WORDS FITTLY SPOKEN.

How oftly on the wounded heart
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul
The most icing tear-drop calls;
O! if they know who walked the earth,
'Mid sorrow, grief, and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest may
The simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts,
Return again to live;
Oh, what is life if love be lost?
If man's unkind to man—
Or, what the Heaven that waits beyond
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine;
Oh, then be kind, who'er thou art,
—That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Planter.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHING.

19. Dr. Wm. F. Gains, of Hanover, some years ago, made trials of sub-soil ploughing, to sufficent extent, with good execution and with adjoining spaces omitted for accurate observation. The ploughing was about 8 inches deep, and the sub-soiling 8 inches deeper. The latter operation was effected by a good and proper sub-soil plough, made and bought for that kind of work only. The breaking the sub-soil was found to be more laborious to the team (4 mules) than any other team labor that Dr. G. had ever had done. Trials, and comparative observations were made on both sandy soil and sub-soil, and stiff soil and sub-soil—but all the land dry, and not needing draining. No benefit, and no effect of the sub-soiling operation could be seen, on either the next succeeding crops or any since. The labor was deemed a total loss.

20. *Per Contra.*—Mr. Jas. R. Kent, of Montgomery, first sub-soiled five or six years ago—the whole of his then field for corn, except small portions omitted for observation and comparison. The land bordering on New River—rich clay loam, on clay sub-soil, with undulating surface, high and dry. The ploughing 8 or 9 inches, and the sub-soil ploughing as much deeper, or 16 to 18 inches in total depth broken by both operations. The effect obvious in both height and luxuriance of growth, equal to an estimated increase of one third. The benefit continued obvious on the succeeding wheat crop, and on the grass crops still later. Since then, Mr. K. has continued to sub-soil each year's field for corn, with undoubted and equal benefit as he supposes—but without having continued to omit any parts for comparison, as he has had no doubt of great benefit being always obtained.

Injury to Cattle caused by their being penned.

23. Mr. Joseph Cloyd, of Pulaski, Mr. James R. Kent, of Montgomery, and nearly all others of the extensive and successful graziers and farmers of that region, do not pen or shelter their cattle, either in summer or winter. One person only in the neighborhood of Mr. Cloyd followed the practice of penning his cattle even in winter, and carting out the manure thus made. The effects in this one exceptional case were not deemed by their neighbors as encouraging. In the otherwise universal opinion, the penning of cattle is deemed more injurious to their health and condition than all the value of the benefit to be derived from their being thus better sheltered, or in all other advantages incidental to penning. With fattening animals, in summer, penning would be so injurious that they could scarcely be fattened profitably, even on the best pasturage. The Short Horn Durham breed greatly preferred, and most of the cattle raised by both Messrs. Cloyd and Kent are partly and nearly of that blood, and are of the pure breed. Yet they find these, as well as other cattle, to thrive and do well, and best, left uncombined in the pastures at all times and even without shelter, except such as afforded by bits of wood land, or thickets left for the purpose. The feeding, both of fattening and store cattle, is done on the poorer parts of the pastures, and [illegible] impossible to be done to any [illegible] under any circumstances whatever.

[illegible] Farmer & Planter.

as large, than an equivalent for the great superiority saved, or more perfect distribution over the fields.

Second Sowing of Wheat.

34. Dr. R. E. Haskins, of Brunswick, had sown a rich lot in wheat, in the beginning of October. Either from defective seed or seeding, the plants were not more than half thick enough. On November 10th, five weeks after the first sowing, the lot was re-seeded, with as much more wheat as was wanting.—The covering was attempted with a heavy harrow, (Geddes',)—but the land, (stiff soil,) had been made so hard by several rains, that the harrow could not make a sufficient impression on the surface. The trowel-hoe plough was then tried, and used throughout. This plough, (without mould board,) cutting the earth thoroughly, but not much displacing it, also loosened all the growing wheat, but did not cover up, or throw out the roots of any large proportion of the plants. No rain fell for a week later. The first growth of plants generally lived and thrived well, as well as the second. The product of the land was as good as would have been expected from a single sowing. No evil, or apparent difference at harvest, was found, as had been feared, of the wheat from the different sowings ripening at different times.

