THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1851.

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Cuba.

We give in another column, the official account of the outbreak at Puerto Principe. It is plain that there has been an outbreak of some kind; and also, that the Spanish authorities wish to represent it as trifling as possible, in order to deter sympathisers from going over from the United States. It is very likely, however, that on the other hand, the importance of the affair has been exaggerated by the Creole agents, in order to encourage and excite such sympathisers. Perhaps a medium between the different accounts might be nearest the truth. A deep rooted and widespread disaffection unquestionably exists among the native Cubans; and a wish to throw off the Spanish yoke is general; but we have many serious fears for the result of any such attempt. If the Cubans, or any other people are to be free, themselves must strike the first blow, and demonstrate at least their worthiness of, and capability for, the enjoyment of liberty. The West India Creoles are passionate, and perhaps patriotic enough; but they want that indomitable perseverance characteristic of the American race; and until a larger proportion of the North American element can be infused into Cuban society, the success of any such atttempt as is now being made upon that Island, must be at least problematical; and even in case of success in throwing off the yoke of the existing government. we have no guarantee for the permanent establishment of a better, unless it be found in the institution of slavery, which is essentially conservative in its character.—The independence of Cuba, or at least its seperation from the crown of Spain, must occur sometime, and that at no distant period; and when it does occur, must inevitably mark a turning point in the history of the United States, to which its annexation is certain. If Cuba comes in at all, it must be as a slave State: and the agitation growing out of this matter, will subject the Union to a more severe test than it has yet experienced. If Cuba can come in as one of the *United States*, all may be well for years to come; if she cannot—if the free soil element succeed in keeping her out on account of her peculiar institutions,—there is little doubt that she will still come in as a member of a Southern Confederacy. How long this Cuban crisis may be postponed we cannot say; but we believe that it will be upon us much sooner than most people anticipate; and there are agencies at work which will force a solution before even the present elements of discord have ceased to operate. It would seem that, so far as this country is concerned, the progress of events will bring forward every disturbing element within the next ten years. Disguise it as we may, the people of the U. States are ambitious of territorial acquisition; and Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, and portions of the Sea coast of Mexico, will be knocking at our doors long before 1860. Of these, the greater portion, viz: Cuba and the Mexican coast range would form acquisitions to the South, and would be opposed by the North, or at least by the whole anti-slavery feeling of the North. If the opposition should succeed, we regard the seperation of the Southern States from the Northern as almost, if not totally inevitable;—especially as there would be so many inducements to the formation of a Southern Confederacy; and as that Confederacy would receive such important accessions of strength and influence from the annexation of Cuba and other territories on the Gulf of Mexico, which Gulf of Mexico is the Mediterranean of the New World, and destined, with its coasts and islands in the hands of our people, to give that people a pre-eminence in trade and wealth. If, on the other hand, Cuba can come in as she ought to, the Union will be saved, and a triumph be effected over fanaticism and sectionalism, greater than any which the history of the Republic affords. Cuba may, and we think will, induce the real crisis of the country. If that crisis pass off favorably, the Union may be safe for ages; if unfavorably, it cannot be worth a three year's purchase.

New York Politics.

New York used to be a Democratic State, and still is so upon the old issues, as, for instance, the bank, tariff, sub-treasury, internal improvements by the general government, etc., but ever since the reign of Free Soil notions in that State it has uniformly gone for the Whigs, on account of the greater affinity of that party for the new-fangled notions. We know, by bitter experience, that while the Democrats split upon this question, the Whigs went in a body, with Seward and Fillmore as their exponents;—Fillmore, the first President of the United States who ever, in an official communication or otherwise, *as President*, spoke of the institutions of one portion of the country as *an evil*. Does the *Fayetteville Observer* really wish to agitate the question of New York politics? Does *it* or any other Whig paper talk about any body of Democrats adjourning without passing resolutions? Does it so soon forget the slaughter-house Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor, and led to the reign of Galphinism and Gardnerism—fraud and imbecility? Does it not know that *that* Convention, although nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, passed no resolutions and laid down no platform, and yet it quotes and endorses an attack upon some members of a State Legislature, because, forsooth, they chose to go to their homes without passing resolutions upon national politics. See the Fayetteville *Observer* of 24th, copying from the Hartford *Courant*, and endorsing an attack upon the democratic members of the New York Legislature, because they published no address.

