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our Principies.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be States a sufficient length of time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall nave become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

ests of our country.

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of law by Congress to prevent the managration interest of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to sand back to the countries from which they come, all sand once to the countries from all all of come, and such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for of its subjects, immediate and ample suisjustion for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the rep-

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust ment of any joreign-oorn created to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State goveraments, or the employment or enlistment of such. persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born cit. izens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration,

or execution of our laws, Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all ciroumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with

such vested rights. Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all nal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in

any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines. by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig-ionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or

by any other class of persons. Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the Constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or ei-

Eleventi. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

POLITICAL TENDENCY OF ROMANISM. It is a historical fact, and one I promise that none of the learned American Advocates of Roman Cathpolitical princes were held by the Popes. That is horizon, the sea to the windward was perceptibly rufjust the very terror of Church and State-the very fled. supremacy which we fear, and which is so antipodal and against other parts of that system, but these are thought.' said for effect, ad captandum vulgus, and will be un- "Not altogether," said I; "but I think we shall of any priest or bishop in the Roman Catholic as a man-of-war."

Even in Canada, since the papacy has gained the associated spaces and grand in the provincial associates, giving to school commissioners and grand jurys the privilege of "making their marks instead of their marks". Nothing the provincial association of their marks instead of their marks. Nothing the provincial association of the provi

# AMERICAN ADVOCATE

An American Policy for an American People

## KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

As we drew out of the smoke of the battle we be

As we drew out of the smoke of the battle we began to see the real extent of the damage we had done. The ship of the enemy lay almost a perfect week on the water, her foremast and mizen mast having both fallen over her side; while her hull was pierced in a continuous line, just above water mark, with our balls. Here and there her bulwarks had been driven in, and her whole appearance betokened the accuracy of our aim. I turned to look at the schooner. She was scarcely in a better condition, for the foremast had by this time given way, and her whole larboard side was

this time given way, and her whole larboard side was

riddled with the enemy's shot. A dark red stream was

fallen a victim to my antagonist. As it was, I receiv-

ed a sharp wound in the arm, and was so hotly press-

ed by my vigorous foe that I was forced to give way.

But this temporary triumph proved the destruction of

my antagonist. Flushed with success, he forgot his

wariness, and made a lunge at me which left him un-

protected. I moved quickly aside, and seizing my ad-

vantage, had buried my steel in his heart before his

own sword had lost the impetus given to it by his arm.
As I drew out the reeking blade, I became aware, for

the first time, of the wild tumult of sounds around me.

A hasty glance assured me that we barely maintained our gound, while several of my brave fellows lay on the deck wounded or dying; but before I could see

whether the ranks of the foe had been equally thinned, and while yet scarcely an instant had passed since the fall of my antagonist, a loud, clear hazza, swelling over the din of the conflict, rose at my side, and, turn-

ing quickly around, I saw to my joy that the shout

proceeded from a dozen of our tars who had reached

us at that moment in a boat from the schooner. In

an instant they were on deck.

"Down with the traitors—he quarter—hew them to the deck," shouted our indignant messmates as they

panic, they fled in all directions, a few jumping over-board, but most of them tambling headlong down the

. We were now masters of the deck. As I instantly guessed, the report of the fire- ras had been heard on

board the schooner, when, suspecting foul play, a boat

"A narrow escape, by Jove!" said my messmate

who had come to my aid, "these traitorous cowards

had well nigh overpowered you, and if they could have

And then, as I ran my eye over our comparatively gi-

gantic foe, I could not restrain the remark, "It is a

"Faith, and you may well say that," laughingly re-

joined my messmate; "it will be something to talk of

had instantly pushed off to our rescue.

wonder to me how we conquered."

## Stlected

THE PRIVATEER.

AUTHOR OF "CRUISING IN THE DAST WAR,"

THE "REEFER OF '76," ETC. I remained but a short time in the Arrow after we sailed finally from the port of \_\_\_\_; for happening to fall in with and capture a rakish little schooner, Captain Smyth resolved to arm and send her forth to cruise against the enemy on her own account. A long Tom was accordingly mounted on a pivot amid-ships, a complement of men placed in her, and the command given to our second heutenant, with myself for subor-dinate. Thus equipped, we parted company from our consort, who bore away for the north, while we were

an opening in the canvass, the turpentine oozes out and boils in the heat, and the planks become as intol-erable to the tread as if a furnace was beneath them,

It was on one of the hottest days of the season, and about a fortnight after we parted from the Arrow, that we lay thus becalmed. The hour was high noon. I stood panting for breath by the weather railing, dressed in a thin jacket and without a cravat, feverishly looking out across the ocean to discern, if possible, mist or a cloud, or other evidences of an approaching breeze. My watch was in vain. There was no ripple on the deep, but a long monotonous undulation heaved the surface of the water, which glittered far and near like a mirror in which the sun is reflected vertically, paining and almost blinding the gaze. The schooner tay motionless on the ocean, the shadow of her boom shivering in the wave, as the swell undulated along.
Shence reigned on the decks. To a spectator at a
distance, who could have beheld our motionless shadow in the water, we would have seemed an enchanted ship,

hanging midway betwixt the sca and sky.

