Terms of the Watchman.

Far Subscription, per year, Two Donnans-payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cts. will be offarged. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 ets. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per ct. higher than these rates. A liberal deducto those who advertise by the year. Lerreus to the Editors must be post paid.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. FARMERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

READ THIS! You who raise from three to fifteen bushels of corn to the acre,-read! Perhaps you won't believe it. It does look had better take care how she mounts the claimant was committed to prison for perjury, ions is beyond the chance of repeal," counsels "some pumpkins"—worth a million and a hal almost incredible, but there is no donbt of its truth. Perhaps you will say-ah. Kentucky land is better than ours. There is no doubt of that either; but it has been made so by nice cultivation. You are as intelligent as the Kentucky farmer, and the means for manufacturing macure. deep ploughing, &c., are also within your reach. And yet, many of you, have your barns on the top of a hill, with neither pit nor pen, for saving manure. How many of you scrape over your fields with half moon shovels, and loosen just about as much soil as a good rain can wash off clean. But it is not worth while to talk, and those who believe nothing they see in newspapers, had as well not read the following : ASTONISHING YIELD OF CORN.

We clip the following from the list of premiums, &c., awarded at the Lexington. (Ky.) Fair

Corn. - Yield, per acre, of ten acres; premium to James Matson, of Bourbon; certificate to Peter Pean, of Clarke .-Nine entries.

The following are the quantities raised by the several persons who contended for the prize:

	Bbls.	Bush.	Qt.	
J. Matson, of Bourbon,	37	4	1	per acre
Peter Pean, of Clarke,	37	4		"
S. H. Chew, of Fayette,	271			4
I. Hutcheraft, of Bourbon,	33			64
A. Vanmeter, of Fayette,	21	34		**
A. Hodges, of Bourbon,	21	2		66
E. W. Hocksday, of Clarke	, 20			44
Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Fayette				**
H. Varnon, of Bourbon,	19	3		**
Thirty-seven barre	ls a	re equ	ıal	to 18

hashels of shelled corn. Consequently, Mr. Matson's field has produced the astonishing quantity of 189 bushels and one quart per acre, or 1,890 bushels and 10 quarts upon 10 acres. This surpasses anything we ever heard of in the way of raising corn. Mr. Pean, it will be seen, fell behind Mr. M. only one quart to the

SOUTHERN DIRECT TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

The New York Herald states that several persons from the Southern States went out in the last steamer for the purpose of making some new commercial arrangements in England, by which a direct trade may be opened between the South and the trade of Europe. "Southern capitalists are largely interested in this movement, and their agents will effect, doubtless, some measures of great importance The cause of such enterprise, (remarks the Herald) on the part of the South, is to be traced to the belligerant attitude of the Northern States, which are chasing a political abstraction, to end in a most deplorable overthrow of our commerce. The people of the South are quite active in deeds, as those of the North are in words; and this action, on their part, is but the sign and symptom of other movements which will assuredly ensue if the antislavery agitation is continued among us. We are sure of it."-Richmond Times.

THE RIGHT COURSE.

A Savannah correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "I may mention as one of the fruits of the slavery agitation, that a coasting schooner was launched in Charleston, a few days ago, which is the first of a series of vessels which are to be built in that State for the purpose of rendering her people independent of Northern shippers. A similar enterprise is now in progress in this city. A number of gentlemen here are engaged in building a steamer for the Florida trade, all the materials of which are to be of Southern growth and manufacture. Every stick of timber, every pound of iron, and article of furniture, as well as the mechanics who are building it, belong to the South, and to this State especially. This is but the beginning of the end.'

We rejoice to hear it. Go ahead. Every vessel thus built, every blow thus P. Jones, of Cecil county, Md. struck for Southern industry, is worth "an army with banners."-Rich. Republican.

