



BY C. N. E. EVANS.

MILTON, N. C.

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### LOVE THAT DIETH NOT.

Love not alone the gay,  
The beautiful, the bright;  
For youth will fade away,  
Like day-beams into night.  
But love the heart that's pure,  
How plain so'er the face:  
Such love will long endure—  
Such love cannot debase.

Love not alone on earth  
Those transient things of life,  
Who, like the rainbow's earth,  
Soon fade 'midst shadowy strife.  
But love the power that made  
All that to man is given—  
Whose spirit doth pervade  
The universal heaven.

Love all things, great and small,  
From man to tiny flower;  
Created were they all  
By an Almighty power.  
For "God is Love," we know,  
Whate'er may be our lot;  
In life, then, let us sow  
The Love that dieth not.

### THE COCK-LANE GHOST.

The recent 'Rochester knockings' have recalled reminiscences of singular importance in the history of the past. Among the most celebrated is the story of the 'Cock-Lane Ghost,' which for a time startled all London with its antics, and found believers among the most learned as well as the most ignorant of the great metropolis.

In 1782, the Cock-Lane ghost made its appearance in London. At the house of a Mr. Parsons the pious parish clerk of St. Sepulchre's alarming knockings and scratchings were heard by his daughter an artless child, only twelve years of age. On being closely questioned, she admitted that she had not only heard these noises, but had seen the apparition of a Mrs. Kent, formerly a lodger in the house, reported to have died of the small pox after she had left it, but believed to have been murdered. The rumor spread like wild-fire, and as it is always the credulous who first assemble to witness the supernatural, crowds of believers gathered at Parish Clerk's! The knockings and scratchings became more violent, as the number of believers increased. A clergyman was selected among others to sit at the bedside of Miss Parson, to converse with or exercise the ghost, as the case might be. He informed the ghost in a loud voice, that its answers, if in the affirmative, should be indicated by one knock, and if in the negative, by two knocks. The arrangement being concluded, the ghost was asked if it was the spirit of the murdered Mary Kent, and it answered with one knock. This heightened the public anxiety, and directly she was removed from her home, to several houses in succession, and attended night after night by watchers and committees embracing all the learned professions, and a number of ladies. The knockings continued, no one could account for them, and the faithful asked, 'If there is an imposture, explain how these knockings are made?' Even Dr. Johnson became a champion of the ghost. The sequel of the affair is thus described by the historian:

'At length, on being pressed to give some proof of its veracity, the ghost consented to attend one of the gentlemen into the vault where the body was buried, and manifest its knock on the coffin.

'When the appointed hour arrived, the spirit was very seriously advertised, that the person to whom the promise was made of striking the coffin was then about to visit, and the performance of the promise was then claimed. The company at once, went in the church, and the gentleman to whom the promise was made, went with one more into the vault. The spirit was solemnly required to perform its promise, but nothing more than silence ensued. The person supposed to be accused by the ghost, then went down, with several others, but no effect was perceived. Upon their return, they examined the girl, but could draw no confession from her. Between the two and three, she desired, and was permitted to go home with her father.

'This want of punctuality in the ghost gave a fatal blow to its reputation. Even the most besotted of the believers were staggered by it. A flimsy attempt was therefore made to restore the ghost's credit, by asserting that the coffin and the corpse had been removed, which, of course, had

prevented the spirit from giving the signal; but, on examination they were found to be safe in the vault. Stricter precautions were now taken to guard against deception being practiced by the girl; her bed was slung like a hammock, in the middle of the room, and she was closely watched. Driven to her last shifts, she contrived to secrete—but not unseen—a bit of board, previously to her being put to bed; and having, as she thought, secured the necessary materials for carrying on the trick, she ventured to declare that she would bring the ghost at six the next morning. In the morning, she accordingly began to make the accustomed sounds, and, on being asked if she had in the bed any wood to strike upon, she positively denied the fact. The bed clothes were opened, the board was found, and this simple process annihilated the Cock-Lane Ghost.'

### MYSTERIOUS THROWINGS—NOT "RAPPINGS."

Great excitement at the Coal Pits!

We learn from an 'eye witness,' the following particulars of certain mysterious throwings at Mr. Robert W. Jordan's engine shelter house, at the coal pits in Henrico county, about 14 miles West of the city.