No Nominations.—The Pennsylvania Native American Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week, adjourned in confusion, without making any nominations for State officers. The leaders of this party are mostly Whigs, and it is said that their intention in preventing any distinctive nominations by the natives, was in order to get them to vote for Johnson, the Whig candidate for Governor.

Slaves owned by Christians.—By calculations based upon the U. S. Census and statistics of religious bodies, it is estimated that Methodists in the United States own 219,563 slaves; Presbyterians, (Old and New School,) 77,000; Baptists 115,000; Campbellites, 101,000; Episcopalions, 88,000; other Protestants, 50,000—making the sum of 650,663 slaves owned by ministers and members of Protestant Churches in the United Ssates.—*Exchange paper.*

As the number thus set down as being owned by "Christians" form a very small part of the whole number owned in the United States, we would like to know who possesses the rest. Are their proprietors Heathens, Mahomedens, Editors, or wild Irishmen; or what have they done to be denied the name of christians, even if they don't choose to join the church. By the way, are not Catholics christians?

For the Journal.

Education—No. 3.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor—It would almost seem useless in me to add anything farther to what I have already written on the subject of education, or attempt to prove the efficiency of Common School instruction as a part of that system. In this age, peculiarly distinguished as one of great progress in all the elements of physical, moral, and intellectual improvement, it would seem like underrating the intelligence of the people not to consider them fully capable to appreciate all the benefits and blessings resulting from a well-regulated and well-patronized system of Common Schools. Their influence has so continued to increase and spread, chasing away the clouds of mental superstition and darkness, that it would seem unreasonable to suppose that *any one* yet questioned their utility, or was yet hugging the belief that ignorance *is* bliss, and *it is* folly to be wise. Though it would seem unreasonable, it is nevertheless true, that the language of ignorance is yet heard abroad in the land, uttering complaints against the cause of education, and inducing the belief that its attainment only increases man's facilities for wronging or cheating his fellow-man. Talk to such men about educating their children, and the reply is, "I do not wish to qualify them more successfully to cheat their neighbor." Then, as *good* fathers, you are *more willing* for them to remain in ignorance, *to be cheated* by all who have been schooled, than you are to let them have *fair play* upon this great field of strife. Early acquainted with the existence of this prejudice, and impressed with the importance of providing means for its expulsion from the popular mind, the framers of our laws engrafted a provision in the constitution, enjoining that "schools should be established for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters as might enable them to instruct at low prices." Until the year 1825 no act was passed by the Legislature availing itself of this salutary provision in the fundamental law. And from whence came this all-important move? You, Mr. Associate Editor, may be apprised of the fact, and draw consolation from it, that the citizens of Long Acre District, in your native county—the county of Beaufort—were the first to move in the matter, and are, therefore, entitled to all the credit. A petition, calling upon the Legislature to enact some law on the subject, was drawn up by Mr. Joseph B. Hinton, now of Raleigh, numerously signed by the citizens of that District, and sent to the Legislature; and Mr. John Stanly, of Craven county, father to the Hon. Edward Stanly, was the first there to make a speech in favor of Free Schools in North Carolina. At this time a law was passed setting apart certain sources of revenue, the proceeds of which should form a Literary Fund. This fund was placed under the control of a board of managers, with the Governor *ex officio* President. In 1840, the interest and profits of the investments of this fund had so increased as to warrant the Legislature in passing a law for its distribution among the several counties according to their federal population. In addition to the means thus provided by the Legislature, a large bonus was received from the General Government. Through the economical management of our public affairs, by that good old patriot Andrew Jackson, the General Government was relieved of a considerable debt, and a large surplus revenue created in its place. This, in the opinion of some of our wisest statesmen, was a national blessing, and in that of others a national curse. Their financial powers were taxed to the utmost to know what to do with it. It was very wisely determined, however, to make a half gift, and distribute it among the several States according to their federal population, with the understanding if ever called for the States should refund it. The several States appropriated this bonus according to their choice. Some gave it to building railroads and increasing their commercial importance, while North Carolina threw it into her Literary Fund. The amount received was $1,433,757 37. I believe I will send you the sources of the whole of this fund, as I think you have never published a statistical statement:

1.—5,322 shares in the B'k of Cape Fear, worth $100 per share	$532,200 00
2.—5,027 shares in the Bank of the State, worth $100 per share	502,700 00
3.—Railroad Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Comp'y, endorsed by the State, due after 1st January, 1860 ... $140,000; " " " " 1849 ... 4,500; " " " " 1850 ... 2,000; " " " " 1851 ... 3,000; " " " " 1852 ... 5,300	154,800 00
4.—Railroad Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Company, endorsed by the State, due January 1, 1843	50,000 00
5.—Do. secured by mortgage on the property of the Company, in 1837 and 1840	85,000 00
6.—Bonds of the State executed by the Public Treasurer under loan ordered by the General Assembly in 1846	40,360 00
7.—Loan to Wake Forest College	10,000 00
8.—Loan to Floral Female College	2,000 00
9.—The profits of 75 shares in Cape Fear Navigation Company	37,500 00
10.—The profits Roanoke Navigation Co.	50,000 00
11.—6,000 shares in Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, worth	600,000 00
12.—Amount due from the State for monies used for State purposes	136,212 69
13.—Taxes on retailers of spirituous liquors	
14.— do. on sales at auction	
15.—Entry money on vacant lands	
16.—The whole of the swamp lands held prior to 1846, estimated at 1,500,000 acres	
17.—Cash received from A. C. Dickinson for swamp lands	2,271 19
18.—Bonds of the same due 1849	4,453 33
	$2,207,497 20

The interest and profits of this fund amount to the very respectable sum of $90,000 per year, (an amount larger than the whole revenue of the State,) which is distributed among the several counties for Common School purposes. Concerning the proposition to change the mode of distributing this fund, I will make the subject of another article.

July 24th, 1851. LONG CREEK.

The Press is unfaithful and corrupt, *because the people will not sustain it in independence.* The great mass of mankind are under the influence of passion, rather than reason, in their political views, and hence they require to have their prejudices flattered. Private interests is thus advanced by ministering to these feelings, and therefore we find the organs of one party approving of every measure, however atrocious or unconstitutional, advocated by its leaders, and condemning every measure, never mind how just and lawful, espoused by its opponents.

Can a country prosper under such a wretched perversion of the blessings designed to be secured by a free press? Are we forever to be the sport of demagogues and selfish aspirants, who know no other motive of action but their own advancement and glory? Is it not worth some sacrifice on the part of every lover of truth and the welfare of the republic, that the press should be regenerated? Many will answer in the affirmative, but they almost despair of seeing it accomplished. We are aware of the difficulties that interpose in conducting an independent journal. The displeasure of patrons is constantly held up in *terrorem* over the editor's pen. The laconic phrase, "Stop my *paper*," from a subscriber, has a magic influence in stopping an editor's *ink*.—For ourself, we can with propriety declare that we never told a wholesome truth in our columns, which did not cost us *six dollars*. But nevertheless, the work is practicable, though, like all great reforms, it will require time for its accomplishment, and the sustaining influence of the patriotic and disinterested.—*Norfolk Argus.*

United States Revenue.—The gross returns of imported duties, during the year ending June 30th, amount to more than $47,000,000. The receipts from public lands, from the imports on the Pacific coast, and from other sources, will swell the whole amount to near $50,000,000. The returns seem desperately determined to give the lie to the financial calculations of Secretaries Corwin and Meredith. The protectionist theories are exploded by practical experience.

Insurrection at Puerto Principe—The official Report.

The New York Herald translates from the Havana *Gaceta*, the following official announcement of the threatened insurrection at Puerto Principe:

His Excellency, the Governor General, has ordered the publication in the *Gazette*, of a summary of the information received from the Governor General, commander of the central department, upon the appearance of two armed and mounted parties in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

At the date of the 5th of July, the General in command says that, in virtue of the notices he had received of the project, of raising these armed parties, he took the proper disposition to pursue them, and pushed one, numbering about 20 men, at nine o'clock in the evening, till the Sabanade Guanamaguin, by an officer of the Queen's regiment of cavalry, (the second lancers,) under D. Manuel Peromingo. The insurgents immediately took flight, leaving on the field the arms and ammunition which they possessed, consisting of two firelocks, one of them with two cannons, one bronze catapult, two pistols, two big knives, six flasks of powder, a bag of balls, a bullet mould, and another in the possession of D. Josquin Aguero Y Sanchez. Our information assures us that this gentleman and D. Waldo Y Juau Artega recently arrived from the United States, were with the insurgents. Some papers have already spoken of D. Aguero. Three horses of this party were also seized.

The General in command terminates by saying that no other point of the department confided to him has taken a part in this revolutionary movement. The inhabitants continued to perform their ordinary and peaceful business.

