulast summer at a railroad station, he was nooguized him and asked him if he was not the chaplain at the college at such a time naming the year. The doctor rep'ied that tor, "and I knew yon by your limp."
"Well," said the doctor, "it seems that my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching. "Ah, doctor," was the reply, with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say he is known by his walk rather than by his con

THECAMPBELL DIVORCE SUIT-Some time ago we reported that suit bad been instituted in the Sixth District Court by Mrs Juanita de Calistra Cajul, praying for divorce from her husband, Col. Hugh J. Campbell, who war, was once an M. C.from that State, was member of the last Legislature of this State, and now commands the Louisians militia by appointment of Governor Warmoth. The grounds for divorce where gross infidelity and a determination on his part to subject her to introductions to negroes, including Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, all she com plained in wanton di-regard of her

Judge Cooley has granted the divorce, de ereeing to her the custody of the children Juants and Millie, issue of the marriage with judgment of non-suit on demand for th er property and reserving to ber the right to prosecute defendant for support of the children. The defendant to pay costs of these proceedings .- Bee.

Never in the history of New York ha travagauce in dress, equipage and entertainments. The popular daughter of an ex-collector, married last week, was the fortunate recipient of gifts, valued, at the lowest estimate, at \$50,000. A country sent on the Hudson, thoroughly furnished; carriage and horses; a check for \$10,000; a riviere of solitaire diamonds; and a coffee pot of solid gold, for which the donors paid \$2000, were o have poared in till there was no room nore. A point lace vail and flounce, ranging from \$500 to \$1500, have come to be regarded as quite indispensible accomplishments to the marriage ceremony and wedding ring. Importers look purchasers straight in the eye, and without the faintest samploism of a blush ask \$400 for a black silk mature than a passing glanor, and for which 100 would have been ample compensation. All fine articles of French jewelry, the pretty imitations of gold, pearl, enamel, and gem bijouterie; jewelled, carved an i palated fans are going up at an alarming rate, and we are told to more are attainable at any pince. Kid gloves have advanced more rapidly than any other article of the necessities. ing from \$500 to \$1500, have come to Jugia s. Juvia s. Alexander a and Burtan at two and three button gloves are eagerly bought up at \$2.75 and \$3.75 per pair. It is generally conceded that not a single firm in New York can furnish a complete amount. ment. Stewart's growth afford a growth of the glove stands in our fashionable stores.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.

NUMBER 24. " For modes of faith, let graceless realate fight; His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right. LATE VISIT TO NEW ENGLAND.

in His Travels.

PARIS HILL. Four or five miles north of South Paris s Paris Hill. After climbing the longest chain of hills we have ever seen in the State of Maine, we arrived at the summit of the nother of hills. Here we found a pleasant village, a genuine New England village, in its "make up." stores, church, dwellings, ront yards, and all else that goes to constitute a village. Some of the dwellings are very old, and have a venerable appearance having been built by some of the grandfath.

ers of the present generation. Apple orchards current bushes, the good berry. shrubbery, with the old tashion lilao at the reminded us of similar sights which were fag miliar with in early life.

BROAD AND EXTENDED VIEW. From the summit of Paris Hill, the White Mountains in New Hampshire are visible. and the hills around rise to the magnitude of mountains, and some of them are eight or ten miles from base to summit. The stern brows of some of them are composed of solid rock, and they will look as they now look ten thousand years hence, if they are not out into building stone, and bauled off as an article of commerce. Hundreds of glades and small farms may be seen on the sides of these bills where they are not too rocky for sultivation. And even where there afe rocks. if they are not too large, they are plucked and families in the past history of this place

up and converted into fences. Though our visit to Paris Hill was to later than the 16th of September, the weather was cold enough to require a clock to make one feel perfectly comfortable.

NORWAY. of Norway. Here is a great water power. There is a fall of sixty feet in a distance of a thousand yards. Here they have a tannery, factory for cloth, wool, paper, etc., a grist mill and other mills. Some of the hills at the edge of the town are se steep that a dog could hardly climb them. Some of the houses are built on side hills where

At Norway, we went into a factory in which they manufacture paper from the wild opiar which is so common in all parts of the State of Maine. They saw the wood into blocks about two feet in length. shave the bark off, steam it, and, fitted to great revolving iron wheels driven by water power, they miles in length, near the manth of the Bac they make coarse paper. This is sent to other mills in New England, and mixed with

PAIR GROUNDS.

have grounds and buildings fitted up for a breakers still rolled in grandly while me bed of hose sand, hounded by pine trees. the country abounding in rocks and rugged hills, they manage to make a pretty good dowing at their yearly fairs.

THE BRASS BANDS.

