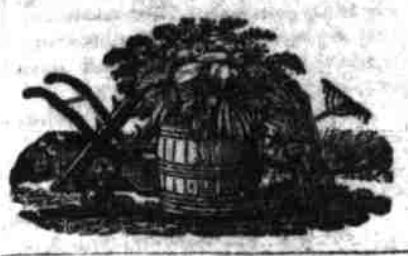


TERMS.
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Letters to the Editor will be post-paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

TILLAGE-CARE OF THE CROPS.
Crops of nearly every kind, derive benefit from frequent stirrings of the earth around their roots. If we mistake not, many farmers are accustomed, when the corn field or potatoe field is not weedy, to infer that hoeing is not called for. It is true that when weeds are abundant, the crop does require cleaning; but it does not follow, that when there are no weeds the crop is doing as well as good husbandry can make it do. For the object of ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, &c., is not solely to destroy weeds. Every stirring of the soil brings new particles of soil or of manure and soil together, and promotes new chemical and new mechanical changes in it. This stirring makes the soil give out more freely food for the plants, and makes of the soil an easier and more agreeable bed for the roots to expand in.

What is the best process of tillage for Indian corn, for instance? If much manure has been put in the hill, it is necessary to put so much earth upon it as to keep the manure from drying up. In such cases the common mode of ploughing between the rows and earthing up is necessary. But where the manure has all or nearly all been spread, the crop does well without any hill.

The ground should be often stirred—but how? Shall we run the plough, or cultivator, or harrow deep, and loosen the earth as far down as we can? Or shall we merely scratch the surface? In years past we have maintained that it is important to shape the roots of the growing corn, and have preferred using a light horse-harrow to any other implement, and our course has been successful. But it does not follow from this that we may not do better.

When reading last year the Essays upon Husbandry, by Rev. Jared Elliot, published in 1747, and from which we extracted freely into our columns, we were much impressed by a statement there made in regard to the effects of peculiar tillage upon the carrot crop. This was raised without manure. The rows were put wide apart, and soon after the plants came up the earth was ploughed away from them, the plough running very near the plants—After a few days these furrows were turned back towards the plants. A few days subsequently to this, furrows were again turned from the plants, but the plough did not run quite so near them as at the first time. Then after a few days the furrows were turned back—and this process of turning off and on, was repeated five or six times. But at each time of turning off, the plough was kept a little farther from the plant than before.

The consequence of this was, that he obtained carrots eight, nine and ten inches in circumference, where in the common way of cultivation he could not have had them "larger than a common dipped tallow candle." And though his rows were six feet apart or more, he obtained 250 bushels per acre.

The minute fibrous roots of the carrot extend laterally farther than we are apt to observe. And it is only a fair supposition that the better the state of the ground, or that the more recently the ground has been stirred before the roots extend into it, the better the crop will grow. The course pursued by Mr. Elliot was admirably fitted to furnish to the roots a fresh supply of soil from week to week, and this soil in a light and pulverized state.

The question which his practice and his success in this case have suggested, is this:—whether we might not benefit our corn, our potatoes, and all other crops, by commencing early with ploughing the earth away from one side of the row, letting the plough run very near the plants—say within two or three inches, then we might turn this back immediately, or let it remain two or three days, and then turn it back. After this was done we might plough away from the other side in the proper time; turn this back. When it became necessary to plough off again, keep the plough four or five inches from the plant. And thus repeat the process as long as war necessary—taking care all the time to keep the plough far enough from the plants not to harm many of the roots. At the last time of going over the ground, it might be well to use the light harrow and level the whole surface.

This is merely theory—book farming—we give it only as such. If any of our readers shall find in it any inducement to make a few limited experiments, the theory may possibly prove to be of some service.

A fact that has some bearing upon this point, may be brought from the practice of some of the most successful Scotch cultivators of the potatoes, who, after the plants come up, take off the mould-board from the plough, and then running the coulter as near to the plants as they can, let the

share pass directly under the seed and plants. The effect is to stir the ground that the first roots may enter just as they begin to want food.

