

The Influence of Water on Vegetation.

BY WILLIAM SAUNDERS, BALTIMORE.

If I were asked the question, "What point do you consider of most importance in the management of plants?" I would unhesitatingly answer, the application of water; and I believe the answer would be endorsed by all whose experience and observation make their opinion worthy of notice.

It matters not what soil a plant is growing in—how it is situated with regard to temperature or light; if negligently or unskillfully supplied with moisture, it cannot thrive; and I feel warranted in saying that there are more failures in plant cultivation, occasioned by the improper use of this liquid, than by any other cause.

In treating on matters relating to the cultivation of plants, it is difficult to lay down definite rules that will suit all cases alike; neither will any amount of explanatory information compensate for want of that discriminating knowledge obtained through practice and experience.

The importance of water to plants, and its influence upon them, may be readily conceived, when it is known to form upwards of one-half of all green vegetable matter, and serves as the means of conveyance for all the nutritive elements required for their food.

Seeing that water is not only a most important agent in vegetation, but is one more under subjection than any other, it is evident that by its skillful application we can, to a great extent, regulate and control the growth of plants.

When water is withheld from the roots this supply of mineral ingredients is cut off; these are then taken from the plant itself, principally from the juices of the leaves, which soon begin to change color, and ultimately fall; while the substances by which they were upheld are incorporated into woody fibre, or other matters necessary for the structure of the plant.

The inflorescence of plants is increased by a diminished supply of water while the buds are being formed; anything, indeed, that tends to check luxuriance—so long as the plant is in a healthy state—is favorable for the production of flowers.

The rudiments of flower buds bear a striking resemblance to leaf buds; they are formed of the same elements, and may be mutually transformed into each other according to circumstances. Most gardeners are aware that an over supply of nourishment has a tendency to promote the development of leaf instead of flower buds.

The ripening of fruit is also accelerated by lessening the supply of water to the roots during this process. This may readily be supposed, seeing that it has the same organic connection with the roots as the flowers and leaves.

When in a young, green state, the fruit performs the same functions as the leaves, absorbing carbonic acid and giving off oxygen, thus elaborating matter for itself so long as it remains a green color.

The amount of cold that plants are capable of enduring, depends in a great measure upon the quantity of water contained in their structure.

and solidified, and enabled to withstand cold; and hence, also, the fact that plants flowers and fruit more profusely and withstand the rigors of climate with less injury, on well drained lands, than in those constantly saturated with moisture.

Attention to these facts is of much importance to those having the management of garden-house plants during the winter. By a preparatory treatment these can be inured to bear a degree or two of frost without injury; and in severe weather it is preferable to allow this falling off of the atmosphere, rather than have recourse to high artificial heat, which is often given to an amount not only useless, but decidedly injurious.

As we become more familiar with the natural habits of plants, and knowledge in the science of cultivation increases, it may be expected that a large number of plants which are now considered tender, will prove to be much harder than is generally supposed.

The failures in cultivation are caused by a mistaken eagerness to keep plants in an artificial instead of a natural condition. In their native countries, many of the plants we cultivate in our hot-houses, are subjected to extremes of temperature which they cannot endure under ordinary artificial treatment.

It is questionable whether we do not, in our aim at what is called high cultivation, sometimes overstep the simple means nature employs for her purposes. The closer we can imitate nature, the more likelihood is there of success; and though there is much in nature that the wisest cannot understand, there is also much that is intelligible to the most illiterate.

Gardener to Jno. Hopkins, Esq. Clifton Park, Baltimore, Jan. 6th, '51.

DEAR FRIEND:—I had more reasons than one to regret leaving home at this time, and, if my present engagements were not of two seasons' standing, I should have made every effort to relieve myself.

I find it a subject of conversation in all cars and steamboats, and everywhere, distributing society into two classes, according to their habitual docility to party leading on the other. I do not know how the majority of to-day will be found to decide.

If the world has any reason in it, it is forever safe and successful to urge the cause of love and right. I know it is very needless to say this to you, and others like you, who cannot, if they would, help serving the truth, though all the world be gone to worship Mammon.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.—The Northern and Southern supporters of the Administration lay great stress (at the South) on the fugitive slave bill—so that one would suppose it to be a Whig measure—when in fact both of the Northern wings of the two parties (with a few honorable exceptions) either voted against, or dodged this bill, as the record proves.