By other information from the city of Puerto Principe, we have some lines from the Lieutenant Governor of Tunas. The chief says that, when he received from the General in command the intelligence of an armed troops, he had already received that news by a muleteer, from whom the said party stole some provisions and other merchandise, which he was taking to various merchants, that on the evening of the 8th inst., when he was going to his house, he heard the steps of horses and men, and the report of six or eight discharges, and about twenty men passing at a gallop before the same habitation. The Lt. Governor interrogated them, but they were so malicious that they fired at the window where the Lieutenant Governor was, and they disappeared instantly without leaving any trace of the road which they took. The Lieutenant Governor adds, that the discharge received by the partizans wounded two men and a horse of the party. Such was the disorder with which they entered the village, that having abandoned their arms, equipages, four horses, and a part of their effects, they were obliged to leave as prisoners one wounded man, and another who had only one arm. The General in command, in writing this report, adds, that he had given orders to one of the party of troops which are on the route of Tunas, to pursue the insurgents, who were already in complete disorder.

In his communication of the 10th, the Governor General in command says, that public tranquility continues unalterable, in spite of the efforts of some mutinous young men, pushed by the emissaries recently arrived from the United States. His Excellency adds that the insurgents have had a great defeat, such as will overtake all those who want to bring disorder into this peaceful country—that they will learn to recognise their impotence, and the confidence and security of the government, which, without the necessity of calling on its forces and its other resources, has only sent twenty horsemen to destroy the sterile plans of those few who, for so many years, have employed all seductive means for exciting the young men of Puerto Principie. The government has long been apprised of their movements and their imprudent seductions.

Havana, July 18, 1851. PEDRO ESTEVAN.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Fourth of July in London.

The universal topic of conversation in the fashionable circles of London, for some days previous to the departure of the Pacific, was the superb entertainment given by Mr. George Peabody, the eminent American banker, formerly of this city, and now resident in the British capital. He will be remembered as the partner formerly of Mr. Samuel Riggs, in Baltimore, and about twelve years since went to England, where he has accumulated a princely fortune. An intelligent letter in the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of the splendid *fete:*

The entertainment consisted of a "Concert, Ball, and Supper," and the cards of invitation read as follows:

"Mr. Peabody requests the honor of Mr. B——'s company, at Willis' Rooms, to meet the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence, on Friday, July 4th, 1851.. Music and dancing. The concert at half-past nine—dancing at eleven—supper at one."

The intention of Mr. Peabody in fixing upon the *Fourth of July* for this entertainment was to *demonstrate* that all feeling of irritation, in regard to the event which that day recalls, has long since passed away, and that Englishmen and Americans need no longer abstain from naming it, or have *any* feeling but that they may meet on that day as well as at any other time or season. The hearty concurrence of the first people of this country in this sentiment has been happily and triumphantly shewn by the nature and extent of the attendance on the occasion. A party more numerous or brilliant, or including a fuller representation of the rank, wealth and fashion of this country, has never been assembled outside the walls of the palace itself; and certainly, "Almacks," (in the rooms devoted to which his ball was given,) never displayed anything like the splendor and profusion which characterised this scene.

Company began to arrive at nine o'clock, and by half-past nine, when the concert commenced, there were 500 people in the spacious hall.

Lablache, Gerdoni, Cruvelli and Cathorine Hayes were the leading vocalists, and all were received with the warmest applause. Miss Hayes in particular charmed the numerous body of our countrymen who had not before heard her exquisite singing.—Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which Miss Hayes' romance of "*Ah, mon fils!*" was received. She shortly goes to America.

The moment the last note had ceased to vibrate, the benches were removed as if by magic, and puctual to the *carte*, dancing began "at 11 o'clock."

About half-past eleven attention was withdrawn from everything else, and the music went on unheeded by the dancers, as the venerable Duke of Wellington was announced and entered the room, side by side with Mr. Peabody, who having remained until then in the "reception room," entered the ball room with his grace, and conducted him through it to *dais* and presented him to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. Above the *dais*, upon the wall, and tastefully canopied with the blended flags of England and America, hung a portait of Washington; and as the old duke seated himself in a chair (the chair itself worked in embroidery by an American lady, and never before pressed by any human form) directly beneath the picture of Washington, and facing a portrait of his own Queen, the enthusiasm of the assembly could be no longer repressed, and the feelings of gratification and respect, which till then had been suppressed, burst all bounds, and found expression in loud, long continued and oft repeated cheers, until the hall rang again with the acclamations.

By this time not less than eight hundred persons were present, including many of the leading aristocracy of this country and all the respectable Americans who were either to be found in London, or were within reach of Mr. Peabody's hospitable summons.

