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Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, is our authorized Agent for the collection of Advertising and Subscriptions in the City of Baltimore.  
Postmasters generally, throughout the country, are requested to act as agents for this paper.

In our issue of the 22d ult., we alluded to the fact that we had hitherto been unable to lay eyes or hands upon either Wheeler's History or Wiley's North Carolina Reader, although the History had a good many subscribers here, and our own names appeared as agents. If our remarks conveyed the impression that there were subscribers here to the Reader, they certainly failed to express our meaning; yet they must have done so to some extent, since we believe Mr. Wiley understood them in that sense. There are not now and never have been any subscribers to Mr. W.'s work, the author having published it at his own risk, relying upon the generosity and patriotism of North Carolinians for reimbursement of the outlay and compensation for the labor bestowed upon its production. We sincerely hope that he may not be disappointed.

We care very little to complain of neglect in these matters. If publishers of works expect editors to notice them, it is to be supposed that they will have an opportunity, at least, to see the works to be noticed. Now, in regard to Wheeler's Sketches, we know that they have been offered for sale by booksellers out of the State for some time past, while subscribers here have not been able to obtain a copy, nor has one been sent to the press. Editors are frequently blamed, as we have been by our respected correspondent "Long Creek," for not noticing North Carolina publications. The truth is that North Carolina authors never think it worth their while to afford the editors a chance, perhaps thinking it too small a business. We cannot notice what we have never seen. If authors show by their conduct that they do not want any notice, that is their own matter and not ours; all we want is that the thing should be properly understood. We can, or at least we do, work a good deal for nothing, but have no disposition also to find the materials for other people's benefit.

The American Whig Review, for December, is on our table. It contains several well written articles, of which a few number are strictly political in character than usual. The leading and only political paper is on "The Dallas Letter." We need not say that it is very severe in its denunciations and ridicule of Mr. D. and all others in like manner offending; the offence being the assertion of State sovereignty. Like most other long and abusive articles its conclusion is its best part, in more ways than one. After alluding to the state of Europe—the rampancy of absolutism and the prostration of liberty all over the continent, it turns to the reception given to Kossuth in England, and adds, in conclusion:

"There remains one other European power, seated upon what must one day have been the easternmost projection of the American continent, but by some hankering after the society of royalty, betrayed into bad company, which entertains many ideas of popular liberty. That great power has until just now been altogether taken up with the exhibition of a gigantic Punch, and with the practical philosophy of the Hong merchants. But there is hope that her mighty arm will be lifted over the lofty crests of the oppressors, for her true hearted people have received with sympathy and fellowship a noble exile.

"That exile will soon be in our midst, and will be received as an ambassador, not from the oppressed of Hungary alone, but of all Europe. What may be the issue of the future is with Heaven alone to know; but the aspects of the present forbode the advent of events that will demand of us perfect and indissoluble unity, nerve and patriotism. For the rest, with the power and security which these will bring us, we may rest hopeful and assured of the triumph of right in whatever struggle gathers in the eventful future."

AUCTION SALE.—We are requested to call attention to the sale of Irish Linens, advertised in our columns to-day, to take place to-morrow, at the auction room of Messrs. West & Hewlett.

Treasury Report.  
It is said that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sent in to Congress for some days yet. The reason of the delay is asserted to be the discovery of some blunders in the figures relating to the values of the cotton crop, and which it is necessary to correct.

Deadly Calamity.  
The notorious free negro Fred. Douglass, has come out against Kossuth, therefore must Kossuth hide his diminished head because "there is no wool upon the place where" Fred. thinks, "the wool ought to grow." The abolitionists are quite put out with Kossuth because he won't turn abolition. He is a man of too much sense.

Virginia Election.—Richmond city and Henrico, Richmond, Dec. 8.—Majority for whig State ticket in Richmond, 780. Polls kept open. Majority will be increased. Meredith, whig, elected Senator. Robinson, Carrington and Butler elected to the House. The Whigs carry Henrico by a small majority. NEWSPAPER CITY.—We understand that, at the close of the polls, Sumner's majority was 132. Polls kept open.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

The New York Evening Post, gives the following description of the personal appearance and manners of the distinguished Hungarian. It seems to be faithfully written, and will be read with interest:

APPEARANCE AND MANNER OF THE ORATOR.—When Kossuth rose, he was greeted by three tremendous cheers, which were instantly followed by the profoundest silence. He looked worn and pale, and would doubtless much rather have been at home than in that cold air, enthusiastic and well-meant as his reception was. He is thinner than we would infer from the portraits, but with well formed and even handsome features. His dress was the ordinary Hungarian black velvet light coat with loose sleeves, buttoned and frogged to the neck. He also wore a loose waistcoat, which he threw off in the course of his remarks.

