PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

TERMS:

In advance, per year, $2 00
Not paid in advance, 2 50
Not paid until six months have expired, 300
Not paid till the year has expired, 350

No subscription received for a less time than a year, unless the price be paid in advance.

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM. H. BAYNE. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 19, 1851. | VOL. 12—NO. 631.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of twenty-en lines or less, for one insertion, 60 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents except it remain in for several months, when it will be charged $3 for two months, $4 for three, &c $10 for twelve months.

☞ Liberal deduction for large advertisements by the year or six months

☞ Persons who advertise in the newspapers should always mark their advertisements with the number of insertions; otherwise they often forget and let the advertisement run longer than necessary, and when the bill comes to be settled, there is something said about the cost. And when an article is advertised for sale, WHEN IT IS SOLD, the advertiser should attend to taking it out of the paper, because it misleads the readers of the paper besides running him to more cost.

PRICES OF BLANKS

AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

From and after the 1st of Sept. 1850.

For all such Blanks as we keep for sale, 60 cents per quire.

Where Blanks are printed to order, the prices will range from 35 cts. to $1 50 per quire, thus:

1 quire cap blanks				$1 50	per quire.
2	"	"	"	1 00	" "
3	"	"	"	85	" "
4, 5 or 6	"	"	"	75	" "
10	"	"	"	60	" "
15	"	"	"	50	" "
20	"	"	"	40	" "
1 quire letter-sheet blanks				1 25	" "
2	"	"	"	85	" "
3	"	"	"	75	" "
4, 5 or 6	"	"	"	65	" "
10	"	"	"	55	" "
15	"	"	"	45	" "
20	"	"	"	35	" "

Any blank printed to order which has more matter in it than is usual in blanks printed for the above prices, will be charged extra according to the amount of matter, or the fancy-work directed to be done. In like manner, a blank containing but a few lines of matter to the sheet will be charged a less price.

NEW CLOTHING

AND GENTLEMENS' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. WALDAUER & CO.,

(*Hay street, corner opposite Fayetteville Hotel, and next door to Messrs Lilly's store,*)

Has just received a large assortment of winter Clothing consisting of fine double-breasted drab Overcoats; fine Castarin Coats; fine frock and dress Coats, &c; and a good assortment of Pantaloons of all colors and prices.

Cloaks, Cottoons, a new and fashionable article; winter loose Sacks, and all kinds of winter Coats; fine Shirts, (the finest assortment ever brought into this market).

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

Old customers are particularly invited to call and examine our goods.

Nov 2. 1850. 6m A. WALDAUER & CO.

NEGROES WANTED.

Cash will be paid for likely young Negroes if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept 14, 1850. 603-tf

FALL AND WINTER **GOODS.**

We are now receiving our Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very general and well selected stock,

In all Lines,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL,

Nov 30, 1850 614-tf Hay street.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb, 23, 1850.

MALLETT & PAULMIER

GROCERS AND COMMISSION **MERCHANTS,**

135 Front street, near Maiden Lane

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. NEW YORK. J. PAULMIER.

Jan. 11, 1851 6m

Benj. Blossom & Son,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 145, Front Street,

NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made upon consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Grain, and other produce.

Jan'y 18, 1851 1y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to consignments, and cash advances made on shipments to me or my friends in New York.

Feb'y 22, 1851 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

1780 Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf **HATS,**

And this spring's Paris and New York style of mole-skin, silk and angola Hats, a beautiful article. Also, men's, boys' and children's beaver, silk, and fur do., of every description, from several of the best manufactories in the U. States, together with a good assortment of my own manufacture, which makes my stock the most complete ever offered in this market.

A few beautiful misses' Gypsies and oil silk.

I have made arrangements that will enable me to sell to country merchants and dealers, at wholesale, at a very small advance, and respectfully invite them and all others in want of Hats and Caps, to give me a call, believing that it will be to their advantage to do so, as I have determined to sell cheap.

Highest prices paid for fur skins and lamb's wool.

