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For the Southern Weekly Post. ENIGMA

I'm seen in the sky but not in the moon I'm seen in the sun but not in the noon. I'm seen in the spoon but not in the knife. I'm in the husband but not in the wife. I'm in the stool but not in the chair. I'm in your nose but not in your hair. I'm in the stove but not in the fire. I'm in the story but not in the liar. I'm in the house but not in the door. I'm in the glass but not in the floor. I'm in the stitches but not in the thread, I'm in the sheet but not in the bed. I'm in the fingers but not in the hand. And now kind reader guess me if you can. H. M. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Southern Weekly Post. A MEMORY.

Dedicated to Miss A. L. S____, of Edge mont. Virginia.

" To me they come like pleasant dreams, That vanished as they shone, As fairy barks on fairy streams, Or flowers whose hue is flown."

How swiftly the years have passed on times resistless wings since the writer had a home where the beautiful Ohio river rolls with graceful curve around a Southern point covered with the noble Walnut and Oak-yes, they have gone on times resistless wings, bearing many pleasant incidents ; and friends away, still memory may recall and will. It appears that rivers, such as the Ohio is in beauty are only found in lands of romance and song on other Continents, and doubtless in time the lovely stream,

> "Whose clear still waters steal the huc, Of skies that there have deepest blue :"

will demand that attention from genius which it is entitled to.

O'er and o'er the writer in boyhood's years of freedom, gazed at its various points of loveliness as he wandered with his rifle and trusty dog or its banks. William Wirt, in his celebrated speech in the Burr's case, made the Island, occupied by Blannerhasset, classic, and in describing the flowers and beauty of the Isle, he carried the mind back to Elen.

Long years will pass by, ere either the speech or the location will be forgotten. Four hundred miles down the river there i

She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains, Every note which he loved awaking-Ab, little they think, who delight in her strains, How the heart of the minstrel is breaking.

Her brother was unmanned, and he wept as only man can weep. The air changed, and she continued-

> Has sorrow thy young days shaded As clouds o'er the morning fleet ! Too fast have those young days faded, That even in sorrow were sweet ! If thus the unkind world wither Each feeling that once was dear, Come child of misfortune, come hither, I'll weep with thee, tear lor tear.

She then sang a fragment of the beautifu hymn-

> Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly.

Another attempt to rise up was prevented, and she threw herself on her knees beside her brother, and gave him such a mournful, entreat- er " savs Napier. This is due to all men of ing look, with a plaintive "Save me, my brother! genius. Napier's language was part of himself. save your sister !" that scarcely a passenger refrained from weeping. We say scarcely, for should much rather read his letters and desthere was was man (was he a MAN ?) who called patches in his proper style and words-"Old on the conductor to "put her out of the car."- Put" and all-than entertain the suspicion that He received the open scorn of the company .- his genuine mode has been smothed and regu-His insensibility to such a scene of distress al- lated into the Lindley Murray platitudes. We most defies belief: and yet this is, in every par- should give any money to hear exactly what he icular, an "o'er true tale." Should he ever said to poor Lee on that retreating occasion. read these lines, may his marble heart be softthink !- S. E. Mail. ened by the recollection of his brutality !

THE

Again the poor benighted beauty raised her bewitching voice to one of the most solemn, sacred airs-

Oh, where shall rest be found, Rest for the weary soul.

And continued her Imelancholy chant until we reached the steamer Mount Vernon, on board of which, we descended the magnificent James distinguished persons of liberal views from every river, the unhappy brother and sister occupying | land. He is still a fine looking man-his apthe "ladies' cabin." His was a sorrow too profound for ordinary consolation : and no one dare | Henry Clay-frank, bold and fearless. We intrude so far upon his grief as to satisfy his cu- were happy to learn that his estate which was riosity.

admiring the beautiful scenery of the river, when industry and perseverance, nearly relieved from at one of the landings, the small boat, pulled debt. Besides many other literary occupations, away from the shore with the unhappy pair, en he is engaged on a life of Washington, which route for the asylum at _____. She wasstand- will be published within this year. ing erect in the stern of the boat, her head still

uncovered, and her white dress and raven tresses fluttering in the breeze. The boat returned and the steamer moved on for Norfolk. They zone-that brother with his broken heart

tle; and he says of his father, that "his rival in grandeur of body and mind and virtue, neither they nor I have ever seen !" He leaves his journals and letters to one of his brothers, and hopes, if anything is published, his own words may be used, and not frittered away. There is a high, Homeric spirit in the foregoing-a spirit of Ossianic poetry which, though it may oblige calmer natures to smile, will compel them also to admire the heroism of the writer. To think that glowing loftiness of thought should be found in one of the English military officers, of all persons in the world! The age of chivalry is not past-begging pardon of the ghost of Burke. But the last clause we have quoted is the best of all. Let Mr. Sparks, the historian of Washington, read it.

