TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. n, per year, Two Dollars-payable in But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars cents will be charged. HERESTS inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. e for each subsequent insertion. Court orders 25 per cent. higher than these rates. A libction to those who advertise by the year. TERS to the Editor must be post paid.

From the Presbyterian.

TEMPERANCE one prominent aspect the temperance is assuming an importance with which. the minds of the masses of the people, it as not hitherto been invested. The moral arand has been limited in operation, for the ment reason that many are destitute of a just se of moral obligation. The appeal of self. west is far reaching, and is calculated to ef. a much greater number. This is now et. cta much stand is likely, sooner or later, to cually plied, and is likely, sooner or later, to at a large proportion of the vice and wretch. was every where observable, was clearly nceable to intemperance. It has been adited too, that the best method of arresting the ogress of the evil was to diminish the facilibe which men were thus degraded and ru-Palpable as these lacts are, no adequate and have been devised to counterac; them : on the contrary, the facilities have been inglied and the tide of ruin has been formiof swelling. On this state of things the munity have been accustomed to look with ening spathy. The language of their conat if not of their lips, has been, "It men determined to debase themselves a more evidently appearing that no consider. and of a community can sin and suffer that more or less involving the whole .mediate victims. They are diffusive .-missined atmosphere they create widens circuit, and involves the innocent with the ily. The drunkard not only ruins himself. impoverishes his family, and makes them mblic charge. Crimes against person and perty, as the criminal calendar will attest, for the most part, traceable to the same ne. Men, brutalized and maddened with ong drink, are not likely to be very scrupushoul he mode of obtaining the means of lugence. Robbery and murder are to them minimizeligious bearings of the subject, the will laste are becoming, with the lapse of rear, more emphatically demonstrated. stemperance is the creator of pauperism. mores the necessity for these numerous

dustribus public must pay. Intemperatece is the fruitful source of m, and by sequence, of that expensive ap. nis of law which has the supervision of me, and provides for its trial and punishment. millions expended in the trial of criminals, in the erection of penitentiaries, which the tersal prevalence of temperance might, in a re measure, save, come out of the pockets the people in the form of taxation. Intemperance renders our dearest earthly

footly eleems; nary establishments for which

sion, life, insecure, and exposes our promut only to heavy faxation, but to violent

here then, are some of the prominent outdevils to which a community is subjected me intemperance prevails; and, when un sood in their extent, they will make a think man reason thus : "If this great vice could abolished, my life would be safer, my prowould be safer, and I would be a richer happier man." Why should it not lished! It is always an evil, and never a I any are benefited by it, it is that comunely small propertion of the community, prehinded under the classes of manufacand renders of strong drink. Is there reason, in the nature of things, why, for troubild profit, a whole community should learny laxed, or its peace disturbed? Pubseminent, as we trust, is almost ready to the question an emphatic negative. The

ment addressed to man's self-interest is lining to operate. esperiment, testing the feasibility of lewas much needed. Hitherto tal plomoter and ally of intemperance been legislative action. Might not this and be torned backward? The Maine Law ten the question in part. Brief as bas the experiment it has fully shown that gent laws, faithfully executed, on this subhave lended powerfully to promote public a lo lessen public expenses, to diminish n, and to increase the comfort of inebriand their families. Here then, is a paltargument, which every bouseholder can mand. To copy this law in other States, Pacicable. When public sentiment says be done, it will be done; and the only the would be alcoholic manufacturers and who could, to their own reputation, erhapsto their ultimate profit, change their tent business. Who are our legislators? they not the representatives of the people? they control the people, or do the people and them? Are their public acts their own, the they in lact, the acts of the people ? though we have, in some aspects of the ace question, felt doubtful of the proof mixing it up with the ballot box, yet, light of it as a great question of politi-

conomy, we feel no hesitation in saying tha egilimate subject for the decision People at the polls. If they rally around le who will promise to exert himself a bils of legislation to procure for them and public improvement, or defend them the operation of some objectionable lethy should they not ask a pledge from him they are about to invest with office, that be withful to their interests, in removhe beaviest burden which the commonabours? They can choose good men a bid. They have the power of choice, is their own fault if they do not exercise are as strenuous as others for our references, and are as conscientious our opinions of public measures; tee ho reason why the the considerabirth ordinarily sway us in such matters, tis kind, which is so fraught with prospec-At the pretime bills, similar in their great features Maine Law, are before the legislatures Anachuseus, New York, and Pennsylva-They may be defeated, as was the bill at of Rhode Island, by a technical difthat in proportion as light is diffused. Aga are suffered to speak, we anticithat the free votes of the people will yet

hal there shall be NO TAXATION INTEMPERANCE.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

J. J. BRUNER.

& Proprietor.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAPE."

