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AGRICULTURAL.

DRAINING, PLOWING AND SUBSOIL-PLOWING.

An extract from an Address delicered Society.

Connecticut Ricex Valley Agricultural Society. BY THE EDITOR OF THE GRANITE PARMER.

This subject has not received that attention which its importance to agricultural pursuits demands. We all know that a certain quantity of our notions of what constitutes an excess are very vague. Almost the only lands that are drained, with us, are meadows when the water stands with us, are meadows when the water stands nearly or quite at the top of the soil. Says Professor Johnston, in his excellent work on Agricultural Chemistry, "Among the merely succhanical methods, by which those changes are to be produced upon the soil which are to fit if for the better growth of valuable crops, draining is not apportant step in heavy clay soils, and that it must be the first step in all cases where water abounds in the surface soil, will be readily concated, but that it can be beneficial, also, in situations where the subsoil is light and porous, or where the indination of the field is such as to allow of the ready escape of the water, does not appear so evident and is not unfrequently therefore a matter-of considerable difficulty." The consideration of song of the effects of an efficient draining age will, I think, remove the greatest share of the subsoil and for superiority depends on the surface and the surface and the surface and the surface of song of the effects of an efficient draining age will, I think, remove the greatest share of the surface share of the surface of the water, does not appear and the results of the effects of an efficient draining age will, I think, remove the greatest share of the surface of the water, does not appear to the readily except of the water, does not appear to the reduction of the field in the surface and the effects of an efficient draining age will, I think, remove the greatest share of the surface of the water, does not appear to the surface and the s

carry into the soil matrifive elements for the use of plants, and that the finely pulverized soil is commently adapted to strain off from the water all foreign substances contained in it, we can easily see that great advantages must result to vegetation from this state of the soil.

4. This constant descent of water causes a single result of the soil.

5. So great was the effect observed from frequent and deep plowings upon the soil, that one of the pares of the soil, from the surface to the depth of the descent of the soil and soaks into the depth of the descent of the soil and soaks into the surface to the depth of the descent of the soil and soaks into the depth of the descent of the soil and soaks into the surface to the depth of the descent of the soil and soaks into the surface to the depth of the soil and soaks into the surface to the depth of the soil and soaks into the surface to the soil and soaks into the surface to the soil at the soil to the soil at the soil to t

the drains. As the rain falls and soaks into the ever produced, proposed a theory that manure was shirth it displaces, to a greater or less extent, the unnecessary, that tilth only was needed. But air in the soil, forcing it downward into the drains. Jethro Tull, after some years of culture, was

to three weeks.

7. Many tands are so wet in the spring for a long time, that the time of seeding is very much delayed, poslucing a herry unpositiable in the year's results. By a proper draining such lands become dry and workable in the second delayed poslucing a proper draining such lands. become dry and workable in the proper spring all richness twenty times—that is, one cubical season, and the farmer in his labor is rendered find of the richest is not able to produce an equal

S. On all kinds of land this removal of the superficient the poorest, the color also not straight perfluent water is equivalent to an actual despine that the poorest, when by pulverzing it, has obtained 600 times the superficient of the rich, unland is securingly dry enough to admit labeled in the fell index should exceed it in fertility; or, if a feed and should exceed it in fertility; or, if a feed in the soft the poorest was made to have 20 times the tapells the rich and, the poorest might of dimerily within 12 or 14 inches of the surface, of the rich land, the poorest might produce an equal quantity of vegetables with it obscupies space that the roots would otherwise. it occupies space that the roots would otherwise occupy. They are consequently deprived of ter-ritory in which they may range to collect nutridrier to a greater depth, the air penetrates freg-ly, diffuses itself through the region vietted by the water, and opens a virgin soil to which the roots may have free and safe necess. A writer in the London Quarterly Review expresses the ion that the existence of the water table or

urious to vegetation.

9. The removal of water from the soil embles the farmer to use manures with the hope of an adequate return. On wet suils, bones, wood ashes and other artificial manures are almost thrown tilizing virtue where water is allowed to stagnate in the soil. Many of the failures of experiment ors to derive benefit from the use of artificial for tilizers may, then, be attributed to the pre-ence of water in the soil. - Give to the farmer a deep, dry soil to work upon, and he can hopefully bring

to bear all the resources, as well of modern sci-ence as experience of the past. These several points may be summed up under

the memory of every culturist.

A. Efficient drainage is equivalent not only to change of soil, but also to a change of climate in reference to the growth of plants. B. It is also equivalent to a deepening of the

C. It is a necessary preparation to the many

other means of improvement which we may wish to apply to the land.