"Paint me as I am !" said Oliver Cromwelland the Emperor Julian said the same before him-" write down my own words and no oth-And, in the case of our own Washington, we Something in the Napier style, we should

> The Paris correspondent of the Washington Sentinel having paid a recent visit to Lamartine, gives the following account of the poet-statesmen :

I spent part of last evening with Lamartine. He lives in a pretty, but humble residence; and we found him surrounded by men of letters and pearance and manner both remind one of deeply involved by the sacrifices he made for We were standing on the promenade deck, his country, is now, by his own extraordinary

> PARTICULAR places become dear to the heart of man more generally by the associations at tached to them, than by their beauty, convenience or fertility. Nor is this the cause only as

affecting individuals for attachment founded on

memories or traditions binds tribes and nations

likewise to certain spots, and this is carried so

far occasionally that the mere name of a distant

SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.

He leaves his farming tools and implements

FARMERS

DEPARTMENT

well filled, and money in the bank, does not In front of his house, we see either a rail make his kitchen, with its cheerless aspect and fence or one of boards in a rickety condition, with gates hanging on one hinge. Every thing its common place associations, the family home But it was so. In that farmer's house, but one looks untidy and forlorn about the premises. newspaper was received-it had no pictures-no Piles of rubbish lie in heaps in every direction, musical instruments. Except on Sunday when and the slops of the kitchen are thrown down the minister came, or when the farmer's daughat the kitchen door, for the hogs, dogs, and hens to wallow in, making a stench that would ters had company, the kitchen was the only room in the house where a fire was built, and produce the vellow fever in some climates. A there the family sat silent, not sad, but not joyfew old hats are filling sundry air holes in his

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POST

ous, during all the long winter evenings. windows, and his poor wife. broken-hearted and We had no reason to complain. We were discouraged, does all she can to appear tidy, but as most of her time is taken up in driving the treated most hospitably. Certainly the kitchen was good enough for us, but it was not good pigs and poultry out of the house, she cannot enough for the farmer's family. He estimated keep things in order, and gives up in despair. the value of corn and wheat and cattle more He brings up his children in ignorance, and carefully than he did the value of elevating thinks that their feet need no shoes, only for a home associations. His girls said, "Oh, how few weeks in winter. He does not require them to wash their hands, nor faces to be washed of- we should like a magazine and a piano." and his boys said, "How much we desire the new tener than once a week, and their heads are covered with a mat of snarled hair that would books that are being published;" but the father

counted the interest on the money he had in break a curry comb to disentangle. the bank, and said "We can't afford to buy No paint is ever brought on his premises, by books and music. I have got to make some

his request, as such articles for covering the provision for you all in the world." weatherboards of buildings are entirely super-He forgot, thoughtless man, the knowledge fluous, in his opinion; nor are shade trees of elevating associations and dear home-ties, ties any advantage, nor a garden, nor newspapers which none of the rude shocks we meet in the of any kind, and if one should ask him to subscribe for the Northern Farmer, he would get world can sunder, are worth more than houses Lis "walking papers" very suddenly, because and lands or gold and silver.

Money in music and books and pictures he abhors "book farming," and he knows more than all the papers in the country can teach which give an attractive delight to the home circle, returns often a better per-cent, to a hopehim.-Northern Farmer.