Attention to Fruit Trees.—It will injure all kinds of fruit trees to permit the sprouts to grow from the roots, or branches from the lower part of the body. When the buds or branches appear where they ought not, do not wait till they get big enough to cut them off with the knife, but pinch them off with the fingers, and the wound will heal over in a short time. Many contend, with a good deal of reason, that the latter part of spring and the first of summer is the most suitable season for pruning. At this season, the growth is rapid, and it is possible the scars heal quicker, and with less injury to the parent stock, than at any other time. Trees in grass ground, or where the ground is not cultivated, will be benefited by digging about the roots, to admit the rain and atmospheric influence. Pendent and awkward branches should be taken off as soon as discovered. As the young fruit grows, some of it will be apt to fall from the trees, but if the hogs were let in every week, they will devour it, and by this means many hurtful insects will be destroyed. [Tennessee Agriculturist.]

A New Kind of Cement.—A correspondent in high praise of the value of the following described cement.

The late conquest of Algiers by the French has made known a new cement, used in the public works in that city. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand. This composition, called by the Moors Fabbii, being again mixed with oil, resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself.

Cure for Whooping Cough.—Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a pint of water, and ten grains of cochineal finely powdered—sweeten this with sugar. Give an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful four times a day. To a child two or three years old, half a spoonful; and to a child four years and upwards, a table spoonful. [Newark Gazette.]

A Flare up in Fashionable Life.—The N. Y. papers are filled with the details of a scandalous story, implicating the wives of two Bowery storekeepers in criminal conduct with a certain ex-alderman of that city and a fashionable tailor, some mention of which was made in the Sun a few days ago. The parties left New York on an excursion to the country, remained at Gray's Ferry, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, as husbands and wives, while their unsuspecting partners staid at home to take the cash. The result of the whole business is, that the husbands being apprised of the faithless conduct of their wives, have turned them out of doors in their undress, with the accompaniment of a dressing from their exasperated husbands. A New York paper gives the result of an examination on complaint of the arrest for desertion:

Early yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary Ann Venables, accompanied by her dear friend and partner, Mrs. Morgan, entered the police office and were very politely received by Justice Matsell, and ushered into the "star chamber." Here Mrs. Venables made affidavit that her husband, William Venables, had abandoned her, refused to provide for her support, and turned her out of doors at night, with no other wardrobe than the clothes she stood in. This affidavit was fortified by Hasley McCain, of 77 Catherine st., at whose house Madames Venables and Morgan are now staying, who swore that Mrs. V. came to his house at 2 o'clock in the morning for shelter, having been thrust into the street by her husband. Justice Matsell issued a warrant against Venables for abandonment on these affidavits. In the course of the afternoon, the same woman appeared before the grand jury to give evidence on the charges made by them against their husbands for assaults and battery on Wednesday.

Meantime the injured husbands of the women were not idle. Morgan had returned from Philadelphia with his friend, and at budget of affidavits taken before the Mayor of Philadelphia, by which it appeared that during their absence from the city, the merry wives had put up at McLean's hotel, at Gray's Ferry, a romantic spot, about four miles from Philadelphia, and were accompanied by two gentlemen who passed as their husbands, and were styled Alderman Venables and Mr. Morgan. The cab driver who took them out is a New Yorker, and says that one of the gentlemen was Assistant Alderman Howe, of this city, who hinted to him to keep mum on the subject. A copy of a letter received by M. McLean on Thursday, from this city, signed "Morgan," in which the writer entreats him to say, if called on, that the ladies had no company with them at his house, and promises to pay him \$50, if he will comply with the request, was also procured by Morgan and his friend, from Mr. McLean.

Armed with these documents, Wm. J. Morgan and his friend, Wm. Venables, yesterday went before Judge Olshoesser, and procured writs against Peter V. Hussted and Thos. D. Howe, returnable be-

fore the Supreme Court at Rochester, on the third Monday in October next, to answer to the charge of Crim. Con. The writs were placed in the hands of officers Rejyes and Dennison for service, and the judge required them to be held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 each.

Husted denies the charges in toto, and states that he can prove by the affidavit of J. H. Kirby, the comedian; and others, that he was in Boston during the whole time it is said he was holding sweet converse with Mrs. Morgan, at Gray's Ferry. Mr. Kirby has since informed us that such is the fact, and his affidavit to that effect shall be ready to-day.

HIGH TIMES AT SHREVEPORT.
Extracts from a letter, dated 23d instant, from Shreveport, received in this city yesterday, (29th), from a most respectable source—N. O. Pic.