Our informant states that for the purpose of testing the truth or falsity of certain reports in existence in the neighborhood, he, together with some eight or ten others, went to Jordan's engine house a few nights ago, to witness the unaccountable and mysterious 'throwings.' He says that about 9 o'clock on that night, a shower of pieces of burnt coal, brickbats and dirt descended upon the house. These missiles not only descended upon, but were thrown into the house in which they were watching! Upon the instant a rigid search was instituted in all quarters, but the searchers were totally unable to discover from whence these missiles came! Not a living soul, saving those in the investigation, could be found in striking distance of the engine-house or shelter. The 'throwings' were again repeated on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, on which last named night the equanimity of Mr. Jordan was somewhat ruffled by receiving a blow on his head from one of the missiles! Our informant left the pits Thursday, hence we have nothing later than the information communicated above, but doubtless these throwings were continued, and will be so long as they excite the special wonder of the neighborhood. Perhaps these throwings may prove to be equally as mysterious as either the Rochester or Stratford 'Rappings,' and probably there may be found those ready to trace their existence to preternatural causes. We await for further developments with a painful degree of incertitude!

The good city of Newark, by the by, has recently been visited by a sociable 'spirit,' according to a report in the Daily Advertiser, whose rappings have been heard and answered by crowds of eager listeners.—This 'spirit' is represented to be very intelligent, highly communicative, and is, without a doubt, quite a young one, belonging, as it asserts, to an individual who died at the age of 34! As a fitting accompaniment to further developments from the coal pits, we shall endeavor to make room for the Newark rappings at an early day.

Richmond Times.

A startling discovery, confirmatory of the truth of the book of Jonah, has been made by Mr. Layard. In excavating the city of Nineveh, he discovered the name of Jonah, inscribed on the ruins. That prophet, as our readers know, was sent to announce to the people of Nineveh the destruction of the city. His eloquence converted many of them, and 'God repented him' of the doom he had pronounced, and spared the city for that time. Jonah then became the prophet of Nineveh, and was revered by the inhabitants. As was the Oriental custom, they doubtless inscribed his name in conspicuous places on the walls of the public edifices, and the inscriptions engraved by Assyrian hands, a thousand years before the Christian era have been found by Mr. Layard. This is one of the most extraordinary demonstrations of the accuracy of biblical history we have ever heard of.

As yet we have only seen the beginning of the end. The city of Nineveh has scarcely yet been entered, and when the excavations shall have been completed, if Mahometan jealousy should ever permit that consummation, we may expect illustrations of the prophecies that will strike the world with awe and wonder.

Great credit is due to the British government for the magnificent spirit they have exhibited in aiding the labors of Mr. Layard—placing at his command vessels for the navigation of the Euphrates, conveyance to England of the magnificent sculptures which he had disintegrated, and affording him every facility which money or British authority could secure. We should be glad to see a similar spirit exhibited by the government of this country, in reference to American antiquities.

Nash's Sunday Times.

**THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.**—Ohio is a great State producing the finest Bacon, and one would think, the tallest kind of women. Not satisfied with ruling their own husbands, they seem to aspire to a control of all the rest of mankind, and for that purpose have held a convention at Salem, in Columbia county. The convention met on the 16th ult., and was called to order by Mrs. Emily Robinson. Mrs. Mary Anne W. Johnson, of Salem was appointed President, pro tem., and Mrs. Sarah Coates, of Marlboro, Secretary.

A committee consisting of Martha J. Tilden, of Akron, (wife of the former member of Congress from that district,) Emily Robinson, of Marlboro, J. Elizabeth Jones and Jane Trescott, of Salem, and Josephine Griffing, of Litchfield, nominated the permanent officers of the convention.

The fact of the President, Miss Betsy M. Cowles, being an ancient maiden, proved that the convention is diametrically opposed to pantaloons, yet the fact that in the report from which we collate, defunct M. C.'s, Judges, &c., are pulled in shows that the sex cannot but have some recollection of the poor weak creatures it seeks to depose.

