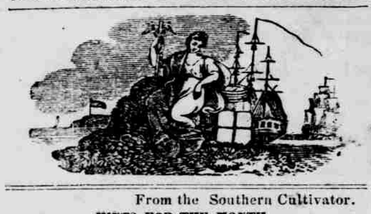
AGRICULTURAL.



From the Southern Cultivator.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

THE PLANTATION.—Plow or break up your lands as deep as possible, using the best turning and sub-soil plows.—Haul out manure, scatter it thickly and turn it deeply under. Remember—the action of manure is generally upward, and it should therefore, be buried deeply, so that the volatile element may benefit the soil through which they rise; and to prevent their rapid dissipation by contact with the atmosphere. Ditch your gullied hill sides on the horizontal system, and save your lands from racing off into the creek bottoms. Plow your hill sides as deep as possible, to assist in retaining the soil. Repair old buildings—erect new ones—look over and repair your farm implements—take good care of your stock, and keep all work animals in proper condition for the hard labor they will have to accomplish the coming season.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow early varieties of English peas during the first fortnight in January, and continue to sow a succession every week during the spring and early summer. Hoe and earth them up in dry, warm weather, and set a row of sticks to support the vine as soon as they require it.

Where English peas are wanted in large quantities for market, it will be found too laborious a task to stick them. For that purpose they may be planted in single rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and left to Ramble on the ground. Amongst the score of varieties of English peas, the extra early is one of the best, yielding a fair crop of good sized pods. Dwarf imperial, if planted at the same time, will succeed them, and Prussian blue will come at last, and stand the heat better than most other peas.

Cabbages, Luttuce, Radishes, Salsify, Spinage, Parsnips, Beets, etc., may now, be sown on the ground properly prepared. Choose a warm exposure—spade, manure and pulverize your beds, well, and do not plant your seed too deep.

If you have cabbage plants saved during autumn in a pit; recollect to give them full air, whenever the weather proves mild, that they may not become too weak. By doing this, you will have plants ready for transplanting during the month of February.

Turnips should now be sown for spring use. As they stand a good deal of cold, with a slight protection, the bed should be covered slightly, with pine tops. The flat Dutch and red topped Dutch are the best varieties for early use. Colza or Rape should be sown now, if the season proves favorable, you will have a supply of excellent greens for the table in the beginning of March.

If onions (black seed) have not been sown yet, it should be done at once.

Irish potatoes may now be planted for early crops. Plant the sets eight or ten inches apart, on course litter, long manure or straw, in the bottom of deep trenches, three feet apart. Put a handful of manure on each set and cover it with five or six inches of earth.—Haul the earth well, wall about the stems as they advance in growth but do not cover the tops with dirt.

Prepare all your garden implements for use, this month; and your ground spaded or plowed thoroughly, turning deeply under all the manure or vegetable matter that you can obtain. Be sure never to stir the ground or plant any seed, especially on stiff land, when the soil is wet.

Hot bets should be prepared the latter part of this month, in order that you may have a good supply of cucumber, cabbage, tomato and other plants for spring operations.

THE ORCHARD.—Plant immediately all the finest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, quinces, pomgranates, figs, grapes, tce., giving the preference, in all cases, to trees and vines raised in the South.—One tree set out now, is worth two set out a month hence.

Strawberry beds may be planted any time before March, but the sooner the better.

OUR RECEIPT FOR CURING BEEF AND PORK.—The receipt, which originated with us, and has now had many years of trial, we believe to be unsurpassed as a pickle. Nearly all the modern receipts which have appeared in the different agricultural journals, partake in some instances, almost identically of the ingredients and proportions set forth in ours, which we first laid before our readers some fifteen or eighteen years ago. At this period in the season, when farmers and others will soon be putting down their winter's, and we may add their next year's supply of meat, it may be of service to re-publish the receipt, which, is as follows: Water, one gallon; salt. one and a half pounds; brown sugar, half pound; salpetre, half an ounce; potash, half ounce.

In this raito the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar (which will not be a little) rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw the pickle into a large tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say from four to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, and the kind of meat. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and it should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powered saltpetre.

Several of our friends have omitted the boiling of the pickle, and found it to answer equally as well. It will not, however, answer so well.—By boiling the pickle it is purified—for the amount of dirt which is thrown off, by the operation, from the salt and and sugar would surprise one not acquainted with the fact.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The report in the Senate on the Admission of Kansas.

