

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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[From the Louisville Journal.]

This is so beautiful that it is holy:

### My Child.

A light is from our household gone,  
A voice we loved is stilled,  
A place is vacant at our hearth  
Which never can be filled;  
A gentle heart, that throbb'd but now  
With tenderness and love,  
Has hushed its weary throbbings here  
To throbb in bliss above.

Yes, to the home where angels are,  
Her trusting soul has fled,  
And yet we bend above her tomb  
With tears, and call her dead,  
We call her dead, but ah! we know  
She dwells where living waters flow.

We miss thee from our home, dear one,  
We miss thee from thy place,  
Oh! life will be so dark without  
The sunshine of thy face;  
We wait for thee at eve's sweet hour  
When stars begin to burn,  
We linger in our cottage porch  
To look for thy return,  
But vainly for thy coming step  
We list through all the hours—  
We only hear the wind's low voice  
That murmurs through the flowers,  
And the dark river's solemn hymn  
Sweeping among the woodlands dim.

The bird we loved is singing yet  
Above our cottage door,  
We sigh to hear it singing now  
Since heard by thee no more;  
The sunshine and the trembling leaves,  
The blue o'erarching sky,  
The music of the wandering winds,  
That float in whisp'ry—  
All speak in tender tones to me  
Of all life's parted hours and thee.

I do not see thee now, dear one,  
I do not see thee now,  
But even when the twilight breeze  
Steals o'er my lifted brow  
I hear thy voice upon my ear  
In murmurs low and soft,  
I hear thy words of tenderness  
That I have heard so oft,  
And on my wounded spirit falls  
A blessing from above  
That whisp'rs, tho' thy life is o'er,  
We have not lost thy love.  
Ah no! thy heart in death grown cold  
Still loves us with a love untold.

MATILDA.

GRAVE HILL, Nelson, Va.  
Beautiful indeed! and our friend of the *Journal*,  
as well as the fair authoress, will excuse the  
impartial alterations we have made, to suit other  
hearts not less stricken.

### The Cold Weather at St. Louis.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia "Presby-  
terian," writing from St. Louis, Mo., under date  
of Jan. 22, 1856, says—

"Seeing that the weather has attracted such  
universal attention this winter, it may not be  
amiss to make a note of it as we experience it in  
this region. You could hardly suppose that  
several times our thermometers have fallen twenty  
degrees below zero in this south-western latitude;  
yet such is the chilling fact, they have had  
a most extraordinary downward tendency. For  
a long period it was from five to eight degrees  
below; and for more than a month the cold has  
been so intense that it would do credit to Canada  
itself. It is one of a few hard winters known to  
the oldest inhabitant." Those who have been  
eighteen years in the city say this never was  
equalled in their experience. The ice on the  
great Mississippi is three feet thick. Teams cross  
it fearlessly from Illinois and back, and with very  
heavy loads. They form a line almost from shore  
to shore—some with eighty bushels of coal on,  
and four or five horses each team. Coal weighs  
about eighty pounds to the bushel, so you can see  
by how much the bridge of ice is daily tested.  
Fleetness and skaters of course, abound. The  
teams, the booths erected to supply edibles (and  
drinkables), the gliding skaters, and the lines of  
passengers, form a striking and extraordinary  
spectacle on the icy bosom of the Father of Waters.  
The great stir of navigation and commerce  
is necessarily arrested. The boats lie bound to  
the levees, and will be in jeopardy when a thaw  
loosens the stout ice above them."

### For the Patriot. ANNUAL MESSAGE.

*Sovereigns:*  
The present prosperity of our internal  
affairs has induced me at this early period to pre-  
pare for your consideration my Annual Message,  
in the preparation of which, I have been governed  
exclusively by the trite observation of some de-  
funct "Old Fogys" whose knowledge of coming  
events enabled him to take "Time by the fore-  
lock," for it is decidedly far better to improve  
the present, than await a future that might from  
an accumulation of multitudinous matter, (which  
could not with any degree of consistency be em-  
bodied with the present) deprive you of my ser-  
vices.

To revert to past events, is folly, so far as your  
esteem—modesty prevents the utterance—  
is concerned; but to improve the present by cur-  
sory glancing over our daily affairs, and recom-  
mend the same for your consideration, is my chief  
desire, while the unborn future may take care of  
itself.

