BUTTER AND CHEESE. We commend the following, which we copy from the 16th number of the Farmer's Guide, to the atten-

tion of our farming friends: time after calving. The smaller breeds of cows yield the smaller quantity of milk; and the yearly quantity of the large and small breeds has been stated succulent food, as moist meadow grasses, will yield a characteristics, begin first to make their appearance distillers' refuse, and new sowing roots, and pasture. in it about eleven days before parturition. Cows, with Dr. Thompson, that were fed on grass or

produce richer milk than turnips and straw, and yield notice richer mile than meal and tares afford more being 1,033. butter keeping better than that of summer. Cows formed cow will generally give more and better milk also increased to 90. than an ill-formed one. Old pasture will produce richer butter than new. Cows kept constantly in the

quired to separate the different parts of milk is rest Butter, separated by agitation ad time. The cream or fatty part floats to the surdiameters, exhibits spherical globules, the largest of per cent. ; if 8 lines, 8 per cent. which are not more than .0001 of an inch in diameimmense number of globules, which are in part al- dairies of Scotland, is water." buminous, and in part oily. The albuminous glob-ules must tend to subside slowly to the bottom of the vessel by their specific gravity, while the oily globules must have a tendency to rise to the surface. But the oily globules being dispersed in myriads amidst equally numerous albuminous globules, they cannot rise to the surface without taking with them a greater or less number of globules of albumen. Hence, at the end of twenty-four hours, we find on the sur- on the 17th of June for Philadelphia. face of the milk a crust composed of two layers, the upper one of which contains more butter than milk, while the lower contains more milk than butter. The separation will take place equally with or without the contact of the air. The liquid part which lies under the crust contains the dissolved albumen and oil, with a portion of the sugar, the soluble salts, and a certain quantity of the albumen and oily globules.'

Milk consists, besides water, of organic substances destitute of nitrogen-sugar and butter; of an organic substance containing nitrogen in considerable quantities-card or casein; and of inorganic or saline matter, partly soluble and partly insoluble in water. This is the composition of cow's and ewe's milk. according to Henri and Chevalier; and of mare's

mirk, according to	o Luiescius	and D	onat:	
9	Cow.		Ewe.	Mare.
	Beistyn	Milk.		
Casein	150.7	44.8	45.0	16.2
Mucus	20.0	-	-	-
Butter	26.0	31.3	42.0	trace
Sugar of Milk	trace	47.7	50.0	87.5
Salts	-	6.0	6.8	896.3
Water	803.3	870.2	856.2	3.896.3

1000.0 1000.0 1000.0 1000.0 Butter gives its richness to milk, sugar its sweet-Butter gives its richness to mile, ought prop-ness, casein its thickness, water its refreshing property as a drink, and salts its peculiar flavor. different kinds of milk enumerated, the superior sweetness and thinness of mare's milk are accounted for by the large proportion of sugar and the small quantity of casein it contains. It appears that beistyn contains nearly three times more casein than milk, and only a trace of sugar of milk, no salts, and a large proportion of mucus, and nine times more casein

than mares milk.

Milk boils and freezes about the same temperature as water. Milk may be prevented becoming sour by being kept in a low temperature; in a high temperature, on the other hand, it rapidly becomes sour, and, at the boiling point, it curdles immediately. The acid of milk is called the lactic acid, which in its nature resembles acetic acid, the acid of vinegar. "The change which takes place when milk becomes sour is and easily understood," as is well observed by Professor Johnston. "Under the influence of the casein, the Gre elements of a portion of the milk sugar are made to Fal assume a new arrangement, and the sour lactic acid is Ho the result. There is no loss of matter, no new ele- Sn ments are called into play, nothing is absorbed from Na the air, or given off into it; but a simple transposition of the elements of the sugar takes place, and now said compound is produced. These changes appear very simple; and yet how very difficult it is to conceive by what mysterious influence the mere contact of this decaying membrane, or of the casein of the milk, can cause the elements of the sugar to break up their old connexion, and to arrange themselves anew in another prescribed order, so as to form a compound endowed with properties so very different as those of lactic acid."

two cows, by Haidlen:	00 lbs. of	milk eac
Phosphate of lime	2.31 lb.	3.44 lb.
Phosphate of magnesia	0.42 "	0.64 **
Phosphate of peroxide of iron	0.07 **	0.07 "
Chloride of potassium	1.44 **	1.83 **
Chloride of sedium Free soda	0.24 **	0.34 "
- rec soua	0.42 **	0.45 "
		-
		Part sire and

4.90 lb. 6.77 lb. Lassaigne obtained some curious results on observing the composition of the milk of a cow, which he of sustaining the Compromise measures, was unaniexamined at ten different periods—four of these be-fore and six after parturition. The milk examined The report was tained no casein at all, but in place of it albumen; no on Wednesday, August 20th.

sugar of milk and no lactic acid, but a sensible quantity of ancombined soda. The milk examined eleven days before and just after the parturition contained both albumen and casein; while milk eleven days before parturition, and always after it, contained free tion of our farming triends:

"The circumstances affecting the quantity of milk lactic acid and sugar of milk, but no free soda. The milks examined 4 days, 6 days, 21 days, and 30 days after partirition. It would appear from these observations that the milk quantity of the large and small breeds has been stated on the cow is at first very similar to the serum of blood; and that the casein, sugar of milk, and lactic succulent food, as moist meadow grass, brewers' and scid, to which it owes much of its distinguishing of the cow is at first very similar to the serum of

Brison states the specific gravity of various milks; Cows, with Dr. Thompson, that the results from 221 but it is important to remark that it varies so much, steeped entire barley, fell off in their milk from 221 but it is important to remark that it varies so much, steeped entire barrey, left of the to 19½ lb. a day. even in the milk from the same animal, that it is impossible to give a correct mean. The specific gravib. to 17½ lb., and from 22 lb. to 17½ lb., and from 22 lb. to 17½ lb., and from 12 lb., and from 22 lb. to 17½ lb. to 17½ lb., and from 22 lb. to 17½ lb., and from 22 lb. to 17½ lb. to 17 the sixth 50 days after calving.

the sixth 50 days after calving.

The circumstances which affect the quality of milk is the highest, being 1,0409. Lassaigne examined The circumstances which affect the quanty or milk is the highest, being 1,0405. Lassaigne examined the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions. The breeg has an effect; the small the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of cows' milk at various distantions at a temperature of the specific gravity of are more various. The oreign as an elect, the small the specific gravity of cows milk at various distan-ones yielding richer milk than the large, in which ces of time before and after parturition, at a temperaones yielding licher with the large ture of 46° Fahrenheit, and the results were generalrespect the small Kerry cow is aspector and oil-cake. ly, that at 21 days before parturition it was highest, Yorkshire. The kind of food, hay, corn, and oil-cake. ly, that at 21 days before parturition it was highest,

cheese than oil-cake, corn, potatoes, and turnips. In Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. the time from calving, it is well known that the first If milk is therefore desired to retain its cream for a the lime from careing, it is both known that the hist if the less the desired to retain its cream for a milk of a cow, called the beistyn is much richer than time, it should be put into a deep narrow dish; and milk of a cow, cancel the second flower than the conditions and the ordinary milk which the cow afterwards gives. if it be desired to free it most completely of its promising enough. the ordinary milk which the cow after and gives. In the desired to free it most completely of its In well and cold weather, the milk is less than the seed much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a the proportion of one pound to ten bushels of wheat.

The everythese wheat in the following manner: Take Blue Stone, in the proportion of one pound to ten bushels of wheat. obtained in cold, and retarded by a dery weather. The season has its effect: the milk in depression of temperature. At the usual temperature dery weather. The state of the dairy, at 50° Fahrenheit, all the cream will cold water sufficient to cover the wheat, which should spring is supposed to de destroit driving, and attended of the daily, and the cream will cold water sufficient to cover the wheat, which should it is then best suited for calves; in summer it is best probably rise in thirty-six hours, and at 70° it will soak at least twelve hours. Pour off the water, roll it is then best suited for cares, in suturn for butter—the autumn perhaps all rise in half that time; and when the milk the wheat while wet in lime, and then sow it. is kept near the freezing point the cream will rise milk, and consequently making, at all times and sea- the bulks of cream and whey from the same cow, ficacy. hist-drawn milk of each many other part of the milk, and fed on beet-root, hay, and straw, from 42 days before

"Cream does not consist wholly of fatty matter, richer butter than new. Cows kept constantly that the butter than those allowed globules of fat, as they rise, bring up with them a Many of the plants that have been set out have perwe are said to give richer think than those allowed grant and the proportion of the casein or curd of the milk, and the plants in beds are so scarce that personal transfer of the milk, and the plants in beds are so scarce that personal transfer of the milk are some of the milk are go at large at pasture; but the latter are supposed variable proposed and also some of the milk-sugar. It is owing to the sons cannot re-plant. ing the larger deposition of the richer secretion. Many presence of sugar that cream is capable of becoming other circumstances may be known in different localother circumstances may be known to different total ling when mixed with acid fruits. The proportion cows; but a sufficient number have been here related of cheesy matter in cream depends upon the richness to show how varied are the circumstances which affeet the produce of the dairy, and how perplexing it mith a kept during the rising of the cream. In cool weather the fatty matter will bring up with it a large are well known to every dairy maid; but few of them taining a greater proportion of cheesy matter. chanically commixed; and this must be the case even much more so than that of milk—and depends very in the udder of the cow, otherwise the afterings, much upon the mode in which it is collected." In which had occupied the upper part of the udder, warm weather, therefore, the cream should be rich, would not be the richest portion of the milk, nor the though thin. Cream, at a specific gravity of 1,0244, first-drawn the poorest. All, therefore, that is re- according to the analysis of Berzelius, consists of