Kossuth's face expresses great sagacity and penetration, while his temperament indicates the most intense earnestness and power of endurance. There is less of the scholar in his look than we had supposed, and more of the man of business. He seems capable of the most strenuous work. In repose there is the touch of melancholy about the lips, which you see in the portraits, but when he is instructed there is unusual brightness in the eye. His voice is full and flexible, with a most decided foreign accent, and yet with a clear and distinct English pronunciation. It is merely that foreign accent which you notice among us speaks out tongue with more correctness and fluency. Sometimes he stops for a second or two to call the word, and when he does so it is invariably the right word. But the main charm of his oratory is not the language nor the thought so much as the manner, which is a rare union of power with dignity. He stands in an erect position, with as much firmness as Webster, scarcely moving the body, while there is an incessant and graceful play of the arms and head. His gestures, always easy and appropriate, are very varied, and show a natural gift for that mode of physical expression.

He was not at all boisterous or even impassioned yesterday, but simple, plain, direct and quietly in earnest. Many of his remarks were in the familiar style of conversation, though there was the constant oratorical tendency when his thought or sentiment rose in dignity or value, to vivacious and vehement utterance. His least tones are strongly sympathetic, and we can well conceive his power over an audience when some great theme has excited speaker and hearer alike into magnetic union.

There is in his look, tone, bearing and whole appearance, the consciousness of power beyond any display that he is making at the time. One feels that no single effort gives out the whole of him, but that back of all the external manifestations, there is a vast reservoir of strength. This, we should say, was one of his principal characteristics. Orators are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian improvisators, with exhaustless fertility of utterance, but without profound feeling or reflection. Kossuth does not appear, from our first sight of him, to be of this sort. His fluency comes from the fullness, rather than the shallowness, of his mind. Yet, in the reflective and logical faculties, we should not compare him with Webster, as an English writer has done. He is not so ponderous as Webster, and resembles, in facility and ease of manner, the more spontaneous Clay.

Well, you have the message.  
What is it? I'll tell you how it is regarded hereabouts by every democrat, and by not a few whigs. It is considered more reactionary, more anti-democratic, than even Louis Napoleon's late message is. Nay, this is not all. The denunciation of foreigners, who have a right, under the laws, to come to this country, as mere guests of the nation, enjoying our hospitality, which may be withdrawn at pleasure—the justification of the murders by the demagogue Coneha, of the fifty-one braves under Crittenden—the heartless and cold condescension exhibited to the one hundred and sixty sufferers in Spanish mines and dungeons—the scrupulous care and concern for the preservation of Cuba to the Spanish crown, and to the dominion of despotism—the farcical vindication of American vessels from the right of search, after inviting, by the proclamation of last April, the exercise of that very right—the adopting of the Spanish version of the landing of the Lopez patriots in Cuba into an American public document—the impudent denial of the right of American citizens to do any thing for the spread of American free institutions, and the base admission of the right of despots to do what they please to put down liberty—are one and all sufficient to rouse the indignation of the people against an administration that has proved to be such a traitor to the principles, and doctrines, and practices of American democracy.  
Wash. Cor. Boston Post.

The Pork Crop in the West.  
The Louisville Journal of Nov. 29th, says:—"All the houses are killing. Messrs Jackson, Owsley & Co. have already killed upwards of 20,000 head.—Prices are somewhat better, though buyers do not yet meet the views of holders. We hear of a contract of 1,600 head in an adjoining county at \$3 25 gross, and a sale of 2,000 head by a packer at \$4 25. A sale of 190 head extra was also reported at \$3 45. Prices range from \$4 35 to \$4 45 net.

We have been shown a private despatch received from a packer in Cincinnati last night, in reply to a despatch from a packer here as to the state of the market, which says: "Hogs, \$4 45 to \$4 55. Market has a downward tendency."