As Sovereigns, we have been highly blessed  
during the past year, and we can now individually  
or collectively sit down under our own Persimmon  
trees, and snap our fingers, at whomsoever we  
think proper.

Proposals have been made (through her Majes-  
ty's Charge de Affairs) to your Executive for as-  
sistance in the present Eastern struggle, and I  
am happy to inform you, that the Militia of the  
Country, as also the dragons have been especially  
selected for this important undertaking. The  
conditions, as stipulated for their services, are in  
fact, such as will be of the highest importance to  
us ultimately, more particularly so, if Massachu-  
setts should feel disposed to kick up a row with  
us, in which event a spirit of reciprocity will be  
manifested in the bombardment of Cape Cod, by  
her Majesty's cruises.

The late laws enacted by the Assembly and  
Commons of our State, particularly as regards the  
non-circulation of small bills, has my warmest ap-  
proval, as it is undoubtedly a branch of the tree  
from whence the "good time, &c." was to ger-  
minate, by allowing the possessor of a five dollar  
bill the privilege of traveling whenever and where-  
ever he thought proper, without paying one dime  
for food, &c., provided he kept within the above  
specified sum.

From the accumulated information that is daily  
presented to us by the Press, I consider that our  
Postal arrangements have arrived at their utmost  
perfection, and it is with a degree of veneration  
that your Executive beholds a newspaper from  
any other portion of the confederacy: this degree  
of perfection has only been attained since the  
completion of our Rail Road to Greensboro, and  
may very safely be attributed to the *pure truth*  
and chronometers of the employees on the Road,  
in not allowing themselves to be "behind time,"  
Northern mail, or no Northern mail.

The completion of the last half mile of our Rail  
Road, has been looked for eagerly by many, whose  
crops fell far short of their expectations the past  
season, and whose employment has been, and is  
now in chiefly making a virtue of necessity, in  
testing their physical developments on the laws  
of abstinence, with the hope of recuperating those  
energies on "Barbecue day" that have in a  
measure been paralyzed, by the failure of their  
crops; we therefore trust that ample measures  
will be taken by the Committee to prevent any  
Sovereign from suffering on that occasion, as apart  
from those just designated, other Sovereigns will  
be benefitted by the completion, from the fact,  
that while a few are composedly seated in the cars,  
wondering at the stupidity of pedestrians, the  
many will have an opportunity of clearly ascer-  
taining, if there is any "Blood" in the animals,  
(tied up to the bark eaten sapplings) which have  
descended in a direct line from "Balaam's  
steed."

Our system of education, as at present pursued,  
is one, that stands unprecedented in the annals  
of history, and your Executive devoutly hopes,  
that the time is not far distant when the vowel  
O, will become obsolete, and thus abridge the  
number of letters that serve as a wholesale estab-  
lishment for the construction of our language. I  
would therefore recommend a continuance of the  
letter A as better adapted to our wants, as in  
"crap," "drap," &c., for the march of intellect  
is onward, like the slow and intrepid step of a Jack  
towards a peck of corn.

Owing to the great demand that has, and is ex-  
isting for the article "Snuff," it becomes us as  
a people, to instruct our representatives to solicit  
the assistance of the General Government for pec-  
uniary aid, towards the construction of Manu-  
factories that will tend to furnish a supply of this  
article, in order that it can be within the reach of  
all. The habit of "chewing or rubbing" that  
article your Executive considers one of our great-  
est accomplishments, and is proof positive to out-  
siders, that our wives and daughters are "up to  
snuff," notwithstanding the edict that

It is a habit in which ladies revel,  
As though they would outshame the d—l.

The appropriations that were made the past  
year for improving the navigation of "Polo Cat,"  
"Hickory Creek," and "Deep River," by which  
first class Steamers could ascend those streams, I  
regret to inform you, was wholly inadequate for  
the performance of so great an undertaking; at

the same time I am enabled, from recent docu-  
ments received from the "McCulloch Gold and  
Copper Mining Company," (and now on file,) to  
state, that it is the intention of that body cor-  
porate to take these works in hand, and finish what  
has been begun, the only guarantee required of  
us by them, being the privilege of exporting all  
their ingots and copper free of duty or any import,  
which meets with my approval.

