

Carolina Watchman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 4, 1854.

NUMBER 1

J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

Two Dollars a year, paid within three months from date of subscription; two dollars and fifty cents if not paid before the expiration of the year, and three dollars after the year has expired. No paper distributed until all arrears are paid except at the option of the Editor. Letters to the Editor must be post paid, to ensure attention.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF ADVERTISING TERMS.	
1	For the first square, 14 or 15 squares, charged in proportion to 1 square: Making 24 or 25 squares charged in proportion to 2 squares. All fractions of a square equal to 1 or 1/2, charged in proportion to the whole, of which it is a fractional part.
2	Occasional renewals, without additional charge, granted to those who advertise regularly through the year.
3	These dollars for announcing candidates for office. Court Orders charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. Orders for divorce of husband and wife, \$10 each.
4	Persons sending in advertisements are requested to state the number of insertions required; and if it is wished they should occupy the least space possible, write upon the back the number. Otherwise they will be put up in the usual style and charged accordingly.
5	No discount on these rates.

reached the surface. On the other hand, the soil which forms the bottom of manure yards, is not found even within a few inches of the surface to be at all enriched by the piles of fertility which rest upon it.

The true rule for burying manure, is to place it just at such depth in the soil as the roots of the crop usually extend, which will vary with different plants. Some of the grasses, for instance, form a turf very near the surface, and hence an autumn top-dressing will soak in enough to benefit them essentially. Clover roots run deeper, and this crop is consequently but little benefited by top-dressings when of much size, except so far as they operate in keeping the surface moist. The roots of fruit trees are still deeper, and they derive but little advantage, except from manures well spaded or worked in. They however possess an important advantage over annuals and perennial rooted plants, by continuing in growth for successive years, those roots which happen to run into the region of fertility, soon throw out numerous fibres, and secure an amount of nourishment, of which annual plants, in consequence of their limited powers of extension, are not able to avail themselves.

There are, however, not many crops which do not need the full depth afforded by ordinary plowing; and hence the best practice for nearly all kinds of culture is to spread the manure well, harrow it most thoroughly in order to break it as finely as possible, at the same time to mix it intimately with the surface; then turn it under by ordinary plowing, and the lower half of the inverted earth will furnish a thoroughly enriched bed for the roots to penetrate. If a greater depth of fertility is needed than ordinary plowing affords, the coat of harrowed manure may be thrown under ten or twelve inches by means of a double-mouldboard or Michigan plow; and then another coat of manure spread, harrowed and plowed under by a light or gang plow. The young plants of the crop are thrown rapidly forward by the upper stratum of manure, and at a later stage of growth, are equally stimulated by the lower stratum.

THE OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGES.

The osage orange is highly estimated for making hedge fences. The extensive gardens of Nicholas Longworth, in the suburbs of Cincinnati are fenced with this plant. It has proved to be an effective barrier to intruders, who have endeavored to plunder his choice fruits—grapes, peaches, &c., owing to its armor of large pointed thorns. The seeds are sown in May, in beds like those of beets, and are set out next spring in hedge rows, six inches apart, and the tops cut off to the ground. It is a native of Texas and Arkansas, and will grow well in our northern climate, except on very wet and cold soils. Large quantities of the seed have been planted during the past two years in Ohio and other western States, and immense tracks of land in those States will soon be protected and adorned with this valuable plant. J. W. Thornburn & Co., John street, this city, and others have the seeds for sale, and those persons who are inclined to protect their gardens and fields, and beautify the same, can now effectually do so with the thorny barricade of this hedge. Its full height is 10 feet; in four years it attains to a height sufficient to fence out persons and cattle. The Cherokee Rose is also extensively cultivated and used for hedge fences at New Orleans, and the southern climate, is favorable to its growth, but the osage orange cannot fail to thrive in our climate, particularly about New York City, Long Island, and New Jersey. Why do not those of our citizens who have seen and admired the hedge fences in England, introduce this kind of fence in this vicinity? The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with James Sumpter & Co., of Montgomery Co., Ohio, to hedge with the osage orange, both sides for one hundred miles of this railroad, commencing fifty miles north of Chicago; this will require about two million of plants. The ground along the line is to be cleared, leveled, broken up, and prepared this ensuing summer, and the plants are to be set out next spring. As an evidence of the extreme hardness of this plant, we would state that they have been grown successfully for the last six years in the Union

Nurseries of the city of Schenectady, N. Y., from seed gathered in Columbia, S. C. It has stood the severe winters well, and seems to be very material for live fences in any climate where the Isabella grape can be cultivated successfully.