ful father than money in banks or railway HOW TO KEEP HARNESS IN ORDER. stocks. Fxtravagance is always to be reprehend THE subject indicated by the above headin ed, and there may be extravagance in moneyhas been discussed of late in the Rural by two getting as well as in money-spending. When or three correspondents, but is of sufficient im- we are able to have homes, their judicious adportance to bear further comment. With all ornment, through efforts to make them delight. due deference, we are constrained to express the ful to ourselves and our children, is a duty high-

opinion that few of those directly interested give | er than money hoarding. There is a remunerative philosophy in thi proper attention to the durability and appearance of harness, carriages, &c. We will, there- view of home life, and our farmers should study fore, give the mode of oiling and washing har- and practice it more; but there are others than ness, practiced by one who is qualified to speak | farmers who might profitably give it heed, who,

understandingly upon the subject. in cities, have no money for music and books Observing the good condition and fine ap- and pictures, who connot go to lectures and conpearance of the harness of Ald. Baker, propriecerts, but who smoke the best cigars and patron tor of the most extensive livery establishment in ize the richest raloons .- Cincinnati Columbian Rochester, we requested him to impart to us, -

RUST IN WHEAT PREVENTED BY DRAINING.

L. TUCKER,-Under this head, in your eightherewith, he stated the course adopted as the teenth number, are some suggestions from a farbest and most economical, after twenty years exmer in the western part of this State. perience in a business which required considera-Observation and experience have convi

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ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

When the American delegates were, but a few years ago, on their way to London to attend a religious meeting at Exeter Hall, certain intimations were promulgated that some of their number would not be admitted, and extent we mean to advocate the claims of N threats of personal violence were made by Brit- ture, to protect the countenance of man in ish ruffians, calling themselves philanthropists. the barbarous inroads of the ruthless rugor This shameful exclusion of Northern men, merely because they were not violent abolitionists, progress at the present rate, there will remain excited a just indignation throughout the coun- no other public mark of distinction between it. try. The New York Observer, one of the ablest, sexes. If they become preachers, lawyers de most influential, and conservative of Northern tors, editors and printers, as they seem resolujournals, one of whose editors was the principal on, we hope they will also be mustered introduobject of philanthropic insult across the water, military service, both infantry and cavalry service, charged its columns with long and powerful to the navy as tars and middies, enlisted in the editorials on the subject, and gave the British police, employed as surveyors and conductor public abundant evidence of the feeling excited on railroads, and even permitted to work in that quarter by the outrage. It appeared to their shirt sleeves, along the lines of our variable that paper altogether unjustifiable in a British improvements. They will thus more fully read religious association to make an odious distinc- lize what they often write about, the dignity of tion between one of its editors and the other labor.

delegates, merely for the purpose of showing its aversion to slavery; and its wrath was pour- to fall back upon the teaching of Nature, and ed out without reserve upon its authors.

the Union. With a patriotic spirit of self-sac- hope of man. You may rob us of all our pe rifice they voluntarily surrendered what they culiar duties, but our beard-our royal distinction have ever held to be a constitutional right, and tion-still remains. consented to exclude themselves from an equal MORAL EVIL. enjoyment of the common property of the coun-WHOLE masses and many millions of men try. But the imposition upon themselves of an odious distinction, keeping up a mortifying are often led into errors of conduct by specious sense of restraint and inferiority, has never errors of thought. Eccentricity is not counted ceased to this day to irritate and wound the to individuals. Peculiar quirks and one-side spirit of the Southern people. All along the notions pervade extensive communities and line of 36° 30' they see in imagination, a bar- spread like an epidemic, influencing, to some exrier erected like a Chinese wall, to exclude tent every person in their range. The minut them from their own soil, and inscribed with an evil mania, which originated at the North s insulting warning that they cannot enter upon the great illustration presented in our own times it, till they conform their notions and habits to The idea prevails universally in that region a Northern rule. It is true that this restriction that whatever is less useful, or less safe, that was self-imposed, but it was imposed with the they would have it, is a moral evil, and ough consciousness that they were surrendering the to be abolished. They believe, as firmly as the privilege of exercising a constitutional right, believe in the existence of a deity or in the dat and since the people of the North have emphat- phenomena of nature, that if a thing is liable to ically declared their aversion to it as a princi- objections, it is wrong, and deserves the more ple of adjustment, as they did in 1850, they condemnation of the community. Nor can they have been willing to see it abrogated, and a less understand the views or pardon the motives of odious, though equally effectual method of ex- those who differ from them. To do so, is to do clusion adopted in its place. They would desire | fend moral evil. and to place one's self below the the same thing if it were the Arctic circle in- dignity of argument. You must first submit, stead of the Missouri line. They have no ex- and hope to be convinced afterwards. Such pectation of gaining anything by its repeal .- appears to be the view which the northern peo-Its only effect must be to erase from the stat- ple generally take of slavery, and even the most ute book of the nation an act which establishes moderate of them are, perhaps, unable to divest a hated distinction between them and others, themselves of it. Geographical position has and proclaims to the world their inferior posi- much to do with the illusion, self-confidence tion as citizens of the republic. They wish to still more, and it is probable that nothing but is

WE heartily wish a "World's Convercould be held, to settle once and form vexed question about the human beach debate is growing to a venerable length can never be satisfactorily settled with application of the shears of authority disputants on both sides have already show themselves sufficiently barbarous in their n thod of warfare, and it is time for the board. be turned out of the field of debate.