The contemplated removal of our Court House  
is a subject that has long caused your Executive  
great uneasiness, as I consider such an act of  
impiety to be fraught with dire mishap to many  
of us; it stands as a monument of the past,  
and is, in fact, a beacon for our footsteps in  
cloudy nights, and I trust that the suggestor of  
this step, may meet with that mercy hereafter  
which a proper regard for the feelings of your  
Executive, prevents his receiving at my hands,  
as the motives that actuated our ancestors in rear-  
ing that fabric on the spot where it now stands,  
are above all comment; it was wisely ordered,  
and is a central spot; it is no obstruction; for  
we can go around it or through it; and I would  
earnestly endeavor to disabuse any feelings that  
now exist for the removal of this chaste and ar-  
chitectural fabric, whose principles of construc-  
tion are entirely unknown at the present day.

In the contemplated extension of our Central  
Road, I would earnestly recommend, that a few  
more of those nondescript "old Fogies" be placed  
in charge of those works, by which means tan-  
gents will become extinct, while angles of degen-  
eration will preponderate to so great an extent in  
the minds of that class of scientific hybrids, as to ef-  
fect a complete revolution in the system of Rail  
Roads, by having our Eastern and Western, Ex-  
tensions terminate at "Trollinger's." The affinity  
that has hitherto existed in the classification  
of names, has increased to an alarming extent,  
and calls for your immediate attention, as the cat-  
alogue appears now to be complete, and the incon-  
sistency—metaphorically speaking—of combining  
the name of John Jones with Jenny Lind or Tom  
Walker as an active partner with his Satanic Maj-  
esty, may in a measure be accounted for, in  
"Trollinger & Pickles."

The recent discoveries in our phrenological at-  
tainments as developed by "Spurzheim & Gall,"  
are convincing proofs that the "Almighty" dol-  
lar is indissolubly connected with, and is a part  
of our reasoning powers, from which "cause," has  
its effects; hence the superiority we profess  
over our sister States in attaining the highest rate  
of speed, as yet known on any Rail Road in the  
world, and it must be a source of heartfelt grati-  
fication to us as Sovereigns, when we reflect that  
a higher velocity than 14 miles per hour for our  
Express Passenger train, would render the laws  
of gravity a perfect dead letter. Your Execu-  
tive is well aware that interested parties have ap-  
peared in our State and asserted, "that on such  
and such Rail Roads, they had traveled at the  
rates of 144 miles per hour," but due allowance  
must be made when we consider that the propa-  
gators of such exaggerated assertions carried a  
"brick" in his or their hats.

In commenting on the subjects herein pre-  
sented for your consideration, the Constitution of  
our country has been strictly kept in view, al-  
though there are many who have, either from po-  
litical or other motives, wilfully and intentionally  
misconstrued the tenor of that instrument, and so  
completely metamorphosed its actual intent, as to  
create very serious doubts in the mind of your  
Executive whether the "simon pure" instru-  
ment is not in fact the mere flickerings of an ignis  
fatuus.  
ZEPHANIAH CRIPPS.

### Anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Plumer.

The Pittsburg Herald tells the following anec-  
dote of the Rev. Dr. Plumer, late of that city:

During a visit to the Hot Springs, on a certain  
occasion, he was invited by the company gathered  
there, to preach for them on the Sabbath. He  
consented. The hall room of the hotel was pre-  
pared for religious worship, and the audience as-  
sembled. The speaker announced his text, and  
began his discourse; but was mortified to find  
that by some of the younger and more frivolous  
of his hearers, of both sexes, the whole perfor-  
mance was looked upon as a good joke, and to be  
treated accordingly. Some were smiling, some  
were whispering, and an unseemly levity pre-  
vailed throughout the congregation. For a few  
minutes he endeavored to withstand it by a sim-  
ple presentation of the truth; but to no purpose.  
Stopping short in his discourse, he at once ar-  
rested their attention by the question: "My friends,  
do you know how these Hot Springs are said to  
have been discovered? I will tell you. Many  
years since, an old Dutchman and his son were  
passing along down the valley, where the road  
now runs that you see out there"—pointing to  
the town through the window—"when, observing  
the spring, they stopped their team to water the  
horses. The old man took up the bucket, went to  
the spring, and dipped it in, when some of the  
water dashed on his hand and scalded him. In-  
stantly dropping the bucket, he started for the  
wagon, running and calling to his son in the great  
consternation: "Trive on, Hans; trive on;  
Hell is not far from dish place!" At this  
his audience burst out laughing—when, immedi-  
ately assuming a look of deepest solemnity, and  
dropping his voice to the low tones that in him  
are like muffled thunders, he made the applica-  
tion. "I tell you, my friends, Hell is not far  
from this place." There were no more smiles in  
that congregation that day. Some who heard it  
said it seemed to them as if the terrors of the  
day of Judgment had come.