PLENTY OF GOOD RADISHES FOR A SHILLING.

The following from the "American Agriculturist," is good advice to every man who owns a spare patch of ground 6 x 6 feet:

"We have had an abundance of radishes at all seasons, without devoting a foot of ground to their special cultivation. Our plan has been simply this. As soon as our garden has been plowed and spaded, we have sown over it a small quantity of radish seed, broadcast. The subsequent working and planting of the soil buries these seeds, and as they come up, we destroy them as we would weeds where there is not room for them to grow. But there is always some space between rows or hills of other vegetables, where several plants may be allowed to remain till large enough to pull up for the table. Wherever there is any spare room, we scatter a few seeds when hoeing over the ground to kill weeds. This practice we follow up all through the summer, and a single shilling's worth of seed, thus sown in small quantities, every time we have gone into the garden to work, has furnished an abundance of young radishes at all times. When early peas come to maturity, we have young beets or radishes growing up on the ground occupied by them, from seeds which were sown during the last hoeing they received."

A platform has been adopted which will unite every portion of the democracy of the State. Free suffrage by Legislative enactment, the extension of the system of internal improvement already begun in the State, the endorsement of the Nebraska Bill, and the reaffirmation of the ancient principles of the National Democracy form its principal features.—*Carolinian.*

Pray, Mr. Carolinian, copy in your next issue a resolution of your last Convention, in which the Democratic party declare in effect that it is inexpedient to do for Internal Improvement, and that democracy knows no test of democracy but democracy itself; and then tell us how it is that you can reaffirm the ancient principles of either State or National Democracy, when it appears you have *crushed* on the subject of Internal Improvement. We are glad, however, that you have *come over*; but we beg of you not to swear that you have always been better Internal Improvement men than the Whigs.—*Fayetteville Argus.*

From the Scientific American.

MORE GRAPE.

At the close of the grand powwow held at Raleigh last week, by the locusts of this good old State, the pious Abraham who presided on the occasion, by way of exhortation to the faithful, told them that if their magnanimous hearts should grow faint during the contest, they would have nothing to do but to call for "a little more grape," and victory would certainly perch on their banner.—We have been credibly informed that those who, in days gone by, called upon the pious Abraham himself for "Grape," went away sadly disappointed. We understand that when he came from Portugal—where he had represented the greatness and dignity of the Tyler Cabinet—a considerable quantity of wine reached Pittsburgh among his baggage—landed duty-free of course—and his old constituents who had sent him to Congress as a Wino good and true, calculated on a *Feast and Flow*; but, lo! instead of inviting them to taste the grape and take "a little more," he had it put in a store and had it sold out to those who had the cash to pay for it, and to no others! It becomes such a pinch—to talk about grape, does it not?—*Fayetteville Argus.*

THE LARGEST STEAMBOAT IN THE WORLD.

A new steamboat named the "Metropolis," was launched on the afternoon of the 20th inst., from the ship-yard of S. Sneden, Green Point, near this City. She is 350 feet in length, 45 feet beam and 15 feet depth of hold. Her floor timbers are of white oak, 20 inches thick; she has deep, double frames, sided 8 inches—making her frames 16 by 20 inches—and 4 inches apart. Besides being heavily timbered, she is diagonally braced from keelson up to top of timbers, with iron braces 5 inches wide, 1/2 inch thick and 30 feet long, crossing each other transversely, about three feet apart. These braces are secured to the frames with iron bolts, riveted to the timbers, and also riveted where they cross between the timbers. She has seven keelsons, made of white oak timber, 14 inches wide and 24 feet high. The 14 timbers of her engine are of white oak, 4 or 5 feet wide and 6 feet high.—Over 50 tons of the best Ulster iron are used in her bracing.