If the views expressed on this subject are co rect, and they have been subjected to rigid experiment, especially in England: if we would attain to the fullest capacity of our land to produce, the estion would be, not what pieces is it necessa o go undrained. We drain and clear up a mea dow at an expense of fifty dollars per acre and bring it into English hay at a yield of a ton and a half per acre, and call it a good operation. Would it not be an equally good operation to drain our tillage hands and double our crops thereon; Says Prof. Johnston, it has been calculated that the drainage of the arable lands (of England 10,000,000 of acres, would at once increase their produce by 10,000,000 quarters of the various kinds of grain now grown upon them. So rapid is the return found to be, that money invested in many acres every year, and I find mysulf always repaid by the and of the third year, not interest fortprincipal so that if Phaye spare capital enough to go on for three years. I can gradually drain any extent of land by the repeated use of the same sum of mangy. Of the expense of drain-

With our soil thoroughly drained we are ready

to precent to our second play for increasing the fertility of the soil, that of altering the preclian's call condition of the soil, reducing it to fine, deep "Scratch my back and I will tickle your chow." Something like this says the earth to the tiller

North Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1853.

the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely di-vided soil. And it is to accomplish this, in some poor way, that all the plowing and harrowing is done. But are the ordinary practices of the farm adequate to the production of a soil deep enough abiline enough to meet the demands of growing and fine enough to meet the demands of growing plants? How many of our farmers, especially those who plow in the spring, plow more than once? How many harrow for their host drops? How many harrow for their host drops? many have even trenched a led or two in their garden? Prof. Mapes, after having described an acre of land on which be raised in the same season 3084 bushels of potatoes, over 5000 cabbages and 600 bushels of white glabe turnips, all worth in the market \$580, says this land was undergrant the market \$580, says this land was undergranted. drained, thereughly subsoiled, and six tence surface placed before solding. "Every farmer should know," says he, "that eight plowings before seed-

ing is more profitable than a less number."
Why is a garden more fertile than the field?
Do you say because the soil is richer? It may be moisture in the soil is essential to vegetation. We some richer, but the prime reason is that the soil know, too, that an excess of it is prejudicial. But of the garden is more finely pulverized. This our notions of what constitutes an excess are very given it a highly absorbe. Leower to attract moisture from the atmosphere, a most valuable property to a soil, of which we ordinarily think lit-tle. If the soil of the field was as carefully work-

eration of soing of the effects of an efficient drainage will, I think, remove the greatest share of
those doubts. Ist—and in these suggestions I
am following the reasoning of Prof. Johnston,
although for brevity, I am obliged to condense it
for the most part, into my own style, instead of
following the excellent language of the author.

I. Draining carries off all stagnant water and
gives a ready escape to the excess of what falls
in sains.

The mure excessively, then, the cur finds no sees. in rains.

2. It arrests the ascent of water from beneath, whether by the force of springs or capillary atsoil, to act as a more delicate soive, the more 3. It allows the water to percolate or strain through the soil instead of running over it, and perhaps injuriously washing it. And when we consider that it is the province of rain water to carry into the soil untrilive elements for the use of flaints and that the limit of placing in the carry into the soil untrilive elements for the use of plants and that the limit of placing in water in the soil untrilive elements for the use of plants and that the limit of placing in the soil untrilive elements for the use of plants and that the limit of placing in the soil untrilive elements for the use of plants. profitable is nature employed to work for man

portant to a healthy growth of regetation.

5. When freed from the constant presence of the street of the soil gradually becomes dries, sweeter, it is of extraordinally notification. The hard lumps of clay by for his theory, he went found his soil failure, more or less disappear. They crumble more freely offer less resistance to the advanced of the soil failure, and the theory is the soil failure. freely, offer less resistance to the plow, and are, to restore it. Tall wrote attentise on Horse Hose therefore, more easily and economically worked. Hodama's, in which he pair forth his views as 6. Wet soils are always cold, can-ed by the constant evaporation going on from the surface viring and trying the sail. "I have had," or her less that the devoted advantages of constantly pulsors of the less than the less than

consumit evaporation going on from the surface.

The removal of the incisture, removes, also, much is fit not all this coldness. So great is this climage, siftentimes as to amount to a change of climate.