From the Carolina Cultivator.

### Gravel Wall for Houses.

BY PROF. D. S. HEDRICK.

Among the many objects which claim the at-  
tention of farmers is the erecting of good and sub-  
stantial buildings. And for this purpose we would  
bring to their notice a plan of building which has  
been more or less before the public for a long time,  
but is not much known in our State. We allude  
to the so-called Lime and Gravel wall, or concrete  
as it is called by others. The materials for this  
mode of building are lime, sand and any kind of  
stone or gravel. Mortar is made with the sand  
and lime, and this forms a cement to unite the  
stones and gravel into a solid wall. We have  
built a small house in this way and will give our  
experience in the matter, with the hope that others  
may find it of use to them. After knowing the  
cost of material and labor, any one will be able  
to decide for himself whether this mode of building  
is such as would suit his means or wishes, for we  
take it for granted that there is no single materi-  
al for the walls of houses that can be recommen-  
ded as universally applicable at all times and un-  
der all circumstances.

The materials which we used were the loose  
surface rocks which are found in great abundance  
all about the village of Chapel Hill, and which are  
frequently used in stone walls for fencing. The  
stones varied in size from such as would just go  
into the wall, down to those of a few ounces weight.  
Many who saw the wall going up said that the  
stones were too large. But we can see no reason  
for using small stones in preference to large, ex-  
cept for filling up the interstices, and in that way  
save mortar. Certainly there can be no economy  
in breaking a rock to pieces, merely to stick it  
together again. The sand was such as is used by  
the masons for making lime mortar, and was  
gathered from the roads and small streams. That  
from the streams being best, as it is freer from  
clay. Course sand is also better than fine, as it  
takes less lime to form a strong mortar. The  
lime used was the Thomaston, though any other  
would have answered the same purpose.

Our house is of one principal story with a base-  
ment. The basement story is about one half un-  
der-ground, and is fitted up as a dining room,  
kitchen, &c. The height of the wall is nineteen  
feet from the foundation to the eaves. The wall  
of the basement is one foot thick, that of the main  
story nine inches. The foundation was commenced  
on the 2nd of November, 1854, and the wall was  
finished on the 20th of January 1855. Most  
of it was therefore put up in pretty cold weather,  
and during the short days. But we would advise  
others to build in warmer weather. Of course,  
during very cold weather the work could not go  
on, and so it required a longer time than would  
have been necessary in a more favorable season.

We have been living in our house since last  
March. The walls are dry in all kinds of weath-  
er, and free from cracks. The outside is covered  
with ordinary stucco, which adheres to this kind  
of wall better than it does to brick, and forms a  
very neat finish. The mortar for plastering the  
inside wall of the basement is made with some  
hydraulic lime, (cement) mixed with common  
lime and sand mortar. The basement floor is of  
the same material on a thin pavement of gravel.  
There is also some cement in the stucco on the  
outside wall immediately around the surface of  
the ground.

We have perfect confidence in a wall put up  
in this way. The cost also compares favorably  
with that of other modes of building.  
From the following statements any one can form  
a tolerably correct estimate of the cost in any  
part of the State. The stone for our house had  
to be hauled on an average, about a half a mile,  
or perhaps three quarters. The sand was hauled  
near two miles. The cost for sand and stone was  
one cent per cubic foot of the finished wall. The  
lime was obtained before the opening of the N. C.  
Railroad. It cost three dollars per barrel deliv-  
ered at Chapel Hill. One barrel was sufficient  
for seventy-five cubic feet of wall; making the  
cost for lime four cents per foot. Common la-  
borers were employed at seventy-five cents per  
day, they boarded themselves. They put up  
twenty-five cubic feet per day to the hand; mak-  
ing the cost for putting up three cents per foot.  
To this must be added the cost of plank for box-  
ing, and something for hoes, buckets, &c.; in all  
amounting to not more than a quarter of a cent  
per foot; thus making the entire cost of the wall  
for labor and materials, amount to 8 cents and a  
quarter per cubic foot. Brick would have cost  
18 cents per foot. Of course the items named  
above will vary considerably in different places,  
but we believe they will generally fall below the  
prices we paid. The lime alone, at the rate it  
may be obtained in many parts of the State,  
would greatly reduce the cost. The days being  
short and cold the hands could not do anything  
like a fair day's work. In good weather, forty  
feet to the hand per day would not be too much  
to expect. And in putting up a large building,  
the employment of horse power to raise the stone  
and mortar to the wall would effect a consider-  
able saving.

