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AGRICULTURAL.

THE CULTURE OF FLAX. The following address was delivered by Prof. Wilson, before the State Agricultural Fair of

New York, on the 22d ultimo : Prof. Wilson delivered his Address last even. Prof. Wilson delivered his Address last even, ing, in the Baptist Church, on the Culture of Flaz. It was an exceedingly valuable and in-structive discourse, and will, when published, do much to diffuse information upon this impor-tant subject. He began by giving a botanical description of the Flax Plant, species if which are to be met with in various parts of the world ---though Europe, North Africa and America, seem to be its principal stations. The impor-tant services which Flax has rendered to man, have seemred for it a recourd from the erritest have secured for it a record from the earliest times. It is frequently mentioned in the Bible, as well as in various Greek and Roman authors. Its culture was introduced into Great Britain near the end of the 12th century, and acts of near the end of the 12th century, and acts of Parliament to encourage its growth were passed at various times. The demand in England is now much greater than the empty. In 1851, the import of textile fabrics—Flax and Hemp— into Great Britain amounted to 2,495,672 hun-dred weight. Prof. W. said he wished to call particular attantion to this; because he found, on inquiry, that although Flax enters largely into the cultivation of some of the, West and Southwestern States, the seed is the only mar-ketable return which the farmer gets, the straw being entirely neglected. Probably some 200., 000 to 300,000 acres have been cultivated this year, producing, according to the best estimates being entirely neglected. Probably some 200, 000 to 300,000 acrea have been cultivated this year, producing, according to the best estimates be could obtain, between wight and ter hushels of smooth rollers, which squeeze out about 80 per cent, of the water, and at the same time of stready to the score, or a gross amount of from of straw to the score, or a gross amount of from core or "shore," and materially assisting its subsequent separation from the fibre. From these rollers it is carried to the drying fromes, where the creating crop, has done much to retard its cul-ture : but Science shows it to be erroneous.— Experiments made for the purpose of testing this point, show that Flax exhausts the soil much less than wheat. It has a very wide range of less than wheat. It has a very wide range of soils-sandy loam and alluvial soils being the best suited to its cultivation. All the conditions required for its successful cultivation are, that the soil be deep, in good heart and in good tilth, well drained and free from weeds : if these exwell drained and free from weeds; if these ex-ist, we may, under ordinary vircumstances, ex. pect a good crop. 'Owing to the rapid growth of the plant, and the consequent shuttness of time it occupies the land, it offers many oppor-tunities to the grower, and admits of more changes in the totation than most of the other form weed to the grower. farm crops. These rotations vary in every countery, and, indeed, in almost every 1 sality, and must, secessarily, he influenced materially by the soil, the climate, and the general cultivation in relation to the markets of the district. Under ordinary circumstances, it is found that the crop succeeds best after corn, or upon recently broken successful best after corn, or upon recently broken up ground: and, that the crop is not generally so remunerative when it, follows turning, potn toes, or other not crops. The large quantity of organic matter usually amplied to such crop-bas a tendency to make the flax grow rack; and although a large crop is frequently obtained, the quality is not so good, and the plant is more likely to sustain injury, both from wind and wet, at the time approaching its maturity. The mode of cultivation is too well known to need more than a new incorporation. The sou

need more than a passing observation. The con. dition and tilth of the soil must be secured.dition and turn as the store About two bushels of cleaned seed to the arrest about be sown breadenst by the hand, or by the broadenst harrow; it should then be covered in by a pair of fine harrows, and a light roller run over it completes the operation. The marth of April is the usual time for getting in seed. After haing properly get in, the only care it requires the done in the case, however, the residaum of the p vased of the task however however, the residaum of the p vased of the task however however however however how task however h a careful and effective manner, as the value of the crop depends materially upon its cleanness. The harvest operations differ slightly from the usual crops ; the proper time is determined by the col-or of the straw and of the seed. The straw should have assumed a yellow color immediate. by under the branches ; and the seed should, on ly under the branches i and the seed should, on cutting spen the curvelle, be of a pale brown color. Flax is always pulled up by the roots — These handfuls are usually laid across each oth er, and authorquently bound up into an licheaves; these are set up in circular stocks, the botts of each being spread out as much as possible, to allow the air to have free access to them. There they remain until sufficiently drid; they are then either stacked in the field or at the home-stead ; or the seed is separated at once, and then nearly the stem or straw state at once, and then merely the stem or straw state ked. Many differ-ent modes both of stacking and of separating the seeds exist; prohably the cheapest and most efficient is to pass the straw through plain roll ers, which crush the capsule, and let the straw pass through uninjured. The seed is separated from the causale as 'hell'' is to be separated <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

VOLUME XLIV.