As we suspected.—We have looked with some interest for the development of Abolition sentiment on the question of coercion.

threatened force loudly, and used it actually in Boston, in behalf of fugitive slaves, and against public officers and the law. That however, they might pretend was only offering force to force.

Now, however, the National Era has at last pronounced for the employment of force against South Carolina in case of her secession. So then these Christian, conscientious champions of moral power and self-government propose to employ the sword to compel States to submit to their power.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Intelligence by the Cambria.

HALIFAX, May 13. The Cambria arrived at 7 this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.

There had been much fluctuation in the Cotton market since the departure of the Arctic, and the decline during the week amounted to 1/4 a 1/2.

The Great Exhibition was opened on the 1st of May by the Queen in person, in the presence of 30,000 persons, without accident or disturbance.

The steamship Africa had arrived at Liverpool. The Russel Ministry had been defeated in the House of Commons, on a motion relative to the property tax.

In France the danger of a ministerial crisis was over. The Portuguese insurrection had subsided. Russia and Austria had demanded of the Sultan that he should detain Kossuth two years longer.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15. The sales of Cotton this morning were 3000 bales, at a decline of 1/4 since the receipt of the Cambria's intelligence. Middling 84 a 8 1/2.

There was a brisk and active demand for Cotton to-day at a decline of 1/4 a 1/2. The sales were 147 bales, at 6 a 9 1/4.

NEW YORK, May 14. Cotton has declined 1/4 a 1/2. The sales amounted to 900 bales.

The steamship Brother Jonathan has arrived from Chagres, with half a million in gold in the hands of the passengers.

NEW YORK, May 15. Cotton has declined 1/4 since the arrival of the Cambria. The sales to-day amounted to 2000 bales at 9 1/4 for Uplands, 9 1/4 for Orleans.

NEW YORK, May 16. The Cotton market to-day was less active, the sales amounting to 1000 bales.

The President has had a grand reception at Buffalo.

Platform of the Lowndes County STATES RIGHTS UNION PARTY.

1.—Resolved, That the Territories acquired by the United States, belong to the people of the several States composing the Union, as common property.

2.—That the people of the several States have an equal right to migrate to these Territories, with every species of property recognized by the Constitution of the United States, or of the several States.

3.—That protection by the General Government, is due to all the property of all the citizens of all the States—equally and alike—in said Territories; and no intentional or degrading discrimination, in the degree or quality of the protection afforded, should be silently tolerated.

4.—That it is the duty of the Federal Government to provide laws, inflicting penalties for harboring, stealing or concealing slaves in the Territories—as well as for offences of a like character, against other species of property.

5.—That the fact that slavery is unknown to the Common Law, while it is recognized and guaranteed by our Constitution, renders its protection under that Constitution obligatory upon Congress, wherever its power of legislation extends.

6.—That the people of the several States did, by revolution, reject the institutions and laws of England, and formed for themselves a new Government, with a written Constitution, securing to themselves and for their posterity, more extensive rights and more complete rights than secured and protected by the Common Law.

7.—That the omission by Congress to discharge its Constitutional duty, in providing protection to our slave property in the new Territories, whereby our citizens with their slaves, have been excluded therefrom, is as much a violation of our Constitutional rights as the omission to pass laws for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

8.—That while we are unwilling to secede from the Union, on account of the passage of the late compromise bills, we are not satisfied with them as a compromise, and therefore insist on amendments to said bills, that shall secure to the South her equal rights, as well in the Territories as elsewhere.

9.—That in consideration of the repeated violations of the compromises heretofore made by the north, and the aggressive character of their past and present conduct, we regard it as the duty of the southern people to patronize the labor and industry of our own people;—to encourage the Mechanic Arts and pursuits of our citizens;—to provide, by joint associations, for the erection of Manufactories in the south;—to diversify labor, so as to withdraw capital from the production of cotton towards other pursuits, and thereby enhance its price;—to maintain our own Teachers, Schools, Colleges and Churches;—to discriminate in the regulation of our internal and domestic policy, against those who show hostility to our institutions, and thus to lay the foundation of a lasting southern independence, in the mutual aid and good will of all classes of our citizens at home.

