

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

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Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULES."



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

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For the Watchman.
COURT IN SESSION.
The honorable Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
county in session, and ready for the
discharge of duty. The unsophisticated reader may
not know the Justice of this court, so I will tell him all
about them.
It is composed of Mrs. Westburn, Mrs.
Russell, and Mrs. Tyburn, regular members, and re-
serves an addition occasionally from the justices loci-
—Mrs. Westburn, the chief justice, is a widow about six-
ty years of age, prides herself on her respectability, and
has been heard to boast that she is one of the "first fa-
milies." Mrs. Russell has been about forty years past, is
married and has a large family. Mrs. Tyburn is a bro-
ken down fortune hunter, they are all comfortable in
life.
The occasion of the meeting of the court, was a sew-
ing at Mrs. Westburn's, or in other words, to make two
shirts and hem a cravat!
"Well, ladies, what is the news?" says Mrs. West-
burn. "I do not know any," replied Mrs. Russell, and
she went to her room. "I understand Mr. Hawkins is going to put
up a factory," says Mrs. Tyburn. This piece of infor-
mation was looked upon as a precious morsel, by the
other ladies. "Where will he get money enough to put
up a factory?" both exclaimed in a breath. "Well, I
am sure I do not know unless he borrowed it," was the
reply. Mrs. W. "What sort of a factory is it?" Mrs.
T. "I guess by steam." Mrs. R. "Yes, and it will get
burnt." Mrs. W. "Certainly it will, and then he will
be broke, and his creditors will suffer." This introduced
a conversation Mr. Hawkins, who was discussed until
plainly appeared in the court at least, that he was a
dishonest man who would endanger the property of his
creditors by building a factory; and finally, that he was
a swindler who would take his neighbor's property by
book or crook. And who was Mr. Hawkins? An
honest hard-working man, who did not owe a dollar in
the world, and was simple enough to believe he had a
right to build a factory without asking leave of the court.
After this case was disposed of, there was an inter-
mission of half an hour in order to discharge the busi-
ness of eating dinner. While they were at dinner, two
gentlemen, Dr. Westlake and Mr. Clifton rode by.—
The court was instantly on the qui vive to discover who
they were, where they had come from, and where they
were going. As facts were wanting, they resorted to
conjecture. They finally came to the conclusion that
they had been to Tripby Smith's, but were divided in
opinion as to their destination. Mrs. W. asserting they
were going to see the misses Jones, "for the doctor
was coming there." Mrs. R. thinking they were going
to see the doctor, although they had no tackle; and Mrs. T.
believing that they were going to town. Where the two
young gentlemen were going, I am not able to say.
This case was under discussion about two hours.—
The difficulty of deciding was occasioned by the testi-
mony being contradictory.
The monopoly was broken by the entrance of a ne-
gro girl belonging to Mr. Moreton. "Well, my girl, what
do you want," said Mrs. W. The girl answered by
handing her a letter from her mistress. While she
was reading it, Mrs. R. and Mrs. T. plied the girl with
questions. "At home, too?" "Who was at your house
last night?" asked Mrs. R. "Mr. Clifton," replied the
girl. "What was he after?" "I do not know ma'am."
"Don't know." "That won't do with me," replied
the lady harshly. "Ain't he courting your young mis-
tress?" "I don't know ma'am," said the girl alarmed.
"I know he is," said Mrs. T. "interfering." The exami-
nation was continued near an hour, but just as they had
arrived at the color of Mr. Moreton's new dress, Mr.
Russell and Mr. Tyburn came for their wives and the
court adjourned.