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 49.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

the grand jury in their inquest for the criminal court of the city and county of Philadelphia. "The Grand Inquest cannot close their la-

bors without reference to a matter which, at this time, is properly exciting and attracting the public attention. Allusion is made to a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

" We should regard ourselves as derelict, did we fail to endorse the excellent views set forth by his honor Judge Allison, on this important subject, in his charge to the Grand Inquest at the opening of the session. We cannot add to the vigor of the sentiments expressed on that occasion by the learned judge, but we may be permitted, after our late observation, afforded us by virtue of our functions as a Grand Jury, to say that the utter abolishment of the liquor traffic would very materially abridge the labors of grand inquests, and be hailed with joy by the unfortunate inebriates themselves, and most surely by their suffering families. We have come to the conclusion-from our recently ac quired knowledge as to the causes of crime, poverty, and domestic wretchedness-that it is the duty of the political economist and philan. thropist, as well as the Christian, to strike at the root of the evil, and abandon all temporizing measures, as only productive of evil, and the sure preventive of good."

From the Cheraw Gazette. FAIRY HILL, NEAR CHERAW, S. C.) 20th February, 1852.

My Dear Sir: You desire me to write out some account of an experiment with Guano made by me the past season, with such suggestions as might be serviceable to you in conducting a similar one upon the ensuing crop. My acquaintance with this article, as you are aware, is too limited to enable me to prescribe with certainty the best rules for its application and management; but as far as my experience extends, it affords me pleasure to furnish you with such facts as have come under my observation, leaving you to make such deduction therefrom as to you may seem reasonable and legitimate.

I used a small quantity of Guano (Peruvian) last spring for the first time. To satisfy myself of its value, I applied it alone and in combination, to almost every production both of the field and garden, and to different descriptions of soil; and each application was followed by such marked effects as to fully meet my expectations. But in one instance only did I give that attention to the details that would justify my reporting it as a well conducted experiment. The piece of land selected was the central portion of a field situated on the river ridge, of light, sandy soil, (known as isinglass or mica lands) and of nearly uniform fertility. The time of application was at the first plowing of the corn, and the manner was as follows:

A narrow shovel plow was run round the corn as closely and deeply as practicable, and in this furrow track, a level table spoonful of Guano was deposited opposite each hill. The hands engaged in this operation were directed in depositing it to scatter it 6 or 8 inches in the furrow, but to suffer none to fall out of it. To three rows it was applied as above described, and to three contiguous the same quantity of a mixture, composed of 3 parts in bulk of Guano to 1 of Plaster; and thus alternating throughout (first guano then the mixture) the whole plat was manur-

ed. A turn plow followed immediately, which covered it so deeply as not to be disturbed in after culture. On either side of this plat a few rows were left without manure, and the halance was cotton seeded at the rate of 20 bushels to the acre. The quantity of Guano used above, when alone, was 55 lbs., and when in combination with Plaster, 31 lbs. to the acre.-And as a "table spoonfull" does not convey a very accurate idea of quantity, it may not be improper to state that the capacity of the one used by me was about ounce. The whole field received the