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eix hours. As soon as the value of this process was dis. As soon as the vising of this process was dis. covered, another process was patented by Bu-chanan, also of Glasgow, for an improved appli-cation of the same principle. In thes the steeps ing is effected by regented immersions in a tank of heated water, arrangement being made by which the temperature is never allowed to ex-

ccod a certain degree -- a point of great impor-tance, both as regards the abstraction of the nucticed extractive matter, and also the quality of fibre produced. Still another improvement is claimed by Buchanan, in his method of dry, ing the steep d straw preparatory to soutching, which has be the preparatory to soutching. which he does by dry warm air driven through the same vat in which the flax was st eped. Prof. Wilson proceeded to speak of the extent the flag culture in different countries. The average imports of dressed fibre, flax and hemp, into England for the last ten years, were 70,000 tops per annum; for 1851 they were, 124,784

tons, showing an enormous increase ; this at $\mathcal{L}40$ per ton, would amount to $\mathcal{L}4,091,360$ ster. ling, or nearly 25 millions of dollars for these wo articles, which could be entirely supplied to er by the United States. Besides this large mount for fibre, she requires annually's supply 1 650.000 quarters of linseed, to be used as

"The alms most precious man can give to man, Are kind and loveful words. Nor comes amis Warm, sympathizing tears to oyes that scan The world aright; the only crow is Neglect to do the little good we can."

Love has often more influence than talent. The last appeals to the reason, the first to the affections-the last speaks to the intellect, but the first goes straight to the heart. "It is beau tiful," exclaims a Swedish author; "to believe ly than when the flax is prepared by the ordina. ry method, owing to the thoroughly crushed state in which it comes from the reflers. The flax is then ready for market, having passed through the whole process, from the raw staterial to the prepared fibre, in the short space of about thirty. be very careful to use in his service and for his glory. Human affections, sanctified by the di.

vice blessing, may be made the instrument of much good, wanting that blessing, it is but a shadow, is without ble or warmth. A distinguished writer describes a Christian as being like "such a little flower as we see in the spring of the year; low and humble on the ground, opening its bosom to receive the pleas, aut beams of the sun's glory; rejoicing, as it were, in a calm rapture, diffusing around a weet fragrance: standing peacefully and lowly in the milst of other flowbra." The world may think nothing of the little flower—they may not even notice it, but nevertheless, it will be diffusing around a sweet fragrance upon all who dwall within its lowly sphere. It has been truly suid, the amiable, the loving, and the unselfish, almost insensibly dissuade from evil, and persuade to good, all who come

within the reach of their southing power; that no one can advance alone towards the happi. ness or misery of another world; and little car the most insignificant of beings conjecture how extensive may have been the beneficial or evil effects which have attended their own apparent. ly unimportant conduct. "In the beraldry of heaven," writes Bishop

Horne, "goodness precedes greatness," so on earth-it is often far more powerful. The lowly and the loving may frequently do more in their own limited sphere than the gifted. To yield constantly, in little things, begets the same yielding spiri in others, and renders life the

North Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1853.

them and be ginduced it because they have neglected to pray; for can do nothing without prayer. Or is it be cause they are walking in their own tightaans, ness, instead of "coming up from the wildern as leaning on the Boloved," and making him their all in all. THE POOR LAWYER. THE POOR LAWYER.