BEARD.

There are two great powers which are made ually exercising their influence on the sale and by their conflicting operation have keep fashionable world in a stew about it. C. a modern usurper, has long exercised an extra sive dominion over* the realms of Nature ... has managed to render his power almost internable. But Nature has still many adher who are zealous advocates of her claims and seems to be one of the cardinal rules of her

vernment that the beard shall be permitted grow, and shall be allowed to distinutist . male from the female face divine. It look is like a very reasonable enactment, and tori In process of time, if women continue

When all this takes place, we will be oblight

let the beard grow on every face where the roots The great body of the northern people are of it have been planted. How else will it h clearly in favor of maintaining a distinction possible to tell a man from a woman ? W equally odious and offensive between the slave- certainly have the advantage here. They can holders of the South and the non-slaveholders not ape a masculine look in the face by any . of the North. That distinction has existed up- fort at art. An artificial beard would not at on the statute book of the United States since | cord with feminine features sufficiently to cor 1820, and stands there still, a concession of the ceal the artifice. Yes, ladies, you will be foiled South magnanimously made for the sake of at last. There remains to us this last lingering

a scene far lovelier than that of Blannerhasset's Island, immortalized by the effort of Wirt. But it is not the scene that memory so specially recalls as one who was once the fairest flower that blossomed there.

Reader, have you ever met a sweet girl of seventeen or eighteen summers with a form sylph-like and peculiarly- graceful, the expression of hazel colored eyes showing intellect, pensive sentiment, and purity fit for heaven ! Likely. Still tho', those of ardent imagination rare ly see the like again after parting with such an one as exists in memory to night. Every person yearns for affection in a greater or smaller degree-in an elevated or low sense, according to the force of natural and cultivated organization, still all do not in the sober, dull, real walks of earth always meet such as they love or could have loved.

But the one recalled to night is gone where flow'rets fade not, and the heart is never seared by the ills of life.

The spring month of May, with its many col ored leaves and flowers is of all seasons the love liest to die in, and in that month she passed away.

The reflection, tho' is ever present when she is brought to mind that --- " Death has set the seal of eternity, and the beautiful has been made permanent.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March, 1854.

THE BEAUTIFUL MANIAC. The fire that on my bosom preys, Is lone as some volcanic Isle, No torch is kindled at its blaze-A funeral pile !"

In the morning train from Petersburg, there was a lady closely veiled, in the same car with ourselves. She was dressed in the purest white, wore gold bracelets, and evidently belonged to the higher circles of society. Her figure was delicate, but well developed, and exquisitely symmetrical; and when she occasionally drew aside her richly embroidered veil, the glimpse of the features which the beholder obtained, satisfied him of her extreme loveliness. Beside her sat a gentleman in deep mourning, who watched over her with unusual solicitude, and several times when she attempted to rise, he excited the curiosity of all the passengers by detaining her in her seat.

Outside the cars all was confusion, passengers looking to baggage, porters running, cabmen cursing, and all the usual hurry and bustle attending the departure of a train. One shrill warning whistle from the huge engine, and we moved slowly away.

At the first motion of the car, the lady i white started to her feet with one heart-rending, scream, and her bonnet falling off, disclosed the most lovely features we ever contemplated. Her raven tresses fell over her shoulders in graceful disorder, and clasping her hands in prayer, she turned her dark eyes to heaven ! What agony was in that look ! What beauty, too, what heavenly beauty, had not so much of misery been stamped upon it. Alas, that glance told melancholy tale.

that sister with her melancholy union of beauty and madness .- Char. Courier.

