

CEREDO CRESCENT.

W. Boyd Williams, Editor.



CEREDO, VA., MAY 13, 1858.

Business.—The election of County officers will take place on the 27th day of May. The names of the candidates are announced in the Crescent for 22.

Charity.—We are authorized to announce DAVID SMITH as candidate for the office of Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Wayne County.

Charity.—We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON JENKINS as candidate for the office of Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Wayne County.

We ask our rural subscribers and readers what would they think of the wisdom of any of their neighbors who habitually went to a money drawer in order to take such sums out of it as their habits or necessities led them to expend, always expecting to find cash, &c. yet they neglected to replenish their store so as to provide for a continued supply. The drawer might contain a goodly sum as the original stock, but continued drafts would gradually reduce it, and in the end, it would be found empty. Such conduct would not be more absurd, than that of thousands of our cultivators of the soil, who are drawing and exhausting their lands from year to year by cropping, and who do little or nothing, to keep their grounds replenished by manure. So long as a merchant attends with regularity to his deposits in a trustworthy bank, so long will his order be honored; but let him draw largely from time to time, and omit to deposit as his balances require, and his drafts will soon be returned dishonored. How many of our so-called farmers, do little more than make demands on their land, by continual cropping, while they regularly neglect by inattention to manure, to enable the soil to produce the crop which they desire.

The richest soil in the world contains only a certain portion of the different elements that constitute the various crops which farmers ordinarily raise. Now, it is only necessary to crop that land for a given time and with-hold manure, in order to see, that its richness has been abstracted, as the poor unprofitable yield, instead of the full harvest will demonstrate. It gave a fine good crop as long as it was able, but its fertility being drawn away and nothing being done to replenish its stores, it had at last to be sown in poverty. It did all that it could and as it could. The exhausted crop will be less and less, also just in proportion to the shallowness of the ploughing and the thinness of the upper surface that is subjected to such sick-crop cultivation.

Six inches deep of the soil on the top have a certain quantity of ingredients that go to the formation of vegetables again. Let those six inches be thus exhausted and the land will give out. Crops will fail to be produced while just immediately underneath if the ploughing had been deep enough to bring up the fresh and unexhausted soil, there lies abundant material for a vigorous growth. Generally speaking these two evils go together, shallow ploughing or more something of the surface and a thoughtless inattention to the subject of manures. We believe that the Eastern states of our Union can show a greater breadth of land ruined for years to come by such senseless treatment than can be found in any other civilized country. The history of this process has been the following:—First the land has been cleared and cropped.—Crops after crops has been gathered without attention to manure. The cattle have been roaming through the woods and any manure that was collected about the barn yard was neglected. More land was cleared as the cultivated portion began to fail, and at length in disgust the whole was sold and the owner removed to another place to follow the same course in a different region.

We are anxious to draw the attention of land owners around us to these facts and principles for we believe that in this section of our country as well as in other districts there are many who steadily fail to discharge their duty towards their lands. They actually rob themselves by robbing their lands; and they do this while they have the means in their own hands of not only preserving but in raising the value of their property while they are making them produce such crops as they are qualified to grow. We entreat our rural friends to look well to their farm yards, to their manure heaps and ask themselves, are they collecting and saving such quantities of manure as enables them to enrich those fields from which by cropping they are with drawing the natural stores. Do they think they are giving due care to the collection of manure in their yards; that they are using precautions to save the valuable parts of their heaps from being carried by the heat of the sun and thus carried off by the atmosphere, or on the other hand from being soaked by every shower, and swept away in streams as regularly as rain falls. Good farmers attend to sweep such and clops from the kitchen, to all that flows from cattle sheds and horse stables, knowing that such fluids are impregnated with ammonia and other salts that go to the formation of grasses and fern products. Are our farmers around careful to think of the amount of manure that should be applied to their fields so as to preserve a due proportion between

the quantity which they carry off from the land and the quantity which they return to it again? We think that few studies are more interesting, and no agricultural themes can be more appropriate for our rural friends to contemplate than those connected with the formation, constitution, and growth of the vegetable world.—What for instance are the materials that constitute the stalk, the husk, the body of the grain and the glazed covering of the grain, in the case of our Indian corn? These elements must all be in the soil else the habit of the plant will not be able to get that on which the plant must live and grow.

