



FOR GOVERNOR,  
CHARLES MANLY.

MAIL FAILURES.  
In consequence of a fall of Snow, we have been out for two or three days, from our usual Mail communication with the North. Owing to the same reason, the Cars did not leave for the North, yesterday.

NOMINATION OF MR. MANLY.

So far as we have heard, in every direction, the nomination of Mr. Manly, for Governor, gives unqualified satisfaction to the Whig party. Not a word has been said in opposition to the nominee, whilst, in every instance, where the proceedings of the Convention have been commented upon, he has been lauded and complimented. A letter from one of the most distinguished men of Eastern Carolina, writes as follows:  
"There is no one in the State, who will be more rejected than myself, to see Mr. Manly Governor. I know him well. He is an excellent gentleman, of clear understanding and sound heart; and those who think his nomination will not be acceptable to the East, will find themselves mistaken."

We were in hopes to lay before our readers, to-day, something reliable in relation to the Treaty, but nothing of that character has come to hand.

A NEW PERIODICAL.

We have just seen a Magazine of Foreign Literature and Science—being chiefly selected from the higher periodical publications of England, France and Germany, and published semi-monthly; at Boston, Mass., which strikes us as eminently, what the Press has in numerous instances represented it, a work of high order and an honor to American literature. It is issued in numbers of 48 pages each, imperial octavo, beautifully printed upon fine paper, making two large Volumes of 576 pp. each, per annum, and is furnished to Subscribers at the low price of Three dollars a year. It is, we think, without parallel for cheapness, and is the only work which gives us, in addition to the English, a view of periodical literature of the Continent of Europe. It has been pronounced by Reviewers of great literary reputation, whose opinions the public are accustomed to regard with respect, as "the very best Journal of the kind that has yet been attempted in our country." Designed to promote an elevated standard of public taste, we cordially commend it to patronage, believing that if its success is commensurate with its merits, it will be widely circulated, extensively read and do much to advance the moral and intellectual culture of the community.

MR. CLAY AT PHILADELPHIA.

The reception of Mr. Clay at Philadelphia was most enthusiastic. Long before the arrival of the Cars from Baltimore, in which it was known that he was a passenger, a crowd of many thousands had assembled. On Mr. Clay's arrival, he was transferred to a barouche, and the procession moved on through the principal streets, to the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Clay bowing from time to time, to the multitudes that filled the streets and windows, whose huzzas continued to rend the air as he passed. After reaching the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Clay addressed a few words to the crowd from an upper window, and then retired for the evening. It is stated that he is to remain in Philadelphia for eight or ten days. The Inquirer says, that "this great demonstration was confined to no branch of the Whig party. Clay Whigs, Taylor Whigs, Scott Whigs, National Convention Whigs, all were there—all alike and anxious to do honor to gallant Harry of the West."

BRING OUT THE "YELLER KIVERS."

The campaign of 1848, says the "Reading Journal," promises to be even more exciting, spirited, brilliant, glorious, and successful, than the political tornado that swept over the country in 1840. The Whigs are ready and eager for the contest, and every where manifest a settled determination to move together in solid phalanx, for the nomination of the Whig National Convention. Bring out your "Yeller Kivers," boys, and prepare for action. The signs of the times are auspicious.  
The skies are bright, our hearts are light,  
In thousands we'll again unite,  
We'll sing our songs to old Whig tunes,  
For there's still music in these "Grouse,"  
Pull one and all—pull strong and steady,  
For Clay or Scott or Rough and Ready.

A TAYLOR MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

A call has been issued for a general meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor in Baltimore, independent of party, to make such arrangements for organizing as will tend to rally all who may be in favor of his election to the Presidency, being the first movement in that city in reference to the next Presidency. General Taylor has many friends belonging to both the great parties, and it is thought the meeting will be one of the largest held in Baltimore for some time.

