

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."

TERMS—Two Dollars in Advance.

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AGRICULTURAL.

IMPROVEMENT OF POOR SANDY LAND. REPLIES.

To a correspondent of Little Rock, *Know Co., Tenn.*
We can only judge of the necessities and wants of your soil, from the data you have furnished us. Guided by that, we shall honestly endeavor to tell you how, according to our judgment, you should avail yourself of the resources at hand, to improve the condition of your land.

You represent it as a deep friable sandy soil, and not retentive of moisture, abounding in a superabundance of the oxide of iron, and that it has been skinned and skinned in the mode of culture, heretofore pursued, for a long series of years.

In speaking of your resources for manuring you say that lime is abundant, and plaster can be obtained at a fair price. In view of the sandy nature of your land, and its want of retentive powers, we think the first thing you should attempt, would be the improvement of its texture, so as to improve its capacity for retaining moisture as well as manure. If the subsoil be clay, and within the reach of the plough, which is sometimes, very often, the case, you may alter the texture of your soil, by turning up 2 inches of the clay subsoil, and cross ploughing and harrowing until you intimately mix the clay with the surface, and add to it its tenacity. This done, you should give it a good dressing of manure, plough that in about 6 inches deep, and give to the land a top-dressing of lime say, at the rate 50 bushels to the acre.

If the subsoil is not clay, then your next best plan would be to make a compost, say at the rate, per acre, of 50 bushels of lime, to 600 or 800 bushels of clay; form the compost in alternate layers of clay and lime, let it lay in bulk some weeks, then mix it well together, by carefully breaking it down and letting it lie in bulk until you are ready to use the compost.

You ask us:—
"Would not a compost formed of stable manure, leached a-hoe, and plaster, make a good manure for a corn crop for my land?"—
You further remark:—
"From my small amount of stock I have been husbanding my manure, occasionally throwing into my heaps, the scrapings from my lots, with the addition of some leaves and straw"—and you further ask:—
"How would it do to mix my leached ashes with my manure now, and let it remain in heaps until the middle of March, with the addition of a small quantity of plaster as I make my heaps: would it not make a good compost for manuring in the fall?"

We answer first:—Stable manure, scrapings of your lots, leaves and straw, leached ashes and plaster—if you have enough of these substances,—will make a good manure for a corn, or any other crop—its value would be increased on your soil, by the addition of a few bushels of salt. In forming your compost, after every layer of the stable manure, leaves, straw, and scrapings of your lots, strew thereon 10 or 20 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, and 2 bushels of salt. After these have lain in bulk two weeks, break down your bulk, shovel the substances over, and strew them in bulk until you want to use them in the middle of March. To this compost, if you would apply the urine and soap-suds made daily about your house, by making a hole in different parts of the heap, pouring these liquids in and covering up the hole, its virtues would be greatly increased.

As you say you only intend to manure your corn in the hill, and do not contemplate broadcasting the field, we have made our recommendation to conform to your circumstances, and to the requirements of your corn crop, and to the materials you have at hand. But we are forced, by our sense of candor, to say, that we look upon all *topical* manuring, except when used as an auxiliary aid, as faulty. No manuring less than covering the entire surface of the soil, is to be recommended. Manuring in the hill, answers very well to force the corn plant in its infancy; but, if the surrounding soil be not fertile,—if a not the elements of vegetable food in it—will manuring, in a few weeks the roots of the corn will be pushed forward their growth, so as to be beyond the possibility of their deriving any benefit from the manure in the hill—the months through which the corn plant takes in its food, and at the extreme points of the roots, and therefore, the plants will be unable to rely upon the soil around it for its food, and it follows, as a natural consequence, if there be no food therein, it can receive none.

