If paid strictly in advance, two dollars per an-num: two dollars and fifty ceats, if paid within six mouths; and three dollars at the end of the

12 bbls. I bushel corn at \$2,

ments of which this plan is susceptible.
WILLIAM W. MINOR.

case, is seldom recorded in the world's history.

- Exchange Paper.

September 23, 1858.

30

limes will be inserted one time for one dollar, an twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged propo-tionally. Court Orders and Judicial advertisement will be charges 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

One of the above rates are the above rates. The above rates are the above rates are the above rates are the above rates.

Book and Job Printing done with neatness and despatch, and on accommodating terms. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Planter.

EXPERIMENTS OF THE ALBEMARLE HOLE AND CORNER CLUB.

Experiment -- Corn .- In reference to its Distribu-. tion in Plantiny, as to Distance and Arrange-ment. Referred to Dr. John Minor, William

W. Minor and George Cline.

The experiment by Dr. Minor was conducted in the following manner: Two rows, one stalk in the hill and one foot distance in the hill; two rows, two stalks in the hill and two feet distance. in the hill; two rows, three stalks in the hill and three feet distance in the hill—all the rows at

equal distances from each other.

The experiment by Mr. Clive was as follows:
One stalk in the hill, one and a half feet apart: two stalks in the hill, three feet apart, three stalks in the hill, four and a half feet apart-rows at

The experiment made by Mr. Wm. W. Minor was conducted as follows: He planted four rows, distance of each row from the other, five feet. They were on a hillside—No. 1, lowest down the hill, he left one stalk in the hill, two feet apart. The row next above, No. 2, two stalks in the hill, four feet apart. The next row above, No. 3, three stalks in a hill, six feet apart. In: No. 4, the highest on the hillside, the same conditions in all respects prevailed as in No. I, the lowest on the hillside. The results of all these experi-ments were in favor of the fewer stalks in the hill and shortest distances. The rows were all ad-

have brought from three to five bushels of wheat to the acre. The manure was spread very thin, and on other beds; on the bot bed, especially, I made an accurate experiment with it, and never at the rate of not more than ten ox-cart loads to saw a greater effect produced by plaster (which I at the rate of not more than ten execut loads to the acre. From the time the wheat came up nor til harvest, that top-dressed at the time of seeding in October, had the advantage of all the other lots. It came up more vigorously, grew faster, like better, and ripened some days carlier than the other lots. In spite of a thick growth of blue grass, this lot yielded at least fifteen bushels to the acre, whilst that adjoining, of the same character, though not manured, did not yield three. He was unable to discover any difference in the other lots. The top-dressing had a decidedly good effect on all, in hastening its maturity and improving the quantity and quality of the product, over the unmanured land adjoining; the crop being fully doubled on all. The fact that good effect on all, in hastening its maturity and improving the quantity and quality of the product, over the unmanured land adjoining; the crop being fully doubled on all. The fact that cold, freezing weather continued till April, and was succeeded by moist, warm weather, may account for the good effects resulting from the late manuring. Wheat, dressed with a very thin covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the one hundred square covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the one hundred square covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the one hundred square covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the one hundred square covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the cover and the producing the covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the cover and the cover and the producing the covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the cover and the cover and the producing the covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the cover and the cover and the producing the covering of straw in February, was not benefitted to the cover and the cover and the cover and the rap impudent. This was a cheer the could find the cover and the rap impudent. This was a cheer the cover at least the cover of the transmitted to the cover and the rap impudent. This was a cheer the cover at least the cover of the transmitted to the cover and the rap impudent. This was a cheer the cover of the cover in the same would cost one dollar and the rap impudent. This was a cheer the cover of the cover in the same would cover the unmanure would cover count for the good effects resulting from the late manuring. Wheat, dressed with a very thin covering of straw in February, was not benefitted by it, but the clover was very much improved.