KENTUCKY WHIG CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.  
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—The Kentucky Whig Convention have nominated Mr. Crittenden as the Whig candidate for Governor, and John O. Helm for Lieut. Governor. The Convention appointed delegates to the Whig National Convention, with directions to support the claims of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. The Taylor Convention has made the same nominations. Mr. Crittenden accepts this nomination, but the Whigs in Congress, opposing his fixing a day to resign as Senator. The Legislature adjourns on Monday. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

A curious instance of precipitate legislation is furnished in the proceedings of the Senate. On Monday last week, Mr. Babcox moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill, reported by the Military Committee, for increasing the Medical Staff of the Army, had passed without opposition. On Tuesday, he proceeded to explain the bill. He said it had been reported by the Committee, and had passed the Senate, under an erroneous impression. Every member of the Committee was now of opinion that the bill ought not to pass. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

We are constantly told that Congress ought not to hesitate in passing whatever bills the Executive may think necessary to carry on the war. The assertion of the right to examine into the merits or necessity of an Executive recommendation, is resented by the official organ and its echoes as an act of moral treason. No deliberation is allowed—the ordinary forms of legislation are deemed inconvenient obstacles to the realization of the President's wishes, and for a Whig member to make a speech, even upon the details of a measure involving the expenditure of millions, is denounced as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. What a comment upon such legislation is presented by the proceedings of the Senate in this instance! We do not know what were the details of the bill, which was thus surreptitiously foisted through the Senate. The measure was recommended by the Secretary of War, and the bill drawn up at the Department, and that functionary must stand rebuked by the action of the Senate. We know not this "erroneous impression" spoken of by Mr. Babcox, was produced intentionally, but, of course, it was produced by the parties wishing the passage of the bill. Some explanation ought to be made of the affair. At any rate, we hope it may serve as a lesson to Committees in both Houses of Congress, not to trust too implicitly to Executive recommendations.

VIRGINIA WHIG CONVENTION.

On Thursday, in the Virginia Whig Convention, the Committee to whom the subject of preparing an Address, &c. had been referred, reported the following Resolutions by Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, their Chairman:  
1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, founded upon the best evidence before it, Gen. Zachary Taylor is the choice of the Whigs of Virginia, for the Presidency of the United States, and we therefore recommend him as such to the National Convention, to be held on the 7th of June next, in the City of Philadelphia.  
2. Resolved, That the Whigs of Va., pledge their cordial support of any Whig nominee of that Convention.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH IN MEXICO.

The Democratic papers are exceedingly fond of referring to a letter of Capt. NAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, written in Mexico, in which he describes Mr. Clay's Lexington Speech as being joyfully received by the Mexicans, and having a bad effect on their minds. His statements, too, are quoted as those of a Whig Officer, although it is known that he belongs to the Native American section, and has no sort of fellowship with the Whig party. Whatever his evidence may be worth, it is fairly counterbalanced by the following extract of a letter of an honest member of the Volunteer Regiment from East Tennessee, which we find in the Knoxville Register:  
"On Christmas day, I had the unspeakable pleasure of receiving and perusing two numbers of the Register," the first that have come to hand since we left Memphis. One number was dated November 24, the other December 1st. The latter contained Henry Clay's celebrated Lexington Speech. His language with regard to the war, was read in my camp with much interest. And I have been told that men of the Democratic party who swayed a considerable influence in politics at home, have adopted his views, and say that they themselves would like to know what purpose the President wishes to accomplish by this seemingly unprofitable strife."

ABBOTT LAWRENCE AND GEN. TAYLOR.