DAVID GEE,

North-east corner Market Square, Green st.

March 15, 1851.

TOBACCO.

The subscriber has a good stock of Tobacco on hand, and will receive regularly, from Messrs J. Jones & Co's factory, qualities assorted, from common to very fine, which will be sold at the lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1851. tf

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

A single letter means any weighing ½ ounce avoidrupois or less. A letter weighing over 1 oz. and less than 2 isregarded as 4 letters.

Newspaper, means a paper of 1900 square inches or less.

No P. M. can frank a letter weighing over ½ ounce, except on 'official Business.'

Postage on letters from any office in the U. S., to and from California, or our Territories on the Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. 'Newspapers and pamphlets 3 cents each, sea postage, and the inland Postage to be added, if any.

P. M.'s whose com's were $200 or less for the year ending June 30, 1850, can send and receive written letters free, not weighing over ½ oz. each on their own private business.—They can frank to California, or any other place in the U. S. possessions, but not beyond.

Postage on letters to China, &c. may be 75 cents or 45 cents.

Postage on regular or transient papers, 1 or 1½ cents, and 50 per cent. commission on them.

Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4 cents, 2 cents to be paid in each country; to any place through Great Britain 4 cents, prepaid.

The Postage on letters, to or from Great Britain is 24 cts., the single rate.

The franking privilege 'travels with its possessor.' A Postmaster can frank through any office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot send franked letters from his own office at the same time.

Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over $200, may frank names of subscribers and money to newspapers.

Postmasters are entitled by law to the following commissions on the amount of letter postages received by them *in each quarter of the year*, and in due proportion of any fractional part of a quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than $500 per quarter:

40 per cent. on the first $100;
33⅓ " " next 300;
30 " " 2,000;
12½ " on all over 2,400;

A commission of 50 per cent, is allowed on postage of Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Magazines; also two cents is allowed for the delivery of each free letter, (excepting free packets of printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though made up in letter form,) to officers where the commission does not am't to $500.

On letters received for distribution at such offices as are designated for that purpose by the Postmaster General, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over $200 may frank names of subscribers and money to editors.

At offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 50 instead of 40 per cent. is allowed on the first $100 of letter postage.

Table of postages.

	1-2 oz	1 oz	2 oz	3 oz
Letters not over 300 miles,	5	10	20	30
Letters over 300 miles,	10	20	40	60
Dropped letters,	2	2	2	2
Letters by British mails,	24	48	96	144
Newspapers not over 100 miles, or within the State, for each sheet or supplement,				1 cent.
Do. over 100 miles and out of the State,				1½ cts.
To be prepaid if not sent from the office of publication.				
Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodicals and all other printed matter, except as before and undermentioned—for each not over	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz
	2½	3½	4½	5½
A fraction of ½ oz. over not to be regarded.				
Circulars and handbills not over single cap size and unsealed—(to be prepaid,)				3 cents.

The Cunard line of steamers is under contract pay with Great Britain, for carrying mails, and all the postage except 5 cents on letters carried from the U. States by that line, is received by Great Britain; but the Collins' line is under contract with the United States, and all the postage except 3 cents on letters carried out by this line, is received by the U States.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

(*Arey's Row, Gillespie street,*)

Has always on hand—

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds,
Winter shad, herrings, mulletts, &c.

These are all cash articles, and can only be had from me for the CASH, and they will consequently be sold at very low cash prices.

Fresh butter and eggs generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 3m

WASHINGTON

LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. Philips & Robt. Wooten

Are prepared to furnish the public with

HORSES, CARRIAGES, & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good hostler and reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 6m

LAW NOTICE.

ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH

Has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851 y

3000 Lbs. prime North Carolina BACON, sides, shoulders, and hams, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

April 2, 1851. 632-3t

ENCOURAGE THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE undersigned would respectfull announce to their friends and the fashionable public generally, that they have just received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Gentlemen's Clothing; and would tender their thanks for past patronage, and solicit a continuation from all who may want to have just the thing in the way of a good fitting coat, pants, or vest. No pains will be spared in giving entire satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their patronage. Their prices low for cash or note.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD.