Supper ensued at one o'clock, A. M., most of the guests remaining to partake of it; and it was prepared on a scale of profusion and with a care and elegance rarely surpassed. Throughout the entire suit of rooms, flowers and drapery adorned the walls; the flags of the two Anglo Saxon nations were everywhere seen in combination, while the tables were literally loaded with the finest and rarest fruits, and every other conceivable delicacy, interspersed with vases of the most fragrant and costly exotics.

The English papers cordially describe the affair as one of great splendor and magnitude, and excellent results—and give great credit to Mr. Peabody for his happy conception.

Street Scene.—"Mister," said a ragged little girl to a gentleman who was picking his teeth in front of his boarding house, "do please give me a penny to buy some bread for my sick mother, and two little sisters wot's got meazles."

"Go away, child, I never give to beggars."

"Oh, do please, only a penny for the Lord's sake. I'm so 'fraid they will starve and die," and she heaved a heart-fetched sigh from the depths of her young heart.

"Go away, I tell you; I never give to beggars—go to the poor house."

"Go to h—ll, you d—d old rascal!" and the girl went on, leaving him in mute astonishment.

From the Horticulturist.

On the Value of Lime, Ashes, &c., for Fruit Trees.

It is well known that all varieties of fruits do not flourish and mature equally well in all sections of the country. This has been mainly attributed to climate; and it has not unfrequently happened that a fruit-grower in one part of the Middle States, hearing the qualities of a particular fruit, as grown in another part, has obtained and fruited it; and upon its not meeting the pains bestowed upon it by the first grower, has either counted the variety unsuited to his *climate*, or classed the first grower as ignorant and deceitful. Such decision, I venture to assert, may frequently have been found hasty and erroneous. Had the recipient of the new variety received, at the same time, an *analysis* of the *soil* in which that particular variety had been grown to perfection, and applied such knowledge justly to the soil in which he was about to plant, the result would have been very different.

Climate, I think, will be found to have very little influence upon the good or bad qualities of a fruit. Indeed, I am somewhat disposed to assert that it has no other influence than that of hastening or retarding maturity, as it is cold or warm. The application of special manures, or components of soil, by different cultivators within the past two years, by which old varieties, or those not before esteemed, have been improved and restored, is an evidence that food, suited to the wants of the tree, was required in the soil; and not that climate had aught to do with its deterioration.

As lime, or its phosphates, form a component part of all specific manures for fruit trees, I will, as per your request, briefly note some few instances, among many, where it appears beneficial; and, again, where it does not appear required. To give a complete list of varieties that are affected by its presence in the soil, would occupy more room than I will dare presume upon.

The soil of Northeastern Ohio, as a whole, is deficient in lime; that of Northwestern and Southwestern abounds more or less in it. But it is not always within the reach of roots of trees, and therefore, as I will state presently, the reason why some varieties requiring lime do not succeed in localities often denominated limestone sections.

The "Waxen" "Belmont," or "Gate" apple—for it is known in Ohio by these, and even more names—succeeds finely in most of Northeastern Ohio. In Northwestern Ohio it will sometimes be found good; but is frequently dry, rotted at the core, deficient in flavor and covered with mold or fungus. A similar statement will apply to the central and Southwestern part of this State. This is accounted for from the fact, that in many sections of limestone country, while there is abundance of the mineral eighteen inches or two feet below the surface, that portion of soil usually turned up by the plough or spade contains no lime beyond what may be found in all soils from decomposition of shells, droppings of birds, &c., This fact, too often overlooked, reconciles the query as to how a variety, which grows and matures perfectly in one place, does not do equally well at a distance, of not more than twenty yards. It is simply that, at a distance of only twenty yards, the surface soil is nearer the limestone subsoil, or perhaps is partly incorporated with it.

The "Baldwin" apple so justly celebrated in the Eastern States and in Northern New York, has, in Ohio, been subjected to the *bitter dry rot*, rendering it of only a second or third rate character, equal to "Pennock." Experiments have been tried, on a limited scale, the past season, to remedy this, by application to the soil in which the trees grew. In one instance, where the tree stands in sandy soil, the simple application of a liberal dressing of wood ashes has resulted in rendering their fruit perfect. In another instance, where the tree stands in a clay loam, which has been well dressed with barn yard manure, and sown with ptaster, and upon which two years since was grown a crop of clover, last season turned under and the land cropped with corn, then sowed to wheat, was this year sown with common salt until the ground was white as far as the branches of the tree extended. The result has been perfect fruit, where, for three previous years, the bitter dry rot had existed. The "Roman stem," upon sandy soils, without any special applications, produce fruit small, knotted and blotched. By the application of caustic lime, to a tree of about three inches diameter of trunk, the fruit has been rendered perfect. In most parts of what are designated as limestone sections, or where the trees stand in soils in which lime holds a prominent part, the variety is counted among the best.