A great objection to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, has been found in the belief that he would not be able to carry the New England States. We have always believed that there was no force in this objection—that it was in fact, totally void of foundation—and we are confirmed in this view of the case, by the subjoined letter of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence to the Buena Vista Festival at Philadelphia:  
Boston, Feb. 17th, 1848.  
My dear Sir: I beg to offer my acknowledgments and thanks for the invitation you have honored me to be present at a public dinner, to be given in Philadelphia on the 24th inst. for the purpose of celebrating the blended glories of Washington and Taylor.  
I have been taught from my earliest childhood to venerate the name and character of Gen. Washington, and as the time of his immortal achievements recedes, I find my desire stronger to seize upon every proper opportunity to bring distinctly to the minds of my children, and those around me, over whom I have influence, the principles and teachings of one of the greatest benefactors of mankind, in the cause of human freedom regulated by law.  
I entertain and cherish the highest respect and regard for Gen. Taylor—I believe him to be brave and chivalrous in the best sense of the word—possessing ability and integrity—above all the petty arts of ordinary political men, holding himself responsible, as an honorable man should do, for his public as well as private conduct; I believe, too, if he should be nominated by a Whig National Convention, as a candidate for President of the United States, that he will be elected by a large majority, and that he will administer the Government with wisdom and in accordance with the Constitution, so wisely and happily established by our fathers.  
I regret that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation on the present interesting occasion, and pray you, dear Sir, to believe that I remain very faithfully your obliged and obedient servant,  
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

THE LATE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

We observe in the Washington papers, Orders from the War and Navy Departments, directing at each Military post and Naval Station, that the National Flag shall be displayed at half-mast, and salutes fired. The following is the announcement of the President:  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.  
It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a great and patriotic citizen. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has died at the advanced age of more than four years he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives, by the hand of disease, on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol a few minutes after seven o'clock on the evening of the 28th of February, 1848.

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POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

The following reflections on the death of Mr. Adams, from the "New York Mirror," a paper, as is well known, devoted to the support of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, are well worthy of notice:  
"Twenty years ago, John Quincy Adams occupied the Presidential chair, and now that the whole nation unites in praise of his past life, we cannot but remember that with one exception, he was the most unpopular man who had filled that exalted office; and to his own honor and to the disgrace of our people, it is now universally conceded that the cause of his unpopularity, as a President, was his cause of his unpopularity as a man. His administration was the most economical and wisest that the nation has known. When again shall we see such a man as John Quincy Adams in the Presidential chair, with such a man as Henry Clay at the head of his cabinet. It is not a little remarkable that while Mr. Adams lies dead in the Capitol, at Washington, lauded for his virtues by the men who once maligning him; the chief ornament of his cabinet, who shared with him political defeat in 1824, and with triumphal honors and every mark of distinction, among the very people whose calumnies and political hatred embittered his life for a season, and deprived the nation of his services as its chief magistrate. Justice is slow and not very sure. Buchanan and Benton, the two great opponents of Mr. Clay, and the most unscrupulous of all who opposed his advancement, are in full possession of the political power which they coveted, while Mr. Clay, though occupying a place in the regard of the people which the most fortunate of his enemies might envy, is about to retire to the quiet retreat of Ashland, without having gained the object of his political ambition."

MR. CRITTENDEN ON THE WAR.

MR. CRITTENDEN expresses very clearly and forcibly, the views entertained by multitudes of intelligent citizens on the subject of the war, and the right of free discussion upon matters in relation to it.—We quote from a debate in the Senate:  
I am a little apprehensive that the Senator from Mississippi may not understand me as going a little farther than I designed to be understood as going, in relation to this war. I think I told you, at the commencement of my remarks, that I was not one of those who approved of this war—not at all. But I said that the war, by the act of Congress, had become a national war. It was according to law; and I had supposed that the great principle of republican government consists in the combination of the strength and power of the whole community in executing the laws passed by the majority of that community; that I am as much bound to respect the law passed in reference to this war, as I am in respect to any law that imposed duties or taxes, or regulated the conduct of citizens of the United States.  
With respect to any of those laws, the liberty of discussion, under the Constitution, and according to every principle of republican government, is free and unlimited. It is upon that condition that every citizen of the Republic agrees to conform himself to, and be governed by the majority, however repugnant to his own opinions may be the decisions of the majority. This freedom of discussion is the ground on which each and every individual may infer, on entering into the social compact, that he may safely and cheerfully agree to obey whatever law the majority passes, whilst discussion is left free, or, in the words of Mr. Jefferson, that error may be tolerated whilst reason is left free to combat it. That is the principle of Republican Government. I do not hold I oppose the war because I discuss, and examine, and reason, in order to prove to you that the law ought to be repealed, or changed, or modified, so as to put an end to this war.  
It is with respect to that law as it is in the case of every other law. Every constitutional law claims the obedience of every man, no matter whether it be according to his wishes or not. It claims his obedience. But it leaves him free to discuss it. It leaves him free to endeavor, in the exercise of all his constitutional rights, to have the law repealed, no matter whether it relates to peace or war; and the right is equally perfect in regard to the one or the other. Circumstances may control—the exigencies of the country may control—the exercise of this right; but his constitutional right, as a man and a citizen, is to discuss the law fully. He ought to do so, because it is bound to obey implicitly. That is my doctrine.

