THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 5, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the Pennsylvanian.

A Demagogue Exposed.

There is nothing that is half so popular as the exposure of a hypocrite. Of all the vices of mankind, that is the meanest which affects to censure in others what it is constantly practising itself. The great mass of the people have an innate contempt for all such men; and the detection of the guilty is applauded to the very echo. Generally, however, the hypocrite deceives nobody half so much as himself. Even while he flatters himself with the belief that his honeyed falsehoods are swallowed and his gilded professions believed to be the genuine truth, a thousand honest eyes are looking and laughing at his infatuation. Something is sure to cause them to suspect, at first, and finally to believe the worst—something either in the face, the manner, or the conduct of the man. Another of these exposures of hypocrisy took place some days ago, in Kentucky, in the course of a discussion between Thomas F. Marshall, who now acts with the Democrats, and Mr. Thompson, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor in that State. Mr. Thompson has made the blunder of undertaking to palliate the Galphin business under the Taylor administration, and he fairly staggers under the load. In the course of a recent speech, as we learn from the Lexington Statesman,

"Thompson was particularly severe upon *whiskey drinkers*. Who are they, said he, that raise this cry of Galphin, Galphin? He designated them as that class of persons who carried a pint flask of whiskey in their pockets, and who drank 'red head' at a cross roads grocery. They are men, said he, who, if you slyly hold out a five dollar bill to them and will give them a glass of whiskey, will find it convenient, on the day of election, to vote the way you want them. Such were the men, he said, who raised the cry of Galphin, Galphin; your grog-bruisers, your grocery and tavern loungers. He then repeated, with as much scorn as he could throw into the term, Galphin, Galphin! It was very clear that *whiskey drinkers* had no share in the affections of Mr. Thompson.

"As soon as the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor had concluded, Mr. Marshall was loudly called by the audience. He went to the judges stand (the speaking was in the court-house) where Mr. Thompson had spoken, and taking up a pitcher from which Thompson had frequently drank, while on the stand, to quench his thirst with a draught of what he supposed was water; when suddenly taking it from his lips he looked out upon the audience with one of those queer, quizzical expressions, which none but he can give: his manner spoke, but *he* did not say a word. The audience did not yet seem fully to comprehend him. He then applied the pitcher to his nose, but hastily withdrawing it he gave a sort of whistle, indicated by the word *w-h-e-u-g-h*, when a titter began to run through the audience. Meantime, Thompson was at the end of the stand, engaged in tying up his documents. Marshall, pitcher in hand, strode over to where he stood, and placing it under Thompson's nose, again quickly withdrew it, then with a beckoning motion to Thompson, he pointed down to the contents of the vessel, all the while staring his victim in the face, with a look of derision which is altogether indescribable. Marshall maintained this attitude for some seconds, the house, during the whole scene, being perfectly still; when suddenly turning his face to the audience, the actor in this quizzical pantomime, gave a wink and broad grin, the import of which could not be mistaken.

"The audience could stand it no longer. There was one universal bust of laughter, which fairly shook the old court house to its foundation. Thompson's face turned as many colors during this infliction, as there are between the deepest crimson and the extremest palor, including both; and he quickly disappeared from the stand. Marshall then returned to his former position, and taking up a glass, he poured some of the contents of the pitcher into it, and holding up the glass to the light he exclaimed, "red, red as a rose." The audience was again convulsed with laughter. Marshall then tasted the liquid; but turning aside and spitting it out, with a shuder of disgust, he exclaimed: "Lordy, Lordy; it's stronger than even Tom Marshall can stand!" By this time the audience was completely overcome, and every one fairly screamed with laughter which it was impossible to suppress. Peal after peal of the loudest laughter followed, and it was several minutes before those present could sufficiently command themselves to enable the inimitable orator to proceed. Marshall then, in a manner still peculiar to himself, put the whiskey aside, and taking another pitcher which also sat before him, he helped himself to a glass of water, and then pointing with his long finger to the former one, he shook his head and exclaimed, "Oh! oh! 'twould ruin a temperance man." Thompson had used both the one and the other of these pitchers, as his *temperature* seemed to require.

"The scene was altogether beyond our powers of description; and we doubt, indeed, whether the most gifted pen could do it justice. In order to catch anything like the spirit of the scene, the reader must remember, that Thompson had just been speaking, in terms of the severest censure and reprehension, of whiskey-drinkers, classing them among the lowest and vilest of mankind, and attributing to them the lowest and meanest motives. Nobody else, he tho't, could be found mean enough to raise the Galphin cry. Mr. Thompson had thus, as he complacently imagined, disposed of this troublesome subject. But while he is felicitating himself upon his triumph, and, with an air of much self-satisfaction, is engaged in rolling up the documents which were the weapons of his conquest. Marshall comes forward, and in a style and manner quite indescribable, and altogether *Marshallonean* (let us coin a word) he detects this hater of whiskey-drinkers in a *trick*, which covers him with confusion and exposes him to general derision. The audience suddenly discover that he who, a moment before had been denouncing the habitual drinker, derived even his oratorical inspiration from whiskey! The reader must imagine the look, the attitude, the gesture, the peculiar wink, the meaning smile, in short, the entire expression of the entire person of Marshall, and the palpable confusion of Thompson, and he can catch a faint idea—and it is but faint—of the real scene which transpired.—We venture that Mr. Thompson will long remember the wisdom of the old proverb, which admonishes us that, he who lives in a glass house should never cast the first stone."

CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—The Pontifical government has published a general statistical statement of the Roman Catholic clergy, from which it appears that of seventy cardinal's chairs which compose the sacred college, there are three vacant, all of the order of deacons, which now consists of only eleven, instead of fourteen. The order of bishops and that of priests is complete, the first having fifty and the last six. The dean of the cardinal priests is the Archbishop of Bologna. Oppizoni, the youngest, is the Prince Archbishop of Breslau de Diepenbrok. Eleven cardinals have not yet received the hat, and are consequently still untitled. The number of Archbishops in Europe is 104—of whom 16 are in Italy, 15 in France, 13 in Germany, 8 in Spain, 4 in Hungary and Dalmatia, 4 in Ireland, 4 in Turkey, 3 in Portugal, 3 in Russia, 1 in Greece, 1 in Belgium, 1 in England, and 1 in the Ionian Islands.

These 104 Archbishops have 609 suffragan bishops, viz: 407 in Europe, and 202 on the coast of Africa, in the French colonies, and various Spanish and Portuguese islands. Besides these there are 78 others immediately subordinate to the Holy See, viz: 65 in Italy, 5 in Germany, 4 in Switzerland, 2 in Spain, (those of Leon and Oviedo,) 1 in Volhynia, (Russia,) 1 in Malta, and in Bulgaria (Turkey.)—The vicars apostolic and the prefects apostolic, who are mostly under the direction of the congregation of the propaganda, are 47, of whom 38 are in countries not professing christianity. In America there are 19 Archbishops, with 90 suffragans. In Oceana, 2 Archbishops, 11 Bishops, and 9 vicars apostolic.—There are 23 patriarchs, of whom only 2 are in Europe—those of Lisbon and Venice. The total number of bishoprics is 889. As to the Archbishops and Bishops in partibus, their number is 461, so that in the whole there are 1360 titled Episcopal Catholics.

From the N. O. Delta.

Inauguration of the Governor.

SANTA FE, March 3, 1851.

Editors Delta: This, with its date, may be the source of some astonishment to you, from the fact that it comes from a place not yet upon your subscription list, and from one of whom you have never heard. But we would like to see a few numbers of your paper, so able and independent, in this afar-off city. I wish you would send me a copy of it, that I may find your terms and forward you the money.

This day has been fraught with wonder to the natives, and also to those who have become the adopted citizens of this territory. The last mail brought us the commission of J. S. Calhoun as Governor, and this day he was inaugurated with much pomp and circumstance. Could you have seen the blanketed Greasers gaping at the array of troops, and priests, and civillians, mingled in one mass for adoration and adulation, you would surely have been surprised.

Mr. Fillmore has had an eye to the occupancy of this territory by the whigs, and to this end has filled all the offices with partisans good and true; and the incumbent of the Executive Chair has this day wonderfully catered to the President's taste, as a good servant should.

It was announced, that at 12 o'clock, a procession would be formed at the residence of the appointee, and would proceed thence to the *Palacio*, at which place the oath would be administered by the Chief Justice, Houghton, etc. We went, first to see a Governor, next to see a procession, and lastly, to witness an inauguration. And upon my word, this last word is truly expressive, it being really the "boring in of one man to the discomfiture of another." Well, we went. At the house we found *whiskey, whiskey, whiskey*. This was truly democratic, and after some delay, we formed, ankle deep in mud, (thus displaying our patriotism) escorted by two companies of United States troops and a fine military band. First went one company; then followed the incoming and outgoing Governors; then others, among whom migh be seen the togated *Vicario* and the Baptist Missionary arm in arm—the surpliced Priest and the Presbyterian Abolitionist—the officiating Priest of the Parish, and our own much esteemed Methodist Missionary. Doubtless, each of these heretics, by contact with these "*imps of Satan*," as they are frequently called, felt that he must needs offer up one more, one stronger prayer than usual: and the Priests, that much sanctity had departed from them—still they went, holding each other close, through mud and mire to the *Palacio*. Here, on a platform erected for the purpose, a prayer was made by the Baptist, he being the Chaplain of this post. The oath was administered, the address read, a salute fired, cheers made, and "Hail to the Chief" played, when you would readily believe all was over. Ah! no!! the procession then moved to the church, (and we have no other than Catholic ones here) where *high mass* was said. Now, imagine yourself, if you can, inside of a mighty pile of mud 100 feet long and 25 wide, with ceiling 25 feet high,—with rude images on either hand, and daubs for painting, —and you have our *church*. Midway may be seen a small desk covered with crimson velvet, near which is a chair ornamented with the same material, and a cushion. In that chair sits our august Executive, and when the ceremony begins, on that cushion kneels he. Is he devout? Is he a Catholic, who thus implores his Maker to bless his efforts to harmonize this people, and make them happy? No! Monarchs were annointed, and the Governor of this Territory would fix his influence firmly on these unfortunate people, so he caters to their tastes. They possibly would have annointed him, but doubtless to this he objected, not liking to be made altogether a *greaser*. Thus it ended. Thus finished the "humbug"—and as this day, and this humbug have passed quietly away, so may the whiggery at its base disappear.