At both of these villages, Norway and outh Paris, they have a fine brass band. which discourses music in the summer even ngs, and on public occasions, to the vil and this music adds much to their

Eighteen trains pass through South Paris daily, on the Grand Trunk Railroad. conecting Montreal and Portland. The dis-non-between Montreal and Portland is 29 niles. The business done on this road. which connects the Atlantic with the St. Lawrence river. is immense. One hours ooting engines and rattling cars at all bours of the day and night.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES While "aiting for the train at the depo at South Paris. we noticed this advertise nent in a printed poster on the "alls of the oilding:

Wanted - 5000 pounds of dried pumpkin at six ocuts a pound; 1040 pounds dried equash, ten cents, early this fall. A. B. C. And just before we left, the ticket agent come to us, som what excited, and stated that he had discovered a mistake in making Portland. He had charged us three cent on much, and wished to refund the money

PARIS TO PORTLAND After a halt of forty hours at South Paris we started for Portland, on the cars, at about noon, on the 17th of September. The for-ests of Maine and New England had just begun to put on their autumnal garb. and the beauty of the maple, and other forest trees in early antumn in this country is per-fectly judiscribable. The leaves of some of the branches are firey red, others deep green and others pale green. In the distance these forests are as attractive as a highly but this is evidently an error. Jugia's. Juvin's. Alexander's and Burtin s tractive tubes before the first frosts reach rich and deep hues which the leaves take sociability than we find in custo ewart's glove counters on almost before they gie, and the have fulfilled their would afford a study for the is a symbol of all who have fulfilled their st before they die, and tall to the ground. It year 1870. forewell to all that is mortal and perishable, becoming more attractive as the lamp of life in called minister's nore through flickers and expires.

As one cars rolled into Portland. a fine view of the best barbor in the States, with its numerous vessels and continued in a magnificent city. It was settled in 1632 by George Cleves and Rich ard Tucker. It was destroyed by the In dians in 1676, nearly two hundred year ago, and again destroyed by the French and Indians in 1690. It was bemearded the British fleet in 1775, and nearly de stroyed. In 1860 its population was 26,441 and its property was valued at \$17.866,000

PORTLAND TO SAUG. Near Portland we saw numerous stacks of ay on the salt marshes which are everywhere found on the Atlantic coast. These marshes are merely level salt water prairies. abounding in grass which grows two or thron feet high, and sait creeks like the bayous in the marshes of Louisians, thread their way through them. At the proper season they haul this hay to their barns to be used as winter feed for their cattle. The supply is immense and the cattle are fond of the bay .. The farming country on this road is gen-

erally poor. Some of the land would hardly ustain a rabbit, yet there are some pretty good farms in this section of the State There is considerable swamp growth, white pine, and rocky land.

ko." Pue, Maine propie prodeince it Such was settled in the fear 1631# The town, in 1860, contained 6.226 inhabitants. and the property was estimated at about

\$3.000,000. is situated about two miles from the city of Saco. And the old eastle stands there vet. and looks better than it depetorty or Afry

Years hoo. At Saco we put up with an old and valued friend and distant relation of our father's family. Mr. Tristam Jordan, Jr., who knows hore about the history of Saco, and its old inhabitants than any other man in that city We listened to his narative of the events

with much interest. TRIP TO OLD ORCHARD BEACH. On the 19th of September, our good friend Mr. Jordan, took us to Old Orchard Beach. the entire trip, we were never out of the vi-Two miles from South Paris is the village cinity of sand, gravel, poor land and pine

the Saco cemetery, and spent a brief period among the tombs of the departed. A sum not less than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars must have been seent in beautifying this resting place of the dead. The man ble flaber cufting, steps, images and montiments, are fine specimens of art, and good taste. The deal are here well cared, for. and ample respect shown to their memory And still they are improving the grounds, and monthly adding new charms to this de

lightful spot. As we arrived at Old Orchard Beach, witnessed the "closing ode" of a storm. This beach is in the form of a horse shoe, several

here roll in and break upon the shere. When we arrived at the beach it was about half tide, the tide going out. The wind from the South east had been high and at flood tide the breakers rolled in, foaming Between Norway and South Paris they and roaring, like Ningara itself. There they approached the skallow water of time mooth hard beach, with extends out sugges than a hundred yards above low weeks mark the crests of the waves begin to whi the bench, and looks like a sheet of enew. And the roar and thouder of them cran waves extend along the beach ailes to the right and to the left o talk ads We rode down in a buggy on the hard and each, then fifty yards wide, to the edgest

> ten inches in length. These are called her ol ms. They are a fine dish, and one of two of them make a good meal. This is a fine place for on bothings . It is great resort for pleasure and booth book ers in the summer months. They have good hotels and accommodations here right on the margin of the beach, and pienty of Schamid clams for the hungry. There are fine groves of pines and evergreens peculiar to the

sore friendly relations with the destring

veves. We picked up clam shells eight a

The immense bank of loose clean want just in the rear of the hard beach, and beach tween the beach and the green forest, is not unpleasant to those who come here for juyment or health. THE OLD HOMESTEAN

and high latitudes, and fine walks for those

that desire them.

each our kind friend too't us up to the old omestead where we were born. And there it stood, the same old castle, ap old fash ney in the center of a two story.he a cord of woo l, including a back log. They well remember the old orane, and transl huge pots and kettles before the days of ngo. And well do we reme the bighlands, and frosts give the leaves a women were workers in those days. An dead appearance, entirely unlike the bright, there was a vast deal more enjoyment .

> Toyor brief the histories, to metals these is ratherif. - Conting Journal of a design