The "Vandervere" is a variety which I think delights in a rich alluvial soil; as it is in such soils that I have seen grown the most perfect fruit.

The "Rhode Island Greening," classed by nearly all as a variety to be placed in select lists, has not proved a first class apple in Northern Ohio; and at this time, cultivators in Central Southern Ohio deem it an insult to place it in a list recommended for their culture.

Such is the diversity of appearance in this fruit, grown in different soils in Northern Ohio, that I at one time believed that there must have been grown seedlings by the settlers from Connecticut, where the Greening is, or was, among the best. from seeds of this variety; and so much resembling the true, as not to have been detected. Having upon my grounds two trees of Greenings in bearing, and which were standing in ten rods of each other, and apparently a similar (sandy) soil; the one fruiting a clear, perfect fruit—the other the blotched, dull, green, or "muddy" variety. I last year applied wood ashes to the latter, and this season the fruits perfected alike.

In Central Southern Ohio, and on the borders of the Ohio river, twenty-five years since, this was esteemed one of their very best apples. At this time, with some exceptions, it is discarded. In the Ohio Fruit Grower's Report for 1848, page 25, Dr. Barker speaks of an orchard in Muskingum county, a freestone soil, and fruiting as fine as ever. And again of having found bitter rot in all the orchards of this variety which he had visited, except the one above named and one other, which latter had been supplied with ashes.

As I before remarked, while there are sections denominated limestone sections, it is not always that any portion of lime is incorporated with the soil, at a depth which the roots of a tree would naturally reach. That such is the case, and that the soil, where twenty-five years since this variety succeeded, is exhausted in this material, would appear from the fact of an application of wood ashes having rendered the fruit again perfect.

The "Winesap" is a variety which *apparently* adapts itself to all soils, and in all, is a fair appearing fruit; but when grown in soils which have lime as a component, I have found the texture not as fine and not as crisp and sprightly as when grown in sandy loam.

The "Newton Pippin" succeeds most admirably in most of Northwestern, Central and Southwestern Ohio, where lime is found. Instances are known where it has not proved good in these sections; but they have, when known to the writer, been always traced to a want of lime in the soil. In soils deficient in lime, an application of lime, or a liberal dressing of wood ashes, has resulted in producing good fruit. Cultivators vary in opinion, as to whether this variety answers best on what are termed clay, or on sandy soils. My own observation has been to award it a medium, i. e., a loamy soil, and more or less abounding in lime.

The analysis of Professor Emmons, of the wood of the apple, pear, &c., as published in the Horticulturist (for January) last year, has been productive of much good, but to enable cultivators correctly to grow different varieties in perfection, an analysis must be made of each separate and distinct variety, from which the grower can decide (knowing his soil) what particular material is necessary to be applied.

Very respectfully, E. R. ELLIOTT.

Not Engaged—But Married.—Some ridiculous mistakes occur among foreigners, at times, owing to different meanings applied to the same word in our language. During the absence of a physician of our acquaintance, the other day, a gentleman called to see him, and rang the bell at the door. The summons was answered by a Dutch servant girl, of whom he enquired if the doctor was within.

"No."

"Is his lady in?"

"Yes."

"Is she engaged?"

The girl looking at him a moment, while a curious expression settled on her features as she replied:

"Why, no—she is already married!"

The gentleman sloped.

A Mean Milkman.—The following is aunt Betsy's description of her milkman:—"He is the meanest man in the world!" she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on the top, and then turns it over and skims the bottom, and then he skims the sides, and then he divides it into ten parts, carefully skimming each part."

A Tennessean's Opinion of a Locomotive.

The following for its kind, is hard to beat. We have read and laughed at many a rich hozier or yankee descriptions of *Railroads*, but this deserves the *palm!* We think we recognise the phiz of a particular friend of ours, by the bye, and the best judge of good brandy in Bradley. We copy from the Post.

