

From the North Carolina Standard.

THE EARLY DAYS OF QUAKERISM.

We are indebted to a friend, who is well posted up in the commercial and business matters of Newbern, for the following information in relation to that place.

Newbern contains a population of about 4,800. There are three Academies or High Schools in the place—one Male Academy, under Dr. E. A. Seiker, Principal, and F. N. Rolfe, Assistant; and a Female Seminary under the Rev. J. M. C. Breaker, and one under Miss Verina S. Moore.

There are two steam Saw-Mills in Newbern, owned by John Blackwell, Esq., and built at a cost of about \$17,000 each, and requiring about the same amount of capital per annum to furnish timber and keep them in operation.

But the most interesting department of mechanical labor enterprise in Newbern is the Woollen Factory, owned and conducted by Messrs Stanley and Guion. This factory was built in 1850, and commenced operations in December last.

During the year ending June 30, 1850, the number of clearances of vessels belonging to the port of Newbern for foreign countries, was 80, carrying 8,643 tons and 183 seamen.

The following statement will show the amount of exports from Newbern, to the West Indies and South America, for the year ending December 31, 1850:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes R. O. Hbds. Staves, Cypress Shingles, Pine Lumber, etc.

The amount of naval stores exported is not fully given.

In addition to Schools above mentioned, Newbern has a Charity School, which was established on funds left for that purpose by a gentleman by the name of Griffin, who died in that place many years since at an advanced age.

While in Newbern we visited the graveyard, and saw the tomb of Gaston. The tomb is of marble, four feet high, resting on a granite base, with quarter oval corners—the top pedimented, and a cross carved thereon.

Newbern is justly celebrated for the refinement and hospitality of her citizens, and for the able and leading men she has produced.

THE LOVE OF WONDER.—By Peter Findar. Sweet is the tale, however strange its air, That bids the public eye astonished stare!

THE NEW CONSTITUTION of Maryland.

The convention for forming a new constitution for the State of Maryland, has at last adjourned after a session of six or seven months, and the following is a synopsis of the instrument they have submitted to the people:

No qualification to office is required, except a belief in the Christian religion—or if the party be a Jew, in a state of future rewards and punishments.

The present Governor is allowed the whole time for which he was elected. The gubernatorial districts remain as at present constituted.

It is required before granting nolle-prosequit and pardons to give notice of the application made.

The apportionment of representation adopted reduces fifteen counties one delegate each. Three counties have one more each than in the last House of Delegates, and Baltimore city has four more than at present.

There shall be two annual sessions of the General Assembly, and after that, the sessions shall be biennial.

The Legislature shall provide for codifying the law and simplifying the forms of pleading.

The Legislature shall create no debt, unless it lays a tax at the same time to pay the interest and principle, within fifteen years, but no debt for a larger sum shall be contracted than \$100,000.

No lottery grant shall hereafter be authorized by the Legislature.

The General Assembly shall pass laws to protect the property of the wife; and exempting the property of a debtor from execution to a sum not exceeding \$300, for the protection of those dependent on him.

The Legislature shall provide for a uniform system of fees and charges in the offices of Clerks and Register of Wills, but the compensation of these officers shall not exceed \$2500 per year.

When the public debt is paid, the stock of the State in the various companies shall be transferred to the counties and city of Baltimore, according to the amount of their contribution.

No person shall be imprisoned for debt. The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be four in number, and shall be taken from four districts.

There shall be eight circuits in the State. Of these, seven shall have one Judge each, with a salary of \$2000. To make these, the counties are classified.

The present City Court is abolished, and another established, with the same jurisdiction to consist of one Judge, elected by the people, at a salary of \$2000 a year.

The Clerk of the Superior Court, of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Criminal Court, and the Register of Wills, are elected by the people for six years each.

The Judges of the Orphans' Court are elected for four years by the people, also—three for each county, and three for the city of Baltimore.

