The North Carolina Argus.

SAMUEL FULTON, PUBLISHER.

This Argus o'er the People's rights doth an eternal vigil keep: No soothing strain of Maia's Son can lull his hundred eyes to sleep.

TERMS: $2 IN ADVANCE.

Vol. III. Wadesborough, N. C., Saturday, March 2, 1850. No. 9.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

SAMUEL FULTON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

Two Dollars in Advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of six Months.

Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of six Months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, first insertion,	$1.00
" " each subsequent insertion,	25

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. Sixteen lines, or less, make a square.

☞ All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. All subscribers, who do not give EXPRESS NOTICE to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

NORTH CAROLINA

CONFERENCE ACADEMY,

Clemmonsville, Davidson County.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next, under the direction of the Rev. F. C. FOSTER, A. M., a graduate of Randolph Macon College, and of present engaged in the Greensborough Female College.

The expenses per Session are, in the Preparatory Course, $4.00; in English Course, $5.00; the regular Academic Course, $7.00. Boarding, including fuel, lights, and washing, $8.00 per month.

The situation of the Academy is one of the most pleasant in the State, enjoying a healthy climate, and surrounded by a moral and religious community.

Students are prepared for any College they may prefer, and for any class in College.

This Institution has been chartered by the Legislature of the State, and adopted by the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South. All necessary facilities for the acquisition of knowledge will be afforded, and no exertion on the part of the Faculty will be wanting to promote the moral improvement of the students.

Board can be had in the village at from $8 to $10 per month.

The next Session will commence on the 1st Monday in January, 1850, and continue five months.

Persons desiring further information, can obtain it by addressing the Principal at Clemmonsville, Davidson County, N. C.

Clemmonsville, N. C., July 11, 1849—3m

PRINTING! PRINTING!!

The Publisher of The North Carolina Argus would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PRINTING in a manner THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN THE UNITED STATES!

Having recently received a fresh supply of BORDER and JOB TYPE from New York, he thinks he can

Challenge the State in the line of Jobs!!

Any kind of COLORED WORK done to order, at short notice, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS G. SANDERS

Respectfully informs the public that he is to be found at the house formerly occupied by I. I. Moore as a store, next door to John Q. McPherson's Tailor Shop, where he is manufacturing

COTTON GINS,

Of every superior materials and workmanship, and on as good terms as such articles can be had in the State. Repairing done at short notice, in a superior manner, and on moderate terms.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Wadesborough, Feb. 1, 1850—5-6m v 3m in 4m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle by the 1st day of January next. ☞ Longer indulgence cannot be given. ☞

H. R. WEST.

Wadesborough, Dec. 8, 1849 30 tf

BAGGING,

ROPE AND TWINE.

A full supply of Bagging, Rope and Twine, for sale by

Rose, Cook & Co.

Charleston, S. C., July 13, 1849—4tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public that he has at his Nurseries, one mile from Greensborough, N. C., to wit: on the Salisbury Road a

Large Quantity of Fruit Trees,

of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c.

PRICES AS THE SUBSCRIBER

Apples,	per hundred,	$10.00
Peaches,	"	12.50
Apricots,	"	25.00
Plums,	"	25.00
Nectarines,	"	12.00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post-paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. PENTRESS.

November 12, 1849. 47 1y

R. T. Long is the authorized Agent in Rockingham, Rockingham county, N. C.

Samuel Fulton is the authorized Agent in Wadesboro'.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his plantation containing TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES. On the premises there is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses to make it a comfortable residence. The plantation is under a good fence, and is in a high state of cultivation. The location is very healthy. Persons desirous to purchase would do well to examine my land, as I am anxious to sell.

VINCENT PARSONS, Jr.

Anson county, N. C., May 15th, 1849—21-tf

$100 REWARD!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th of September last, his Negro Fellow, JOLLY. He is about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, broad shouldered, speaks a little slow, dished-faced, and his hands tremble when holding anything, and he is rather bow-legged. I think he can read print.