SIDENT FILLMORE. Should the Fugitive Slave Bill be rethe United States be overpowered, it will be a clear case of nullification of an act of Congress passed in compliance with the Constitution. President Fillmore has taken the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, who declares the law to be Constitutional, and the President showed his concurrence in that opinion by signing the bill. What, then, will be the duty of the President ? Simply this: If the law is successfully resisted or nullified, der the Army and Navy to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. The army would march into the riotous cities and the Navy would blockade their harbors. If these forces should prove insufficient to enforce the law, the President will have to call for volunteers, and the South will send as many as he

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER, Editor & Proprietor.

" KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.



Do THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VII-NUMBER 26.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

nigger now, or the coat tails of some of their fronts. - Petersburg Intelligencer.

From the Fayetteville Observer. THE PROSPECT MORE AND MORE GLOOMY.

fection we cling to the UNION, and how entirely we are convinced that the peace, the prosperity. the power, and the glory, of all its parts, depend on preserving it unbroken. Indeed the very existence of a system of republican government is involved in the existence of the Un-The worst species of war that ever prevailed,—a war of fanaticism on the one hand, and of outraged rights on the other, -will inevitably and instantly result from dissolution. We leave the imagination to fill up the picture of horrors which will follow. Even now, whilst the Union exists, it is a constant topic of discussion, which section will have the power to injure the other the most by separation! If it be so now, what will be the feeling and the act when we are divided?

Entertaining such views, we have been the earnest and unwavering advocate of compromise and conciliation. We have been the more anxious on the subject because we thought that the only disunionist were at the South-that any reasonable plan of adjustment would satis. fy the usually cool and calculating people of the North-and that it was here alone that the dan. ger existed. We rejoiced at the adoption by ing one word about the Fugitive slave law. Congress of what we deemed, on the whole, a though it approved of the other compromise reasonable compromise; and we trusted that measures. This omission is a fearful sign that good feeling would be restored. And so it the law cannot be sustained in that great State. would have been but for the most unexpected | Another of equally evil portent, is the letter and outrageous conduct of many people at the of Mr. Hunt, the candidate of that convention, North. They have set about to nullity the on. in which he declares that the law "could not ly one of the series of acts which has the least practical effect in favor of the South. They repudiate the solemn obligation of the Consti-

it. That law disclosed the fact that thousands ny votes taken on proposed amendments. of fugitives have been harbored in the Northern cities, to say nothing of those scattered about the country. These have been allowed to arm themselves, -have been encouraged to resist to the death the execution of the law .-The consequence is, that in two cases only bave fugitives been restored under the lawbut two out of the thousands who are notoriously harbored among them.

Among the recent signs which tend to a fatal issue of this question, we may enumerate the following:-

At the Presbyterian Synod held at Pittsburg. Penn., on the 17th instant, "a memorial from the session and congregation from Pittsburg and Beaver was presented, praying the Synod to give an expression of opinion against the Fugitive Slave Law. The memorial denounces it as injurious. A motion was made to postpone the matter indefinitely, which was lostonly one in favor of postponing! "The Rev. Proctor Smith, Campbell and

others made flaming speeches against the law. They pronounced it a subversion of morality and oppressive. They said they would go to the Penitentiary before obeying such a law .-Great excitement prevails in the Convention. A committee composed of a majority of persons opposed to the law was appointed to report on the subject."

Here we have a large body of Ministers of the Gospel, and Elders of a Church, throwing the weight of their powerful influence against the constitution and the laws! We suppose they think they are doing God service by such conduct; and so we suppose did the men who hanged the gamblers at Vicksburg a few years ago. In our opinion the Pittsburg Presbytery

is guilty of the greater sin of the two. Again: - A Party of Thirteen Fugitive Slaves passed through Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pa., on the 19th instant, en route for Canada. The next day they were followed by two individuals, who, engaging the assistance of a constable, followed on in their pursuit. The pursuers succeeded in overtaking the slaves at Wilksbarre; but owing to the strong expression of feeling manifested by the people in their favor, THEY WERE FORCED TO BEAT A HASTY RETREAT. The constable was induced to follow them under the impression that they were horse thieves, but on learning otherwise, he refused to render any further co-operation.-Phila. Ledger.

