

AGRICULTURE.

PRIZE ESSAY

ON THE RENOVATION OF WORN OUT LAND.

BY EDWARD STABLER, Of Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland. (CONTINUED.)

The publisher of the American Farmer having offered \$100 for the three best Essays on the above subject, viz: \$50 for the first, \$30 for the second, and \$20 for the third; the Committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Dr. J. W. Thompson, of Delaware, and Judge Chittenden, Messrs. C. B. Calvert, A. Bowie, and N. B. Worthington, of Maryland, unanimously awarded the following the first prize.

Some nine or ten years since, I determined to reclaim an adjoining field, at whatever cost. I was told long previous by one of my neighbors, who sold his farm and removed to the West in order to settle on better land, that the attempt would be futile; or, if it was made productive, it would cost a great deal more than the land was worth. The prospect was forbidding; for the larger portion was as much reduced as could be, by shallow tillage, no manure, not grass-seed sown, and constant washing, even to gullies, and producing little else than running briars. It was broken up in the fall and winter, to a much greater depth than it was ever ploughed before; sixty bushels of quick lime to the acre, were applied in the spring, the ground well harrowed and planted in corn; such portions as required it, having been well under drained—some two to three acres—and which were about the amount that produced anything of a crop, or that more than paid the expense of ploughing. A crop of oats and grass seed followed; as it was not considered worth the trouble and expense to put in a crop of wheat, on two-thirds of the field. After six or seven years, the same field again coming in course, exactly the same plan was pursued, as to ploughing and lime; but rather increasing the depth than otherwise.

The crop of corn, though injured by the bud-worm was good—enough me to do, what I had rarely, or never done before, sell from one-quarter to one-third of the crop. Oats followed, on about two-thirds of the field, with some five or six bushels of bones to the acre, and wheat on the balance, with guano: both heavy crops, and lodging over the greater part of the field. Then followed a wheat crop on the whole, manured as much as possible from the barn yard; and on the balance, a light dressing of guano of some eighty to, one hundred pounds to the acre.

The average yield of the field was over thirty bushels to the acre. These results are attained with certainty; for every field and lot are accurately surveyed, and the contents noted on the plat of the farm, and the product of this field was kept separate, threshed, and measured by itself. The greater portion suffered from the drought early last year; and the harvesting was badly done, owing to the fallen and tangled state of the grain from a storm, about the time of ripening; but I have no doubt several contiguous acres might have been selected on the lowest ground (the portion under drained) on which the yield was over forty bushels to the acre. This season, the same field yielded the heaviest crop of grass ever harvested; and even on what was originally the poorest part, there is now a luxuriant crop of second growth clover, and intended for seed, that is lodging over the whole extent.—We will estimate the profit and loss by figures:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 'To 70 bushels of lime, cost at the kiln', 'To seven years' interest, (though it paid in pasture in less time)', 'To 60 bushels of lime, cost at the kiln', 'To 124 cents', 'To three years' interest', 'To 6 bushels ground bones, at 50 cents', 'To 100 pounds guano, (African)', 'CONTRA', 'By 33 bushels of wheat, average price sold at \$1.31', 'Estimate increase of corn crop, at least 6 barrels, at \$2. (and entirely owing to the lime)', 'Estimate increase of oat crop, 20 bushels, at 40 cents', 'Estimate increase of hay crop, 1 ton', 'Estimate value of clover seed, (for there would have been none without the lime)', 'bushel, at \$4.', '79 23', '\$51 75'

Making, in round numbers, \$50 per acre in favor of "renovating;" nor is the estimate a "braced one." The actual increase of the crops is greater than the amounts assumed; and if a fair average was made of the wheat, in the final crop of oats and wheat, the aggregate result would be increased some \$5 to \$6 per acre.

There should, perhaps, in the view of some, be a charge for draining, and for hauling and spreading the lime; also for the manure, for the crop of wheat; and for the expense of harvesting the increased crops.

