THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor. NORTH CAROLINA—"Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections."

VOL. XLII. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1851. NO. 49

TERMS.—If paid strictly in advance, $2 per annum; $2 50 if paid within six months; and $3 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISING.—1 Square (16 lines) first insertion $1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

SLOVENLY FARMING.

Farmers generally possess too much land to be well cultivated. Fifty acres well tilled will ever produce more than one hundred acres badly managed. The nett profit, that is to say, on fifty acres well tilled, will be more than one hundred badly or poorly tilled. Now, all know, or should know, what good cultivation is; but do all cultivate well? Do you take time by the forelock in preparing your grounds, and at a proper season? Do you plough right? Do you plough deep?—Do you use the sub-soil plow where the land wants renovating? Do you obtain the furest, best seed you can find? Do you use the best farming implements? Do you keep them in order, or do you leave them about the fields to rust? Do you hoe your crops well, and at the proper time?

Gentlemen, these are questions which you should all answer in the affirmative; and there are many more of a like nature for your serious consideration. A thing well done gives pleasure to the doer. To go into one's fields, and behold the fences buried in brambles and bushes—to see the grass and weeds peering over the tops of corn and potatoes—to view fields that have lain for ages uncultivated—to behold a stinted growth of sward-bound grass in such field, where clover ought to grow three feet high—to view an old rickety sled here, and faded, patched up sleigh there—a pair of old wheels in one corner, a rusty plow in another, all exposed to the elements, gives pain to the beholder unless he is utterly proof against feeling.

When we travel along the highway, and see the want of taste, arrangement and industry—travelled walks broken down, door-yard fences, and proportion in buildings and fences, uncut, and an old gate perchance on one hinge and half prostrate upon the ground, we can hardly believe that this man recognizes Order as "Heaven's first law." It is not because poverty weighs down their energies, that we behold a lack of order and neatness around, but it is caused by sheer neglect and slovenliness—a lack of ambition to appear in neatness and order.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Rake up leaves from the woods as they fall, and put them into the compost heaps.—Cart head lands to the manure shed. Have a good supply of materials suitable for bedding near the stables. Do not attempt to fatten more cattle than you can fully supply with food, or they will not afterwards flourish well, even if fully supplied. Young cattle cannot be brought up in flesh at an outlay which will pay if neglected early.

Skin old woods of the surface soil, and replace half its value as manure with lime and ashes in the woods, and both farm and woodland will gain by the exchange. Get all the night soil you can, and mix it with head lands, &c., for the compost heaps. Wet compost heaps with salt lye from the soap boilers, if you can get it. Use half a bushel of refuse salt to every cord of compost, to prevent germination of weeds, grubs, &c., &c.

If you have not sufficient cellar room, make piles of your root crops, beets, turnips, carrots, &c., on high places with an inch dry straw, and then with twelve inches of dry soil; leave small openings at the top for the escape of air, and dig a trench around the heap, with a gutter leading off to a lower spot, thus keeping the pile dry. Do not forget that corn is more valuable when changed to fat than when found in the hog manure; and to secure the first condition, cook it before feeding to hogs, or your manure will be very rich, at too high a cost. Mr. Ellsworth has satisfactorily proved that one pound of cooked corn will make more pork than two pounds fed in a raw state.

WINTERING CALVES.

Young calves should never be confined in yards with yearlings or cattle older than themselves. As they are inferior in strength, they are consequently often injured by the pushing and crowding of their more sturdy companions, and often seriously maimed or destroyed outright. If you have a flock of sheep, turn your young calves in with them. They will there partake of their food with the sheep without quarrelling, and at night will be kept more comfortable than if tied up and put in a pen by themselves.

In many diseases to which cattle are subject a tea of sheep dung, is the surest remedy that can be given. When running with sheep, the calves generally consume with avidity the straw and litter on which these animals repose, and which, to a certain extent, becomes impregnated with the peculiar virtues of the "specific," and are thereby prevented from falling sick. Those who have adopted this practice, speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. Convenience of watering, feeding, &c., should be arranged, and the animals provided with salt as often as necessary.

PROTECTING TENDER ROSES.