Once more :- At Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., a large crowd of colored persons assembled in front of the court house, to await the decision of Judge Grier in the case of the negro man named Henry Garnet, arrested under the fugitive law, and claimed by Mr. Thomas

After a patient examination of the case, the Judge decided that the claimant had failed to make out his case, and accordingly discharged THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL-PRE- the prisoner. On coming out of the court house, Garnet was received by his colored friends with joyous exultations bordering on a sisted at the North, and the authorities of riot; so much so that the Mayor begged them to desist. They disobeyed his request, when the police interfered and a violent collision ensued between the officers of the law and the negroes. In the fight one of the police had his finger nearly bitten off by a colored man. Finally the crowd was dispersed, and three of the ringleaders were arrested and held to bail in one thousand dollars each to answer for a violation of the law.

A committee then proceeded to canvass the city to get assistance in the publication of cer. commentary upon the praise which has been tain incendiary resolutions regarding the fugiit will be the duty of the President to or. tive slave law, which the responsible papers ern Democracy. It shows, that however treach- ican, and he spinning his yarns with great derefuse to publish, considering them riotous in erous and disloyal are many Northern Whigs, liberation. tendency, and subversive of law and order.

Southern man at Pittsburg who came to arrest facts for which we have long contended, that fice window and satisfied our curiosity with a a slave, named Jones, who swore that the ne. for the defeat of the abolitionists, and for re- peep. gro whom he pointed out had been his slave spect to the Constitutional rights of the South, two years since, but had run away, who claim- we must look exclusively to neither party, but in moustaches was no bug eater. As there wants. We can, therefore, desist from ed his delivery up to him by the "commission- to the moderate men of all parties.

and Jones went on his way rejoicing. After her Quakers will stand out as straight as laying in jail four days, the claimant was released on \$1000 hail."

We think it highly probable that these " old residents in Pittsburg" are of the class whose testimony can be bought very low, and that the bona fide owner of the negro has been defrauded out of his right, and incarcerated in a fire brand which will never cease to blaze as that he had passed." He was a protege of Our readers know with what strong af. jail besides. So also in the Philadelphia case, probably. "The claimant failed to make out his case." He may thank his stars that he, too, was not committed for perjury, as a warn. ing to all persons in like cases offending.

The Washington Union says .-"We confess we were grieved and surprised to read in a respectable Ohio paper, that the democratic members of Congress elected from that State would probably support the repeal of the fugitive slave law. We can hardly permit ourselves to believe that it is possible; we fancy there must be some mistake on the subject."

The case at Detroit, of which we have here. tofore given some account, was finally settled by the owner getting \$300, (after paying the expenses of the suit.) This sum was perhaps half the value of his property. And it was raised by subscription, " not a real noisy abolitionist subscribing a dollar."

The Whig convention at Utica, N. Y .- a convention called solely because the former convention at Syracuse had endorsed Seward's course, and for the purpose of repudiating that endorsement,-met and adjourned without say. have been well considered, and needs essential modification"-a declaration at war with the well known fact that the bill was before Contution, and of the law passed in pursuance of gress for months, was fully discussed, and ma-

The conclusions to which we are forced, by these and many other signs at the North, contrary to our original and strongly cherished hope and belief, are, that the law cannot be sustained ;-that, even if it he not repealed, it cannot be enforced. In the few cases where the courts and officers will do their duty, mobs, black and white, stand ready to defeat their action, or to deter the owner from invoking it.

Well, what then is to be done? We do not hesitate to say, that the Union cannot stand, and ought not to stand, if this, the only one of the series of measures which is of any real value to the South, is either repealed or nullified. To say nothing of the baseness of allowing a series of acts to be passed, with the understanding that they were each and all part of a compromise of conflicting claims, and then that the stronger party should stand to all that had been conceded to itself and repeal the only one it conceded to the other party-to say nothing of this, the South has a constitutional right to this law, and to its faithful executiona right which neither its honor nor its interest will permit it to relinquish at any hazard, even