Also, on or about the first of November, another fellow by the name of JARROT. He is a dark mulatto, (copper-colored,) has little or no beard, his eyes a little red, he is about 6 feet high, frequently holds his head to one side, when spoken to, as if he was listening to something at a distance, speaks slow, and can read. They are both young and likely.

From what I can find out, some white man has provided them with means to get off; and in traveling, will probably claim them, or give them a pass. No doubt they are supplied with fine clothes, and a considerable amount of money. They may make off seperately, to avoid detection, or may have a larger company with them, as several negroes are runaway in this neighborhood, and one is a nephew of Jolly's. Should they be caught, examine them closely for papers, and if any are found, take special care of them, as I wish to detect the white man who assisted them off.

$50 will be given for the apprehension and confinement of my two negroes in any safe jail, or $25 for either of them; and a further reward of $50 for proof to convict any white man of kidnapping them.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by the subscriber, at Norwood's P. O., Stanly Co., N. C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON.

December 16, 1849 51 tf

NOTICE!

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Richmond, I shall, as Guardian of the minor heirs of John McLean, deceased, offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the Town of Rockingham, on Tuesday of Richmond Superior Court, being the

19th day of March next,

A certain negro man by the name of JIM, on a credit of six months. Bond and approved security will be required.

ALEX'R McKAY, Guardian.

January 23rd, 1850—7 3t

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership in the Manufacture, Tanning, Saddle, Harness, and Shoe Business, under the name and style of

GRIMSLEY, LILES & Co.,

Give notice to the public that they have now on hand, and expect to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *fine, fresh and fashionable* Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and a general supply of Groceries of the best qualities.

They also have on hand, and will continue to keep a large and well assorted stock of Shoe, Saddle and Harness Leather; Harness and Saddlery Hardware. Also, ready-made Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingals, Shoes, &c.; and in fact, everything usually kept in that line of business, all made at their shop near the Tanyard, by workmen of superior skill, all of which they offer to sell low for cash, or on time to punctual and responsible customers at their store in Wadesborough, on the corner near Jno. Q. McPherson's Tailor shop, or at their shop near the Tanyard.

REPAIRING of all kinds done on good terms, and at short notice. ☞ Hides taken in exchange for any of the above-named articles.

☞ Call and see, and be your own judge whether our terms are good or not.

All persons having accounts at the Tanyard can find them at the store.

JAS. GRIMSLEY,
N. T. LILES,
WM. SHADDING

January 4, 1850—1 tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, to suitors, witnesses, and all others concerned, That it is "Ordered by the Court, that Sudden day be fixed on Thursday of each Term, and that the Clerk advertise such change at four public places in the county, and otherwise, if he think proper."

Witness, Wm. B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1849, and in the 74th year of American Independence.

6 6w pr adv $2.25 Wm. B. COLE, Clerk.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Cadet of Temperance,

THE Subscriber designs publishing, in the Town of Wadesborough, North Carolina, a semi-dated Temperance Paper with the above title.

As its name indicates, it will be chiefly devoted to the interests of the CADETS OF TEMPERANCE, and to the diffusion of Temperance principles among the rising generation.

Our object is to make THE CADET OF TEMPERANCE a [illegible] would in our hands as yet was scarcely all the assistance of the Sons in our undertaking.

Four hundred subscribers will insure the publication of the CADET for one year at least—This number can easily be obtained if the proper exertion be made by the Cadets and Sons.

TERMS:

THE CADET OF TEMPERANCE will be published on the 1st and 15th of every month, at FIFTY CENTS a-year, *strictly in advance.*

☞ Any person sending us TEN subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to one copy for one year.

If the required number of subscribers can be obtained in that time, the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1850.

F. M. FAUL.

Wadesborough, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1849.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW.

ON the first of January, 1850, will be published simultaneously at Charleston, S. C., and Athens, Ga., the first number of the second volume of the *SCHOOLFELLOW*, which has been pronounced by some of the ablest pressers and best judges, "the best and cheapest juvenile magazine in the United States." The success of this little work has been so flattering that the publishers have resolved to continue it and make it permanent, and they therefore call upon parents, teachers and all interested in the rising generation to aid them, in their efforts to make the Schoolfellow all that its most flattering judges have pronounced it.