The "Knickerbocker Magazine," some years ag., contained Washington Irving's "Early ex-terience of Ralph Ringwood." This exciting story was well terme? by the editor 'a species of Mountjoy et use Werk, for the loves of Ralph Ringwood are scarcely less postical than those of Mountjoy himself. Here is the first introduc-tion to the lovely mailer who was to have so

my borse, when in passing up and down the pi-uzza, I saw a young girl seated near the win-dere, evidently a visitor. She was very pretty, with auburn flair and blue eyes, and was dress-ed in white. I had seen nothing of the kind since I had left flichmond; at the time I was too much of a boy to be struck by female beau. ty. She was so delicate, dainty looking, so dif-forent from the hale, buxon, brown girls of the words- and then her white dress I is was dre-words- and then her white dress I is was dre-sone I had to worse, and leit as if I was going down bill. Just then the public pros-forent from the hale, buxon, brown girls of the words- and then her white dress I is was dre-sone I had to worse in this man-ty. She was so delicate, dainty looking, so dif-forent from the hale, buxon, brown girls of the words- and then her white dress I is was dre-tor. teathern dressed to des of the pigeon roost, i should have approached her without dread; any, had abe been as fair as Shurt's d'aughters, with their looking glass lockets, I should not have besitated; but that white, and those au, burn ringlets, and blue eyes, and delicate looks, quite dounted while they fascinated me. I don't know what put it into my head, but I thought all at once, I gwould kiss her I gave no time for though to cool, but enter, d the house and stepped lightly into the room.

ed the house and stepped lightly into the room. She was seated with her back to the door, look,

The "Knickerbocker Magazine," some years ago, contained Washingt o Irving, "Early ex-terience of Ralph Ringwood." This exciting story was well terme? by the editor 'a species of Mounitoy of the Weat, for the lowest f Ralph Ringwood are scarcety less poetical than these of Mounitoy himself. Here is the first introduc-tion to the lovely maiden who was to have so great at influence on his after life: I had taken my breakfast and was waiting for my borse, when in passing up and down the pi-nara, I saw a young girl seated near the win-twe evidently a visite. She was very pretty, with auburn flair and blue eyes, and was dreas. ed in white. I had seen nothing of the kind since I had left flichmond; at the time I was too much of a boy to te struck by female bean.

forent from the hale, buxom, brown girls of the woods—and then her white dress I it was day ling 1 Never was a poor youth taken so by sur-prise, and suddenly bewitched. My heart yearned to know her I but how was I to access her, I hat grown wild in the woods, and had none of the habitudge of polite life. Had she been like Peg-gy Pagh, or Sally Pignam, or any other of my leathern dressed b lies of the pigeon roost, i should have approached her without dread:

him out of doors for striking an old man, circu-lated with favorable exagguration. Even my ing out of the window and did not hear my ap. prouch. I tapped her chair, and she turned and looked up. I snatched as sweet a kiss as ever than I deserved. The chance basiness which happier. We must never forget that we are all appointed to some station which we fill in this next moment I was en herseback galloning I was repeatedly employed in other cases, and

NUMBER 42.

The fine of the field of the f

The Washington Union vigorously repels the second to of those Democratic journals that charge it with misrepresenting the view of the Admin-stration. The Union says : "Our support of the Executive has be dial, constant and unbesitating, and a abandant assurance that our falsors are a ated by the Administration." ated by the Administration." We commend this paragraph to a Democratic contemporaries who are suffing the Union, and who at the sam the most falsome subgriss on Preside We do not constitute ourselfues the ch the Government organ, but we never hound to say that in our own judges by journals of its own party. It has the anappegont for all the sins of General Administration, and Democratic sectors ing out the vials of their the very best authority that it highly approves the source of upon an principle of reason, ju-can democratic maleculents analisis on that fournal without ministration in their densities to the mark then, gentlemen, you think of General Pierces, presentes the labors" of the Up the Pacific rails, or, finealing dec., &c. Now how can you you its course in reference to to fill your columns daily dominally with studied po the wiselone, the patrice

THE MIFLE

In the first place. ver hard it may practice demonstrates it, immovably fixed, twice i charge, of the same po-cost in the same poold, w in the same root at the sa-hatrel is a female server, t the straight forward, the ward, enased by the power of thirty to the pound dre in a hundred yards. Ri

in a hundred yards. Rifles are sighted, the fore, to meet this deviation. On basing the rel the buil moves about the line of sight, timually falling in a persibilisal curve till in tersects it. The point of intersection is on the point bland. Who invented the rifle is not known. principle was known to the courth American diana before the discotery of the continen Their arrows are feathered spirally, and is precisely in the manner of a rifle buil.