It is with great reluctance that we have admitted the above conclusions. They are, how. ever, forced upon us by the state of things at the North, and it is our duty to let our readers at the South see, as we see it, what is going on there. If Southern papers have any readers at the North, we would add, that it is due to

see that a movement is on foot in New York tures. He was fully identified just before he to hold a great meeting of all classes and all left as the same person who, as an exiled Cuparties, to express the feeling of that city in ban, insinuated himself into the confidence of favor of a faithful observance of the law. This some of the good people of Newark, Del., and Enquirer, and Mirror, (Whig papers,) the Jour- He is an exceedingly plausible and artful fel-Abolitionist,) which threatens those merchants the outside of each leg. Let the public look street only two persons refused to sign it, in Exchange Place only one, and in Pine street only two. Total five, in three business streets. Three more were met with in a portion of Broadway, which was canvassed by the same

This is certainly gratifying. But as to New York city, we never had any doubt. The people of that city are too well informed of the actual condition of things at the South, to be humbugged by brawling fanatics. They have too many personal friends at the South to allow themselves to be arrayed against us on so vital a point. And their own interest, the prosperity of their great city, is too largely dependent on continued friendly intercourse with the South, to admit of a moment's doubt as to their course. It is the interior of that State, and that seem unsound, and bent on forcing a reit, a repeal of the Union!

FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH .- The following synopsis of recent demonstrations of Locofoco greeable. We passed on and said nothing. sentiment at the North, furnishes a singular lavished upon the alleged loyalty of the North. Fayetteville, all gathered around the live Mextreachery and disloyalty are by no means con-The following we copy from the New York fined to that party, but on the contrary they are to the company of great ones-or as the vulvices equally fashionable if not more in vogue gar about here say, "the big bugs"-we did "Another case under the Fugitive Laws .- A. among Northern Democrats. It shows also, not dare approach him, but went up to our of-

the imposition of the Wilmot proviso, and says : "The laws organizing the Territories of New Mexico and Utah are happily open to amendment, New Mexico should be admitted immediately as a State, which will put an end to agitation in that quarter. The prohibition

of Slavery in the Territory of Utah will quench

long as that question is undecided." In addition to this evidence we quote from the address of a Democratic leader who makes the following urgent appeal, whilst he gives an historical statement, no doubt perfectly new to

Southern Democrats. Mr. Tompkins loquitur: "Are you prepared, fellow Democrats, to show your disregard of truth, honor, and common humanity? For did you not, in 1848, pro- their studies, to congregate and sit with him at 'free-soil for free labor and freemen?' Will you now violate the sacred principle of truth,

by action at variance with that assertion?" We find next, a nice account of a Democratic convention in Wisconsin. After nominating "a Free-soil candidate for Congress," the convention passed a number of resolutions in favor "of free-soil, Internal Improvements, land reform, cheap postage, homestead exemption, free-trade, and direct taxation. The convention also expressed itself in favor of Thomas Hart Benton for the next Presidency, and in in opposition to the fugitive slave law."

Add to this the secret nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and the determination of all the recently elected Locofoco Members of Congress from Ohio to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and one would think that unscrupulous as they generally are, Locofoco Presses would cease their attempts to manufacture capital out of Whig Abolition sympathies. One would think that they would now he is very bad off." at least follow the advice of the Union, and "drop party warfare" until the Union is saved. Fayetteville Observer.

From the Fayetteville Observer. LOOK OUT FOR THE SCOUNDREL.