The report submitted in the U. S. Senate on Thursday, by Mr. Green, from the majority of the committee on territories, on the Lecompton constitution, (and which was accompanied by a bill for the admission of Kansas, is a very elaborate document, and goes into a full history of the movements in Kansas from the inception of the territorial government down to the present time. The Union gives the following abstract of it:

After summing up the evidence, mostly derived from official sources, the committee say that appears to them, from the official evidence adduced, "that the opposition in Kansas to the Lecompton convention consisted of persons engaged in insurrection, rebellion and revolution. Some few are known to be citizens of the United States. Whether others are citizens or aliens, whether in allegiance or not, they are all known to be enemies of the government, and openly engaged in attempts against law and order in the territory, and against the peace and quietude of society. Many of them have been shown by Gov. Walker to be hired mercenaries sent out by the abolition societies of the East; and all working in concert to accomplish in Kansas what the Supreme Court and public sentiment have decided Congress has no power to do; that is, to prohibit slavery in the Territory of Kansas; and more than that, to prevent the people of the Territory from exercising the privilege of deciding that question for themselves in their own way; to do which they have gotten up military organizations of a rebellious character, have committed the most revolting outrages against persons and property, threatening to deluge the land in blood, alienating one section of the Union from the other, and endangering the existence of free government. Such are the characters, such are the objects and dangerous results of the opponents of the Lecompton constitution. But without regard to these insurrectionary movements, the regular legal convention of Kansas, in pursuance of law, assembled and adopted the constitution now before the committee, which is thoroughly republican in form. Out of deference to those who might be opposed to African slavery, and to avoid all pretexts of complaint on the part of opponents, the convention submitted the question of slavery or no slavery to a direct vote of the *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory. That election was ordered for the 21st December, 1857, when it was accordingly held and resulted as follows':

Constitution with slavery	6,226 votes.
Constitution without slavery	569 "
Making an aggregate of	6,795 "

An opportunity has consequently been afforded to the people of Kansas to decide this question of slavery for themselves, and that decision is now before us with all the sanction of law. No real or valid exception can be taken to any other part of the constitution. On this subject President Buchanan has well said in his message: "In fact the general provisions of our recent State constitution, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution." The constitution conforms precisely to what Governor Walker said would meet his most cordial approval, and that he should devote his whole time in addresses every day to the people in the Territory to insure its adoption.

The committee further say that they do not approve the ordinance accompanying the constitution, and report against its acceptance; but they do not regard it as any part of the constitution, if the State be admitted into the Union as recommended. In conclusion, they express the opinion that when a constitution of a newly formed State created out of our own territory is presented to Congress for admission into the Union it is no part of the duty or privilege of Congress either to approve or disapprove the constitution itself, and its various provisions, or any of them, but simply to see whether it be the legal constitution, of the new State, whether it be republican in form, whether the boundaries proposed be admissible, and whether the number of inhabitants is sufficient to justify independent State organization. Believing that the paper presented is the legal constitution of Kansas, that it is republican in its form, that the boundaries proposed by it are admissible; and, conceding the sufficiency of its population the committee recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union upon the constitution presented, and report a bill accordingly.

The bill as follows:

Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas by their representatives in convention assembled at Lecompton, in said Territory, on Monday, the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, having the right of admission into the Union as one of the United States of America, consistent with the federal constitution, in virtue of the treaty of cession by France of the province of Louisiana, made and concluded on the 30th day of April, 1803, and in accordance with the act of Congress approved on the 30th May, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to organize the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska;" did form for themselves a constitution and State government, republican in form, and the said convention has, in their name and behalf, asked the Congress of the United States to admit the Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the other States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; then east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning. *Provided:* That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the right of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas until said tribe shall signify their assent to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights; by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had been passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy and tax, assessment or imposition of any description whatever upon them or property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance of the said constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved Feb., 26, 1857.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an appointment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. Douglas presented a written report, giving, at considerable length, the reasons which induced him to dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the committee. He states that he has seen no satisfactory evidence that the Lecompton constitution is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or that it embodies their will. He takes the ground that the Lecompton convention was not clothed with competent authority to establish a constitution without the consent of Congress, which had been expressly withheld in this case; and hence the convention only had such power as the territorial legislature could rightfully confer, and no more.—That, was, the power to form a constitution and send it to Congress in the form of a memorial for admission, which could be accepted or rejected according as it embodied or did not embody the popular will.