"We are in the midst of a great revolution in this place, which heretofore has been celebrated as the have insulted with impunity the laws of the State and the Union, violated the ties of humanity with fiendish vengeance, and outraged, to the greatest extent, the moral sense and feeling of the community. Yesterday morning the people of the parish called a meeting at Greenwood, to deliberate on the best method of procedure, and it was resolved that such a scene of blood shed and violence should no longer be permitted to go unpunished; that the offenders should be brought to justice by the proper, &c. &c. After these resolutions the meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to proceed forthwith to Shreveport and capture these men before they could have any intimations of their intentions. They mustered about 30 strong, the most honest and peaceable citizens of the parish—rode into this place about one hour by sun, and succeeded in taking two and killing the other of three most noxious criminals. About two weeks since, Rufus Sewall was killed by one Boyle and a Dr. Hardwick. Boyle was taken, put in prison, and strongly guarded. On the night of the 20th, his enemies, three of whom were these very men, broke open the jail and shot Boyle's brains out. This aroused the good people of the parish from their lethargy, and, after getting the proper authorities, they surrounded the house in which these men took refuge. When the committee galloped into town, the great villain, attempting to escape was shot down immediately. The others capitulated and are now in prison; so ends the matter, to the great joy of the whole community, and the people of Shreveport particularly, many of whose lives had been threatened by these men.

THE VETO IN NEW YORK.
The Express says:—At two o'clock the Veto of the President was announced on the Exchange. It made quite a sensation, though the letters, one and all, from Washington, had predicted it would be sent to Congress. The public were not disappointed at receiving it. Still the fact that it was really received excited universal excitement in Wall street. By the large body of merchants the act was condemned, though a very considerable number of the merchants opposed to high tariff and in favor of free trade, exulted in the course taken by the President.

THE TARIFF.
A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—"I am glad to be able to inform you that notwithstanding discouragements & baffling reverses which have met the Whigs in Congress at every step since they have come into power—notwithstanding the resentment & disgust entertained by all of them at the last act of the President, another effort will be made to accomplish the passage of a Tariff. Three hours ago I did not believe it possible that such an object could be effected; but steps have been taken to-night sufficient to convince me that a Tariff bill, temporary, probably, will be reported and passed, (and, I hope, signed), saving the lands to the States and giving all the Protection which can be derived from 20 per cent. upon the best plan of valuation that can be devised by the wisest and most practical men here. This is not all the country needs, but it is much better than nothing, and places us in a good position before the People."

The travel from Peoria, Illinois, to Burlington, Iowa Territory, a distance of 90 miles and upwards, is now made by a line of coaches in one day, and that by daylight, at a cost not exceeding three or four cents per mile.

OREGON TERRITORY.
Our government is turning its attention seriously to the occupation of the Oregon Territory. As a preparatory step, an expedition has been recently sent out to explore the country between the navigable waters of the Missouri and Oregon rivers. The company consists of surveyors and engineers, and scientific men, well supplied with all the instruments and appliances necessary to effect a correct topographical survey, and is escorted by a sufficient number of troops to afford protection from the savage tribes that wander through the great western wilderness. The main object of the expedition is to select the most eligible route for the location of a chain of forts, connecting the white

settlements on the Missouri and the Columbia rivers. The establishment of military posts along the route will lead very much to facilitate the march of emigration in the direction of the Pacific Ocean. At present, the journey across the Rocky Mountains is attended with innumerable dangers, enough to deter any but the hardiest adventurers from encountering the risk. No single individual dare make the attempt. Even large caravans, well guarded and protected by strong military escorts, are in constant jeopardy from the attacks of the Indians, whose hunting grounds are traversed by the company of travellers.

If, however, the intention of government is carried into effect, comparative security will have been acquired against many of the dangers that now render the journey to the Pacific full of hazards to the pioneer. Whenever this desirable object is attained, it may be expected the tide of emigration will set strong and wide for the shores of the Pacific. The Far West will then no longer be limited by the range of the Rocky Mountains, but its boundaries be pushed onward till they meet the waters of the distant ocean. The prospects in that remote region are sufficiently flattering to induce crowds to try the experiment of seeking their fortunes in a new country. Notwithstanding existing obstacles, extensive settlements are forming on the Columbia, and before many years it may be expected that the colonists will be strong enough to organize a new government of their own, and establish another Republic west of the Rocky Mountains.