The maturity of crope is often hastoned form two

assan, and the farmer in his 1100r is rendered annewhat independent of the changing seasons. S. On all kinds of land this removal of the su-cal feet of the poorest; therefore, it is not strange eing nearer to them on all sides within reach on tillage." Tull satisfied himself, also, be as experiments, of the length to which the root ally did, on the soil as usually prepared. arrived the same with the rosts of wheat plants. He also elserved that such plants possessed a stronger vitality than the offices. Tull also wrote

> when fine dig a hole in the hard dry ground in the dryest weather, as deep as the plough ought to go, best the earth very fine, and fill the hole to go, beat the earth very line, and int the teach therewith; and after a few nights down you will find this earth become moist at the bottom, while the bard ground around will be dry. Till a field in luids; make one land very fine with frequent deep plowing; and let another be rough from inent tilinge alternately, then plow the whole field crosswiss in the dryest weather, which has continued long, and you will perceive, from the color of the earth, that every fine land will be turned up moists but every rough land will be dry as powder from top to bottom. In the driest weather, good hoeing procures moisture to roots; though the ignorant and incurious, fancy it lets in dyought and are therefore afraid to hon their plants at such times."

In one of his arguments to his brother farmers e deepen their soils by every practical demeans, o let-air into the poets of the crops, and to give very facility possible to the growth of the roots f plants, he expressly assures them thereby plants erive benefits which exclusively belong to the vegetable world. "There is yet," says he, "one art can be given to animals; for all that can be one in feeding an animal is to give it sufficient ood at the time it has occasion for it; for if you give an animal may more, it is to no purpose, unss you could give it more mouths, which is apossible; but in loceing a plant the additional prishment thereby given, enables it to send out numerable additional fibres and roots; so that

minimerable additional noise and code, surprishes such food and mouths to plants.

Few persons have an adequate notion of the extent to which the roots of plants will travel in disintegrated soil. The roots of the Indian cor a disintegrated soil. The roots of the inductional have built feet, not all the way, however, visible to the naked eye. Many of our common garden plants have roots from two to three feet. The onion has roots 18 nches long. In the season of drought all plants casess the power of sending out even longer roots

Would you have your heart gratified with abundant crops? then strike deep with the plow and not once only, but again and sgain—give to it no boy's work, but hearty, monit toil.

I have spoken of two mechanical conditions of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable—a deep soil and a finely distribution of the soil as desirable.

And it is not once only, but hearty, monit to it no perfected with double the quantity of manure on the convenience of a return that the soil as desirable.

By which of the telegraph lines did you came? By which of the telegraph lines did you came? We without raising it, 17 inches more.

be cropped without the rick of exhaustion, and the greater the variety of crops, deep as well as shallow rooted, which may be grown upon it, is so reasonable in itself as to combined a ready acor reasonable in user as to community a ready ac-quie-sectre." Speaking of the subsoil plow, Prof. Johnston says. "It is an instrument unequalled at present, I belleve, for giving a real practical money value to stiff clavey subsoil. Yet even be groung advocate as he is for deep plowing and the use of the subsoil plow, admits that often times bly by the end of a single season, the many be as solid and impenetrable ever,"

access, will, though shallow, less frequently dis-appoint the hopes of the husbandman than when a greater depth prevails, less permeable to the air, and therefore less wholesome to the growing

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Star Spangled Banner. CATCHING AN HETRESS.

CHAPTER 1 .- A. Nibble. 'Is she not lovely-divine-perfection?'

Yes, she is a fine looking woman." Who is she, I wonder-do you know?" Yes-it is the Honorable Miss Ida Maxfield. he is an orphan, but a rich one, having no less her complexion, she is a Southernor, e a little more than a year ago, it was sold a at its as an another in deposition in features and graceful in ferm. One fundred and fifty thousand dalbers—only think, Fred? If I was not cooled in with Helen, I should perhaps have added one more to be already long list of re-

ed suitors before now."

Chyton, I think you ought to know me suffic-tently to be certain that if I marry her it will not be for her dollars, but for her own excellen-

entions of a young lawyer's clerk, even though e may have given evidence of superior talent, Be quiet, will you?

far different motives than those of disinter

The world may think what it likes, Ned, and the lady shall soon be undecrised. But answer ny question—can you introduce me?"
"Well, that depends on circumstances. My

equaintance with her is not so very intimate, nd nuless I can easely her eye and she smiles he are invitation, I am alraid I cannot promise

ore sitting together in one of the front boxes of were sining together in one or the front loans of the opera house on 'Sontag' night, This opera was La Sommindala, and never had the beautiful and sod-thrilling prima appeared to greater advantage than she now did in the

cauty, sat the levely Ida. She alone wa inbly at the earliest opportunity returned

on the beautiful orphan.
the conclusion of the third set, as Edward gaze on the beauting of the third act, as Edward Clayton himself had furned to gaze for an instant in the direction of Miss Maxfield's box he said doubt perceived her fix her glance upon him, and regard him with the most marked attention for

ned him to come to her.
'Now, Fred, your wish is about to be gratified. She has beekoned me. Come, let us go.