This steamer is intended for the Fall River route, and will run in connection with the "Bay State" and "Empire State." Her engine, which is to be put in by the Novelty Iron Works, is of nearly double the power of any steam engine now in use. The cylinder is 105 inches diameter by 12 feet stroke.

GUANO.

The Standard and other Lococratic papers are poking fun at Gen. DICKERY, and endeavoring to hurt his popularity with the people, because he pronounces, as they say, the word Guano, *gwanny*. Whereupon the Hillsboro Recorder cites high authority to show that a man in this State has the right to pronounce the word just as he pleases. At the last annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society (says that paper) *guano* was made a subject of discussion, in which many of the most intelligent members participated. A short time before the Society adjourned, the former Secretary, James F. Taylor, Esq., who has a remarkable fund of knowledge as well as humor, introduced a resolution in relation to the pronunciation of the word *guano*, which was about as follows:—[we quote from memory:]

Whereas, in the discussions which have taken place in this Society, the word *guano* has been pronounced in ten or more different ways, as follows, viz: gwanner—gwinnan—gwinnia—gono—gano—gonoo—guner—gwanny—gwynner—and gwoner; and none of them correct;

Therefore Resolved, That hereafter, in the discussions of this body, the word shall be pronounced—[we cannot say how, for we did not get it exactly.]

The Society, however, took no action upon the matter; and we contend therefore that the proper pronunciation of the word is still an open question. We hold that if it is allowable in one man to pronounce where, *whor*, and there, that *gwanny* comes near enough to *guano*, and is equally allowable.

But does it not come with a fine grace from these Democrats, these spurious friends of the people, to laugh at the homely pronunciation of a man who has not perhaps received the advantages of a first class education?

As for Bragg: it is highly probable that he will pronounce it in August next, in view of his blasted hopes—*gone*.

Wreck of the Powhatan.—The passenger ship Powhatan, Captain Myers, (of Baltimore,) with her crew and three hundred and eleven passengers, was wrecked on Long Beach on the night of Sunday, the 16th April. It was reported that every soul on board was lost; but later accounts say the Captain, the mate, and one other person escaped with life. The disaster was terrible. Two hundred and fifty bodies had been washed ashore.—*Fay. Argus.*

From the Scientific American.

SAWING, AND SAW MILLS.

Having been a lumberman for many years past, both here and at the north, and desiring to put into our mills here, the best machinery in use, I took a tour to the State of Maine, thence to Canada, and Northern New York, and patiently examined all the best mills in these regions. Being a millwright by trade, I found nothing to compare with what is termed "the line-log gang," as used in Maine and manufactured by Messrs. Hinkley & Egey, of Bangor. These mills, for strength and utility in every way excel any mill in the country. They are a roller gang, consequently there is no time lost in *gigging* back, nor in putting on the logs, nor yet in taking off the lumber when sawed; one log follows through after another, the same as the plank in a Woodworth planing machine, and with something like the same speed. The logs pass through the whole without any regard to length. The lumber is then edged up by a circular saw, consequently the logs yield a much larger amount of lumber, than when sawed in the common way. Gang saws are also very thin and cut away very little stuff. These mills are generally run with a velocity of from 150 to 175 strokes per minute and feed from 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch per stroke. They cut the enormous quantity of from 40 to 50 M of boards in 12 hours. I am acquainted with what is called "the yankee gang," and circular saw mills of every description, and must say that I do not know of any mill that holds any comparison to the "line log gang," for getting out good lumber in the most economical manner. The cost of manufacturing lumber by such mills is about 75 cts. per M feet.

THE HALF HOUSEKEEPER.

She was only a half house-keeper. Go where you would about her home, there would be neither taste nor neatness. She would begin with great avidity, but lose all her zeal before she got through. Of her husband's half a dozen new shirts she would be partially finished—one wanted sleeves, another a collar and wristbands, another a bosom and gussets, and so on through the whole list. Several skeletons of quilts lay unrolled in her drawers, and her tables and trunks were loaded with magnificent promises.

Her bread was always unpalatable because she forgot this or that—and though she had been married ten years, it all that time the table was never rightly laid for a meal.—Either the salt was wanting, a knife or spoon, or some important ingredient. This afforded good exercise for the family, and there was at all times a continued running to and fro.