Then again, what are the constituent elements of wheat, the stalk, the husk and the grain enclosed thereby? Soil may have in it all that is required to form the kernel of the grain and yet if there is wanting the material to produce the stalk and cause it to stand upright there will be an imperfect formation.

So also in the case of the potatoe, there will be in the soil these constituents that shall in the great laboratory of nature be used up in connection with water, air and light in producing the perfect plant. We know no study more delightful and more elevating in the whole range of natural science than the very one to which the duties and the interests of the farmer thus evidently unite in calling his attention. Our farmers should delight to see their sons becoming familiar with such subjects. Books that treat of soils, manures and agricultural chemistry should be esteemed in their household.

All cultivators should understand the principles on which they should proceed in their labors. It is not enough to make a man a farmer to know that if he casts seeds into the ground a number of them may grow. He should know the habits of plants, the soils they are fitted for, the food in which they subsist, become strong until they are fully developed; and whenever subjects of this kind engage the thoughts of any cultivator of the soil it will be soon that his care of the manure heap will increase—for he knows that his sheet anchor lies hidden there. Deep ploughing, rich manure and succession in cropping, are three cardinal principles essential to agricultural success.

Progress.—A correspondent of the Southern Argus, Norfolk, Va., in an article designed to awaken attention on the subject of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, in connection with the building up of Norfolk, proposes some practical ideas under his subject of manufactures. He thinks that cotton and woolen manufactures could be profitably carried on in the rivers in the vicinity of Norfolk, and would give employment to hundreds of boys and girls and men and women, who would not otherwise learn any habits of industry; and that families ought to have some kind of industrial manufacturing in each, where children and servants would be under good influences, and get some education. A strong, earnest effort in this direction, would have a great influence for the good of the individuals and the community generally. The idea is not illustrated at length, but we presume the writer had in mind something like this:

Suppose a large manufacturer of boots and shoes should start business in Ceredo. To manufacture cheaply and in competition with manufacturers in the East, a small part only of manual labor would be performed in the proprietor's shop. He would prepare the stock for the uppers of the shoes, say, and deal out six dozen pairs to one family, another lot to another family, and so on, into thirty families. Girls and boys can very soon be learnt to stitch shoes, and they work on them and stitch up the six dozen pairs, take them to the manufacturer, he pays them for the work and gives them another lot to do. Any of the family could in this way earn a great deal of money in the course of a year; and who can object to the benefits resulting from the fixed habits of industry acquired by this means?

The boots would be made in a similar manner. The upper's would be dealt out in lots to one set of men who work on them alone. The uppers and bottoms are given out together to another set of men, who put them together, peg them and smooth them up. This is harder work than stitching shoes, though boys can easily learn to drive the pegs. A man who has a small farm to manage and finds some of his time idly wasted in winter, would apply to the manufacturer for shoes or boots to "bottom," and earn \$1 to \$1.50 per day besides tending to his stock, &c. The tools cost very little, and the time required to learn to do the work is nothing, comparatively, to a man, who has ordinary skill in the use of common tools. The men may live far or near the manufacturer. They can take a lot home and do the work there, making a faithful return in a reasonable time. We have known towns where nearly every family had something to do with the manufacturing of boots and shoes, and families here and there for twelve or fifteen miles around took work from the same establishment. Young girls who were not compelled to do it, but from choice, rather than idly; young men, sons of farmers, who could idle "pass-away time" if desirable, or find work enough in manufacturing villages, would prefer to enter the lists of industrial rivalry, earn their pin money, and at the same time keep out of mischief and continue under the influence of a good home.