West end Hotel Building, Hay street.

March 22, 1851. 630-3m

WANTED.

We want 5000 customers to call and examine our new and desirable assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected in New York, which we offer at extremely low prices.

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Cambrics, Chambrays, brown and bleached Shirtings, &c, &c. Also, Mitts, Veils, Braids, Bobbinets, Edgings, Laces, colored Bonnet Dimity, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Coats, from $1 to $15; Sacques, Coatees, Union Tweeds, Merino and Alpacca pants and vests.

A prime lot of RIBBONS, which we can sell lower than any other house in town.

GROCERIES,

Porto Rico Sugar, Clarified do.; Rio Coffee, Starch, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Soaps, Mustard, Snuff & Tobacco, Dairy Cheese; Principe & Regalia Segars, Cognac Brandy, Port Wine, &c.

All persons desirous of obtaining bargains, are invited to call one door east of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

March 22, 1851. 3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

Has just received a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, among which are

1200 pieces new style Calicoes,
250 " " " Ginghams,
340 " printed and embroidered Lawns,
Brocade and other Silks,
Swiss and other Muslins
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Lace and Edgings
Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeeds and Mareno Cassimere,
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap,
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand,

with many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 15, 1851.

GREAT BARGAINS.

M. GREENTREE & CO.,

[*Market Square, next door to J. M. Beasley, Jeweler*]

Have just opened a large stock of ready made Clothing for Spring and Summer wear, consisting of dress and frock coats from $8 to $15.

Business Coats from $2 50 to $5 and upwards.

Pantaloons, vests, of all kinds for spring and Summer wear.

Silk, pocket and neck handkerchiefs, shirts, suspenders, &c. &c.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

March 22, 1851. 3m.

Fisk's Patent Metalic

BURIAL CASES.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of these Metalic Coffins, and has received and intends to keep a supply of various sizes, combining the late improvements.

They are equally as good in all respects as the ordinary Wood Coffin, and in various particulars are far superior. Being air tight, remains can be kept in them without burial for a reasonable length of time, without any offensive odor. They are also proof against water or vermin, and whether intended for ordinary burial in the ground, for vaults, or for transportation, they will be found to meet the expectations of those who use them. If it is necessary at any time, even 50 years after interment, to remove remains, it can be done without any difficulty—for the Cases themselves will last as long as time itself.

They have received Premiums at the State Fairs of New York in 1849 and 1850; at the State Fair of Ohio in 1850; at the American Institute in N. York; at the Boston Mechanics' Charitable Association, and at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

These cases are now very extensively used in the large cities, and have been highly approved of, as may be seen by certificates in my possession.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851. 631-tf

State of North Carolina—Robeson County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, A. D. 1851.

William W. Powell vs. Duncan Ramsey and wife Elinora, and others.

Probate of Will.

It appearing that Duncan Ramsey and wife Elinora, Jesse Basden and wife Mary, John N. Gidans and wife Ann, Jacob P. Powell, John A. Powell, Benjamin T. Powell, Joseph T. Powell, heirs at law of the late John Powell, are not residents of this State; ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for them to appear and show cause at the next term of the County Court of Robeson, on the fourth Monday of May next, why the last Will and Testament of the late John Powell should not be admitted to solemn probate; and that notice also issue to Elizabeth Powell to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause why the Will now offered for probate by the Executor, William W. Powell, should not be admitted to probate in solemn form.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1851, and of American Independence the 75th year. Issued March 15, 1851.

S'D'H. HOWELL, Cl'k C. C.

650-6t. pr adv $3 25

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MOROCCO.