She was a half house-keeper. Her meats were never cared for after dinner, and then it was "In! throw it away, it ain't much." Much or little, it makes the butcher's bill enormous, and her husband half distracted.—There always stood in her misty smelling pantry, mouldy bread. There always laid about her room a dozen garments worn out by tramping rather than use. She was forever tripping over brooms, forever wondering why on earth work came so very hard to her.

Her children's clothes came to pieces the first day, because they were only half made, and her temper soured quicker than anything else. She was continually lamenting that she ever married, and wondered where some folks got their house-work.—"Oh! dear me!" seemed to be the whole of her vocabulary and it would make one sad to watch her listless movements, and hear her declare that no woman worked so hard as she, which was pretty true, for she had no method.

She dragged through life, and worried through death, for which I fear, like every thing else, she was only half prepared, and left six daughters to follow her example, and curse the world with six more half house-keepers.—*N. Y. Organ.*

Snow Storm at the North.—We collect from our exchanges the following account of a severe snow storm at the North:

BOSTON, April 15.—About four inches of snow has fallen here since 2 o'clock this morning. The weather now indicates a change to rain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—We had quite a severe snow storm here yesterday afternoon and last night. A few sleighs were out this morning.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A violent snow storm set in here about noon.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A furious storm of wind and snow has prevailed here since this morning.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A severe sleet and snow storm has been raging all day, which must prove very disastrous to early vegetation.

BAYTOWN, April 17.—A severe storm of wind, rain, hail and snow prevailed in this vicinity during the whole of Saturday and up to late last night. The cold was intense for this season of the year, and had a damaging effect on vegetation. On the coast it may have been severely felt, and we may apprehend the occurrence of many marine disasters.

TRADING.—A public meeting at Carthage on the 1st inst., which we hear was largely attended, adopted resolutions against the practice of treating in electioneering campaigns. Those present pledged themselves not to support for any office, a candidate who treated or procured others to treat for him, and without regard to party to support men avoiding the practice.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

From the Northern Cultivator.

DEPTH FOR BURYING MANURE.

Men are divided as to the proper depth of burying manure. Some hold that it sinks in the soil, is washed downward by the leaching rains, and should therefore be applied near or at the surface. Others assert that its volatile and most valuable parts rise by fermentation, and that consequently it should be buried deep.—Now it usually happens when doctors disagree that both are partly right and partly wrong; but in the present instance, they are both a little in the right, and a great deal in the wrong.

Manure usually stays very nearly where it is put. If buried near the surface, it remains near the surface; if buried deep, there it remains; if plowed under in large lumps, it has but little power to rise, sink, or in any other way to intermix itself, and hence the reason that thorough pulverization or harrowing before manure is turned under gives a result in large crops.

The power which clay has to absorb the fertilizing portions of manure, is very great. Soils which possess a medium amount of clay, or loam, with a medium degree of tenacity, will absorb all that is valuable in ordinary yard manure, equal to nearly their own bulk. Forty loads of manure to the acre, form a heavy coating; yet this is only one load to four square rods, constituting a depth, when spread, of only one third of an inch. Consequently, when a coating of forty loads to the acre is plowed under, the volatile parts have only to pass one third of an inch or so, before they are all absorbed by the soil. Hence the error of supposing that they can possibly, in ordinary soils, rise or sink to any practicable depth. And hence also, the great importance of mixing manures very intimately through all parts of the soil, if plants are to get their full benefit, and not be over-fed at one part of their roots and starved at another.

There are many proofs of the correctness of the position here taken. We have made large piles of compost, consisting of one third rich stable manure, and two thirds of loam and turf, yet all the odor was completely retained, and not the slightest portion passing off could be perceived by the smell. We have buried large dead animals with a coating of only six inches of loam; not the faintest indication of the decomposition below ever

reached the surface. On the other hand, the soil which forms the bottom of manure yards, is not found even within a few inches of the surface to be at all enriched by the piles of fertility which rest upon it.