Experiment to Ascertain the Difference in the Reand of Cutting Wheat when it first begins to old fashioned mode, after further experience rust, and suffered to Stand till Phoroughly Rips. with them shall have pointed out the improve Conducted by Dr. William G. Carr.

On the 3d day of July he cut from different spots in the field two parcels of wheat just begin-ning to rust, the straw and blades green, the beads turning white, and the grain in the dough state, very soft, some of the heads being in the milk state. On the 19th of the same month, he cut from the same spots, the wheat which had been left to ripen. A struck measure of the rusted wheat, thoroughly ripe, weighed 85 grains-the from another spot, a struck measure of the ripe rusted wheat, weighed 854 grains—number of was grains 213. The same measure of wheat, just-beginning to rust, weighed 95, grains—number of grains 216. The greater difference in favor of the wheat just beginning to rust, in the second experiment, must be attributed to its being rath-er more mutured when gathered, than the first. The straw of the unripe wheat, is, to all appearance, very superior to that of the ripe wheat, and the flouring properties of the grain are, no doubt,

Experiment on the Effect on the Product of Corn. of pulling fodder and cutting tops. Conducted by Mr. George Clice.

The average weight of several parcels, the fodder not being pulled nor tops cut, was 11½ pounds; where fodder was pulled and tops cut, 11½ pounds; and when the fodder was pulled and tops cut, 11 pounds. If these several parcels and weights are multiplied by 6, the fractional parts will be got rid of, and the results of the experiment more rid of, and the results of the experiment more the former hearing date before the American readily compared. We will then have 120 ears, weighing 70 pounds, when the corn was left unweighing 10 pounds, when the corn was left un-touched, 120 cars, weighing 69 pounds, when the stalks were stripped of the fodder, but tops not cut, and 120 cars, weighing 66 pounds, when the folder was pulled and tops cut. Now, assuming 70 pounds as the weight that all ought to have bed, there is a loss of one-seventh by pulling per; and a loss of four-seventieths sustainable both operations of pulling fodder and cutreached, there is a loss of our seventieths sustain-fodder; and a loss of four-seventieths sustain-ed, by both operations of pulling fodder and cut-

Experiment on Futtening Hogs in a Close Pen. Conducted by Dr. Frank Carr.

Conducted by Dr. Frank Curr.

On the 29th of April seven shoats, which had been littered on the 29th of the preceding February, were put up in a close pen. They were, been littered on the 20th of the preceding February, were put up in a close pen. They were, when put up, in tolerably good order. They were slaughtered on the 14th of December following, and weighed nett 1,150 pounds, giving an average of 1644 pounds. They consumed, in bringing them to the knife, of merchantable material, 12 harrels and I bushel of corn and 30 reckoning hereafter. Retributive justice might compel each of them to swallow as many boluses as he had administered to the guildle public, a average of 1894 pounds.

bringing them to the knife, of merchantable mabringing them to swallow as many boluses as he had administered to the gullible public, a had been invisible to him; but he furnished me with no other evidence of the fact.

He simply directed the attorney to provide certains the stories and the simply directed the attorney to provide certains. urn pale.—Rich. Dispatch.

SPLITTING HABS.

Some years age, Roger M. Sherman and Perry Maith, of Connecticut, were opposed to each olds, and fermending. The pumphins every some bardeneds which as seven made of a result of passing the control of the cymlins always. Besides the articles of food already enumerated, the chaps about the house were made to pull for the besides the articles of food already enumerated, the chaps about the house were made to pull for the besides the articles of food already enumerated, the chaps about the house were made to pull for the besides the articles of food already enumerated, the chaps are the control of Justice. Suith opened the case with a visible to see the part of Justice. Suith opened the case with a visible to see the part of Justice. Suith opened the case with a visible to the set of Justice, supported to the suite of Justice. Suith opened the case with a visible to the set of Justice, supported to the suite of Justice, supported to the suit a boller, in which scientifies, and the same in the same in all places pumpkins, cymlins, always. Besides the articles of food already enumerated, the chaps about the house were made to pull for the hogs. about the house were made to pull for the hogs, clyver, grass and such weeds as hogs will cat. Two large white oaks in the yard, which bore well, also furnished a good supply of acorns. These articles, together with peaches, with which the trees were burdened and broken, slope from the kitchen, spare milk, &c., constituted the food on which the logs were fed. The labor required in attending them hardly deserves to be estimated. In order to give precision to the experiment and to ensure accuracy in the results, I gave them much of my personal attention, being rarely away from them more than two days at a time, and seldom that. The children about the yard and an infirm old man, who had been many years off the tax list, gathered the fallen fruit, grass, &c. the tax list, gathered the fallen fruit, grass, &c. The latter, under inv supervision, attended to the The latter, under my supervision, attended to the preparation of the food and feeding. About half a gallon of salt and three pounds of copperas were