made subservient to the well-being of the animal crea-
tion, and to the health and happiness of men. Rising
into regions of perpetual ice and snow, they serve in hot
climates to cool the burning air, and to fan with deli-
cious breezes the heated breath of exhausted creatures,
and ward off pestilence, by purifying the atmosphere,
and exciting fresh sources of vitality in the panting and
languid system. They are the reservoirs of rivers, sup-
plying the falling or exhausted streams in the low coun-
tries during the summer and dry seasons, with copious
torrents from the melting snows.
They are storehouses of the richest minerals, and thus
may be considered as mines of wealth. They increase
the surface of the earth, and give richness and diversity
to its vegetable productions. They frequently afford
shelter from the piercing blasts, and by reflecting the
sun's rays, they afford a genial warmth. By attracting
the driving clouds, they cause the land to receive an in-
creased amount of the dews of Heaven."
The highest mountain in the United States is in North
Carolina. The following is a list of some of the highest
in our borders: Black Mountain, North Carolina, 6,476
feet; Mount Washington, New Hampshire, 6,428 feet;
Mount Marcy, New York, 5,300; Mansfield Mount,
Vermont, 4,279; Peaks of Otter, Virginia, 4,260;
Round Top, Catskill, New York, 3,800.

MANAGEMENT OF NEGROES.

From the Southern Cultivator.
Mr. Editor.—As the proper man-
agement of our negroes is a subject not
second in importance to any discussed in
your columns, I hope it will not be de-
emmed amiss if, in giving my views, I en-
ter somewhat into detail. That on some
points I shall be found to differ in opinion
from some of your readers and correspon-
dents, is to be expected. I shall not, how-
ever, object to any one's expressing his
dissent, provided it be done in the spirit
of kindness.
Our first obligation is undoubtedly to
provide them with suitable food and cloth-
ing. Here the question arises—What is
sufficient food? For as there is a differ-
ence in practice, there must be also in
opinion among owners. The most com-
mon practice is to allow each hand that
labors, whether man, woman or child,
(for a boy or girl ten years old or over,
who is healthy, and growing rapidly, will
eat quite as much as a full grown man or
woman.) 3 1/2 lbs. bacon, if middling, or 4
lbs. if shoulder, per week, and bread at
will; or if allowed in this also, a peck of
meal is usually thought sufficient.—
With plenty of vegetables, this allowance
is quite sufficient; but if confined to meat
and bread, negroes who work hard will
eat a peck and a half of meal per week.
As I live on my farm and occasionally
inspect the cooking for the negroes, I see
that they have enough, but nothing to
waste; and I speak from personal obser-
vation, when I state, that if without vege-
tables, they will eat this quantity.
With very little trouble we can always,
during spring and summer, have plenty of
cabbage, kale or mustard greens, also
squashes, Irish potatoes, and beans. In
fall and winter, sweet potatoes, turnips,
pumpkins and peas. I believe there is
no labor devoted to a provision crop, that
pays equal to that bestowed on a plain
kitchen garden. As there is no vegetable
of which negroes are more fond than of
the common field pea, it is well to save
enough of them in the fall to have them
frequently during the spring and summer.
They are very nutritious; and if cooked
perfectly done, and well seasoned with red
pepper, are quite healthy. If occasionally
a little molasses be added to the allow-
ance, the cost will be but a trifle, while
the negro will esteem it as a great luxu-
ry. As most persons feel a great reluct-
ance at paying out money for little luxu-
ries for negroes, I would suggest the pro-
prietor of sowing a small patch of wheat
for their benefit. The time and labor will
never be missed. Many persons are in
the habit of giving out the allowance to
their negroes once a week, and requiring
them to do their own cooking. This plan
is objectionable on various accounts.—
Unless better provided for taking care of
their provisions than is common among
negroes, some will steal the meat from
others, and the loser is compelled, for the
remainder of the week, to live on bread,
or the master must give him an additional
allowance. The master can not expect
full work from one who is but partially
fed; while on the other hand, if he will
give the loser an additional supply, the
negroes soon learn to impose upon his
kindness, by being intentionally careless,
or by trading off their meat and pretend-
ing it has been stolen. Another objection
is that some are improvident, and will get
through with their whole allowance of
meat before the week is gone, and conse-
quently are a part of their time without
any.
To making the negroes do their own
cooking the objections are still more
weighty. It encroaches upon the rest
they should have both at noon and at
night. The cooking being done in a hur-
ry is badly done; being usually burnt out-
side while it is raw within; and conse-
quently is unhealthy. However abund-
ant may be their supply of vegetables, the
hands have no time to cook them, and
consequently are badly fed, and have not
the strength to do as much labor as they
could otherwise perform with comfort.
The plan pursued by the writer is, to
weigh out a certain amount of meat for
each day; a portion of which is given to
the cook every morning, to be boiled for
dinner, and with it are cooked as many
vegetables and as much bread as the ne-
groes will eat; all of which is usually di-