The true rule for burying manure, is to place it just at such depth in the soil as the roots of the crop usually extend, which will vary with different plants. Some of the grasses, for instance, form a turf very near the surface, and hence an autumn top-dressing will soak in enough to benefit them essentially. Clover roots run deeper, and this crop is consequently but little benefited by top-dressings when of much size, except so far as they operate in keeping the surface moist. The roots of fruit trees are still deeper, and they derive but little advantage, except from manures well spaded or worked in. They however possess an important advantage over annuals and perennial rooted plants, by continuing in growth for successive years, those roots which happen to run into the region of fertility, soon throw out numerous fibres, and secure an amount of nourishment, of which annual plants, in consequence of their limited powers of extension, are not able to avail themselves.

There are, however, not many crops which do not need the full depth afforded by ordinary plowing; and hence the best practice for nearly all kinds of culture is to spread the manure well, harrow it most thoroughly in order to break it as finely as possible, at the same time to mix it intimately with the surface; then turn it under by ordinary plowing, and the lower half of the inverted earth will furnish a thoroughly enriched bed for the roots to penetrate. If a greater depth of fertility is needed than ordinary plowing affords, the coat of harrowed manure may be thrown under ten or twelve inches by means of a double-mouldboard or Michigan plow; and then another coat of manure spread, harrowed and plowed under by a light or gang plow. The young plants of the crop are thrown rapidly forward by the upper stratum of manure, and at a later stage of growth, are equally stimulated by the lower stratum.

From the Scientific (N. Y.) American.

THE OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGES.

The osage orange is highly estimated for making hedge fences. The extensive gardens of Nicholas Longworth, in the suburbs of Cincinnati are fenced with this plant. It has proved to be an effective barrier to intruders, who have endeavored to plunder his choice fruits—grapes, peaches, &c., owing to its armor of large pointed thorns. The seeds are sown in May, in beds like those of beets, and are set out next spring in hedge rows, six inches apart, and the tops cut off to the ground. It is a native of Texas and Arkansas, and will grow well in our northern climate, except on very wet and cold soils. Large quantities of the seed have been planted during the past two years in Ohio and other western States, and immense tracks of land in those States will soon be protected and adorned with this valuable plant. J. W. Thornburn & Co., John street, this city, and others have the seeds for sale, and those persons who are inclined to protect their gardens and fields, and beautify the same, can now effectually do so with the thorny barricade of this hedge. Its full height is 10 feet; in four years it attains to a height sufficient to fence out persons and cattle. The Cherokee Rose is also extensively cultivated and used for hedge fences at New Orleans, and the southern climate, is favorable to its growth, but the osage orange cannot fail to thrive in our climate, particularly about New York City, Long Island, and New Jersey. Why do not those of our citizens who have seen and admired the hedge fences in England, introduce this kind of fence in this vicinity? The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with James Sumpter & Co., of Montgomery Co., Ohio, to hedge with the osage orange, both sides for one hundred miles of this railroad, commencing fifty miles north of Chicago; this will require about two million of plants. The ground along the line is to be cleared, leveled, broken up, and prepared this ensuing summer, and the plants are to be set out next spring. As an evidence of the extreme hardness of this plant, we would state that they have been grown successfully for the last six years in the Union

Nurseries of the city of Schenectady, N. Y., from seed gathered in Columbia, S. C. It has stood the severe winters well, and seems to be very material for live fences in any climate where the Isabella grape can be cultivated successfully.

PLENTY OF GOOD RADISHES FOR A SHILLING.

The following from the "American Agriculturist," is good advice to every man who owns a spare patch of ground 6 x 6 feet:

"We have had an abundance of radishes at all seasons, without devoting a foot of ground to their special cultivation. Our plan has been simply this. As soon as our garden has been plowed and spaded, we have sown over it a small quantity of radish seed, broadcast. The subsequent working and planting of the soil buries these seeds, and as they come up, we destroy them as we would weeds where there is not room for them to grow. But there is always some space between rows or hills of other vegetables, where several plants may be allowed to remain till large enough to pull up for the table. Wherever there is any spare room, we scatter a few seeds when hoeing over the ground to kill weeds. This practice we follow up all through the summer, and a single shilling's worth of seed, thus sown in small quantities, every time we have gone into the garden to work, has furnished an abundance of young radishes at all times. When early peas come to maturity, we have young beets or radishes growing up on the ground occupied by them, from seeds which were sown during the last hoeing they received."