The two former are amply paid for in the increased pasture, and the manure was no more than the actual yield of the land itself, after the use of lime, &c., which are charged in the account, and at more than the cost; and it is beyond the increased product in straw and fodder fully repays the expense of harvesting—to say nothing of the present state of the land, as compared to what it was originally. It is now remarkably and permanently improved.

When lime has been freely used, plaster will generally, if not always, act promptly and efficiently; and thus, in this very small expense, materially aid in perpetuating the improvement. Previous to its application in this case, plaster was liberally used, but with no visible effect.

It was ploughed with the horse-rake, and by the use of a roller, yet sufficient seed was left on the land, to produce this year, a volunteer crop of wheat with the grass seed, many who saw it, as well worth harvest-

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whatever; now, its action is as marked on the same land, as I have ever seen anywhere.

Wherever lime can be obtained at a reasonable price—say from twelve to twenty cents per bushel in a caustic state, (or at half price if air-slacked), with even five to ten miles hauling—it may be used to advantage on most, if not all, stiff clay soils.

In some sections these prices are paid and it is hauled fifteen to twenty miles; and by a class of men unsurpassed for industry and thrift. The writer has known no instance where its use was persevered in, under whatever disadvantage it might be, in which success, to a greater or less extent did not crown the effort; and many, who borrowed money to procure it in the first instance, have mainly by its use become independent, and money lenders themselves.

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, for renovating worn-out lands. Although not so prompt in acting, it is far more durable and more likely to produce a good crop of clover to turn under; clover being almost the only "green crop" that I have found much advantage from turning in.

I prefer its use, following the lime, and on the oat crop; at the rate of six to ten bushels, or as much more as the renovator may please, for an increased quantity will do no injury. On the wheat, succeeding the oats, my practice is, to apply a light dressing of guano—say 80 to 100 pounds to the acre, to mature and perfect the grain; and only on such portions of the field as the manure from the barn-yard will not extend to. By the time the clover requires the aid of the bone, it will have become sufficiently disintegrated and incorporated with the soil, to give the clover a vigorous start; and its effect on the grass crops is generally more durable than the vegetable manures.

The supply of ground bones is a limited one; but when to be had at a reasonable price, (usually selling at 40 to 50 cents the bushel), it may be used to advantage on all crops and on all soils; but with decidedly less advantage, after passing through the alembic of the glue manufacturer, as I have proved, at least in my satisfaction; thus depriving it of much of its fertilizing property. It is usually harrowed in with the seed, as it loses less by exposure to the atmosphere than most kinds of present manures.

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Guano.—This is one of the most active of all manures; and if the price would justify the application in sufficient quantities, it might aid very materially in "renovating worn-out lands." But considering the evanescent nature of its most active principle, ammonia, and the present high market price, viz: Peruvian, at \$60 to \$70, and the more inferior kinds at \$45 to \$55, for the ton of 2,000 pounds, it is much doubted whether the ultimate advantage, calculated on by many, will be realized. If the Peruvian could be obtained at about half this price—and it is believed such would be the case with a fair competition in the Peruvian market—the case might be different.

The writer has made liberal use of guano, and generally to profit, as to the immediate return; but in no case has much benefit been derived beyond the first crop; and rarely was any material effect perceived after the second year.

This opinion, so different from that entertained by some others, is not lightly formed, nor without several years' careful observation; and also testing the matter by numerous experiments, and on a scale sufficiently extended, to prove the truth, or fallacy, of the doctrine held by some, that it is only a stimulant. Reference to one experiment may suffice, as they all tend to the same result, and nearly to the same degree.

In a field of some ten acres, one acre was selected near the middle, and extended through the field, so as to embrace any difference of soil, should there be any. On this acre two hundred pounds of Peruvian guano, at a cost of about \$5, were sown with the wheat. Adjoining the guano on one side was manure from the barn yard, at the rate of twenty-five cart-loads to the acre; and on the opposite side (separated by an open drain the whole distance) ground bones were applied on the balance of the field, at a cost of \$6 to the acre; the field equally limed two years preceding.