After trying various modes of sheltering tender roses during winter, including the use of moss, inverted turf straw, tan-bark covered with boards, &c., none appears to be equal, says the Albany Cultivator, to the covering with branches of evergreens. Plants but slightly tender need but very little shielding in this way; while those the most susceptible of injury should be encased several inches thick. One eminent advantage which this treatment possesses, is the entire freedom from decay in the bark and stems of shielded plants, which sometimes results from other modes. Pine, hemlock, white cedar, &c., may be used for this purpose. Where evergreen hedges or screens have been planted, the shearings or clippings may be employed with great convenience.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

"Ion," a Washington correspondent of a Baltimore paper says:

"I received last winter two seeds, said to be wheat, which were found in the folds of the Egyptian mummy which Mr. Gliddon unrolled in Boston. The mummy was supposed to be one of the Pharaohs. It proved to be a princess, and of more than thirty centuries old.

"The seeds were shaped something like pearl barley, and of that size, and were of a dark tinge, as if colored by the same preparation which had been used in the process of embalming.

"I planted the two seeds in a flower pot in the spring. They germinated, grew finely, and one of the plants bears a hundred or more grains. The other is more backward, and is still in flower. The leaf resembles maize. It may be a species of millet. The land of Egypt—the granary of ancient times—must, of course, have been cultivated with grain, which for that climate and soil, was very productive and nutritious. It was hardly worth the while of the priestess to have taken with her these two small emblems of the resurrection, unless they were valued grains."

EXPELLING RATS.

Rats may be expelled from your cellars and granaries simple by scattering a few stalks and leaves of *mullen* in their paths. There is something very annoying in this plant to the rat. It affords, therefore, a very easy remedy for a most perplexing evil, and much more economical than gunpowder, "rat exterminator," cats or traps. The mullen is a very common production, and may be found in almost every field, as well as in pastures, and by the sides of highways.

MAKING STONE FENCE.

With us the motto would be, wherever stones were removed from the field put them into a wall. If ten rods cannot be made make five, and the next time the field is ploweed, and more loose stones appear, make five rods more, but do not throw them into the corners of the fence, nor into the street.—As to the kind of wall, we should like to see posts with two wires connected with a wall. If boards are put upon the posts, the wind frequently moves them and injures the wall. We feel confident that a wall with wired posts may be made one half a foot thinner than when the boards are used, and yet be more durable. The posts might be smaller, and the cost on the whole much less.

Ground charcoal is said to be the best thing in the world for cleaning knives. It will not wear the knives away like brickdust, which is so often used. Try it.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel may be of interests to our readers:

Of salt, fifty pounds.
Of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn on the cob, seventy pounds.
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-six pounds.
Of barley, forty-six pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bean, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of flax seed, forty-five pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Of buckwheat, fifty-two pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty four pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.

From the Galveston News.

THE LARGEST CROP OF COTTON EVER YET ANNOUNCED.

The following extraordinary statement has been made to us by Col. Quarles, on whose authority we give it to the public: Mr. D. W. Quarles, son of Col. Quarles, who seplantation is on Oyster creek, in Brazoria county, has made this season FOUR HUNDRED bales of cotton on ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY acres of land, and with TWELVE HANDS! About three hundred bales of this cotton have already been picked, but the picking is still going on, and when completed, the amount will not be less than four hundred bales. It is not pretended that the whole of this has been picked out by the same twelve hands, for during the picking season, Mr. Quarles employed a large number of hands to assist him, whose labor will cost a hundred or more bales, so that the net proceeds of the twelve hands will be two hundred and seventy-five, or perhaps three hundred bales. The whole of this cotton was planted and cultivated by the said twelve hands, and the only help they had was in the picking. To prevent any misunderstanding of this statement we are authorized to say that the bales are of the averge weight of those usually made in Texas, that is about 500 lbs. each.

In addition to the above we have authority to say that the same twelve hands have raised and gathered during the season 2,300 bushels of corn from thirty acres of land, which is considerably below the yield of corn last year, on the same plantation. It may be of some interest here to state that the above crops of cotton and corn were both planted in Feburary, which Col. Quarles thinks is the month in which both cotton and corn should always be planted in Texas. The picking of the cotton was commenced on the 4th of July last.