M. Raspail alleges that the dairymen in the neigh- this crop it will be seriously felt." ter, and which, from their smallness, appear of a deep borhood of Paris take off the cream from their milk, black at the edges. These globules disappear on the and supply its place with raw sugar, and an emulsion black at the edges. These gloudes disappear of the addition of alkali, such as aminonia, and the milk either of sweet almonds or hemp-seed. Milk is valid then becomes transparent. If the proportional qualismes adulterated by the addition of starch, and says: ty of milk be more considerable, it forms a coagulum sometimes a portion of carbonate of potash is added to a beautiful white color, on the addition of concernit to prevent it from curdling. I have detected magof a beautiful white color, on the addition of concertrated sulphuric acid. This congulum does not arise
simply from the adhesion of the globules to each othet, but it may be plainly seen by the microscope that the globules are evolved in a transparent albuminous | their cows along the streets, and supplying it to their membrane, which has no appearance of a granular customers direct from the cow. Both the milk and structure. Milk, then, is a watery fluid, holding in cream obtained from the dairies in the neighborhood solution albumen and oil, by the agency of an alkaline of Edinburgh are generally free from adulteration. salt or a pure alkali, and having suspended in it an The worst material put into the milk in the public Hawkskhill are scarcely worth harvesting. In Rock-

> [Telegraphed for the Washington Umon.] Arrival of the Steame . Niagara .- Three days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 20-8, a. in. The steamer Niagara arrived this morning, with three days later advices from Europe. The Arctic arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday at 5 o'clock. The Lafayette leaves

MARKETS. Cotton. The cotton market is steady and the demand fair. The sales of the week are 45,-000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000. Inferior qualities are unsaleable. The better qualities are unchanged. Fair Orleans 61d.; middling, 51d. The Manchester market is more active, and prices are better.

Breadstuffs. The corn market exhibits more activity, at full rates. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 20s.; Ohio, 19s 6d.; white corn, 33.; yellow, 30s. 6d.; mixed, 29s. Corn meal, 15s. Money market. Money is steady-Consols on ac-

count closed at 97% a 98. American securities steady -United States 6's, 1862, 105 a 106; do., 1868, 112 a 113. No sales of Pennsylvania 6's. Ohio 6's. 1870 and 1875, 105-HAVRE, June 4. Sales of the week are 5,000 bales

Orleans cotton. Market exhibits declining tendency. ENGLAND. The proceedings of Parliament are entirely devoid of interest. The Cunard line have fixed of the year, but looks healthy, and promises pretty upon Holyhead as the place of departure for their well should the season be entirely favorable, to yield steamships. Bishop Hughes, of New York, is at something near a fair crop. Corn is suffering, and Liverpool. FRANCE. The political news is generally uninter-

esting, the papers being filled with discussions re- the following: garding the presidency. Commercial affairs are improving. The Bourse closed steady.

English ambassadors have combined in support of the

red at Florence, in which a number of persons were ISLE OF BRETON. Late advices from Sydney state that two wrecked vessels had been discovered in the

Gengis Sound, which are supposed to be the vessels attached to Sir John Franklin's expedition. COL. RUFFIN'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Democratic Candidate for Congress, Colonel Thomas Ruffin, will address his fellow-citizens of the wout, near the river." times

h Congressional District,	at the following of		
d places:			
olumbia, Tyrrel,	Monday, June Saturday,		
reenville, Pitt co.,			
ilkland, "	Monday,		
ookerton, Greene,	Tuesday, July		
nowhill, . "	Wednesday		
ahunta, Wayne,	Thursday,		
oldsboro', "	Friday,		
ountree's Store, Wayne,	Saturday,		
inston, Lenoir,	Tuesday,		
centon, Jones.	Thursday,		

Withdrawal of a Clergyman.

CINCINNATI, June 20. The Rev. P. B. Agelrodt, of this city, a distinguished elergyman of the Episcopal church, in a long letter to Bishop McIlvaine, formally withdraws from the church. He states that the church needs reformation; and believing The composition of the ash of milk is as follows, that reform cannot be effected, he is obliged to withdraw, as he cannot give his influence to that which he believes fundamentally wrong. His objections are based upon the Romish tendency of the church. It is believed that Mr. A. intends connecting himself I do not approve of the Compromise for I think the with the Presbyterians.

> [Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.] The Massachusetts Democracy and Slavery. Boston, June 19. At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, yesterday, an elaborate report against the further agitation of slavery, and in favor

The report was written and presented by Gen.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE CROPS. The wheat harvest has proved unusually abundant the present season, and the farmers will realize a gratifying return for their labors. The corn crop is also very promising, and our friends in the country are in high spirits at the prospect of a fine crop before them. We devoutly hope they may not be disappointed; for the failure in last

year's crop has " put them back" considerably.