Noon passed, and the afternoon drew heavily along, yet still no breeze arose to gladden our listless sp.rits, Two bels struck, and then three, but the same monotony continued. Wearied out at length I was about turning from the weather quarter to go below, when fancied I saw a sail far down on the horizon. I paused and looked intently in the direction where the welcome and looked intently in the direction where the welcome sight had been visible. For a moment the glare of the sun and the water prevented me from distingtishing with any accuracy whatler what I saw was removed by the cry of the look-of to the fore-castic, and before half an hour it became evilent that the vessel to the windward was a square ged craft, but of what size or character it was in the to determine.

"They must have a puff of wind up yonder," remarked the second intenant to me, "or else they could not have come within sight so rapidly."

"But the breeze has left them ere this," I said, "for they have not moved for the last quarter of an hour."

they have not moved for the last quarter of an hour." "We shall probably know nothing more of them untill nightfall, for the wind will scarcely make fore sunset, even if it does then. He has the weather guage. Until I know something more of him, I

would rather change positions."

"He is some fat merchantman," I replied; "we will lighten his plethoric pocket before morning."

During the attendoon the caim continued, our craf and the stray sail occupying their relative positions. Meantime innumerable were the conjectures which we hazarded as to the character of our neighbor; and olicism will attempt to controvert, that kings for cen- again and again were our glasses put in requisition to turies received and held their crowns at the sovereign see if anything could be discovered to decide our conpleasure of the Popes. This is as obviously an historic fact, as that there were Popes at all. Sometimes the kings fought against these assumptions, and sometimes they acquiesced, but the ready subordina- od away, and we were still altogether ignorant retion of the State to the Church evinced in the magis- specting the flag and strength of our neighbor. Totrates executing the anathemas of the church, in put- wards sunset however, signs of a coming breeze beting to death those denoted as heretics by the church, gan to appear on the seaboard, and when the luminshows in what a state of subserviency and pliancy ary wheeled his disc down the western line of the

"Ah! there it comes at last," said the second lieusupremacy which we lear, and which is so antipodal to the institutions of these United States. I ask for an authentic disclaimer of the attributes of the Roman Church, and of those acts and deeds indicative of her tyrannical, oppressive and persecuting spirit which have been repeatedly detailed. I ask this which have been repeatedly detailed. I ask this, hot work. By St. George, the men have had so litand while I do it in a manner indicative of that earnestness which the present political state of our countheir palates, that I would venture to attack almost try demands, the times peremptorily demand it. We twice their force-eh! Cavendish! You have had know what individual priests and bishops have 'said such a dare-devil brush with the bucanies lately that against Popes and councils, and their proceedings, I suppose you think no common enemy is worth a

said by the same individuals, or by others, when oc- have our wish gratified. Yonder chap is certainly casion requires. The disavowal, or the disclaiming twice our size, and he carries his topsails as jauntily

Church, is not worth more, and has no more authori- "Faith! and you're right, Harry," said my old messty than mine. It is, therefore, of no value to any mate, as he shut the glass with a jerk, after having, American prelate to say that he does not approve in consequence of my last remark, taken a long look this or that, or agree to this or that. They must all at the strange sail, "that's no sleepy merchantman to submit to, and they will all inculcate on all suitable occasions, every degree of the council of Trent.— less; one doesn't like to run away from the first ship

Thus have the Jesuites done, and are still doing—not one meets."—
only in Europe, but in the land of freedom. They

I could not help smiling when I thought of the exfirst explain away everything, but finally explain it cases with which the lieutenant was endeavoring to at the shoulders, and while it bore the skull with it in back, again, they have added at the shoulders, and while it bore the skull with it in back again—they have saddled the Pope and the council of Trent upon many of the fairest kingdoms of the earth, and ere long and unless the American of the carth, and ere long, and unless the American rently an armed cruzier, for I knew the case would people ward off the blow, they too will be encircled have been the same if this had been the hundredth, inin her fatal coil, a victim to a merciless foe. This stead of the first vessel he had met after assuming a is not the offspring of the imagination—the past his- separate command, as no man in the corvette had been tory of the Papal Church justifies the declaration. more notorious for the recklessness with which he in-Ireland, by Jesuitical rhetoric, was enslaved to the vited danger. Perhaps this was the fault of his cha-Popes of Rome. In England, Scotland, Wales and racter. I really believe that he would, if dared to it, Ireland, there were Christian churches, ages before have run into Portsmouth itself, and fired the British the Popes of Rome were born. But by this cha- fleet at anchor. In our former days, when we had melion attribute of becoming all things to all men, for a while, she has made all men become what she pleases. Thus by degrees under this system, the human spirit is broken, degraded, and debas d, night to make some excuse to me for his disregard of pru-