A platform has been adopted which will unite every portion of the democracy of the State. Free suffrage by Legislative enactment, the extension of the system of internal improvement already begun in the State, the endorsement of the Nebraska Bill, and the reaffirmation of the ancient principles of the National Democracy form its principal features.—*Carolinian.*

Pray, Mr. Carolinian, copy in your next issue a resolution of your last Convention, in which the Democratic party declare in effect that it is inexpedient to do for Internal Improvement, and that democracy knows no test of democracy but democracy itself; and then tell us how it is that you can reaffirm the ancient principles of either State or National Democracy, when it appears you have *crushed* on the subject of Internal Improvement. We are glad, however, that you have *come over*; but we beg of you not to swear that you have always been better Internal Improvement men than the Whigs.—*Fayetteville Argus.*

GUANO.

The Standard and other Lococratic papers are poking fun at Gen. DICKERY, and endeavoring to hurt his popularity with the people, because he pronounces, as they say, the word Guano, *gwanny*. Whereupon the Hillsboro Recorder cites high authority to show that a man in this State has the right to pronounce the word just as he pleases. At the last annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society (says that paper) *guano* was made a subject of discussion, in which many of the most intelligent members participated. A short time before the Society adjourned, the former Secretary, James F. Taylor, Esq., who has a remarkable fund of knowledge as well as humor, introduced a resolution in relation to the pronunciation of the word *guano*, which was about as follows:—[we quote from memory:]

Whereas, in the discussions which have taken place in this Society, the word *guano* has been pronounced in ten or more different ways, as follows, viz: gwanner—gwinnan—gwinnia—gono—gano—gonoo—guner—gwanny—gwynner—and gwoner; and none of them correct;

Therefore Resolved, That hereafter, in the discussions of this body, the word shall be pronounced—[we cannot say how, for we did not get it exactly.]

The Society, however, took no action upon the matter; and we contend therefore that the proper pronunciation of the word is still an open question. We hold that if it is allowable in one man to pronounce where, *whor*, and there, that *gwanny* comes near enough to *guano*, and is equally allowable.

But does it not come with a fine grace from these Democrats, these spurious friends of the people, to laugh at the homely pronunciation of a man who has not perhaps received the advantages of a first class education?

As for Bragg: it is highly probable that he will pronounce it in August next, in view of his blasted hopes—*gone*.

From the Scientific American.

SAWING, AND SAW MILLS.

Having been a lumberman for many years past, both here and at the north, and desiring to put into our mills here, the best machinery in use, I took a tour to the State of Maine, thence to Canada, and Northern New York, and patiently examined all the best mills in these regions. Being a millwright by trade, I found nothing to compare with what is termed "the line-log gang," as used in Maine and manufactured by Messrs. Hinkley & Egey, of Bangor. These mills, for strength and utility in every way excel any mill in the country. They are a roller gang, consequently there is no time lost in *gigging* back, nor in putting on the logs, nor yet in taking off the lumber when sawed; one log follows through after another, the same as the plank in a Woodworth planing machine, and with something like the same speed. The logs pass through the whole without any regard to length. The lumber is then edged up by a circular saw, consequently the logs yield a much larger amount of lumber, than when sawed in the common way. Gang saws are also very thin and cut away very little stuff. These mills are generally run with a velocity of from 150 to 175 strokes per minute and feed from 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch per stroke. They cut the enormous quantity of from 40 to 50 M of boards in 12 hours. I am acquainted with what is called "the yankee gang," and circular saw mills of every description, and must say that I do not know of any mill that holds any comparison to the "line log gang," for getting out good lumber in the most economical manner. The cost of manufacturing lumber by such mills is about 75 cts. per M feet.

THE HALF HOUSEKEEPER.

She was only a half house-keeper. Go where you would about her home, there would be neither taste nor neatness. She would begin with great avidity, but lose all her zeal before she got through. Of her husband's half a dozen new shirts she would be partially finished—one wanted sleeves, another a collar and wristbands, another a bosom and gussets, and so on through the whole list. Several skeletons of quilts lay unrolled in her drawers, and her tables and trunks were loaded with magnificent promises.