## North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLIV. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY MAIDEN BRIEF

AN ENGLISH STOLY. Gross profit,

Deduct value of 7 shouts when put up, at 50 cents,

Nett profit,

Experiment on Raising Tobacco Plants in Hot Bett. Conducted by Wm. W. Minor.

On the 21st of April, 1843, I made a bot bed containing about twenty-five square yards. On the 21st of April, 1843, I made a bot bed containing about twenty-five square yards—sewed the next day with tobacco seed beginning to sprout. No glass was put on it, but had plank laid over it to retain the kest and moisture. The plants began to come up in three days from sowing, and when most of them were up the plank the bed needed no watering. The bed was then watered twice a day, on an average, though it was neglected, as regards water. The plants were not thick enough in the bed, nor were they regular—there being many vacant spots in it, owing to the circumstance that I had to guess at the leaves the festive board early, and takes a solitary walk, returns to his lodgings in takes a solitary walk, returns to his lodgings in lar—there being many vacant spoks in it, owing to the circumstance that I had to guess at the quantity of seed, they being in a sproated state, and, therefore, more difficult to sow with regularity. There were a few plants in this bed large enough for new ground planting in one month after sowing. They did not, however, grow as few there exceeds and instant is the clear. fast after three or four weeks as did the plants in beds prepared in the usual way, though they had decidedly better roots. I think, also, that the hot bed plants grew off and lived better than those drawn from beds prepared in the usual game.

way. This bed yielded 9,200 plants, counted as they were drawn, and would have yielded two briefless. The attorney is a cruel animal: as cruthous and more had they not been literally burned as a rich coxcomb in a ball room, who delights Then in court many are the vexations of the ed up from neglect of watering for the space of a week. The cost of this bed I estimate as follows: the labor of two men, three women, a cart between solicitors and the har has no slight reand steers, say one day, at three dollars. The semblance to the firstion between the sexes.—
manure, worth, perhaps, four dollars.—a cart load of mould from the woods, which was put on the top; twice weeding, the watering, and one and a half bushels of poudrette, value one dollar, cover bar sit round the table in a dignified composure, the entire cost. The bed was about fifteen inches | thinking just as little of briefs as a young lady in depth when sown, and it has sunk about one-of marriage. An attorney cuters,—not an ey fourth, and the manure is now worth about three moves; but somehow or other the fact is known t Experiment on Top-Dressing Wheat. Conducted by Wm. G. Curr.

He top-dressed with equal quantities of stable manure, six lots of wheat, in the first week of October, November, December, January, February and March, respectively. The land manure admixture of sand. That without manure might have been distributed on the first week of that the action of pondretic on tobacco plants was a number of the top-dressed with equal quantities of stable in the first week of October, November, December, January, February and March, respectively. The land manure is now worth about three dollars. The next cost of this bed, then, is about all, Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a five dollars. The next cost of this bed, then, is about all, Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a large plant with the torice and the torice and the top-dressed with equal quantities of stable in the pole of the process of the transfer of the top-dressed with equal quantities of stable in the pole of the process of the transfer of the top-dressed with equal quantities of stable in the pole of the process of the transfer of the top-dressed with equal quantities of stable forms. The next cost of this bed, then, is about all, Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a dollars. The next cost of this bed, then, is about all, Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a distributed with a large plant to the top-dressed with equal quantities of stable forms. The next cost of this bed, then, is about all, Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a dollars. The next cost of this bed, then, is about all, Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a dill. Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a dollars. The next cost of this bed, then, is about all, Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a dill. I had not be the process of the transfer of the top-draws from his pocket a dollars. The cost of the transfer ut the fee, and wraps it up with slow provoking