AN ECCENTRIC HERO.

country will call from the bosom feelings of affec-What of that? Heroism is always eccentric tion and devotion, joy, pride and hope. Some of the best military and intellectual he roes the world ever saw were a good deal laughed at in their life time. David was laughed at for his saltatory piety, before the Ark; Socrates was a standing jest in Athens : and the 'Clouds" in which he is ridiculed by Aristophanes had a wonderful run for we do'nt exscattered around, and exposed, summer and winactly know how many nights at the theatre .-ter, to sun and rain.

He keeps no tools to repair his broken im But we must come down at once to the Anno Dominis, and speak of the English family of the plements, when he might just as well do many small jobs as to spend his time at the black-Napiers-an illustrious family, "more famous by the pen and glorious by the sword," as the smith's, or wheelwright's.

great Marquis of Montrose expresses it. The His fences are "patched" up from year te Admiral who has just received the command of year, just for the necessity of the time being, the powerful English fleet about to go into the and he is constantly in trouble; his cattle de Baltic and stand to bombard St. Petersburg it. stroying his crops, and those of his neighbors. His meadow, or mowing lands, are cut from self, is Sir Charles Napier, a very simple, eccentric man, as rough and brave as a boarding pike. year to year, from his childhood up, when his and as blunt as the breech of a cannon. In the father mowed the same lands. They become 'sward bound," and produce but half a crop, House of Commons, his jolly manner of speaking used to exhibirate the house greatly, and and of very poor hay at that. He grazes his bring down laughter and cheers in almost equal mowing lands in the fall down close to the proportions. He, it was, who led the English ground, and his pasture lands early in the spring. fleet to the storm of the Syrian cities in 1842. He suffers his buildings to become leaky, and his stored crops to be damaged thereby. and in that rapid naval campaign he showed himself as odd and as brave as Suwarrow-go-His stables are cold and leaky, and his hors es and cattle suffer in consequence, and require ing in many places along with the storming parties, on shore, with a cutlass in one hand, and, one-third more food to keep them in the same

as he was a heavy fat man, a large handkerchief condition that they would in dry warm build in the other to mop his courageous hot face. ings. He overstocks his farm with lean, gaunt ani-Col. William Napier, historian of the Penin-

mals, that he has bought cheap, or raised from sular war, is as heroic and admirable in his style stock that he has purchased at a low figure .-as either his cousin Charles with his naval ar-His hogs are of the broed that requirers two to maments, or his own brother Charles in command of armies. It is of this military Charles make a shadow; his fowls are small, uncomely things, that would take three or four for a meal that we intended to speak. He was the con for the family-of the eternal scratcher geniusqueror of the Ameers and the territory of Scinthat no wing-clipping, nor high fencing will ke in India; and even more eccentric perhaps than the Admiral. He had the simplicity of a keep out of the garden. He has a place for nothing, and nothing is in Roman with all the lofty heroism of a paladin its place; and when a tool is wanted, ten or fif of the Middle ages. His addresses to the ar-

teen minutes are spent in finding it, and then it mies in India under his command were the most is out of order, and can't be used. amazing ever written, in their utter scorn of ev-He is eternally borrowing of his neighbors. ery thing conventional and dignified. His lan-

but never returns the borrowed articles at th guage was racy, idiomatic and forcible, with a time he agrees, and the owners have to send mixture of slang phrases which used to discomfor them, and generally find them broken, but pose the facial muscles of thirty thousand men no offer is made to repair them. in the same hour of the morning. But every He makes no calculation for rainy weather. man in camp, from the Lieutenant General

and in stormy days he and his hired men lounge down to the drummer boy, knew what the man about, when they should be repairing broken was-knew him to be the bravest of the brave, a man who would stand no nonsense, and whose tools, grinding or painting them, and doing rules of discipline were like the laws of the an- hundred other useful things.

cient Medes. His own men loved him; and He never has time to set out a good stock of the enemy, whenever they saw his sharp face fruit trees, nor to graft such as are on his prem ises, but he has time to lounge around the tavand huge spectacles dashing here and there. through the smoke of engagements, used to say ern or village store, to debate the political quesit was Sheytan himself, and that neither iron tions of the day, and to spend an hour or two nor lead could perforate him-just as the old daily in useless "yarns" with others who have Covenanters used to say Claverhouse was the nothing to do but to discuss other peo, le's budevil, and fire silver buttons for bullets at him ! siness.