we ting their names." Nothing on preserve our recions became realized. Her courses loomed up large publican institutions but a system of intellectual and moral culture, accessible to every child born upon our soil, or brought to our shores. Unless we thus benevelently co-provate in this great cause of the course of the cour benevolently co-operate in this great cause of humanity, this last and best hope of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in the control of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in the control of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in this great cause of humanity, this last and best hope of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in this great cause of humanity, this last and best hope of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in this great cause of humanity, this last and best hope of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in this great cause of humanity, the cheetly described in this great cause of humanity of the control of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in the control of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in the control of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and cheetly described in the control of the oppressed of all nations will be a supplied to the control of the oppressed of all nations will be a supplied to the control of the oppressed of all nations will be a supplied to the control of the oppressed of the control of the oppressed of the control of the oppressed ghostly despotism will arise, and extend its iron sceptre over this our beloved land. Nothing but intelligence and virtue universally diffused, can save us from this dread catastrophe. The recent success of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in elections and interest of the so-called ing their candidates, may alone be attributed to the manceuvre; and to have attempted to escape by going ignorance of the masses. Educate the people, and off before the wind would have been ma iness, since of we at once districtives and shameless demagnering to the fore-guer for office; these miserable miscreants, that would make the people, and all points of sailing, that was the worst for our little craft. Gloomy, therefore, as the prospect appeared for us, there was no hesitation, but each man, as the drum would make statingly sell the dear bought riggles of our called us to quarters, hurried to his post with as much

superstition, always tyrannical, that every child is by law compelled to be educated, and that morality, as with her gentle radiance, and showering a flood of sparkles on every billowy crest that rolled up and sparkles on every billowy crest that rolled up and law compelled to be educated, and that morality, as a shivered in her light. Everywhere objects were dissintenest as under the noon well as intellectually.

day sun. The breeze sang through our rigging with a joyous sound, singularly pleasing after the silence and monotony of the day; and the waves that parted beneath our cutwater rolled glittering astern along our sides, while ever and anon some billow, larger than its fellows, broke over the bow, sending its toam crackling back to the foremast. Around the deck our men were gathered, each one beside his allotted gun; flently awaiting the moment of attack. The cutlasse had awaiting the moment of attack. The cutlasse had been served out; the boarding pikes and muskets were placed convenient for use; the balls had afready been lim. I to brought on deck; and we only waited for some demonstration on the part of the foe to open our magazine and commence the combat in earnest. At length, when we were rapidly closing with him, the enemy yawed, and directly a shot whistled high over us.

"Too lofty by far, old jackanapes," said the captain

given to our second lieutenant, with myself for subordinate. Thus equipped, we parted company from our consort, who bore away for the north, while we were to cruise in the Windward Passage.

For several days we met with no adventure. The weather was intensely sultry. He who has never no idea of the stifling heat of such a situation. The s.a is like molten brass; no breath of air is stirring; the atmosphere is in and parched in the mouth, and the heavens hang over all their canopy of lurid fire, in the very centre of which barns with intense fierceness the meridian sun. The decks, the cabin, and the tops are alike stifling. The awnings may indeed afford a partial shelter from the vertical rays of the sun, but no breeze can be wooed down the eager windsail; while, wherever a stray beam steals to the deck through an opening in the canvass, the turpentine obzes out and boils in the heat, and the planks become as intolerable to the tread as if a furnace was beneath them, error on the partial shelter and the planks become as intolerable to the tread as if a furnace was beneath them, error on the partial shelter and the planks become as intolerable to the tread as if a furnace was beneath them, error on the partial shelter and the planks become as intolerable to the tread as if a furnace was beneath them, error on the stream of the ship fell—the potation of our long Tom, "we'll pepper you after a different fashion when it comes to our turn to serve out the iron of our long Tom, "we'll pepper you after a different fashion when it comes to our turn to serve out the iron of our long Tom, "we'll pepper you after a different fashion when it comes to our turn to serve out the iron of our long Tom, "we'll pepper you after a different fashion when it comes to our turn to serve out the iron for the skipper's tired of being silent," he continued, as Mr. Vinton ordered the old veteran to discharge his favorite piece, "we'll soon see whe can be continued, as Mr. Vinton ordered the old veteran to discharge his favorite piece, "we'

ball having hit the yard.
"By the holy and thrue cross," said a mercurial Irishman of the old veteran's crew, "but he has it there -hurrah! Give it to him nately again it's the early thrush that catches the early worm." "Home with the ball there, my hearties," sung out