tainer in my life. I took a moment to consider: LORTENSTE PRINTERS,—"The annual income of Samuel Brannan, of California, is \$250,000." and, after making him repeat the name of his case I gravely assured him I was at perfect liberand my fee upon the table, asked me if the time appointed for a consultation with the two gentlepenniless printer, arrived in this city from the West. A crownless hat and a shabby suit of n who were "with me" would be convenient; tions for the adventurer. But on application to some persons of the same religion as bimself, be parted. That fee was sacred gold, and I put it

paper owned by the same persons. One of our friends were employed by Brannan, and is awate of the difficulties he (Brannan) experienced in obtaining a decent living from the small subset. supplied with a decent suit of clothes, and of the difficulties he (Brannan) experienced in obtaining a decent living from the small subscription list of his paper. After acting as editor for a little more than a year, he became attracted with the decime at a point of the standard a little more than a year, he became attracted with the glowing description given of California by one Hastings, the author of a book on that inevitably as the prayer-book of a lady s-maid proffers the service of matrimony. My brief re-lated in an argument before the Jadges of the King's Bench, and the place of consultation was Ayle & Coffee-house, adjoining Westminister Hall. There was I, before the clock had finished strikountry. Brannan succeeded in raising a comcany of emigrants, and, as their leader, charterpany of emigrants, and, as their leader, chartered a brig and immediately sailed for the future Eldorado. Two printers, in Brannan's employ, accompanied him, and are now rich and inducatial citizens of California. Such a rapid rise from extreme poverty to great affluence, as in Brannan's raised an army of objections to the point for which we were to contend, and had logically slain every man of them. I went prepared to discuss the question thoroughly; and I generously determined to give my leaders the benefit of all my cognitations—though not without a slight struggle at the thought of how much reputation Quacks. We took up, the other day, a bound olume of old English and American newspayers, he former bearing date before the American Revolution, and the latter shortly after it. On looking over the advertising columns, we were looking over the advertising columns, we were engaged in court, and the attorney and I had the room to curselves. After we had been waiting about an hour, the door flew open, and in strode one of my leaders, the second in contact the second in the se looking over the altertising columns, we were surprised to see how large a space in Abena agas appropriated to what are called "quack medicines." The proportion of space occupied by them was much larger than in our modern journals. Indeed, there were scarcely any other advertisements. mand, less in haste (as it appeared to me) to mee his appointment than to escape from the atmos phere of clients in which he had been enveloped during his passage from the court—just as the horseman pushes his steed into a gallop, to rid which the people were so much wiser and more me-and had just asked what had been the las night's division in the house, when the powdered head of the usher was protraded through the half open door to announce that "Jenes and Williams was called on." Down weat the poker, and away few — with streaming robes, leaving me to meditate on the loss which the case would susto meditate on the loss which the case would sus-tain for want of his assistance at the expected discussion. Having waited some further space. I heard a rustling of silks, and the great— our commander in chief, sailed into the room.— As he did not run foul of me, I think it possible

nstant I had the eyes of seventy "learned friends" looking as full in the face! It is hard-ty to be conceived by those who have not gone through the ordeal how terrific is this mute athave been for anything which would have rerber. What I said, I know not; I knew not disturter. What I said, I know not; I knew not then; it is the only part of the transaction of which I am ignorant; it was a phantasma or a hideous dream." They told me, however, to my great surprise, that I spoke in a loud voice, used great surprise, that I spoke in a load voice, used violent gestures, and as I went along seemed to shake off my trepidation. Whether I made a long speech or a short one, I cannot tell for I had no power of measuring time. All I know is, that I should have made a much longer one if I had not felt my ideas. like Bob Acres's courage, ozzing out of my fingers' ends. The court decided against us, errongously as I thought, for the young advocate is always on the right side.