There was no material difference in the time or manner of seeding, except that the manure was lightly cross-ploughed in, and the guano and bones harrowed in with the wheat.

The yield on the guanoed acre was thirty-five bushels; the acre with bone, as near as could be estimated by dozens, compared with the guano was about twenty-seven bushels, and the manured, about twenty-four bushels. The season was unusually dry; and the manured portion suffered more from this cause than either of the others; the land considerably more elevated, and a south exposure.

The field has since been mowed three times; the crop of grass was evidently in favor of the bone part; the second and third were fully two to one over the guano, and also yielding much heavier crops of clover seed. On a part of the land, eighteen bushels to the acre of the finest of the bone were used; the wheat was as heavy as on the guanoed, and the grass generally lodges before harvest, as it also does on much of the adjoining land with twelve 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 their application. 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 broadcast, and plough in immediately.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Rather better prospect of peace in Europe.

Decisive Battles—Sardinia conquered by the Austrians.—Abdication of the King.—His valor in the Field.—All Italy now in the power of Radetzky.—Tuscany to be re-revolutionized.—The Pope to be restored.—The Danish quarrel continuing.—The Sicilians again in Arms.—The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.—France declines to interfere in Italian affairs.—M. Proudhon and his set convicted or flying the Country.—British forces triumphant in India.—Cotton about the same.—Grain Market down.—Provisions firm.

Correspondence of the Express.

St. John, N. B., Wednesday, 5 A. M.

The Steamer Europa, Capt. Lott, with twelve days later from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax at half ten, yesterday, A. M.

The News, its Effects on Trade, &c.

Under the influence of more favorable advices from India, and the existing lull in the excitement of Continental politics, trade, in nearly every department, is beginning to assume a more cheerful aspect. There is still an uneasy feeling respecting the threatened hostilities in the north of Europe, but since the abrupt and decisive termination of the conflict between Sardinia and Austria, the complete prostration of Charles Albert, one of the most serious obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of Continental difficulties, seems to have been overcome, and could the Danish quarrel be disposed of, which unfortunately there is no present prospect of, nothing material would stand in the way of permanent prosperity in commercial affairs.

The Funds, Stocks, Markets, &c.

The English Funds are again on the advance and Consols have risen 1-8 per cent during the last two weeks, having fluctuated from 93 1-2 on the 2nd to 92 and 92 1-8 on the 5th, at which they closed for money and account.

Money, though still abundant, has slightly increased in value. The lowest bank rate is still 3 per cent, but with private banks the best bills are done at about 2 1/2 per cent.

The Bank of England returns show that the bullion in the vaults amounts to about £15,000,000; so that any drain which may arise from the United States, in correcting the present inequality of the exchanges, will be met without the least difficulty or fear of renewing the scenes of 1847.

The weekly accounts of the Bank of France show a progressive improvement of the trade of Paris. The French funds, since the total defeat of Charles Albert, have been well maintained. The last closing prices were: Three per cents, 56.80; Five per cents 89.80.

The importations of breadstuffs into Great Britain continue upon a gigantic scale, and the same may be said of all kinds of provisions. No change can be noted in the grain trade, although a rather more firm feeling was manifested during the last few days previous to the sailing of the Europa. There is an improved tendency apparent in the cotton market.

The commercial, monetary, and warlike intelligence brought by the last overland mail is regarded in England as very satisfactory.

ENGLAND.

Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess, and met again on the 6th instant. The two main objects which have divided its attention have been the Navigation Bill and the Rate in Aid Bill for Ireland, which latter has branched out into a general debate on the policy to be pursued toward that country. It will be seen that some important modifications have been made in the Navigation Bill.