10.—That to carry into effect this policy, the convention called to assemble in November next, should: 1st. remonstrate with Congress against the omission of its constitutional duty, and protest against the longer continuance of such degrading, discrimination against our institutions, guaranteed by the compact of Union; 2d. it should instruct the Legislature, after the lapse of a given time, if Congress shall not have discharged this reasonable duty to the South, to pass laws so modifying our State revenue system, as to raise our revenue from such articles as are manufactured in the offending States, or indirectly introduced into them from abroad, at the same time taking the tax off of the industry of our own people, and off of goods introduced into the State by direct importation through our Southern cities from foreign countries.

"THE MURMUR OF THE SHELL."

BY ROS. MRS. NORTON. A sailor left his native land, A simple gift he gave; A sea-shell gathered by his hand, From out the rippling wave; Oh, how he treasures it!

THE ERRING ANGEL.

'Twas long before this world of ours By human footsteps had been trod; That Zira came to Eden's bowers, Fresh from the presence of her God.

And while her angel lover stood, Untried and trembling in the air, She seems so changed as to forget Her Heaven and all its bright things there.

Not that her heart had ceased to love, But, gazing on that lovely spot, No wonder that her soul forgot Around her, ever during, to roam, But, gazing on that lovely spot, No wonder that her soul forgot.

How sweet with him whom I could love, To kneel upon this grassy sod, And, having turned our eyes above, Behold our angel lover to God; Indeed it would be more than bliss To live thus in a world like this!

And in her eye the trembling light, Her pure spirit's home, she found; And her sweet face, before so bright, A more angelic smile put on.

But when she saw that angel smile, She saw a lone star twinkling there, And knowing that the bright orb shone From none but those who stray'd too far From God and his eternal throne, She blessed the glory-beaming star; And, kneeling on the green earth there, Laid her trembling hands to heaven, And offered up a fervent prayer.

That her crushed heart might be forgiven, And ere the angel's voice she spoke, The tears which had sullied her cheek Fell to the earth and sullied the pain.

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Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Cashmerets, Merinos, Drap de Eta, French Bombazines; fine and heavy Kentucky Cassimeres, Satinets and Jacones; Cottonade, Cable Cord, Twists, Royal Cordroy; heavy linen Ducks and Drilling, white and brown.

HATS.—Superfine Silk and Beaver, latest styles; Otter, Canparquay, Spanish, Panama, Leghorn, Straw and Havanna.

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's fine Calf, light and heavy, sowed and pegged Boots; men's and boys' fancy Shoes and superior congress Opera Boots; sowed and pegged Kip Boots; Mud Boots and heavy Brogan Shoes, by the case; boys Calf and Mud Boots; ladies fine Kid Shoes, black, white, cream, bronze, green, blue, &c.; ladies fine Calf Shoes and Bootes; sewed and pegged Calf and Kip walking do. &c.

Saddlery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, &c. Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Saddle-bags and Travelling Bags; Blacksmith and Farming Tools; Carpenter's Tools; Wood-ware, Tin-ware, Pot-ware, China and Glass-ware Crockery, China and Stone China Dining and Tea Sets; Glass and China Vases; Britannia-ware, Coffee and Tea Pots, Castors, Tumblers, &c.; large assortment of Mirrors and Looking Glasses; superior tinsmithy Brassware; two and three ply Carpets and Rugs; three-fourths, seven-eighths and four-fourths heavy Osanburgs, by the bale; Bed Ticks, &c.

Superior Cutlery.—Knives and Forks, fifty-one pieces to the set; fine Pen and extra size Pocket Knives; fine trimming Scissors, every variety of Files, Chisels, Angers and Gimbets; Log Chains, Fire-Chains, Traces, Weeding-Hoes &c.; Double barrel Guns and Rifles; Powder by the Keg and half Keg, very low; Shot and Lead; superior cut and finishing Nails and Tacks; Tobacco and Snuff of every kind; a rich variety of Perfumery and fancy Soaps, shaving Creams, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on Cotton shipped to their friends in Mobile and New Orleans. Election in November.