Her bread was always unpalatable because she forgot this or that—and though she had been married ten years, it all that time the table was never rightly laid for a meal.—Either the salt was wanting, a knife or spoon, or some important ingredient. This afforded good exercise for the family, and there was at all times a continued running to and fro.

She was a half house-keeper. Her meats were never cared for after dinner, and then it was "In! throw it away, it ain't much." Much or little, it makes the butcher's bill enormous, and her husband half distracted.—There always stood in her misty smelling pantry, mouldy bread. There always laid about her room a dozen garments worn out by tramping rather than use. She was forever tripping over brooms, forever wondering why on earth work came so very hard to her.

Her children's clothes came to pieces the first day, because they were only half made, and her temper soured quicker than anything else. She was continually lamenting that she ever married, and wondered where some folks got their house-work.—"Oh! dear me!" seemed to be the whole of her vocabulary and it would make one sad to watch her listless movements, and hear her declare that no woman worked so hard as she, which was pretty true, for she had no method.

She dragged through life, and worried through death, for which I fear, like every thing else, she was only half prepared, and left six daughters to follow her example, and curse the world with six more half house-keepers.—*N. Y. Organ.*

Snow Storm at the North.—We collect from our exchanges the following account of a severe snow storm at the North:

BOSTON, April 15.—About four inches of snow has fallen here since 2 o'clock this morning. The weather now indicates a change to rain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—We had quite a severe snow storm here yesterday afternoon and last night. A few sleighs were out this morning.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A violent snow storm set in here about noon.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A furious storm of wind and snow has prevailed here since this morning.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A severe sleet and snow storm has been raging all day, which must prove very disastrous to early vegetation.

BAYTOWN, April 17.—A severe storm of wind, rain, hail and snow prevailed in this vicinity during the whole of Saturday and up to late last night. The cold was intense for this season of the year, and had a damaging effect on vegetation. On the coast it may have been severely felt, and we may apprehend the occurrence of many marine disasters.

TRADING.—A public meeting at Carthage on the 1st inst., which we hear was largely attended, adopted resolutions against the practice of treating in electioneering campaigns. Those present pledged themselves not to support for any office, a candidate who treated or procured others to treat for him, and without regard to party to support men avoiding the practice.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

From the Northern Cultivator.

DEPTH FOR BURYING MANURE.

Men are divided as to the proper depth of burying manure. Some hold that it sinks in the soil, is washed downward by the leaching rains, and should therefore be applied near or at the surface. Others assert that its volatile and most valuable parts rise by fermentation, and that consequently it should be buried deep.—Now it usually happens when doctors disagree that both are partly right and partly wrong; but in the present instance, they are both a little in the right, and a great deal in the wrong.

Manure usually stays very nearly where it is put. If buried near the surface, it remains near the surface; if buried deep, there it remains; if plowed under in large lumps, it has but little power to rise, sink, or in any other way to intermix itself, and hence the reason that thorough pulverization or harrowing before manure is turned under gives a result in large crops.

The power which clay has to absorb the fertilizing portions of manure, is very great. Soils which possess a medium amount of clay, or loam, with a medium degree of tenacity, will absorb all that is valuable in ordinary yard manure, equal to nearly their own bulk. Forty loads of manure to the acre, form a heavy coating; yet this is only one load to four square rods, constituting a depth, when spread, of only one third of an inch. Consequently, when a coating of forty loads to the acre is plowed under, the volatile parts have only to pass one third of an inch or so, before they are all absorbed by the soil. Hence the error of supposing that they can possibly, in ordinary soils, rise or sink to any practicable depth. And hence also, the great importance of mixing manures very intimately through all parts of the soil, if plants are to get their full benefit, and not be over-fed at one part of their roots and starved at another.

There are many proofs of the correctness of the position here taken. We have made large piles of compost, consisting of one third rich stable manure, and two thirds of loam and turf, yet all the odor was completely retained, and not the slightest portion passing off could be perceived by the smell. We have buried large dead animals with a coating of only six inches of loam; not the faintest indication of the decomposition below ever

reached the surface. On the other hand, the soil which forms the bottom of manure yards, is not found even within a few inches of the surface to be at all enriched by the piles of fertility which rest upon it.