The straw bonnet manufacturing is carried on in the same manner. One manufactory in Massachusetts employs 1200 persons, 500 live in the town where it is located and 800 are in the surrounding towns. They take the straw to their houses, bind it up and return it to the

manufacturer. So of the manufacture of straw and palm leaf hats.

Another very commendable practice, and also alluded to by the writer in the Argus, is for the heads of families, to institute some one kind of manufacture in his family. If he has children whose time is not profitably employed in any other manner, there are very many kinds of manufactures, light, easily learned, requiring little outlay, and bringing a reasonable profit in dollars, besides the advantage derived from some systematic employment, which he could have carried on in his household. This is now common to a very limited extent in this region; but we do not think much progress has been made for fifty years. The women weave cloth for their own use as their mothers and grandmothers did. So the cotton cloth used could be made; so the bonnets, hats, caps and even shoes, and without a "shop-kit" the latter for the women's use, requiring only a little ingenuity and patience, with thread and needle. These efforts at home manufacture are not more designed for economy and saving of dollars and dimes, than for educating the young—that education and discipline which can never be acquired in common schools or academies, and which serves the individual in all cases under all circumstances in after life. The successful application of this principle is what the writer in the Argus was laboring for, and is what we call progress. May it receive the attention it deserves by all our readers.

The writer referred to, well says near the close of his article:

"There is, bear in mind, no manufacture so important to a nation as the manufacture of men and women under proper influences; other manufactures are not designed to crush men as they do in Britain, but to develop him in all that constitutes the noble, though it may be untitled, man."

Hogs.—It is no unwise wish of our friend, we think, who prays that some power equal to that of old, or equal to the performance of the act, would send the swine all down to the sea, and that they they would never return. Here are hogs to the right of us, hogs to the left of us, and hogs always in front of us. Pork is a great staple article of food, it is true; but it is not therefore necessary that every man who don't own hogs should be annoyed by swine belonging to others. We meet hogs in all our outgoings and incomings; see them first when we leave our dwelling in the morning, and run over the little pigs when we go home at night, and stumble against the big grunts if we are out after dark. They rout against our fences, make mud in our yards, and kill the grass all about our habitations. They are filthy, disgusting creatures, unfit to wander at will where flowers should grow and children play. Limited range of ground is well enough for them, but as they are not herbivorous or granivorous, they do not need extensive territory like cattle, to feed on. They do better confined in small fields, if they have access to water and soft soil, make better pork and are less liable to disease, accidents, and to being worried by dogs. Every good farmer, and every house keeper, who is owner of hogs, and has any self respect, will object to mixing with them, and will not allow hogs to associate with his children! He will therefore have a place for his hogs, unless he is so indifferent to the common decencies of humanity, that he is willing his children and hogs should run together until he can scarcely distinguish the difference. We suppose he has a right to permit his hogs to run all over his own grounds; but he may have forgotten that he has no right to permit them to go on to other men's lands, and that when he does so he is unlawfully interfering with another's interests. It is only a careless habit, but it is a very bad one, and will be seriously injurious to the health here this summer. Let the custom be reformed altogether. We shall strive to have it improved, until we see some good signs of a regard for cleanliness, healthiness, and respect for neighbors' right.

SINGULAR CASE.—Sometime in March last, a whiskey barrel was opened in the Hudson River R. R. depot, where it had been sometime and the remains of a woman found in it. The barrel was traced to Chicago, whence it had been sent by a Prussian named Henry Jumpertz. Jumpertz was arrested, and upon examination, stated that the woman had been living with him, and had committed suicide by hanging herself. He cut the body in pieces and put it in the barrel and sent it to New York, supposing that would be the last of it. He said he done it from fear that the body, if discovered in his room, would convict of murder. His story is straight forward, but not believed by the community generally, though his employees speak well of him. He was committed to await further examination.