The Justices of the Peace are to be elected, but the present system will remain till 1853. They will, when elected, hold for two years.

Notaries Public and Coroners will be appointed as at present.

The office of Chancellor will be abolished after two years.

The office of Attorney General is abolished. A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county and in the city of Baltimore, by the people in the counties and city respectively.

The County Commissioners shall be elected by the people.

Every officer who is paid by fees shall keep a book, and shall pay all sums exceeding \$3000 into the Treasury, to be disposed of as the Legislature may direct.

Such are the main provisions of the new Constitution. It has been submitted to the people with the almost unanimous concurrence of the Democratic members of the Convention, and with the assent of all those who were elected on a union ticket.

A LEGAL DISTINCTION.—Two prominent advocates in the eastern section, within fifty miles of Bangor, were once engaged in a case in Court opposite sides.

SHARK HUNTING.

This exciting and manly sport commenced for the season on Saturday last. The carcass of a horse having been procured, it was properly prepared and set adrift towards the close of ebbside, and having floated down opposite the Battery, its convulsive motions gave evidence that the sea wolves were at their feast.

Three of our young gentlemen, who are enthusiasts in this sport, having provided themselves with the proper implements, proceeded in a stout boat, to the busy scene, and soon found themselves in the midst of a large school of sharks, who, not at all disturbed by their presence, continued their repast—the larger ones moving up to the carcass, fastening their teeth in it, and then with a jerk rending off a limb or other portion, while the smaller ones would snatch at the fragments which escaped from their jaws.

Our young gentlemen soon went to work, and in the course of an hour and three quarters, killed nine of the monsters, six of which they succeeded in bringing to the wharf. The sport was of the most exciting character, the animals not only making play, but occasionally showing fight.

One of the largest, when struck, seized the boat by the water, and shook it most violently, while another came open mouthed at a colored man, who was cutting a harpoon out of one of those captured alongside, but was arrested by a well directed thrust of a spear, which penetrated far down his capacious throat.

The six sharks that were brought to the wharf were to measure respectively as follows: 9 feet 3 inches; 9 feet 4 inches; 10 feet 1 inch; 10 feet 9 inches; 10 feet 9 inches; 11 feet 6 inches.

GALLS ON HORSES.

The "Rural New Yorker" furnishes the following cure and preventive for galls on horses:

More than twenty years ago, when our large ferry boats were propelled by horse-power, and the horses, by moving round in a circle, were exceedingly liable to be galled by the collar, I learned from a ferryman the use of alum and whiskey.

They bathed the neck and back, and wherever the harness rubbed, with whiskey, into which pounded alum had been put until no more could be dissolved.

When a gall had occurred, constant bathing would secure constant use of the horse, and actually heal the wound while in service. I resorted to this remedy, carrying it with me when I journeyed, and have continued its use with undiminished approval of more than twenty years.

I apply no other remedy. When a horse has been put out for the winter and has not been used, his breast and back will be tender. A single horse's use of saddle or collar in a hot day will then scald the breast so as to produce serious injury.

My uniform practice, therefore, has been, for a week before beginning to use the harness, to harden the breast and back by bathing them regularly two or three times a day.

No injury has been resulted from the application of the collar. And when a bad gall has actually occurred, a frequent and persevering use of this remedy has secured the constant use of the animal, and healed the wound while in continued service.

ON MANURES.

The following is taken from Prof. Norton's work, entitled "Elements of Scientific Agriculture"—high authority:

"The manure of various domestic animals is, in this country, most commonly employed as a fertilizer, all other manures being used in comparatively small quantities; and yet even these are seldom prescribed and applied so carefully as they might or ought to be.

"The principal varieties are those of the ox, the cow, the dog, the horse, and the sheep. Of these that of the horse is most valuable in its fresh state; it contains much nitrogen, but is very liable to lose by fermentation.—That of the hog comes next.