You would probaby like to know the state of feeling here. A violent political struggle will now take place, "to solve," as said the inaugural, "the problem whether these people are capable of self-government." By the way, this problem has been solved so often that I am astonished it should now remain a problem.

Col. Calhoun is the appointment of a Whig Executive. He has heretofore been acting with the Democrats, but must now, I think, fall quitely into the arms of his former enemies. They are astir, but I think will fail in doing more than force the people into the democratic ranks, and elect a democratic Legislature and Delegate. This, I feel assured, will be the result; and Calhoun must act with them, for he would not be found aiding in the election of a democrat to Congress.

I have written this much only to pay for your dime; for as the mail has gone, I can't *pre*-pay, but bundle up as many old papers or blank papers as you like, and this will be even.

Send me your paper. I don't know your terms, so can't send the money now. Don't doubt, but have faith.

Jenny Lind at Pittsburg.

Some of the papers are publishing a story that Jenny Lind was grossly insulted in Pittsburg, and the hall where she sung attacked. The following is a true version of the story from the Pittsburg American:

"The noble girl says she could not sing last night, and cannot think of attempting it again, in the dread of being exposed to an unlicensed and lawless crowd, which kept her in alarm the earlier part of the evening. Some eight or ten thousand full and half-grown vagabonds surrounded the building and kept up an unearthly confusion of sounds. She was unfortunate in another way too. On her way to the hall last night, the horses became restive and ungovernable—backed the carriage against a dray, and was near upsetting it, rendering it necessary for her to get out, where she was exposed to and surrounded by a large crowd, excited by the accident.

"This was enough of itself to unstring the nerves of a bolder lady than Jenny Lind, and the conduct of the crowd at the Hall was little calculated to put her excited feelings to rest. There was, indeed, no real danger. The crowd was not angry or ill-disposed, nor bent in any way on mischief, and the Mayor had the whole police force present, and was in personal attendance himself, but it was excited and noisy, and some gravel stones were heard on the windows, which caused an expectation and dread of brick bats. Order, however, was restored by the firmness and judicious course of the Mayor, but Jenny said that the bills must be called in, that she would not and could not sing."

Miss Lind is to return to Pittsburg in July, after visiting Cleveland, consequently she does not go to Europe this summer.

The Silent Lovers.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. 'That wonder,' said Miss Porter, 'was once expressed to the reverend gentleman himself, in my hearing, and he told a story in answer, which I will tell you, and perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts as sensitive and delicate as his own.

'Soon after his ordination, he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who occupied a seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and it so chanced that he went a year without even knowing her name; but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face.

'Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sundays; but the weeks slipped on, and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or to speak with her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he made up his mind to seek her acquaintance, and marry her if possible; when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral.

'The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up at him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated; and, after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. 'Since that,' said the clergyman in question, 'my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward to the time when I shall speak to her in heaven.'

Encounter with a Hungarian Robber.

Prince Frederic Schwarzenberg, the son of the celebrated Field-Marshal Schwarzenberg, used often to relate his encounter with the notorious robber Haburak. The Prince once accompanied a lady from Hungary to Vienna. They journeyed on the mountain-roads between the counties of Gomor and Torna. Heavy showers had greatly damaged the roads; evening approached: the tired horses had reached the ridge of the woody height, but could not be urged on further; and the travellers were thus compelled to seek shelter for the night in the inn of Aggtelek, a hiding-place of ill note for robbers. The carriage halted before the house, and the servant inquired whether room could be afforded. The publican replied, that there was one room for the lady, but that the gentleman could not be accomodated, the large guest-room being overfilled. After some visible reluctance, he owned that the gang of Haburak was drinking there. The lady became terrified, and entreated the Prince not to remain; but it had grown dark, the rain was pouring down, the horses were worn out, and the steep descent of the road was so dangerous that it was most hazardous to proceed. The Prince tried to reassure the lady; so she locked herself up in the room assigned to her. Her companion, wrapped in his white officer's cloak, under which he kept his pistols in readiness, stepped into the apartment where the robbers were assembled, and sat down at the table, facing the window, whilst his servant, likewise armed, kept watch outside the house, close to the window, in case his master should want any aid.

The company consisted of about ten or twelve men. Their rifles leaned against the wall; their axes lay upon the board, on which stood the wine jugs. They drank, sang, and talked over their adventures, and did not take any notice of the newly-arrived guest. The Prince mixed in their conversation, took wine with them, and listened to their conversation until it had grown late. Suddenly he rose, called the publican, threw a gold coin on the table, and said: 'This is for the wines these good folks have drunk; they are my guests. But now,' he continued, addressing the robbers, 'it is time to sleep. In the adjoining room is a sick lady: the entertainment has lasted long enough: I cannot allow any one longer to occupy this room, or disturb the lady's rest by noise.' At this imperative command one of the robbers jumped from his seat, and contemptuously laughing, cried out: 'Does the gentleman fancy that because he has a carriage and four, and plenty of money in his pocket, he has the right to command us?'—An uproar followed. The men vociferated: 'We are poor lads, and therefore *we* are masters *here*.'—'We are no timorous peasants, who take off our hats to every gentleman.'—'We have yet money and credit enough to swallow a draught when we are thirsty.' 'We do not accept any gifts from people who fancy themselves better than we are.'—'We will not be ruled.'—All this was almost simultaneously uttered, with a loud tumult, from all sides.