But we will now speak of the *compost of lime and clay* that we have recommended you to make. After ploughing up your land about 8 inches deep, harrow your ground, then haul on your compost, spread it evenly over your land, then harrow, cross harrow, and roll, and then lay off your ground, plant your corn, giving to each hill a shovelful of your compost—cultivate your soil with the cultivator and hoe, and if the season be a good one, you may make a tolerable fair crop of corn. But against next year, you should strain a point, and collect together such a body of rough materials, as would, together with your stable and barn-yard manures, enable you to give to each acre of your land twenty double horse-carts loads. It takes time to collect the proper materials, as marsh mud, river mud, the scrapings of head lands, ditches, yards, weeds, the washings of the road, leaves, pine shavings, and woods-mould,—we say it takes time to collect these substances, but the time of a farmer was never more profitably employed. As in your case, as you tell us, you have no advantages of procuring foreign manure, it is the only profitable way to improve your soil—in which you can bring it to a condition to ensure you pleasure and profit in its cultivation. If you cannot broadcast the whole of a field, do a part, and the product of that part, will easily give you as the property of your recommendation, as well as by its increased yield, enable you to improve the other part.

If you could add *bone-earth*, or guano, to your compost heaps, their fertilizing properties would be very sensibly increased, but what ever else you may put in them do not omit

plaster, and salt, and the urine and soap-suds of your establishment.

The "well rotted chip earth, and scrapings of a coal yard," of which you speak, we would remark, that, if the latter be fine, would form excellent manure to be composted with stable manure, ashes, plaster and salt, and added, with any of the materials we have named above. As you say you have a "good deal" of these materials, exert yourself, and increase the mass, so as to give to your composted a good *bread-crust dressing*.—If you do so, your increase of crop will more than repay you for your trouble and expenditure. Through manuring, and deep ploughing, is the only plan to improve the soil. After you have limed, clayed, and manured your land, get one fifth or one-fifth of it in clover and grass, and thus prepare a supply of mould for your soil—that will add to its powers of retention, and absorption, and increase its productive capacity.

SOUTH CAROLINA FARMING.

The Edgefield Advertiser furnishes us with the statement given below, made by Mr. Wm. P. Butler, of that place, of the management and products of a few acres of ground, which, the Advertiser, states, was originally of barely medium fertility of land. And in making the statement, it must be remembered that the servant who cultivated this field attended to all the outdoor work of Mr. Butler's farm, such as hauling and cutting wood, attending to the stables, &c.

STATEMENT.
15 acres of corn, averaging 12 bushels per acre, producing 250 bushels corn, at \$1
\$250.00
The fodder and tops cured and housed, valued at 25.00
The peas, pea-vines, pumpkins, and ducks valued at 50.00
\$325.00
Then the same land from which the above was gathered, sowed as follows:
7 1/2 acres in oats,
5 acres in rye,
5 1/2 acres in wheat,
The benefit of pastures worth all of 25.00
\$350.00

DE. TO.—
7 bushels rye, purchased, \$1.25 \$8.75
50 pecks purchased, \$9.00 Cash paid for help, 7.00
19.75
Net profit, \$330.25

LAW OF HEALTH.—Children should be taught to use the left hand as well as the right.

Course bread is much better for children than fine.

Children should sleep in separate beds, and should not wear night caps.

Children under seven years of age should be confined over six or seven hours in the house—and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and their shoulders back while sitting, standing or walking. The best beds for children are of hair, or, in winter, of hair and cotton.

From one to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocations of business. Persons in sedentary employments should drop one-third of their food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young persons should walk at least two hours a day in the open air, and be constantly in the habit of walking.

Young ladies should be prevented from leaning the chest. We have known three cases of insanity terminating in death, which began in this practice.

Every person, great and small, should wash his face in cold water every morning. Reading aloud is conducive to health.

The more clothing we wear, the other things being equal, the less food we need.

Sleeping rooms should have a fire place, or some mode of ventilation besides the windows.

Young people and others cannot study much by lamp light with impunity.

The best remedy for eyes weakened by night use, is a fair stream of cold water frequently applied to them.

Without a Government or protection.—We learn from the *Houston Telegraph*, that the commander of the English military district, considers that El Paso county is not within his district; and Col. Sumner, of the ninth military district, thinks it is not within his; consequently the commanders in each of these districts have neglected to protect the inhabitants. The *Son Antonio* mentions that there are no civil officers in the county, and that the citizens are in a state of anarchy. The chief justice had left the county, there was no sheriff or constable, and the district judge was absent. The inhabitants complain of their situation. They say they are neither protected by the general government from the savages, nor have they any civil officers to enforce the laws against vagabonds and outlaws that infest the settlements.