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian says: From all the information we can gather the price of pork has become fixed in this market at \$4. Extra fine lots have brought, and we presume would still bring, \$4 50; but we presume that \$4 will be the ruling price. The number raised in this section this year is thought to be much smaller than it was last.

The Russellville Herald of Thursday, says: A large number of the citizens of the county were collected together in this place on Monday last, county court day. The buyers and sellers of hogs were each represented, but no great deal done in the way of closing contracts. Buyers were offering \$4 net, for pork delivered at Clarksville, Bowling-Green, &c., but farmers seemed undispensed to sell on these terms.

SENATOR DOUGLASS IN MARYLAND.—The editor of the Carroll County Democrat, has raised the name of Stephen A. Douglass, as a candidate for the Presidency. He urges his claims in a strong editorial.

RIGHTS OF THE JEWS.—Mr. Secretary Webster has informed Dr. M. Lillienhat, of New York, that this government will not ratify a treaty with the Swiss confederacy which makes any discriminations against citizens of the United States of the Jewish persuasion.—The propriety of such a decision is manifest.

From the American Farmer.  
Improvement of Cotton and Corn Lands.  
(Continued.)

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.  
As our friend, "Panola," has appealed to us, to point out a practicable way of improving his soils so as to enable him to increase their products, and declared his willingness "to make an outlay of money and labor commensurate with what may be clearly demonstrated as necessary to the end that good crops may be produced, and fair profits realized," we take pleasure in undertaking the task of being his "prompter," though we do so in a spirit of becoming diffidence, and should shrink from the responsibility of prescribing, if the remedy was not so obvious as to render it of easy attainment; for we are altogether pretentious, and presume not to be lectured in such matters, nor attempt the elucidation of those which are as hidden books to us.

The chief object which our friend has in view, as he states, is the growth of good crops of corn and cotton, while the other products of his farm, as "Peas, Rye, Oats, &c.," are to be considered "as adjuncts, to facilitate the improvement of his land."

With these avowals and purpose before us, we are encouraged to proceed. First of all, let us inquire, what are the chief elements which enter into the composition of Cotton and Corn?

An analysis made by professor Sheppard gave the following results of the wool of Cotton—

Analysis of the Wool.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Carbonate of Potash, with traces of soda | 41.29 |
| Phosphate of Lime                        | 25.34 |
| Carbonate of Lime                        | 8.97  |
| Carbonate of Magnesia                    | 6.75  |
| Silica                                   | 4.12  |
| Sulphate of Potassa                      | 2.90  |
| Alumina                                  | 1.40  |
| Chloride of Potassium                    |       |
| Sulphate of Lime                         | 6.23  |
| Phosphate of Potassa                     |       |
| Oxide of Iron, a trace                   |       |
|  | 100.  |

The analysis of the seed of Cotton shewed the following results—

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Phosphate of Lime, with traces of Magnesia | 61.34 |
| of Potassa, with traces of Soda            | 31.74 |
| Sulphate of Potassa                        | 2.65  |
| Silica                                     | 1.68  |
| Carbonate of Lime                          | .47   |
| of Magnesia                                | .27   |
| Chloride of Potassium                      | .25   |
| Carbonate of Potassa                       |       |
| Sulphate of Lime                           |       |
| Sulphate of Magnesia                       | 1.60  |
| Alumina and oxide of iron                  |       |
|  | 100.  |

A more recent analysis of the stalk of the Cotton plant, made at the laboratory of professor Norton, of Yale College, exhibits the following as its constituent elements:—  
Charcoal and Sand, (accidental) 3.76  
Silica 2.64  
Lime 19.82  
Magnesia 3.04  
Carbonic Acid 14.32  
Phosphoric Acid 28.04  
Chlorine 0.53  
Sulphuric Acid 2.83  
Potash 21.09  
99.08

Now then, we have a starting place—an index to point to what are the necessary ingredients which essentially comprise the inorganic wants of the Cotton plant. If we look at the preceding tables, we find that Lime, Potash, Phosphoric acid, and Phosphate of lime, Sulphuric acid, Magnesia, and Carbonic acid (the latter organic) are the chief food upon which it feeds. The question of feeding being settled, the next question we have to ask ourselves, is—are there sufficient quantities of these various substances in the soils of our friend, "Panola," to satisfy the wants of the Cotton plant, and encourage its luxuriant growth?