The next morning I got up early to look at the

The next morning I got up early to look at the exspaners which I expected to see full of our see. In an obscure corner and in a small type, found a few words given as the speeches of my caders, and I also read, that "Mr. — followed a the same side."

A friend of ours from across the waters related to us the following anecdote as an actual occurrence in Oriental climes. It pessesses a depth of thought and freshness of wit too good to be

A priest, learned in the love of ancient and modern literature, had opened rooms for public instruction and styled himself upon the door, 'Professor of Universal Knowledge.'

The king, in passing one day, observed the notice, and, walking in inquired what he meant by Universal Knowledge. The priest answered of course, it was a knowledge of all things possible. This mayor on several smith the knowledge. le. This unswer, not exactly suiting the king e resolved to test the capabilities of the profes

nd, said he, you profess universal knowledge, then you will be able to answer three questions which I shall propose to you. They are as follows, and you must answer them by to-morrow at this time, or your head shall be struck from your shoulders. First, tell me how my baskets of earth there are in yonder moun-in. Secondly, inform me, how much the king Thirdly, tell me, exactly, of what the

ing is thinking at the time."
This was a different turn to affairs from wha he professor expected, and he was sorely per-lexed. He went at once to his study resolved questions; the fearful penalty. Instead, however, of partaking of his master's emotion, the servant very coolly replied:—
"le that all the trouble? Leave the matter to

the servant to adopt his master's habit, and meet the king at the appointed hour. The offer wa the truth, thought more of his own head than his servant's just at that moment. Disguised as the professor, the servant met the king, and told m he was ready to answer his questions, "Tell me, then," said the king, "how many

What circumstances "" "The size of the baskets. If one is as large is the mountain, one will contain it. If half is large, two; if one fouth, four, &c." The king was so much amused at the reply, that he expressed himself satisfied, and proceed-

Well, your majesty, Jesus Christ was sold 'thirty' pieces of silver, and he was the king-beaven and earth, so I conclude the king is worth about 'one' piece."
To this answer the king could not object, and

was nevertheless so pleased with the wit dis-

"Most certainly, your majesty. You are now thinking that you are talking with the priest pro-

fessor, whereas it is only his servant. safely upon their shoulders and both received rich tokens of kingly favor. ......

The Entron.—Man is the hardest worker mong all animals, and the editor is the greatest radge among men. He is that boy—only grown proof whom it is asserted in the half inspired gimer that all work and no play makes Jack a file of the first that all work and no play makes Jack a file of the first that all work and no play makes Jack a file of the single of the first that all work and no play makes Jack a file of the single of the file of the shading, or ruling above the letters.—Bank Note Reporter. full boy. His right arm has no such chance for est. His occupation is just such a punishment, aly prolonged to a whole life, as a school boy is ther. O, for a little interval of case. O, for ruissien to let the limb fall or rest for a moment. It earned be conceded. The least flage poor fellow would rather keep his arm exched out all day with a seven pound weight ached to the end of it, if he could be allowed

"Some years ago, (said he.) I was travelling over these mountains on horseback, and I stopped at this very house. The landlord was extremely obsequious in attending to my comfort, and after supper, he requested me to join him in a bottle of wine. Nothing loth, I consented, and before midnight four empty bottles stood on the table end, and he was acquainted with all my busi-

