

Poetical.



OUR COUNTRY.

Our country 'tis a glorious land— With bread arms stretched from shore to shore, The proud Pacific chafes her strand,

Rich prairies, decked with flowers of gold, Like sunlit oceans, roll afar; Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,

And trailed 'mid her clustering hills, Sweet laws in dreamlike beauty hide, Where love the air with music fills,

Great God! we thank thee for this home— This bounteous birthland of the free; Where wanderers from afar may come,

Still may her flowers untrammelled spring, Her harvests wave, her cities rise; And yet till time shall fold his wings,

Miscellaneous.

A Reminiscence of the last War. On the afternoon of the 29th of August, 1813, the blockading squadron of New London, consisting of the Ramille, 74, the frigate

Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth and all was quiet at the Sepulchre— Death held his sceptre over the Son of God.

Soon as this note had been read by the magistrates, such of the efficient inhabitants of the place as were home, repaired to a small battery on the point, thrown up to protect the village from the British barges and row galleys

On the afternoon of the second day of the attack the patriotic defenders of the battery had expended all their ammunition, and were waiting impatiently for a supply from New London; to which place a messenger had been sent,

From this earliest discovery down to the present time, ill luck seems to have been the fate of Florida. The history of no country perhaps for the same length of time, is marked with so many disasters and adverse events

both in climate and soil. The loveliness of the landscape, and prodigality of the earth in the production of fruits, was only equalled by the richness and variety of the mineral ores, and the amenity of the climate.

In 1560, a company of French protestants sought refuge there from the persecutions of their country, but were soon cut off with circumstances of the most atrocious barbarity, by the Spaniards, who claimed the country by the right of discovery.

In the American revolution the Floridians, mostly foreigners, took part with the English, and were in several instances, severely chastised for their aggressions. With the subsequent history of Florida, its final transfer to the United States, and the numerous difficulties and disasters encountered by our government in the removal of the Seminole Indians, the public are well acquainted.

Resurrection of Christ. Twice had the sun gone down upon the earth and all was quiet at the Sepulchre— Death held his sceptre over the Son of God.

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"I pity—I pity the printer," said my uncle Toby; "he is a poor devil," rejoined I. "How so?" said my uncle Toby. "In the first place he must endeavor to please every body. In the negligence of a moment perhaps a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor—it is inserted—and he is done to all intents and purposes.

Sailor's Instruction for Dancing. We understand the following directions and instructions for the information of all sailors who may be inclined to trip it, as all sailors from time immemorial are wont, on the light fantastic toe, were recently found among the papers of the late Sir Joseph Yorke of facetious memory.

La Pantaloon.—Haul up the starboard tack, let the other craft pass, then bear up and get your head on the other tack, back and fill your partner, boxhaul her, wear around twice against the sun, in company with the opposite craft and your own afterwards boxhaul her again and bring her up.

Second Figure.

L'Ele.—Shoot ahead about two fathoms till you nearly come stern of the other craft under way; then make a stern board towards your way; then make a stern board towards your way; then make a stern board towards your way;

Third Figure.

La Poule.—Heave ahead and pass your adversary yard-arm and yard-arm, regain your berth on the other tack; in the same order take your station in line with your partner, back and fill, fall on your heel and bring up partner; she then manœuvres ahead, and heaves all aback, shoot ahead again and pays off alongside you, then make all sail in company with her till nearly stern with the other live; make a stern board, and cast her off to shift for herself; regain your berth by the best means in your power, and let go your anchor.

Fourth Figure.

La Trenis.—Wear round as before against the sun; twice boxhaul the lady; range up alongside her, and make sail in company; when half way across to the other shore, drop astern with the ride short, and cast off the craft; back and fill as before, and boxhaul her and yourself into your berth and bring up.

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial, it appears in clear weather but vanishes as soon as it is cloudy.

As ravenous birds are the quickest sighted, so the worst men are the greatest fault finders.

Agricultural.



From the Farmer's Advocate.

While Europe as well as many parts of our own country, are realizing from two to four hundred per cent increase in their agricultural productions, and also in the intrinsic value of their lands, in consequence of the attention paid to her agricultural interests, principally through the influence of Agricultural Societies, or Associations, formed for the purpose of mutual advantage, and of devising and employing the most efficient means for the general diffusion of light and information on the subject, among the people, shall N. Carolina—surpassed by no other State in the Union in respect to natural advantages, refuse to profit by the example of others, in adopting measures for the development of her resources; and also, for the acquisition of knowledge, in regard to the most approved plans of performing the various and complicate operations, embraced in our American husbandry.