EASY CALCULATION.—The following simple rule for the calculation of interest is worth preserving carefully; and the *Raleigh Times* recommends it to its readers, who do not fit their papers, (as all men ought to do,) to cut it out and preserve it. It is an expeditious mode for finding the interest on a given sum or any number of days at 6 per cent.

Divide the number of days by 6 and multiply the dollars by the dividend, the result is the interest in decimals; cut off the right hand figure and you have it in dollars and cents. Thus—what is the interest on \$109 for 21 days? 21 divided by 6 is 3 1/2; 109 multiplied by it is 350—or 35 cents. Again, what is the interest on \$278 for 48 days? 48 divided by 6 is 8; 278 multiplied by it is 859—or 85 9/10. Let book keepers try this rule and they will find that it is all right.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
We have received the fourth annual report of this company, of which Prof. Benjamin Silliman is the President. The high stand to which it has attained, and its well established success, fully attest its stability and the security of its plan of operation, as well as the popular favor and general confidence with which it is regarded.

We recommend the examination of this report to those persons desirous of insuring their lives. They may be referred to Mr. Brewster, the Actuary, for all necessary information. The organization and particular operation of the company seem to be strictly and rightly in accordance with the true principles of Life Assurance.—(Cont.)

SCARLATINA.

The American Medical Association has reported favorably on the remedy for Scarlet Fever, recently discovered, of rubbing the body with fat bacon. This remedy was first introduced into this country by Dr. Horsey Lindley, of Washington city, on the recommendation of Dr. Schermer of Germany. Dr. Lindley's own experience was successful; and Dr. Paul F. Fox, of Annapolis, Ga., says that out of 20 or 25 cases, where this remedy was used, only 2 died, and one of those had left the city convalescent. The plan is, to have the whole body rubbed with the inside of fat uncooked bacon, during the whole course of the disease, and to depend upon the measure of iodine, applied locally externally to the throat, once, twice, or three times in the twenty-four hours, to arrest the dangerous affection.

A DEMOCRATIC FREE-SOILER.

Mr. Cleveland, formerly the Democratic Governor of Connecticut, and now a member of Congress from the same State, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, which must have proved an interesting and profitable one to all the Democratic allies. This speech has not yet appeared in print, but its drift may be understood from the following remarks of the Republican Governor Cleveland, of Connecticut, delivered a speech yesterday in the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, in reply to his colleague, Mr. Fox.

He presented the Federal view of the Democratic connection, and raised his "young friend" who had just returned from Europe, for representing the position of himself and Mr. Kautoul and the Northern Democracy. Mr. Peaton King, and the gentleman who controlled the action of the Democratic caucus, looked on, and listened, and laughed with the utmost complacency, while Governor Cleveland demonstrated that the compromise was altogether a Whig measure, for which Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Fillmore, and General Scott, were alone responsible, and with which the Democracy proper had nothing to do.

"We think that it has never happened to us to listen to a speech quite so coarse and ill-mannered as this of Governor Cleveland. His personalities were in the last degree unjustified and ungentlemanly. His language was of that nature which wounds and irritates without the remote possibility of answering any good purpose. It was addressed to the people of the South, as if by a person commissioned to arraign the views of men fallen from grace, and who are inevitably destined to a considerably worse place in the next world than is reserved for Governor Cleveland and the Free-soilers. It assumed that slaveholders generally are only fit for regions not to be named to 'scandalous' ears, and that Mr. Fillmore and men who have regard to the constitutional obligations on the subject of slavery, are miserable 'double-dealers,' who do violence to their own feelings and the sentiment of their section."

"The tone and temper of Governor Cleveland's speech were arrogant, bitter, and uncompromising."

Governor Cleveland is one of the men who voted down Major Polk's resolution, approving the compromise in the Democratic Congressional caucus, and will take his seat in the National Democratic Convention, alongside of the Southern Rights Democracy, of Georgia and Virginia.