MR. ADAMS.—The Salem (Mass.) Register, gives the following notice of Mr. Adams:

The habits of Mr. Adams were pure, simple, and unostentatious, even to awkwardness. He always rose before day, and when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercise and was peculiarly fond of walking and swimming. He was more industrious and sacrificed less of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age.  
His journal, which he kept from early life, and which embodies all his conversations with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is, no doubt, the most valuable document in being, and a richer legacy to his children than the ample fortune he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a niggardly economy, for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income, but of two successful speculations, and a great rise in value of his paternal estate. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of every letter he ever wrote, and among his voluminous productions are most able eulogies on Madison, Monroe and Lafayette.

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THE DUTY OF TEMPERANCE MEN.

No man who professes to deplore the ravages which intemperance has made, and is making in our fair land, who does not honestly believe, in the present lapse of the good cause of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, in withholding his influence, and aid from that philanthropic and noble body, now suffering into notice in our State, known as the "Sons of Temperance," and who are endeavoring to resuscitate and revive the great work in our midst.—It must be a melancholy reflection to the human, Christian mind, that all around him are being bowled down by the devil's pestilence, and death-dealing, and that so many are falling into the dark, dreary and hopeless pit of the Drunkard's Grave! whence not one cheering ray issues—beyond every echo from its vast and fast filling caverns, bespeak gloom unutterable, and ruin irretrievable. We speak to the benevolent, philanthropic, Christian man, and to such, we desire to say a few words.  
And in doing so, we would not assume the character of a Mower, but such we would say:  
"Come and let us reason together." We all deeply believe that vice should triumph over virtue—that the besom of intemperance should stalk abroad in our land, with no organized force to meet and combat with it, and against its hellish purposes. Our hearts goan within us, at the melancholy but dispassionate true conviction, that previous organizations for this purpose have, to a much greater extent, died away, and sunk into non-existence. The question then arises—why is this? Are there no more drunkards to be reclaimed? Are the youth of our land, safe from the "all-pervading destroyer"? Are there no moderate drinkers, who are rapidly filling the but recent footprints of deceased inebriates? Such questions as these should arise in our minds; and when we see and read the dark pages of crime, misery, degradation, and death—pestilence, death eternal, which Alcohol's history presents—we should put the interrogatory to ourselves—Have I no interest in this matter? Will God, my Conscience, my Country excuse me, if I sit supinely and unconcerned, and do not raise a helping hand, to redeem a being made in the image of my Creator, from the woe and besetting degradation which intemperance entails upon its victims? We beseech you calmly to read the record of these things—consider your heavy responsibility to Him who "beneath with many stripes, that servant who 'knew his duty, but did it not'! And if you can, after such reflections, withhold your aid, counsel with yourself, what sort of an excuse you will be able to render for such neglect and apathy—and tremble, lest like the man who you cannot but have seen in your daily walks, you be forgotten without excuse, and speechless!"  
(But, says one, I do not like secret Societies, and especially in the cause of Temperance, where every thing should be as open and undisguised as the light of day. Why swerve from the old beaten track, and resort to a plan untried and uncertain? To such we would say—Come and unite yourself with us, and we will show you that our plan of organization, so contrary as it does a pecuniary benefit, is easily carried out, and that you will not need to be concerned. "All our law require is to the lasting good" of every member, and our secrets are only designed to protect our funds from "the unprincipled and unworthy." We have no secret views upon the great subject of Temperance—our primary and chief object is, to save our "fellow-man from error path." To a Son of a Good kind officer, we would be recreant him—"to watch over a brother in his afflictions, to minister to his wants, and grant him a regular weekly allowance, to support himself and family while deprived of the ability to attend to his pecuniary calling, and in ease of the death of a Brother, to see that he is decently interred. Surely there can be no reason in this—nothing that any kind hearted man could object to. To enable a brother to receive these attentions when from home, a secret password is imparted to him, by which he can make known his connection with the fraternity, wherever he may be. Is there any thing heretical in this? Certainly not. Then give us your aid—we want all true Washingtonians to unite with us, and let us again meet in battle array this fell destroyer of the peace, happiness and lives of our fellow-countrymen.

