

advance. \$1,25 for six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1,00 ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at engrate of \$1,00 per square of twelve lines (Brevier) or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. insertion, and 20 cents for cach succeeding insertion. ber of insertions desired ; otherwise, they will be conber of insertional ered out, and charged accordingly .--Favorable contracts will be made with yearly adver-

Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be Court Orders and California advertisements will be charged 33 1-3 per cent. higher than the foregoing rates.

Our Principles.

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 summer with the principles, and imbued with come acquanteer institutions, and until he shall have the spirit of our his dentified 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 foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of 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 such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the rep-

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointetition thereof. ment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust honor or emplument, under the Federal or State governments, 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-bord 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 circumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreipn 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 forcign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with

Implicable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which char acterizes the age.

AMERICAN

These on the one hand. On the other.

VOL. 1.

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that office should seek the man. and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VII .- Resistance to the aggressive policy and rupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations-executive, legislative, judicial or diplomaticof those only who not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly; to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical and who are Americans by birth, education and training :- thus fullfilling the maxim,

AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA." The protection of all citizens in the legal and proproper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect. denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or celesiastic.

IX .- The reformation of the charter of our Naional Legislature, by elevating to the dignified and responsible position, men of higher aspiration, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X .- The restriction of executive patronage,-especially in the matter of appointments to office-so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and must always say,-"plow deep, plow DEEP consistent with the public good.

XI .- The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence of a denominational or partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States ; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities ; and by the consent of the people of American, is considered an element of our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository

and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.-The American party having arisen upon the uins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and



An American Policy for an American People.

KINSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL:



From the North Carolina Cultivator. Ploughing Deep and Shallow.

MESSRS. EDITORS :--- My farm has much side-hill. Sometimes I plow up and down the hill, sometimes otherwise, and before we used the wheel under the plow-beam, there would be much difference in the depth of the furrows that were made going up and down, the deepest being those that were plowed going down. The lands were wide enough (sixty to seventy-five feet) to divide the field in observable strips alternately plowed at different depths, and at harvest we almost observed that there would be marked differences in the looks and stand of the grain upon these strips, where soil and all were alike, save the depth it had been plowed. The BEST wheat, oats, and corn, were nearly always found where the

land was plowed SHALLOWEST.

This is at variance with the principles laid down and advocated in all agricultural jonrnals, and the man who writes for them the deeper the better."

Now, Messrs. Editors, as a practical farmer, and an admirer of GOOD farming, I will express my opinion, and allow me to differ from this wholesale notion of ALWAYS plowing deep. I base this different conclusion upon multitudes of FACTS, "and facts are stubborn things."

I have seen twenty bushels of shelled corn more, raised on an acre plowed four inches deep, than on an adjoining acre

plowed seven or eight deep. This was in

which commend themselves to his judgment, and adopt only such as he finds best adapted to his form and circumstances.

From the Northern Cultivator. The Oat Crop.

- It is a very common opinion that oats is one of the most exhausting of all grain crops. One of the best farmers of Western New York, informed us that he never permitted this crop on any portion of his farm devoted to wheat or other grain, but only meadow and pasture. Another skilful farmer never raised the crop at all, preferring to buy all that he might need.

We have just conversed on this subject with T. A. Slocum, an enterprising and successful farmer of Perrinton, Monroe Co., N. Y., who entertains quite a different opinion. He has cultivated the crop for many years past on a large scale, and regards it as one of the least exhausting .---

For the past six years, he has raised from forty to seventy acres. During this period a part of his land has been cropped with it every year, and with a single exception, without any diminution in the amount .---This annually-cropped ground has averaged for these six years, sixty bushels per acre, including last year, when, by the unprecedented drought, it was reduced to fifty bush-

els per acre. The land, throughout this period, has netted him (above all expenses) twelve dollars per acre, as an annual aver-

to learn his mode of management. After the crop is harvested, he passes a springtooth horse-rake both ways across the field,