Among those who spoke were Anne Clark, of Deerfield, Jane and Rachel Prescott, of Salem, Jane and Sarah Paxson, of Marlboro, Rana Dota, of Akron, Josephine Griffing, of Litchfield, Mary A. W. Johnson, of Salem, Sarah Coates and Hannah Wileman, of Marlboro.

A series of resolutions were adopted declaring that women were entitled to all the privileges of men, smoking, drinking, fighting, we presume, and that they would have them, offices included. The resolutions said nothing of bearing the burdens of society.

An address to the Constitution Reform Convention of the State was also adopted, praying the insertion of a provision granting to women 'not only the right of suffrage but also, all the political and legal rights that are guaranteed to men.'

There were present four or five hundred of the fair sex.

**Singular Case of Death from Taking Wild Cherry Bark.**—We have the facts of the following case from Dr. N. H. Carey, of Wayne, in this county, who was called to the patient, but too late to save her. In March last, Mrs. Gerry House, of Wayne, aged about thirty, having been unwell some two or three weeks, prepared a strong decoction of the bark of the wild black cherry tree, (*Prunus Virginica*), to which she added a few spoonfuls of gin, and drank about a pint of it. She immediately became sick and convulsed, and died in about three hours. When Doctor Carey arrived she was nearly dead; the pupils of her eyes were dilated to their utmost extent, her face exhibited singular distortions, and her breath emitted a strong odor of prussic acid.

It was this acid, which is contained in this species of cherry, which caused death. We have seen calves poisoned by eating freely of the leaves.

In moderate doses this bark is an excellent tonic, but in large and concentrated doses it is a dangerous article.

N. E. Farmer.

### From the Richmond Whig. GEN TAYLOR'S PLEDGES—APPOINTMENTS & REMOVALS.

When the Locofoco party get hold of a falsehood, which suits their purposes, they stick to it no matter how often exposed and refuted. One of their favorite slanders against President Taylor is, that he has violated pledges made both before and after his election in relation to appointment and removals from office. They are challenged in vain for proof of allegation, and the only answer they give is a repetition of the slander. It is not the less important, however, that Whigs should be provided with a brief review of the subject for convenient reference.

The first allusion that we can find to the subject of pledges, is contained in the letter

of the 20th April, 1848, addressed to the Richmond Republican. We quote the following passages:

'If nominated by the Whig Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me.

'Permit me, however, to add that if such high distinction be conferred on me, the Constitution, in a strict and honest interpretation and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presidents, should be my chief guide. In this I conceive to be all that is necessary in the way of pledges.'

Two days afterwards, to wit on the 22d April 1848, the letter to Captain Allison was written, from which we make the following extracts:

'I have no private purposes to accomplish,—no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish nothing to serve but my country.'

'One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.'

Because Gen Taylor declared that he had no enemies to punish, it is argued by locofoco logic that promise was implied not to remove democrats from office,—but can any man not actually blinded by party venom or who has not a very soft intellect, perceive any connection or soundness in such reasoning? In the true construction of a sentence, the whole must be taken together and not the separate parts. He had no private purposes to serve, no enemies to punish, was equivalent to saying that the public good being his object, he had no private resentments to gratify. So far from pledging himself in the Allison letter not to remove violent and obnoxious political enemies, he stands expressly pledged not to make any such pledges.

But aware of the shallowness of such reasoning, the Democratic logicians resort to the Inaugural Address as furnishing conclusive proof of the President's unfaithfulness. The following extract from that address is the passage relied on:

'The appointing power vested in the President, imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty capacity and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be sufficient cause for removal.'

There are two distinct propositions announced in this extract.

1st that in bestowing office, honesty, capacity, and fidelity were indispensable.

2dly, That the absence of such qualities should be deemed sufficient cause for removal. In making appointments to office, is there anything above expressed which would preclude the President from preferring his own political friends, especially when he found the offices of the country almost exclusively occupied by the opposite party? No man of tolerable fairness and candor can say that there is. In the other case, is it any where declared that the absence of the qualities enumerated should constitute the only ground of removal? Is there any thing in Gen. Taylor's language sanctioning the idea that gross interference in elections for example, or partizan violence, should not be sufficient grounds for removal, notwithstanding the possession of sufficient honesty and capacity? Mr. Jefferson, one of the earlier Presidents referred to by Gen. Taylor as his exemplar—Mr. Jefferson whose name is good authority with Democrats—was the first who suggested the standard of honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution, and he expressly required an equalization of officers before that standard could apply. There is nothing whatever in Gen Taylor's rule which dispenses with that requirement.