"That of the cow is placed at the bottom of the list. This is because the enriching substances of her food go principally to the formation of milk, the manure being thereby rendered poorer.

"From animals fed upon rich food, the manure is much more powerful than when it is poor.

"All these kinds of manures should be carefully collected and preserved, both as to their liquid and solid parts. The liquid parts, or urine, is particularly rich in the phosphates and in nitrogen. This part is, by very many farmers, permitted, in a great degree, to run away, or evaporate. Some farm yards are contrived so as to throw the water off entirely, others convey it through a small ditch upon the nearest field.

"The liquid manure which might have fertilized several acres in the course of the season, is thus concentrated upon one small spot, and the consequence is a vegetation so rank as to be of very little use. Spots of this kind may be seen in the neighborhood of many farm-yards, where the grass grows up so heavy that it falls down and rots at the bottom, and has to be cut some weeks before haying time, producing strong, coarse hay that cattle will scarcely touch.

"While the liquid manure is actually, in many cases, almost entirely lost, the solid part is often allowed to drain and bleach, until nearly every thing soluble is washed away, or is exposed in heaps to ferment without any covering.

"In all places where manure is protected from the sun, and from much washing by rain its value is greatly increased.

"Horse manure, particularly, should not be left exposed at all; it begins to heat and to lose nitrogen, almost immediately, as may be perceived by the smell. It should be mixed with other manures, or covered by some absorbent earth as soon as possible.—Almost every one who enters a stable in the morning, where there are many horses, must perceive the strong smell of ammonia that fills the place.

I have seen, in some stables, little pans containing plaster of Paris, or sulphuric acid,

for the purpose of absorbing these fumes, and forming sulphate of ammonia.—The liquid which runs from barn-yards and from manure heaps, is shown, by analysis, to consist of more fertilizing substances; and it is calculated that where this is allowed to wash away, as is the case in many instances, the manure is often reduced nearly one-half in its value.

I have seen yards where it was almost worthless, owing to long exposure.

"The farmers of this country need awakening up on the subject of carefully preserving their common manure. In Flanders every thing of the kind is saved with the greatest care, the liquid manure of a single cow for a year, is valued at ten dollars, here it is often allowed to escape entirely. Either they are very foolish, or they are very wasteful.

MIXING SOILS.

Some nine or ten years ago, in the early part of my farming, I had occasion to deepen a well about six or eight feet. The earth thrown out was a tenacious blue clay, just damp enough to cut into lumps, and adhesive enough to remain so. After finishing the well, the man who had charge of the farm was at a loss to know where to deposit it. Having a bare sandy knoll in one of the fields, which was not inaptly termed "personal property," from its being wafted about on every breeze, here to day, and there to-morrow, it occurred to me that the clay would hold the sand and form a soil. I accordingly ordered it deposited there in heaps, the same as if manure. This was in the summer.

In the fall the lumps were scattered over the surface and left to the action of the rain and frost. In the spring it was found to have broken down, crumbled and slacked like lime. These heaps were reduced and the clay evenly spread over the surface.

The field received a coat of manure, was plowed and sown with oats and peas. That where the clay was applied produced the largest and most vigorous growth of any other part of the field. In the fall it was sown with rye, and seeded down with timothy and clover. The rye as well as the clover was much more vigorous and heavier on that than any part of the field.

In fact, the person who occupied the farm after I left it, informed me that he lost his crop of grass on that part in consequence of its lodging. Thus the personal was made real or fast property, and remains so to the present day.

Having experienced such beneficial effects from mixing clay with sand, I was afterwards induced to try what effects sand would have on a rather retentive soil. The garden at Three Hills Farm, is a stiff clay loam, resting on a strong tenacious clay subsoil, rather inclining to moisture. The second year after I purchased and took possession of it, I caused a coat of sand from six to eight inches deep, to be put on one of the squares, which was spaded in with the manure, and I had the satisfaction to witness the most gratifying and happy results—the crop of that square was far superior to any other in the garden. Since then I have caused over five hundred one-horse cart loads of sand to be put in the garden, and the effects are still visible, although the sand has disappeared.