ble attention to tackling apparatus. His process me that too much moisture in the soil is the of oiling and washing harness is substantially as cause of wheat being thrown out by frost, and follows-

for publication, the modus operandi by which so

desirable a result was achieved. In compliance

cient to give it a bright appearance.

improved appearance.

ence in treatment, that less oil should be used.

should be washed off before drying in, top-leath-

harness. Of course the mixture would not an

swer for enameled leather, of which some car

KITCHEN COMFORTS.

riage tops are constructed .- Selected.

that thorough under draining, is the only re-Take Neats Foot Oil, and Ivory or Patent Black -the latter well pulverized, or to be made so

Every observing farmer knows that too much before using. Mix thoroughly-adding the moisture is one great cause, if not the only cause black until the oil is well colored, or quite black. of rust in wheat; consequently the drier the In cool weather the oil should be warmed somesoil is, the less liable the wheat is to be injured what before mixing. With a sponge apply a by rust. Thorough under draining is the relight coat of the mixture-only what the leathmedy. er will readily absorb, unless the harness is very

The writer says :- "When I moved to this dry-in which case a heavier coat may be necountry. I had no idea that our land would ever cessary. After the harness is dry-which will need draining, but this was when the ground be in from two hours to a half or a whole day, was full of roots. Since these rotted out, there depending upon the weather and previous conhas been a settling down of the soil, &c., dition of the leather-wash thoroughly with * . * * I only know that I have fields which soap suds. In making the suds use good Cas-I would not now think of sowing with wheat, tile soap and cold rain water .- (Warm water but to which purpose I should have made no should never be used on harnass leather.) Apobjection ten years ago.' ply the sponge. Rub off with buckskin. This

Is not this the experience of every farmer livwill give the harness a nice, glossy surface, and ing south of the lime ridge or ledge, in all the the leather will retain a good color and continue wheat growing sections of this State? While pliable for months. If it becomes soiled with north of that ridge, no such results are experimud, or sweat, an application of soap and water, enced. as above directed, (without oiling,) will be suffi-

This is my experience, having formerly owned a farm south of the ridge, on which wet Two applications of this oil and black mixture places each succeeding year were found, and a year (or once every six months,) will be suffithough under draining was extensively used. cient to keep harness, as ordinarily used, in good and with good effects, still these wet places each order. It may be necessary for livery men, and year called for an additional drain. Becoming others who use harness constantly, to apply tired of this, I sold that and bought a farm the oil oftener-but in most cases two oilings a north of the lime ridge, and am exempt from year, and washing with suds when soiled, will the former difficulty. keep a harness in good trim for sight and ser-

Lands north of the ridge, which are naturalvice. This pro ess will pay a large dividend in ly wet, should be drained, but those which were extra service and durability,-to say nothing of dry before cultivation, remain so after it. This is my observation and experience. Does the Ald. B. assures us that the same, or a similar observation and experience of others corroborate application, is just the thing for carriage tops it.—Northern Farmer. which are made of top-leather. The only differ-

Μ

Beat

Fairmount, N. Y., April 7, 1853.

or rather a lighter coating applied-and it INDIAN MEAL DOUGA NUTS .- A tea-cup and a half of boiling milk, poured on two tea-cups er being thin and much more penetrable than of Indian meal. When it is cool add two teacups of wheat, flour, one tea-cup of butter, one and a half of sugar, one of yeast, and two eggs, with a tablespoonful of cinnamon or a grated nutineg. If not sufficiently stiff, add equal portions of wheat and Indian meal. Let it rise We accepted a polite invitation from a friend very light. Roll it about half an inch thick, in the country, not long since, to spend a night and cut it into small diamond-shaped cakes, and at his farm-house. It was a stormy day-the boil them in lard. wind was keenly sharp, and a light snow, which

EGG DUMPLINGS .- Make a batter of a pint of filled the air, was whirled upon us in irregular milk, two well-beaten eggs, a tea apoonful of showers. Chilled to the bone, we looked forward eagerly to the blazing fire on the wide salt, and flour enough to make a batter as thick hearth in the ample farm house, and indulged as for pound-cake; have a clean saucepan of pleasing reminiscences of days gone, when it was boiling water, let the water boil fast, drop in the often our privilege to meet-merry children at batter by the tablespoonful ; four or five minutes a Farmer's fireside, where hearty sport was en- will boil them; take them with a skimmer on a couraged, where we used to look for big apples dish, put a bit of butter and pepper over, and and puts, and capacious mugs of cider, and huge serve with boiled or cold meat ; for a little desert. put batter and grated sutmeg, with syrup or It made no difference to us then, if the kitchsugar over.