We need scarculy say that Alymer offered a direction to this proposal. Two minutes after he was being introduced, in due form, to the Hon. Miss Ina Maxheld.

ion, Miss Ida Maxfield.
Poor Fred † it needed but a few minutes' con-ervation with the fascinating Ida to place him baldless candide at her feet. The tongs of her a helpless captive at her feet, voice fell with such liquid m voice fell with such liquid melody on his ear-her witty and merry sallies flashed so brilliantly before him-while her face was haup with smile of such weird-like beauty, that when the dry

'Mr. Clayton,' said Ida, as she scated herrelf the carriage to which our two friends had coning when you and your friend feel disposed to Both the gentlemen bowed, and would be only

appy to avail themselves of her obliging happy to er minute, arm in arm, they were wending their

CHAPTER IL. The Bite. Frederick Aylmer was in his dressing room nd just about to apply one of Mechi's Patent's blackered chin, when the door of his

esped forward. If these things are so, and we cannot doubt them, then the farmer who plows only to the depth of six inches does not give fair play either to his soil or his crop. Prof. Majos, in speaking of his own practice, says, "we have mised the soilester with when year twenty-four thousand late Bergen cabbages," where men and the bands of the soilester with when placed in the hands of the soilester with when the soilester with the soilester when the soilester was sometiment. The react mixture she again raised her head, that Mr. Edward Harper, a very respectable and wealthy distinct that Mr. Edward Harper, a very respectable and wealthy and wealt open forward. We say surprise, advisedly, for Aylmer had

the mail steamer at Aspinwall, jumpel aboard, and arrived here about half an hour ago, But the case?

Is settled. Our client died the day after I had sent the last despatch, via stommer, to Now York. This of course put a quietus on all furher pracesings, so baving seen—but I can tell out this another time. How about the herees, a she wood and won?

"Yes," was Aylmer's quiet reply.
"Are you serious, Fred.". No cricks upon trav llers, you know."

It is true, upon my hanor, Ned.'

Then I congratulate you, 'But tell me the ow, the when, and the where." the nee of the subsciepow, admits that did nines it is of last little use unless precaded-by draining.

"But though it open up," says he, "the soil for a time to a greater depth, the subscil-plow will in most cases afford up permanent eure for the deficiencies of the subscil, if unusided by draining out this repeater and glacing at it. However, I will do so to oblige you only I will be as brief as possible. You left New York you know the second day dry as had called on Man. brief as possible. You left New York, you know on the second day after we had called on Miss Well, as agreed upon, I called to ac ant her with your hasty er, and a fourth. At last, to come to the point at once, when I was not engaged at the office I was either chatting or promounding, or at the thea-tre with Ida, and-

You told me all this in the last letter you ent me."
So I did. Well, then, it was about three weeks, I think, after I had sent you that letter, when one evening, during a confidential tetesatete with her, I managed. Like Bob Acres, to rew my courage up to the sticking place, and,

And she blushed, and said yes, of course. "No; but you shall hear. For several mo-ments she held down her head, and appeared considerably confused; but nt last, raising her face—and it was flushed—she said;

'Mr. Aylmer, you have so completely taken us a surprise and what you have just given after ce to is of such a grave nature, that I roully must beg of you to refrain from pressing me for an answer until to-morrow evening, when I shall not only be better able to give you a more defin not only be enter and region you a more equi-itie and decisive answer, but also to pay as pro-er a regard for your own feedings as what I shall do for my own. I shall be, at home from seven until ten o'chek.'

'And you went?'

Of course. When I entered I found three or four large trunks in the entrance half and one or two large carpot large also lying about—while the house itself looked as though it had comple ted all its arrangements in order to clear at the earliest notice. I entered the parlor, and had arely sea ed myself ere Ida came in. She was dressed in a darktight-fitting travelling dress; and you maybelieve me, Ned, when I say that I never beheld such a superb looking creature in all m life as she appeared in that costume and at the

owed stiffly, and begging me to be scated, she at herself down, and thus began—
'Mr. Aylmer, I am now about to throw myself

on your generosity, and to beg your forgive-on for having, in a most gross and mean maner, imposed sestions at this beginning

You may well look surprised, wir, posed me to be Mass Liu Macciold, the daugh ter of a southern planter, and the possessor o immense wealth. In none of these instances however, are your suppositions correct; Miss Maxfield being new, as for some months she has been staying with a friend out west. I lived with fire as a 'congamino', but having by a cer-min occurrence incurred her displeasure, was by

ther situation, I should be refused. another situation, I should be returned.