THE ORGAN:

The Washington Enion risorously repair assaults of those Permerania Larrane that that it with minrepresenting the there of the Adv

"Our support of the Ecoutive has been dial, constant and unbrestating, and we abundant assurances that our labor and opp aled by the Administration."

aled by the identification." This announcement places these American journals which have demonsed the "Union," and at the same time scalegised Mr. Pierce, in a strange position—rather uncomfortable, we think. In reference to the Pacific rail most, for instance. The "Union" advocated it, and was forthwith reparisoned by more than half of the democratic papers of the Country, which also demind that Mr. Pierce was in farme of the road. Nevertheless, the "Union" has "abundant as surance that its labors are appreciated by the Administration !!! That settles the matter as to the organship of the "Union,"—Salisbury Wet-Amer.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Now that Dix is making such a noise in the political world, it may not be out of place to give the following precious letter written by the same distinguished free-sofler:

valuable as a feeding substance for ear. exported in considerable, quantities to shaud, and forms a portion of the large sup ly which she draws annually from other coun-ties. This averages about 75,000 tons, and meanis trabout £000,000. Thus a market already exists in Great Britain for all the surplus flax produce, whether in fibre, seed, or cake, which the United States will have to export for when the United Styles will have to export for many years to come. The produce of 603,000 acress is required to supply the demand of the United Kingdom :- while in Ireland, during the past year, oily 136,000 acres were cultivated in the product of the style of the ward to heaven. A gentleman, travelling through a part o Wiltsbire, where he had not beeu before for many years, could not help observing the pe. flax, and probably not a fourth of that quantity in the rest of the kingdom.

culiar neatness and even beauty of the little cottage gardens which he passed, and which he did not remember having noticed when he was in the rest of the kingdom. Coming next to consider the Flax manufac-tures not. Wilson said that in England in 1851, the Factory Inspectors' Report gives the number of spindles at 265,568; in Scotland, at 303,125; and in Freind at 265,00,000; forming a total num-ber of 1.068,693. In France we find the number of spindles to be about 350,000, the establish-ments here should a chieff in the destationary there last. "No," replied the friend who had accompanied him; "it has only been as within the last few years, since Lucy D-----came to reside in

life by the wise Discours of events who know oneward, my very heart tingling at what what is suited to our various capacities and tal-

done. After a variety of amusing adventures, Ring wood attempts the study of the law, in an ob. what is suited to our various expandition and thi-ents much better than we do ourselves, and who would not have placed us there if He had not something for us to do. How for there are who live up to their own power of being useful? Earth is our dwelling place, where each has his or her appointed sphere of usefulness, their mission of love and duty, as they pass home. ward to heaven. scure settlement in Kontucky, where he delved night and day. Ralph pursues his studies, or agin and any. Addph pursues an stouce, or casionally argues at a debating society, and at length becomes quite a genius, and a favorite in the eyes of the married ladies of the village. I called to take ted one evening with one of these ladies, when to my surprise, and somewhat to my confusion, I found with her the identical

blue-eyed beauty whom I had so audaciously kissed. I was formally introduced to her, but neither of us betrayed any sign of previous ac

what a situation! I would have given all the what a situation! I would have given all the pittance I was worth to be in the deepest dell in the forest. I feit the necessity of saying some thing in excuse of my former rudeness. I could not conurs up an idea, nor utter a single word. Every moment matters became worse. I folt at one time tempted to do as I had done when I robbed her of the kiss—bolt from the room and take to flight; but I was chained to the snok for I really kneed to gain her good.

ing inck, said the old man, and he had earcely and the service. In our courts came thronging upon me I was repeatedly employed in other cases, and had pair more diget, when the sourd closed and the words are bis son diamounted, and had pair in otes, and a torse which I after wards sold for two hundred dollars more.
Never did a miser gloat more upon his pell and with more delight. I locked the door of me new? No; I was thinking of my little wife and home.
Another sleeploss night ensued: but what a night of golden funcies and splendid air eastles, the soon as morting dawned I was up, mounted the torrowed horses withich I had received as a fee.
Dur meeting was joyous as you may suppose; but I had played the part of an Indian hunter, who, when he returns from the chans, never for a time speaks of his success. She had prepared as seng fittle runific meel from the chans, never for a time speaks of his success. She had prepared as seng fittle runific meel form, and while it was different to the tribe tuil the mare had eaten arguing near strongthening beverages and rubbing how how how her the part of an Indian hunter who, when he returns from the chans, never for a time speaks of his success. She had prepared as ang title runific meel form, and while it was down hereagef in full possession of her limbs.

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