There are some considerations which recom-  
mend this mode of building wherever the materi-  
als for it are found.  
1. You obtain in this way a durable wall, superi-  
or even to brick unless they are of the very  
best kind. It is the nature of all lime and sand  
compounds to become constantly harder by age;  
so that time improves this kind of wall, whilst it  
destroys most others. It may also easily be ren-  
dered proof against the ravages of fire.  
2. A house built in this way is warmer in win-  
ter and cooler in summer than a wooden building,  
equalling in this respect a good brick wall, and  
superior to the latter in preventing dampness  
within.  
3. Another advantage, and one which recom-  
mends it especially to farmers, is that it may be  
built with very little assistance, except what may  
be furnished by the ordinary farm hands. Any  
person of good judgment, capable of managing a  
farm could put up this kind of wall for himself.  
For a plain farm house he could do nearly the  
whole of the work even to the finishing off, espe-  
cially if he have a mechanical turn as is often the  
case. Or by building only the walls with his  
horse force, he can the better afford to pay car-  
penters and plasterers for finishing off a handsome  
dwelling. For the same wall put up in this way  
may be completed in any degree of simplicity or  
magnificence to suit the taste or means of the  
owner. It is not necessary that all the work be

done at once. The walls may be put up, and with  
a small amount of carpenter work a comfortable  
dwelling is provided for the time, which may af-  
terwards be completed when the requisite means  
are obtained.

4. The same material is well adapted to the  
building of the finest villa, or the plainest labor-  
ers cottage, and it may be used for buildings  
and outhouses. To make it generally used over  
the country, we believe it is only necessary that  
it should be once introduced. Although for some  
it is easy to do anything they have heard of any  
one else doing, it is not so with the majority.  
Most persons are slow to believe that the new can  
be better than what is old and well tried.

It will not be easy in the course of a short arti-  
cle like this, without drawings, to give full direc-  
tions for putting up the "gravel wall." For  
forming the boxes we used inch plank, one foot  
wide. Plank an inch and a half thick would have  
been better. Cleats were nailed on the plank at  
intervals of four or five feet to keep them from  
warping. The boxes were made the width of  
the required wall, and held together by wooden  
pins, with a head on one end and a hole in the  
other to receive a key. To keep the box plank  
steady, clamps made of two inch scantling were  
placed on the boxes. Each clamp was two feet  
long, so that it embraced two boxes, when placed  
the one immediately over the other. The pins  
passed through the clamps and boxes. Having  
formed a box the length and width of the wall,  
it was filled with the mortar and stone, and then  
the second box placed on top of the first, and also  
filled. The material in the first box having had  
some time to harden (from two to four days ac-  
cording to the weather) the box was taken off by  
drawing the pins. This box was then placed a-  
bove the remaining one and again filled. By this  
plan it only requires enough of plank to form two  
boxes the length of the wall. The principal diffi-  
culty in putting up this kind of wall, is in keeping  
it straight and perpendicular. The boxes, unless  
they are made pretty strong will give when filled  
with the wet material. Mr. O. S. Fowler of New  
York, when building his house, set up scantling  
and nailed the box plank to them. By that  
means it is easier to keep the wall perpendicular,  
but as the scantling are worked into the wall, they  
must weaken it by partially cutting it in two. As  
much mortar was made at one time as could be  
put up in a day. The smaller stones were mixed  
with the mortar in the bed, the larger stones  
were put directly into the boxes.

This mode of building is sometimes called new,  
but that is entirely a mistake. In the life of  
Gen. Ogilthorpe, presented to the Georgia Histori-  
cal Society, by Thomas Spalding, Esq., and  
published in the first volume of the "Collec-  
tions" of the Society it is stated that this materi-  
al was much used by Gen. Ogilthorpe in the erec-  
tion of military and other buildings. We will  
here introduce a paragraph from the "collec-  
tions" which will show that both the material and  
the mode of putting it up are essentially the same  
as that we have recommended above.