The true rule for burying manure, is to place it just at such depth in the soil as the roots of the crop usually extend, which will vary with different plants. Some of the grasses, for instance, form a turf very near the surface, and hence an autumn top-dressing will soak in enough to benefit them essentially. Clover roots run deeper, and this crop is consequently but little benefited by top-dressings when of much size, except so far as they operate in keeping the surface moist. The roots of fruit trees are still deeper, and they derive but little advantage, except from manures well spaded or worked in. They however possess an important advantage over annuals and perennial rooted plants, by continuing in growth for successive years, those roots which happen to run into the region of fertility, soon throw out numerous fibres, and secure an amount of nourishment, of which annual plants, in consequence of their limited powers of extension, are not able to avail themselves.

There are, however, not many crops which do not need the full depth afforded by ordinary plowing; and hence the best practice for nearly all kinds of culture is to spread the manure well, harrow it most thoroughly in order to break it as finely as possible, at the same time to mix it intimately with the surface; then turn it under by ordinary plowing, and the lower half of the inverted earth will furnish a thoroughly enriched bed for the roots to penetrate. If a greater depth of fertility is needed than ordinary plowing affords, the coat of harrowed manure may be thrown under ten or twelve inches by means of a double-mouldboard or Michigan plow; and then another coat of manure spread, harrowed and plowed under by a light or gang plow. The young plants of the crop are thrown rapidly forward by the upper stratum of manure, and at a later stage of growth, are equally stimulated by the lower stratum.

From the Scientific (N. Y.) American.

THE OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGES.

The osage orange is highly estimated for making hedge fences. The extensive gardens of Nicholas Longworth, in the suburbs of Cincinnati are fenced with this plant. It has proved to be an effective barrier to intruders, who have endeavored to plunder his choice fruits—grapes, peaches, &c., owing to its armor of large pointed thorns. The seeds are sown in May, in beds like those of beets, and are set out next spring in hedge rows, six inches apart, and the tops cut off to the ground. It is a native of Texas and Arkansas, and will grow well in our northern climate, except on very wet and cold soils. Large quantities of the seed have been planted during the past two years in Ohio and other western States, and immense tracks of land in those States will soon be protected and adorned with this valuable plant. J. W. Thornburn & Co., John street, this city, and others have the seeds for sale, and those persons who are inclined to protect their gardens and fields, and beautify the same, can now effectually do so with the thorny barricade of this hedge. Its full height is 10 feet; in four years it attains to a height sufficient to fence out persons and cattle. The Cherokee Rose is also extensively cultivated and used for hedge fences at New Orleans, and the southern climate, is favorable to its growth, but the osage orange cannot fail to thrive in our climate, particularly about New York City, Long Island, and New Jersey. Why do not those of our citizens who have seen and admired the hedge fences in England, introduce this kind of fence in this vicinity? The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with James Sumpter & Co., of Montgomery Co., Ohio, to hedge with the osage orange, both sides for one hundred miles of this railroad, commencing fifty miles north of Chicago; this will require about two million of plants. The ground along the line is to be cleared, leveled, broken up, and prepared this ensuing summer, and the plants are to be set out next spring. As an evidence of the extreme hardness of this plant, we would state that they have been grown successfully for the last six years in the Union

Nurseries of the city of Schenectady, N. Y., from seed gathered in Columbia, S. C. It has stood the severe winters well, and seems to be very material for live fences in any climate where the Isabella grape can be cultivated successfully.

PLENTY OF GOOD RADISHES FOR A SHILLING.

The following from the "American Agriculturist," is good advice to every man who owns a spare patch of ground 6 x 6 feet:

"We have had an abundance of radishes at all seasons, without devoting a foot of ground to their special cultivation. Our plan has been simply this. As soon as our garden has been plowed and spaded, we have sown over it a small quantity of radish seed, broadcast. The subsequent working and planting of the soil buries these seeds, and as they come up, we destroy them as we would weeds where there is not room