Correspondence of the Bulletin and Sun.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.—WASHINGTON, MARCH 27, 1852.

General Scott's compromise letter, written about two years ago, is out somewhere, and will shortly appear in print. It is regretted that Gen. Scott did not come out boldly before Mr. Clay had written his letter, and that Mr. Fillmore, or in the fall of last year, before the gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania; or before the result in New Hampshire was known. It might have given a different complexion to national politics. The question now is not where General Scott was two years ago, but where he is, and where he will be? The past, the present, and the future, are the three points of Aristotle that must be preserved in a political play. Alas! not every politician is an artist, and life is short.

A NEW SADDLE.

As the spring time of the year has come, we mean ought to be here—the ladies of our vicinity, will, no doubt, be desirous of procuring "silk and steel" to enjoy the exhilarating air of the surrounding neighborhoods, and we publish the following from the *New York Courier* for their special accommodation:

We have seen a capital article, the invention of DeLorain, at his riding school. It renders horse-riding perfectly safe to the ladies by the addition of a new support to the outside of the rear crutch, against which the knee of the rider presses. At the same time that part of the saddle which heretofore rested upon the shoulders is cut out, saving the animal from those painful excoriations so frequently witnessed. This saddle holds the rider firmly in her seat, and she may safely trust herself on a rascally horse, gallop, leap fences, and perform other feats which would be attended with some risk to an inexperienced rider occupying the common side-saddle.

SAD ACCIDENT.

We learn that on Tuesday the 23d March the body of Mr. Barrett Johnson, a young man about 21 years of age, was found in the North-Eastern part of this county, under circumstances which led to the supposition that he came to his death by the accidental discharge of his gun. He had been at the store of Mr. Bedford Vaughn, in Person county, a short time before, and left, with his gun, in company with another person, from whom he heard several times after he left the store, and it was supposed that he was shooting squirrels. When found, the gun, a double-barrel, was a short distance from him with one barrel empty. The lead entered the groin on the left side, and it is supposed, that he was almost instantly killed. The leaves were burnt around him, which it is thought, were kindled by the lead from his gun.

Since writing the above, we learn that an inquest was held over the body of Johnson. We are not informed what the verdict was, but learn that suspicion is entertained that the shooting was not accidental, but that it was done by some one at present unknown. The matter, we suppose, will be properly investigated.

Buenos Ayres.

THE FALL OF ROSAS.
The following is an account of the military movements which have resulted in the flight of the dictator Rosas:—
From Santa Fe the allied army 30,000 strong, marched on to the Arroyo del Medio, 52 leagues from Buenos Ayres, the place of junction, from whence it would advance to Buenos Ayres. On the way a corps of cavalry, composed of 500 men, which had formed part of the Oriental, and which had surrendered to Urquiza, routed, killed the Co. of the Estancia, a very distinguished officer, the Lieutenant Colonel, and six subaltern officers, and fled toward Buenos Ayres, pursued by Brigadier Molina's only right arm, arrived in Buenos Ayres, all the rest were either caught and shot or fled to the Pamperos.

Urquiza marched from the Arroyo del Medio without rest, and on the 30th January met at the Ponce de Marques (5 leagues from Buenos Ayres) Rosas's vanguard, composed of 4,000 men, and commanded by Lopez and Sosa, which was routed by a division from Entre-Rios and the 2d Regiment of Brazilian Cavalry, composed of 1,000 men, and the 1st and 2d of the 1st, within half a league of the Santos Lagares, prepared his forces for the general action on the following day. The position was defended by 18,000 men of Rosas, commanded by Pacheco.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the action commenced. The allied cavalry charged Rosas's cavalry, and dispersed it at the first shock. The trenches were defended by 40 field pieces, and 6,000 infantry. With these the action continued till 11 o'clock, when a charge of Urquiza's left wing, consisting of infantry and two regiments from Montevideo, defeated the battalions, and obliged the troops of Rosas to retire. Rosas's infantry, commanded by Matz, three attempted to form and resist, but nothing could check the impetuosity of the Brazilian and Montevideo infantry, and of the Rio Grande and Entrerios cavalry. They gradually retreated till half past three, when the force of Rosas was completely dispersed, and then the slaughter was great. Rosas, who had been compelled by Pacheco to leave Palermo and appear to the army, was always in a secure place, and scarcely the battle lost when he fled, sought the protection of Mr. Gore, and embarked at 7 1/2 in the evening on board the *Locust*, whence he passed to the Continent.