assumed the dark, green color peculiar to on this grain also with advantage, not est regard to economy. The materials to California, and see how many of them the best bottom lands, and soon overtop- only in hastening the germination, but in and labor, with a small annual compen- have made anything. A great many of ped any other portion of the field. It con- rendering it unpalatable to crows. This sation allowed to the superintendent, and them get just money enough to get home tinued to grow finely, and promised a very steep tastes no better than it smells, and largely increased yield until about earing as soon as they find that out they will time, when it suffered so seriously from quit the field. They are sensible birds; drouth that I was induced to believe that and here is the proof of it: A farmer bethe beneficial effects of the manure, were | ing greatly annoyed by them, soaked corn to a great extent, if not entirely lost. To in spirits, and exposed it where they fresatisfy myself, however, beyond a doubt, quented: they ate, got tight and (as a of contiguous rows as treated above, ceive them afterwards. A crow never weighing. (being more accurate than mea- gets drunk a second time. surement) each row separately, and the result was as follows :- Guano alone at a a failure in the use of Guane is from a cost of \$1 65 per acre (55 lbs. at 3 cents drouth; bence the advantage of combinper lb.) as compared with the unmanured ing it with such substances as are good portion increased the production 3 bush- absorbents or that possess strong affinity els; in combination with Plaster at a cost for water; and hence, too, the propriety of \$1 33 per acre, as compared above, in- of depositing it deeply, as early in the creased it 6 bushels per acre. The re- spring as practicable. One great advansult was uniform in a number of compar- tage which it possesses over all other isons. The cotton-seed gave better yield than the Guano alone; but when compared with the mixture the result was variant; in one instance the cotten-seed had the advantage, -in another the mixture; the difference being so small in each trial as to leave me in doubt to which of the two a preference should be given. When, spring of most laborious work, are spent two a preference should be given. when, spinis and applying them. If the however, the relative cost of the two ap-

fying our opinion by the following bold and ex. | plications (\$1 33 and \$2 00) are consider- | time and labor employed in this operation | mount necessary to erect a monument in fer that Guano when thus combined, is at least as cheap at 2 cents per pound as cotton seed at 10 cents per bushel.

From the above experiment it would of the same field with Guano! appear that Guano, when used alone, will not repay the planter the cost of its application when corn commands less than 55 cents per bushel; but when combined as above it may be profitably employed everywhere in the cotton States, as corn can be grown with it for a small fraction over 22 cents per bushel—a sum much below the average price of this article. It was with this last result that I was most highly pleased, as it obviates to some considerable extent the only valid objection to its use-its market value-for Plaster costing but a trifle, not only cheapens the

manure but adds greatly to its efficiency. That Guano is a powerful fertilizer is beyond a doubt; but whether it is adapted to our soil and productions, and if so, whether the high price at which it sells, will admit of its profitable employment as means for renovating our lands, are questions of importance to the planting community. It is not pretended that the small trial above by any means determines these important questions; for in agricultural matters especially, where there are so many circumstances to be considered. ever varying and each tending to change or modify the result, no one experiment, however carefully conducted, can certain ly establish a single fact. All that can be claimed for it, therefore, is, that it raises a probability in its favor, sufficiently strong to warrant further and more ex tended experiments. Accordingly, I have procured, and intend using the present year, more largely of these articles; and in lieu of the suggestions you desire me to make, I will give you, as far as my space will allow, some idea of the manner in which I intend applying it.

On cotton land I shall use from 150 to 200 lbs. per acre; deposite it in drill, as is usual with other manures, alone and in combination. Before using it, however, all the lumps should be carefully reduced so that the whole may be passed through a seive, and to secure regularity in spreading it, it has been found advantageous to combine it with other manures. Vegetable mould, saw dust, and charcoal, are recommended to be suitable substances with which to compost it; but the latter, however, is perhaps to be preferred to all others, as it is a good absorbent, deprives Guano of its unpleasant odor, and is of itself on some soils a good manure. Whatever the substance may be that is to be used in combination with it, it should be perfectly dry; or if wet, the compost should be buried as early as possible, as moisture produces immediate decomposition, and thereby disengages those gases which constitute its chief value. For this among other reasons, it is not deemed judicious to compost it with stable or barnyard manure. I intend combining it with Plaster in the proportion of about 25 per cent. in bulk of the latter, which would not vary far from 50 per cent. in weight; with chargoal (the quantity depending on the amount at command) and also with

common salt in minute quantity. Another way in which I intend using it on cotton, is to make a resolution of it in about the following proportion :- to every pound of Guano, add 10 gallons of water. Small as this quantity seems, I am induced to believe from a small trial which I made last year, nearly similar to this, that it would prove to be highly beneficial in imparting an early and vigorous should be applied to seed immediately before planting, and whilst wet with it,