If after paying for the extra labor required to pick the above crop, there shall remain 275 bales, which is the smallest named, then the net proceeds of the twelve hands will be within a small fraction of 23 bales each, to which we must add 194 bushels of corn, to make the total product of each hand's labor; and this, at the prices of cotton and corn, cannot fall much, if any, short of one thousand dollars to the hand.

Should our readers wish confirmation of the above statement, we are authorized to give the names of Messrs. Williams, Gass, Compton, Lobdell, and Love, who own and cultivate adjoining plantations, and will bear testimony to its correctness. The land which produced this crop is of the usual quality of Oyster creek lands, and indeed, of the bottom lands of Texas generally, of which any one may be readily convinced by his own observation.

A NEW TICKET.—The Wilmington Journal nominates for President, Wm. O Butler of Kentucky, and for V. President, Wm. Bigler of Pennsylvania. The former is a Barnburner, a Kentucky Freesoiler, and the latter, a Wilmot Provisoist. A nice ticket, that, to be proposed by a Southern Journal.

As to the position of Mr. Butler as stated above, we obtain it from statements in Northern papers, which declare that the Van Burens and other leading free soilers, are exerting all their influence to secure his nomination. *Fay. Obs.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

MY FIRST PENNY.

Early one morning, a little boy, about five years old, on awaking from sleep, looked up, and, on seeing his father, said, "Papa, I am going to put my penny into the Missionary-box." Papa said to his little son, "who told you to put your penny into the Missionary box?" "Nobody but myself," was the ready reply of the juvenile subscriber to the Mission fund. But what penny was this that he called his *own penny?* I will tell our dear little friends something about it. It was the *first penny* that this little boy ever gained by his industry. But would you like to know what he worked at to get a penny for his wages? Well, here is a copy of a note given him by his teacher:—"Master E——has merited the sum of one penny.—Payment on demand!" He had worked hard at his lessons, and so kept at the top of his class for a certain time, for which he obtained a penny; and this penny he gave to God, to help to make him known to the poor heathens, who know him not, and are dying in their sins. It was but a small sum, but like the widow's two mites it was all he had in the world that he could call his own; and he gave it of his own free will, and with evident pleasure; and you know "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver."—You may be sure that his papa and mamma were delighted with what their little boy did. And so will you make the heart of your papa and mamma glad, if you follow his example, and go and do likewise.

FIRMNESS.

Have a mind of your own, if you would ever accomplish any thing. Be not acted upon like a weather vane, which changes with every breath of air. When you are convinced you are right in your conclusions and purposes, adhere to them at all hazards, and do not be overruled by those whose interests are at stake, or whose judgments are deficient.—What would the heroes, Napoleon, Andrew Jackson, and a host of other illustrious men have done had they listened to and acted upon the advice of every one who thought different from them? The iron will and firmness of General Andrew Jackson is a bright example for the world. When he saw his country in danger from the avarice of designing men, he had the decision and firmness to array himself against the great masses of the people who opposed him, and were ready at any moment to assassinate him: but he was unmoved from his great purposes by fear or threat, he was firm as the rock of adamant. His gigantic mind was unawed by their Lilliputian wrath, and now that people have become convinced that he was right, and have seen from what an abyss he saved his country, they unite in paying tribute to the memory of the patriot who quailed not, although thousands were loud in their maledictions against him.

FRAGRANCE OF ONIONS.—Onions do not, certainly, add to the sweetness of a lady's breathe, though in fact they really do add to the fragrance of flowers. Let our lady readers plant a large onion near a rose bush, so as to touch it roots, and, our word for it, it will wonderfully increase the odour of the flowers. The water distilled from those roses would be far superior to any other. This is strange but true.

NATURE'S JEWELS.—Take but a single drop of rain, cloistered in the green fold of a blade of grass, and pour upon it one ray of the morning sun, where will you get a lapipary, with his utmost skill, to cut a diamond that will shine like that!

A wag says that in journeying lately he was put into an omnibus with a dozen persons, of whom he did not know a single one. Turning a corner shortly after, however, the omnibus was upset. "And then," said he, "I found them all out."

If a man would keep both integrity and independence free from temptation, let him keep out of debt. Dr. Franklin says, "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright."

When a pale-complexioned girl carries a rose, she should hold it sufficiently near her cheek to reflect back its blushes. It's fall as good as rouge, without being at all wicked.