A late letter from Tangier has the following account of a case of capital punishment:

In my last I believe I gave you an account of a Moorish execution. Another instance of capital punishment here was attended with the following singular circumstances: A Moor of the village of Sharf had shot with a pistol, in the market at Tangier, a fellow villager whom he suspected of intimacy with his wife. The brother of the murdered man started immediately for Meyuinez, where the Sultan was then residing, and claimed the life of the murderer. The Sultan heard the complaint, acknowledged the justice of the demand, and summoning the plaintiff into his presence, delivered the following decision:

We grant you our permission to take the life of the murderer of your brother, with the same instrument of death with which he was assassinated, and on the same spot, and at the same hour of the day. "But," added the Sultan, "why seekest thou also to be a man-slayer? Accept the price of blood which is lawful unto true believers, and we will guarantee you its payment from our Sherafian hands, and two hundred mitzakel shall be the sum."

To this the plaintiff replied: "Can that sum purchase me a brother?"

"Go thy way," said the Sultan; "we have heard and understood—a letter will be given you by the vizier, in which our mandate shall be written."

Furnished with the sentence of death, the man returned to Tangier, and presented it to the Governor. On the same day of the week and at the same hour, the murderer was brought out of prison and seated on the very spot where he had taken his fellow villager's life, while crowds of people attended to witness his death.—The pistol was now given to the brother of the murdered man, who loaded it, went up to the criminal, walked slowly round him and said—"In the presence of God and man, I call upon you to answer me truly: Didst thou slay my brother?" To this the criminal replied, "I did." One of the multitude now stepping forward, addressed the brother of the murdered man: "Accept the price of blood," said he, "and I promise you 100 ducats in addition, which those assembled will gladly give."

"Worthless words," said the villager; and again he walked round his victim. Again he asked him the same question, and again the same reply was given. A second offer was now made of two hundred ducats, and again the villager walking round the criminal, repeated his question, adding, "Say what thou believest; I am about to take thy life."

"That God is God, and Mahomed is the Prophet of God," responded the criminal.

Scarceiy were the words uttered, when the pistol was discharged. The muzzle had been placed at the small of the back, being the same spot where he had shot the man for whom he was now about to die; but the wretched criminal, although mortally wounded, did not expire for some hours.

California Fifty-Dollar Pieces.—We had the pleasure of seeing yesterday a fifty-dollar gold piece, the coinage of California, which is a beautiful and unique specimen of the ability of that infant sister of our confederacy. It is octagonal in its form, and on the front bears the following inscription: "United States of America, 880 Thous. 50 D. C." On the reverse is a rayed circle, (a star,) and around the edges "Augustus Humber, United States Assayer of Gold, 1851."

This ingot, which is stamped at the assayer's office in San Francisco, will not legally pass as currency, because there is yet no law to authorize it. But there is no question of its circulating freely in California and many other places. It is also in contemplation to strike ingots of one and two hundred dollars, like the fifty dollar piece, only it will be proportionally thicker. "The ingots of five hundred and one thousand dollars will be in form parallelograms, about five inches long and one and three-quarters in width, and varying in thickness, the smaller being about three-tenths of an inch, and the larger six-tenths."—*Union.*

Germans in the West.—Of the two hundred thousand souls in Wisconsin, more than one hundred thousand are said to be Germans. This race of men are settling the country on the sources of the Mississippi very rapidly, and in that region, if in any part of the Union, the German character and customs seem likely to impress themselves on the population.

On the night of Monday and morning of Tuesday last, we had one of the most heavy and devastating rains ever seen or felt in the vicinity of Wadesborough. In this all our planters, so far as we have seen them, agree. One gentleman told us that he had fences washed away on Gould's Fork where he never knew the freshet to reach before. Hill sides have been dreadfully washed, and low lands flooded, and we fear that a great deal of the planting done before the rain will have to be done over again. Up until this rain the spring has been so far very favorable.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

MANAGEMENT OF MANURE OR COMPOST HEAPS.

As the collection of manure is admitted on all hands to be the prime source of agricultural prosperity, I submit the following, on the management of certain matters, with a view to that subject:—

The first thing to be attended to is, the selection of a suitable spot for a manure heap.—This should be on the top of some rising ground, or on a ground at least so level that there can be no run of water to and from it, in case of violent rains. A true regard to economy, will also suggest that it should be placed on some field for which benefit it is mainly intended.