"I very imprudently remarked, in the course of conversation, that I had a very large sum of money in my valise, and he politely informed me that he would take care of it until morning. Although somewhat intoxicated, I did not approve of leaving it in his charge, and I took my valise in my hand and retired to bed. After I had un-dressed, I placed my pistol under my pillow, and excefully, I thought, examined the room. I laid

nyself down, and sunk into a fitful sleep.
"I suppose it must have been two hours after

stranger, and again he touched the but end of his weapon. "The instant I fired the villian fell, I started up, and merely pulling my overcoat on, snatched up the lantern that he had dropped, and crept cautiously down, with my valise in my hand, to the stable. It was a bright mocalight night, and I soon saddled my horse. I galloped ten miles, when I met a party of waggoners, and in their company I returned to the house; but despite our rigid search, not even as much as the villian's body could be found. But if I can once put my hands upon him, if it easts me my

Joseph Gomez was hanged in the city of Cum-berland, upon his own confession of having mur-dered no less than five travellers in that very

and not scratchy

3. Examine well the face : see if the expresskets of earth are there in youder mountain." sions are distinct and easy, natural and life-like, "That depends, your majesty, upon circum-4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks

5. Examine the medallion, ruling and heads and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work in the genuine looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly im-

6. Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or, if sloping, of a uniform slope.

7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, &c., see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a yed that he said:
"Very well, sir, but can you answer my last brush. The fine and parallel lines in the genuestion, and tell me of what I am now thinkine are of equal size, smooth and even; counterfeits look as if done with a file.

8. Observe the round hand-writing engraved

bewitching manner, and leaves you standing bare-headed on the walk in a fever of wonder, curiosity and wrath.

We are about petitioning for a law making it a capital—meaning thereby a kissable—offence, for any female under the age of thirty-five, whose face is not scarred with the small-pox, nor otherwise disfigured, and who was not horn with features like Medues, to be found wearing a green veil, at any time or under any protext, on any sidewalk.

A pretty woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no right to bundle herself upunder a green veil, or any other similar aboningation, than the sun has to put on spectacles. We like masks, and are fund of masquerades but regulate our fundness by Solomon's injunction that there is a sense. For all they are sense in the other of the lines of the inscription on the three of a sense of the paper containing there to make the put of masquerades but regulate our fundness by Solomon's injunction that there is a sense of the line of the inscription on the three of a sense of the line of the inscription on the three of a sense of the line of the inscription on the three of the lines of the paper containing three to make a sense of the lines of the lines of the inscription on the three of the lines of the line

reil, at any time or under any preiext, on any gldewalk.

A pretty woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no right to bundle herself upunder a green veil, or any other similar abomination, than the sun has to put on spectacles. We like masks, and are fond of manquerades but regulate our fondness by Solomon's injunction that there is a season for all things. These perambulatory female riddlers we do not like—at least, butil we know who they are. Then we are as willing as any one to acknowledge that

"A thing of beauty is juy forever."

NUMBER 47.

consult, supposing the argument finished. B—was the first to see me, and I received from him a nod of kindness, and encouragement, which I hope I never shall forget. The court was crowded, for it was a question of some interest; it was a dreadful moment; the mshers stilled the audience into an awful silence. I began, and at the sound of an anknown voice every wig of the white inclined plane at the upper end of which I was standing suddenly turned round, and in an instant I had the eyes of seventy "learned friends," leaking are fall in the fose? I his bard.

"I suppose it must have been two hours after when I awoke, and collecting my scattered senses, I endeavored to think what I had been about.

"Souddenly I detected a noise under my bed. What was my horrow when I observed a small piece of carpet, stretched along my bed-sides move as though something was under it. A cold perspiration started from every pore; but, thank tod. I had precease of mind conough to prepare for the worst. Grasping a pistol in my right hand, and hiding it under my bed clothes, leigned to be asleep.

"In an instant afterwards I saw a trap-door, which had been concealed by a carpet\_cautiously lifted up, and I beheld my familiord with a dark lantern in his hand, directing his glittering eyes towards me. Still moved not; but as be turned his back to put the lantern on the floor, I fired and—

"You killed him, did you!" shricked the Sparaird, almost jumping from his seat.