the elated veteran, "she is yawing to let drive at us-there it comes. Give her as good as she sends." A brawny desperado at the words made a blow at me with his cutlass, but hastily warding it off I snatched a pistol from my belt and need at my antagonist, who fell dead to the deck. The next instant the The enemy was still, however, at too great's distance to rouder her fire dangerous, and after a third shot had been exchanged betwixt us for the stranger

appeared to have, like ourselves, but a single long gun of any weight—this distant and uncertain firing ceased, and both craft drew steadily toward each other, determined to fight the combat, as a gallant combat should be fought, yard arm to yard arm,

we fought, desperately contesting every inch of deck, each party being conscious that the struggle was one of life or death. The clashing of cutlasses, the crack The wind had now freshened considerably, and we made our way through the water at the rate of six knots an hour. This soon brought us on the bows of of fire-arms, the oaths, the shouts, the bravade, the dead on the deck, were the only sounds of which we from the starboard to the larboard side, so that our whole armament could be brought to bear at once on the ship. As we drew up toward the enemy a profound mingled into one fearful and indescribable uprear. see that her docks were well filled with defenders, and that marksmen had been posted in the tops to pick off the crew But no eye quailed, no nerve flinched, as we looked on this formidable array. We felt that there was nothing left for us but to fight, since flight was allowed by the could be a singled me out from my crew, and whom it required all my skill as my weapon to keep at bay. I saw nothing but the ferocious eye of my adversary; I heard only the quick rattles of our blades. I have said once before that my

was alike dishonorable and impossible. At length we were within pistol shot of the foe, and drawing close on to his bows. The critical moment had come. That indefinable feeling which even a brave man will when about engaging in a mortal combat, shot through our frame as we saw that our bowsprit was overlapping that of our enemy, and knew that in another minute some of us would perhaps be in another world. But there was little time for such reflections now. The two vessels, each going on a offerent tack, rapidly shot by each other, and, in less time than I have taken to describe it, we lay broadside to broadside, with our bows on the stern of the foe, and our tafferel opposite the foremast. Until now not a word had been spoken on board either ship; but the moment the command to fire was passed from gun to gun, a sheet of flame instantaneously rolled along our sides, making our light craft quiver in every timber. The rending of timbers, the crash of spars, and the shricks of the wounded, heard over even the battle, told us that the iron misseles had sped home, bearing destruction with them. A momentary pause ensued, as if the crew of the enemy had been thrown into a temporary disorder—but the delay was only that of a second or two-and then came in return the broadside of the foe. But this momentary disorder had injured sed overhead, doing considerable injury however to the rigging. Our men had laid flat on the deck after our to try the issue of the combat. Seized with a sudden discharge, since our low hulwarks afforded scarcely any protection against the fire of the enemy, and when therefore, his broadside came hurtling upon us, the number of our wounded was far less than under other circumstances would have been possible. "Thank God! the first broadside is over," I invol-

untarily exclaimed, "and we have the best of it." "Huzza! we'll whip him yet, my hearties," shouted the captain of our long Tom; "give it to him with a will now pepper his supper well for him. Old Mar-

will now pepper his supper well for him. Old Marblehead, after all, against the world!"

With the word our men sprang up from the decks,
and waving their arms on high, gave vent to an enthusiastic shout ere they commenced re-loading their
guns. The enemy replied with a cheer, but it was
less hearty than that of our own men, Little time,
however, was lost on either side in these bravadoes;
for all was alike conscious that rictory hung, as yet for all was alike conscious that victory hung, as yet, trembling in the scales. "Out with her-ave! there she has it," shouted

orim veteran in my division, ',down with the rascally

"Huzza for St. George," came coarsely back in reply, as the roar of the gun died on the air, and at words, a ball whizzed over my shoulders, and striking a poor fellow behind me on the neck, cut the head off if from the set of an engine, over the deck. I turned schooner. Then I laid a train, lighted it and put off schooner. Then I laid a train, lighted it and put off from the prize. Before I reached our craft—which by murdered man saw the horrid sight, but they said no. murdered man saw the horrid sight, but they said nothing, although the terrible energy with which they ierded out the gun, told the flerceness of their revenge-ful feelings. Well did their ball do its mission; for as the smoke eddied momentarily away from the decks of the enemy, I saw the missile dismount the gun which had fired the last deadly shot, scattered the fragments wildly about, while the appalling shrieks which followed the accident told that more than one of the foe had sufferred by that fatal balls

"We've revenged poor Jack, my lads," said the captain of the gun-"away with her again. A few nore such shots and the day's our own."