THE COW.

A perfect cow ought to have a broad forehead, black eyes, large clean horns, a long thin skin, a large deep belly; strong muscular thighs, round legs, broad feet, short joints, and a white large udder with four teats.

Grass growing spontaneously on good, sound, meadow land, is in general, deemed the most proper nutriment for those cows which are kept for the supply of the dairy. When, however, other green food cannot be procured, the tops and tender parts of furze may be chopped, bruised, and given to them. It is affirmed, that this vegetable is greatly superior to fodder; as it increases their milk, without imparting any unpleasant flavour.

The proper periods for milking cows, during the summer season, if they are well fed, are three times a day, at the least, at intervals as nearly equidistant as possible, namely, in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, just before the approach of night. We are well aware that such practice is not generally followed; the cows being milked twice only in 24 hours; this method, however, is against all the rules of good economy; for experience has amply evinced, that if a cow be milked three times a day, she will yield a greater quantity, and as good, if not better milk, than by drawing her teats only twice, namely in the morning and evening.

[In the management of milk cows, it is essential that they be kept at all times in high health and good condition. If they are allowed to fall in flesh during winter, an abundant supply of milk need not be expected by bringing them into high condition in summer. So well convinced of this are the Germans, who attend Philadelphia market with milk, that they regularly feed their cows at midnight with short feed, during the winter. If cows are lean when calving, no management afterwards, will ever bring them to yield, for that season, any thing like the quantity of milk they would have furnished, had they been kept all winter in high condition. Cows ought to be kept to their fullest stretch of milk, from the time of their calving, till grass can be had in abundance. Warm stables are equally necessary. The Germans in Lancaster county, find it economical to have warm stables, as beasts will not eat so much when kept warm, as when shivering with cold.

The directions to curry and keep cows clean, are of great importance.

Cows in the United States are generally pastured; but the waste attending this practice has already been fully pointed out. It would be well to try whether cows might not be made to thrive as well by being kept continually in the stall, and at the same time, yield as much or more milk, as when permitted to feed at pleasure in a field.

THE CONTENTED HIBERNIAN.—The tempers of the English and the Irish are strongly contrasted. The former is reserved, gloomy, and serious, the latter is lively and gay, and expresses his thoughts in an animated and figurative style peculiar to himself.—An Englishman in company with an Hibernian indulged his propensity to croaking, by complaining of the badness of the weather, and the unpleasant place where he resided.

The Hibernian declined arguing with him on the folly of his murmurs, but held out to him a picture of his own contentedness. "When I have a hat on my head," said he, "my house is thatched; when I have had a dinner, my house is furnished; as for weather, I care not if it rains or shines; as for place, I am at home either in London or Londonderry; so burrah! may the shamrock, and Erin the little island of saints and liberty, flourish for ever!"

QUESTION.—If twenty-seven inches of snow gives three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give when fed on ruta-baga turneps? Answer.—Multiply the flakes of snow by the hairs in the cow's tail; then divide the product by a turnep; add a pound of chalk, and the sum will be the answer.

At Norfolk, Virginia, a radish grown in the shape of a human hand, is exhibited; the four fingers and thumb are separate and distinct, and even the formation of the knuckles perfect in every respect.

WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ a first rate Boot and Shoemaker, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

Also, an apprentice is wanted, of good habits, 16 or 18 years old. Apply immediately to N. SIKES.

REMOVAL.

My establishment is now on the North side of Hay street nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank. N. SIKES.

BROTHERS LINE.

The steamer BROTHERS, and tow boats Stevenson and David Lewis, are prepared to forward with despatch, all goods consigned to the proprietor.

The steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and passenger stores, and to towing; and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several steamboat companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To merchants in the interior he would say, that all goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. L. MITCHELL, to whom all communications may be addressed, as agent of the steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor. May 17, 1851. 635-4t

WHOLESALE PRICES. FAYETTEVILLE.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolina. COUNTRY PRODUCE. Bacon, lb 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Brandy peach 50 to 55. Butter, lb 20 to 22 1/2. Coffee, lb 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. Flour, lb 8 to 8 1/2. Hides, green, lb 6 to 7. Lard, lb 11 to 12. Oats, bushel 50 to 55. Peas, bushel 32 to 35. Potatoes, bushel 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Sugar, lb 10 to 11. Tallow, lb 9 to 10. Tobacco, manuf 20 to 40. Wheat, bushel 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Wool, sk. pr cord 3 00.

REMARKS.—We have to report another unusually dull week. Very little produce of any description coming in. Wool is commanding the attention of dealers—sales have been made at 19 to 19 1/2. Butter, Eggs, and Pottery, continue scarce, and ready sale at outside quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected weekly by the Commercial. NAVAL STORES. Yellow dip 000 to 2 25. Virgin dip 300 to 3 05. Hard 1 30 to 1 35. Sp's Turpentine gal 25. Tar 1 70 to 1 80. Pitch 1 20. Rosin, No 1 00 to 2 50. No 2 00 to 1 37. No 3 00 to 1 00. Varnish 20 to 22.

TIMBER. Inferior 3 00 to 3 50. Fair quality 6 00 to 12 00. LUMBER. Steam-mill. Wide boards, plank and scantling 13 00 to 15 00. Refused, half price on all. Floor boards, 14 00 to 15 00. Wide boards, edged, 15 00. LUMBER. River. Floor boards, 11 50 to 13 00. Cotton, 14 00 to 1 50. Scantling, 0 00 to 6 00.

RICE. Rough 50. Cleaned 0 00 to 3 50. STAVES. W. O. hhd rough 16 00 to 20 00. "dressed 00. "hhd 00 00 to 1 20. R. O. hhd rough 11 00 to 13 00. Aseheading 10 50. Black ANGLES, 5 00. Common 2 50 to 3 00. Contract 3 50. Black Large 5 00. PEAS. Cow Peas 70 to 80. New Orleans 1 00 to 1 20. Porto Rico 7 to 7 1/2. Lime 8 to 8 1/2.

COFFEE. St. Domingo 10 to 11 1/2. Java 11 to 13 1/2. Rio 11 to 12 1/2. Laguira 11 to 11 1/2. Cuba 12 to 12 1/2. MOLASSES. New Orleans 00. Porto Rico 25. Cuba 22 to 23. SALT. Bonaire 18 to 20. Liverpool sack 80. N. E. M. SPIRITS. Common Java 25 to 30. Whiskey 27 to 40. Apple Brandy 57 to 60.

BACON. Ham, N. C. 11 1/2 to 12. Sides, N. C. 8 to 10. Western 10 to 10 1/2. Western 9 1/2 to 10. Shoulders, N. C. 8 to 8 1/2. Western 8 to 8 1/2. DOMESTICS. Cotton Yarns. 50 to 60. Cotton Yarns. 50 to 60. Cotton Yarns. 50 to 60. Cotton Yarns. 50 to 60.

FLOUR. Fayetteville, sup 6 00 to 6 25. Canal Yarns 5 50 to 6 00. Corn 65 to 70. Meal 65 to 70. Butter 15 to 20. Hay 7 to 12. Soap 4 to 5. Fishers 4 to 5. Lard, N. C. 8 to 8 1/2. Lime 8 to 8 1/2.

CHEW MARKET.—Cotton 5 to 8 1/2—bacon 10 to 12—flour 5 to 6 50—iron 5 to 6 50—salt 40 to \$150—corn 90 to 100—Molasses 35 to 40—Corrected by the Cheraw Gazette.