In our own, as well as several European countries, experience strongly favors the supposition,—that the highest state of productiveness in a soil, has never yet been attained; and that the most fertile, is still susceptible of improvement. But whether this is a correct conclusion or not, we have neither time nor inclination at present to inquire; yet a few things are certain, in which we as an agricultural people, and as propagators of, and justly accountable guardians for a succeeding posterity, are deeply concerned.—It is certain,—that the means of our subsistence is principally derived from the productions of the earth; at least, that without these our natural existence cannot be preserved; hence, the more plentifully these productions are furnished, the greater will be our sum of enjoyments,—and the more numerous a population can be comfortably supplied on an equal extent of territory; and that in order to support an increasing population, a corresponding improvement must be effected in the soil.—It is also a fact,—that while our population is constantly increasing, the fertility of a large portion of our lands, is as rapidly diminishing; and that these two circumstances combined, have a direct tendency, and cannot fail, unless timely arrested, to reduce posterity, if not the present generation, to actual starvation. But again, and fortunately for mankind, it is also a fact,—that this prolific source of misery—the deterioration of our soil, though common, is by no means the unavoidable result of cultivation, but invariably caused by a negligent and imprudent course of culture, for proof of which, the fact,—that in every section of country, where the energies of the people have been sufficiently roused, to effect the adoption of necessary measures for obtaining proper information on the subject, and a judicious culture introduced, the evident increase of fertility, and in many instances, the almost incredible improvement that has taken place, is decidedly conclusive.

It will be seen by referring to an article in this number that in Great Britain, during a term of fifty-six years, or from 1775, to 1831, the improvement of her soil was so remarkable, that although her population had increased one hundred and twenty per cent, or considerably more than double, this increased population is now, much better supplied with provisions of their own raising, than in 1775. It is further estimated that the agricultural product of that island is now worth at least three hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, more than it was in 1775. This astonishing success, is owing to the vast improvement that has taken place during that period, in her agricultural pursuits.

Again, in many parts of the United States, the improvement in agriculture, has been equally remarkable and in some instances much greater. We think that instances have seldom occurred of more than from forty to fifty bushels of corn being raised on an acre of the best natural soil with our ordinary culture; while by the late improved modes, at least double that amount, or from eighty to one hundred bushels, to the acre, has become

First Figure. La Pantaloon.—Haul up the starboard tack, let the other craft pass, then bear up and get your head on the other tack, back and fill your partner, boxhaul her, wear around twice against the sun, in company with the opposite craft and your own afterwards boxhaul her again and bring her up.

quite common. And some instances are requisite common. And some instances are requisite common. And some instances are requisite common.

But some, no doubt, will say—that that to effect this great improvement in land requires a large capital, which they neither have at command, or possess the means of acquiring. We readily grant—that to bring fifty or one hundred acres of poor land, or a moderate sized farm, into a high state of cultivation in a short time, requires the employment of more a short time, requires the employment of more a short time, requires the employment of more

We would further observe—that these immense yields have not alone been obtained from soils in their original state, but almost invariably from such as have been once exhausted by bad tillage, and again reclaimed by a more judicious culture. And further, that improvements in the soil, are not confined to any particular country, or section of country, or to similar qualities of soil; but, that they are in a measure applicable to all countries and soils, susceptible of cultivation. But we would here observe, that soils of different qualities, require in some degree a different treatment.

HOVEN IN CATTLE.—In a late conversation with Capt. James Cooper, of Haddonfield, he informed me of a certain cure for hoven incattle, which I think, to be made universally known, for the good of the community. It is thus:— Make a twisted band of straw, the size of the wrist, and placed in the mouth, of the animal drawing it tight, and make fast the ends over the head, just behind the horns: this will cause the beast to endeavor to rid itself of the inconvenience, by chewing the band, and the act of moving the tongue and jaws will open the gullet, and permit the pent up air to escape. The efficiency of the mode here recommended, was tested a short time ago, on a valuable cow belonging to the Captain, by one of his neighbors, who finding her most dangerously effected in, this way, instantly applied the twisted band of straw and was quite astonished to find that, in a moment, the air rushed furiously out of the distended stomach, and in a few minutes more she was perfectly recovered.

Now, I consider your readers indebted to the Captain for this communication, to an amount far more than the value of a year's subscription to the Cabinet, but, in return, he only asks every one to do good by communicating, by means of its pages, whatever they may know which would at all be likely to benefit the world by its publication.—Yankee Farmer.

Points of Farmers. Judge—, no we give his borrowed coguomen, San Stick, makes some judicious reflections upon an important subject, to which we ask the attention of all who are interested in agricultural pursuits.

A very large portion of the land in America has been run out by repeated grain crops, and bad husbandry, until a great portion of this country is in a fair way to be ruined. The two Carolinas and Virginia are covered with places that are run out, and are given up as ruined, and there are a plauge site too many such places all over New England, and a great many other States. We have't the surplus of wheat that we used to have in the United States, and it'll never be so plenty while there are so many Nick Bradshaw's in the country.