The compat was now at its neight. Each man of our crew worked as if conscious that victory hung on his own arm, nor did the enemy appear to be less determined to win the day. The guns on either side termined to win the day. The combat was now at its height. Each man of termined to win the day. The guils on either sine stance, about nine feet below the grade of the street which after some trouble, was excavated and brought to craft was beginning to be dreadfully cut up, we had light, and proved to be a human body in received a shot in the foremast that threatened momentarily to bring it down, and at every discharge of mentarily to bring it down, and at every discharge of the enemy's guns one or more of our little crew fell the enemy's guns one or more of our little crew fell the enemy's guns one or more of our little crew fell wounded at his post. But if we suffered so severely wounded at his post. But if we suffered so severely in length. The hair is cut very short, and seems to in length. Th craft was beginning to be dreadfully cut up, we had light, and proved to be a human ordinary specimen of received a shot in the foremast that threatened more received a shot in the foremast threatened more received a s twice that his tire stackened, but the dense canopy of smoke that shrouded his decks and hung on the face its parts, every muscle, fibre and sinew being perfectly of the water, prevented me from observing with any developed. The color is rather of a light gray, and of the water, prevented me from coserving with any certainty, the full extent of the damage we had done although this may have been produced by the action although this may have been produced by the action

For some minutes longer the conflict continued with unabated vigor on the part of our crew; but at the end of the soil of the fathers for public pap, would not then dare to breathe the atm sphere of National liberty. In Protestant Prussia, with a Roman Catholic minority, they under the standard of t Prussia, with a Roman Catholic minority, they understand so well the importance and utility of education, and its power to dissipate the darkness of superstition, always tyrophical that warre child is by

PROFITS OF FARMING.

In New-England, this is a very fruitful topic of dis cussion in farmers' clubs and debating societies. Facts are the best evidence on the subject, and of these, are the best evidence on the subject, and of these, those matters of experiment undertaken with specific reference to the value of the crop, will generally be regarded as most worthy of attention, since such are likely to be conducted most carefully.

The Hampshire County Agricultural Society, in Western Massachusetts, presents the following as the

pouring out from her scuppers, just abaft the main-mast. Alas! I well knew how terrible had been the slaughter in that particular spot. I turned my eyes from the melancholy spectacle, and looked upward to the calm moon sailing in the clear azure sky far over-head. The placid countenance of the planet seemed to speak a reproof on the angry passions of man. A results of sundry experiments:

R. Wales Smith says, that on his farm of eightyfive acres he tills about fifty acres in nine years; has twenty heads of cattle in winter; fattens and sells one-third of them in the spring. He sells his dairy products. His rotation is corn, oats, and grass. He says. During the present year, I have cultivated six acres in corn and potatoes, and four acres in oats, and moment afterward we reached the captured ship.

As I stepped on deck I noticed that not one solitary individual was to be seen; but in the shattered guncarriage, and the dark stains of blood on the deck, I beheld the ordences of the late combat. The whole mowed twenty acres. The labor has been wholly performed by myself, except for sixteen days in the hay season, when I hired a man to assist me. crew had apparently retreated below. At this instant, however, a head appeared above the hatchway and instantly vanished. I was not long in doubt as to the meaning of this strange conduct, for, almost immediate

-	meaning of this strange conduct, for, almost immedi-	PRODUCIS.	150		00	1 10
d	meaning of this strange conduct, for, amount the betchway	36 tons of hay, at \$12 50;		\$375		
-	ately a core of armed men rushed up the hatchway,	5 acres of grass, sold at \$11 50 .		57		100
e	and advancing toward us demanded our surrender.	250 bushels of corn, at \$1,		250	00	11
is !	saw at once the dishonorable stratagem. Stung to			93	75	18
ie	madness by the perfidy of the enemy, I sprang back a	Påsturage of 13 horned cattle, 26 weeks,	at	1 4	100	6
~	fow stone to my men, and rallying them around me,	Pasturage of 15 normed caesie, 25 weeks,	_	112	66	1
1	hid the foe come on. They rushed ristantly upon us,	33 1-2 cents,	1		50	15
el	and in a moment we were engaged in as desperate a	25 bushels of potatoes, at 50 cents,			00	10
re	melee as I had ever seen.	20 " of apples, at 50 cents, -	•		DTG CE	F
ly	"Stand fast, my brave lads," I cried, "give not an	527 pounds of cheese, at 10 cents,	•		70	1
317	Stand last, my brave and portidious villians"	250 pounds of butter, at 20 cents,		100	00	1
ut	inch to the cowardly and peridious villians."	10 tons of corn fodder, at \$5,	-	14 MIN P. 455	00	1000
-	"Cut him down, and sweep them from the decks,"	2 tons of oat straw, at \$5,		-	00	3000
2	cried the leader of the men, stung to the quick by the	250 loads of compost manure,	100	250	00	1
B-	taunt of cowardice. "St. George against the rebels."		-		_	1
rd	A brawny desperado at the words made a blow at	Companies and Co	5	31,324	11	1
er	me with his cutlass, but hastily warding it off I	EXPENDITURES. *	1			1
un	contabad a pistol from my belt and med at my arrago-	BAI BINDITUMO		\$225	00	1
15-	nist who full dead to the deck. The next instant the	My own labor, 220 days,		M	00	<b>∴</b>
9255	sombat become general Man to man, and look to look	I filled matt, 10 days, in may		6	00	
er,	- Forest degenerately contesting every inch of deck	Grass-socu,		. 1	00	0.0
mt	each party being conscious that the struggle was one		100			
	offlife or death. The clashing of cutlasses, the crack	CHARLOUGE, IO DUGING CO VI		. 0	25	
we	of fire-arms, the oaths, the shouts, the bravado, the		12	- 1	. 00	
six	of hrearms, the oaths, the should, the brave fell of the		12	- 4	50	
of	shricks of the wounded, and the dull heavy fall of the		147		2 00	
ted	dead on the deck, were the only sounds of which we	250 loads of compost manure,		- 250	00	)
our	were conscious during that terrible melee, and these		. a	t	1 153	1
on	same to our not not in their listal distinctness, but	I Interest on or actual		- 20	7 00	)
ind	into one fearful and indeserreable uprear.	φυυ,			7- 00	
200	The metalf Legargely heard the Billill, Div while	Lakes		1		_
at	being was occupied in defending myself against a rick		-	875	9 7	5
uld	I I me a accompany to have singled this this		100	W.0.		
774	Cuicau Iudiau mus comme			1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	F100	500