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 charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pr. pers 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 paving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

this country began to be alarming-that as you were not in the country at the last Presidential election, you were probably not well acquainted with the infinences which prevailed in deciding it-but there was very little doubt, but the Roman Catholic vote in the North was given to Mr. Pierce, in pursuance of an arrangement with Archbishop Hughes to that effect .--You replied "You have no idea how well posted they are in Europe in regard to what is going on in this country." "Why Sir," (said you) "the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid told me of Campbell of Pennsylvania being a member of the Cabinet before I had ever heard of it, and before it was known in Madrid." I remarked, that was proof there bad been a bargain, that the Roman Catholic should be given to Mr. Pierce, and that that church should have a seat in the Cabinet, &c -You then went on to state the incidents connected with the Nuncio's conversation with you--that it was at a party given by one of the members of the Cabinet in Madrid-that the Nuncio came up to you, stated to you the fact of Mr. Campbell, a Catholic, being a member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, and expressed his gratification, that his church was so strong and influential in the U.S., as to obtain such an honor.

I did not consider this conversation between you and me as confidential, or as quasi-confidential. I spoke of sons-and I spoke it publicly in a speech in Richmond On my return from Philadelphia in June, I saw you in Baltimore, at Barnum's Hotel. I then said to you that I had spoken publicly of what you had said to me, in regard to the remark of the Pope's Nunnio, about the appointment of Mr. Campbell in Mr. And I then went on to state the terms in which I had There has been made an unworthy attempt on the related it; and said to you I wished to be correct about it, as I should probably speak of it again .---You said I had given it correctly-and then repeated-the circumstances, under which the conversation with Campbell of Pennsylvania, a Catholic, was a mem-

gain, by trying to get up a new issue. No one who on my mind, by the conversation with you, was, that

From the American Organ. To the Editor of the American Organ. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31st, '55.

You will please publish the following letter from warded to Mr. B. at Saratoga nineteen days ago, with a request to the Postmaster at that place to forward it to Mr. B. in case he had left there. I have waited till this time, in the hope that I might be able to have Mr. Bis letter published, at the same time with my letter to him. But inasmuch as there seems to be some doubt whether my letter to him, or his in reply. may not have miscarried-and inasmuch as there is a systematic attempt being made to pervert and misrepresent this whole matter, I feel that in justice to myself and to the cause of truth, I ought not to withhold on land otherwise exclusively used for my letter any longer from publication. My letter will probably reach Mr. Barringer through the press, sooner than through the mail. It is to be hoped Mr Barringer will reply, as he can and probably will.

NO. 13.

through the public press. His answer will be as anxiously waited for by me, as it will be looked for by those who feel any interest in this matter.

I, at one time, intended to have made a publication over my own name, reviewing all the facts, and reasonable injustices growing out of this affair. I may it often in the course of conversation with many perdo so hereafter. For the present, on this letter I rest the vindication of my opinion, often expressed in public, that there was an understanding between the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in this country and some of Mr. Pierce's leading friends, that the Roman Catholic vote should be given to Mr. Pierce on condition that Pierce's Cabinet-as I did not consider it at all private some member of that church should have a seat in or confidential. You replied certainly it was not, his Cabinet.

part of a portion of the anti-American press and the anti-American advocates to evade the force and effect of Mr. Barrenger's statement, in his letters to both the Pope's Nuncio occurred-and what he had said Mr. Ellis and myself ; by pretending to discover an to you viz; that before you had received any inissue of veracity between Mr. Barringer and myself- formation in regard to Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, before and some of them have been base and mendacious it was known in Madrid, and was a matter of doubt and conjecture, he (the Nacio) stated to you that enough to pretend that I had been exposed in misrepresentation. All this is designed to divert the public ber of it. You said nothing of the date of this conattention from the real question at issue. It is to versation,-whether it was before the 4th of March screen from public indignation, the parties to the bar- 1853, or after that time. True, the impression left

Our readers will doubtless feel interested has read all that has been published on the subject, it was before the 4th of March; but I never so stated believes that there is the slightest ground for impug- in any public speech I have made-for I did not then. ning my veracity, or that there is the color of an issue of uppeitr between Mr. Deminerer and uppeitr for an event. of veracity between Mr. Barringer and myself. Some not with me; for the point which I always made in will, no doubt, try to believe it-and some will pre-

Respectfully,

I find your letter of July 20th. In this letter you re-

quest me to publish your letter of the 6th July. Had

a copy of it, which you can have published if you de-

I must confess I feel surprised at the turn this mat-

ter has taken. And you must pardon me, for my re-

view of all the facts and incidents connected with it.