The revenue returns for the financial year and quarter ending on the 5th inst., show a continuous though not a very great, improvement in the customs revenue. There is an increase of £1,169,554, as compared with the previous year. In the excise department, there is an increase of £569,632. In all other branches of the ordinary revenue there is a decrease, the most considerable item being one of £719,581 upon stamps. The excess of increase over decrease, of the total revenue of the year, is £867,289.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.

The Navigation Bill before Parliament has undergone a very material change. The principal of retaliating upon those nations which should not concede those advantages to England which she freely accorded to them, has been disapproved of by Mr. Gladstone, who thought this reserved right would involve the government in perpetual disputes with foreign nations. He has accordingly brought forward a new scheme, by which he proposes

to divide the law into two branches, the one to apply to the foreign trade, and the other to embrace the colonial and coasting trade, and to make the bargain with foreign countries conditional upon their granting equivalent advantages to Great Britain.

Mr. Labouchere, under the plea that the difficulties respecting carrying duty paid tobacco, &c., coastwise for instance, would be found insuperable in practice, has withdrawn the whole of the clauses having reference to the coasting trade, and the Navigation Bill stands in much the same position as it did last year, as respects its actual provisions, but with a reversed majority in its favor.

In the House of Commons the Bill went through the committee previous to the adjournment, and the third reading was fixed for an early day after the Easter recess.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The struggle in Canada respecting the proposed indemnity for rebellion losses has only been incidentally alluded to in Parliament, and all parties connected with the North American Provinces seem disposed to await the issue before they harass the Colonial Minister with complaints upon a subject for which he is scarcely responsible.

Out of doors, attention is anxiously directed towards Canada and the reported neutrality of the new Executive of the United States, upon a false rumor of disturbances, gave great satisfaction.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

At the sailing of the Niagara it will be remembered that war was impending in the North of Italy, and it was anticipated that either the Austrians or the Piedmontese would immediately cross the Ticino boundary.

Three Decisive Battles.

In a brief fortnight Charles Albert has fought and has been conquered, and is now an abdicated King and exile in Madrid or Lisbon.

The Austrians passed the Ticino simultaneously with the Piedmontese, and speedily fell back. Three successive battles ensued. In the two latter, on the Plains of Verelli, the Austrians were completely victorious. The last battle, on the 24th ultimo, the main army of the Austrians, some 50,000 strong, encountered Charles Albert at Olango, near Navara.

Defeat of the Piedmontese.

The Piedmontese appear to have been of more than equal force. The battle was fought with terrible obstinacy, and although we hear from many quarters that the Italians shrunk from the contest, certain it is that Charles Albert behaved with the most distinguished bravery.—Finding the day going against him, he seems to have sought every opportunity to meet his death on the battle field, and whate'er may be the verdict of history as to his past conduct, certain it is that nothing graced his public life so much as the last act, and his quitting it.

Abdication of Charles Albert.

The Austrians having completely routed the Piedmontese, and driven them to the mountains, Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favor of his son Victor Emanuel, and a flag of truce being sent to the Austrian tent, Marshal Radetzky at once acceded to an armistice. The new King pledges himself to conclude a treaty of peace, and to disband ten military companies of Hungarians, Poles and Lombards, who are received. The Austrians, who had Turin open to them, magnanimously refused to take advantage which might have provoked the susceptibility of France.

Consequences of this Battle.

The consequences of this important battle are scarcely yet developed in the different parts of Italy. Modena, Tuscany and Rome will probably change their views, now that all hopes from Piedmont are at an end. It is generally believed that the Pope will be able to return to Rome.

The Sicilians.

The Sicilians hold out. The French and English admirals have failed to make up matters, and at the last dates were about to depart. Mr. Temple and M. Requeval, who had gone personally, in company with the admirals, to make a last effort to accomplish a conciliatory arrangement, had returned to Naples.