"Tabby (not tappy, as some have named it) is  
a mixture of lime, sand and shells, or lime, sand  
and gravel, or lime sand and stones, in equal  
proportions, with an equal proportion of water to mix  
the mass. This mass well mixed together, is  
placed between two boards, kept apart by wooden  
plugs, with double heads, of a length proportionate  
to the thickness of the intended wall. These  
planks or boards may run all around your build-  
ing, rising about one foot at a time. When your  
tabby mass, being placed between these planks  
and settled down with a spade or rammer, has  
two or three days to harden, the planks are taken  
away by drawing out the plugs. You may gener-  
ally with safety go with this wall two rounds or  
feet a week in the summer, covering over your  
work in stormy or rainy weather. The task I have  
required in this work is thirty cubic feet per day,  
to mix the material, fill in and settle down within  
the plank moulds. This is about equal in quan-  
tity of wall to six hundred common bricks, the  
laying of which alone, exclusive of the cost of the  
bricks, would be quite equal to the mixing and  
placing the tabby wall, marring the boxes, &c.,  
&c. Nor is there any comparison in beauty or  
durability between a brick wall and a tabby wall  
so constructed, after time has been given for ce-  
menting the matter. The whole becomes a mass  
of stone almost imperishable under the opera-  
tions of time, and only to be re-dissolved by fire. It  
is supposed from Roman story, that the walls of  
Saguntum around which Hannibal and the Scipios  
battled, were built of tabby. It is known that  
there are many walls of this material in Spain,  
which have resisted the elements for many centu-  
ries. John Gray Jackson, the late Consul Gen-  
eral in Morocco, speaks of a tower at Mogadore,  
which is known to be eleven hundred years old,  
and which is now as firm and beautiful as when  
first erected. This was the material which Gene-  
ral Ogilthorpe employed in all his civil and mili-  
tary works; and why men coming after him did  
not continue to do so, I know not."

### Life, Death and Marriage in Massa- chusetts.

According to an official report, just published,  
the total number of births in the State of Massa-  
chusetts during the year 1855, was 31,597, name-  
ly, 16,352 males, and the remainder females.  
The number of marriages was 13,083. The num-  
ber of deaths 21,414. Of this aggregate, 4611  
were victims to consumption; 1159 to dysentery;  
and 1071 to old age, of whom only 37 were under  
70 years of age. The number of deaths by vio-  
lence was 887. Of 82 suicides, 59 were males,  
showing that women can bear the ills of life bet-  
ter than men. 83 died of intemperance, and  
only one of starvation. The greatest number of  
suicides was perpetrated in July, notwithstanding  
the vulgar notion that November is the proper  
season for such business; but to compensate for  
this, November witnessed the greatest number of  
marriages, which, according to the opinion of  
antiquaries, is the same thing. The youngest  
males married were two boys of 16. One young  
man of 17 took to wife a lady of 24. Two  
girls of 13, twelve of 14, and thirty-five of 15  
years, were married. Three men and one woman  
were married after they had passed four score  
years. The bachelors who married widows num-  
bered 519; of widowers who married maidens  
1332; of widowers who married four times, and  
he took a maiden of thirty seven.

### Sketch of Gen Walker.

The following sketch of this remarkable mili-  
tary officer is furnished by a correspondent to the  
Washington Star:

William Walker was born in Nashville, Ten-  
nessee, and is now about thirty-three years old.  
His father is James Walker, Esq., a citizen of  
Nashville, of Scottish birth, and very much re-  
spected. His mother was a Miss Norvell, an es-  
timable lady from Kentucky. Walker, after  
quitting school in his native State, which he did  
with much credit and honor—commenced the  
study of medicine in the University of Pennsylv-  
ania, where he graduated. He then went to  
Europe, entered the medical schools of Paris as  
a student, received a diploma there, and, after  
some time spent in travel, returned to this country  
went to Nashville, and commenced the study  
and practice of the law. Walker is thus both  
lawyer and physician.