Elizabeth City Pioneer. GREAT HAIL STORM IN PERSON. We learn from Mr. Wm. H. Smith. of Person county, that on the 4th inst., a hail storm occurred in that county which dislocated wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, and killed a number of rabbits and birds. The hail stones are represented to be as large as hen-eggs, which coverered the ground to the depth of from four to six inabout three miles wide it extended to the Neuse Riv-

Milton Chronicle. We are now in the midst of wheat harvest, and the crop has seldom, it ever, yielded more abundantly or better grain. The dry weather that cut short the oat crop proved as favorable as could have been to wheat. Corn, though small for the season, has been finely cultivated, and looks vigorous and

TO FREE WHEAT FROM SMUT. Prepare the seed Dissolve the Blue-stone in warm water, to which add

Mr. William C. Erwin, an experienced and an ob hutter keeping better than others will give richer very slowly, because it becomes partially solidified. servant farmer of Burke county, having tested this less frequently minked than butter. The morning's Lassaigne found no difference in the ratio between plan with entire success, has full confidence in its ef-Lincoln Republican.

A friend writing us from Lincolnton, under date sons, is richer than any other part of the link, and the distriction, when the quantities were of 10th June, says: "We have a glorious season much richer than the historiand, which is the policy and in calf, gives 200 volumes of cream to 800 of whey; but by 30 about here. The late wheat looks fine, while the days after parturition the volume of cream had decreased to 64, and that of whey had increased to 936; out. The Oat crop has also come out considerably. the secretion which supplies the richer milk being creased to 54, and that of the secretion which supplies the richer milk being creased to 54, and that of the last three weeks. Corn is still held at 62½ cents and but little offering." Salisbury Watchman.

THE TOBACCO CROP. The present dry and cold (butter,") observes Professor Johnson, "but the weather militates much against the tobacco crop. Pets. Intel.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. In this place except one or two light showers, barely sufficient to lay the dust, we have had no rain for several weeks, till Sunday evening last. The wheat crop uninjured by the drouth, has been harvested, and is unusually good The spring oats will prove a perfect failure. must be to conduct it in the most profitable way.

The phenomena accompanying the changes in milk

The phenomena accompanying know that the constituent parts of milk are only meharvest. What is said of this vicinity, with the exception of some few localities where partial showers have prevailed, judging from our exchanges, will apply to all portions of this State, and South Carolina. Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.

CROPS, &c., IN MISSISSIPPI. The Vicksburg Whig face in the course of a few hours; in a little longer time, according to the state of the temperature, the ciseous portion becomes sour; and in a greater length fine the acidity becomes so powerful as to coagu- which consists of a narrow tube of glass not more showers, for months past. Cotton is all clean and in was cruel-he heeded not the value of life-yet he of time the acidity becomes so powerful as to coaguthat the milk in one mass; and in a still greater lapse
that the milk in one mass are already and on being filled with milk to the top of
of time, the coagulated mass separates into two parts
one becoming firmer, or cheese, the other again
one becoming firmer, or cheese, the other again
the graduated scale, whatever number of degrees the
thickness of the cream embraces will be the per centhat the milk in one mass; and in a still greater lapse
than 5 inches in length, 3 of which is divided into
fine order for growing when it receives a good shower
corn is very much injured by the drought, and
the graduated scale, whatever number of degrees the
has had some showers during the past week, which fluid, or whey. The rationale of this natural process is thus well given by M. Raspail: "Milk, when tage of the cream yielded by the milk. For examble, the crops very much. One great difficulty beginning of a storm when day closes—arose over

"The harvest in this county will generally comingham the joint-worm is supposed to have destroyed near one-half the crop.

SUMTER COUNTY, (Ala.) June 2, 1851. Up to about the 25th of May we have had an almost universal drought of several weeks, which, following the cool unpropitious weather of March and April, has made crops backward, although the dry weather has been tolerably warm. These causes have made the corn small and subjected it to attacks of the chinch bug. The cotton is also small, but very healthy looking, and, as before intimated, the partial commence ment of showery weather promises to continue. On yesterday we had an abundance in this vicinity. Cotton will grow at once and rapidly, and is so little injured as to recover soon and do well. Wheat is cut, and, except slight injury by rust, is very good, making from seven to nine or ten bushels per acre, I think. Rye is cut and good. Oats very low, and the earlier crops so far gone before the rain as to be light; the later crops may not be beyond the reach of improvement by rain, and half the oat crop may be very good. Present indications are that we shall have throughout the country plenty of rain. Fruit: Apples area lit-tlescarce, but Peaches and Plums plenty and promise well.

The Sumter (Ala.) Democrat says that the crops in that part of the country are greatly wanting rain. The cotton plant is unusually small for this season the probability is we shall have a light crop. The Cahawba (Ala.) Gazette of the 6th inst., has

Since the 3d of last month we have had but one little shower of rain, and that did not penetrate the PORTUGAL. A rebellion has taken place in favor of ground more than two inches. Such a long and dry the Queen, against Saldanba, which, however, had spell at this season of the year is uncommon and has for the present been suppressed. The French and injured the crop, especially corn and oats to a considerable extent. Even the leaves on the trees appear was placed on my head—my estates confiscated, I to be parched and withered, and a thick coating of ITALY. Italy exhibits unmistakeable symptoms of dust covers nearly every thing. We are also sorry great internal commotion. A serious riot has occur- to say that the health of the country is not very good. We are suffering for rain.