"Silence! till I have finished it!" said the stranger, and again he touched the but end of his weapon. "The instant fired the villing fell, I started up, and merely pulling my overcoat on, structing, will pass almost emiricly through agriculture that the times and more than the reader of the country and to that first port they all took to the mouse structure, and again he touched the but end of his weapon. "The instant fired the villing fell, I started up, and merely pulling my overcoat one that the cost per mile of the country and to that employed in the proportion this capital beaut on the fired the villing fell, I started up, and merely pulling my overcoat one to contrary and merely pulling my overcoat one structure, will have a mile to the stranger, and again he touched the but end of this weapon. "The instant fired the villing fell, I started up, and merely pulling my overcoat one structure, and the first port they all took to the mouse structure, and merely pulling my overcoat one structure, will have a shade and the first port they all took to the mouse structure, will be a discovered to the structure, will be a second

districts, where land is held at low rates; where few, if any, cultivated grounds are out through that are heavily expensive, and where cuttings and embankments are comparatively unfrequent. There is probably an exaggerated idea abroad as to the capital now expending in these projects. The public, at any rate, seem to be mistaken as to the proportion this capital hears to the annual productions of the country and to that employed in other expenditures of acknowledged commy. The twelve thousand miles and wer, now constructing, will pass almost entirely through agricultural districts; most of it is laiding in the western and northwestern States. We may reckon cultural districts; most of it is building in the western and northwestern States. We may recken these roads, then, as so many agricultural tools. Now, the capital invested in them, estimating it at \$20,000 a mile, is \$240,000,000. That invested in agricultural implements is stated at \$150,000,000. It would appear, then, that the capital of all the reads now constructing is but a little more than sixty per cent, increase on what is invested in the ordinary implements of bushands.

The stranger arose and caught the Spaniard by the throat. Tearing open his shirt collar, he showed the mark of a wound on his neck. We need not say any more. Three weeks after that, Joseph Gomez was hanged in the city of Cumthese products equal to one per cent, on the value above gives, this would amount to \$15,000,000 equal to more than 5 per cent, on \$249,000,000 the capital invested.

a country ten miles on each side, they would affeet an area of over 152,000,000 acres. Supposgenuine have a general dark, neat appearance,
2. Examine the vignette, or pleture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or back ground
looks clear and transparent, or soft and even,
and not scratchy.

the author of an article, for his duty requires to keep such things to himself.

When thou dost enter into his office take head unto thyself that thou dost not rook at what may be lying open; for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding. Norther examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand it.

This puts us in mind of the inscription on the tombetone at Pres to Clears.

"Recipion," Mr. "Herefies the body of Jean Bidd, an excellent must.

His discussorate widow, ctill yields the best large, beinget and ribb are, at No. 222, Rus Mrs a market."

His puts us in mind of the inscription on the tombetone at Pres to Clears.

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sestimed an aspect of heav preparation capture. The beats were leavered, and commenced. When we got within all ships' length of him be turned and ry onsly up on us. He struck us at the same we tastened to him. He store the is but with the assistance of sails, which under her bottom, and constrast builting kept above water. The espitain, John came to our assistance. Teld him he keep clear of the whale, but he said very long lance, and assistant to try. supper, and each one, with his feet on the feutler, the a roles every wise of the three of the control of the c and 'chewest up' the boat kegs and limiters is and whatever fragments of the lead, he could feating on the water. At this stage of the 'fa I told Capt, Morse that if he would give me choice of the ship's company I would try, again. It was despirate work to all important and up to this time the vicious follow had he all his own way. The captage was in favor trying him from the ship, but finally conser for us to attack him again from a boat. Wi picked crew we again apprecable the winow lying perfectly still, apparently refor another attack, as the event proved. See our approach, he darted towards us with mouth wide open, his ponierous jawe con together every moment with tremendous rund we gave the word to 'stora all,' which was of ed in good carnest. As we passed the ship country, as in ours. No one needs them for this purpose so much as ours, or can be benefitted in a manner at all comparable.