en was the place where the old folks sat, and CORN FRITTERS .- One tea-cupful of milk, where company was received ; it was our play- three eggs, one pint of green corn grated, a little

very hard, then stir in the whites, and drop the

batter, a spoonful at a time, into hot lard, and

fry them on both sides of a light brown color.

salt, as much flour as will form a batter.

strip off the badge of this inferiority, and to series of mortifying humiliations will ever nd stand hereafter upon a footing of acknowledged | them effectually of its influence.

equality with those whose opinions on the sub-Now it seems very plain to common sense ject of slavery may differ from their own. that there may be conditions of society which Now, when the South proposes to the North are painful to contemplate, but of which it to repeal this act of 1820, which is equally re- would be foolish to predicate any moral propopugnant to the feelings of both sections of the sition. We may disapprove of Whiggery of Union, which Mr. Summer says is against the Democracy, of radicalism, or nativism, but what conscience of the North, and which is so gross- would be more absurd than to say of either of ly offensive to the pride and self-respect of the these complex subjects that it is a moral end South, the Northern Press, almost without ex- We must either assent to this, or admit that ception, and the New York Observer included, is | everything in the world that has evil or imperfound opposing the measure with all of its fection connected with it, is moral evil, and impowerful influence, and insisting that the odious piously arraign divine Providence for permitting distinction it creates, shall be preserved with all it to be.

the sacred jealousy of a divine institution. When Mr. Prime was refused a seat on the platform

at Exeter Hall, the Observer was justly indignant, on account of the offensive character of It requires but a cursory observation to convince the refusal. But that paper, rational, conserva- us of the fact. We never hear them allude to tive, catholic as it is in its general tone, and in historical authors in their conversation, or to and its spirit towards the South, cannot see any of the great writers of former times, whilst it is ground for discontent among her high-minded common enough to hear a pretty free expres citizens, when they are excluded, by law, from sion of opinion in regard to the ephemera their own soil-when they are fenced off by an productions of the day ; and it is easy to learn arbitrary line from territories into which for- from the general tenor of their remarks the eigners of every name and faith are legally ad- even these are read, in many cases, mostly will missible, with all their errors, vices and peculi- the view of being fashionable, and not trong arities. To our plain comprehension it is an hearty relish for any kind of reading. example of blindness for which nothing but the The truth is that the profusion of cheap in long habit of looking at such subjects through mercenary books has produced a kind of sate sectional spectacles can account.

If our northern friends truly desire, and we less steady, patient reading in any class of soci-

HISTORY. How few of our young people read history

of feeling in the reading public, and there is far

believe the editors of the Observer do desire, to ty than there was in old times. There is conciliate and soothe the South, and to take much news, anecdote, and miscellany of every away every cause of continued sectional irrita- description constantly engaging the reader tion, let them cease to insist upon a distinction tention, that those who have a taste for liter which, so long as it stands, must tend to wound enjoyments, have little disposition to withdraw and offend our people, and which it is absolute- themselves from the scene of cotemporary affairs ly unnecessary to preserve. There is scarcely to survey the wonderful, phantom-like process an intelligent Southerner, in our opinion, who sion of generations long departad, even though dreams of removing to Nebraska with his slaves. the hand of genius has embellished the drama If he did, it would be with the expectation of with the most splendid decorations of art.seeing them emancipated by the laws of that Such is the false and delusive influence which territory. Where then is the ground for so present events exercise upon the imagination much opposition to the repeal of the Missouri that it requires considerable self-control to reside line ? There could be no bad faith in it, if the their power. The last political movement, the North agreed to it. If it were repealed, the last last explosion or collision, or the last reported cause of irritation would be removed, and the case of murder, forgery, or seduction, are the moral influence of the North, now so much di- topics which generally interest the private cirminished, would be restored to its legitimate cle, and engross the conversation of elderly ac operation. We wonder that these plain con- quaintances, whilst the last popular melody. of clusions of common sense are not more obvious the last novel of Dickens; Bulwer, Miss Bronte to those who on almost all other points of con- Hawthorne, Thackeray, or somebody else guistroversy display so much penetration and dis- dem generis, is almost the only literary subject cretion.