EARLY COTTON. The Galveston News of the 6th earliest specimen we have yet seen; or heard of ; and, fair evidence of the forward state of the cotton crop on the Trinity. The boll was grown on Col. Williamson's plantation, about eight miles wes of Swart-

THE CROPS ON RED RIVER. The Alexandria (La.) Republican of the 31st ult., has the following: We were shown on Thursday, two Cotton blooms from the plantation of R. C. Hynson, esq., on Bayon lines, and through your columns, the professors of

30. Rapides. This is right early for them, considering music in our State, on a subject worthy the considey 1. the season we have had, but it is no indication of the ration of all who whom it concerns; namely, on a 2. erop throughout the parish or on Red River generally. a general system of musical education. The crop out of which they came was one of the ear-4. liest that was planted in the parish, and has been well ching the art they profess, have found great difficul-5. attended to and cultivated. Few crops, if any, are as ty in advancing pupils who have been indifferently 8. far advanced, while perhaps the much larger portion 10. of the Cotton in the parish is from three weeks to a month behind it. For the want of rain, it is feared the young Cotton will not come to anything.

The bulk of the Corn crop has already been destroyed beyond redemption, for the want of rain. Very few planters indeed will be able to make more than a third or fourth of a crop. The sugar cane is suffering almost as much, owing

to the drought, as corn is. We find the following in the New York Journal of Commerce : From a Subscriber in Eastern Virginia. South gave up everything and got nothing, yet before I would rend the Union and thereby jeopardize civil liberty. I will submit to it, provided the North will If you think the subject worth notice, could you

faithfully perform her part of it. That's just what

we think.

Kep. and Patriot.

INDUSTRY. 'If you ask me,' says Zimmerman, 'which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride or luzury, ambition or egotism ? No, I shall say indolence. Who conduring the first three of the former periods—namely, taken and presented by Gen. Or egotism I No, I shall say indicates. Who can be a considerable majority. They have also decided against empowering the Legislature to license tained no case in at all days before parturition—con-

[From the New Orleans Delta.] THE HISTORY OF A "PIRATE." Respectfully dedicated to the illustrious inventor of the last American Bull of Excommunication.

BY EL ESTRAMOUNO.

I am a Cuban-a Creole of the gltttering star of the Antilles. Where the little Rio Canimo winds its silver thread down through the rocky hills east of Matanzas, to the bay, still stands the house where I was born; a grand, massive old castle, built ere the red cross of England waved over the ramparts of the Moro. But its walls echo to the tread of strangers! I, the last son of my race, am an exile in a foreign land -sentenced to death at home; here prescribed as an "adventurer," a "robber," a "pirate"! My beautiful wife-my Sabanito-lies low in the grave. My boy—the hope of my manhood—was struck to the heart by the lance of a brutal soldier, because he ches, It commenced at Gordonton, and reaching would not tell whither his father had fled; that father on whose head a price had been set—a price which present, was called upon, and he responded at some the liveried blood-hounds coveted! The lands of length and in an interesting manner. He gave a mos my fathers, seized by the same tyrant bands, have gratifying account of the progress of the lettings of been sold to a stranger. The fragrant coffee-fields the contracts thus far. He stated that the whole of wherein I wantoned, in my happy childhood, are till- Wayne, with the exception of a Bridge and a half a ed by those who have no associations there to love, mile, known as section No. 2, had been let; and that, save the sordid gain they may yield! "And why is indeed, the entire line from this point to the Neuse this?" the reader asks. I will reply; and would River at Waynesborough, might be considered as that in lines of living fire each word might be writ- substantially under contract. He had no doubt that ten to burn evermore before the people of a country by the 10th of July next, the time fixed upon for the once oppressed, now free and happy, though such Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, the whole line pirates " as a Lafayette-a De Kalb-a De Grasse would be under contract; or that, if small portions -a D'Estaing-a Pulaski-a Montgomery aided in here and there, should remain untaken, they would