On corn I intend using a ounce to the hill; depositing it near the grain-but not I took two hands into the field about the matter of course) made a mighty fuss !last of November and gathered a number He renewed his bait, but could never de-

The only danger to be apprehended of manures, is that its strength is concentrated in so small a compass as to make the labor of taking it to the farm and depositing it. comparatively trifling. All the manures used by us are bulky and heavy; and besides that, we are all the year round accumulating them, several months of

were properly estimated, I doubt not that | honor of Charles the Twelfth was raised the cost of transportation alone, where the lately by voluntary contributions in two field is remote from the horse lot, would days; while in the Republic of the United at least be equal to a pretty fair dressing States, brought into existence by the val-

though very imperfectly, some account of contains a population of nearly twenty. my experience with Guano, with such sug- five millions of souls, enjoying a freedom, gestions as I thought it prudent to make. independence, and prosperity nowhere Others will readily suggest themselves to else to be found, one fifth only of the ayour mind, which you can subject to the mount required to complete a monument test of trial. As you and a few others intend using this article on the ensuing crop, it is hoped that you will carefully note the ceasing efforts for seventeen years, been particulars, that a number of experiments all bearing on one point, may definitely determine the question, whether or not it may be profitably used in this latitude.

Yours, truly, JOHN W. LEAK.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

From the great decrease in the contri

utions to the National Monument during he last six months, the Board of Manag. ers of the Monument Association feel it to be their duty to make another appeal to the patriotism of the American Public. They are unwilling to believe that the people of this country, under such deep and lasting obligations as they are to the founder of their liberties, and feeling they must, a profound sense of gratitude for the inesti mable services which he rendered to them will suffer a monument commenced in his onor, and to aid in perpetuating his name to the latest ages of the world, to remain unfinished for the want of the means necessary to complete it. It need scarcely be suggested that a fact like this in the history of our republic would not fail to reflect lasting discredit on the gratitude and patriotism of its citizens, and prove to the world that republics are too apt to be forgetful of what is due to themselves and to the memory of those who, under Providence, have made them great, subjoined extracts from a private letter, prosperous, and happy. It is often the fate of the most distinguished and illustri- ply to a letter asking his advice as to the ous to be nearly forgotten after they have propriety of another brother's going out mouldered in the tomb for half century. to the gold regions. It was not designed In the busy and ever-changing scenes of for publication and the Journal says that the world the stage of life is continuously its statements may be relied upon. It is occupied by those whose acts excite the in- dated at Bear River on the 27th of Januterest of the living, and exclude the memory of such as have preceded them, though their reputation may have been more brilliant and their deeds more glorious. But it was believed that WASHING. TON was one to whom the American people owed the greatest and most lasting place A. is a married man, and has a famdebt of gratitude, and to whose memory ily of children to watch over and take every honor should be paid by his countrymen; that to honor him was but to Another reason is, if A. comes out here it honor themselves, and that they were wil- will cost him nearly \$400, and he will be ling and desirous to pay a just tribute to landed without a dime in a land where pre-eminent patriotism and to unequalled every thing is ten times as costly as at public and private virtue. Under this home, with the only exception of labor, impression, a society was established some | which at the present time is below par .seventeen years ago, in the city of Wash. I will give you a few facts which you can ington, for the purpose of erecting a mag. rely upon as truth. The last trip up of nificent monument to the Father of his the Golden Gate she had on board thirteen Country; and the Board of Managers of hundred and fifty passengers-mostly methat society have, during that long inter- chanics from New York and the State of val, made gratuitously every effort in their | Maine. A good portion of them imme power, from a pure feeling of patriotism diately started for the mines. When they and a desire to honor his memory, to ob- had got some hundred miles from Sacratain the means necessary to accomplish mento they found themselves without a the object of its organization. By un- dime in the world. The land was full o ceasing and untiring exertion they have them. They could not go to mining, and succeeded in collecting a sum sufficient to | if they should they would not make enough carry up the proposed structure to an ele- to pay for what they eat, putting aside vation of one hundred and five feet above tools to work with. I have had at least the surface, about the one fifth of its in- a hundred men offer to work for me for their tended elevation; and they now regret to board, and you can hire as many as you say that, unless the contributions are larg- want for from \$30 to \$50 per month and growth to the young plant. This steep er and more frequent than they have been on that sum no man can live out here for the past six months, it will be impossi- when provisions are as high as they now ble to continue the work any further .they should be rolled in Plaster. One The blocks of stone which have been sent A's coming out here says say to him. stay bushel of the latter to 25 or 30 of seed, is from the different States, associations, at home by all means. Do not let him about the quantity which the lint will &c. to be placed in the monument have make a fool of himself by coming out here done but little to add to its elevation, as thousands of others have done.' He though they may contribute to its inter- is ten thousand times better off at home est. That the public may understand how with seventy-five cents a day than with In a few weeks after the application, in immediate contact with it, as from its expensive such a structure must necessa. \$3 or \$4 out here. the weather being seasonable, the most highly caustic nature it would doubtless rily be, it may be proper to state that each "You must not believe all the stories striking effects were observable; the corn, destroy it-and as deeply as practicable. course of two feet in height costs upwards that are written about California. Think where the Guano and mixture were used, The steep mentioned above might be used of \$2,000, though executed with the strict. over the list of those you know who came a still smaller to the architect, amount to and thousands and thousands die here,