Tis true, there is no issue between us, in regard to

any matter of fact. Your statement to both Mr. Ellis

and myself confirms my account given of the conver-

regard to the inference to be deduced from your state-

ment, the impression made on your mind by the com-

munication of the Pope's Nuncio, at the time, as sta-

what I understood yours to be, at the time of the con-

Allow me to call to your recollection, the circum-

stances under which this conversation occurred be-

tween you and me. I called to see you at Yarboro's

sire its publication

versation between us. .

K. RAYNER.

r to Mr. Ellis, I can

ablication of your en.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7, '55.

the different modes of culture recommended

ADVOCATE

such vestedrights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal 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 religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the Constituof the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our subject, in spirit and in substance. ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of them.

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

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

I.-The acknowledgement of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,-who presides over the Councils of nations-who conducts the affairs of vanced to the character of an independent nation has distinguished us by some token of Providential agen-

II.-The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; ol passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration, for the heroism that, precipitated our Revolution; and of emula tion of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first succesfully applied its provisions.

III .- The maintainance of the union of these to use the language of Washington, " the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence :

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or sub vert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism in every principle of policy that endanger it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political difference which threatened its integrity or perpetuity.

obligatory upon its parts and members ; and steadthat in all doubt or disputed points it may only be leer of the United States.

2,400 430,000 statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished 70 9.380 3,000 480,000 from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their Mecklenburg, Bremen, 150 1.000 per acre, oftener more than less. being of the nature of compacts and agreements; 1.063.736 369,800 10,315 and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national Prussia, 1,980 1,074,108 Denmark, 4,695 189,190 107,571 policy. low, before planting, and treat as I do, get 1,928,022 Norway, 368,632 19,447 V .- A radical revision and modification of the 1,372,672 Sweden 886 147,928 larger crops than those who plow very deep. laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of 17.072 3,090.814 Russia. 800 immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, I shall have more to say upon this subject. "The coasting trade about one third more in addifrom love of liberty or tired of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and carried on by foreign ships. tion. About seven-eighths of the Russian traffic is HENRY BREWER. Enfield, N.Y. protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the trans-Vessels. Tonnage mission to our shores, of fellons and paupers. 1.530 / 193,725 Central and South America, The writer of the above is an intellgent VI .- The essential modification the Naturalization 100 3,000 Sandwich and Society Islands, From this it appears that the United States stands second in the list, being very slightly behind Eng-land. It has more ships than all the rest of Europe together. If Great Britain, France, and Spain were observing and successful farmer-one whose Laws. The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective statement of facts may be relied upon. He States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not natshows, what we have often endeavored to uralized to vote united against this country, the three combind would impress upon our readers, that the farmer The repeal, without retrocative operation, all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized only possess one-fifth more tonnage than the United should not blindly adopt all the practices States has afloat. And as we find that the tonnage foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territothat four or five years hence, the American merchant he sees recommended in agricultural jourhas nearly quadrupled since 1812, it is safe to assume VII.-Hostility to the corrupt means by which navy will be equal to theirs, and will only fall short the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our by a small figure of equalling the entire tonnage of accurate experimenter, and carefully test all to harden their skins." Enrope.

Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of practical power, and thirty years ; it was plowed the same week, brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperitive duty of the American party to

interiere, for the purpose of giving peace to the coun-try and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guaran

tee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and v declared as the sense unequivocal terms, it is h of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislative upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference

by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District men, and who, in every step by which we have ad- of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII .- The policy of the government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest : restraining, by all the power of the govern ment, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace. . XIV .- This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall

be at liberty to make known the existence of the United States as the paramount political good ; or, Order, and the fact that he himself is a member ; and it recommends that there can be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councile.

C.