"I determined to be retenged. Well knowing that she was not known at all in New York, and that Mr. Clayton, Senior, her sole her, being well aware that her name would command me plenty of funds. But this was not all the advantages I expected to recip from the asoption of her character. To ensuare some

None but buting-hanters, or brainess evenisites, however, offered themselves, until at last I mel you in company with your friend, at the opera. I will not conceal from you the fact that at the first I regarded you with no more affection than I had your predecessors; but after-wards, as the real nobleness of your nature undied itself unto me, and the pure disinterested ferror of your affection became more palpably apparent, there was gradually aroused in my ist a feeling which it had never known before that of love. Yes, I loved you sincerely, de otedly, but the false position in which I stood Would you not have spurned me tear myself away from your swent society. The ream was of two exquisite a nature to be thu

st excuing you brought matters to a climar tion further. Come what might, I de crudined reveal the whole matter to you and then (as a will have noticed the preparations on c ming on, and again repeat, will you, can you forgive

You know what I said at the opera, Ned,

about my marrying Miss Maxifeld? "I don't recollect." I said that if I married her, it would be for he excallences of herse f. not her dollars.—
This remark guided me in my conduct in the
interview I am speaking of. Having passed for
a minute or so—not from hesitation, but only to arrange my words and ideas into something like

rder, I said—
' fda—us I knew you by no other name, I will
eill call you by that: Miss Muxfield I knew not
for her forfune I care not. You I do know. mil love. The charms of your face and fore first you my admiration; a further nequalitance with you added to that feeling of esteem and friendship and these combined have produced nan felt for woman. I councit offer you wealth t is true but I can offer you a heart, which in is wealth of love, will every way make up the leficiency. Degrest Ida, say, then that you will be mine, and ere another sun bids the world good night, you shall have become raine own sweet,

Well, Fred, of all the complete-

Stop a minute. When I had finished as she iid not answer, I took her hand, and repeated the question. She raised her eyes to mine, and casting upon me a look which I shall never for-And you do not despise me then, for having

chamber was suddenly thrown open, and to his infinite surprise, his friend, Edward Clayton, stepped forward.

"Tim, I loce you."

"Then, dear Frederick, I am thine; and fall

Mine own proper self. Ida Maxfield,' she re-

And it was the real beiress; then, after all? the truth of my attentions by this rase. The result showed her I was no fortune-hunter.' 'And when are you to be married?' asked

If you will march off home, divest your chin d upper lip of their luxuriant bir sure appendages, and encase your locomotives in proper garacuts you shall have the honor, sir, in less than two hours from the present time, of acting as my groomman.

AND ODOTE OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH This nobleman was as much distinguished for his kuniness of heart as for his riches, uniting real nobility of character to that of rank and station in the community. The following section in the community. The following section is copied from the Glasgow Magazine:

Some time ago, the Duke of Buccleugh, in on f his walks, purchased a cow from a person in he neighborhood of Dulkeith, and left orders to send it to his place the following morning. According to agreement, the cow was sent and the Duke happening to be in disabille, and walking in the avenue, spied a little fellow ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination. The boy not knowing the Duke," bewied out to him. Heh, mun, come here and

ic's a han' wi' the beast.'

The Duke saw the mistake and determined on aving a joke with the little fellow. Pretending. therefore, not to understand him, the Duke walk-ed on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance: t last he cried in a tone of apparent distress.

Come here, mun, and help us, and as sure surthing, I'll gi'e you half o what I get;

This hat solicitation had the desired effect; the

Duke went and lent a helping hand.

'And now,' said the Duke as they trudged along, how much do you think you'll get for this

job!!

Ou, I dinna ken, said the bey, but I'm sure
o' semething, for the folk up by at the house are
guid to a bodies.

As they approached the house, the Duke darted from the boy, and entered by another way.— He called a servant, put a sovereign in his hand,

Give that to the boy that has brought the The Dake returned to the avenue, and was soon

oined by the boy.
Well, how much did you get?" said the Duke. A shilling, said the boy; 'and there's the

alf o't t' ye.'
But surely you got more than a shilling !id the Puke."
No, said the boy with the utmost enrice these, sure a death that a n' 1 got, and d'ye no think

I do not, said the Duke, here must be some 'I do not, said the Duke, 'here must be some nistake, and as I am acquainted with the Duke, if you'll return with me, I think I'll get you more. The boy consented, back they went—the Duke ang the bell and ordered all the servanis to be assembled. 'Now,' said the buke to the boy, point out the person that gave you the shilling.' It was that chap wi' the white apron,' pointing at the built.