WEATHER.—A severe and cold storm visited us Monday and Tuesday, which with the rains of last week, raised the creeks and the Ohio some twelve feet. Wednesday it was clear but cool. Last Sunday morning was extremely warm, and the mud was quickly dried. In the afternoon it clouded up, with fresh West winds. Vegetation thrives amazingly under these changes. Field corn in some places is up and doing well, wheat, it is said never looked better than now. Garden vegetables are flourishing equal to the wishes of the patient gardener.

Commons, the distinguished Mexican General, has been visiting Cincinnati, and seeing the wonders of that city, under direction of a committee of citizens. He told the committee, he thought they ought to name their beautiful city the "Empress" instead of "Queen of the West," as it is sometimes called. He left for Niagara Falls.

TAKING HORSES.—Our readers are aware that a Mr. Ravey, late of Ohio, is in England, taming vicious horses, and that his method has been kept secret as possible that Mr. R. might have the full benefit of it. He would take the most unruly and unmanageable horses and in an hour, would reduce the worst to the most docile submission of his command, and warrant them to remain so. Much curiosity has been excited, and a good deal of discussion caused. Some writers have asserted that he used drugs; but Mr. Ravey says he does not use them. On the 21st of April, Wm. Cook, belonging to one of the circus companies in London, undertook to show how Mr. Ravey managed the horses, and had a large audience to witness the experiment. It is not known whether it is the method of Mr. Ravey, or not, but it is worth printing, as given by one of the London papers.

Mr. William Cooke informed the audience that, having advertised his intention of exhibiting Professor Ravey's principle of subduing horses, by experimenting on any horse that might be sent to him, a horse had been sent to him that morning for the purpose. A fall grown horse—a hunter—was then led in, and the following simple mode of operation was adopted: A strap is attached to the fetlock of the right foreleg, and drawn over the animal's right shoulder, where it is held by Mr. Cooke. The left leg is then bent upwards so as to bring the hoof in contact with the thigh, and made fast in that position by a strap and buckle. Mr. Cooke then taking the reins in his left hand and bringing the strap attached to the horse's foreleg into a state of tension, urges the animal to walk on his three legs. Holding the reins tight, and so to incline the horse's head to the left, the horse is forced to make a journey twice round the circus. At this time he exhibits symptoms of great exhaustion, goes on his knees and ultimately lies down in the most submissive manner. He is then relieved from the inconvenient and unaccustomed restrictions imposed upon him by the straps, and Mr. Cooke lies upon him in a recumbent position, and caresses him, and his pats are received by the horse with such indications of gratification as to leave no doubt that the most friendly relations are established between the parties.

A French riot occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday, last week. The members of horse company Noyamensing were driven from their carriage and it was taken by the other party and run off into the dock in deep water. The trouble was not then ended, but at noon no further demonstration had been made. A large public force was summoned to be in readiness for instant action should their services be needed.

SAWING BY STEAM.—The company this week started an enormous circular saw to saw logs.—It operates well, cutting very rapidly and smoothly, and will turn out building lumber in great abundance. The saw is thirteen feet in circumference, was manufactured in New York, with all the apparatus for traversing and for hauling the logs up from the river. It is designed for sawing the best kinds of plank and boarding; another, an "up and down saw," being designed for the coarser and cheap kinds of lumber.

ELECTION.—One week from next Thursday the annual Spring election for County officers takes place. At the same time we believe, the citizens will be called upon to vote for Leut. Governor.

The county officers to be voted for are a Clerk for the County and Circuit Courts; a County Surveyor; and two Constables for each district.

RETURN.—A petition numerously signed was presented before the monthly Court on Tuesday, for the establishment of a voting precinct in or near Ceredo, the present place of voting for the people of Ceredo being some eleven miles distant. It was refused on the ground of some informality in the preliminary proceedings,—a failure to give proper notice, we believe.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The election in the city of Philadelphia a few days ago, resulted in the choice of Alexander Henry, the people's candidate over Richard Vaux the administration candidate by 4700 majority. There is great rejoicing among the opposition.

The captain of a band of Gipsies was arrested in Newport, Ky., last week, on charge of committing a robbery in Mississippi last April, to the amount of \$4000. He was taken back to Mississippi.