We shall, in the first place, address ourself to the soil of "A," and ask ourself has it enough lime within its body? The analysis says it has 8 10ths of 1 per cent, which, according to our calculation, will make the quantity to the acre, when ploughed 6 inches deep, about 240 bushels; and if so, there is enough in it for all present purposes, so far as a supply to the plant may be concerned, though more might be advantageously used, to increase the absorbent and retentive properties of the soil.

The next substance in order, is Potash.—of this there is a deficiency in the soil which should be supplied either by Ashes, or the Carbonate of Potash,—the former we should prefer, because, in applying ashes, many other substances of which the plant stands in need, would be also supplied, as Carbonic acid, silicic acid, phosphates of iron, lime and magnesia, lime, Magnesia, Soda, oxide of iron, Chlorine, phosphoric acid, Sulphuric acid, and organic acids.

Phosphoric acid, and Phosphate of lime, come next, substances greatly demanded by the Cotton plant in all its structures,—and of this there is but a trace in soil A; hence then, to meet these demands, it must be artificially supplied to the soil, and the readiest way to do this, we apprehend, is to give it a dressing of bone earth, or of guano,—or, indeed, both perhaps would be preferable, the former substance as a source of future supply, the latter as a present one.

Of Sulphuric acid, the supply in soil "A," we deem sufficient, though we believe a bushel of plaster per acre, if strewn over the land after it may have been prepared, would be of infinite service, in attracting and husbanding the enriching gases of the atmosphere.

The supply of Magnesia in soil "A" is ample. The Carbonic acid, required by the plant, will, we think, be abundantly supplied by the "organic matter" in soil "A," and by the applications of liberal portions of the composts, formed by "nature's canny hand," which so abound on our friend's estate, and which he has both the courage and the enterprise to apply.

In those substances which he enumerates, he has, as he very correctly remarks, both the organic and inorganic elements calculated to improve his land, if he should but give it enough of the named substances. And we will here venture the assertion, that without the aid of cotton seed, he never could have made 1000 lbs. of "seed cotton," or 25 bushels of corn, to the acre, without the other substances comprising his composts, were rich in the elements of bone earth, as both cotton and corn are greedy eaters of that kind of diet, and cannot do without it. It may be, however, and we think it probable, that in the subsoil, the plants found a supply.

The per centum of organic matter in soil "A," is not large, but on the contrary small, and but for the applications of the composts which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the grazing of his hogs on the land—would long since have become exhausted.

The soil of analysis "B," except in its quantities of fine quartz sand, and silicate of lime and magnesia, organic matter, and the entire absence of phosphoric acid, is so similar in its quantitative and qualitative constituent elements to that of "A," as to require a similar treatment. Of organic matter, it has a very unusually large quantity for land that has been long in cultivation. Seven per cent. of organic matter is not

often to be found in such soils; and we should take it, that its absence, and retentive powers are much greater on that account, than are those of the soil of "A." Its quantity of lime, according to our calculation, if the soil be ploughed 6 inches in depth, would be about 150 bushels to the acre,—a quantity ample for all present purposes; but we are disposed to believe, that, if 50 bushels of freshly slaked lime per acre, were added to it, as a top-dressing, it would increase the decomposing powers of the land, and render its organic remains much more readily available to the growing crops, and as a consequence, increase its products.

The soil represented by analysis "C," is deficient in alumina—clay—and would be much improved, if from 750 to 1000 bushels of clay, per acre, were added to it, and thoroughly incorporated therewith, ploughing, cross-ploughing, and harrowing. Such addition would greatly increase its capacity to hold manure, absorb and retain moisture, and attract the enriching constituents of the air, and, as a necessary result, increase its productive powers. Of lime, it has enough for some years, though a hundred bushels of marl, per acre, or 50 bushels of freshly slaked lime, would be of essential service to it. Looking to the analysis—with the exceptions we have pointed out—it should be treated in the same way we have indicated as the proper treatment for soil of analysis "A."

(To be continued.)

Extract from a London letter, Oct. 30th: "There have been rumors here of difficulties on board the Mississippi, and some have gone so far as to say, that Kossuth challenged the captain. These infernal lies are a part of the Austrian system of calumny. Kossuth is silent on any differences; he speaks in the warmest terms of the officers.