Governor-General of Cuba, I had attained my major-ity; and as soon as I was released from the surveil-at the same time. He said he was gratified that the ance of the guardian appointed by the Government, Resolutions above had been offered. He desired to (I should have premised that I was an orphan,) I married one whom I had loved from my early boy- Greensborough on the occasion referred to, as could hood, and never bloomed a lovelier flower beneath a tropic sun. We loved-were happy. I was rich, the earth in this great enterprise. and though taxed heavily, under a constant Government espionage, moved on through a few years in peace. When Tacon had gone, and after Espeletaess a tyrant, but more a villian than the first-came pects of the work, of the difficulties it had surmounin times began to alter. Privileges of the slightest kind had to be bought! Did I wish a pound of powder and shot, and a gun to kill the pheasants that flew across my fields, a license was required, for which I had to pay a tax, heavier than ever was laid! Not a grain of coffee-not a leaf of tobacco-not a cane of sugar grew, that was not counted-not taxed. Murmur not, ye tithe-paying men of England! Do not complain, ye men of Russia, whose lives and fortunes are cast on the very breath of your Autocrat! Do not feel discontented, ye sons of the Crescent, (no home allusion,) whose lives depend upon the bowstring and fickle mind of an imperious Sultan! Ye are safer far, and happier too, than the Creoles of Cuba, who exist under the control of those who, born afar off, have no sympaties with, no ties to bind them to the soil of the Island.

But, back to my tale. The time of Espeleta passed away. Laden with riches, wrong unjustly from the people, he returned to Spain,-rich in all save those whom he had wronged. Ancona followed. Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of George Bruton, Esq, But he could not stay-he was too honorable. The blood of the Cid flowed in his veins. He was recalled. O'Donnell came-the descendant of a Celtic, G a brave people. Years of connection with a corrupt government had mingled alloy with the gold of his nature-yet he was not all that the " mother government" wished. He could not be all a villain! He Caroline W. Gary. hired spy was near to catch each word! Every sigh THE HARVEST. They have commenced cutting they breathed-a threat, whispered between closed wheat on some of the plantations on the James River, Va. The Charlestown (Va.) Spirit of Jefferson, says:

The Harvest. They have commenced cutting they breathed—a threat, whispered between closed and grating teeth, was reported;—and what followed? Death or exile, and confiscation of property—the garotte, a volley of musketry, or a rapid flight from the land of their birth! Yet, why do I wander from her age, Mrs. Mary L. Pearson, wife of John G. Pearmy own history—it is brief, and I will not trouble son, and daughter of Ingram and Margaret McFarland, one, who came well recommended, even as a gentle-In Frederick the fly is said to have done considera-ble damage, and in Page county the Valley Democrat states there will not be more than half a crop. Regarding poverty as a misfortune rather than as a Some of the fields in the beautiful Valley of the crime, I treated him as a gentleman and as a friend. That man was a spy of Alcoy's! Not a word passed from my lips-not a murmur at injustice did I utter that he did not record, and send to his master as I af-

terwards learned! One night,-never shall I forget it, for my poor wife was lying low with a fever, on a couch from which she never rose-a merchant from New York whose vessel lay in the harbor of Matanzas, was my guest. He came to arrange for the purchase of my cropand while entertaining him, I made remarks contrasting the freedom of his government with the tyranny of small timber sold at \$6 per M., and one raft good of that under which I suffered. My overseer was mill at \$8 per M. 120,000 feet flooring beards sold at present, and marked every word. When my guest had retired for the night, I hastened to the side of my sick wife! It was the last time I ever saw her. After we had left him, the overseer mounted my best

the Governor all that I had said. It was nearly morning, and still I sat by the side \$928,000 American gold, and six thousand pounds of my suffering wife. Suddenly a faithful servant English silver. Exchange on London 103 premium. rushed into the room, and told me that the overseer The flour market quiet-sales 8,000 harrels at \$3 81 a and a guard of soldiers were riding towards the house. \$4 for common; State brands and Genesec, \$4 12½ a

In an instant I knew all—comprehended my danger, \$4 25; southern, \$4 31 a \$4 50. Corn meal and rye and so did my angel wife! "Fly, my amore!" she flour unchanged. Grain quiet- sales 2,:00 bushels cried; "it will be death if they seize you."

"I cannot, and leave you!" was my reply.
"They will no! harm me," she answered—"go,
I will get well, and with our boy will follow!" I kissed my boy, and prepared to fy. How to go was the next question. My friend had his boat and crew in the river. I hastily awoke him, stated the facts, and, as our foes entered the house, we left it by a back entrance, gained the boat, and in three hours I was safe in his vessel. Hastily we sailed, and soon arrived at the great city of your Republic. Oh! how anxiously did I wait for news from my home. When it came, it was terrible! Death had not such terrors. My boy was killed that night by a soldier, because he would not tell him which way I had gone, or reply to his insolent questions. With-in three days my wife was in her grave. A price 1848-'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteregistered as a traitor, and all this merely because I ding will endorse on their letters, "Proposals for State murmured against injustice and wrong. I am here—Stocks."

DANIEL W. COURTS. murmured against injustice and wrong. I am here- Stocks." widowed, childless, poor, wretched ! And, because, with a few brave, chivalrous noblemen, I desire to return and free my fellow Cubans from chains, I learn says: "We have received a boll of cotton, already that I am considered a robber and a pirate. I forbear formed, and at least an inch in length. This is the to comment on this! Though the land wherein ! have sought refuge, casts this stigma upon me, I we believe, cannot be equalled in the State. It is a will not complain, but, biding that time, when might will yield to right, when Cuba will be free,
Remain the "EXILE."