MARKETS.—Prices in Cincinnati early this week, were as follows, at wholesale. Flour \$3.75, superfine; corn 30c., barley 42c., rye 52c., oats 32c., white wheat 75c. red do. 68c., potatoes 20c., butter, best 20c. per pound, lard 20c., cheese 75c.

The reader will find an advertisement of Cowgill, Blanchard & Co. wholesale liquor dealers and Commission merchants, Parkersburg.—We learn that they keep a large stock on hand, and sell at the lowest prices.

Griswold & Co., have just received a lot of well made agricultural implements, of modern patterns and the most approved manufacture. Good tools on a farm save a great deal of unnecessary hard work occasioned without them.

We are indebted to the officers of the Class Dean for late Cincinnati papers; and to the officers of the Rocket and the steamer Courier for late and interesting papers.

Senator Evans of South Carolina, died at his residence in Washington, week before last. The two houses of Congress adjourned to attend funeral services on Saturday.

The controversy between Brazil and Paraguay is amicably settled by Paraguay yielding in every point—territory, navigation of the river, &c.

The revolution in Uruguay is also settled without much bloodshed.

THE SOUTHERN FLOOD.—Melancholy accounts still reach us through the Southern papers of the terrible destruction which the people of Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and especially Louisiana, are suffering. The Memphis Appeal of the 5th, for instance, gives the following picture of ruin and distress. It is about as sorry a one as we have yet seen:

Mr. Thompson, the clerk of the Evansville, Va. yesterday from White River, has given us several particulars of the state of things as they existed on the trip of the boat to this city.—From Helena to White River the traveler on the river could distinguish only one sheet of water, on both sides of the river, as far as could be seen. Up the shore of White River for sixty miles a similar stretch of water met the eye.—The houses are all surrounded by water, which flows beneath them. Where the water runs in a current, the supports of the houses are hourly undermined, some of the houses were seen leaning over, ready to fall. The condition of the inmates in many instances, especially when far from neighbors must be most deplorable. The loss of stock will be great. The cattle have no opportunity of lying down, and must suffer from deprivation of sleep, as well as from scarcity of food. Men were seen in dug-outs, in some places followed by the wading cattle. The men were engaged in cutting down the young cottonwood trees for the cattle to browse upon.—In one place a drove of hogs swam for some distance across the boat, evidently anxious to get on the dry dock. A man was seen at Helena on descending to purchase a fat-hog, upon which to place a portion of his stock to save them from perishing. He lived back from Napoleon, but not a hog was to be got in that city. The fowls, of course, are carried off for miles; corn and wheat is also carried away in such abundance that the hogs already find it scarce, and have to pay an advanced price.

CHINESE EVALUATIONS.—With Canton is the possession of the British, some curious and interesting descriptions of Chinese life and customs are finding their way into the London papers, through the letters written by the correspondents who follow the track of the invaders. The engrained extract from the correspondence of the London Times is a picture in itself:

In a country where the roses have no fragrance, and the women no petticoats; where the laborer has no Sabbath and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the roads bear no vehicles, and the ships no keels; where old men by their signs, being the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of the head; where the piece of honor is on the left hand, and the seat of intellect is in the stomach; where to take off your hat is an insolent gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself in mourning—we ought not to be astonished to find a literature without an alphabet, and a language without a grammar. If we add that for countless centuries the government has been in the hands of State philosophers, and the vernacular dialects have been abandoned to the laboring classes. (I am about in the next few words to call forth the execration of every Sinologist of Europe and Asia) we must not be started to find that this Chinese language is the most intricate, cumbersome, and unwieldy vehicle of thought that ever obtained among any people. There are eighteen distinct languages in China, besides the Court dialect, and, although by a beautiful invention deserving of all imitation, the written language is so constructed as to be intelligible by the same character of all of which it equally represents, this is a great use among the multitude who cannot read. There is not a man among our Chinese scholars who can speak three of those languages with fluency; and there is not one who can safely either write or interpret an important State paper without the assistance of a teacher.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Major General Smith has issued elaborate orders relative to the movement of trains and troops for the Utah forces. The trains will be separated into divisions of two hundred and twenty-six wagons each, and the troops will be organized into columns, each column constituting an escort of a division of the general supply train. The first column, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, is already organized and ordered to march. The second column, under Colonel Monroe, composing an escort for the first division of supplies, will march from Leavenworth on the 15th inst. The third column, under Col. May, on the 20th; the fourth, under Col. Morrison, on the 25th; the fifth, under Col. Sumner, on the 30th, and the sixth, under Col. Emory, on the 4th of June. These columns, for the present, constitute the first brigade of the Utah force under the command of Gen. Harney. Each column is to be supplied with four months' provisions, which will be replenished in passing. Forts Kearney and Laramie. Gen. Smith is yet in the city, his health being such as to require his remaining here a short period. Four companies of the Sixth Infantry left Leavenworth on the 6th inst. One company of Infantry, from Fort Riley, will join them at Fort Kearney. John Bennett, Secretary of Utah, left here yesterday for Leavenworth.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel says that one day last week four females one of them a young girl, were riding in a buggy on the tow path, between that place and New London, when the horse which they were driving met another team and stopped, the horse then commenced backing, and before he could be made to go ahead, he backed the wagon, girls and himself into the canal. The females were in the water for a little while, and came near drowning before assistance came to hand, when three of them were rescued, they looked around, but could not see the little girl anywhere. The horse was swimming toward the opposite bank, yet hitched to the buggy. In clambering up the bank, and drawing the buggy after him, the little girl was discovered clinging to the buggy, both arms around the axle. As the buggy ascended the bank she was shaken off into the water, and soon thereafter taken up. She had been under the water some minutes.

The people of Minnesota are in a fair way to set up an independent government. The Chicago Press says that, at the same time that they voted on the proposition for a \$5,000,000 loan to the railroads, they also voted on petitioning the State Government into operation on the 1st of May, whether Congress does or does not admit Minnesota into the Union before that time. The returns so far as received, indicate that this proposition was adopted by a large majority.—Minnesota then, may soon be a state out of the Union.

The Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad Company intend to offer for sale the greater portion of the lands they received from the State, in the latter part of June or the first of July. These lands lie directly along the line of their road.

LYPERS.—Byard Taylor, on his way to Bergen, in Norway, says:

We took on board four or five lepers, on their way to the hospital at Bergen. A piece of old cloth has been thrown over some upon to shield them from the rain, and they sat on deck, avoided by the other passengers, a melancholy picture of disease and shame. One was a boy of fourteen, upon whose face vast hair excrescences were beginning to appear, while a woman, who seemed to be his mother, was hideously swollen and disfigured. A man, coughing down with his hands endeavoring to hide the swollen and knotted mass of protruding blue flesh which had once been a human face. The forms of leprosy, elephantiasis and other kindred diseases which I have seen in the East and in tropical countries are not nearly so horrible. For these few unfortunate there was no hope. Some years more or less of life which is worse than death, was all that which they could look forward. No cure has yet been discovered for this terrible disease. There are two hospitals here, one of which contains about five hundred patients, while the other, which has recently been erected for the reception of cases in the earlier stages, who may be subjected to experimental courses of treatment, has already one hundred. This form of leprosy is supposed to be produced partly by exclusive diet of salt fish, and partly by want of personal cleanliness. The latter is the most probable cause, and one does not wonder at the result after he has had a little experience of Norwegian fish. It is the awful curse which falls upon these wretched habits of life. I wish the Norwegians could be made Mussulmans for a while, for the sake of learning that cleanliness is not only next to Godliness, but a necessary part of it. I doubt the existence of fifty Christians, and have always believed that St. Jerome was atrociously deceived by the Italian painters. But in those no responsibility resting upon the clergyman of this country, who have so much influence over their flocks and who are themselves clean and proper persons?