People never improve after marriage.—The girl that's insolent to her parents, will be very apt to give "sass" to her husband.

To know how bad you are, you must become poor; to know how bad other people are, you must become rich. Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomack. Be careful, and not mistake potatoes for principles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICROSCOPIC DISCLOSURES.

Microscopic research has disclosed the existence of animals, a million of which do not exceed the bulk of a grain of sand, and yet each of these is composed of members as admirably suited to their mode of life as those of the largest species. Their motions display all the phenomena of vitality, sense, and instinct. In the liquids which they inhabit, they are observed to move with the most surprising speed and agility; nor are their motions and actions blind and fortuitous, but evidently governed by choice and directed to an end. They use food and drink, by which they are nourished, and must, therefore, be supplied with a digestive apparatus. They exhibit a muscular power far exceeding in strength and flexibility, relatively speaking, the larger species. They are susceptible of the same appetites, and obnoxious to the same passions, as the superior animals, and though differing in degree, the satisfaction of these desires is attended with the same results as in our own species.

Spallanzani observes that certain animalcules devour others so voraciously that they fatten and become indolent and sluggish by over-feeding. After a meal of this kind, if they be examined with the microscope, the smaller, thus devoured, has been observed moving within the body of the greater.

The microscopic researches of Ehrenberg have disclosed most surprising examples of the minuteness of which organized matter is susceptible. He has shown that many species of infusoria exist which are so small that millions of them collected into one mass, would not exceed the bulk of a grain of sand, and a thousand might swim, side by side, through the eye of a needle.

The Shells of these creatures are found to exist fossilized in the strata of the earth, in quantities so great as almost to exceed the limits of credulity.

By microscopic measurement, it has been ascertained that in the slate found at Bilin, in Bohemia, which contains almost entirely of these shells, a cubic inch contains 41,000,000,000; and as a cubic inch weighs 220 grains, it follows that 180,000,000 of these shell must go to a grain, each of which would consequently weigh the 187,000,000th part of a grain.

All these phenomena lead to the conclusion that these creatures must be supplied with an organization corresponding in beauty with those of the largest species.

Lardner's Nat. Hist.

DO IT WELL.

What? Everything honest that you attempt to do at all!

A noble saying is recorded of a member of the British House of Commons, who by his own industry and perseverance had won his way to that high position. A proud scion of th aristocracy one day taunted—him with his humble origin, saying "I remember when you blacked my father's boots." "Well sir," was the noble response, "*did I not do it well?*"

We indignantly repel the intimation that the laboring man occupies a lower position in the scale of society than the wealthy idler.—He who produces is a nobler man because a more useful member in the community, than he who merely consumes, as the little bee who works is a nobler animal than the fatter drone that idly consumes the hive and wastes the stores. The man who is ashamed of honest labor deserves not the reward it secures.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.
Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow;
And all the rest is leather and pramella."

There is no honest calling that can degrade a man. He is only degraded by an unmanly sensitiveness in regard to them, or by dissatisfied yearnings after a higher position, or by indolence in his own sphere. He who fails to perform faithfully, in an earnest spirit and careful mind, what are called the humble duties of life is unfitted to be entrusted with more responsible offices. He who pushes a plane badly, or handles a trowel in a slovenly manner, will never be likely to succeed in any vocation. He may whine like an unmanly coward about his destiny and poverty, and rail against the distinctions of fortune; but while he cherishes an indolent, heartless disposition as a workman, the fault of his degradition is in his own spirit. No man is likely to rise from a comparatively humble position, until he has learned to perform the labor of that position well. He may prate of what he would do, if he could only gain some other place, but it would be better to let the world see what he can do where he is. He may fancy that he has great capabilities for success in some other sphere, but let it be seen how these great capabilities can secure him respect and success in his present vocation.

Wm. Cary was an industrious shoe good shoemaker, and it was the continuance of the energy and assiduity of the bench that made him the most profound scholar of his day.—John Bunyan was a good tinker, and the elements of character exhibited in that calling made him a profound and successful preacher and writer. Elihu Burritt was a laborious blacksmith: he attended to his business faithfully; and that same industry made him the really master of thirty languages. Joseph and David were faithful shepherd boys, they doubtless guarded their flocks well, tolled them carefully, and the qualities there exhibited prepared them to become efficient leaders of men.