> of the obelisk so far. pleted in a month, which require from keep the thickest off my head; I have four to six thousand dollars, while the lived like a nigger and worked like a monthly contributions have not averaged slave, and you know how much of the for the past half year, more than two thou- stuff called gold I have been able to send sand dollars. It will therefore be obvi- home. If it had not been for my pride, I ous that the work must necessarily be should have been home long ago. No one stopped if a more ardent and patriotic knows what I have suffered-sometimes feeling does not prevail among the peo- even for food, and with nothing but the ple of this country, and a more extended blue canopy of heaven to cover me at and a liberal contribution be not made. night. Is it at all strange, then, that I feel To show with what ease this great ob- so about A.'s coming out here? for if he ject could be effected it is only necessary does, he has got to go through with the to state that three cents a head from each same. Tell him he is better off with sewhite inhabitant of the U. States would venty five cents a day at home than he be sufficient to complete the monument | could be out here. in a few years; and yet such appears to be the apathy and indifference existing in rich discoveries made out here. Some of relation to this noble undertaking that them are true, but by testing nine out of even that small sum cannot be obtained for so patriotic and glorious a purpose.

satisfied that, had the work been under-

In Norway, the three fourths of the a- ty miners round my bridge, and they do has not lectured at all for more than a

or, perseverance, energy, and patriotism I have thus, my dear sir, given you of Washington; in a nation which now worthy of the man in whose honor it is now being erected has, after the most uncontributed. To the people, the army and navy, masonic, odd fellows, and other associations, the colleges, academies, and schools of the United States; banking institutions, city and town corporations, &c., applications urgently requesting pecuniary aid have been made by circulars addressed to all, and still the contributions received have been insufficient to raise the monument beyond its present elevation. This is a painful and mortifying fact. It will now become the duty of the different States of the Union to show the interest they feel in this noble undertaking, and to evince the estimation and respect in which they hold the character

> have the honor of raising a structure to his memory which will be an imperishable memorial of their veneration and gr titude. By order of the Board: GEO. WATERSON. Sec. Washington Monument Society. New Orleans medical journal, relative to TEditors throughout the U. States

and services of Washington by contribu-

ting to the completion of his monument,

that the States as well as the people may

A WARNING VOICE FROM CALIFOR

are respectfully requested to publish the

above, and thus advance the cause.

We copy from the Boston Journal the written by a brother in California, in re-

"The principal object of your letter was to ask my advice about brother A's coming to California. Now, I beseech you, do not think of such a thing for a moment. I will tell you why. In the first care of; and what could he do for them are. Every one I have spoken to about

the expenditure which has been mention- because they cannot get money to take ed; and the Board of Managers are well them home.