That tarnal Rail Road.—Jewhillicans, whew! Wal, just manufacture me up into a double refined spinning Jenny, and set me a going in fifty acres of corn, if ever I came across such a rarin', tarin', ripen', snortin', double-revolvin', piece of machinery, from creation down to my most marvellous deliverance just now, as the one which gave me chase down your railroad. I hearn some time ago that there were such things that open rich, so I made things about right around hum, and broke for here. I come across through the country, and struck your railroad, and was playing it down about four knots an hour. Now, I had hearn tell of locomotives, but never dreamed of seeing one alive and kicking, but about two miles from here, I hearn something behind me coughin', sneezin', thunderin', and I looked around sure enough here she came right down after me, pawing the airth up and splitting the road wide open, with more smoke and fire flyin' than ort to come out of a hundred burnin' mountains with about forty wagons follerin' arter her, and to save her tarnal black, smoky, noisy neck, she couldn't get clear of them. I don't know whether they scared her up or no, but here she came foaming at the mouth—with her teeth chuck full of burnin' red hot coals, and she pitched right straight at me, as if she was goin' into me like a thousand of bricks. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I wheeled around and broke down the road, and begin to make the gravel fly in every direction. No sooner had I done that than she split right after me, and every jump I made she screamed like a thousand wild cats! She begin to gain on me comin' up a little hill, but we come around a pint to a straight level in the road. Now, thinks I, I'll gin you ginger as I'm great on a dead level, so I pulled to it and soon got myself under full headway; then she began to yelp and howl, and cough and stamp, and come on full chizzle; and made the hul airth shake. But I kept on before her, bouncing at the rate of twenty-five feet every hop, till I got to a turn in the road, and as I was under such headway that I couldn't turn, so I tumbled head-over-heels down a bank by a house, and landed with my head and shoulders cosmolick right in a *swill barrel*, and my feet stuck out behind, an up in the air! Just at the time the locomotive found I had got away from it, it commenced spitting hot water into me and just literally spattered all over the part of me that was left sticking out of the barrel I tho't in my soul that Mt. Vessuvius had bursted some place in the neighborhood. But do you suppose I staid there long? No, Sir-e-e! I just walked thro' that barrel and come out the other end so quick that it really looked ashamed of itself. Jim.

The way to treat friends "More Hostile."—"Well," says the man, "what is your *internal* opinion of my establishment here? Don't you think its rather *dis*comfortable?"

"Ah," says the other, "I don't know; it looks well enough."

"Yes," continued the old man, "it may look well enough; but that's not the thing. You see old hoss, we've been living here now a little better 'an twenty years, and my gals is sorter gettin' grown up like, and then you know they get mity costive, so I can't hardly find money enough to buy clothes for 'em.—And then again, I'm goin' to have this room divided into two, so we won't all have to sleep in one bed.—You know how I'll do it? Why, just run a *physician* rite across in the middle on't; and then you see I'll have a *lemonade* made all round the house, and a *revenue* cut through that timber yonder, straight from the door, so that when the air blows, it'll come with a little more *electricity* than it does now, so when my friends come to see me, I can treat 'em a little more *hostile*.

"Yes," says the other fellow, "that'll do fust rate; but good-bye—I must travel."

We really believe that the above was first printed in "Mrs. Partington's Journal of 'Polite Literature.'"

Hoosier Courtship.—Scene: A log cabin, boasting a single room, one half of which is occupied by two beds, one containing the "old folks" and baby, the other whose duty by day is to stand beneath the shadows of its loftiest mate, laden with five young members.

Ezekiel—(in a whisper).—"I swow tew gosh, Sary, I luv ye!"

Sary—(in a higher key).—"Good! Zeke, I'm glad on't.

Ezekiel.—Will ye hev me, that's what I want to know."

Sary—(looking astonished).—"Hev ye? to be sure, I cal'late to."

Zeke.—When will we get spliced?"

Sary.—"Wall, hoss, that's what I've been thinking on; I telled dad that ef so be he'd go to mill tomorrow, we'd get jined next day."

Zeke.—"Yer did? wal then, swap a buss with me."

Father—(from the bed).—"There, now, varmints, ef you've got the bizness settled, dew quit for tonight; ye make sich a racket, a feller might as well sleep in bedlam."—*Day Book.*

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—10,000 bushels Alum Salt in store. For sale cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

NAILS.—100 kegs Nails, just received. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.
Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE,

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octavo volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel; one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 3d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Common Prayer.

July 4th, 1851 43-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness,

AND

TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;** Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
June 14, 1850 40

Schools.