The Pictorial Embellishment will be more numerous and beautiful than heretofore; it will be printed on finer paper, and no pains will be spared to make it a most charming companion for all good girls and boys. It will make a volume of about 400 pages and 100 engravings, at $1 a year, in advance.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash. Address,

RICHARDS & WALKER,
Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle by the 1st day of January next. ☞ Longer indulgence cannot be given. ☞

H. R. WEST.

Wadesborough, Dec. 8, 1849 30 tf

POETRY.

From the Dublin Nation.

EVRA! EVER!

By the sunlight, by the moonlight,
By the starlight all the same;
In the paleness of the winter,
And the summer's crimson flame—
In the roses of the street-side,
Or in wood-[illegible] and lane,
In the song-voice, in the speech-voice,
There is but one fond refrain;
In the silence of my bosom,
But one burning throb alone—
But one form of shade or brightness
In the mazes of my sleep,
One pearl of snowy whiteness
In my memory's heaving deep.

How I glory, how I sorrow,
How I love with deathless love—
How I weep before the chilling skies,
And implore to God above!
I am higher, I am prouder,
Than if stars were round my head;
I am drooping, I am lonely,
As a mourner o'er the dead!

Yet I pray not from my sorrow,
My glory and my gloom,
For the smiling of the May time,
The sunshine of the bloom;
From the thrill of burning quickness,
That is sweeted far away,
Over mountains, over waters,
In the night or in the day!

AGRICULTURAL.

HOGS AND PORK MAKING.

The Editor has just received two letters from distinguished farmers, one in Windham county, Connecticut and the other in Coosa county, Alabama, which contain the following remarks. The Windham farmer says: "Pigs are generally killed when nine months old, and weigh after they are dressed from 200 to 300 pounds each." The Coosa farmer says: "Hogs are usually killed when two years old; average weight 160 pounds. Cost per pound about 5 cents." He also says, "cost of growing corn is about 20 cents a bushel."

All will admit that the economical production of meat is a matter of considerable importance on every plantation. Nor can it be doubted that time is worth as much in agriculture, as in any other pursuit.

Why the farmers of the North [illegible] in making pigs gain a pound a day in weight or meat for their whole lives, is the abundance of milk which they uniformly produce.—The value of this article of food for feeding cows and pigs, seems not to be generally understood at the South. Its consumption is quite small, so far as my observation has extended, by men, women and children, in the southern states, when compared with the northern states. Any quantity of Orange county milk is sold in New York City at 4 cents a quart; while in this City (Washington) milk sells at 8 or 10 cents.

The economical production of milk lies at the bottom of the art of making cheap pork or bacon; and at the bottom of a cheap living for servants and others. The same food which will make a pound of meat will produce twice its value in milk. This is a fact not generally understood. The planter who gives his field hands 4 lbs. of good bacon each a week, supplies them with the equivalent in dry nutritive matter of 9 lbs. of good beef steak. Three fourths of the weight of the latter is water; while well cured bacon seldom contains over 10 per cent. of water. Now, the same food which will make 100 ounces of beef containing 75 per cent of water, will produce 400 ounces of milk containing twice the dry matter that the beef contains. The difference is often greater than this statement makes it. When the observing farmer is informed that two pounds of new milk contain as much dry matter, (butter, sugar and curd) as one pound of lean beef, he will hardly doubt the fact, that 100 pounds of peas, meat or potatoes, will yield more nutriment for man if transformed into milk, by the machinery of a good cow, than when changed into beef or pork. Of course, much depends on the cows kept on the farm; and still more on the way in which they are fed, housed, and milked. Where all these points are well attended to, in the interior of the state of New York, it is a fair business to produce milk at a cent a quart. Two cents are the price paid to the farmers on the New York and Erie Railroad for the New York market.