Wm. H. H. Patterson, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Sheriff of Lowndes county, Election in November next. Printer's fee paid.

A. E. Love is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lowndes County. Election November next.

Daniel Williams, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk of Lowndes county. Election in November next.

John W. Adams, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Assessor of Lowndes county at the ensuing election.

Benjamin T. Taylor, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for town Constable. Election in November.

George R. McDaniel, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Town Constable. Election in November.

Piano Fortes &c. For Sale. JUST received from New York, three splendid grand Pianos, which will be sold for cash. Enquire at the Furniture Warehouse kept by J. WOMELSDORFF. Also, a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, consisting of such articles as Bureaus, Wardrobes, and Bedsteads of all kinds.—Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Mattresses, &c. N. B.—The undersigned would also most respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and its environs, that he will discharge the duties of undertaking with neatness and despatch whenever called upon so to do. JEROME WOMELSDORFF. May 10, 1851. 15-6m

DOCTOR LANIER. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity. Office at the Drug Store of Taylor & McCarthy. May be found at night at Pop's Hotel. Printer's fee paid. Columbus, May 8, 1851. 15-1x

Strays—Lowndes County, Mississippi. TAKEN up by G. Hairston, one dark brown Mare, 15 years old, right eye out, Appraised at \$50. TAKEN up by R. J. Fedrick, roane Horse, 10 years old, Appraised to \$85. TAKEN up by Samuel Person, one small roane Horse 5 feet high, white spots made by the collar. Appraised to \$30. March 15, 1851. 7:31 WM. BAKER, E. L. C.

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County. (Circuit Court, March 26, 1851.) BILL FOR DIVORCE. CARTER ROANE vs. MATILDA ROANE. HIS day came the Complainant, by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that this cause be set down for hearing on the facts charged in the Bill, at the next term of this Court, to be held on the third Monday of September, 1851; and it is further ordered that a copy of said order, be published for three months, weekly, in the Southern Standard, a newspaper published in the town of Columbus, said State. A true copy from the Minutes. A. E. LOVE, Clerk. Wm. P. J. Jack Solicitors for Complainant. April 19, 1851. 12-14

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County. (Circuit Court, March 26, 1851.) BILL OF DIVORCE. JOHN SITTON vs. DELLIAN SITTON. HIS day came the Plaintiff, by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the said petition be set for hearing at the next term of this Court to be held on the third Monday of September, 1851, on the facts therein charged, and that this order be published one week for the space of three months in the Southern Standard, a public newspaper published in this State. A true copy from the Minutes. A. E. LOVE, Clerk. Harrison & Mathews Sol. for Complainant. April 19, 1851. 12-14

PROSPECTUS. OF an original volume of Letters and Miscellanies in Prose, Rhyme and blank Verse; by a lady of the South. Said Letters and Miscellanies to contain from three to four hundred pages octavo; and a barraging contents in transportation to be delivered by the 1st of January, 1852. (TERMS.) Bound "plain and neat" one dollar per copy. (Finer if paid in advance.) Fine, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Extra, one dollar and fifty cents. Apply to the UXTOX HALL, Jackson, Mississippi. N. B.—The author being entirely dependent on her own exertions, incapacitated for her former avocation; and wanting alike the pecuniary means, natural economy, and physical ability to travel in quest of subscribers; hereby offers a copy of LETTERS and MISCELLANIES extra free, to any person who shall forward (free of cost the names or equivalents of twenty-five subscribers, to Mrs. Louise Elenjoy, Canton, Miss., between this and the first of May next; and the same to the editor giving notice and Prospectus, a conspicuous insertion. For fifty subscribers, a presentation copy, and Rising Young Men a modern tale by the same author.

New, Cheap, and Elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS. THE undersigned are now receiving at their Store, on Main Street, between the stores of Hale & Murdoch and J. J. Sherman & Co., an extensive and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, CROCKERY WARE, &c. &c. Recently purchased by our Mr. Lampkin in New York and Philadelphia, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of similar quality can be purchased in this market. Call, examine, and purchase if pleased. LAMPKIN & WHITFIELD. Columbus, April 1, 1851. 10-4t

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