fectly free from rye and all	tom sex	ZUS.	1	Sec. 2	155	
VALUE OF value of wheat sold for Value of straw,				\$62 7 \$69	00	1 1 6
Ploughing, sowing, and has Seed-wheat, Lime, plaster, salt, Harvesting and threshing, Interest on land,	rowing			5 8	75 37 35 00 00	
ent general i se della Non esse La constanti i se della Non esse La constanti i se della Constanti				\$25	-	

In a report on corn, Austin L. Clark says, of an cut your little party off they would, I suppose, have made another attempt on the schooner—God confound "Your arrival was most opportune," said I, "a few minutes later and it would have been of no avail."

harvested.	100		26	-141	3		
Har record	VALUE C	F CR	OP.			424	~~
75 bushels of corn,	at \$1.				•	\$75	00
4,895 pounds of fo	dder, at	\$6 p	er to	1,	-	17	47
4 1-2 bushels of 80	ft corn.		1. T.			1	12
4 1-2 Dusticis of so	20000				16		
11.121.31.301.301					201 3	\$90	59
	EXPE	NSES	2 33	100	10	1.24	
10 las de manuro		TAY			- 2	\$18	00
18 loads manure, 8 bushels leached	oghes.			TO EL		150	80
Ploughing, harroy	ring and	l har	ling 1	nanw	re;	6	00
Plougning, marrow	vittig, dill		•	TO SE		1	25
Planting and seed	,				11 1	3	50
Hoeing and ashin	g, -					2	00
Cutting and stack	ing,		V1-711	. 1	-	6	00
Carting and husk	ing,		2		8.	5	00
Interest on land,			201			-	
ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	15 mag				P	\$42	58
	and the		NO.	200	OR	100	100
		10 To	150		1	848	0
Ne	t gain,		400	4	DOM:	F 100	
Sunderland, Oct	. 25, 185	4.			別學	a collin	10
THE CHARLES CV	owles ret	OTTS	his cr	ops at	10	TOM S	Alere .
quantity of land	being thi	ee a	eres:		Sec.		
quantity or late.	VALUE	34	-	多额	3.5	2500	2
						8190	0
180 bushels, at \$	100,	BATCH.	100		N. Land		0
9 haskets of soft	corn,	SERVER			<b>1000</b>	500	5 0

after-lar on Corn fodder, estimated

8 baskets of soft corn, Corn fodder, estimated

8 baskets of soft corn fodder, esti

George Dickenson cultivated are on land of although this may have been produced by the soil in which it has been buried, perhaps for ages. A number of eminent scientific gentlemen visages. A number of eminent scientific gentlemen visages. A number of eminent scientific gentlemen visages, and a definite character was day afternoon, but nothing of a definite character was day afternoon, but nothing of a definite character was arrived at relative to the cause, or what length of arrived at relative to the cause, or what length of time it had lain there, although all agreed that several very later of the planted and thoroughly cultivated. The corn was at years must have elapsed since it was buried.

When is a woman not a woman? When she is a little cross!