All the robbers had got up. The Prince mechanically caught hold of his pistols, and threw off his cloak —'I am a master of the craft in which you are but apprentices,' he exclaimed with dignity, 'You are robbers; I am a soldier; and fear neither the mouth of a rifle nor the edge of an axe.' During this uproar, a man of middling height and strongly marked features had risen from the bench beside the stove, where he had quietly sat during the whole time, without partaking of the wine. He now said in a commanding tone: 'Silence!' The robbers grew speechless at this order, and again sat down to the table.—'Mr. Officer,' continued the man, 'don't think that you frighten us. I too have been a soldier, and have most probably smelt more gunpowder than you ever did. I am Haburak. If I desired to do you any harm, a single whistle would suffice. The table at which you have sat would be overthrown, the candles extinguished, and before you were aware of what was going on, you would be a dead man, no less than your servant there at the window, who thinks he watches us, whilst we watch him. But I saw you help a lady out of the carriage, and take her to the adjoining room. We never will disturb a lady's rest: we war with men, not with women. For the present we shall leave this shelter; yet remember, Sir, that it is the first time for a fortnight that these men have been under a roof, and that the couch there below on the damp oak leaves is by no means comfortable. Farewell! Friends, let us go,' he called to his men. They took up their arms and went.

The Prince was greatly struck by the whole proceeding. He did not entirely trust the robber's words; and relieving his servant, they paced up and down, thus keeping watch the whole night. But no robber again appeared. On the morrow the lady continued the journey with her companion. The weather had cleared up, and only the puddles in the lanes and the drops of rain glittering on the branches reminded them of the clouds of the previous day. After they had ridden about an hour they suddenly heard the discharge of a rifle close to them in the woods. Haburak stepped forth from the bushes, and bid the coachman 'halt.' The horses stopped: the Prince drew forth his pistols. But Haburak, without heeding his threatening mien, rode close up to the carriage door and said: 'We yesterday sacrificed our comfort that the rest of this lady should not be disturbed. Now I will see whether it was worth the trouble.' With these words he lifted the veil, which hung down from the lady's bonnet, and looked for an instant into her face. The lady blushed and the robber said: 'She is really very pretty.'—He turned round, plucked a wild rose from a bush close at hand and offered it to the lady with these words: 'Accept this rose kindly as a keepsake from the poor robber Haburak; and if you sometime hear that he has been hanged, pray an *Ave Maria* for his soul.' The lady took the rose, and the robber vanished. Two years later, newspapers related that the robber Haburak had been caught; that he had been tried at the assizes in Torna, convicted of desertion and highway robbery, and hanged.

TO CLEAN HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.—Sub-carbonate of soda or potass, sometimes called salt of tartar, or salt of wormwood, is to be dissolved in boiling water; two heaped tea-spoonsful will be sufficient for half-a-pint; into this mixture dip the hairs of the brush, and draw the comb through many times.—The brush and comb, with the help of this solution, will quickly cleanse each other; dry quickly and they will be as white as new. Observe two things: the potass must be kept in a stopper bottle, or it will soon become liquid: when liquid it is not injured for use, but if left in paper would be wasted; also the mahogany or satinwood back of the brush must be kept out of the solution, as it is apt to discolor wood.

PANCAKES.—Put a quart of new milk into a saucepan, with a little cinnamon, and the yellow rind of a lemon pared off very thin; let them simmer very gently by the side of the fire, for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, in order to extract the flavor of the spice and peel. In the meantime, break six eggs into a basin, and beat them up well with a whisk; add six tablespoonful of flour (about twelve ounces), and make into a very smooth batter, then pour in the milk gradually, first taking out the peel and spice; mixing it well each time the milk is added. The fire for frying should be clear and brisk, and the frying-pan very clean. Have some clarified butter of lard ready, and quite hot; pour a little into the frying-pan, and place over the fire to become thoroughly heated before the batter is poured in.—Pour a large ladle or teacupful into the pan at a time, and fry a light brown on both sides. When done, strew finely-powdered loaf sugar over them; roll them up, and serve them quite hot. Continue in this way until the whole of the batter is used.—Currants may be added to a portion of the batter for a variety. For economy, three or four eggs may be used instead of six, and a little mixed spice; or greated nutmeg and ginger may be added, instead of boiling the milk, with spice to flavor it. Part water may be used instead of all milk.

BUNS.—Buttermilk having been recommended for the purpose of lightening cakes and buns; a subscriber who cannot obtain it inquires for a substitute. She is informed that the purpose will be equally well answered by a little fresh yeast, mixed with milk blood-warm, and strained to the flour; two small tablespoonsful of yeast to half a pint of milk will raise and moisten nearly two pounds of flour. Or the common baking powders answer very well for buns and cakes; they are to be rubbed into the flour dry. The mixture is then wetted with *cold* milk or water, and put into the oven immediately; a dessert spoonful of bread powder to a pound of flour.