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MR. CLAY AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Clay was officially received and welcomed to the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, by the City Council, in the Hall of Independence. After being formally introduced to each member of these bodies in a brief conversational manner and almost inaudible voice, addressed Mr. MeADAM, President of the Select Council, in substance as follows:  
He commenced by returning his acknowledgments to the City Council, as the Representatives of the people of Philadelphia, for the liberal, hospitable and enthusiastic reception that had been extended to him on the occasion of his visit to their City; he expressed the happiness it afforded him to meet them and his fellow-citizens of Philadelphia in a manner so unostentatious; and said that this would have been the happiest day in his life, were it not for the loss of the country, the age and humanity had sustained in the death of Mr. Adams—the loss of one of the purest patriots and best men that the age had known.

MR. CLAY AT PHILADELPHIA.

He spoke of the sensation of grief that pervaded the nation, and in which he fully participated, and great light had gone out. He had been closely connected with him, both in public and private life, for a long period of years, and that from the time he had first been acquainted with him, had ever found him, at all times, and under all circumstances, the pure and elevated patriot—the tried and faithful friend—and the wise and good man.  
At the close of the last war—a troubled period and one of great importance, Mr. Adams had rendered great services. The loss was heavy to all, but to no one so heavy as him. His heart was too full to permit him to make a set speech, yet he could not entirely permit the occasion to pass without referring to Mr. Adams.  
Passed from this melancholy theme, Mr. Clay spoke of the kindness, which for a period of forty-one years, during which time he had, at intervals, visited Philadelphia, he had received from his citizens—that his long, eventual and checked career, under every circumstance, however trying, he had always found them his true friends.  
Mr. C. concluded by again tendering his gratitude for the cordial reception that had been extended to him—saying that to his latest moment he should ever cherish this as the happiest visit of his life.  
Mr. Meredith, on behalf of the councils, briefly replied. Mr. M. simply said that as the organ of the government of Philadelphia, he gave him welcome. That no more suitable occasion could have been selected for an eulogy upon Mr. Adams, such as he had pronounced, than the spot on which he stood.—He hailed independence!  
Mr. Clay afterwards exchanged salutations with the citizens of Philadelphia for about two hours, during which time his hand was shaken by thousands, not only of his own political friends, but young and old, rich and poor, of all parties.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Monday, Feb. 28, Mr. Benton submitted a Resolution, requesting the President to inform the Senate of the result of the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Lt. Col. Fremont.  
Personal explanations were made by Messrs. Yulee and Foote; which, getting to be rather animated.  
On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate agreed to go into Executive Session. When the doors opened, the Senate adjourned.  
In the House of Representatives, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll introduced a bill granting to the widow of Ex-President Adams the franking privilege, which passed the House.  
Mr. Ashmun offered a Resolution, which was adopted, to have printed 20,000 copies of Rev. Mr. Gurley's funeral discourse over the remains of Ex-President Adams, as well as the several Eulogies delivered in the House of Representatives on the announcement of Mr. Adams' death.  
Mr. Putnam offered a Resolution, the object of which was to apply the principle of the Wil. mot proviso to any Mexican territory which the United States may acquire by treaty or otherwise.  
Mr. Brothhead moved to lay the Resolution on the table. The Yeas and Nays being demanded on the motion, they were taken, and the result was, Yeas 105, Nays 84.  
On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Hunt in the Chair, and took up the appropriation bill to supply a deficiency in the revenue.  
Mr. Schenck spoke at length in opposition to the bill, and concluded by offering an amendment to it. A debate sprung up, in which the participants were Messrs. Mullen, McKay, C. Ingersoll, Sawyer and Giddings. In the course of some remarks of Mr. Giddings, he took occasion to oppose the pretensions of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency of the United States. Mr. A. Stewart replied to Mr. G., and much cross-firing and merriment ensued. The debate on the Appropriation Bill was continued farther by Messrs. [enley, Duer and Rose. After Mr. R. concluded his remarks, on motion, the Committee rose, and the House soon after adjourned.