On the 28th efforts having been altogether fruitless previous to this last effort. The Admirals had sent a steamer to make a circuit of the island, touching at all the principal ports and roadsteads, with the mediation of France and England. The answer given, was one unanimous cry of "war," from the whole population. The Parliament at Palermo voted unanimously, that they would not condescend to enter into any further negotiations; but, that, on Thursday, the 28th, at noon, hostilities should be recommenced. The enthusiasm of the population at Palermo, is described as exceeding all bounds. The members of the highest noblesse of both sexes, are working in the trenches. Most people think the Sicilians have had fair terms offered them, and eventually they must accept them.

The Hungarian War.

Of the Hungarian war, very little au-

thentic is known, except that it rages fiercely. Bem having gained some advantages over a body of Russians; but soon found himself overwhelmed with their numbers, and the Emperor will gladly seize upon any pretext, to interfere further. We shall not be at all surprised to hear that the Emperor of Russia, upon the solicitation of the Austrians, brings down a large force to crush the Hungarians. At present there seems no probable termination of this deadly struggle, carried on by both parties in the most barbarous manner.

The New German Casar.

The Frankfort Parliament has finally elected the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, and the powerful deputation, had proceeded to Berlin to tender the crown at Charlurague. At first no one believed that the King would be so mad as to accept the proffered honor; but now it is believed he will, with certain conditions, so as to avoid giving offence to the other Potentates of Germany. Should he do so, it is generally believed that it will most certainly involve Prussia in a war with Austria and Russia. The latter power seems now resolved to put down the revolutionary spirit in Europe, and only wants the opportunity to "let slip the dogs of war."

FRANCE.

NO INTERVENTION.

With some exceptional disturbances in the distant provinces, France continues tranquil, and Louis Napoleon is proceeding in the surest path to maintain his position by instantly suppressing domestic disorder, and by steadily avoiding interference by force of arms in the affairs of the co-terminous nations, notwithstanding the excitement attempted to be created by the Red Republicans upon the question of Piedmont. Louis Napoleon and his ministry set their faces against an armed intervention for the purpose of preventing that which nobody contemplated—the dismemberment of Sardinia, so that men of all parties in England consider that a great step has been made towards the pacification of the South of Europe. As the exemplary moderation of Austria gives a further guarantee that hostilities will not be resumed upon the questions of the Lombard provinces.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELECTION.

The proceedings of the National Assembly continue, but of subordinate interest. The different parties are now engaged in their respective electioneering proceedings, and the mob orators of the Socialists seize the occasion to excite the people by the most violent language, but we find that a vast majority of the French people will support the cause of order, and that a very small number of Socialists will be elected to the new chamber. At any rate, the chiefs are get rid of for some time to come.

THE SOCIALIST LEADERS CONVICTED OR BANISHED.

M. Proudhon has been condemned by a jury for libeling the President of the Republic, but unfortunately has escaped from justice and the country. M. Duchesne has shared the same fate as to conviction and is to suffer one year's imprisonment. It is very satisfactory to state that Barbes, Blanqui, Flocon, Sobrier, Raspail and Quinfin, have been convicted at Bourges, and Barbes and Albert are sentenced transportation for life, Blanqui and others to ten years imprisonment each. General Sautier, Degne, Boume, Thomas, Sallain, and Larges have been acquitted and set at liberty. Causideere, Louis Blanc, Honore, Lavison, Napoleon Chancel, and Zigueuret, not having appeared, have been condemned par contumace, and have been sentenced to transportation. The removal of these pests of society will, we hope, tend to consolidate public tranquillity.—The great body of the French people is undoubtedly sound in principle and the prudent course pursued by Louis Napoleon, tends to improve the condition of the country in almost every branch.

M. Proudhon's journal has been again seized. This paper seems to set all government at defiance.

SPAIN.

Spain furnishes, but little fresh news. The Provincial War continues.

PORTUGAL—is quiet.

TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte has issued a manifesto declaring that he does not consider the state of Europe such as to require her to increase her forces.