NEW WAR STEAMSHIP.—Order from Washington have been received at the Charlestown navy yard, for the construction of a steamer at that place. She is to be larger than the Princeton, which was broken up a year or two since, and will have the same mode of propulsion. Plans are to be forwarded to Washington immediately.

Agricultural.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Manures—Top-Dressing.

We are indebted to Hon. John W. Proctor, of Danvers, Mass., for a copy of an essay on Top-Dressing Grass-Lands, written by Mr. Charles L. Flint, for the Transactions of the Essex County Ag. Society. The length of the paper precludes the possibility of our publishing it entire, and we therefore give the following extract, which contains many useful suggestions:

It is a very common practice to suffer the manure from the barn to lie exposed for months to the winds and rains of summer and winter. Many farmers have no arrangement by which the liquid and most valuable part of stable manure is saved, and yet, under all these disadvantages, they are to apt to congratulate themselves on having so many loads of manure. They do not consider that it is the quality, and not the quantity, which adds richness to the soil. The practice of digging a cellar under the barn, is becoming more common among enterprising farmers, and it may be said that the increased value and quantity of the manure, is enough to pay far more than the interest of the extra expense. Sheltered manure is far more valuable; but in case where this has not, and cannot well be done, much of the real value may be saved by forming the yard so that nothing may escape. Let peat mud and loam be thrown in to absorb what would otherwise be lost. Plaster, occasionally thrown into the yard, is like money—I will not say in the savings bank, but rather put to compound interest.

In Flanders, where the greatest economy is practiced, the liquid of a single animal is estimated at from ten to fifteen dollars a year. This, applied as a top-dressing, has a surprising effect. No one should neglect to form a compost heap; it may be so made as to form an extremely valuable article for top-dressing. A quantity of meadow mud, should be dug out in the autumn, for this special purpose. That this is indispensible, will be seen from the fact that two cords of peat mud, added to one cord of good stable manure, will make a compound of three cords as valuable as clear barn manure.* This has been tried repeatedly, and is constantly done by those who are ambitious to excel in farming. To this compost should be added, from time to time, all the animal and vegetable matter adapted to enrich the soil; woolen rags, the remains of fish, the blood and flesh of animals, the hair of animals—all these make an exceedingly rich manure. A most intelligent gentleman, connected with a wool factory, informs us that a cord of matter collected at the establishment, is worth at least five or six cords of the best stable manure for a top-dressing. This we cannot doubt, for here are the blood, the wool, pieces of the skin of the animal, and many other substances, all collected together. A fermentation takes place by which the richest gases are formed. Such a compost heap, with an addition of loam and mud, would be invaluable for a top-dressing. But though, in most cases, all these substances cannot be procured, many of them can and should be saved by every one who is desirous of improving his lands. Those who are near the sea, or near the market, can procure an abundance of fish to add to the compost. Nothing is better for soils than this. Ashes should also be added, and when additions of manure are made, they should be covered with mud or loam to prevent waste.

We need not enter more minutely into the details of forming the compost heap; it is sufficent to say, in a word, that everything capable of fermentation may be added to it. The lower layer should be of loam or mud. Nothing is more common among farmers, on the death of a horse, or any other animal, than to throw the body away. It is estimated by some, that the body of a single horse, when divided and mixed with peat, mud and loam, will make a compost worth fifteen or twenty cords of the best and richest manure. This is perhaps too high an estimate, but animal substances ferment rapidly, or rather they may be said to purify without fermenting, so quick is their decomposition. Leaves, grasses, moss, straw and other substances of like nature may be used, and when they are well fermented, the heap should be thrown over; and if it is made long and narrow, so as to expose the greater surface to the air, it will be better. Whenever such a compost has been used as a top-dressing, it has produced the most astonishing effects. Many experiments have shown that this is the best way of using such a compost.—In the fertile county of Hertford, in England, it is seldom used in any other way. It cannot be too highly recommended.

Animals fed on rich food make the most valuable manure. This will serve to show why the manure from the pig-sty is so fertilizing. Swine are fed on a great variety of rich food. The actual profit of raising them in some places, arise mainly from the amount of substance they will mix together and make into manure. Let the sty be supplied at intervals with mud, loam, and other vegetable matter, and farmers will not complain of the cost of these animals.

Liquid manures are highly useful to grasses. Care should be taken to apply them, also, to the compost heap. The richness of manure from the sty, is owing mostly to the great quantity of liquid matter; hence the importance of adding a great variety of vegetable substances, loam, and mud. In a word it may be said that all liquid manures contain a large amount of nitrogen, which is an important ingredient of ammonia. The importance of saving the liquid of stables, either with the compost, or to be applied by itself, may be seen, also, in the fact that the exceeding richness of guano and the ordure of all fowls and birds, is due to the union of liquids and solids. Spent ley from the soap boiler, is also a powerful liquid application. It shows its good effects for years, when properly applied.