AN OLD WASHINGTONIAN.

FOR THE REGISTER.  
Murfreesboro', N. C., Feb. 23, 1848.  
MR. EDITOR.—Some ten years ago, I suffered much from tooth-ache in a lower jaw-tooth, and applied to a Physician to extract it. He put on the speculum, and when he attempted to draw it, the bone of the tooth coming out, the joint was injured, and the tooth slipped, when he desisted, leaving the tooth unmoved. Since then, on two occasions, inflammation followed, taking cold in the tooth, so that I had to have a large incision on the outside of the jaw, to let matter be discharged that had formed from it.  
On arriving here, I find Dr. Wm. F. Bason, Dentist, who possesses the Chloroform, and at once desisted from the experiment. The inhalation of the Chloroform was delightful to my feelings, such as one realizes when quietly falling into a sweet sleep. I was conscious when Dr. Bason took the Chloroform from my nose, and when he applied the instrument to my tooth, and was expecting to feel the pain when the tooth came out, but could feel none, nor did I feel any, after I recovered from the effects of the Chloroform.  
I can confidently recommend to the public, and to my friends especially, to apply to Dr. Bason, every convenient opportunity, to administer the Chloroform, when they need to be relieved from this most dreadful affliction, the Tooth-ache, and most painful operation of extracting it, for they will find him in every sense a gentleman, and a most skillful Dentist.  
Truly yours,  
A. J. BATTLE.

BRILLIANT WHITE WASH.

As the delightful season is now at hand when it is equally pleasant and profitable to embellish and beautify our grounds, fences, and out buildings, we have thought it might be doing an acceptable service, to some of our patrons at least, in publishing the following receipt for making a White Wash which, we know, if prepared strictly according to the receipt, will prove to be every thing that is said of it:  
"Much is said of the brilliant stucco whitewash, on the east of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, with some additional improvements learned by experiment.—Take half bushel of lime, un-sleaked lime, slack it with boiling water covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the lyeur through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, ground in this paste and stirred and boiled hot; half a pound powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clean glue, has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a shallow tub, in which it has a large one-filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied.—Brush more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make a reddish or pink, more or less deep according to quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed up with Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes it a lilac color. Lamp black and Spanish brown mixed together produces a reddish stone color. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow wash, but chrome goes farther, makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases the darkness of the shade will not be determined by the quantity of the coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. I have been told that green may not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color and the color has an effect upon the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel. When walls have been badly smoked and your wish to have them a clean white, it is well to use this wash before it is stirred into the water you use before it is stirred into the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons should be wanted, the same proportion should be observed."

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