Pork should not cost the farmers of Coosa county, Alabama, over two cents a pound; and new milk a cent a quart. Even in England, many tons of corn forage have been made to the acre in 1849. In Alabama, two crops of this superior food for cows and mules can be grown in a season. From this, a great deal of rich manure may be obtained. To have fertile land, cheap meat, milk, butter and cheese, the art of raising forage and root crops must be studied and successfully practiced. If the farmers of Old or New England could grow the sweet potato as well as the farmers of the south can, thousands of acres would be devoted to this valuable crop. Peas, oats, barley, rye and corn may be used in the production of pork and milk to good advantage. A good natural pasture is of no small importance in hog raising. The fine, sweet pastures of the North, aid immensely in growing stock of all kinds. If the reader has a peice of swamp ground, which by draining, clearing or liming, will form a good pasture, no part of his estate will pay so good a profit, if fairly improved.

In the matter of feeding servants, there is water enough in milk to wet corn meal when intended for bread; and the butter, sugar and curd in the milk, render the bread far more nutricious. Such bread, eaten with new milk for supper, is 25 per cent. cheaper than the same meal wet with water, baked and eaten with bacon; and it is more wholesome. Farmers in no part of the United States have learned the true value of a first rate cow, for the support of children and adults, or for making pork and manure. The writer has recently taken considerable pains to show that the 1,100,000 cows milked in the state of New York might, with the same quantity of food, yield $5,500,000 a year more than they now do. The machinery for elaborating milk deserves further investigation.

Southern Cultivator.

From the Southern Cultivator.

PINDARS.

It may be thought hardly worth while to try to induce the planters to position themselves [illegible] and raise more [illegible] pound. But they should remember that neither the price of one or the other is under their control; and that he who suffers his stock to run down when cotton is high and meat low, will have to buy meat when pork is high and cotton low.

But the question arises, how are we to raise pork in the cheapest and most economical manner? Certainly not by depending wholly upon the corn-crib! We cannot raise corn profitably and gather it, for less than 50 cents per bushel, and consequently cannot raise pork for ourselves *upon corn alone* as cheap as the people of Tennessee and Kentucky, with their fine grasses for summer pasture and corn at 20 cts. per bushel, can furnish it to us.

We must, then, seek some other article which is better adapted to our soil and climate, and the nutritive qualities of which are superior to the maize.

This article we have in the Pindar, which is every year gaining favor, and deservedly.

It is well adapted to any soil which will produce a good crop of cotton, only it does better on old land than on fresh land of the same original quality.

Pindars thrive and produce best on a rather light gray soil, with a good clay subsoil, and of moderate fertility. It possesses a very long tap root, which extends deep into the subsoil, not unlike the clover, and it also resembles the clover, in its leafy, spreading vines or branches, and would be equally fertilizing if used in the same way.

The best mode of cultivating the Pindar, I believe to be to break up the soil deep—and by deep, I mean down into the subsoil—then lay off the rows three feet apart, with a small rooter plow, and drop the peas, if shelled, two in a place, and if not shelled—which I think to be best, white seed is sufficiently plenty—two peas in a place, two feet apart, and cover with two furrows of the same rooter plow, which will help them deep enough in present, in a great measure, the depredations of crows and other vermin, and secure them sufficient moisture to ensure early growth. The best time for planting is I believe, about the first of April; but I have made as much as any one planted the latter end of May, with a fair yield.

Never planting level, to planting them on high ridges, because when planted upon ridges, the lateral fruit-bearing roots which run near the surface, are more liable to suffer from drought than when planted and cultivated level.

They require about the same cultivation as cotton, and may be laid by at the same time, with a good hoe full of dirt thrown upon the top of the branch of vines, the ends being left free. If the crop is to be fed to hogs, it requires no gathering, but will remain in the ground until wanted without injury. If intended for seed, they should be gathered and spread upon a scaffold until quite dry, which will require eight or ten days of good weather; then put away in strong barrels or boxes, so as to prevent the depredations of rats and mice.

The quantity which can be raised per acre, I think is usually estimated too high. I should judge 25 to 30 bushels a good yield.