He argues that all the proceedings of the convention should have been held in strict obedience to the authority of the territorial government, while in fact they were declared to be in force and to take effect in defiance of the authority of the territorial government, as well as without the consent of Congress. He believes that the only lawful election which has been held on the adoption of the constitution was that held on the 4th of January, 1858, which was held in obedience to a law passed by the Territorial Legislature, that Legislature having been established by Congress with full legisiative power over all rightful subject within the territory.—The people of Kansas having repudiated the Lecompton constitution at that election, he cannot consent to the passage of a bill imposing that constitution upon them against their will.

Mr. Cel'amer submitted a minority report, embodying the views of himself and Mr. Wade, which expressed the opinion that to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution would be "but to give success to fraud and encouragement to iniquity, and to turn over that people not to an election legally and fairly conducted, but such State officers and legislators as said Calhoun shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long, mysterious, and inexcusable indecision and reserve but encourages expectations in both parties, one of which is certainly doomed to disappointment."

The several reports were ordered to be printed, and Mr. Green gave notice that on some early day, after the Senators should have an opportunity to read the reports, he should call up the subject for consideration.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OF SPAIN.—A Washington letter-writer, to show that Spain, is not the "sick-man" generally supposed, gives certain statistics of the country. The Spanish population is 17,000,000. The army numbers 160,000 men, the light regiments armed with Minie rifles, and the artilery being one of the finest in the world. The navy is as follows: Two line of battle ships, 170 guns; 4 steam frigates, 147: 1 steam brig, 2 pivot guns; 8 steam schooners, 16 pivot guns; 5 frigates, 183 guns; 2 corvettes, 54 guns; 19 brigs, 156 guns; 5 schooners, 17 guns; 3 side-wheel steamers, 68 guns; 29 ditto, 168, guns, and nine store ships, 28 guns; besides gun-boats and the usual small craft belonging to a large fleet. The foreign commerce of Spain amounted in 1855 to $114,-156,240. Her commerce with the United States for the year 1857 amounted to over seventy-nine millions of dollars, greater than that of France with us.

Statement by General Calhoun.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR:—I have already communicated to the Committee on Territories in the Senate a full statement of facts connected with the application of Kansas for admission into the Union as a State. I need not repeat those facts in this paper, as they will doubtless reach the public in a few days. It is with reluctance that I refer to matters pertaining solely to the local politics of the Territory in which I live, and with which, to some extent, I have been connected; but the various and contradictory statements that have been made by unscrupulous and irresponsible letter-writers to the public press, touching the discharge of my duties as president of the constitutional convention, make the duty imperative.

Excitement, conflict, and great confusion must necessarily attend the organization of government for a community brought together from all parts of the world, and actuated by different objects, motives, and prejudices. No Territory ever organized in the United States has suffered more from causes of this character than Kansas. The conflict about the shaping of our institutions, so constantly directed by persons and parties outside of the Territory, has forced within its limits a class of population from every portion of the Union, most dissimilar in character and with the strongest predisposition to collision. That disorder and confusion, the violation of individual and public rights and duties, should result from such causes, may be deplored, but could not be prevented. Good men have sought the peaceful remedy to these controversies in the ballot-box. Bad men have been governed by no scruples as to public or private action. In the periodical addresses put forth by the law-and-order or democratic party of Kansas every foreign influence has been repudiated, and every effort made to procure for Kansas the quiet, peaceful settlement of all questions of public policy by the fair and honest expression of the popular will. To the fullest extent these recommendations have not probably prevailed with their own party friends, who, in opposition to a party knowing and respecting no law, may have been driven to the extremity of wrong and the violation of public right and duty. But it is not my object to go into a full examination of this subject. My object now is to place myself right before the public on the subject of the election returns for members of the legislature in Leavenworth county, the statements in reference to which have been so conflicting and contradictory.

On the 13th of January, the day before I opened the returns of the Kansas elections for and under the constitution, I was called upon by several gentlemen from Lawrence, headed by Doctor or Governor Robinson, and asked if I would be governed, in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth county, by the sworn statement of one of the judges of election at the precinct known as the "Delaware Crossing." I replied, no! That I could not, and would not, go behind the election returns. It was then stated that the question was as to the legality of returns, and fraud was charged, on what information I did not learn, upon the ground that the returns sent to me were not the true returns as approved and signed by the judges of election. To give the full opportunity of submitting testimony as to the legality of the returns, I told the gentlemen that, as the legislature would have no duties to perform until after the decision of the question of admission, there could be no necessity for the immediate issuing of certificates of election in that or any other case, and that the difficulty which they suggested could, in the mean time, be fully investigated.