JA

1.1	President of National Convention.	
D. Dr	SHLER, of New Jersey,	
s. M. S	Corresponding Secretary. STEPHENS, of Maryland,	

Recording Secretary.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political Commerce of the World. division, founded on "geographical discriminations, to fifteen bushels of shelled corn less per An English Newspaper gives the following table or on the belief that there is a real difference of inter-Ent'd and Cl'd. acre than that part plowed but half the ests and views" between the various sections of the -1854.-No of depth. The average yield of the best half Union Vessels Tonnage. Vessels. Tonnage. 5th. The full recognition of the rights of the sevof the field was about sixty-five bushels of Great Britain and 5,043,270 342,854 42,573,369 eral States, as expressed and reserved in the Constishelled corn per acre. This was in Duchess Colonies, 35,960 tution ; and a careful avoidance, by the General Gov-- 40,000,000 4,724,902 U. States, ernment, of all interfence with their rights by legiscounty, in this State. 10,000,000 France. 14.354 716.000 379,421 -11,526 1,456,841 lative or executive action Spain & Col. 7.986 Since that time, thirty-four years, I have IV .- Obedience to the Constitution of these Uni-Portugal, 836 86,156 plowed my corn ground shallow, (sometimes ted States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly Italy and but three inches deep,) save strips through turf, and you will find at the end of the Sardinia. 17.066 546,021 fields for experiment, and have found always year, that you have a quantity of excellent fast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its Austria. 7,600 324.000 principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing 264,981 -3,970 Greece, the same results. I commonly plant a clo-Turkey, 2,200 182,000 gally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial pow-Egypt, Belgium, ver sod. I cover it with my unfermented 230 38,790 706,605 4,792 36,000 149 barn-yard manure, plow it under-plant 2,472,075 15,771 And, as a corollary to the above : Holland, 456,459 3,048 three and a half feet each way, use the cul-1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, Hanover & tivator when the corn is small, plow once be dried are left on the tree till they are ried, were supposed to be disinterested by the anatowhether National, State, or Municipal, until they are Hamburg, Oldenburg. 40.000 tivator when the corn is small, plow once be dried are left on the tree till they are mists. You mentioned some instances of Protestants in the name of reason I ask how could the Pope's 8,920 1,686,749 either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Do. coast-119,884 369 proper authority. always, if there are no weeds, and count an sweet liquid that appears hanging from the 101.661 ing trade, 2,000 2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of Lubec,

the same field, the soil precisely alike, a coarse sandy gravel with many small stones, and had been tilled alike for twenty or the corn of the same kind, planted the same time, and the after-cultivation all the same the ONLY difference being in the depth of the previous plowing. The corn was planted in rows about three and one-half feet each way, was plowed twice, and slightly hoed after the first plowing. The first plowing FROM the hills, two furrows between the rows ; the second plowing TO the

hills, plowed as deep as possible, using two horses, driving one ahead of the other.

Another case. In 1821, Mr. H., the man who tilled the above piece, came to live with me. I was plowing for corn, in the spring, and had one-half the field plowed over six inches deep. He told me it was "TOO DEEP FOR CORN," and as he was an old man, and I a boy, I listened to his advice He plowed the remainder of the field three to three and a half inches deep. The corn was planted three and a half feet each way harrowed twice after it was up ; we could not plow it until it was quite large, the sod was so stiff and not rotted. We then plowed it twice from the hill, very deep, hoed it. hard upon it, as even the strongest may uland then plowed it twice to the hill, very deep. The first plowing with an old fashioned "bull plow," with the mould-board suggestions from the practice detailed taken off; the second and third time with

a cast-iron plow. The soil was all alike, a sandy loam with lime-stone in some places. It was a stiff timothy sod, and had been mowed two years.

same, but during the summer, which was a dry one, that which grew on the ground deepest plowed, was the poorest, looked all the woolen rags and other refuse stuff, yellow and sickly, and yielded from twelve

"baby jumper motion" over the field, a considerable portion of the grain is shelled out from the gleanings, and partly harrowed in by the points of the rake. A thorough harrowing afterwards, insures a good growth of oats, which is about a foot high before winter. Before the ground freezes, the whole is turned under with the plow, in the

I been here when your last letter arrived, I would have published the first as requested-but since the most thorough manner-serving as a good appearance of your entire le green manuring. hardly suppose you desire the Early the following spring, the surface is tire letter to me, If you do, however, you herein find

rendered mellow by means of the harrow and two-horse cultivator, and the crop sown seven pecks to the acre, by means of a grain drill.