General Urquiza had been named Military Governor of Buenos Ayres, as soon as he heard that Rosas's forces had retreated, allowing a week to defend the city with the passive guard (2,500 men), and commenced opening fire on the batteries, and Admiral Greenleaf, with four steamers and three corvettes, entered the inner roads to attack the city. Montevideo sent him a dispatch declaring that he would capitulate, and begging him on that account to open his fire on the city. In fact he immediately went to the ministers of England, France, United States, and Portugal, and asked them to obtain a capitulation from Urquiza, which would save the city, from a sack.

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A Political Row.

We learn from the *St. Louis Signal*, that on Saturday night the 22d, a row took place in the rounds, in that city, between Republicans and Anti-Republicans. It appeared that the Anti-Republicans of the party objected to the ticket, which had been framed as a basis of union and compromise, and had called a mass meeting at the residence of the evening on question, with a view to nominate a ticket of its own. In itself for the meeting, it specified as its persons to participate in its proceedings, those who subscribed to the Baltimore resolutions of 1843—44—48.

The *St. Louis Signal* says, now, as all who profess the democratic faith subscribe, at least nominally, to those resolutions, a door was thereby opened for the action of the other wing of the party, and entering therein, it assembled, and proceeded to nominate a ticket, and the speaker's stand contained the tone of the meeting, and, but for the proposal of a resolution nominating Mr. Childs for the office of Mayor, instead of Mr. Conway, the other democratic candidate would have done all the figuring on the occasion.

For several hours the crowd was occupied about half the time in fighting; at times it is thought that as many as a hundred were actually engaged, and yet, strange as it may seem, though the row was anticipated, and men went prepared for it, nobody was hurt. The same paper says, "that for the present, all prospects of the parties uniting is at an end."

THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN HARVEY.

The death of the Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir John Harvey, as we have before stated, took place at Halifax on the 22d ult. We learn from the *Halifax papers* that he had been falling for some time previous, but his sudden death was not expected. His military career commenced in 1791, when he was gazetted. He was created Lieut. Gen'l Nov 9, 1846. He served in the severe winter campaign of 1794-5 in Holland, under the Duke of York, and at the siege of the coast of France, at Cape of Good Hope, and in Egypt. During the late war he was Deputy Adjutant General in Canada, and was in several battles, including that at Landy's Lane. At the battle of Fort Erie he was severely wounded.

The following anecdote is related of Governor Harvey:—
At the battle of Stony Creek, the Americans were defeated, but Sir John narrowly escaped being shot. An American rifleman was just presenting deadly aim at his commanding officer, when a sword struck aside the firelock, and with this expression—"Don't shoot that British officer, he is preventing the shedding of blood." Sir John was riding among the combatants, attempting to stop the carriage.

The officer who struck aside the rifle was General Scott, and the occurrence led to the great friendship which afterwards existed between the two veterans.

The funeral of Sir John Harvey was to take place on the afternoon of the 27th, and was to be attended by the military, the colonial officers, and other dignitaries.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.