Owing to the great extent of our territory, and the sparseness of our population, the most ordinary rogues are often able to impose successfully on the community. But the plausible then go into spasms, and the Doctor would and accomplished seldom fail under any circumstances to practice successfully their dishonest arts. One of the most specious and artful of the profession has just been compelled to leave this place, where he has been staying two weeks, and deceiving many persons. He calls himself Lieut. Don Carlos Valencia, of he 4th Regiment Lancers of Puebla, Mexico; claims to be son of Col. Valencia, and nephew of Gen. Valencia of Mexico. He professes to have served through the whole of the last war, and claims to have received several honorable wounds. His appearance is very prepossess. ing his carriage erect and military, his dress outwardly neat, his manners, especially in the company of ladies, gentle, refined and insinua-He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has rather pale or dark complexion, black hair and eyes, good teeth, small feet and hands, and wore when here a moustache and small imperial. He speaks English fluently, and with a foreign accent, and is about 25 or 26 years old, though he says he is only 21. He has three scars near and under right side of the chin, which he says are bullet marks, and a bullet scar on the left thigh. He seems to sufter from hemorrage of the lungs, caused, as he said until detected, by an unhealed wound in one of them-He also affects to be deranged them to be warned of the fatal tendency of their at times, and counterfeits admirably the ravings of insanity. He also uses opium freely. He is remarkably fluent and ready in conversation Since the above was in type we are glad to and quite interesting as a narrator of advenstep is advocated by the Express, Courier and afterwards absconded with a watch and money. nal of Commerce, and Herald, (Locofoco,) and low, and well fitted to impose on even the least is bitterly opposed by the Tribune, (Whig Ab- eredulous. He wore, while here, a pair of olitionist,) and the Evening Post, (Locofoco black pantaloons, with a red and gold stripe on who sign the call for the meeting with the loss out for him. He was started to Raleigh from of the custom of the free soil people of the here, and probably go to charleston, as he had North! But the proposition meets with such tickets to that place. Editors of newspapers general favor that in the whole length of Broad | will do well to introduce this enterprising gentlemen to the public.

FAYETTEVILLE.

By the above it will be seen that some mem-

hind; the whole looking like such a thing as a traveller might expect to meet on the "pampas" of South America. Inside were too ladies and two gentlemen. The vehicle halted at the market house a few moments, and the passengers were accosted by a reverend gentleman well known for his urbanity.

All that was not very strange; but during nearly the whole of the other Northern States, the day, as we were passing along the street, we heard some urchins talking about "a live Mexipeal or nullification of the law, and along with can" that was at Mrs. Brown's hotel; and soon after we discovered apparently a young Spaniard with mustache and other fixings a la-militarie, NORTHERN LOCOFOCOS-THE only true and three very amiable citizens of our town in a very pleasant conversation, playing the a.

> Sunday morning, going to the post office, we saw quite a bevy of the young "bloods" about

Never wishing to thrust our humble self in-

It soon became apparent that the young man was no one to let the people know how great using words of persuasion with the North- er," was thwarted in his purpose under the The New York Post, one of the leading or a man he was, he did not let his extreme modgood behaviour. Pennsylvania went in, old residents in Pittsburg knew that Jones had regretting that "the act of Congress mutilat. himself known; and it was soon noised over

of dollars-had fought his way through the whole of the Mexican war, and sought

"the humble reputation Even at the cannon's mouth."

He could beat Othello all to smash telling of his "hair breadth 'scapes, in the imminent deadly breach"-" the battles, seiges, fortunes Gen. Scott also, and had lived in his family

And our wonder-loving cits, like the gentle Desdemona, "these things to hear would seriously incline." There was no one like Don Carlos. Merchants would leave their counting houses, clerks their counters, doctors their patients, lawyers their clients, and militia majors claim that you would advocate the cause of the corner of the Hotel, or gallant him to see At last it become rumored that the young gen-

tleman was in love with a young heiress on a visit to our town. Love soon cracked his brain and he was confined to his bed. The Doctors were called in, who examined his wounds, and his other dangerous symptoms, and pronounced him in a very precarious situation. He would sometimes rave like a maniac, and sometimes whine like a love-sick maiden.

Every morning you could hear some one the enraptured citizens enquiring-"How is the Don, this morning?"

"Oh," (says one who had set up all night sea: with him) " he is very bad off. He was out of his head all night last night." (Yes, thinks I, and out of pocket too, I guess.) "Well, what does the Doctor think? Has

he dressed his wound?" "No, he wouldn't allow it to be dressed, nor

would he take his medicine. The Doctor says "Poor fellow. Does he still go on in that crazy way ?" "Yes; he is all the time talking like he was

in his regiment, giving orders to his men—then speaking to his superior officer-then he will draw his sword to fight a duel with somebody he thought insulted him. He would rush at a carpet bag and plunge his cane at it. Then he would call Pedro and tell him to black his boots. Sometimes he would spit up blood, and think he would die."