vided among them by the Foreman. In
the evening enough is cooked for both
supper and breakfast; so that by the time
we have done feeding stock, supper is
ready, and the hands have only to eat and
they are ready for bed. When the nights
are long the meat for supper and break-
fast is sometimes divided without cook-
ing. In addition to the above, the negroes,
during spring and summer, usually get
plenty of milk once a day. During fall
and winter the quantity of milk is more
limited, and what molasses they get, they
are made to win by picking cotton.

To make one negro cook for all is sav-
ing of time. If there be but ten hands,
and these are allowed two hours at noon,
one of which is employed in cooking their
dinner, for all purposes of rest that hour
had as well be spent in ploughing or hoe-
ing; and would be equal to ten hours'
work of one hand: whereas the fourth of
that time would be sufficient for one to
cook for all. As there are usually a num-
ber of negro children to be taken care of,
the cook can attend to these, and see that
the nurse do their duty. I would add that
besides occasional personal inspection, it
is made obligatory on the Overseer, fre-
quently to examine the cooking, and see
that it is properly done.

One of your correspondents has endeav-
ored to prove that lean meat is more nu-
tritious than fat. It is, however, a well
known fact that the more exhausting the
labor the fatter the meat which the ne-
gro's appetite craves, and it agrees well
with him. This I regard as one of the
instincts of nature; and think experience
is opposed to your correspondent's theory.
As to clothing, less than three suits a
year of every day clothes will not keep a
negro decent, and many of them require
more. Children, particularly boys, are
worse than grown persons on their clothes,
and consequently require more of them.
I have never been able to keep a boy,
from ten to sixteen years of age decently
clothed with less than four suits a year:
nor would that answer, if some of the
women were not compelled to do their
mending. It is also important that wo-
men who work out, should in addition to
their usual clothing, have a change of
drawers for winter.

As no article of water-proof, suitable
for an outer garment, and sufficiently
cheap for plantation use is to be had in
the stores, the writer would suggest the
propriety of having for each hand, a long
apron with sleeves, made of cotton osna-
burgs, and coated with well boiled linseed
oil. In the fall, when picking cotton, this
apron may be worn early in the morning
until the dew dries off, then laid aside.—
By making it sufficiently loose across the
breast, it can be used as an overcoat at
any time that the negro is necessarily ex-
posed to rain.

Patching may be done by the women
of wet days when they are compelled to
be in the house. Or when a woman, from
certain causes, is unfit to go to the field
she may be made to do a general patch-
ing for all the hands.
In furnishing negroes with bed clothes,
it is folly to buy the common blankets,
such as sell for a dollar or a dollar and
a quarter. They have but little warmth
or durability. One that will cost double
the money will do more than four times
the service.
Besides whole clothes, negroes should
have clean clothes, and in order to do this,
they should have a little time allowed
them to do their washing. As it is not
convenient for all hands to wash at the
same time, they may be divided into com-
panies, a certain evening assigned to each
company. Those whose time it is to wash
should be let off from the field earlier than
the rest of the hands, and on that night
should be free from all attention to feed-
ing stock. The rule works equal; for
those who have to do extra feeding on one
night are in their turn exempt. It should,
however, be an invariable rule not to al-
low any of them to wash on Saturday
night, for they will be dirty on the Sab-
bath and render as an excuse that their
clothes are wet. On some large planta-
tions it is the daily business of one hand to
wash and mend for the rest.