We are glad to notice, but we are not at all surprised, that the interest in these singular captives of Nature is so constantly increasing that since the first of April they will be exhibited at Metropolitan Hall in the morning, from 11 to 1 o'clock; at the Society Library in the afternoon, from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2, and in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. There is but one vestige in respect to the extreme singularity of these beings. Whatever force may be allowed to the theory of their priestly descent, whether they are, as many suppose, specimens of a religious aristocracy in Central America, whose members, by constant intermarriages, gradually degenerated the race, or whether the theory be only a fable, naturally suggested by the strangeness of the children,—it leaves that strangeness quite unaffected. Were they born in New-York, they are yet a wonderful freak of Nature as the signs of a degenerated Mexican race could be. Without any of the impressions of disgust we are apt to attend upon them, they are yet vivid exponents of humanity; and it is not possible to receive a feeling of humanity and feeling of bewilderment in contemplating them, akin to the bewilderment of stories of Gnomes and Elves. In fact, we have never seen anything more wonderful, so strongly justified the wild German and Southern legends that beyond an appearance and of characteristics beyond Nature pursue their own chimerical game among men. Such beings we can well fancy to be assistants in the mysterious subterranean kitchen under the enchanted forest, in which Prince Riquet with the Puff heard the busy and haste of a preparing banquet. Such figures might glide in the moon light among the rocks, up to their eyes, and the Knight to Leuzer's mistletoe, over which the power of the Gnomes, the children are, vivacious and active, unable to converse, they yet say a few words, and they exhibit feelings of decided affection or aversion. The mystery in which they are wrapped is impetuous but fascinating. Their resemblance to the priests and carved heads from Central American ruins, with which we have been long familiar, is striking, and they are, beyond any question, one of the most remarkable and interesting exhibitions ever offered to the public.

COMMODORE SPOCKTON.

The declaration in favor of a protective tariff and eulogy on ancient Federalism by a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, have overwhelmed our Democratic countrymen with unexampled amazement. The *Commodore Spockton* has really made such a speech as is attributed to him. It is all true, but upon the supposition that it is all true, it strikes us as a coalition has been formed between Mr. Webster and Spockton. The South Side Democrat repudiates the idea of a coalition as inconsistent with the lofty character of the gallant Commodore, and presents to explain the phenomenon after the following philosophical fashion:

"It is our solemn conviction, that the 'Palladium of the Seas' was unintentionally 'sighted,' when he played the fool so beautifully, the Legislature of New Jersey rejected the Maine law, and the 'God-Like,' offensive measures, usually suits an example of deep indulgence. The Commodore was undoubtedly betrayed into an excess by the force of the great 'Exponent's' example. No sage and sober man could have uttered such nonsense as is contained in Spockton's 'Trouton speech.'"
Rich. Times.

The work on the Raleigh and Gaston road is progressing finely and is well performed. We ascertained that the connecting Road between Gaston and Weldon has been commenced, also, and will be pushed forward with energy.

A large quantity of goods has accumulated at Gaston, almost as many as at any time last year. At Lenoir, too, they are crowding in. It would be well for Merchants who have ordered their goods to that point to send for them as fast as possible, as the Warehouse there is small and it would save the Agents trouble to take them away as fast as they arrive; and prevent exposure of the goods also.

While in Gaston we noticed a quantity of Printing paper belonging from the Raleigh to the Petersburg cars. This paper was made at the Manteo Paper Mills at Raleigh and was going to one of the paper publishers in Petersburg. This is a good sign. It shows that better paper may be obtained at the Manteo Mills than is usually obtained north, and that an enterprise may be formed, even in North Carolina, when backed by the right sort of spirit.

The intelligence just received from China, by way of England, represents that the emigration to California is greatly on the increase. During the past month six vessels have sailed; and are preparing to leave, and more are required. Many who had previously emigrated have returned with substantial proofs of their success, and the Chinese are not slow in following the example of their countrymen when money is the inducement.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, March 23.
In the Senate, to-day, the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, was taken up. An amendment was offered and adopted, allowing the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in quantities not less than 21 gallons, the manufacture to be directly from agricultural products. Another amendment was adopted referring the bill to the people at the next election. The several amendments were referred to a sub-committee, and the bill is to be presented and ordered to be printed.

METHODIST E. CHURCH.

Sometimes since a convention of Lay Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Philadelphia, and measures were adopted to petition the General Conference to allow a lay delegation. A counter meeting has been held in the same city of members in favor of the existing order of church government. The result of this meeting was a call for a Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in May next, to "take such counsel and action as will give confidence to the general Conference in attachment to Methodistism as it is."

By an exchange paper we learn that the 10th number of "The Southern Methodist" published in Greensboro, N. C., and edited by Rev. C. F. Deems, contains an article advocating lay representation in the Conference. So, it will be seen that this subject is commencing being agitated in North Carolina.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.