[From "The Plow, the Loom, and the Anvil."]

tons of hay, at \$12 50,		5375 00	
acres of grass, sold at \$11 50		57 50	
00 bushels of corn, at \$1,		250 00	in
50 " of oats, at 62 1-2 cents, -		93 75	16
asturage of 13 horned cattle, 26 week	s. at	130	6
29:1 9 cents		112 66	1
33 1-2 cents, 5 bushels of potatoes, at 50 cents, -	20.	12 50	ils
of semior of 50 cents	17Bear	10 00	166
of apples, at 50 cents,		52 70	1
27 pounds of cheese, at 10 cents,		50 00	P
50 pounds of butter, at 20 cents,		50 00	S
0 tons of corn fodder, at \$5, -		10 00	E
tons of oat straw, at \$5,		250 00	4 -
50 loads of compost manure,	30	200 00	1
Approximation of the control of the	8	1,324 11	1
EXPENDITURES. *	1500		1
fy own labor, 225 days,		\$225 00	
Hired man, 16 days, in hay-time,		20 00	
The second		6 00	
Grass-seed,		1 00	
Seed-corn, 1 bushel, - Seed-oats, 10 bushels, at 62 1-2 cents,	4	6 25	
Seed-potatoes, 2 bushels, at 50 cents,	. 10	1 00	
Seed-potatoes, 2 busiless, at 50 cents,	. 1	4 50	
,000 pounds of plaster, -	. 1	12 00	
5 bushels of oyster-shell lime, -	1000	250 00	
250 loads of compost manure, -	nor of		
Interest on 69 acres, tillage and mowi	пъ, ас	207 0	0 :
\$50,		27- 0	
Taxes,	Maria A	- Callette	
Service of the servic		8759 7	5
A CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND	1		- 1
Not profit .	Dr. wit	\$564 3	6

proficiency at my weapon had passed into a proverb with my messmates, and had I not been such a master of my art, I should, on the present occasion, have of ground. In 1851, the piece was sown with barley,

spring, we sowed three bushels of salt, two and a half bushels of plaster, and five barrels of slacked oyster-shell lime. Our wheat suffered from the severe winter, and from the drought in summer. We judged that forty per cent. was winter killed. We harvested in July, and for want of barn room, had it threshed immediately by hand; consequently we lost a large per cent. by its being left in the straw. The quantity thus lost was estimated at from three to five bushels. Of the bearded, we had nineteen bushels, and of the bald six bushels, or twenty-five bushels of wheat, per-fectly free from rye and all foul seeds.

fectly free from rye and an	iou		V	Single	3112	1553	1
VALUE O		or.	100	102	<b>\$</b> 62	50	100
25 bushels of wheat sold for	r		- 5	1.00		00	ĮĮ.
Value of straw, -		930				v	8
The standard of the standard o	en ()		mile j		\$69	50	
EXPE	NSES	2				-	1
Ploughing, sowing, and ha	rrow	ing.			11000	75	
Ploughing, sowing, and the			2 4	1	3	37	Г
Seed-wheat,			THE C		5	35	١.
Lime, plaster, salt,	II	397	1935	100	8	00	I:
Harvesting and threshing,		1231	100			00	
Interest on land,		10 L	18.			-	1
er ser	No.	48			\$25	47	١
	988				\$44	03	1
Net profit,	0.319	88 A	917		*	- 5	1
Sunderland, Nov. 8, 1854	."	large s	160F	e Pag	12	TIX.	1
	Street and Street		C12 2	Contract to		an	

acre of pasture land, not ploughed within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, "In May, I ploughed it about six inches deep, turning in ten loads of barn-yard manure. I then harrowed in eight loads of compost manure. On the 26th of May, it was planted. Eight bushels of leached ashes were dropped on the hill.-The corn was hoed twice. The hills were not raised, and were three feet apart each way. The soil was a clayey loam. On the 14th of September, the crop was

n t with n side of the side of	what this rascal is."  The prize proved to be a privateer. She had received so many shot in her hull, and was already leaking so fast, that we concluded to move the prisoners and blow her up. Her crew were accordingly ordered one by one on deck, handcuffed, and transferred to the schooner. Then I laid a train, lighted it and put off from the prize. Before I reached our craft—which by this time had been removed to some distance—the ship blew up.  We rigged a jury mast, and by its aid reached Charleston, where we refitted. Our capture gave us no little reputation, and while we remained in port we were lionized to our heart's content.	Sunderland, Oct. 25, 1804.  M. Chester Cowles reports his crops as follows, the
he of on	EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Exhuming of a Human Body in a Petrified State.—Yesterday afterneon, as some workmen were excavating a cellar on Linton street, they came in contact with a hard sub-	value of case.  180 bushels, at \$100, 8 baskets of soft corn, Corn fodder, estimated  \$200.00
de	stance, about line reet below as excavated and brought to	EXPENSES: - \$45 00

65 1-2 bushels of 56 pounds, 3 1-4 tons of straw. Ploughing and sowing, Harvesting and housing, Threshing and cleaning, Interest and taxes, Hadley, November, 1854. On two acres, Mr. Cowles estimates a

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their sub-

scription

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all cash charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible untill they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of it intional fraud.