"Because thou has been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things," is a law of Divine Providence, and no man has a right to look for an enlargement of the sphere of his duties and responsibilities for a higher elevation in the confidence and regard of men, for the more liberal rewards of society, while he creeps fearfully, or toils sluggishly or murmuringly over his present duties. "Whatever, then, your hands find to do," in your ordinary occupations or in the useful employment of your time, "do it with your might," *and do it well.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We noticed under our telegraphic head a few days since that a man named Moore and his wife had been found dead in their house, near Albany, both having been shot. It appears that they had been out to a house-warming at a friend's, where they had drank until they became much intoxicated. Returning home, they are supposed to have quarrelled, and Moore must have taken a double-barrelled fowling piece and blown off the right side of his wife's head. He then probably reloaded the gun, and placing it to his right side, shot himself through the heart. Mrs. Moore was found in the front yard, about five yards from the door, her head laying in a pool of blood. Moore was near the stove, in the house, the gun by his side, and when discovered, two little girls, two and a half and five years of age, were found standing by the side of their father, weeping. Rum was the cause of the bloody deed. The deceased have previously appeared to live happily and have never been known to quarrel.—*Balt. Clipper.*

SINGULAR PHYSIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the last session of the Academy of Sciences, an interesting paper was read, being an account of the joint labors of three physiologists in a curious field of observation. It has always been matter of knowledge that in warm-blooded animals, and especially in man, the temperature of the central parts of the body is remarkably steady during health, and that it is only under the influence of discovery or at the approach of death, that the temperature increases or diminishes. After having examined a large number of patients, either sick or dying, with a view of ascertaining the variations of heat or cold, the three savans made a series of experiments upon healthy subjects, by means of medicaments, introduced into the digestive organs or into the blood, with the same object. They obtained results easily perceptible by the thermometer.—While it was seen to diminish the temperature, it was exceedingly difficult to elevate it. The most exciting substance never caused an increase over one-quarter as great as the decrease obtained by the administration of the sulphate of copper, the most active agent in destroying the vital heat. As a result of their experiments, they divide all medicinal substances in three classes, according to their effect upon animal warmth. The first embraces all those which increase the heat of any warm-blooded animal, such as strychnine, phosphorus, Spanish flies, sulphate of quinine, cinnamon, and the acetate of ammonia. The second includes such substances as diminish bodily heat; among the alteratives are iodine and corrosive sublimate; among the purgatives, the sulphate of copper; all the sedatives, as the acetate of morphine, laudanum, codeine and belladonna, and all lethargic agents, such as the cyanide of potassium.—The third category includes all medicinal preparations which act differently upon the temperature of the body, according to the dose employed. The most violent purgatives, such as gamboge, coloquintida, and croton oil, when given in quantities insufficient to cause death, increase the temperature, after having diminished it for two or three hours. Others produce different effects, in large and in small doses.

REASONS FOR KEEPING THE TEETH CLEAN At a meeting of the American Academy, December, 1848, a paper was read by Dr. H. J. Bowditch, on animal and vegetable parasites infesting the teeth, with the effects of the different agents in causing their removal and destruction. Microscopical examinations had been made of the matter deposited on the teeth and gums of more than forty individuals, selected from all classes of society, in every variety of bodily condition; and, in nearly every case, animal vegetable parasites of three or four species, were found to exist. In fact, the only persons whose mouths were found to be completely free from them, cleansed their teeth four times daily, using soap once. One or two of these individuals also passed a thread between the teeth to cleanse them more effectually. In all cases the number of parasites was greater in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness. The effect of the application of various agents was also noticed. Tobacco juice and smoke did not impair their vitality in the least. The same was also true of the chlorine tooth-wash, of pulverized bark, of soda, ammonia, and several other popular detergents. The application of soap, however, appeared to destroy them instantly. We may hence infer that it is the best and most proper specific for cleaning the teeth. In all classes where it has been tried, it received unqualified commendation. It may also be proper to add, that none but the pure white soap, free from all discolorations, should be used.