"Let me tell you how I live out here taken by the Government, it would have Since last July I have slept on the ground cost double the amount of the present cost with merely a blanket over me, and when it was raining in torrents, a piece of board From two to three courses can be com- to keep from the wet, and an old tent to

> "You will see in the papers accounts of ten would not pay a man a dollar a day. the Hartford Courant, which says that Dr. At the present time there are some seven nell did not deliver any such lecture, and

not average \$1 per day, and it is over the mines. There are some exc but they are taken up as soon as and it would be as impossible for an sider' to get a chance at them as sun to shine at night."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

From the Louisville Co We are indebted to a valued friend following details of one of the bloc most deadly affrays that ever took place in tucky:

LANCASTER, KENTUCKY. Sunday Morning, March 14, 1 Last evening about 5 o'clock, Russe Isaiah Hill, Frederick Hill, and two or boys, sons of Isaiah and Frederick, w turning homeward from Teetersville, panied by Dr. O. P. Hill, of this pl as the party got opposite to a tobacc (which had been fortified.) on Scott's Sugar creek, they were fired upon, and Hill fell mortally wounded. His brother nephews bastened to his assistance. from the house still increasing, be

You can do me no good, boys; they he me; do the best you can," and expired Hills then charged upon the house, and Hill was killed just as he was g fence. The door of a house was force remaining Hills, and the fight er short arms and bowie knives. John was shot by a son of Isaiah Hill, 12 years of age, and fell and expired after received five other shots through the Wm. Crisman was shot by the same ! in the act of stabbing Frederick Hill bowie knife. Crisman died. having on h one pistol shot and fifty three wounds with a knife. A man by the name of Al and another by the name of Samuel Sellthe house party,) were slightly wounded

Two of the boys (Hills) were wounded rifle shots, and one of them, a mere boy, a critical condition.

Dr. Hill was not armed, and I did not participate in the conflict. He was siderably in advance of the party when action commenced. He is now with the ded, and a party have just left town to accor further particulars.

Remedy for Consupration .- It will collected that severel months ago we pub an abstract of an article by Dr. S remedy for consumption. The Boston eal and Surgical Journal has the follow the same subject:

" A gentleman of the neighboring hopeless state from the diseased cor respiratory apparatus, was induced to of lime procured at the shops appeared to be imperfectly prepared-being co otherwise objectionable. A purer a prepared especially for the occasion to an impalpable powder, and ten administered three times a day, fe swallow of cod liver oil. No material was discoverable in the patient for two Suddenly, as it were, a fixed pain of l ing in the chest then abated; sleep refreshing, the appetite improved, street turned, and from being moved about the ment reclining on an invalid chair, he daily riding, on an average, ten miles or back, facing the wind and breathing with impunity. This is a synopsis of related by a grateful parent, who would I to have others, under similar circu make an effort with the phosphate,

Insolence. - In a letter from F. Pull an attache of Kossuth) to the edito the New York Tribune, in speaking ! course pursued by Kossuth, he has the solence to speak of those American cens who will not consent that this eign adventurer shall plunge the U States into war with the Powers continent, as "Russo-Austrians" and ro Russians." This man was here at the expense of the country, Government vessel; was entertaine Kossuth at Washington, at an eno cost to the nation; and now, becau American people will not submit dictated to and browbeaten by his they are denounced by him as " Austrians;" the signification of the thet being that they are false to the try, and favorable to the despots continent. A stranger who thus the hospitality which has been kind tended to him deserves to be ejected from all respectable American ciety .- Baltimore Clipper.

Presidential Qualifications .- He come to this at last, that the "spoils fice" are to be put forth publicly as condition of the support of candidate the suffrages of the people? And y seems to be the position taken in N. in the controversy about the Presid nomination. The question is not, honest, is he capable;" but " who he appointed, whom will he appo place?" There was a time, a great ago, indeed, when a rejected can for office could nobly exclaim, " I am py to believe that the country has more capable than I to serve her." has been a time, too, and that not se ago, when the advocacy of the spoil ciple was held ignominious, and could be found who dared to avow it ly. And we trust that even now the is not quite come when a candidat President of the United States shall ! lected or rejected by either of the on account of his past or anticpater sal to appoint to places of profit a zen or two of men whatever. It come to this, we hope, at present, man's qualifications should be by the expectations of a few of ers, or office holders either. Newark Daily Advertise

The Tribune's marvelous rapping Andrew Jackson Davis's telling corre forehand what Dr. Bushnell was going in his lecture the other evening, is small