Their nutritive and fattening qualities are superior to those of any other plant, vegetable or grain. They contain nearly 50 per cent. of oil, upon which the fattening properties of plants mainly depend, and the amount of the nitrogen, or flesh-forming principles, contained in the cake, after the expression of the oil, is *four times* as great as in maize; which has been proved by analysis, and which is corroborated by my own experience.

The value of the sweet potato for fattening hogs, is too well known to be dwelt upon at this time, and its cultivation so well understood, that I shall not attempt to describe it. I wish, however to notice it in connection with the Pindar. The potatoe being more bulky and less nutritious, is an excellent article to feed in connection with the Pindar, whose highly nutritious properties it serves to dilute, so as to enable the digestive organs to extract more perfectly its flesh and fat-forming principles. These two articles should be planted in such a way that a portion of both can be cut off to the hogs at a time. For example, if four acres are planted, two to Pindars and two to potatoes, let the patch be four acres long and one acre wide; then, by a light cross-fence, which can be easily moved as occasion requires, a strip [illegible] off two rows to time, until all [illegible] used—half the breadth being planted in potatoes, and half in Pindars, of course.

SYLVUS.

From the Southern Cultivator.

TEXAS MUSQUITE GRASS.

Mr. Editor:—Dear Sir, for the benefit of those of your readers who are interested upon the subject of a "Southern Winter Grass," and particularly the Texas Musquite, I send you this note, for it seems not a few of them are of opinion that it is a Hay Grass, suited for mowing; in this I apprehend they are mistaken.

The superiority of this grass consists in its highly nutritious quality—the almost impossibility of destroying it by close pasturage, and its being a Winter Grass, free too from that unpopular objection notorious with the Bermuda. It is properly a grazing grass, suited for pasturage; grows in bunches; and freed from stock, will grow some 6 or 8 inches high. I mean the Bearded Musquite.

The running Musquite, by a casual observer, would be taken for the Bermuda, both kinds are growing in a yard in this neighborhood, and the Musquite is more flourishing, and spreads faster than the Bermuda. This quality of Musquite is not so easily disposed of as the Bearded.

Several gentlemen from Carolina and Georgia, have written for small quantities of the Bearded Musquite Grass Seed, and as many of them would probably be disappointed in not finding it suited for making Hay, I will remark that if they want a pasturage grass and will renew their applications, I will freely accommodate them in time for sowing, (August or September,) in small quantities. Persons desiring any quantity can obtain it from Western Texas. "Inquirer" may expect some seed next summer. I have received the Yellow Clover.

I will close by adding a paragraph from the letter of an intelligent gentleman of Western Texas, to me on the subject of Musquite Grass. He says—"It puts up in the fall and dies in the spring, but all kind of stock are fonder of it when dead, even than they are [illegible] at least some of it is green all the time, and in the winter it looks like a wheat field. Cattle running on it are often faltor in winter than summer."

The section of country alluded to above, abounds in Musquite, and persons desiring to obtain seed, I would refer them to this section (Western Texas.)

With my best wishes for the prosperity of the Southern Cultivator, I am respectfully, yours,

J. W. BARNES.

Anderson, Grimes County, Texas, Dec. 1840.

From the Columbus Inquirer.