-she was changed As by the sickness of a soul ; her mind Had wandered from its dwelling, and her eyes They had not their own lustre, but the look Which is not of the earth, she was become The queen of a fantastic realm ; her thoughts, Were combinations of disjointed things, And forms, impalpable and unperceived Of others' sight, familiar were to her.

Her brother, the gentleman in black, was unremitting in his efforts to soothe her spirit .-He led her back to her seat ; but her hair was still unbound, and her beauty unveiled. The cars rattled on, and the passengers, in groups, resumed the conversation. Suddenly, a wild melody arose, it was the beautiful maniac's voice, rich, full, and inimitable. Her hands were crossed on her bosom, and she waved her body as she sung with touching pathos-

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps, And lovers are round her sighing, But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps, For her beart in his grave is lying.

Sir Charles died lately, and left his will be-He does not take advantage of fine weather hind him-as curious a document as any thing to drive his business, but his business drives him, and he is constantly behind others in his he ever wrote in the way of a military address. We may allow that a man is-or rather was- work, and consequently has to perform more laan original genius, when he carries his eccen- bor in hoeing his crops than other people do tricity into his last will and testament ! In this and also loses a portion of his crops by the ac document the General leaves his Ameer sword cumulation of weeds, which sap the fertility of to his daughter Emily, for her eldest son. He his soil.

leaves a sword with which a terrible Belooch He seems to think that his arable lands nevchief, Sun Mohammed, got his quietus, to Maer need rest, and as he makes but little manure, and that little is exposed to the storm, he cannot jor Macmurdo. As regards a collection of old arms that belonged to his' father, he says: "I return to his soil more than a mere fraction of have used my father's arms, and so have my what he draws from it, and his lands grow more brothers, and his ghost shall rejoice in the fame sterile every year, till he begins to think it is of his sons !" His white cornelian ring. Her- time to remove to the West. He plows but cules, a gift from his mother in 1807, which four or five inches deep, because he does not was never off his finger, he leaves to his wife know that by plowing ten inches or more in and daughter, stating it was with him in every depth, a much larger crop would be realized, battle and was only saved at Corunna, when he and his lands would withstand droubth much bet was made prisoner, by his hand being so cloth- ter. The consequence of this course is, that the ed with blood as to hide the ring. He leaves roots of his crops have no room to penetrate to his sisters and brothers, his father's cornelian the earth, and the first dry weather withers ring, which he, Sir Charles, always wore in bat- them.

ouse, and we were occupied in joyous sport. But, as we grew older, we thought it strange the eggs, the yolks and whites separate. To that the independent farmer did not have more the volks of the eggs add the corn, salt, milk, books and pictures in his house, and did not oc- and flour enough to form a batter, beat the whole cupy with his family, more frequently, some other room than the kitchen ; for his house was large and had many apartments. Thus occupying ourself with recollections of

cakes.

A CHEAP COUGH MIXTURE .- Take three the past, and hopes for the future, we spurred cents worth of liquorice, and three cents worth our horse forward, but it was nightfall before of gum arabic, put them into a quart of warm nan or beast was hospitably cared for, and then water, and simmer them until thoroughly disdid we sit down before that roaring fire, which solved : then add three cents worth of paregoric. had been blazing before us all day ! Not at all. and a like quantity of antimonial wine. Let it We had forgotton modern improvements, and cool : and sip whenever the cought is trouble the price of wood. A mammoth cooking-stove some. It is pleasant, cheap, and good, and will stood on the hearth, and though it warmed the emove a common cough from recent co.d. Its kitchen thorougly, it failed to throw over it that cost is fifteen cents. cheerful glow which was imparted from, and

that social sentiment which gathered around. BUTTERMILL CAKE .- Two cups of buttermilk the old fashioned fireside. Surely, thought we, or sour milk, one cup of sugar, one piece of buta man who owns one hundred acres of land ter the size of a walnut, a teaspoonful of saleraworth one hundred dollars an acre, who has a tus, spice to your taste, with a much flour as splendid house, well furnished, who has a barn | will make a thin batter, and bake as above.

which our belles and exquisites will condescend to notice. The rising generation, educated un Major Hobbic, Assistant Post-Master General, der such influences, is insensibly suffering an died on the 23d, at Washington, of consumption. immense loss. They know not how yast a store