

THE STAR.

OCTOBER 20th, 1848.

Whig Principles.

TAYLOR PLATFORM.

First.—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

FILLMORE PLATFORM.

The 10th and 11th only speak of my position and views, and though I cannot feel justified in appropriating to myself all the flattering compliments contained in those resolutions, yet I am happy to say that they largely derive my position and reputation as your Whig from the subject to which they allude.

Locofoco Principles.

"We are no slaveholders. We never have been. We never shall be. We deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, where this can be effected justly and peaceably, and safely for both parties."

COME TO THE GATHERING.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Whigs of Granville and the adjoining Counties at Williamsboro' on Wednesday the 1st of November next. Persons of all parties are respectfully invited to attend.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY I.

Read the following from the "Democrat & Freeman," a Locofoco, BARN-BURNER, Federal, Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men" paper, and then say, Mr. Standard, that "Gen. Taylor has one face for the North and another for the South," and that he is "unworthy of the confidence or support of Southern voters," if you dare! Certainly you will.

Col. Jefferson Davis—Gen. Taylor.

Col. J. Davis, Senator from Mississippi, recently made a speech at Jackson, in the course of which he alluded to Gen. Taylor in the following complimentary terms: "Col. Davis, although avowing that, as a member of the democratic party, he should cast his vote for Cass and Butler in November, paid one of the most thrillingly eloquent compliments to old Rough and Ready, which we ever listened to."



AGRICULTURAL PRIZE ESSAY ON THE RENOVATION OF WORN OUT LANDS.

Bones composed principally of phosphate of lime, and gelatinous animal matter when crushed or ground form one of the richest manures. It acts well either alone or with other manures, and is particularly valuable to aid the growth of clover; for this reason I class it decidedly before Guano, at an equal expenditure of money.

generally lodges before harvest, as it also does on much of the adjoining land with 12 bushels of bone.

The action and durability of Guano probably vary on different soils, and although it may generally be used to advantage in aid of a single crop, I have as yet, no satisfactory evidence, that its fertilizing properties are very durable, unless applied in such quantities, as may in the end, cost more than it comes to.

Guano should not be used with caustic lime, or ashes; nor very soon succeeding these applications. It may with decided advantage be mixed with plaster, to fix and retain the ammonia; and for nearly, if not all crops, it is best to sow it broad cast, and plough in immediately.

Leached Ashes.—There are few or none who are ignorant of the value of this article as manure. But as the supply is rarely, if ever equal to the demand, much need not be said on the subject. At 8 to 10 cents per bushel, if the cost of transportation is not too heavy, they may always be profitably used; in durability they are next to lime, and the action immediate.

Powder.—Much profit has not resulted in the use of this (the merchantable) article, so far as I have observed its effect on my own or the crops of others. Such as I have purchased, has as yet produced but slightly beneficial results on the crops to which it was applied.

far apart (one for each fall of 5 to 6 feet will generally suffice) they effectually prevent washing; and the gradual descent of the water does not form gullies. They are made directly after seeding wheat—are as carefully attended to as the seed itself—and remain open until the land is again broken up. They are valuable on all lands liable to wash, and have materialy aided in my efforts in "renovating worn out lands." All the unsightly "gullies and galled places" have disappeared.

Rotation of Crops.—This is also a subject of importance; and it is also one on which much diversity of opinion exists.—Nothing short of the concurrent testimony of a neighborhood, will establish one plan as the best; yet in another, a different one has equally strong advocates; for some sections of the country "the three field shift" is preferred—in another five, and a third will adopt the six or seven field rotation. Different localities, and other circumstances, may perhaps afford good grounds for this variety of opinion! But as a general rule, it is believed that where the latter mode is adopted, or nearly so, other circumstances being equal, the farming is better done, is more profitable, and the lands more permanently, if not more rapidly improved; close pasturing, and "renovating worn out lands," may do in theory, but are not very likely to succeed in practice. The seven field rotation certainly admits of a better opportunity to benefit by the aid of the artificial grasses; and whenever they can be successfully invoked the good work is more than half accomplished.

Before taking leave of my readers, the majority of whom perhaps are engaged in agricultural pursuits, I would again briefly recur to the important subject of Manures.—one of scarcely less importance to the tiller of the soil, than is the Mariner's Compass to the tempest-toss'd sailor—for mainly to their agency in some form or other must we be indebted for success in the renovation of worn out lands. My preference, as may have been seen, is given to Lima over all others, when an expenditure of the slender resources of the farm is devoted to this object, and although it is not a Panacea, to cure all the ills incident to the calling, nor will it like the fabled Sator, "blow hot and cold with the same breath," yet on all soils to which I have seen it applied,—from the stiffest clays, to the blowing sands,—does it appear to be a renovator in a greater or less degree; the one, it will lighten and mellow, while the other is rendered more compact and more retentive of moisture. I would therefore strongly advise the use of Lima, as decided, by the most efficient and durable agent, for improving most kinds of soils. If its action may be considered comparatively slow, it is sure, in its fertilizing effects; and will generally in the end prove also to be the most economical, whenever it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

The three kinds of "bought manures" most extensively in use in this State for improving worn out lands (Plaster of course excepted) might be classed somewhat like the following: Lime for the landlord, Guano for the tenant and ground bones for both. All may be used to profit under favorable circumstances; but they are believed to differ materially in their relative values, in proportion to the amount of money usually expended, if the improvement of the land is a primary object with the husbandman.