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

Four years ago an intelligent gentleman, one who had devoted no small portion of his time to horticultural pursuits, said to me, you may as well give up the attempt to raise the Strawberry, the climate is too hot, they cannot be made productive. But this gentleman was no prophet, for I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation, and have fully established the fact, that the South is better adapted to the growth of the vine, and the maturity of the fruit, than the North; in short, I have the Hovey Seeding, an ever-bearing plant. This plant will bear every month in the year with proper management, unless the fruit is cut off by frost. My bed of Hovey's has been loaded with fruit every month in the last twelve months, except October and November. The frost last week took them in full fruit, and they will bloom and fruit again, with three weeks mild weather. There has never yet been a strawberry that combines as many good qualities for Southern culture, as the Hovey's Seeding. High culture has made this Strawberry a pusillanimous variety, and to induce it to bear to its utmost capability, there must be a congenial variety in close proximity; any common fruiting strawberry will impregnate the Hovey's, but the object is to get a variety that, like the Hovey's, blooms through winter's storms and summer's suns, and then the ever fruitful pollen will impregnate the barren pistil, and fruit is the almost certain consequence. The large early Scarlets are only adapted to [illegible] but the Hovey's [illegible] time for its customary bloom is shorter [illegible] than the Hovey, but continues to bloom through the whole season. Strawberry beds in our climate, should have no animal manure, or any other kind which will stimulate the vine to a rapid growth, the ground must be kept cool, and moist as possible; and to secure this, vegetable mould, in the shape of decaying leaves, is one of the best and most natural manures to apply; where any thing more stimulating is required, when in the thing, these may be applied—herbed or unherbed, as is most convenient. In planting out a bed of Hoveys, plant four rows of Hoveys, and one of early Scarlet; let the rows be two feet apart, and the plants about a foot apart in the row. Where plants are scarce, they may be put double this distance the first season, and they will fill up the vacant spaces by their runners. They may be transplanted any time with safety, from October to April. Strawberries most delight in a light soil, they have been known to penetrate the earth three feet with their roots, and where this is the case, they draw a nourishment from the subsoil which no artificial watering can supply.

It is observed that the whole vegetable kingdom produces its own fertilizers, the oak forests become annually richer, the pine barrens would no longer be barren, were the leaf deposits which nature placed there, left unmolested by fire. Like produces like, and wherever the Strawberry bed is thinned out, all the leaves and vines should be left to decay where they were hoed up, and Strawberry vines decaying, will enrich and fertilize the living plants. When a Strawberry bed is to be selected, get as much shade as possible, not shade from trees, for their roots will take the very moisture which the Strawberry wants, but a sheltered situation from the whole day's sun, and shade to the ground by forest leaves. Those who have not transplanted their vines, should loose no time now, spade or plow up the ground deep, and with careful planting, they will produce fruit the coming spring.

FATTENING SWINE.

If your corn is *hard*, it will do the animals more good if ground than if fed whole. As to feeding the meal wet or dry, there is probably no difference, unless it is to be cooked. We do not suppose it "*adds* to its nutriment to cook it"—but we think the cooking brings the food to a condition in which the nutriment is easier and more thoroughly extracted. The "proportionate" gain by cooking must depend on circumstances, such as hardness of the grain, and the quantity fed to the animal daily. A hog in good health will extract the nutriment from a small quantity of corn or raw meal daily, but if full fed he is unable to do it, and the food is only partially digested. The cooking assists digestion, and in some instances will make a difference of half the nutriment the food contained—that is, by cooking, the animal obtains the whole, whereas if the corn was fed whole and raw, only half the nutriment might be extracted.—*Albany Cultivator.*

RECIPE FOR PREVENTING FLIES DAMAGING GILT FRAMES, &c.

Take as many of the strongest onions as you may require, cut up in slices; put them into a saucepan, with as much water as suffices to cover them about a sixteenth of an inch; cover up; and boil slowly an hour. Take them off, strain tightly, pouring the liquid or decoction into a cup or other utensil convenient. When cold, with a a painter's brush wash the frames, &c.; let dry, and wash again. When dry, hang up, and no fly will touch them. I may mention that where the frames were large and highly gilt, I applied the liquid to them three times. In this climate the process may need repetition every three months, though in England once a year was sufficient.

TURKISH PLAN OF CURING FOUNDER IN HORSES.

The following is a singular circumstance related by a farmer:—The late Commodore Porter, when Envoy of the United States at Constantinople, had a horse cured of the founder by a Turkish farrier in the following manner: The Turk said the horse must be bled in the inside of the diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady—then took up the left leg, and [illegible] it over the right [illegible] half pounds of blood. The [illegible] freely. He now said he had taken enough; he then went to the very opposite side of the leg, and striking his lancet into a vein above the knee-joint, a single drop of blood exuded, and both that and the first opened vein instantly ceased bleeding. There may be no novelty in this, but it certainly astonished me to find that opening two veins in the same limb stopped both from bleeding; such however is the fact, for I witnessed it. He desired that the horse should rest the next day—that he should then be rode with great violence until he was in a profuse perspiration—the diseased limb then to be rubbed with wet salt (to which I added a pint of hot brandy)—then rubbed dry, and then walked about until cool, and covered with blankets, the same process to be repeated next day—which was done, and all lameness from that time disappeared, the horse the third day was perfectly well.