THE ISLAND OF PEZZO.—The part which this little island is destined to play in the diplomacy, the commerce and the international relations of the European States, is by no means unimportant. It is situated at the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb, completely commanding the entrance to the Red Sea, and therefore the Indian Ocean. It is the key to the southern channel of trade with India, China and Japan. It belongs to Turkey, England occupies it, and does not seem to occupy it, for it neutralizes the dangers from France if the Suez Canal were executed. Turkey will not sell it, and Britain, through the Constantinople press, that she is in treaty with England for its sale. It is confidently asserted by late French papers, as set forth in another column, that France and Russia have protested by a joint note against the English occupation, and Turkey refuses to grant a firm for the paving of the isthmus of Suez so long as England continues to hold Pezzo.—France's diplomacy is urging Turkey to make a formal demand of England's evacuation of the island. There is every indication that the continental nations are waking up to the immense strategical and commercial importance of this apparently insignificant island, and it is even said that France would look upon England's continued possession as a *crème lèlle*. It is one of the smallest but by far the most valuable little bits of land on this side of the Arabian Gulf, standing in it does at the mouth of the Red Sea, whose coasts are uniformly mountainous, even precipitous, from Mount Sinai to the Gulf of Aden, and the mouth of the Red Sea. The island of Pezzo is the link that unites them, and whose possession that possesses the key to the channel, which, in fifty years, will flow the commerce of the old East and the stalwart West. [N. Y. Post.]

THE TRADE OF ST. CROIX.—The value of boots and shoes made in Milford, is no less than \$1,800,000 a year, the manufacture of them giving employment to 2000 males and 300 females. Their \$18,000 worth of leather is carried and nearly \$12,000 worth of lasts turned. Milford makes almost one-third as many boots and shoes as the rest of Worcester county, and one-twentieth as many as the rest of the State. In this business Essex county takes the lead, producing \$12,000,000 worth; Worcester comes next, with \$7,500,000; Middlesex is next, making \$5,500,000 worth. The whole State manufactures annually \$37,500,000 worth of boots and shoes, and tans and cures \$11,000,000 worth of leather. The first business gives work to 45,000 males and 35,000 females, the latter business 1500 workmen. Besides the above \$192,000 worth of lasts and pegs are made. This is almost entirely carried on by individual enterprises. We know of only two incorporated companies engaged in it—one started in 1855 at Chelsea with \$8000 capital, and the other at Montague this year, with \$20,000 capital.—There are, however, several unincorporated and potent leather companies. We trust that this business will soon take on a hitherto unknown activity; and from High Rock in Lynn to White Bear in Milford, "the gentle craft of leather" is as jolly and prosperous as the days are long. [Lowell Citizen.]

A CEREDO BLESSING.—Mr. Jacob Wallick, of Hillsborough, N. H., who for some years has been issue on religious subjects, took it into his head a few weeks ago, that he was commissioned to burn down all the churches in Ceredo, on Thursday last, he proposed to the Lutheran church, about 4 miles West of Hillsborough, and set it on fire. After staying there that his work was well done, he proceeded to a Methodist church situated in the same neighborhood, and set it on fire also. Fortunately however, the fire was discovered before much damage was done. Mr. Wallick was arrested and is now in jail. He is still of the belief that the only salvation for our people, is in his getting out and burning the churches.

One of the tax collectors of California says that he found a Norwegian in El Dorado county, who made such that his sole earthly possessions were a church and a school house. This singular individual is a miser, and has built the above mentioned establishments with his own hands, without aid from any one. His church is free for the use of any sect of worshippers, except Mormons and Unitarians. He has a mining claim which he has worked for five years, and whenever his diggings still average more than two dollars a day, he will go out into the highway and come some poor fellow to share the profits of his labors.

A QUARTER.—Our pen scribbles from the duty, yet it is our province to record the wedding, yet, that a white woman, in Hillsborough, C. V., became the mother, a few days since, of four children, two of whom were of her own color, and the other two black. [Mich. South.]