After fermentation has taken place in animal manures, in the compost heap or elsewhere, they may be spread without much loss by evaporation; and hence it matters not whether the top-dressing is applied in the autumn or in the spring. *Plaster is better spread in the spring*, when the moisture of the earth makes it immediately available. Not so with our manures. Some prefer the autumn for spreading these, while others prefer the spring, just before the thick grass surrounds and protects them from the sun and wind. The soil in autumn is not injured by the loaded cart, as it is apt to be in spring. Others still apply them after the first mowing, and before the summer rains. The new crop preserves the manures from drying up and wasting. This, however, is ordinarily too busy a season to attend to it with convenience.

*Peat varies much in its value as a manure. Some may be worth what it is here estimated at; but we think it put too high to be received as a general rule.—*Eds.*

Gardening.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—Q. What is meant by the rotation of crops?

A. By a rotation of crops is meant a regular succession of crops, so that the same kinds shall not follow immediately.

Q. Why is a change of crops to be recommended?

A. Since plants of one sort consume the same elements of food contained in the soil, it follows, that the continued cultivation of the same plants will, more or less, deprive the soil of the elements on which they feed.

Q. Continue.

A. Where frequent and abundant manuring is given, regard to rotations is of no great importance, but in a garden poorly manured, and where, therefore, the dependence is on the soil itself for the nourishment of the crops, a rotation of them is absolutely necessary.

Q. But are there not many perennial plants which must remain in the same ground for several years?

A. Such perennial vegetables as asparagus, sea-kale, rhubarb, and artichokes, ought not to be displaced within less than eight or nine years, or until they begin to fail; but those valuable vegetables are so amply manured every year that they do not depend much on the soil for their support; yet where plantations of such perennials are broken up, vegetables of entirely different classes should be put in their room.

Q. What does Mr. Abercrombie say on this subject?

A. Mr. Abercrombie says: "We will suppose a strawberry plantation requiring to be renewed—and the stools seldom continue fully productive more than three or four years—instead of introducing young strawberry plants into the same bed, root out the old plantation entirely, and let it be succeeded by a crop of beans, or of some other esculent, or good-for-eating root, that may be different in constitution and habits. And let the new plantation of strawberries follow some light crop which left the ground in a good state, of which allows them to be trenched.... Crops which strike deep and occupy the ground long, should be succeeded by plants which pierce but a little way under the surface."

Q. What is the simplest rule to be observed as to the rotations of annuals and biennials?

A. The most simple rule as to the rotations of annual and biennial vegetables is, that they should succeed each other as nearly as possible in different classes; for instance, the leguminous class, (peas, beans, and kidney beans,) which have deep-growing roots, should be followed by some of the numerous cabbage class, which comprises cauliflowers, brocolies, and turnips: the onion, or bulbous class, may best succeed the carrot or parsnip, or any other such deep-rooted kinds.

Q. Does garden soil require rest between the different rotations?

A. No soil to which manures can be applied ever requires what is called rest: the soil never becomes, as it were, tired of producing; all it requires is to be refreshed with those substances which may have been consumed by the plants it has nourished. If left unsown by the hand of man, it will produce rotations of weeds rather than be at rest.

Q. Is it not desirable to have within the year as many rotations as possible?

A. The greatest profit is drawn from gardens in which the crops are raised and consumed in rapid succession. The market gardener who can clear out a square of any sort of vegetables in a single week, and re-sow or re-plant it immediately with another kind of plants, makes more of his ground than the person who consumes his vegetables very slowly, and yet does not break up a square until the whole crop on it has been cleared off. The season for a new crop is often lost by such delay.

Q. In what way, then, may the rotations be most speedly made in a private garden, from which the vegetables are very gradually withdrawn?

A. Care should be taken, if possible, to clear off one row before another is entered upon, in order to prepare ground, without loss of time, for the commencement of a new rotation, which may be proceeded with by gradual sowing or planting. Thus, instead of selecting up and down in a square the most forward cabbages, it may be better, when the ground is wanted and the season presses, for a new crop, to cut all the heads of one row before any of another be cut, even though these may be a little more advanced. The loss of a good season may be the consequence of waiting for the further growth of those plants that are in the way.

Q. By what other means may quick rotations be encouraged in gardens from which small supplies of any particular vegetables are required?

A. By taking care not to sow or plant more space with any crop than will be wanted at any particular season, no loss of time or of ground will be occasioned. Some allowance should always be made for waste and failures.

Q. What else should be observed as to rotations?

A. The seasons should be attended to, so that each rotation shall come as much as possible in its proper month or week, or in its due turn.

Q. May not the varieties of soil in the same garden, or the nature of the aspect and shelter, render it expedient always to sow or plant certain kinds of vegetables in the same portions of the garden, and thereby derange the course of rotations?

A. The peculiar condition of soil, aspect, and shelter, may render particular portions of a garden more fit than others for certain kinds of vegetables: in such cases, the regular and usual course of rotations may be dispensed with; but still many changes may be made in the successions of even the few vegetables cultivated in those particular parts of the garden.

Hill Manuring.