The delinquent confessed, fell on his kneer. and attempted an apology; but the Duke inter You have lost, said the Duke, 'your shiling. our situation, and your character, by your cover ousness; learn, henceforth, that honesty is the

e boy by this time, recognised his assistant The boy by this time, recognised his associate in the person of the Duke, and the Duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy, that he ordered him to be sent to school, kept there, and provided for, at his own expense.

A beautiful, intelligent young heiress had be-me so disgusted with the flattering set of soft ated, pematum-haired, moustache-lipped, goafee pated, pomatam-haired, monaction-tiples, goace-chioned, strongly peria ned suitors for her hand, that she shut herself out from the fashionables world, turned all her property into morey, depos-ited it all in banks donned a cleap wardrobe. put on a mask, and she went pedestrian-like with so much display and magnificence. feet, and sued for her hand: They knew her not, and, casting a look of scorn upon her reiled face wealthy suitor, and finally, a husband, was also and coarse wardrobe, bade her 'begone!' She important tiem in my plans; and thus, by a mion with him at once place myself above all lependence.

(Now hat finally, a husband, was also and coarse wardrobe, bade her 'begone!' She entered the country—here she met with derision and scorn. A few kind-hearted people, it is true, bestowed aid; but those were of the poorest bestowed aid; but those were of the poorest class, who had hard work to procure their own daily bread; but they could not turn a fellow ereature hungry from their door, and therefore

gave a small pittance from their sennty store. One summer's day a large company met or her, had wandered there. She asked aims of one or two termed "upper

tens." They spoke tauntingly but gave nothing. What they had said had been heard by quite a number of their company. Most of them laughed and thought they had served the poor creature right! The beggar girl turned about, and was walking sadly away, when a plain well-looking gentleman stepped forward, and touching her

m, thus spoke; Stay, my good woman! Tell me what you She replied in a low trembling tone-'I want sixpence—only a aixpence!"
The gentleman drew forth a sixpence and gav

The mask dropped from the face of the female, ad the heautiful heiress was investigated the astonished gentlemen.
That they were afterwards married the reader

has already imagined—for the heiress used this means of precuring a worthy husband, and the solde-hearted gentleman had long been looking or an angel in disquire.

The happy bushand is often heard to say that got a 'rich heiress for a sixpence."

chman. MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS. The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, of Boston

ned administered a rebuke to a young gentle-nan, who mentioned the circumstance to a friend, "I happened," said the narrator, "to be or exard a fishing-best, for down in Boston harbor We had got fairly at work, and the fish were bi-ting splendidly, when I observed an old gentle-mens with his hat off—for the day was cloudy—his spectacles shoved high up on his forehead, sitting almost over the low of the bont, which rose and foll with a beavy groundswell, which threatened at every up-and-dawn movement to precipitate the old gentleman into the water, but there he remained, sitting partly upon one fost curled up under him, and drawing up, overy now and then, a rousing cod. At length, however, the boat dropped so very low, that I couldn't resist the in-clination to speak to blue. We had got fairly at work; and the fish were bi

dropped so very low, that I couldn't resist the in-climation to speak to bins.

"Dr. Beecher," said I, "if your foot should slip, you would full overboard.

"If I don't, I shou't," said the old man, as he witched up a four pounder, and laid him sprawl

ng and struggling on the deck. "My remonstrances were at an end, and my fears too, for the remainder of the day. The doctor knew what he was about, and I learned to 'mind my own business,'

We learn, that Mr. Edward Harper, a ver

"Alas, for them! their day is o'er, Their fires are out from their to chore; No more for them their wild deer bounds, No more for them their win doer counties,
the plough is on the hunting grounding.
The pale man's ask sting through their weeds,
The pale man's sails skim over their floods,
Their pleasant springs are dry;
Their children—look, by power opportune,
Beyond the mountaine of the West
Their children go to dis,

Their children go to dis."