It is the good feature of our republic to be, in the arts of practical life, as well as in political wisdom and experience "the heir all ages," Our prairies and inland country are at ling by the efficient operation of railroads; for these are the latest discovered, and prove to be the bear means of accomplishing this object. In the old world, it has been afready accomplished by the imperfect methods of the former times—the caravan, the military road, the ordinary highway, along whose routes villages and settlements have herotofore sprang up, just as they now do along our railroads, only with a rapidity, as compared with the growth of our towns, like that of a came of the a stoam engine.

The large proportion in miles that the roads of the United States hear to those of other countries, will appear less striking when it is considered that the cost per mile of the former is but little more than one-fourth that of foreign roads. Our roads average \$34,000, others \$150,000 poremile. The ceasure report states that, including the roads as new constructing, the average road our rail-roads are per mile of the former is but little more than one-fourth that of foreign roads. Our roads average \$34,000, others \$150,000 poremile. The ceasure reports states that, including the roads of the cost per mile of the former is but little more than one-fourth that of foreign roads. Our roads average \$34,000, others \$150,000 poremile. The ceasure report states that, including the roads of the cost per mile of the former is but little more than one-fourth that of foreign roads. Our roads average \$34,000, others \$150,000 poremile. The ceasure reports states that including the roads of the cost per mile of the former is but little more than one-fourth that of foreign roads. Our roads average \$34,000, others \$150,000 poremile. We have a state of the ship the cost per mile of the former is but little more than one-f

seen much trouble from the irons left in his body, and took the first opportunity which pre-sented for reverge. Taken altogether, we think this will rank high among the whalling stories of

MADANE BOCARME.-A letter from Paris to one of our journals given the following account of the recent career of this noted woman :

"Your readers will recollect what an exc country ten miles on each side, they would affect an area of over 15,000,000 acres. Supposeing the road to increase the value of land equal to an average of one tollar an acre, we have a had addition of ore \$155,000,000 to the would of the country from the cause—over 60 per cent, on the the capital invested.

The cash value of farms in the country, is stated at a little over \$3,210,000,000. Again suppose over 12,000 miles of railroad to increase this value of farms in the country, is stated at a little over \$3,210,000,000. Again suppose over 12,000 miles of railroad to increase the value of their cost and more.

The whole annual import of wheat into Great Britain during the past year was absent 6,000,000 quarters, or 48,000,000 bushels. If we suppose of whoat to the acre, they would produce an amount greater than the whole annual import of wheat to the acre, they would produce an amount greater than the whole annual import of Great Britain.

There is a deleciency this year in the wheat cray of a bushel to supply the entire import of Great Britain.

There is a deleciency this year in the wheat cray of Great Britain amounting to nearly 4,000,000 quarters. It is another form, suppose a yield to be induced equal to anyply the entire import of Great Britain.

There is a deleciency this year in the wheat cray of Great Britain, amounting to nearly 4,000,000 quarters. It is calculated that she will have to import during the coming year, 9,600,000 quarters, a live alculated that she will have to import during the coming year, 9,600,000 quarters, it is calculated that she will have to import during the coming year, 9,600,000 quarters, it is calculated that she will have to import during the coming year, 9,600,000 quarters, it is calculated that she will have to import during the coming year, 9,600,000 quarters, it is calculated that she will have to import during the coming year, 9,600,000 quarters, it is calculated that she will have to import during the coming year, 9,600,000 quarters, it is calculated that she will ha

Feits look as if done with a file.

8. Observe the round hand-writing engrayed on the bill, which should be black, equal in size or distance, of a uniform elope, and emother. This is in genuite notes invariably well done, and distance, of a uniform elope, and emother. This is in genuite notes invariably well done, and distance, of a uniform elope, and emother. This is in genuite notes invariably well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is eligible to be such as the same of these she relies on Canada a 40,000 and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is eligible to be such as the same of the same o

This puts us in mind of the inscription on the tombetone at Pere la Cleare.