In building houses for negroes it is im-
portant to set them well up, (say 2 1/2 or 3
feet from the ground to the sills) so as to
be conveniently swept underneath. When
thus elevated, if there should be any filth
under them, the master or overseer, in
passing can see it, and have it removed.
The houses should be neat and comforta-
ble, and as far as circumstances will al-
low, it looks best to have them of uniform
size and appearance; 16 by 18 feet is a
convenient size for a small family. If
there be many children in a family a larg-
er house will be necessary.

Many persons, in building negro houses,
in order to get clay convenient for filling
the hearth, and for mortar, dig a hole un-
der the floor. As such excavations uni-
formly become a common receptacle for
filth, which generates disease, they should
by no means be allowed. In soils where
the clays will make brick, the saving of
fuel, and the greater security against fire,
render it a matter of economy to build
chimneys. In all cases the chimneys
should be extended fully two feet above
the roof, that there may be less danger in
discharging sparks. They are also less
liable to smoke. In consequence of negro

houses being but one story high, the low-
ness of the chimneys renders them very
liable to smoke from currents of wind
driving down the flue. This may be ef-
fectually prevented by the following sim-
ple precaution. Around the top of the
chimney throw out a base some 8 or 10
inches wide and from the outer edge of
this draw in the cap an angle of 35 or 40
degrees with the horizon until true with
the flue. No matter in what direction
the wind blows, on striking this inclined
plane the current will glance upwards
and pass the chimney, without the possi-
bility of blowing down it. A coat of white
wash inside and out, every summer, adds
very much to the neat and comfortable
appearance of the buildings and is also,
by its cleansing and purifying effect, con-
ducive to health. The cost is almost no-
thing, as one barrel of good lime will
whitewash a dozen common sized negro
houses, and any negro can put it on.

It there be not natural shades sufficient
to keep the houses comfortably, a row of
mulberries, or such other shades as may
suit the owner's fancy, should by all means
be planted in front, and so as to protect
the houses on the south and southwest.

The negroes should be required to keep
their houses and yards clean; and in case
of neglect should receive such punishment
as will be likely to insure more cleanly
habits in future.
In no case should two families be al-
lowed to occupy the same house. The
crowding of a number into one house is
unhealthy. It breeds contention; is de-
structive of delicacy of feeling, and it
promotes immorality between the sexes.
In addition to their dwellings, where
there are a number of negroes, they should
be provided with a suitable number of
properly located water closets. These
may contribute an income much greater
than their cost, by enabling the owner to
prepare poudrette; while they serve the
much more important purpose of cultivat-
ing feelings of delicacy.

There should at all times be plenty of
wood hauled. Surely no man of any pre-
tensions to humanity, would require a ne-
gro, after having done a heavy day's work,
to toil for a quarter or a half a mile under
a load of wood before he can have a fire.
An economical way of supplying them with
wood is to haul logs instead of small
wood. This may be most conveniently
done with a cart and pair of hooks, such
as are used for hauling stocks to a saw-
mill. Such hooks will often come in use,
and the greater convenience and expedi-
tion of hooks instead of a chain, will soon
save more time than will pay for them.

The master should never establish any
regulation among his slaves until he is
fully convinced of its propriety and equity.
Being thus convinced, and having issued
his orders, implicit obedience should be
required and rigidly enforced. Firmness
of manner, and promptness to enforce
obedience, will save much trouble, and be
the means of avoiding the necessity for
much whipping. The negro should feel
that his master is his law-giver and judge;
and yet his protector and friend, but so far
above him, as never to be approached save
in the most respectful manner. That
where he has just cause, he may with due
deference approach his master and lay
before him his troubles and complaints;
but not on false pretenses or trivial occa-
sions. If the master be a tyrant, his ne-
groes may be so much embarrassed by his
presence as to be incapable of doing their
work properly when he is near.