The above reflections have been suggested by the speech of Col. Colo, the Head Mingo of the Mississippi, inreply to the agent of the U. States a few years ago. It possesses all the elements of genuine elequence, and for comprehensiveness, pathos, propriety of sentiment, and beauty of die-

Brother: You stand in the meccasins of a great chief; you speak the words of a mighty nation, and your falk was long. My people are small; their shadow scarcely reaches to your knee; they are scattered and gone; when I shout I hear my voice in the depths of the woods, but no snawer-ing shout comes back. My words, therefore, are ew. I have nothing more to say, but to tell that I have said to the tall chief of the pale faces chose brothers stands by your side.

William Tyler, of Vieginia, Seedier to the Presi-ted of the United States, recently appointed one of the Chortay Commissioners.

INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC. The Port Gibson Herald records the following fellow fover items as having occurred during the prevalence of the epidemic in that region:

A planter in Warren county being sadly in want of certain articles of merchandise, and no seing positive as to the extent of the prevalence of the opidemic, called up his sounder and charg of the epidenie, called up his tennster and charged him in this wise;

"Jim d'ye hear, to-merrow do you take the team and go to town and get some sugar, coffee and other things at Mr. — 's tore; I'll give you an order. But mind you Jim, do you drive the team down to the end of the lane, about a mile from W—n, and then do you go in force.

from W — r., and then do you go in town, and if there's any yellow fever there don't you drive in the team. D'ye hear?"

No less laughable were the "preceedings" of a livery stable keeper, in a town not have As less languable were the proceedings of a livery stable keeper, in a town not less than lifty or sixty miles distant, who as soon as the epidemic broke out, sent all his horses out of nown, and made his negroes remain to watch his

orn crib.
The most amusing of all—and we are author-zed to relate it—is this;
A gentleman from the country, who had been o Port Oibson some time during the first week of the epidemie, and was riding home at a presty smart gait, was brought up by a man running out of his house and inquiring:

"Say: Have they got the rale yellow fever in town?"

If a body see a hody hook a body's lint, ... Musta body kiek a body just for doing that?

From the New York Times. LIEUT, MATRY AND THE FOREIGN CON-PERENCE.

NUMBER 48.

[From the National Intelligeneer.]
SPEECH OF COL. COBB.

"Le: the poor Indian, whose entutored mind Bern Gold in clouds and bear him in the wind."
It is melanchedly to reflect on the face of the departing race, once the possessors of this was continent. Like the autumnal leaves of the majorite forcat which once sholtgrad them, they have dropped and withered from the face of the majorite forcat which once sholtgrad them, they have dropped and withered from the face of the earth they once proudly trod. They have been driven from place to place, till the small remnant that is now left has been banished beyond the Mississippi to find soliciter and support for the few short years that may be allowed them to exist.

"Alse, for them; their day is o'er,
Their frees are out from short to short; "must be pance objected to this has been during a first them; they the place to place, till the small remnant that is now left has been banished beyond the Mississippi to find soliciter and support for the few short years that may be allowed them to exist.

"Alse, for them; their day is o'er,
Their frees are out from shorts to shore; "must be pance objected to this has deen the same to shore; "must be pance objected to the name to the time, it must be name objected to the name to the commercial world has no element like time, and as space quantically measures time, it must be name objected to the name time, it must be name objected to the same that their day is o'er,
Their frees are out from shorts to shore; time, and as space practically measures time, is time, and as space practically measures time, it must be made obedient to the law of quick returns. The great corrects projected from the Southern Pole and spreading over the two grand occane, the minor currents that spring from these arteries, and the winds that habitusis the mariarteries, and the winds that habituate the mar-ner to hope and fear have mow to be systematic ed. Once thoroughly understood, they will all take their places in the schedule of mescastile business, and the circumnavigation of the earth, stripped of its romance by losing its fellousness and danger, will be men common calculation in the affairs of the counting room.

the speech of Col. Colb, the Head Mingo of the Meassippi, in reply to the agent of the U. States a few years ago. It possesses althe elements of gentines, propriety of sentiment, and beauty of the affirst of the conting years, and for comprehensiveness, pathos, propriety of sentiment, and beauty of the gifted orders of modern times. It is worthy of preservation:

M. Broturn: We have heard you talk as from the high of our father, the great White Chief at Warbington, and my people have called upon me topeak you. The red must has no books, and when he wishes to make known his views, like his fathers before him, he speaks from his mouth. He is afraid of terking. When he speaks, he know what he say; the Great Spirith lates him to be smalled and known. Our processivation of the pale faces; it gives birth to error and to feeds. The Great Spirith falls; we hear him in the thunder; in the righting winds, and the mighty waters; but he never series.

Brother: Mhen you were toungare were strong, we fought by your sides but our arms are now heroken. Another grown large; my people have become small.