Experience, however, in this, as well as in most other things, is the best teacher; provided we do not pay too dear for it.—And without intending in the least degree, to check the energy and spirit of agricultural improvement, now so widely extending, I would venture a caution to those who have but little money to expend for the purchase of high priced manures to do it rather for such as are known to be durable and which will eventually, be the most certain to return both principal and interest. I feel confident that all I have expended for lime, has been returned in the increased product of the soil, and with nearer six times six than 6 per cent. interest. If the market value of the land has not been enhanced in equal proportion (most probably the case) it certainly has not deteriorated any in quality.

As remarked at the beginning of my essay, an exclusive method of improvement is alike suited to all locations, and circumstances; but I trust a plan is submitted that will very generally succeed if persevered in; it will not only make the grain, but the grass grow; and will at the same time, effectually "Renovate worn out Lands."

EDWARD STABLER, Harwood St. No. 28, 1840.

Lice and Ticks on Cattle.—Richard Hill, Jr., of Henrico county, Va; says that cattle or other stock, if washed with the water in which Irish potatoes, have been boiled, will be immediately relieved of the lice or ticks.

A clergyman in a neighbouring city, recently remarked from his pulpit, while preaching on the subject of faith, that faith was "God's Magnetic Telegraph." One of his hearers who perhaps was more inquisitive than thoughtful, was desirous of knowing "where the office is?" to which the following appropriate answer was given: "In every lonely heart of prayer."

A MAN OVER THE FALLS.

Neither fiction nor fact furnishes an incident of more thrilling interest than one which occurred last evening at the Falls, and is detailed below by our correspondent. There is something terribly appalling, almost sublime, in the struggles for life of a strong, self-possessed man, when drawn into the torrent that, with the speed of a race horse, sweeps him onward to certain destruction. A moment scarcely elapses between entire safety and a most fearful death, yet in that moment what a wealth of life may be compressed. How like lightning must flash through the mind all the pleasant recollections of childhood, the firm resolves of vigorous manhood, the hopes of the future, the endearments of home and friends, repentance for past errors, and prayers for forgiveness in that dread presence to which he is so awfully summoned!—Buffalo Advertiser.

At about sun-down last evening a man was carried over the Falls. Who he was is not known. From his management of the sail boat in which he came down the river, I think he was not well acquainted with the current or the rapids. His dress and appearance indicated respectability, and after he got into the rapids his self-possession was extraordinary. His boat was a very good one—decked over on the bow, and I should think would carry three or four tons. From what I learn of a sail boat having been seen below Black Rock, coming down; I think it is from there or Buffalo. No other than a person unacquainted with the current above the rapids would venture so near them.

I was on the head of Goat Island when I first discovered the boat—then near a half mile below the foot of New York Island, and nearly two miles above the Falls. There seemed to be two in the boat. It was directed toward the American shore—the wind blowing from this shore, and still the sail was standing.

Being well acquainted with the river, I regarded the position of the boat as extraordinary and hazardous, and watch'd it with intense anxiety. Soon I discovered the motion of an ear, and from the changing direction of the boat concluded it had but one. While constantly approaching nearer and nearer the rapids I could discover it was gaining the American shore, and by the time it had got near the first fall in the rapids, about half a mile above Goat Island it was directly above the island. There it was turned up the river and for some time the wind kept it nearly stationary. The only hope seemed to be to come directly to Goat Island, and whether I should run half a mile to give alarm or remain to assist, in the event the boat attempted to make the island, was a question of painful doubt. But soon the boat was again turned toward the American shore. Then it was certain it must go down the American rapids.

I ran for the bridge—saw and informed a gentleman and lady just leaving the island but they seemed unable to reply or move. I rallied a man at the toll gate—we ran to the main bridge in time to see the boat just before it got to the first large fall in the rapids. Then I saw but one man—standing at the stern with his oar, changing the boat down the current, and as it plunged over, he sat down. I was astonished to see the boat rise with the mast and sail standing, and the man again erect, directing the boat toward shore. As he came to the next and to each succeeding fall he sat down, and then would rise and apply his oar, in the intermediate current.

Still there was hope he would come near enough to the pier to jump, but in a moment it was gone. Another, that he might jump upon the rock near the bridge, but the current dashed him from it under the bridge, breaking the mast. Again he rose on the opposite side. Taking his oar and pointing his boat toward the main shore, he cried "Had I better jump from the boat?" We could not answer, for either seemed certain destruction. Within a few rods of the Falls the boat struck a rock turned over and lodged. He appeared to crawl from under it, and swam with the oar in his hand till he went over the precipice.

Without the power to render assistance—for half an hour watching a strong man struggling with every nerve for life, yet doomed with almost the certainty of death, still hoping with every effort for his deliverance—caused an intensity of excitement I pray God never again to experience.

I write too hurriedly for publication, but I have stated all we have seen or know respecting the man or boat, from which I hope you will be able to glean so much for publication as will lead to the discovery of

The popular Negro Melody of "Dance, boatman, dance, Dance all night till broad day light, And go home with the girls in the morning," is thus rendered into prose. Mingle in the mazes of the dance, thou knight of the oar, while the resplendent luminary of the day has withdrawn his light from the earth till the bright Aurora gilds the eastern sky with golden light; and then with thy characteristic gallantry, accompany the fair unsophisticated participants of thy pleasures to their paternal mansion. "We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass in the Senate of the United States.