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of a School in the lower part of School District No. 9, Sampson county. Apply to JAS. T. MATTHIS, DAVID S. MATTHIS, GIBSON REGISTER, School Commitee.
Taylor's Bridge, Sampson co., N. C. July 25, 1851. 46-tf

CAROLINA MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
Smithville, N. C.

THIS Institution will be opened on the first Monday in August. Rev. J. H. Brent, A. B., Principal; Miss Sarah Brent, graduate of Greensboro' Female College, Assistant; Mrs. Margaret J. Langdon, Teacher of Music; Miss Sarah Lander, Assistant; Rev. M. D. Moore, Assistant in the Primary Department.

Terms per session of five months.

First classes in English Science, according to advancement	$7 50 to $10 00
Higher branches of English Science	12 50
Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics	15 00 to 18 00
Hebrew	25 00
French	5 00
Music and use of Instruments	20 00

All other ornamental branches of Female Education at the usual prices.

Board, either in the Institution, with the Principal, or in respectable families, can be had at $7 per month.

Reference to the President and Faculty of the Randolph Macon College, and to the President and Faculty of the Greensboro' Female College.

Smithville, July 18, 1851 45-3t

Property at Public and Private Sale.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving Westward, offers for sale his land lying in New-Hanover, on both sides of North East River, about six miles below South Washington. The tract contains 734 acres, adjoining the lands of Lott Croom, Thomas Lee and Patrick Murphy. There is on this land a good dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Grist Mill, now in good repair, on an excellent stream. There is about one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; and 300 uncleared Swamp land, easily drained, and in every respect equal to any in our country. HARDY CROOM.
South Washington, July 15, 1851. 45-5t*

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carilina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or Henry Nutt, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.
THOS. RANDALL.
Little River, S. C., June 20, 1851. 41-2m

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, containing about **Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres**, situated on the Railroad, about two miles below Dudley's Depot; the cleared Land being sufficient to obtain a crop of three hundred and fifty to four hundred barrels of Corn. The dwellings and out-buildings are tolerably comfortable. There is also about 14,000 boxes (Turpentine) old and new. Also, a lot of **Likely Young Negroes.**—Payments made easy, by applying to JAS. KELLY.
Wayne county, June 13, 1851 40-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Real Estate, which is situated as follows:

The Plantation and Wood Lands where he now resides, on Black River, New Hanover county, containing THREE THOUSAND ACRES, on which is an excellent SAW AND GRIST MILL, worked by water power.

Also, the Plantation on the River, known as the Corbett place, containing EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, 200 of which are cleared and under cultivation.

Also, another tract lying on the River, immediately below the above, known as the Hatcher place, containing TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, with 300 Acres under fence and cultivation. Some of these Lands are very excellent Swamp, and easy to drain. The uplands are well set with Turpentine Pines that have never been boxed

Also, another Plantation on the South side of Black River, containing FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, and known as the Colley Mills, with an excellent set of Mills, drove by water power. The Mills are in good repair. There is on this tract some excellent Swamp Land, a portion of which is under cultivation. The water power is believed to be the best in the lower part of the State. The uplands of this tract abound in a growth of large Turpentine Pines, the greater portion of which have never been boxed.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to view the above Lands, as they may be had on accommodating terms. The Lands will be shewn by the Overseers residing on either of the above premises, or by the owner.
CHARLES HENRY.
Black River, New Hanover co., N. C., May 30th, 1851. 38-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to
I. B. & J. J. KELLY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable out-houses and a well of good water, 2¼ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29.
**Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

LOOK AT THIS.

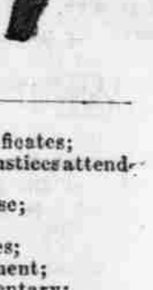
THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.
JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws,



Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. Wood's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of
J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.
'Tis plain that Southern independence *is* to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;	Garnishee Notices;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Commission to take Deposition	do. Branch Bank of the State;
County Court Execution;	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Magistrate's do.	Administrator's Bonds;
Capias ad Respondendum;	Guardian do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Appeal do.
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;	Ca Sa do.
Notes of Hand;	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Attachments;	Constable's do.
State Recognizance;	Sheriff's Tax do.
Military Ca Sa;	Forthcoming do.
do. Execution;	Prosecution do.
Negro Bonds;	Crew Lists;
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLACK Fish Lines.—Just received, a large lot, ready rigged. Also, *fine Poles*, Lines and Hooks, suitable for the Sound. J. M. ROBINSON.

NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of **Negro Passes.** For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.