Brother: My loce is weak; you can searcely hear me; it is not the shout of the warrior, but the wail of an infant. I have lost it in mouraing over the minfant, seed of the country weik, but her away there are any all gone to the far country with the grows of the country, and the grown large to the far country with. The shoul not desire to country, and tell us it is our Father's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's wish. We would not desire to displace our Eather's him for the same of the country wish. We should not

the wailing, but the pale faces knew it not, and our land was taken away.

Brother: We do not complain. The Choctaw worships the Great Spirit. So does the red may: The Great Spirit loves traff. When you took our country you promised as land. There is your promise in the book. Twelve times have the trees dropped their leaves, and yet we have received no hand. Our houses have been taken from us. The white man's plough turns up the bones of our fathers. We dare not kindle our fires; and yet you said we might remain and you would give us land.

Brother: It this feith? But we believe, now our Great Father knows our confittion, he will listen to us. We are as mourning orphans in our country; but our Father will take us by the hand. When he fallife his promise, we will an swer his talk. He means well. We know it—But he cannot think now. Grief has made children of us. When our business is settled we shall be men again, and talk to our Great Father. But we had considered the lands what he has proposed.

Brother: You stand in the nucceasins of a great chief; you speak the words of a mighty nation, and your talk was foug. My people are small; he annual expondition for its support was paying the annual expondition of the spirit of the natural expondition would feel a surrof that for you speak the words of a mighty nation, and your talk was foug. My people are small; he annual expondition of the surror than come the process. The discipline of the surror than come for its support was paying more than interest. The discipline of the surror than come out to the United States as the country and the rapid increase of our house-production and the same out to the United States as the country that he promise in the surror has a land out whith all its pair to the surror has a land out to the United States as the country and the promise in the surror has a land to the rapid and the surror has a land to the surr

Navy would be kept alive, prejudices wanto be generally and the nation would feel assured that he annual exponditure for its support was paying more than interest. The discipline of the Navy at present is admirable enough for more tighting, but fighting is a mic thing, and a had hig at best. A working man cannot afford to keep an extensive wardrobe for holiday scrasions, and reations used their founds more for peace thorn war. Our true plan is to have such a navy as will answer for all the exigencies of strife, to have brave men ready for defence, and feating bulwarks that will represent the physical worth of the land; but at the same time let us have one equally fitted to a term the age of tringual life.—or pieneer the way for commercial improvement, and extend the values of Art and Science. The two objects are perfectly compatible; and the genius that in fit opportunities may win the laurels of Hull, Lawmenter, Decating and glorious in subduring the sea to the authority of a refined and clevated civilization.

COUGHING IN CONSUMPTION. The Herald, of July 10th, states that during the week preceeding, fifty persons died of con-sumption, in New York city. Per contra, a gen-deman called upon as yesterday, who actually scaped from the fongs of this duccase some years ago; and we are induced to present the circum-

"You speak of coughing continually, Let me "You speak of coughing continuitly. Let me suggest to you the query, whether this is not unnecessary and injurious. I have long been satisfied, from experience and observation, that much of the coughing which precedes and attends consumption is voluntary. Several years ago, I bearded with a man who was in the inception stages of consumption. Islept in a chamber over his best-room, and was obliged to hear him cough continually and distrestingly. I endured the amorance, night after night, till it led me to reflect whether something could not be done to stop in. I watched the wound which the man made, and observed that he evidently smade a voluntary out of his house and inquiring:

"Say! Have they got the rale yellow fever in town?"

"Oh, res. There's no doubt of that, I reckon," was the answer.

"And is if a fact, they very got the quarantine borg with it?" I'll swar, it's had enough to have one discuss, without having another to help it along?"

This filled the gentleman upon the road "too full for utterance," and putting the switch to his horse, he was of, to make the woods resound with his pent-uplanghter. Reaching his destination, he must tell it to a friend, a plain, houses bearted man, who, however, had neglected the "radinests." The incident was too good to keep, and so he related its.

"Haw, haw, haw!" roared honest John, "Why, dod-durn the all-fired tool soul to theader gifted be know thander, dish't he know thander, dish't he know that the quarantine was nothing but the black vomit?"

The last brick floored the hewsbringer, and he "rolled."

One or the Days.—The Albany Knickerboeker gives an account of a wonderful dog, belong ing to one of its carriers. The carrier falling sick, sent out a boy to deliver the papers, who, being unsaqueinted with the round, was followed by the dog, who stopped at the door of every subscriber, never missang one in a list of six hundred. At the door of the subscribers who had and to paid in a long time, the deg was heard to how?

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