New Orleans, May 21.

[For the Standard.] Mr. Holden: Allow me to address you a few

No doubt all professors of music, engaged in tea-

taught; and it strikes me that by a proper understanding among themselves, a system of proceedings might be laid down, by which their labour might be greatly lightened and the scholars more rapidly advanced. We have now in our female schools a number of able music teachers, who are striving with energy to elevate the taste for classical music in our State, but their efforts can only be of partial success if left to combat bad habits singlehanded.

An idea has risen in my head, that were it possible a meeting of professors of music could take place some where in the State, say Raleigh, and consult concerning the best plan of teaching their art, and form themselves into a permanent association, for the

not publish it, with your comments? Perhaps some of the gentlemen engaged in teaching would give us their ideas concerning this matter also. AN ADMIRBR OF GOOD MUSIC.

Salem, June 16, 1851.

The people of Ohio have accepted the new Constithe sale of ardent spirits.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. At a large and respectable Meeting of the friends of the Central Rail Road, held in Raleigh, on Monday the 23d instant, on motion William D. Haywood Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. W. Holden

was appointed Secretary.

W. W. Holden briefly explained the object of the Meeting, and offered the following Resolutions: Resolved, That we hail with gratification the cer tainty that the North Carolina Rail Road will be

Resolved, That we propose that ground be broken on said Road at Greensborough, on the 11th of next month, the day after the Annual Meeeting of the Stockholders at that place; and that the President

work to be present on the occasion. Before the Resolutions were put to the Meeting. the President of the Road, Gov. Morehead, being length and in an interesting manner. He gave a most gaining to her that freedom.

When Taeon, iron hearted and iron handed, was Once begun, he said the work would be speedily al. see as many of the friends of the Road present at conveniently attend, to witness the first breaking of

Gov. Morehead's remarks were warmly cheered. The Meeting was also addressed by Sion H. Rogers. Esq., who spoke amid much applause of the pros

ted, and of the certainty of its success. The Resolutions were then unanimously adopted. The best and most enthusiastic feeling pervaded the Meeting.

On motion of Alfred Jones, Esq., the City papers were requested to publish these proceedings; and on motion of Sion H. Rogers, the Meeting adjourned to meet in Greensborough on the 10th of July next. The assemblage dispersed with three cheers, long

and loud, for the North Carolina Rail Road. W. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Chairman. W. W. HOLDEN, Secretary.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Dr. King, on the evening of the ith inst., by the Rev. W. Murrah, Col. B. B. Lewis, of North Carolina, to Miss Mariette King, only daughter of Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens, Alal a na.

In Montgomery County, on the 10th instant, by the honor, and that was hidden by the tears and blood of Rev. J. Tillet, Dr. H. E. Rounsaville, of Fair Grove, to In St. Luke's Church, in Lincolnton, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Huske, Maj. Wm. J. Hoke to Miss qualified for their several departments, by learning, ex-G. L. Sumner, daughter of Benjamin Sumner, Esq., all perience, zeal and tact. Thoroughness is the term by of Lincolnton.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM PECK, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. He was a man of stern integrity, simple in his manners, candid, and just. His funeral sermon was preached in the Bap-tist Church, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Bennett T. Blake, in the presence of a large audience. In Wake County, on Monday the 16th instant, Mrs.

Lucy Smith, widow of the late John Smith, of Wake Forest, aged about 70 years. In Ashborough, on the 13th inst. in the 23d year of In Forsythe County, on the 9th inst., in the 35th year

THE MARKETS.

FATETTEVILLE, June 21. Bacon 11 to 111; cotton 71 to 81 cents; corn 85 to 90 cents, and in demand; flour \$5 to \$5 50 for super; lard 114 cents, and ready sale; whiskey 36 to 40 cents per gallon; butter 25 cents; chickens 10 to 25 cents; eggs 12½ cents—the three latter articles in demand.

WILMINGTON, June 21. 1150 barrels of turpentine disposed of since the 19th, at \$2 30 per barrel for yellow dip, and \$2 70 for new virgin dip-\$1 30 for hard. No tar in market. Rosin at \$1 per barrel, and spirits turpentine at 254 to 26 cents per gallon. Three rafts

ter we had left him, the overseer mounted my best NEW YORK, June 21—p. m. The stock market is horse, and rode full speed to Matanzas, to report to firmer—United States 6's of 1868 have advanced 1½ per cent. Reading declined }. The Pacific takes out southern on private terms. Corn advancing-sales 35,-000 bushels at 56 a 581 cents for mixed western; yellow, 57 cents,; round, 59 cents.

\$30,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, RALRIGH, N. C. ? June 24th, 1851.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office unthousand dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the ville and Western Plank Road Company." Persons bid-Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, N. C., June 24, 1851. 67-td. Register and Star copy till day.