WELL REBUKED.

In the Indiana Legislature, some days ago, a Dr. Sherrod introduced a series of resolutions defamatory of Gen. Taylor, and eulogistic of Gen. Lane. The language used towards the President is said to have been highly disrespectful and insulting; and immediately after the resolutions were read, Mr. Reed offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions are a direct insult to the people of this State, a libel upon the President of the United States, and a disgrace to this Legislature.

This resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of yeas 45, to nays 38. Whereupon Mr. Reed followed it up by another amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That Col. W. A. Bowles, a staunch Democrat, is a fit candidate for Governor of his party; that though he may have exhibited some unfortunate symptoms of the want of moral and physical courage at Buena Vista, he has redeemed his reputation on a recent occasion by a glorious victory over a certain Doctor of Orange county.

[illegible] be encountered by stating a fact or two. Col. Bowles was the commander of the Indiana Regiment, which fled from the field of Buena Vista, in the thick of the fight; and soon after his return to his State, he had a quarrel with Dr. Sherrod, which resulted in his chastising the latter very considerably. Mr. Reed's amendment was a two-edged sword; and while it, of course, met with a decided rejection at the hands of offended Locofocoacy, it threw Dr. Sherrod's resolutions so absolutely into deserved and contemptuous ridicule, that they also, were laid upon the table, where, there is every prospect, they will lie for an indefinite period, stretching far beyond Dr. Sherrod's official career.—*Ral. Times.*

ANOTHER STEP.

The *Standard*, of Wednesday, says—"We have no hesitation in saying that the Legislature ought to pay the expenses of the Delegates to the Nashville Convention."

Our own opinion is that they ought to pay their own expenses. So far as the people of North Carolina are concerned, if any go, they will be pretty much self-constituted, or appointed without authority of law,—they will go to represent *themselves*, and not the State; and the least that can be expected of them is, to pay every man his own way. How was it in Virginia? It was proposed there to pay the expenses of certain fanatical gentlemen in this same Convention—but the Legislature struck out of the resolutions finally adopted everything that might go to pledge *the State* to the Nashville Assemblage, and gave, what they had no right to refuse, permission to as many gentlemen as chose to go to Nashville on their own hook, on their own responsibility, and at their own cost, and to do, on their own individual authority, whatever they pleased when they got there.

So let it be here—If the State pays one, let it pay all—let it pay the disinterested gentlemen who are going to the Wilmington Convention—let it pay the expenses of every District Convention—and all about it. If not, let all pay their own.—These Nashville Convention men cannot have the authority of the State—and we have no idea of the State paying their expenses.

Raleigh Times.

Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, prayed the following *prayer* in the United States Senate:—"God deliver me from such *friends* as the Northern Democrats!" Yet it was only a few years ago that we were told by all the Democratic presses that they were "the Natural Allies of the South!" *Aurora Toole*, the Disunionist now, was a monstrous crony of Mr. Van Buren. He calls himself, these days "an original Taylor man"—and has discarded "the allies." But he is still a Democrat and "*Aurora.*"

For our part, if we had grace to put up any prayer at all, in imitation of Mr. Clemens, it should be, "God deliver me from *all* Democrats!" They are not very different, North and South—they are of one race—and, crab-like, they go any way for "the good of the *party!*"—*Times.*

MR. CLAY IN MARYLAND.

By the report of the proceedings of the Legislature we see that resolutions have been introduced, approving the resolutions of Mr. Clay, and inculcating that spirit of harmony, compromise and conciliation, which controlled the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and under the influence of which the Union has been preserved and will be maintained.

A FULL SIZED LOCUST has been caught on the Northampton race course. It is supposed to have arrived in an embryo state in the root of some foreign plant.