This statement I made the next day in the presence of the gentlemen who were present at the opening of the returns. I also authorized Gov Denver to state that if the judges of election would furnish me, under oath, a statement that the return made was false and fraudulent, I would treat such statement as a corrected return, and be governed by it in giving certificates of election. I knew nothing of the Delaware Crossing returns, only that public rumor had given to the democratic party a majority at that precinct of some three or four hundred. I supposed the returns from that precinct were in my office, and was undeceived only when all the returns were opened and they were not found. These returns were of great importance, as they determined not only the political complexion of Leavenworth county, but of both branches of the legislature. As they stood at the opening of the returns, without the Delaware Crossing vote, the republicans had a majority in Leavenworth county, and consequently, a majority of both branches of the legisiature.

In order to ascertain the truth, I sent a messenger to that precinct to see the judges of election and learn the facts as to the charge of fraud in the return. In the mean time, the sealed returns from that precinct were put into my hands by Mr. Diefendorf, one of the commissioners for Leavenworth county, and on the same day that the messenger returned from Delaware Crossing precinct. I received the returns and the messenger's report at Weston, Missouri, on the 21st day of January. The messenger brought to me the following sworn statement of the judges and clerks of the precinct in question:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS,
County of Leavenworth. }

The undersigned, judges and clerks of the election held for State officers and members of the State legislature, held at the precinct known as Delaware Agency, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1858, do hereby certify that the returns made by us of said election were correct and genuine, and that any statement made by any person as to the vote of said precinct can only be determined, as to its truth or falsity, by a reference to said returns made by us as managers and clerks of said election at said precinct.

ISAAC MONDAY,
THEODORE F. GARRETT, } Judges.
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON,
JAMES FINDLAY, } Clerks.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS,
County of Johnson. }

Before me, Sam'l Salters, an acting justice of the peace in and for the county and Territory aforesaid, personally appeared Isaac Monday, Theodore G. Garrett, James C. Grinter, Wm. C. Wilson, and James Findlay, who, being sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ISAAC MONDAY,
THEODORE F GARRET.
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON,
JAMES FINDLAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL M SALTERS. J. P.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS,
County of Johnson. }

Before me, Samuel Salters, personally appeared Theodore F. Garrett, who, being sworn, says that on the 11th day of January he was arrested in Leavenworth county, under, as it was said, a warrant, and taken to Lawrence by an armed party of ten or eleven, and, while he was under arrest, a proposition was made to him to make a new poll-book, (by some one of the free-State party in Lawrence, and he thinks by a man named Ewing,) which poll-book should be made out, so that Gen. Calhoun would receive it, which deponent, being in durance, told him or them he supposed would be all right.

THEODORE F. GARRETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the eighteenth day of January, 1858.

SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

These depositions impressed my mind fully that the returns placed that day in my hands were true. I entertained no particle of doubt about the result, when, in the presence of Colonel Starks and others, I opened the returns and found a majority of 379 votes for the democratic party. I concluded, as a matter of course, that the depositions of the judges and clerks were made with a full knowledge of the contents of the returns, then for the first time in my possession. The returns, together with the depositions of the judges and clerks, I sent to my office at Lecompton, by Mr. Brooks, one of the clerks in the surveyor-general's office. I am informed, in a letter from Mr. Brooks, that he placed them in the hands of General Maclean, the chief clerk in the surveyor-general's office, on the 27th day of January. I at once said to my friends, and others who approached me on the subject, that the democratic party had a majority in the legislature, and authorized the publication of such a statement. I came to Washington with no particle of doubt on my mind as to the result. On the Saturday night after my arrival in Washington, I called to pay my respects to an old friend, Judge Douglas, and before leaving he placed in my hands a paper he had just received from Kansas. The paper contained what purported to be the depositions of the judges of election for the precinct of Delaware Crossing; and in which the judges deposed that there were but *forty-three* votes polled at that precinct. I could not act, or form my opinion upon a newspaper publication; but I immediately informed my friends that if the statement so made should prove true, they must inevitably control my action. I have received and opened a return from the Delaware Crossing precinct, which gives to the democratic party a majority of 379 votes, and would thus secure a majority to the democratic legislative ticket of Leavenworth county, and a majority on joint ballot in the legislature, under the constitution. If the judges of election at that precinct furnish to me, as I informed Gov. Denver before leaving Kansas, a reliable and sworn statement that but forty-three votes were polled there, I should make myself a party to the fraud if I declined to be governed by the oaths of the judges. It is a question going to the legality of the returns. Of that I may judge and determine. I shall do so; and, in my determination, I shall be governed by justice and truth and the right. If it shall, as it probably will, place the government of the State of Kansas in the hands of my enemies, no one will regret it more; but yet no one, not even a black republican, could perform the duty with more of the consciousness of right than I shall feel in the honest discharge of my official duties. I have written to Gov. Denver to procure the sworn statements of the judges of this controverted precinct and to have them taken under such circumstances as will secure a free and unbiassed exhibition of facts. By the sworn statements, so procured, I shall be governed in giving the certificates of election to the members of the legislature from Leavenworth county