" Poor fellow."

This game was played for a week, and our hero visited a very amiable family one evening, and was taken sick there. There lay the strength of the game. Of course, the family, taking his rank, family and fortune into consideration, paid him every attention, and as he grew worse, he deemed it to be prudent to make a Will, in which he willed all his effects to "his soul's adored."

At last, on Saturday night, the bubble bursted, and very extensively bespattered with its vile contents our hospitable friends, who had been so anxious to sustain the reputation of Fayette. ville for hospitality and attention to "distinguished strangers.'

The above extract from the Observer gives the denouementto this most ridiculous affair. It was equal to the old play of

" A bold stroke for a wife." The "Don" played the part of Colonel Feign. cell, "up to nature" as Shakespeare says .-Iis motto was-

" Now fame, title and fortune, come in play,

A thirty thousand pound girl leads the way.' To crown the joke, after the fellow was exposed, and while the duped ones were venting their anathemas on his "devoted head," he was asked by a very venerable old gentleman, if he came to Fayetteville thinking the people

The man sniggered in his sleeve, and told hem he should not have come had he not been

We must however, do our fellow citizens the ustice to say that others have been duped by this MILLIONAIRE as effectually as they were. Fay. Carolinian.

WORK FOR NOVEMBER IN THE SOUTH.

and sugar States. As the laborors are es, for which he was to have \$1,000, to proverbially careless we bespeak most swear, after the property was burned, that earnestly the attention of masters and the amount as represented on the policy managers to keep a sharp lookout for fire. of insurance was correct. However, it In no other way can you be insured a. was necessary to have a second witness, gainst the entire destruction of a whole corroborative of the same facts, and for bers of our community have been most decent. crop. Use no other light about the gin- that purpose, or in order to obtain a withouse than a wire lamp. Have your gin ness suitable to their wishes, a bill of We were at the Market House one morning provided with water boxes, that prevent goods was purchased at a store in Maidtrying to buy a tripe, or a shin of beef, when all danger from friction. In a few years en Lane, and the clerk, on calling up for an ancient carriage came along, with two you will be able to buy gins that are su- the payment of said bill, was exhibited the mules drawing it, and a number of trunks be- perior to the Whitney gin, and entirely premises, and finally the proposition was free from danger of taking fire. They are submitted to him, telling him that in the already invented.

Carolina) whose bales never need repress- to be a number of families residing all to make the miserable packages you now matter for that," said the proprietor; " so do. Then how much you would save.

this month.

"in a horn," upon whiskey once, and she lived in that city for over twenty years. The ing New Mexico and offering Texas ten mill- the town that a man had arrived who was Salt and feed your cattle well. Do not Herald.

turn hungry cattle upon fresh pea vines. If you have not hogs enough this year to make your meat, look out now for a supply before they are put up to fatten. You can raise pork better than you can buy it with cotton.

Fruit Trees .- Do not forget that this is the best month in the year to order fruit trees. Do not try for a great assortment, but just a few of the choicest kinds. Col. Carter and Dr. Cloud, of Macon county, Ala., have growing upon their farms a native winter apple that is perhaps supecior to any other. It is worthy of notice at the South. It is probable that Dr. Philips, of Hinds county, Miss., also has it; at any rate, he has got the best assortment of fruit trees in the South that we know any thing about .- American Agriulturist.

Speaking of fruit trees we would remind Farmers and others in this part of the country, that CHARLES MOCK, Esq. of Davidson county, has a very extensive and valuable variety which he sells on reasonable terms. He has for many years been engaged in the nursery business-takes great pride in it, and has spared neither labor nor expense to prepare himself to meet the demands of the public, for fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers. His post-office address is Fair Grove. Davidson co., N. C.