N. O. Bulletin.
HENRY CLAY.—The Democratic Review, in its last number, has an article headed, "Clay in the field again." The article thus opens:
"Clay is a fine fellow.—He is so bold, he is so brave, and in the political melee, he rides thundering along at the head of his hosts, in the van of the strife, so gallantly, and with so haughty a crest! Like the panache of Henry IV, wherever the fight is hottest and the blows the heaviest, there streams his white flutter as the signal to his friends of the point of pressure, and the direction to which they should follow. He is a man every inch of him—worth fighting, worth beating."

REPORT ON THE VETO MESSAGE.
In the House of Representatives, on the 16th instant, Mr. Adams rose, and, in a firm and distinct tone of voice, audible in every part of the Hall, read his report, as follows:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States returning to this House the act, which originated in it, to "provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," with his objections to it, with instructions to report thereon to the House, have attended to that service, and respectfully report:

The Message is the last of a series of Executive measures the result of which has been to defeat and nullify the whole action of the Legislative authority of this Union, upon the most important interests of the nation.
At the accession of the late President Harrison, by election of the People, to the Executive chair, the finances, the revenue, and the credit of the country were found in a condition so greatly disordered and so languishing, that the first act of his Administration was to call a special session of Congress to provide a remedy for this distressed state of the great body politic. It was even then a disease of no sudden occurrence, and of no ordinary malignity. Four years before, the immediate predecessor of General Harrison had been constrained to resort to the same expedient, a special session of Congress, the result of which had only proved the first of a succession of palliatives, purchasing momentary relief at the expense of deeper seated disease and aggravated symptoms, growing daily more intense through the whole four years of that Administration. It had expended, from year to year, from eight to ten millions of dollars beyond its income—absorbing in that period nearly ten millions pledged for deposit with the States, eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, from five to six millions of trust funds, and as much Treasury notes; and was sinking under the weight of its own improvidence and incompetency.

The sentence of a suffering People had commanded a change in the Administration, and the contemporaneous elections throughout the Union had placed in both Houses of Congress majorities, the natural exponents of the principles which it was the will of the People should be substituted in the administration of their Government, instead of those which had brought the country to a condition of such wretchedness and shame. There was perfect harmony of principle between the chosen President of the People and this majority, thus constituted in both Houses of Congress; and the first act of his Administration was to call a special session of Congress for their deliberation and action upon the measures indispensably necessary for relief to the public distress, and to retrieve the prosperity of the great community of the nation.

On the 31st day of May, 1841, within three months after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Congress assembled at his call. But the reins of the Executive car were already in other hands. By an inscrutable decree of Providence the chief of the People's choice, in harmony with whose principles the majorities of both Houses had been constituted, was laid low in death. The President who had called the meeting of Congress was no longer the President when the Congress met. A successor in the office had assumed the title, with totally different principles, though professing the same at the time of his election, which, far from harmonizing like those of his immediate predecessor, with the majority of both Houses of Congress, were soon disclosed in diametrical opposition to them.

The first development of this new, and most unfortunate, condition of the General Government, was manifested by the failure, once and again, of the first great measure intended by Congress to restore the credit of the country, by the establishment of a National Bank—a failure caused exclusively by the operation of the veto power by the President. In the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, the Executive is not only separated from the Legislative power, but made dependent upon and responsible to it. Until a very recent period of our history, all reference in either House of Congress to the opinion or wishes of the President, relating to any subject in deliberation before them, was regarded as an outrage upon the rights of the deliberative body, among the first of whose duties it is to spare the influence of the dispenser of patronage and power. Until very recently, it was sufficient greatly to impair the influence of any member to be suspected of personal subservience to the Executive; and any illusion to his wishes in debate was deemed a departure not less from decency than from order. An anxious desire to accommodate the action of Congress to the opinions and wishes of Mr. Tyler had led to modifications of the first bill for the establishment of a National Bank, presented to him for his approval, widely differing from the opinions entertained of both Houses of Congress, but which failed to obtain that approval for the sake of which they had been reluctantly adopted. A second attempt ensued, under a

sense of the indispensable necessity of a fiscal corporation to the revenues and credit of the nation, to prepare an act, to which an informal intercourse and communications between a member of the House, charged with the duty of preparing the bill, and the President of the United States himself, might secure by compliance with his opinions a pledge in advance of his approval of the bill, when it should be presented to him. That pledge was obtained. The bill was presented to him in the very terms which he had prescribed as necessary to obtain his sanction, and it met the same fate with its predecessor; and it is remarkable that the reasons assigned for the refusal to approve the second bill are in direct and immediate conflict with those which had been assigned for the refusal to sign the first.