There is a custom prevailing in some places, which I think cannot be approved of by the best farmers—namely, manuring the corn crop in the hill, with barn-yard manure. In behalf of the custom it is urged that a greater quantity of corn to the acre can be raised in this way, and that the manure can be made to cover a greater space. The fact is, it is a forcing system; the idea is the making a good crop, not the general improvement of the land. If the season prove moist, a good crop may doubtless be raised in the way named, but should the season prove dry, the manure in the hill would damage more than benefit the crop. The only advantage gained, is in giving the corn a start. As to covering over a greater space of ground, I can only say that I think an even culture the greatest beauty of farming, and my dislike to the system in question is, that it militates against this. Corn is a crop, the roots of which run out everywhere in search of food; if manure is spread evenly over the surface, as soon as the roots of the corn begin to extend themselves, they will be sure to find it, and at a time, and in such quantity, as is best suited to the growth and development of the plant—and the ensuing season our eyes will not rest upon an uneven field of oats; here a tall cluster of spires, and there an army of dwarfs. I have stood some distance off, and looked over a field treated in this way, and could count where every hill of corn had been the season before. Such a system of husbandry is not calculated to improve our worn-out land. Broadcast applications of manure, evenly spread over the surface, are always the best.—*H. C. W. in the Albany Cultivator.*

The Power of the Horse.

The power of the horse when applied to draw loads, as well as when made the standard of comparison for determining the value of other powers, has been variously stated.

The relative strength between men and horses, depends, of course, upon the manner in which their strength is applied. Thus, the worst way of applying the strength of a horse is to make him carry a weight up a steep hill, while the organization of the man fits him very well for that kind of labor. And three men, climbing up a steep hill, with each 100 lbs. on his shoulders, will proceed faster than most horses with 300 lbs.

We find the comparative draught of a horse on a level and varying ascents, in Gillespie's work on roads, thus stated:

If a horse can draw on a level			1000 lbs.
in a rise of	1 in 100 ft.	he can draw only	900 "
"	1 in 50	" "	810 "
"	1 in 44	" "	750 "
"	1 in 40	" "	720 "
"	1 in 30	" "	640 "
"	1 in 26	" "	540 "
"	1 in 24	" "	500 "
"	1 in 20	" "	400 "
"	" in 10	" "	250 "

In round numbers, upon a slope of 1.44, or 120 ft. to the mile, a horse can draw only three quarters as much as he can upon a level, on a slope of 1 in 24, or 220 feet in the mile, he can draw only half as much; and on a slope of 1 in 10, or 528 feet to the mile, only one quarter as much.

It is highly useful to load the back of a drawing horse to a certain extent: though this, on a light consideration, might be thought to augment unnecessarily the fatigue of the animal; but it must be recollected that the mass with which the horse is charged vertically is added in part to the effort which he makes in the direction of traction, and thus dispenses with the necessity of his inclining so much forward as he must otherwise do; and may, therefore, under this point of view, relieve the draught more than to compensate for the additional fatigue occasioned by the vertical pressure. Carmen, and wagoners in general, are well aware of this, and are commonly very careful to dispose of the load in such a manner that the shafts shall throw a due proportion of the weight on the back of the shaft horse.

The best disposition of the traces during the time a horse is drawing is to be perpendicular to the position of the collar upon his breast and shoulders; when the horse stand at ease, this position of the traces is rather inclined upwards from the direction of the road; but when he leans forward to draw the load, the traces should then become nearly parallel to the plane over which the carriage is to be drawn; or if he be employed in drawing a sledge, or any other thing without wheels, the inclination of the traces to the road should be about 18¼ deg. when the friction is one-third of pressure.

When a horse is made to move in a circular path, as is often practised in mills and other machines moved by horses, it will be necessary to give the circle which the animal has to walk round, the greatest diameter that will comport with the local and conditions to which the motion must be subjected.—It is obvious, indeed, that since a rectilinear motion is the most easy for the horse, the less the line in which he moves is curved, with the greater facility he will walk over it; and the less he need recline from a vertical position; and besides this, with equal velocity, the centrifugal force will be less in the greatest circle, which will proportionately diminish the friction of the cylindrical parts of the trunions, and the labor of moving the machine. And further, the greater the diameter of the horse-walk, the nearer the chord of the circle in which the horse draws is to coincidence with the tangent, which is the most advantageous position of the line of traction. On these accounts it is, that, although a horse may draw in a circular walk of 18 feet diameter, yet in general it is advisable that the diameter of such walk should not be less than 25 or 30 feet; and in many instances 40 feet would be perceptible to either.

Dictionary of Mechanics.

HOSENDALE, Pa., April 26

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out last night in the store of Edward Murray in Main street, near the canal basin, and was still raging at 2 o'clock this morning. Two blocks and one half the centre of the town were destroyed, including many valuable stores and offices. The canal bridges over Main street were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $500,000—the insurance is not yet ascertained.

Schools.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE First Session of this Seminary commenced on the 17th instant, under very favorable auspices, and it is hoped that it will be liberally patronized by the public, more especially by those living in the Eastern part of the State. Jacksonville is a very pretty little town, the county site of Onslow, and is perfectly accessible at all seasons of the year, both by land and water. Mrs JANETTE F. REID has now the charge of the Seminary, who was some time Professor in Greensboro' Female College, and is esteemed fully competent to maintain the responsibility entailed by the position she occupies, and will not fail to render ample justice to all who may come within the influence of her instructions.