50 bushels, at \$1 .25, - + 1 Straw, by estimate, Ploughing, harrowing, and sowing, Harvesting and threshing,

Net profit, -Albert Montague, of Sunderland, makes og estimate of an oat crop: 1-2 tons of straw, . 839 25 82 00 loughing and sowing, Harvesting and threshing \$13 00 Sunderland, Nov. 1; 1854.

WHAT FOOD WILL PRODUCE THE MOST

Peas, beans, vetches, etc., are useful for the purpose of enriching the blood, by furnishing it with large supplies of albumen, which is its principal constituent. It will be remembered that in the analysis of flesh and blood the relative proportions of their constituents are nearly identical; consequently, whatever food contains ogen, and the greatest amount of albumen, is best adapted to the development of flesh or muscle, and therefore the most nutritious. Wheat, rye, barley, Net profit, - - - \$564 36 and buckwheat, contain large quantities of albumen especially-the first two; while oats, it will have been In a report on their wheat crop, Messrs. D. D. & seen, contains ten and a half per cent. of its organic elements of albumen, and peans and beans no less than twenty-nine per cent. What conclusion, then, is to be drawn from this? hoofs, hair, wool, and even feathers, is substantially and seeded with clover. About the 12th of September, we ploughed in the second crop of clover, and seeded two varieties of wheat, viz., bald and bearded white flint—one bushel of the first, and one and a half bushels of the last, and harrowed well. Early in the spring, we sowed three bushels of salt, two and a half bushels of plaster, and five barrels of slacked oysterwool secretions, and, consequently, be productive of the most wool, provided, however, they also hold in suitable combination the inorganic substances of wool, without which they assimilated mostly for the formation of flesh or fat. This may be exemplified thus: a soil may be highly productive of corn, as well as a few of the cereal grains, yet for the production of wheat it may lack the proper proportion of the phosphate and carbonate of lime, and, consequently, the berry will not only be deficient in quantity but in

The following table exhibits the results of the experiments of the distinguished agriculturist, De Raumer, on the effects produced by an equal quantity of several substances in increasing the flesh, tallow, and

Increase weight of Prd'ed Prd'ed living animal wool. tallow. 1,000 lbs. potatoes, raw, 46 1-2 6 1-2 12 1-2 with salt, - - - do. do. do., without salt, 44 6 1-2 11 1-2 do. do., mangel wurtzel, do. do., wheat, - - - 155 do. do., oats, - . - - 146 42 1-2 do. do., barley, - - 4 - 136 11 1-2 60 do. do., peas, - - - - 134 14 1-2 41 do. do., rye, with salt, - 133 14 35 12 1-2 43

13 1-2 17 1-2

do. do., meal, wet, - - 129 do. do., buckwheat - - 120 These results are said to agree with those of De Dombale, and with those of a number of other It will be perceived by the above table that wheat

do. do., rye, without salt, 90

produces the greatest increase in the flesh of the sheep, though but little greater than oats; that peas, wheat and rye, produce the greatest increase of wool; and that barley and wheat cause the greatest increase of tallow. That as an average, grain generally gives about three times the increase in the flesh, that roots do when in equal weight; that grain produces about do when in equal weight; that grain produces about twice as much wool as is caused by an equal weight of roots, and several times the amount of tallow.

The legitimate conclusion from the foregoing is, that the flock master, whose object is wool only must rely on good hay and some straw, whose constituents are admirably adopted for the growth and perfeetion of wool, with a moderate allowance, daily, of ground peas and oats, and some potatoes as green food, for the greatest amount of wool; and those gross substances, oil-cake, corn-meal, ruta bagas. may be turned over to the producers of fat mutton. This will presently be adverted to again.

Morrell's Shepherd.

HOW TO JUDGE A HORSE. adent of the Prairie Farmer, contrary maxims, undertakes to judge the character of by outward appearance, and offers the followin tions as the result of close observation and lon-

them, the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of this description stand the whip if well fed.

If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dish-faced, he may be so far gentle as not to scare, but he will have too much go-ahead in him to be safe for

If you want a fool, but a horse of great bottom, get a deep bay, with not a white hair about him; if his face is a little dished, so much the worse. Let no man face is a little dished, so much the worse. ride such a horse who is not an adept in riding—they

oughed from are tricky and unsafe.

If you want one that will never give out, never buy a large, overgrown one. A black horse can not stand heat, nor a white one the cold.

If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about him, the more the better. Many suppose that the parti-colored horses belonging to circuses, shows, etc., are selected for their oddity, but the selections thus made are on account of great doci-