POWDER INSTEAD OF STEAM.—We are informed that Mr. Daggett, of Roxbury, of "Flying Machine" notoriety, has lately finished a model of an engine which he proposed to work with power instead of steam. It consumes about two ounces of powder per mile with the weight of four or five cars attached. It can be used on common roads, applied to common carriages, and it is said to be perfectly noiseless in its operations. We learn that several successful tests have been made in the presence of two or three scientific men and engineers, and that Mr. Lee, Superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad, thinks favourably of the invention, and has consented to lay the subject before the Directors of that road.—*N. E. Farmer.*

JOHN KNOX'S DAUGHTER.—The spirit that animated Scotland's great reformer descended to his children, one of whom, Elizabeth, married a minister by the name of Welch. He was banished from the country, for his opposition to the attempt of the king to introduce prelacy and took up his residence in France. After many years of laborious service in the gospel, he was seized with consumption. Wishing to breathe his last in Scotland, application was made to the king to permit him to return.—The king refused. At length Mrs. Welch, through the influence of some of her mother's relations at court, was enabled to obtain access to the presence of the king, and to urge, in person, her petition that had her husband might be allowed to come home to die.—"Who was your father, woman?" said the king.

"Mr. KNOX," was the reply.

"Knox and Welch! The devil never made such a match as that!"

"It is right likely, sir, for we never asked his advice."

"How many children has your father left?"

"Three, sir."

"Are they all lads or lasses?"

"They are all lasses."

"I am thankful for that, for had they been three lads, I had never held my three kingdoms in peace."

"May it please you to give my husband his native air again?"

"If you will persuade your husband to submit to the bishops, I will permit him to return to Scotland."

"Lifting her apron, and holding it towards the king, she replied, "Please your majesty, I would rather have his head in this apron."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Our citizens were greatly shocked at learning yesterday, of the sudden death of Mr. Wm. P. Byrd, a young lawyer of this city. It appears that he was engaged in rather an exciting conversation with another person, when he fell back on a chair, and almost immediately expired. We learn that, for some time past, he has been afflicted with a disease of the heart, which threatened at any moment to terminate his existence. His death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel.

Mr. Byrd leaves a young widow, and we believe several children. He married in this city a few years ago, and during his residence here, had won the esteem of a numerous circle of acquaintances.—[Richmond Whig.

THE WHALE STORY THE.—Alexandria *Gazette*, in speaking of the destruction of a whale by a whale, an account of which was published in our last issue, adds: "A similar event occured about twenty years ago, when the ship Essex, Capt. Arthur, was destroyed by a whale. In that case, if we remember aright while some of crew in boats were engaged in an encounter with a whale, another whale rushed to the ship and struck her three violent blows amidships. The third blow was effectual and completely destructive. The ship was abandoned, and the crew landed on an uninhabited island in the South Pacific, where they were reduced by threatened starvation to the dreadful alternative sacrificing one of their lives for the preservation of the rest. The lot fell upon the captain's nephew, and in obedience to it he gave up his life for his friends."

CHILE.—The formidable insurrection in the Republic of Chile, of which the last mail from Panama informs us, is more to be regretted than are most outbreaks in South America. A succession of years of good government and firm administration, had given to Chile a reputation which no other South American State has gained. She is the only State on that continent, which has fulfilled at all, the hopes entertained of the results of the emancipation of the Spanish colonies;—and so judicious and temperate has been the policy of her rulers, that she has on the whole, fulfilled those hopes, even where they were sanguine and high.

Chile is the only Spanish colony, where the reins of government have remained any length of time in the hands of that party of the Creoles who had sufficient intelligence and character to warrant any hope of liberal institutions. Its administration has been in the hands of its more enlightened and conservative party. The Constitution gives the government more decided nominal powers than our Federal administration. For it is not a Federal, but a Central Republic. Although divided into eleven Provinces, in a manner resembling our States, the *Intendents* of these States are appointed by the President of the Republic. These Provinces are subsivided into departments, each of which has a Governor, who is also appointed by the President from a list of three names furnished by the intendant. Of these departments there are fifty-two, subdivided into subdelegations, and these again, corresponding in a manner with our counties, are divided into inspectorships,—municipal divisions of the size and purpose of our townships.

Although the nominal power of the President is thus more extended into local government than with us, it is to be remembered that he is at the head of a race of people, which has never shown much power in that "self-government" of which the home is the scene; and patient waiting till it can secure justice, is one of the finest characteristics.