IN THE BALTIC.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 3d instant, state that there is no chance now of the differences between Schleswig Holstein and Denmark, being amicably settled, and no doubt hostilities will commence to day or to-morrow. Troops, principally Prussians, are passing continually to the seat of war. The port of Keil is blockaded. There does not appear to be the least hope that Denmark will yield the Duchies, and as Russia will unquestionably support her pretensions, it is to be hoped that the Germans will be wise enough to yield the position in dispute, rather than run the hazard of a disastrous conflict.

INDIA.

TRIUMPH OF THE BRITISH FORCES. Dates from Bombay, to the 4th March.

state that another battle had been fought near Guzerat, between the British and Sikh forces, in which the latter were defeated, but the details had not been received. From the 6th to the 12th of Feb., various skirmishes took place, but without any serious encounter.

On the 12th the Sikhs retreated toward the Chenab which they were prevented from crossing by the Bombay division under Gen. Whitch. On the following day, the British divisions having effected a junction, Lord Gough succeeded in bringing the enemy to battle in the open field near the city of Guggerat, in which the Sikhs were completely routed, leaving a great portion of their guns and ammunition, as well as their standing camp in the possession of their conquerors.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards the heaven of which it is the most familiar synonyme and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision: "a sea of glass like unto crystal." So massive is it, that, when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow-flakes to destruction before it. And yet it is so mobile, that we have lived years in it before we can be persuaded it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass, yet a soap ball sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it with its wings. It ministers lavishly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us; its warm south wind brings back color to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow, and make the bloom mantle in our cheek; even its north blasts brace into new vigor the hardened children of our rugged clime. The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the brightness of mid-day, the chastened radiance of the gleaming, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it the rainbow would want its triumphal arch, and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens. The cold ether would not shed its snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall—hail, storm, nor'ked gale diversify the face of the sky. Our naked bodies would turn its tanned unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and without warning, plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheaf of his rays, and lets them slip slowly through her fingers; so that the shadows of evening gather by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest and nestle to repose. In the morning the garish sun would, at one bound, burst from the bosom of night and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends at but one little ray to announce his approach and then another, and by-and-by a handful, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, till her eye-lids open, and, like man, she goeth forth again to her labor until the evening.—Quarterly Review.

HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas are justly ranked among the wonders of creation. They are worth a travel of many hundred miles merely to look at. They are located in Hot Spring county, fifty miles west of Little Rock, on a creek that empties into the Washita River, six miles distant, in latitude 34 deg. The creek, which rises in the mountains, some four miles above, winds its way between two hills, running north and south, with a valley between, which is in some places fifty, and in others a hundred yards wide. On the side of one of the hills which is very precipitous, and rises to the height of four hundred feet—the springs break out, in various positions, from the margin of the creek to the summit of the hill.

The number of springs is said to be about seventy five or eighty, within a space of five hundred yards; but the number is not uniform, as new springs break out and old ones fill up. There are numerous cold water springs within a few yards of the hot ones. The heat of the water is sufficient to scald a hog, to boil eggs, or wash clothes, without the aid of fire.

The creek is so much heated by the springs that horses and cattle will not drink of it a mile below.

It is thought these springs are destined to attract a great deal of attention for their valuable healing properties, as well as for their curiosity. Accommodations for invalids are greatly improved within the present year.

In the same vicinity is the Magnetic Cave, a large bed of magnetic rock, and the Crystal Mountain, where beautiful crystals, of various forms, are found. In several of the mountains are found the best quarries of whetstone in the United States.

The Turpentine Trees.—Very much to our regret, we hear from various quarters of this section of the State, that the insect which was last year so destructive to the Turpentine trees has re-commenced its ravages on them. Its operations were suspended during the cold of winter, and hopes were entertained that the severe frosts would put an end to the whole noxious race, but these hopes have proved futile it seems, and an extensive branch of profitable labor will again suffer severely.—Wilmington Chronicle.