PERFORMED IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. C.
We learn that Dr. William P. Mallott, assisted by his partner, Dr. Hugh S. McSwain, performed the rare and critical operation known as the "Caesarian operation" upon a lady in this county about two weeks ago.

We learn that the child was dead—the mother without hope of delivery or life, and in extreme peril, when the skill and intrepidity of Doctors Mallott & McSwain of Fayetteville, were brought to bear in her behalf through the means of the *intensity* or *Caesarian mode*.

The highest evidence of the skill with which the operation was performed exists in the fact, that the patient was instantly relieved, and is now deemed perfectly out of danger.

We are not aware that the Caesarian mode of delivery has ever been resorted to in this county or in North Carolina, and it happens so seldom in England and is usually attended with such fatal results, that we deem it an act of justice to the skillful and successful operator, that the facts and the result should be made known.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Democratic Review* for March is interesting inside and out. It did not occur to us to look at the covers yesterday, or we should hardly have overlooked the following letters, which illustrate the way in which Old Fogyism is disposed to regard the recent ebullitions of Young America.—*Wash. Rep.*

"EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE."
"CLARESVILLE, March 15, 1852."

"DEAR SIR: I am so much dissatisfied with the course taken in the January and February numbers of the *Democratic Review* that I am unwilling longer to be considered one of its patrons. You will please therefore discontinue it. Should there be any balance in your books against me, you will please forward the account for pay. I presume, however, there is none.

"I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,"
"G. JOHNSON."

"To D. W. HOLLY, Publisher,"
"Publisher, 'Democratic Review,' N. Y."

"DEMOCRATIC REVIEW OFFICE,"
"March 20, 1852."

"SIR: Your letter of 15th instant is received.

"I am directed to say that the *Review* recognizes no one as its patron. It is conducted on the principle, and to suit the tastes and requirements of the Democratic party of the nation. It decidedly opposes a general restoration, therefore we are not surprised at your being displeased.

"We find that the *Review* has been patronizing you for years; your bill is eight dollars, which we will be glad to receive by return mail.

"Yours respectfully,"
"D. W. HOLLY, Publisher."

"Hon. GAY JOHNSON."

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph, presided over the Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of F. and W. Plank Road Company, held in this town on Thursday and Friday last, and Maj. D. G. McRae and Mr. J. M. Rose acted as Secretaries. The individual stock was very generally represented, in person or by proxy, and the State was judiciously represented by A. A. McCrehan and J. H. Cook, Esqrs.

We were not present at the reading of the Report of the President and Directors, and have not had access to it. But we learn that a dividend of 31 per cent. was declared, besides returning to the individual stockholders 11 per cent. of interest paid by them over and above the amount required to place them on an equality with the State. The savings on the Road for the last six months amounted to about \$6,000; for the last month \$12,000.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Board to open books of subscription in this place and elsewhere, for three Branches, to the Coal Mines in Moore and Chatham, and Lexington, and to Greensborough. And another resolution authorizing the construction of a Branch from Lenoir River Factory to Summerville, provided the sum of \$45,000 shall next be subscribed by the lot to be a bonded.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President and Directors for the prompt, efficient and energetic manner in which they discharged all the duties imposed upon them.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

From the great increase in the receipts of contributions to the National Monument during the last six months, the Board of Managers of the Monument Association feel it to be their duty to make another appeal to the patriotism of the American People. They are unwilling to believe that the people of this country, under such deep and lasting obligations as they are to the founder of their liberties, and feeling, as they must, a profound sense of gratitude for the inestimable services which he rendered to them, will suffer a monument to be erected to his honor, and to aid in perpetuating his name to the latest ages of the world, to remain unfinished for the want of the means necessary to complete it. It used scarcely be suggested that a fact like this in the history of our Republic would not fail to reflect lasting discredit on the gratitude and patriotism of its citizens, and prove to the world that republicans are too apt to be forgetful of what is due to themselves and to the memory of those who, under Providence, have made them great, prosperous and happy. It is often the fate of the most distinguished and illustrious to be nearly forgotten after they have rendered in the world for half a century. In the busy and ever changing scenes of the world, the steps of life is continuously occupied by