Having marked out the ground say 25 feet by 16, or any other dimensions suitable to your means, sink stakes three or four inches in diameter, two feet below the surface of the ground, and rising to any convenient height above, at each corner, and at proper distances along the sides and ends. Now collect from the woods, sufficient leaf mould or rich virgin soil to cover the whole space inclosed, one foot deep, laying old rails, or any other material at hand fit for the purpose, along the inside of the stakes, as the mould rises, to confine it within its place. Next, take from the stalls of your animals, (the way of managing which, will presently be given,) as much manure as will cover this mound, all over equally, to the depth of one foot, except the sides and ends which should invariably be mould only for at least six inches from the rails, by which means it will be perceived that the rich and enriching material will be so cased up as to prevent the escape of the gases. Then cover this layer of manure, as soon as may be, in order to prevent loss by evaporation, with mould from the woods, to the depth of six inches, and cover the whole with any kind of straw, as wheat, oat, barley, rye, or buckwheat, one foot deep. This will do much to enrich the surface, at the same time it prevents injury from the sun and wind. Leaves will do, but straw is much better [?] Let it stand in this state until your stalls again require cleaning. You will then remove the straw, and spread another layer of manure, except the sides and ends, to the depth of one foot, and over that, a new layer of mould six inches deep, as before, finally replacing the straw as in the first instance. Go on repeating the process till you have got the heap to the top of the stakes,; then replace the straw and let the whole stand till required for use, commencing a new heap any where else most convenient.

As it may be thought the layers of manure would be too thick, I will now give some directions for the management of the horse stable, cattle stalls, hog pens, &c., from which it is to be taken. Before entering upon this, however, I would pause one moment to remind the reader of what he has been again and again told in this valuable journal, namely, that any animal that is worth keeping at all is, on all accounts, worth keeping well. Probably there is nothing in which the farmer errs so fatally to himself, as in the system of starvation so often pursued with regard to his poor, suffering brutes. One animal well fed is of more profit in the end, than three half fed; and for the same reasons, the manure from one well fed, is worth all the poverty-stricken droppings of three times its number, half-starved. Few things are more evident than these; and yet, there are very few things which some men of intelligence are so slow to receive and act upon. It is with us, respecting animals, very much as with regard to acres; every one is crying "more, more;" when in nine cases out of ten, every individual acquisition is a positive and material loss. It would be difficult to lay down a rule on this subject, of universal applicability. This much, however, may safely be said: if you want good animals, and good rich manure, (which if properly managed, will always be a fair compensation for the food consumed in making it,) you must not stint your animals; you must feed as nearly *to the full*, in quantity and quality, as you can without waste.

Another rule highly necessary to success in manufacturing manure is, that every animal on a plantation should be housed at night, the year round; and in winter, by day, except so much time as is necessary for them to get water, and take sufficient exercise. In very cold weather, they should be let out only to get water, and then immediately put up again. This is the writer's own rule, and he finds it works well in evey case, except in regard to hogs, which, for some reason, do not appear to bear confinement in the day time, in this climate. This practice is rare at the south. If there is another instance of it in North Carolina, he is not aware of it.—The advantages of it, however, are obvious, and sooner or later it will be adopted by all.

Into the stalls of these animals, before they are allowed to enter, mould should be thrown to the depth of one foot. As soon as this has become saturated, a mixture of virgin soil, leaves and old logs, sufficiently decayed to break up finely, together with the scrapings from beneath and around them, should from time to time be added in sufficient quantities to keep all dry and comfortable. A little shelled corn thrown into the stalls and pens, will induce the hogs to root, and mix up the whole together, in the best manner, at no cost. When the accumulation has become too great for convenience, let it be taken out and put upon the pile, as above directed. Before the animals are again put in, throw mould, as at first, or any material fitted to absorb and retain the urine and juices, to the depth of one foot. From this it will be seen that no manure goes into the pile in a state tending to waste. When required for use, the pile is cut down perpendicularly, as evenly as possible, in order to pulverise it well, and make the whole mixture equal.