The President last elected, Don Manuel Montt, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court, was the first Civilian chosen President for many years. He was the candidate of the friends of law and order, who have so faithfully developed the resources of Chile. Some disturbances took place at the time of Don Montt's election, which are now brought up as defects in his title. He enlisted, after his inauguration, a new corps, called the Guard of Santiago, in doubt, apparently, of the dispositions of the army;—for the especial defence of the Government offices. His expectations have been fulfilled by the revolt of a considerable part of the army under Gen. Santa Cruz.

The news of which we speak announces an outbreak led by Gen. Santa Cruz. No distinct view is given of its pretences, but that it is favored by men of military ambition. We trust we may soon learn that the central government, even when administered by a Civilian, has been able to restore tranquility. Since 1833 when the present judicious Constitution was adopted, Chile has enjoyed general internal tranquility.

An able article by S. G. Arnoldt Esq., in the last North American Review, gives a full statement, before quite wanting in our language, of the physicial and social condition of this interesting nation.—*Boston Adv.*

We were yesterday deeply pained to hear that Mr. Littleberry Carrington, for many years a respected member of the Hustings Court, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself with a rope in his bath-room. We hear no cause assigned for this distressing act. On the Bench, on Thursday, he objected to a new trial, on the ground that he would not be in Court at the next term. On hearing of the sudden death of Mr. Byrd, he expressed his regret that it was not himself, as he was tired of life.

In his hat was found an unsealed letter dated Nov. 1st, 1851, addressed to the Coroner. It requested the Corner, when he found his body, to bury him in the Cloths which he then wore, viz: shirt, drawers and socks—place his body where it would not be liable to be taken by the grave-robbers, and bury it in a plain, cheap coffin, not to cost more than $2, if one could be obtained at that price.

The letter concluded by asking the Coroner not to curse his memory. In a P. S. are the words, "Say it is the act of a madman." On the outside of the letter is the famous passage in Shakspeare, "A man's evil acts live after him:" &c.

This is one of the most deliberate acts of suicide we have ever heard of.—[Richmond Enquirer of Saturday.

THE TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes under date of the 6th inst.—

"It is believed that Mr. Secretary Corwin who is now preparing his annual report on the state of the finances, will present strong views and propositions in favor of such modifications of the Tariff as will afford adequate protection to iron and other domestic products and manufactures.

The Pennsylvanians are very active on the subject, and public meetings are held by men of all political parties, for the purpose of promoting the measures for the encouragement of the iron interest. It is well known that a strong effort will be made, as I have heretofore stated, in behalf of some scheme that will afford relief to the iron interest exclusively.

They suppose that this interest will conciliate the favor of politicians, and that both parties, in anticipation of the Presidential election, will go their death on the iron.

GRESHAM'S HOTEL, WELDON, N. C.—We have not been requested to call attention, editorially, to Mr Gresham's advertisement, and therefore we do it the more readily, for the purpose of saying that in no Hotel in North Carolina did we ever find neater and better accommodations than at Guion's at Raleigh, while Maj. and Mrs. Gresham superintended it (a remark which will not less apply to the same Hotel as now conducted by Mr. Guion himself) and at the Henderson Hotel, which they subsequently kept. In our endeavour last Summer, with a large party of fellow travellers, to find Gresham's Hotel, at Weldon, we made a woful mistake by getting into Whitfield's. Those who wish to find Gresham when the cars arrive after night, should be careful to go ten steps beyond the glare of lights from the Hotel which stands immediately by the side of the cars.

[*Fayetteville Observer.*

WILMINGTON.

We recently copied an article under the above head from the Raleigh *Star*. The *Standard* of that city copies the same article, and accompanies it with some valuable suggestions, which are so much in accordance with our own views, that we extract them. The Standard says: "Wilmington will soon, we trust, be able to reach by her arm of enterprise the Tobacco-growing region of this State; and we put it to her merchants and men of business, if it is not a matter of much importance to them to forward and establish, by every means in their power, a market for both Tobacco and Cotton in their midst.—They have already the control of the lumber, timber, and turpentine trade; let them but get fairly under way as dealers in the other great staples above mentioned, and they may then confidently challenge competition from any quarter."