Board may be had in good families at $6 per month.

Terms at the following rates, per session of 5 months:

Orthography, Reading, and Arithmetic	$8 00
Higher branches of English	12 50
French	5 00
Music on Piano	17 00
For use of Instrument	3 00
Guitar	15 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work	3 00

No reduction made in tuition fees, except in cases of protracted sickness. A. J. MURRIL, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., March 28, 1851 29-3m

Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, and Newbernian, Newbern, will publish three months, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

JUST Received and for sale at L. H. Pierce's Book-store, the following new and highly interesting Books, just published.

Freemasonry revealed, by eleven seceding members, showing the Origin, history, and nature of Masonry, its effects on the government, and the Christian Religion, as published in the proceedings of the United States Anti-Masonic Convention held in Philadelphia.

Also, Illustrations of Masonry, with a key to all the degrees of Freemasonry, giving a clear and correct view of the manner of conferring the different degrees, as practiced in all lodges throughout the globe;—together with the means to be used by such as are not Masons to gain admission therein; by one of the craft.

The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse, being an axplanation of Modern Mysteries, by Andrew Jackson Davis

Tom Racquet, and His Three Maiden Aunts, with numerous illustrations. For wit and humor, we have seldom met any production which exceeds "Tom Racquet, and His Three Maiden Aunts" That peculiar vein of fun, drollery, and pathos, which is so difficult of attainment, and so fascinating when attained, has been developed by our author with rare perfection.—Athenæum.

Lavengro, the Author, the Gipsy, the Priest.

Before and Behind the Curtain, by Wm. K. Northall.

Godolphin, by Sir E. L. Bulwer.

Knowlston's Complete Farrier.

Consuelo, by George Sand. "The character of Consuelo, as developed in this book and its sequel, is one of the noblest ever drawn The character is an ideal one, in essence, and as such is as chaste, as pure, and as lofty as creation as we have ever loved or admired in all fiction. The whole book is written with great power and delicacy."—Post.

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

COACH MAKING, REPAIRING, AND JOBBING,
Corner Third and Princess Streets, opposite Nixon's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscribers, having taken the establishment on the corner of Third and Princess Sts., Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by W. J. Cornwall, intend carrying on the above business in all its branches, and are prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favored, promptly and in a workmanlike manner. They will attend to making and repairing **Carriages** of all descriptions; also, **Buggies, Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c. &c.;** and, having secured the services of faithful and experienced workmen, they feel confident of being able to execute their work in a style of neatness and finish that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

HORSE-SHOEING, &c.

Having a spacious Blacksmith Shop attached, they will make and repair Agricultural Implements, Mill Work, and Farmers' Blacksmithing generally. They will also pay particular attention to **Horse-Shoeing.**

Having one of the best Shoers that could be obtained in the city of Philadelphia, who has had ten years experience in the business, and importing Iron expressly for that purpose, they can ensure their work to be equal, if not superior, to any other that can be done at the South.

N. S. NEAL & CO.

Wilmington, Feb. 21st, 1851 24-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

In addition to the above, the subscriber always keeps on hand a large supply of **String Leather**, and has now, and will keep through the season, a good assortment of **Fly Nets.**

All are invited to *call and examine* my goods, whether in want or not, as I take pleasure in showing my assortment to all who may favor me with a *call*.

Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture.

Also, Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commissions JOHN J. CONOLEY.

June 14, 1850 40

FARMING Implements.—I have just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a complete stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX McRAE, Jr

BOOTS AND SHOES.—CLINTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and the adjoining counties, that he has on hand a large and complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', and Children's **Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.** Also, a large stock of **Leather**, which he offers on accommodating terms, and solicits the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen, as he flatters himself that, with the assortment he has on hand, he can both fit and please all that may favor him with a call—even the most fastidious.

He still occupies his old stand next door above G. W. Atkins & Co., where he continues to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

DAVID D. CARROLL.

April 25th, 1851 33-3m

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

JUST Received and Opening,
12 cases Mens' Calf and Kip Boots;
8 " " " pegged Brogans;
10 " " Kip, Goat and Seal pegged Brogans;
16 " " heavy Kip pegged Brogans;
5 " Boys' and Youths' Kip peg'd "
15 " Womens' pegged Calf, Goat and Morocco Buskins and Boots, Slippers, &c.

In addition to the above, we are daily expecting an endless variety of superfine fancy Gentlemens' and Ladies' Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which will make our stock as full and complete as any ever before offered in this market; all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. A deduction of 5 per cent for cash.

MOREHOUSE & PEIRSON, Agent.

N. B. We are prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches, and promise to execute all orders left with us in a manner not to be surpassed; and hope to merit a share of public patronage.

April 18, 1851 32-tf

RECEIVED per Schr. R. W. Brown,
1 case extra fashionable Drab Beavers;
1 " " medium brim'd do.
5 " " Moleskin, Spring style.

Also, a splendid assortment of Straw Goods, for gentlemen. For sale low for cash, by C. MYERS, Hatter.