J. CALHOUN.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Governor Rencher.

We have received the Santa Fe *Gazette* of the 12th December, containing the first message of Governor Rencher to the Legislature of New Mexico. This document, like every thing which emanates from Gov Rencher's pen is characterized by clearness and ability; and the suggestions and recommendations made therein appear to be well suited to the condition of the people of the Territory. The Governor presents in a few words the correct idea of our federal form of government, and then proceeds to consider the vast undeveloped resources of the Territory, and to suggest the best means for bringing out these resources. We are pleased also to observe that he refers to the importance of public instruction and recommends common schools for the masses. On this subject he sayes: "But I should do great injustice to this interesting occasion if I failed to bring to your favorable notice the great cause of education. Not simply the education of the rich, by the endowment of colleges; but education of the masses by common schools. In a government like ours, depending essentially, as it does, upon public opinion it is all important that public opinion should be enlightened. Public schools, therefore for the education of those who are not able to educate themselves, ought to be the first duty of every statesman and patriot. While it is the best means of promoting every other improvement in the State, it is the only sure means of preserving our free institutions, and of transmitting them unimpaired to our posterity."—These are noble and enlightened sentiments, every way worthy of the man and of the State of which he is a native.

A correspondent of the Washington *Union* writes as follows from Sante Fe:

"Gov. Rencher seems so far to give entire satisfaction to all parties. Indeed, that must be an unreasonable people whom he will not please, for a nobler old Roman I never knew. His message is an excellent document, and shows a full appreciation of the necessities and capacities of the Territory. I fear there is little likelihood of its recommendation in regard to raising a revenue being effected. Like all communities as this is, taxation is a bugbear which affrights all who contemplate it. In private, members of all parties admit its necessity, yet they have a mental determination not to attempt it themselves, however glad they would be to see their opponents undertake it. No party has ever had the moral courage to attempt it, and the territorial bonds though a ridiculously small amount, are not worth 30 per cent. And, an *ad valorem* assessment of one mill on the dollar would extinguish them, and establish the credit of the Territory.

Speaking of the governor reminds me that he is ably seconded by his accomplished and amiable wife. Polished, yet unassuming and charming in conversation, she at once conciliates the good will of the most intractable."

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.—"Read the biographies of our great and good men and women," says an exchange; "not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from plain, strong minded women, who had about as little to do with fashions as with the changing clouds."

SHAKESPEARE.

It has been said that no man ever did so much to excite curiosity, or so little to gratify it as Shakespeare. We believe this to be true. No man except Napoleon, ever was so much written about, or ever gave occasion to the publication of so much downright nonsense. We have been told that he was indifferent to fame because he says nothing about himself in his plays, as if it were possible to lug in himself in his dialogue—that he wrote for money, as if all authors do not do the same—that he had no education, as if the evidences of a highly cultivated mind were not strewed more thickly througout his works, than through any other productions of the human mind.

The proof that he cared nothing about posthumous fame is made to consist in his not publishing his plays before his death. Now men who talk in this way seem to have overlooked entirely the preface of Heming and Condell, the players who published the first edition of his works, seven years after his death. They say, in their quaint Elizabethan style "It has bene a thing, we confesse, worthie to have bene wished, that the author himselfe had lived to have to set forth and overseen his own writings." There is the whole secret at once. The author died before he could publish his works, and that is the reason he did not "oversee and set them forth." It is probable as well he did not, for the omission has given rise to many volumes of delicious nonesense. The errors and obscurities in Shakespeare are innumerable. They are exactly such as are made every day, in every printing office in the country, and such as would make obscure the most luminous work in the world were they not corrected by competent proof readers.—We have no doubt the publication of Collier gave the true key to the greater part of them.