The writer has now pursued the plan to a greater or less extent for several years. Its advantages are, that it saves the expense of all tedious preparations to prevent the escape of fertilising matter. It is adapted to every man's capacity, and every man's means. Nothing is ever seen escaping from one of these piles—no ammonia on a damp or frosty morning ascending like smoke from a furnace—a case so common where the contents of stables are thrown out without any admixture to absorb it. The rain never falls in more than sufficient quantities to afford the necessary moisture, while the straw always to be kept on top, is an effectual protection from sun and wind. Its tendency to promote the health and thriftiness of the animals must be obvious. Their stalls are always sweet and comfortable. Of course, this plan also saves the expense of building manure houses. Its superiority to the mode of managing these matters commonly recommended, that is, hollowing out the barn yard into the form of a ditch, and throwing the manure into it to be washed away and wasted by rain, wind, and sun, will readily appear. Animals should not be permitted to run in a barn yard except in going to and from their places of confinement; and to prevent any loss from this, it should be kept constantly covered with mould, leaves, straw, &c., which, once or twice a year, may be scraped up to put on the heap between the layers of manure.

There are numerous other sources from which materials may be drawn to augment and enrich these heaps, such as weeds, the scraping of garden walks, the contents of privies, fowl and pigeon houses, rotten chips, saw-dust—a capital thing to throw into pigsties and cow stables—old rags, hog's hair, coal ashes, soap suds, dish water, urine from the chambers, which may be poured upon them daily, and last, tho' not least, corn cobs. These are sadly wasted at the south. Give a really good manager 10 acres of land, and the corn cobs that are burned, or thrown away upon some of our large southern plantations, and I very believe, though as poor as poverty at the outset, he would in a few years become a very comfortable liver. By this plan, these will of course be preserved. Where corn is fed to hogs and horses in the ear, the cobs will be mixed up with the materials under foot where they are finally thrown; when shelled for family use, or other purposes, they should be carefully gathered up and thrown upon the barn yard or into the hog pens

A person who has not tried this plan, could hardly conceive how large a mass of rich fertilizing matter may thus be collected in the course of a year from a very few animals, and how greatly, if well followed up, it will add to the value of landed property. It is well known that the whole mass by lying a sufficient time, and at last thoroughly mixed together, will become nearly as valuable as so much raw stable manure. While a place along side of it of equal, perhaps far greater original value, is going perceptibly and rapidly to ruin, the one on which this, or some better system is pursued, will be quite as rapidly improving in beauty, fertility, and the various means of comfortable living. The garden; which at first produced scarcely anything eatable, begins to send forth daily its stores of the finest vegetables; the fields, which produced only sedge grass, and that with much ado, become loaded with yearly increasing crops of grain; bare unsightly patches are clothed in rich verdure; the orchard, renewed and invigorated, teams with fruit sweet to the taste, healthful to the body, and delightful to the eye; everything looks cheerful, smiling, and happy. The very animals participate in the general blessing. Their glossy hides, their sportive motions, their indolence and their ease testify their comfort, and the enjoyment they find in the abundance they have thus been instrumental in creating around them.

T S. W. MOTT.

Belvoir, N. C., Feb. 18, 1851.

Although the above admirable article was written for the latitude of North Carolina, it will suit, with slight modification, that of every State in the Union. The method of managing manure and muck heaps is one of the best we have ever seen; and what most highly recommends it, is, that it can be practised by the poorest, as well as the richest, and equally suit the man of a few acres or many. Those who have not plenty of straw or leaves from the woods to mix with their compost heaps, will do well to use plaster, charcoal dust, or sawdust. Plaster can always be had; and a peck of it to a cubic yard of compost, is quite sufficient to fix the ammonia and retain all the fertilising gases in the manure heap.—*American Agriculturalist.*

At a late term of the Municipal court at Boston, a culprit pleaded "Guilty, *but I am not the one.*"