It is expected that servants should rise ear-
ly enough to be at work by the time it is light.
In sections of country that are sickly it will
be found conducive to health, in the fall, to make
the hands eat their breakfast before going into
the dew. In winter, as the days are short and
nights long, it will be no encroachment upon
their necessary rest to make them eat break-
fast before daylight. One properly taken care
of and supplied with good tools, is certainly
able to do more work than under other cir-
cumstances. While at work they should be brisk.
If one is called to you, or sent from you, and
he does not move briskly, chastise him at once.
If this does not answer, repeat the dose and
double the quantity. When at work I have no
objection to their whistling or singing some lively
tune, but no droning tunes are allowed in the
field, for their motion is almost certain to keep
time with the music.
In winter a hand may be pressed all day,
but not so in summer. In the first of the spring
a hand need not be allowed any more time at
noon than is sufficient to eat. As the days get
longer and warmer, a longer rest is ne-
cessary. In May from one and a half to two
hours, in June two and a half, in July and Au-
gust, three hours' rest at noon. If the day is
unusually sultry, a longer time is better.—
When the weather is oppressive it is best for
all hands to take a nap at noon. It is refresh-
ing and they are better able to stand pressing
the balance of the day. Hands by being kept
out of the sun during the hottest of the day,
have better health, and do more work the sea-
son than those who take what they call a good
steady gate, and work regularly from morning
till night. They will certainly last much long-
er.

If the corn for feeding is in the shock the
husking should be done at noon; and all corn
for milling should, during summer, be shelled
at noon, that as the nights are short the hands
may be ready for bed at an early hour.
If water be not convenient in the field where
the hands are at work, instead of having it
brought from a distance in buckets, it will be
found more convenient to have a barrel fixed on
wheels and carried full of water to some con-
venient place, and let a small boy or girl with

a bucket supply the hands from the barrel.—
Some persons make each negro carry a jug
or large gourd full of water to the field every
morning and this has to serve for the day.
During fall and winter, hands may be made
to pack at night what cotton has been ginned
in the day. The women may be required to
spin what little roping will be necessary for
plough lines, and to make some heavy bed
quilts for themselves. Besides this there is
very little that can properly be done of nights.

One of the most important regulations on a
farm is to see that the hands get plenty of sleep.
They are thoughtless, and it allowed to do so,
will set up at all hours, and others instead of
going to bed will set a stool or chair and nod
or sleep till morning. By half past nine or ten
o'clock, all hands should be in bed and unless
in case of sickness or where a woman has
been up with her child, if any is caught out
after that hour, they should be punished.
A large sized cow bell that could be heard
two miles, and would not cost more than three or
four dollars, would serve not only as a signal
for bed time, but also for getting up of a morn-
ing, for ceasing work at noon, and resuming it
after dinner. Where the distance to be heard
is not great, a common bar of cast steel hung up
by passing a wire through one end, may be
struck with a hammer and will answer in place
of a bell.

Most persons allow their negroes to cultivate
a small crop of their own. For a number of
reasons the plan is a bad one. It is next to
impossible to keep them from working their
crop on Sabbaths. Their labor of nights when
they should be at rest. There is no saving
more than to give them the same amount, for
like all other animals he is only capable of do-
ing a certain amount of labor without injury.
To this point he may be worked at his regular
task and any labor beyond this is an injury to
both master and slave. They will prefer to do
that work or cotton they have made. If they
sell their crop and trade for themselves, they
are apt to be cheated out of a good por-
tion of their labor. They will have many things
in their possession under color of purchase
which we know not whether they obtained hon-
estly. As far as possible it is best to place tempta-
tion out of their reach. We have all their
time and service, and can surely afford to furnish
them with such things as they ought to have.
Let us spend on them in extra presents as
much as their crop (if they had one) would
yield. By this means we may keep them from
whiskey and supply them with articles of ser-
vice to a much greater extent than they would
get if allowed to trade for themselves, while we
avoid the objections above stated.