Warrenton Male Academy. HE Summer Session will commence on the first Monday in July. The Principal is assisted by competent Instructors. The departure of the Senior Class for College, which is unusually large, will leave room for several Students.

TERMS, as for the last Session. R. A. EZELL, Principal. Warrenton, June 19, 1851.

Attention Ringgold Guards! OU are hereby notified to Parade at the Capitol Square on Friday the 4TH DAY of JULY, at 9 o'clock, Armed and Equipped according to law, in Summer Uniform, with thirteen rounds of Blank Cartridges. By order of the Captain :

J. R. UTLEY, O. S. N. B. Attend a meeting of the Company at the City Hall on Thursday Night the 3d of July, at 8 o'clock precisely .-June 25, 1851.

American Flower Garden. DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist.

For sale at the N. C. Book Store by H. D. TURNER. June 25, 1851.

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement

Houre. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

June 25, 1851. Harper's New Monthly Just Received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY. Baleigh, June 4, 1851.

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Instiand industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on Monnay, 17th November, and continuing

during the week. Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which suita-

ble premiums will be awarded.
The following special Premiums are offered— For the six best specimens of Steel made from Span tanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind-A Gold

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels-A Gold Madel or

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds-Medal or Premium of \$50. For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to th t now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one-A

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverie ing Red Pepper-A Gold Medal. For the best Steam Engine-a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine-A Gold Med-A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the re-ception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Speci-

mens must be in by the 13th of November, Contributors to the Pair are respectfully requeste when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence. June 16, 1851.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE. B. GOULD, A. M. Principal. Miss KATE E. KELLOGG, Assistant and Teacher

of Ornamental Branches.

Mrs. E. B. GOULD, Teacher of Music. THE next Session of this institution will commence on the 7th of July, at the elegant and commenced out

building lately erected for this purpose. RATES OF INSTRUCTION, PER SESSION OF 5 For the common and higher English branches, Music, (Piano with a course of vocal axercisas)

Embroidery, Drawing, and Painting, (Monochromatic, Stylographic, and in water colors)

French. Yancyville, N. C. June 11, 1851.

nony to the merits of this School, and its high claims to the public patronage. The teachers are all highly In Halifax county, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by ing. He is a scholar, and unusually well qualified to the Rev. Thos. G. Lowe, John Campbell, Esq., to Miss give instruction in every department of science.

Miss Kellogg is an accomplished and successful teacher. Her drawings and paintings are not surpassed by any of the kind ever seen in this vicinity.

Mrs. Gould's musical education, acquired in Europe under some of the most eminent masters-her long experience and success, entitle her to rank among the very

best teachers of music in our country.

We feel justified in saying that few Schools present equal advantages for obtaining a thorough education, nd at a moderate expense. N. M. ROAN.

JOHN S. GRASTY. A. C. LINDSEY, T. D. JOHNSTON, L. A. GYWNN. GEO. WILLIAMSON. June 12, 1851.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY. Wake Forest, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in July next, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. M. Crenshaw, late graduate of Ran-dolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly re-commended by the faculty of said institution. Students can be prepared here for College or for the active pursuits of life.

This School may now be regarded as permanent, and being situated in a neighborhood distinguished for health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected. TERMS FOR TUITION OF FIVE MONTHS.

7, 10, and \$15, according to advancement. No deuction except in cases of protracted illness. Board conenient to the Academy may be obtained at \$6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. W. Hartsfield at orestville, N. C.

By order of the Trustees. May 29, 1851. 60-tmJuly.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY, RALEIGH, N. C. HE Fall term of this institution will open on Tues-

day, the 1st day of July next. Though pupils are received at all periods of the sessien, prompt attendance at the beginning is earnestly recommended, as it tends much to facilitate the proper organization of classes and a judicious arrangement of

For Circulars containing particulars address Mrs. J. . Finch, Raleigh, N. C. 870-wtd May 29, 1851

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. FRANKLIN CO. N. C. D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal. AND BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal. THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July. Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nush county; at other er times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON. June 14, 1881.

NASH COUNTY,

The Register, Biblical Recorder, Tarborough Press, Halifax Republican, Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough, and North State Whig, will copy six times, and send accounts to D. S. R., Belford, Nash county. Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School. 3HE next Session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School

will commence on Friday the, 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited, persons desiring situations will please make early appli-Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c., can be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell, Hillsbo-

ough, N. C.

Dan River Institute. CASWELL COUNTY, N. C. THE Fall Session of this School will commenc or Monday the 7th July. A. B. LINDSEY. B. GOULD.

Yanceyville, June 7th, 1851. 872-3w FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Second Term of the present year will begin or Monday, the 7th of July, and end on the first Thurslay in December. For particulars address BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal. Raleigh, May 26th, 1851.

Bank of the State of North Carolina. A DIVIDEND of Five and a quarter per cont. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months, payable (less the tax to the State, of wenty-five cents on each individual share,) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at

the Branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, Cashier. Raleigh, June 11, 1851. Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purpose, constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.