The fact is this, Squire, education is deucedly neglected. True, we have a site of Schools and Colleges, but they ain't the right kind. The same Nick Bradshaw has been through one on 'em, and 'twas there he learnt the infernal lazy habit of drinking and smoking, that has been the ruin of him ever since. I wouldn't give an old fashioned swing tail clock, to have my son to go to college where he couldn't work enough to earn his own living and learn how to work it right too.

It actily frightens me, when I think how the land is worked and skinned, till they take the very gigard out on't when it might be growing better every day. Thousands of acres every year are turned into barrens, while an everlasting stream of our folks are streaking it off 'to the new country,' where about half on 'em after wading about among the tadpoles to catch catfish enough to live on a year or two, atilly shake themselves to death with that everlasting cuss off'all new countries, the fever and agur. It's a melancholy fact, 'Squire, tho' our people don't seem to be sensible of it, and you nor I may not live to see it, but if this awful robbin' of posterity goes on for another hundred years, as it has for the last, among the farmers, we'll be a nation of paupers. Talk about the legislature doing something, I'll tell you what I'd have 'em do: Paint a great parcel of guide boards, and nail 'em up over every legislature, church, and school house door in America, with those words on 'em in great letters, 'The best land in America by constant cropping, without Manure, will run out.' And I'd also have 'em provide means to larn every child how to read it, 'cause it's no use to try to larn the old ones, they're so set in their ways. They are on the constant stretch with the land they have, and all the time trying to git more, without trying to improve any on't.—Yes, yes—too much land is the ruin of us all."

BOOKS, JOBS, AND PAMPHLETS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Dress the Grave of thy Friend



MARBLE FACTORY, BY JAMES FOSTER, Liberty Point—Fayetteville, opposite THE JACKSON HOTEL.

Sperm Lamp and Tanner's OIL.

200 Gallons Best Fall Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, just received, suitable for the use of Cotton Manufacturers, being pure and unadulterated, direct from the Manufacturer.

A NEW SCHOOL.

ON Monday the 5th of October, the subscriber will open in this town, a school for boys, where the various branches of English and Classical studies will be taught.

FLOUR MILL. Blunt's Creek mill has been thoroughly repaired. Wheat will be received and ground with despatch. For terms apply to GEO. McNEILL.

School Books

The following School Books have the strong Approval of Mr J. ORVILLE TAYLOR, Secretary of the American School Society.

Olney's small Geography for beginners, to be followed by Smith's Geography and Atlas, late improved edition.

Physiology for Children, by Mrs Jane Taylor—to be followed by "Lee's Physiology," in the higher classes.

Uncle Davy's Chemistry—to be followed in the higher schools by Comstock's. Miss Swift's Philosophy, parts 1st and 2d—followed by Comstock's Mother's Geology.

Administrator's SALE.

WILL be sold at auction, on 2d Feb. 1841, at the late town residence of the late WM. NOTT, all deceased's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and various other articles of perishable property, on a credit of six months.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries and Cutlery, Crokery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a Boarding House, Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

CROCKERY.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 doz. Plates, 250 doz. Tumblers, Just received and for sale by PETER P. JOHNSON.

MIL. STONES. THE Subscriber having recently opened a new quarry of superior granite, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the quarry or at the store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville.

Moore's county, April 20, 1839. JESSE SOWELL.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD Assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Enquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

J. & J. KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of DRY GOODS,

Superfine Blue, Black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, Merinos, Mouslins, d' Lains, Challeys, Black and Colored Silks Plain and Figured, Black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blancs and Negro Cloths, 1575 Pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles.—All of which being bought at the lowest package price is offered

SYRUP!

9 barrels Camp's refined Syrup. 9 barrels New Orleans TREACLE. For sale by GEO. McNEILL.

NOTICE.

JAMES W. CRAWFORD, of Marion District, having made an assignment to the subscribers, of all his estate and effects, for the benefit of such creditors as shall within thirty days from the publication hereof, present their claims against him, duly authenticated to the subscribers, and shall, also, within that time, execute a full release and discharge to him, of their debts against him; the said creditors are hereby notified that the said assignment is ready for inspection as well as the deed of release for Execution, at the office of Wm. W. Harlee, Esq., Marion C. H.

PROPOSALS

FOR A NEWSPAPER IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, TO BE CALLED The Southern Times, AND TO BE EDITED BY HENRY I. TOOLE

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises; few will be made in this case, but they will be redeemed.

The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any published now in this city; combining more Literary Miscellany with Politics than is customary with the party press. Its main character, however, will be political, and its doctrines of the Jeffersonian school.

The first number will be issued about the 4th of March next, if a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the paper.

The size will be about the same with the Raleigh Register, and it will be published twice a week during the session of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be four dollars per annum.

A Prospectus will be found at this Office, where subscribers will be received.