Whence then the senseless clamor about violated pledges? The answer is obvious. It is necessary for political purposes that the President should be vilified and abused, and a bad reason is better than none. If these pledges were ever made by Gen. Taylor, to whom were they made?—were they given to the Democratic party, and if so did any of that party vote for him in consequence of such pledges? If they did not, they have no right to complain of any violation.

No President has ever been so basely and violently abused as Gen'l Taylor by the bitter-enders. There is nothing that he can do or say in the opinion of these immaculate gentry that is not absolutely abominable. Even his glorious military achievements, which have won the admiration of European veterans, have encour-

tered the sneers of our Locofoco Generals of militia. His foreign diplomacy not surpassed in our annals by its dignity, manliness and patriotism, has nevertheless been the frequent theme of democratic invective. We all remember that the proscription of our State officers on the 12th of February last, was mainly justified on the ground of a few, very few removals made by President Taylor in Virginia. Our State through its Legislature, has virtually decreed the total disfranchisement of the Whig party. All the officers, executive, ministerial and judicial, are henceforth to be given to Democrats, not because of any superiority of fitness, but because they are Democrats.—What do these iron despots care about the President's forbearance towards the Democratic office-holders in the State? Do they give him the least praise or credit for his clemency. On the contrary, do not some of them actually indulge in taunts and say that although he can remove petty Post Masters, he is afraid to touch the more powerful dignitaries! General Taylor's supporters have entire confidence in the rectitude of his intentions—but may not his goodness of heart incline him too readily to a mild policy, which without conciliating his enemies, may dissatisfy his friends?

### TO RAISE A PREMIUM CROP OF CORN.

A subscriber wishes us to inform him how to produce the largest amount of corn from an acre of good Sciota bottom land.

It is impossible for any person to say what is the maximum amount of corn or any other crop that may be produced on an acre, of what is the best possible mode of culture. Another difficulty in the way of complying with our friend's request is, the want of precise information as to the character and condition of the soil—for there is a very great difference in these respects in good Sciota bottom land—some being much worn by long cropping with corn, with no manuring, and others kept in better condition by the use of clover or manure.

But presuming that our friend only desires such general information as may enable him with the aid of his own judgment and experience, to improve his mode of culture, and perhaps raise a "brag crop" of corn the coming season, we will give him four short rules, expressed in one line, thus:

*Manure liberally, plough deep, plant close cultivate well.* These rules comprise in substance, the mode of culture of nearly all the wonderful corn crops which have been recorded. But it should be remembered that these rules must be practiced in connection, in order to secure the best result, and especially that the third one must not be attempted without the former two, for we have known sad failures to result from close planting, where the ground was not well manured or ploughed deep.

The amount of manure requisite, will depend much on the condition of the soil—whether recently manured, or in sod, &c., but we do not remember of having ever seen a crop of corn that we thought was too highly manured, if the manure was well ploughed in; though of course it may not be the wisest economy to manure a few acres very highly at the expense of other portions.

Deep ploughing, we are convinced, will be found of very great advantage to our bottom lands, thereby bringing up to the surface, say two inches of fresh soil, while the manure and surface soil is buried at a greater depth than usual. Subsoil plowing would also prove highly beneficial on the more compact and clayey bottoms.

Close planting must not be overdone, or the crop will consist only of fodder. But if the two former rules have been observed, full one third more stalks than usual will be supported with advantage on the ground and in order to obtain the largest possible yield of corn, we should not have more than two stalks in a place—say the rows 3 feet apart, and the hills 20 inches apart with two stalks in each hill.

The after culture must be directed by the judgment of the farmer—remembering that weeds rob the crop—and frequent stirring soil (when not too wet) is a decided advantage, until the plants have nearly obtained their growth; but this work should be done in such a manner as not to break the roots of the plants, hence the cultivator is a better implement than the plough, after the plants have pushed their roots into the alleys.

Now if any of our old bottom land farmers can give better advice, let them do it—our columns are open.

Ohio Cultivator.