PUMPING A LAKE DRY.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, the editor of the Boston Medical Surgical Journal, who is now on a visit to Europe, gives an interesting description in his editorial correspondence from Holland, of the manner in which the Lake of Haarlem is being drained by steam engines, and its water sent to the

"Six miles from Amsterdam is the inland lake of Haarlem, 21 miles long by 11 in width, which, three hundred years ago. was found to be perceptibly increasing by shooting its waters further and further, and covering up the land, threatening the first commercial port of the realm with destruction by flowing in upon its bank. Various schemes at that remote epoch was devised by able counsellors to stay the threatening danger. Three Dutch engineers, of acknowledged ability, proposed draining off the water, first raising it by wind mills. They are entitled to remembrance from having suggested the plan adopted in 1839 for averting an impending calamity.

Seven years since, delay being no longer safe, a canal was dug around the whole circumference of the lake, averaging 200 feet in width by 10 deep. Three monster engines are housed on the sides of the lake, some six or eight miles apart, each moving eight monstrous pumps. All the pistons are raised at once, at every revolution of the machinery raising 15,000 gallons of water, which is emptied into the canal, whence it is hastened on by a fourth engine faster than it would otherwise move to the Zuyder Zee, and thus it reaches the sea fifteen miles distant. In April, 1849, the pumps, worked by three of the mightiest steam engines perhaps ever constructed, were set in motion, and up to this date, July 25th, have lowered the contents of the lake seven feet. By next April, it is anticipated that the bottom will be fairly exposed, and all the water conveyed away from this ancient basin. All this is executed at the expense of Government.

AWFUL DISCLOSURES AND SUB-ORNATION OF PERJURY.

On Saturday last, some very alarming disclosures took place in reference to a concocted plan about to be carried into effect by firing a manufactory situated up town, on which was an insurance effected to the amount of \$15,000; but in fact, the stock on the premises would not amount to much over \$3,000. The owner of the premises has heretofore borne an unexceptionable character, which gives the case considerable more importance.

It seems that as far as we are able to

ascertain, the proprietor of the factory, after effecting the insurance, proposed to a This is a busy month in all the cotton certain man the plan of firing the premisevent of a fire he would be wanted to Cotton Presses .- Have you ever thought | swear that, on that day, he saw 800 barthat the presses now in general use are rels of valuable material, amounting to not what they should be? There are bet- over and about the amount of insurance; ter ones. Look to it. We can cite you for which service he was to receive \$2000. to one planter, (Col. Hampton of South | "Well, but," said the clerk, "there appears ing. It would cost you no more to do around, and lives may be lost when this them right in the first place, than it does inflammable stuff is in flames." "No much the better. Suppose thirty or forty Cotton Baskets.-What are you going lives are lost; why, the public sympathy to do when all your basket timber is ex- will be so great that they will lose all sight hausted as it soon will be-in fact is, in of the fire." These last cool, calculating some places? Will you send North for remarks, appeared to chill the clerk's veins them? Well, we can supply you; but with horror, and after a short period of you had better plant and grow timber- conversation on the matter, the clerk left. the osier willow, for instance. Look to it remarking that he would think of the proposition, and let him know. He did think Cotton Seeds .- Do not neglect this all of the infamous design, but instead of enimportant matter. Look what the Proutt tering into the wicked compact, he at once and Hogan seed has come to by careful se. laid the whole facts before the insurance lection. There is no need for you to pay company, who, we understand, are now ina dime a seed to get a good article if you vestigating the whole matter. The eviwill only select it yourself a few years. | dence in the case has been placed before Feeding Stock-Pea Fields .- This is our energetic magistrates, and should the the month more than all others, that cat- testimony make out a case of felony. comtle and hogs die from eating peas. Be ing within the meaning of the statute ern rebels and get ready to lick them into law. He got hold of the wrong man, for all the gans of the united Democracy of that State, esty at all interfere with the business of making careful and feed your hogs well with corn law, a warrant will certainly be issued for and salt slops before turning them in .- the arrest of the guilty parties .- N. York