It is really, however, very strange that nothing is known of Shakespeare personally and that we find scarcely any mention of him in contemperaneous publications.—Perhaps after all, he was "nobody at all" like Junius. We believe that somebody has undertaken to prove that. Well, Whately proved that there never was such a man as Napoleon.—*Richmond Whig.*

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

PEARSON, J. In Doe *ex Dem.* Gibbs v Benson, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. In Walston v Myres, from Pitt, reversing the judgment, *venire de novo.* In Porter v Tolson, in equity, from Carteret; also, in Levister v Hillsard, in equity from Franklin, decree for plaintiffs. In Shuford v Davidson River M. Comp. in equity from Henderson. Also, in Miller v. Moore, in equity, from Henderson.—Also, in Steel v Black, in equity, from Cabarrus, decree for redemption, &c. In Wincoff v Krimjnger, in equity, from Cabarrus, dismissing the bill. In Bost v Bost, in equity, from Cabarrus, declaring the rights of the defendant.

BATTLE J. In Bains v Drake, from Nash, affirming the judgment. In Worrell v Vinson, from Northampton, judgment reversed, *venire de novo.* In Thompson v Morris, from Orange, judgment affirmed. In Wetmore v Click, from Davie, judgment reversed and *venire de novo.*—In Gillespie v Shuleberrier, from Iredell, proceeding of Superior Court affirmed. In Dungan v Phifer, from Cabarrus, judgment affirmed. In Ford v Lock, from Rowan, judgment affirmed. In Cain v Hawkins, from Davie, order affirmed. In Smith v Cheek, petition for writ of error—petition dismissed. In Johnson v Johnson, in equity, from Yadkin, declaring the plaintiff's intestate entitled and directing a reference. In Griffin v Simmons, from Washington, reversing the order. In Casey v Casey, in equity from Wayne, declaring the rights of the parties

Raleigh Standard.

WARM BATHING.—The warm bath is a grand remedy, and will cure the most virulent of diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind, as for instance, having visited a fever patient, should speedly plunge into a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue and then rub dry dress securely to guard against cold, and finish off with a cup of strong tea by the fire. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will certainly be removed by this process, if it be resorted to before the infection has time to spread over the system. And even if some time has since elapsed, a hot bath will be pretty sure to remove it.—*Medical Journal.*

GOING TO "SPREAD HERSELF."—We find the following "*hoop*" rolling the rounds of our exchanges; it is from the San Francisco Globe:

As a newly married couple, evidently from the country, were prominading Montgomery street last evening their curiosity was suddenly aroused by the appearances of some mysterious looking articles dangling in a large window. They eyed them with the deepest concern first on one side then on the other, until at length the husband having completely exhausted his immaginative powers, drawled out:

"Well, Sal, consarn my picter if them ain't the cussedest looking things I ever hearn of." Then twisting himself about, and giving the contents of the window another look, he added

"What on earth *kin* they be? What do you *guess* the d-rned things are?"

"Why Jake don't you know—*krineline* and *hoops!*"

"Do you tell!" ejaculated Jake softly—"Them's 'em, is they?" and he again ran his eyes about the strange apparel.

"I think they ars so sweet," ventured Sal, when at the same moment, a lady dressed in the very height and breadth of the fashion rushed along.

Jake had seen enough. His mind was made up. Sal. must have "*krineline*" Without saying a word he started to enter the store, but was stopped at the door by her with all sorts of entreaties not to carry the joke any further. But Jake was determined. He had taken a fancy to the goods, and could not rest until his better half was supplied with them. She drew back, but it was of no avail. He gathered her arm tightly in his own, and making a long stride into the establishment, exclaimed;

"Come along, old gal, you're my wife now, and ——*ef you shan't spread yourself.*"

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.—John A——was a good natured fellow, not without wit, averse to toil and spending most of his time in manipulating those rectangular forms of pasteboard which T. Crehore devises, and where the American Eagle sits on the ace of spades.—John's father was dead, but his uncle, a Boston citizen frequently gave him good advice. "John," said he one day, "be industrious, and with your talents you can make anything out of yourself. Suppose you have no capital. Look at old Billy Gray! He came into this city with a pack on his back, and went out with a million of dollars!" That's nothing to my case uncle," said the incorrigible John, "I came into this city with two packs in my pocket, and am going out without a red cent."