Thus the measure, first among those deemed by the Legislature of the Union indispensably necessary for the salvation of its highest interests, and for the restoration of its credit, its honor, its prosperity, was prostrated, defeated, annulled, by the weak and wavering obstinacy of one man, accidentally, and not by the will of the People, invested with that terrible power, as if prophetically described by one of his own chosen ministers, at this day, as "the right to deprive the people of self government."

The first consequence of this Executive legislation was not only to prostrate the efforts of the Legislature itself, to relieve the People from their distress, to replenish the exhausted Treasury and call forth the resources of the country, to redeem the public faith to the fulfillment of the national engagements, but to leave all the burdens and embarrassments of the Public Treasury, brought upon it by the improvidence of the preceding Administration, bearing upon the people with aggravated pressure. The total error of the preceding Administration had been an excess of expenditure beyond its income. That excess had been an average of eight millions of dollars a year, at least, during the four years of its existence. The practical system of its fiscal operations had been a continued increase of expenditures and diminution of revenues, and it left as a bequest to its successor no effective reduction of expenses, but a double reduction of revenue to the amount of millions, to occur of course, by the mere lapse of time, unless averted, within fifteen months, by subsequent legislation.

By the double exercise of the Presidential interdiction upon the two bills for establishing a National Bank this legislation was prevented. The excess of expenditures beyond the revenue continued and increased. The double reduction of revenue, prescribed by the compromise of 1835, was suffered to take its full effect—no reduction of the expenditures had been prescribed and, in the course of eighteen months, since the inauguration of President Harrison, an addition of at least fifteen millions to the enormous deficit already existing in the Treasury at the close of the last Administration, is now charged upon the prevailing party in Congress, by those who had made it the law, while the exercise of the veto power alone disabled the Legislature itself from the power of applying the only remedy which it was within the competency of legislation itself to provide.

The great purpose for which the special session of Congress had been called was thus defeated by the exercise of the veto power. At the meeting of Congress, at the regular annual session, the majorities of both Houses, not yielding to the discouragement of disappointed hopes and baffled energies, undertook the task of raising, by impost duties, a revenue adequate to the necessities of the Treasury, and to the fulfillment of the national obligations.

By the assiduous and unremitting labors of the committees of both Houses charged with the duties of providing for the necessities of the revenue, and for the great manufacturing interest of the Northern, Central, and Western States, which must be so deeply affected by any adjustment of a tariff, to raise exclusively a revenue adequate to the necessary expenses of the Government from duties on imports, a tariff bill believed to be nearly, if not wholly sufficient for that purpose, was elaborated and amply discussed through a long series of weeks in both branches of the Legislature. The progress of legislation through which alone such a complicated system could be organized, necessarily consumed many months of time; nor were the committees of the House exempted from severe reproach, which the purchased press of the Executive Chief also even cast upon Congress, without rebuke or restraint from him. The delays were occasioned by the patient and unwearied investigation of the whole subject by the appropriate committees. As the period approached when the so called compromise tariff was to be consummated, leaving the government without any revenue sanctioned by the law, the prudence of Congress, without precipitating their decision upon the permanent system which they fondly hoped to establish, provided and sent to the President a temporary expedient, limited in its operation to the space of one month, during which to avoid, as they thought, the possibility of a collision with the apprehended antipathies of the President they had suspended for the same month the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, which, by previous law, was to take effect the day after the expiration of the compromise. Not only was this most conciliatory measure contemptuously rejected, but, in total disregard of the avowed opinions of his own Secretary of the Treasury, concurring with those, nearly unanimous, of all the most eminent lawyers, of the land, in solitary reliance upon the hesitating opinion of the Attorney General, he has undertaken not only to levy taxes to the amount of millions upon the People, but to prescribe regulations for its collection,

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