There is no doubt that the annual green and for trying to recall the same to your recollection. manuring assists in keeping up the fertility of the soil; and there may be some kinds of soil including this, that it will long bear satien between us on the subject alluded to. But in heavy cropping with oats. It may be questioned however, whether it is a good per. monent policy to pursue this course instead ted in your letter to Mr. Ellis, is entirely different of a more varied rotation. When we have from what mine is now-and entirely different from a strong fertile soil, we prefer to keep it so, to its fullest capacity, rather than draw too timately fail. But cultivators of the oat crop, may however derive some excellent

above.

you, or myself. I stated to you that I really felt alarmed at the progress and grasping policy of the Roman A VALUABLE COMPOST .- Near every dwe!-Catholic church in this country. You replied that our people here knew nothing of the Roman Catholic ling, but a little out of the way, there should church, as you did, who had witnessed its action in be a place, vat or cistern prepared, where The treatment of the whole field was the all the scrapings of the door-yard and litter speak of the sale of indulgencies, which was still pracfrom the garden can be conveniently deposited. Where, likewise should be thrown such as old boots and shoes, bones, &c. usually committed to the flames by the neat housewife, upon every return of that ever to be dreaded "festival" commonly denominated "house cleaning !" Into this receptacle throw all your brine and soap suds on washing days, and ashes and lime rubbish where leeches are emptied ; add occasionally a wheelbarrow load of muck, loam or

> manure, far more valuable for many purposes, than barn-yard manure .- Ont. Times.

How TO DRY FIGS .- "Those which are to

average yield of fifty bushels of shelled corn eye. The figs, being gathered, are placed could not be afterwards found by their friends. I in the public mind?-unless the knowledge had been on wicker hurdles, in a dry, airy shed; and asked you, how it would have been with yourself, if communicated to him before the Cabinet was formed? Those of my neighbors who plow shal- when the dew is off, they are exposed every you had died when there. You stated that you had morning to the sun during the hottest part your arrangements provided, that in case of your death, of the day. To facilitate the progress of the United States. You spoke further, of the intolerdrying, the figs are occasionally flattened ance of the Bomish church in Spain-that there was with the hand, and in moist, dull weather, not a single Protestant place of worship allowed in the whole Kingdom. Here I again expressed my surprise. they are placed in rooms warmed by stoves. and asked you if it was possible that the English Gov-When they are thoroughly dried, they are ernment, with all its well known influence in Spain. packed in rush baskets, or in boxes, in lay- dia not exact from the Spanish Government, the priers, alternately with long straw and laurel vilege of a Protestant chapel connected with she En. ers, alternately with long straw and laurel leaves, and in this state they are sold to merchants. In some parts of the South of France figs are prepared by dipping them in hot lye, made from the ashes of the fig he sees recommended in agricultural jour-nals, but he should in every instance be an nals, but he should in every instance be an tree, and then dried; the use of the lye being the barden the barden the barden the instance of the lye being the barden th

alluding to it was, that the Pope's Nuncio being put for securing all the gleanings ; but, as he tendethat they do believe it-but all such I leave to in possession of the information, before the United observed, this kind of rake having a sort of the self-condemnation of the own consciences, for States Minister had heard of it, and before the pubdenying with their lips the conviction of their hearts. -lic in Madrid had received the news, was a humiliat-