Believing that the strolling about of negroes
for a week at a time during what are called
Christmas holidays, is productive of much evil,
the writer has set his face against the custom.
Christmas is observed as a sacred festival.—
On that day as good a dinner as the plantation
will afford is served for the negroes, and they
all set down to a common table, but the next
day we go to work. From considerations both
of morality and needful rest and recreation to
the negro, I much prefer giving a week in Ju-
ly when the crop is laid by, to giving three
days at Christmas.
On small farms where there are very few
negroes, it may be proper to allow them to visit
to a limited extent, but on large plantations
there can be no want of society, and conse-
quently no excuse for visiting except among
themselves. If allowed to run about they will
rarely ever take wives at home. The men
with an excuse for absence, that under pre-
text of being at their wife's house, they may
run about all over the neighborhood. Let it
be a settled principle that men and their wives
must live together. That if they cannot be
suited at home they must live single, and there
will be no further difficulty. If a master has
a servant and no suitable one of the other sex
for a companion, he had better give an extra
price for such an one as his would be willing
to marry, than to have one man owning the
husband and another his wife. It frequently
happens that one owner sells out and wishes
to move. Neither is willing to part with his
servant, or if one will consent, the other is not
able to buy; consequently the husband and
wife must part. There is a sore evil, surely
much greater than restricting to the plantation
in making a selection.

In the infliction of punishment it should ever
be borne in mind that the object is correction.
If the negro is humble and appears duly sensi-
ble of the impropriety of his conduct, a very
moderate chastisement will answer better than
a severe one. If, however, he is stubborn or
impetuous or perseveres in what you know to
be a falsehood, a slight punishment will only
make him worse. The negro should however
see from your cool yet determined manner,
that it is not in consequence of your excited
temper, but of his fault, and for his correction
that he is punished. As a general principle
the legal maxim that "it is better ninety and
nine guilty persons should escape than one in-
nocent should suffer," is correct. It, however,
has its exceptions. If, for instance, the ne-
groes take to killing your pigs, or stealing your
chickens and eggs, and you cannot ascertain
who are guilty, it is only necessary to put the
whole crowd on half allowance of meat for a
few days and the evil will end. This remedy
is better than a perpetual fuss and suspicion of
all.

In the intercourse of negroes among them-
selves, no quarrelling nor opprobrious epithets,
no swearing nor obscene language, should ever
be allowed. Children should be required to
be respectful to those who are grown, more
especially to the old, and the strong should never
be allowed to impose on the weak. Men
should be taught that it is disgraceful to abuse
or impose on the weaker sex, and if a man
should so far forget and disgrace himself as to
strike a woman, the woman should be made
to give him the hickory and ride him on a rail.
The wife, however, should never be required
to strike her husband, for fear of its unhappy
influence over their future respect for, and kind-
ness to each other.

The negroes should not be allowed to run
about over the neighborhood; they should be
encouraged to attend church when it is within
convenient distance. Where there are pious
negroes on a plantation who are disposed, they
should be allowed and encouraged to hold
prayer-meetings among themselves; and where
the number is too great to be accommodated
in one of the negro houses, they should have
a separate building for the purposes of worship.
Where it can be done, the services of a minis-
ter should be procured for their special benefit.
By having the appointments for preaching, at
noon during Summer and at night during win-
ter, the preacher could consult his own conveni-
ence as to the day of the week, without in the
least interfering with the duties of the farm.
A word to those who think and care but lit-
tle about their own soul, or the soul of the ne-
gro, and yet desire a good reputation for their
children. Children are fond of the company
of negroes, not only because the deference
shown them makes them feel perfectly at ease,
but the subjects of conversation are on a level
with their capacity, while the simple tales, and
the witch and ghost stories so common among
negroes, excite the young imagination and en-
list the feelings. If in this association the child
becomes familiar with indelicate, vulgar, and
lascivious manners and conversation, an im-
pression is made upon the mind and heart,
which lasts for years—perhaps for life. Could
we in all cases trace effects to causes, I doubt
not but many young men and women of re-
spectable parentage and bright prospects who
have made shipwreck of all earthly hopes, have
been led to the fatal step by the seeds of cor-
ruption, which in the days of childhood and
youth were sown in their hearts by the inde-
licately and lascivious manners and conversation
of their father's negroes. If this opinion be
correct, an effort to cherish and cultivate the
feelings and habits of delicacy and morality among
negroes is forcibly urged upon us by a
regard for the respectability of our children, to
say nothing of the prospects of both child and
servant in another world and of our own re-
sponsibility when the great Master shall re-
quire an account of our stewardship.
I have given you, Mr. Editor, an outline of
my own management. If any of your correspon-
dents will point out a more excellent way
he will benefit your readers, and most oblige
your friend,
TATTLER.