The difficulty was this: That old humbug of a consul at Marseilles had the impudence to tell Kossuth, after his Marseilles address (which, by the way, fluttered the Volscians more than any thing they have had for a long time) that he had degraded or compromised the American flag by the address.—Kossuth replied (and Capt. Long was present) that he had accepted no conditions for his release from bondage, although liberty was many months since proposed to him on condition; he was not aware, that in accepting the hospitality of the United States, he had bound himself to abdicate his own conviction of the course which it was proper for him to pursue; that if, however, the consul, as an American representative, or Captain Long, considered such to be the case, he must ask at once to leave the ship. The consul, I believe, made an apology, and matters went on as before. We must not deceive ourselves as to the aid we have given. The Turkish ambassador here asked our minister, if in case Turkey was attacked for the release by Russia and Austria, he could promise them one single gun in aid—the response was a dead silence! He applied to Lord Palmerston; the reply was, "You shall have the whole British fleet!" and this was no idle promise, for in September, 1849, it was sent, and the since published instructions show, with the firm purpose to act."

An Incident in State Life.

On the 22d ult., the Dowager Grand Duchess and the Archduchess Maria Louisa (Napoleon's widow,) drove out of Florence, in a court carriage, by the gate of St. Frediano. They were scarcely a mile out of town when some drunken Austrian soldiers stopped the carriage, and ordered their Royal Highnesses to alight, in order, they said, to convey into town one of their comrades who was unable to stand on his legs. The Grand Duchess and her companion endeavored, by addressing those soldiers in German, to give them to understand who they were.—All, however, was useless; the soldiers drew their bayonets and took possession of their carriage. The august ladies having alighted, sought refuge in all haste in an adjoining house, of which they precipitately closed the door. The soldiers, after tearing the cushion of the carriage with their bayonets, rushed towards the house in which the Princesses had found shelter, and strove to break in the door, uttering the most frightful threats and curses. Fortunately some neighbors assembled and put the assailants to flight. Several of them were afterwards arrested by the police. During the scuffle the people cried—"It is full time to rid the country of that canaille." A detachment of cavalry soon after came up and restored order.—English Paper.

A STRANGE ELOPEMENT.—The European Times of a late date says:

On the evening of the 10th inst., a respectable farmer, turning the rear of life, made his exit to the land of freedom with a lovely fair one, aged about nineteen years, leaving a wife and two children bewailing his loss. The following is a verbatim copy of a letter which the wife received on the 16th ult.:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13, 1851.

"My Dear Margaret—I have arrived in Liverpool safe, on board the Iron Duke, in company with Miss — after a very violent and stormy passage of forty-eight hours, destined for the land of freedom. I hope you are not angry with me, my dear Margaret; as I have left you as my "better part" behind, I trust it will make ample provisions for its own offspring. As for my part, as soon as I am united to my young, fair one, at the other side of the Atlantic, I shall have a sweet paradise of my own for the remainder of my days, and shall labor most strenuously to endeavor to please and support her. Be assured, my dear Margaret, when God sends me anything, I will not forget you and the children. Give my love and best respects to all inquiring friends, and tell them that he will always kindly remember them when far away. I remain, not yours, &c., &c., &c." That is decidedly a cool leave-taking.

"He was a 'man of letters' who wrote the following. It is a new style of poetry altogether. It will be seen that every letter of the final word must be pronounced as though Dilworth himself presided at the perusal. The letter or letters in italics will be found to constitute the rhyme. There is a great deal more of it, but this is sufficient to serve as a specimen:—

"On going forth last night a friend to see,  
I met a man, by trade s-n-o-b  
Reeling along the path he held his way:  
'Ho! ho!' quoth I, 'he's d-u-n-k!'"  
Then thus to him: 'Were it not better far,  
You were a little s-o-b-e-r?'  
'I were happier for your family, I guess,  
Than playing off such wild r-i-g-s;  
Beside, all drunkards, when policemen see 'em,  
Are taken up at once by t-h-e-m!"

CALIFORNIA MILKING.—It requires two or three men to milk a California cow. They set to work on horseback, and first lasso her, and tumble her to the ground. They tie her head to a post, and then bind her feet together tightly in pairs. One of the men holds the bucket while another does the milking, and the terrified animal endures the process with the same docility that a cross-baby exhibits while its dirty face is scrubbed. One or two quarts of milk is the result of his operation.