ing reflection to every patriotic American; and afforded proof that the bargain had been agreed on before the election, and that the bargain had been fulfilled: In you letter to Mr. Ellis and myself, you confirm RALEIGH, N. C., August 7, '55. the statement as I had given it. In your letter to me My Dear Sir: I have just reached Raleigh, after of July 6th you say—"before I had any authentic an absence of more than two weeks, and on my return and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet. and while it was still a subjuct of conjecture at the court of Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told me that Judge Campboll of Pennsylvania was appointed, and that he was abatholic, which was the first information I had either of his appointment or his religion.' In your letter to Mr. Ellis of July 23rd, you say-Before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet and while its constitution was still in doubt and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had of either." I do not know in what exact words I was reported in the newspapers, as having referred to this matter in my speech in Washington; to which report I presume Mr. Ellis referred, when alluding to in his 4th of July oration. Of the several public addresses I delivered at the North I never saw the reporters notes of one, before going to the press-and they were so badly reported (as must I suppose necessarily be the case, in the confusion attending these mass meetings and the hurry of getting them to press) that I soon ceased giving myself any concern about them Inasmuch as the anti-American press has endeavored to evade the force of this statement of mine (full ly confirmed and sustained by you) by a contemptible quibble, as to whether the Nuncio's communica tion to you was before or after the 4th of March,and inasmuch as you differ with Mr. Ellis and myself in regard to the impression you had, at the time of the Nuncio's communication, and the impression we have now-the duty I owe myself, as well as the duty Hotel sometime about Christmas, I think. After I owe the American cause and to Mr. Ellis my pertalking on various subjects, the subject of the Ameri- sonal friend, requires that I should appeal to you, can movement was introduced, I forget whether by to your sense of justice as well as of generosity, to calmly review with we the circumstances, the history, of this matter-to request of you, that you will refresh your memory in regard to the minute details and let us see, if we cannot by a process of fair logical deduction arrive at a conclusion a little different from that which in the unwillingness of your kind Spain, where it had full power. You then went on to nature, to judge harshly in any quarter, you may have arrived, at the time of your conversation with the Nun-

ticed in Spain-that on certain festivals or saints-days In the first place, you say the communication was in the year, you had often seen large placards put up made to you by the Pope's Nuncio, "before you had at prominent places along the streets of Madrid, conany certain news of the formation of the Cabinet. taining a regular tariff of prices, at which indulgences and while its constitution was still in doubt and the would be granted for the commission of sins-among subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid " other things, I recollect you mentioned the item of re- Let it be recollected there is no telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe-conlease from the obligation of an oath, to be obtained by paying a certain sum, &c., &c. At this I recollect sequently, the news could not have been transmitted in that way. It could not have been first carried by I expressed my surprise-and said, that badly as I by a sailing vessels, for the steamers far surpass, them thought of the Romish church, I did not suppose this in speed. There were no steamers plying across the sale of indulgences was practiced by that church any Atlantic, but the regular Ocean mail steamers-therewhere in this age. You replied, "Oh yes, it is still fore, the news must have been carried by some one of kept up in Spain." You then went on to speak of them. Is it reasonable to suppose, that after the formation of the cabinet the first steamer that the connthe denial by the Spanish Government of the right of decent burial to any Protestant who might die in try, should have carried but one letter or but one newspaper, containing so important a piece of news Spain-that no religious service was allowed to be had as this-and that this one letter or newspaper should at his burial-that not more than three persons were have been sent to the Pope's Nuncio, alone? I supallowed to attend his body to the grave-that they nose no sane man would contend for such an explawere not allowed to take the body to the grave in nation as this. We must take it for granted then. any vehicle more respectable than a common cartthat the news of the construction of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet was first carried to Europe, by one of the that they were required to take the body out of the regular Ocean mail Steamers-and that the steamer city along some obscure way and bury it in the fields that carried out the news, took the information in di--and that most of the bodies of Protestants thus buvers persons, yourself (the mintster representing our of high social position, that had died in Spain, whose bodies had thus been disposed of, and whose graves "it was still in doubt and the subject of conjecture There is but one possible state of facts, by which such conclusion may be avoided. If the mails containing the news happened to reach Madrid on the very evening the Nuncio made the communication to you—and he happened to open his mail and read, before going to the minister's party, and you did notwhy then, on meeting at the said party, an hour or an afterwards, he might be before you in having the information. And it is on this point, that I request you to try and refresh your memory. Did the news reach Madrid that night and was it known there publicly next morning? and no longer " in doubt, and tha subject of conjecture?" But again-did the free government-that their assumptions of power in would certainly, as an act of social courtesy, have