A little later, the like operation, and for like defect of plants, was performed on another piece of fresh land and light, porous soil. Part of this resowing was covered by the harrow, and part by the trowel-hoe plough. No difference in the effects was seen—and the whole piece, as in the other case, produced an average crop of wheat.

PROFITS OF SUGAR CULTURE.

A planter in Louisiana protests against the proposed abolition of the duty on imported sugar, and gives his own experience in figures as to the profits. He says:

My plantation, with 100 negroes, cost	$160,000 00
I made 500 hhds. sugar of fair quality, sold at 3¼ cents.	16,000 00
2,500 gallons molasses, 15 cents,	3,500 00
	$19,750 00
The annual expenses were	10,350 72
Deducted from sale of crop, leaving	$9,399 28

This, the planter thinks, is not a large profit considering the capital invested.—He further says:

"Take away all sugar, and you bankrupt—say, *directly* one fourth of the sugar planters of this State. Sugar is now cheaper than flour. A barrel of the best sugar, at the present price, say 200 lbs., at 3¼ cents, is $7, while flour, weighing 196 lbs., sells at $8. While the East and the West can exchange a pound of flour for a pound of sugar, I do not see any great cause of complaint.

MORE CLERICAL INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the Methodist Conference, now in session in that city, has adopted resolutions recommending the repeal of the Fugitive slave Law, the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise, and that persons holding slaves for gain, or for their own convenience in any way, or with the intention of perpetuating the bondage of the slave, should not be received into the Methodist Church nor suffered to continue therein. Commenting upon this action of the Conference, the Fredericksburg Recorder says: "We do not pretend to deny the rights of these divines to legislate for the government of their church; that is, in an affair where the members of that church are alone interested. If they desire to submit to an unreasonable restriction upon their right, we have nothing to say, but when they step beyond these bounds, and in their clerical characters attempt to control our national legislation, their presumption and fanaticism not only fill every sensible man with disgust but with apprehension of the most serious consequences, if they be not rebuked sternly and speedily by popular indignation."

We fully concur with the Recorder in the sentiment expressed, and hope that public indignation will be so manifested as to put a stop, at once and forever, to this class of interference with political affairs. The attempts of these persons in their assumed capacities and in their organic Conventions, to influence legislation and to interfere with the political affairs of the country, is modern, and should be instantly and promptly resented from any and every quarter. Let them attend to the legitimate duties of their high and holy mission, and they will have enough to do, without transcending the limits of their duties to meddle with matters and things of which they know nothing, and with which they have nothing to do in the capacity in which they should [illegible]

[illegible] Progress.

We learn from the Raleigh Register that Dr. J. L. Pennington, Editor of the Farmer and Planter, has been appointed Assistant to Professor Emmons in the Agricultural Department of the State.

The appointment has caused some surprise, Dr. Pennington being a gentleman of great literary attainments, but not a practical farmer. Some Prof. Emmons's friends have expressed the opinion that Dr. Mitchell, as more practical, would have been better adapted to the place. We do not know that Dr. Mitchell was ever a practical farmer, in the sense in which the term is used in this country, but he is a man of great energy of character, and of great scientific attainments, and we have no doubt he would have made a good Assistant to Prof. Emmons. We hope the Board will be able to find a place for Dr. Mitchell, in some other department of the State. Some such man is needed in almost every part of the State. Some years ago, we had a conversation with Dr. Mitchell, in which he expressed a desire to be employed in some way in the service of his native State. We then thought, and still think, that he would be a valuable man in any position he might be placed in, and we hope he may be so placed that his talents may be made available to the public.

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