We have little doubt that the enterprising portion of our community are already awake to the importance of these suggestions, and we will not dwell upon them, especially as we have more than once given our own views to the same effect. We would, however, add one remark in regard to another matter. Many of the people—nay, most of the people of the up-country, are totally unacquainted with the real character or resources of Wilmington, and are likely to be so as long as the field of influence is left in undisturbed possession of the drummers and agents of Petersburg and Norfolk. As the Central road progresses, and its progress and completion is now a fixed fact, the mercantile community of Wilmington should spare no effort, by personal presence and solicitation, as well as by publication and advertisement of every kind, to extend their influence and acquaintanceship. Any one who will pay attention to the matter will find our rivals omnipresent. And as we have remarked in a former article, we must adapt ourselves to the change of circumstances, and trim our sails to the shifting current of the trade winds. Without tobacco, cotton, coal, and grain markets, we cannot hope to reap the full amount—or half the amount of the advantages which we are justly entitled to receive from the works in progress. We hope to see the time when the products of the forest, instead of constituting the main stay of our trade, will only form one among many of equal or superior importance.

To the growth and proper development of such a trade, the establishment of a system of wholesale stores for the supply of everything required by the merchants of the interior, is essentially necessary. To do this, direct importation is by no means indispensable. The merchant who goes on to New York to make up a stock of goods, seldom or never buys from the importer, who never breaks bulk. This business is done by the jobber; and this jobbing business might be done, everything considered, just as advantageously here as there.—*Journal.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEUSE.—Col. Thompson who was appointed as Chief Engineer to superintend the Survey of Neuse River, with a view to making it navigable, at all seasons of the year, was in town a few days since. We learn that he came down the river from some distance above, and gave it a deliberate examination. We are happy to learn that Col. Thompson gives it as his decided opinion founded upon a cursory examination, and upon the data obtained by the survey thus far, that the contemplated improvement is entirely practicable, and that it can be effected at a comparatively moderate expense. The Survey had been extended to a considerable distance above Kinston, and the fall is found to be very moderate, not exceeding, as we understand about four inches to the mile. This of course is favorable to the construction of the dams, and make but few necessary. It is ascertained also, that at the depth of a few feet below the surface, there is the whole distance, a bed of marl rock which will serve as a foundation for the construction of dams. There is no land either, Col. T. thinks upon the margin of the river which is fit for cultivation that can be overflowed by the back water that will be caused by the dams. Upon the whole the indications so far are all favourable for a cheap and comparatively easy accomplishment of this important work. The survey will now, in all probability, be completed to Waynesboro' within a few days. It will require, perhaps, sometime to prepare the full report, but we are now sanguine in the expectation that it will be fully as favorable as its most ardent friends have anticipated, and that the work must go forward and be speedily accomplished. *Newbernian.*

RAILROADS.—A writer in the Vicksburg Sentinel is urging the State of Mississippi to give active aid to railroads within her limits. There are four leading lines that have been canvassed in that State and approved. Three of these are partly within the State; the fourth which is the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, will run almost entirely through the State of Tennessee. Of the other three, one, the Vicksburg, Jackson and Montogomery Road, crosses the State from east to west, and the other two are intended to traverse the State from north to south. One of these is the Mobile and Ohio Road, and the other is the Jackson and New Orleans Road. The writer proposes that the public lands given by the general Government for internal improvements should be appropriated to the purchase of railroad iron, to be laid down on those portions of these roads within the State. He estimates that the State will, by the end of this fiscal year, have accumulated a surplus of one million of dollars in the treasury, derived from the appropriation of her own use of the five hundred thousand acres of land derived from the Federal Government and that being a trust fund for purposes of internal improvement the State is under an obligation to apply it to such uses. The plan suggested is that the State should furnish the iron to all these roads as fast as the grading and superstruction is ready for putting it down; requiring that private capital shall bring the works up to that degree of progress. The contribution of the State to be treated as a donation, or stock subscription or loan as may be decided on when the principle is settled: with precautions to enable the State to avoid imposition and reclaim the sum in case the enterprise should fail.

The project is a bold one, and will, if adopted, have a very decisive influence in favor of railroad improvements—some of which are of much direct interest to the city of New Orleans.—*N. O. Pic.*