From Nashville, he went to New Orleans,  
and was for some time editor of the Crescent.  
In June, 1850, he went to San Francisco, and  
became one of the editors of the Herald. While  
in this position an article appeared in the Herald  
animadverting upon the judiciary, to which ex-  
ception was taken by Judge Parsons, of the  
District Court, who forthwith summoned him  
before his Court, and inflicted on the editor a fine  
of \$500. This Walker refused to pay, and was  
accordingly imprisoned, but was subsequently  
discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, issued  
from the Superior Court, which action was sus-  
tained by the Legislature at its next session. The  
next enterprise in which Walker was engaged  
was the famous expedition to Sonora, with the  
disastrous result of which your readers are as  
familiar as they are with his more recent history.  
He is, besides, a man of indomitable courage and  
perseverance. When a student in Philadelphia  
strange as it may seem, he was remarkable for  
his diffident and ever taciturn manner and gentle  
disposition. In person, he is rather under than  
above the medium height, and was formerly of  
fair complexion, somewhat freckled face, with  
light hair, grey eyes, and high cheek bones.

### To-Morrow.

It is said by Pope, we think, that "man never  
is but always to be blest." It would, indeed,  
seem that a portion of our race are never to be  
satisfied with the things of to-day, but will al-  
ways be looking forward to to-morrow and hop-  
ing for the full fruition of their desires and hopes.  
Not content with the good that is, they are con-  
stantly invoking the rapid march of time, that to-  
morrow may come. "Hast not thyself of to-  
morrow" is urged from competent authority upon  
the attention of all, yet many men postpone it to  
duties and enjoyments of to-day, and harden them  
on the uncertain future, which no one can claim  
as his own.

But persons of this class are certainly wiser  
than another class of our race, who are always  
looking for the evils of to-morrow. This habit  
is also condemned by high and holy injunction.  
Many, even in the enjoyment of all they desire,  
take bitter thought of what may happen to-mor-  
row; and thus the blessings of Providence are  
scattered to the winds, because to-morrow may  
not, possibly afford them. Let the thinking por-  
tion of our readers, whatever may be their occu-  
pations or professions, take a retrospective view  
of their past lives, and see if much the largest  
portion, yet, nine-tenths of the troubles they have  
encountered have not been charged to the ac-  
count of a to-morrow that never came. The day,  
indeed, arrived, but not laden with the griefs  
that the terror of imagination had laid upon it,  
for want of trust and confidence in the superi-  
or tendence of a Supreme God.

### Effects of Heat upon Meat.

A well cooked piece of meat should be full of  
its own juice or natural gravy. In roasting,  
therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire,  
that the external surface may be made to contract  
at once, and the albumen to coagulate, before the  
juice has had time to escape within. And so in  
boiling. When a piece of beef or mutton is  
plunged into boiling water, the outer part con-  
tracts, the albumen, which is near the surface,  
coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented  
either from escaping into the water by which it  
is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened  
by the admission of water among it. When cut  
up, therefore, the meat yields much gravy, and  
is rich in flavor. Hence a beef stake or a mutton  
chop is done quickly and over a quick fire,  
that the natural juices may be retained. On the  
other hand, if the meat be exposed to a slow fire,  
its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow  
from within, as it has dried from the surface, and  
fresh pines, and becomes dry, hard and unavail-  
ing. Or if it be put into cold or tepid water, which is  
afterwards gradually brought to a boil, much of  
the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, and  
the natural juices for the most part flow out, and  
the meat is served in a nearly tasteless state. Hence  
to prepare good boiled meat, it should be put at  
once into water already brought to a boil. But to  
make beef tea, mutton broth, and other meat  
soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and  
this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally  
boiled. The advantage derived from simmering,  
a term not unimportant in cookery books, depends  
very much upon the effects of slow boiling, as a-  
bove explained.—*Chemistry of Common Life.*

### Stampede of Slaves.

CINCINNATI, January 28th.—There was a stamp-  
ede of slaves from the border counties of Ken-  
tucky last night. The whereabouts of several  
have been discovered here and the officers at  
noon to-day proceeded to make arrests. Ap-  
proaching a house where the slaves were secreted,  
the latter fired, wounding two or three spectators,  
but not severely. One slave woman, finding es-  
cape impossible, cut the throat of one of her chil-  
dren, killing it instantly, and inflicted severe  
wounds upon two others.—Eight of the slaves are  
said to have escaped.

Difficulties between the Mormons and Indians.  
—Advices from Santa Fe state that a fight had  
occurred between the Crete Indians and the  
Mormons, caused by the latter attempting to  
drive the former off their own lands. Several of  
the former were killed.