Sleepy Hollow, Sept. 1850.

From the London Globe, of April 5th.

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH VI- SIBLE.

The experiment now being exhibited in Pa-
ris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth
is rendered palpable to the senses, is one of the
most remarkable of the modern verifications of
theory. Although the demonstration by which
the rotation of the earth has been established
to be such as to carry a conviction to the minds
of all who are capable of comprehending it to
which nothing can be imagined to add either
force or clearness, nevertheless even the na-
tural philosopher himself cannot regard the
present experiment without feelings of profound
interest and satisfaction, and to the great mass,
to whom the complicated physical phenomena
by which the rotation of the earth has been es-
tablished are incomprehensible, this experi-
ment is invaluable. At the centre of the dome
of the Pantheon a fine wire, at attached, from
which a sphere of metal, four or five inches in
diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the
floor of the building. This apparatus is put
in vibration after the manner of a pendulum.
Under, and concentric with it, is placed a
circular table, some twenty feet in diameter,
the circumference of which is divided into de-
grees, minutes, &c., and the divisions number-
ed. Now, it can be shown by the most ele-
mentary principles of mechanics, that, suppos-
ing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon
its axis which is imputed to it, and which ex-
plains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the
plane in which this diurnal motion vibrates will
not be affected by this diurnal motion, but will
maintain strictly the same direction during
twenty-four hours. In this interval, however,
the table over which the pendulum is suspend-
ed will continually change its position in virtue
of the diurnal motion, so as to make a com-
plete revolution round its centre.
Since then, the table thus revolves, and the
pendulum which vibrates over it does not re-
volve, the consequence is that a line is traced
upon the table by a point projecting from the
bottom of the ball which will change its direction
relatively to the table, from minute to minute
and from hour to hour, so that if such point were
a pencil and that paper were spread upon the
table, the course formed by this pencil during
twenty-four hours would form a system of lines
radiating from the centre of the table, and the
two lines formed after the interval of one hour
would always form an angle with each other of
15 deg., being the twenty-fourth part of the
circumference. Now this is rendered actually
visible to the crowds which daily flock to the
Pantheon to witness this remarkable experi-
ment. The practised eye of a correct obser-
ver, especially if aided by a proper optical in-
strument, may actually see the motion which
the table has, in common with the earth, under
the pendulum, between two successive vibra-
tions. It is, in fact, apparent that the ball, or
rather the point attached to the bottom of the
ball, does not return precisely to the same
point of the circumference of the table after two
successive vibrations. This is rendered
visible the motion which the table has in com-
mon with the earth. It is true that, correctly
speaking, the table does not turn round its own
centre; but turns round the axis of the earth;
nevertheless, the effect of the motion relatively
suspended over the centre of the table is pre-
cisely the same as it would be if the table mov-
ed once in twenty-four hours round its own
centre, for although the table be turned, in
common with the surface of the earth, round
the earth's axis, the point of suspension of the
pendulum is turned also in the same time round
the same axis, being continually maintained
vertical above the centre of the table. The
plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not,
however, partake of this motion, and conse-
quently, has the appearance of revolving once
in twenty-four hours over the table, while, in
reality, it is the table which revolves once in
twenty four hours under it.

PHILOSOPHIC EDITOR.—The editor of the
Alabama Argus, published at Demopolis
Marengo, makes merry, after the follow-
ing fashion, over what most folks would
consider a serious trouble:
We see the sheriff has advertised the Ar-
gus office for sale during our absence. We
hope the bidders will have a merry time of
it. If the sheriff can sell it, he will do
more than we ever could. Like a damp
percussion cap, we think it will fail to "go
off."

USES OF MOUNTAINS.

These great elevations of the Earth's surface are