

HAPPY OLD AGE

I just now listened to a little bird-like voice, singing this refrain:

"That we may be happy, That we may be happy, When we grow old."

Oh! yes. God grant we may be happy when we grow old. Then is the time we need all the consoling pleasure of memory, all the beautiful thoughts of the past, that like faint stars, shine upon us through the blue distance.

Unhappy age! oh! sight of misery. A fretful old man stamping about with his cane, finding fault with all the world and his Maker, angry with his gray hairs, cursing his dim sight, and murmuring because his aged limbs bend beneath their weight. Finding fault with his food, because the relish of youth has departed; sending the little, loving children from him his path, when, with their sweet caresses, they might make so much of his joy.—Laying a weightier burden upon those whose task it is to care for him, and sleeping at length, querulous to the last, fighting with death, yet wearied with life, and leaving none to sigh, save at the recollections of profitless example.

In contrast to this, look at the happy old man. His temples are silvered, but there seems a white glory around them. He carries his cane, but at its pleasant tap, the little children crowd together, for they know grandfather has had his nap, and will sit in the chimney corner, or out on the porch among the roses, and tell them tales of old times. The sight is fading off in his dim blue eyes, also, but he thanks God he can yet see the faces he loves, and tells how once his vision was like an eagle's, when it looks straight at the sun. His limbs bend with infirmities, but their pains lead him to talk of the country beyond the river Jordan, where the blessed angels know no sadness, no sickness. And when the taste of his simple food is gone, he tells how he expects soon to eat the fruit of the tree of life, and drink of the waters of the heavenly river. So he turns everything into joy and blessing. Everybody loves him.—The beautiful girl will forego many a pleasure sweet to youth, and stay by "dear grandfather." The very babe hushes at sound of his aged voice, and holds out its dimpled hands, crowing for a seat upon his knee, where he plays with the silvery locks with mate delight, pressing his rosy cheek against the whitened palm, like a rose bud crimsoning the snow of winter.

And when he lies dying, there is a sorrow too great for utterance; and after years have gathered mould upon his tomb-stone, his memory will be brighter and purer, as children's children shall tell of his virtues.

"That we may be happy, That we may be happy, When we grow old."

Cod grant it; but it lies, also, much with ourselves. We may lay up rich treasures or rotten fruit for our age. Every unkindness of "now," makes a thorn for hereafter. Our bad passions weave us crowns of thistle for a declining reign of ill temper and misery, and only ashes for our monument and mould for our memory.—What Not.

A Boston Journal.—The Boston Times with a rather "fanciful" of a previous youth in propriety.

A few days ago a young girl some six or seven years of age, stepped into Dr. Ford's store, and asked Dr. Ford for a first rate cigar.

"What do you smoke, Tommy?" inquired the Doctor.

"New and don't," was the reply.

"Folks all well, Tommy?"

"No so, but—pretty comfortable."

"I saw your mother the other day; she was dressed in deep mourning. Who is that for, Tommy?"

"Why, you know that father has been very sick?"

"Yes; but how, he ain't dead, is he?"

"Dead no! He's got nearly well, and mother was so disappointed she put on mourning, and says she is wearing it for an aunt who she died some time ago; but you ain't understand it, better, that's all in my pig's nose."

"You don't want to step over to Young's and get most the alimony, do you?"

"No."

"Will Frank Goff's wife be trump?—I'll go and see him. Good morning, Doctor."

On Thursday evening last, a son of Mr. King, about 17 years of age, named Lewis, was dangerously wounded by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a negro. It appears that young King, while out gambling, came across the negro, and made him walk before him to his father's house, near Floyd's. When the party arrived there, the minutes aged King took aim, and was making preparations to accomplish his object, when the negro seized the gun and shot him in the groin and side. The negro fled away.—W. H. B. Freeman.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Working Farmer.

Sub-Soil Plowing.

Our readers are well aware that we have advocated sub-soil plowing from the commencement of our journal—and even before the implement known as the sub-soil plow had been improved, we advocated its use, notwithstanding the necessity of double teams, etc. But now, when by the use of the lifting sub-soil plow, we can disturb the sub-soil with a team even less in force than that required for deep surface-plowing, it is the more necessary to advocate its use. This sub-soil plow should follow the surface plow, propelled by a separate team, and disturbing the sub-soil to the depth of twelve inches below the bottom of the surface-plow furrow. In its travel through the soil, it lifts the whole mass above it two inches, permitting the soil to fall back in its place in the rear, thus leaving it relatively to the surface-soil in its original position and not mixed with or elevated through the surface-soil. During this slight lifting, the furrow-slice previously thrown over is moved, as is the earth above a mole in the track, thus separating slightly, and softening each furrow-slice, admitting the atmosphere to all its parts, and leaving it tractable to the harrow or even the roller.

The mechanical action of the sub-soil plow does not cease here, for it undercuts the standing or land-side soil, at the same time slightly lifting it and broadening up its adhesive property, so that the next furrow surface-slice not only cracks down with the sub-soil cut, but turns, as in mellow soil, instead of adhering together in a continuous rolled furrow. The action of these two plows combined, then, produces results on soil which cannot be achieved without such combination of plows, and this new condition may be thus understood: The object of plowing, or condition to be attained, should be to separate the particles relatively to each other for the shortest possible distance, and the removal or turning of masses through long distances, as in deep surface-plowing alone, does not insure the thorough disintegration of particles from each other, as does this combined action; for the lifting of soil for ever so short a distance, by an instrument, the upper surface of which is highest in the centre, as with the sole of the lifting sub-soil plow, causes every particle to be separated from its fellow, and thus to be left in a finely divided condition—like the soil in a mole track—instead of being in masses like the furrow-slice in damp soil.

The movement of a furrow-slice through the are of a circle of two feet or more in diameter, or even the carrying this slice a mile and bringing it back to its original locality, would not render it pulverulent, as does this motion of the lifting sub-soil plow beneath it; for, during the travel of this plow we may observe the surface giving the same indications of motion, as if an immense serpent were moving beneath it.

This effect is particularly noticeable when the sub-soil plow is run by itself, without surface-plowing through a sward-bound meadow; for if this be repeated at distances of four feet between the cuts the whole surface of the field will be elevated an inch or more, and a walking-cane may be pushed through the sod to a depth averaging two-thirds of that to which the plow has been run; for the slight lifting of the whole mass of soil above the plow, having an upward and outward action, causes all the particles to be loosened from each other, while the lower particles of earth falling from the lower side of elevated mass into the plow track below, renders this elevation permanent in degree, until by frequent rain and the effect of time, it shall again settle back to its original condition.

By such treatment, the soil is loosened around every root, giving new vigor to the live portions, and permitting the inert or dead part to decay and fertilize the whole, and in this way an old meadow may be restored, without reversing or breaking up the surface sod; for, although a cut occurs in front of the lifting plow, it closes again immediately behind it, merely leaving each division as will permit the entrance of air and moisture into the soil. So, when, for the mechanical action of the lifting sub-soil plow as compared with other implements.

When used in connection with the surface plow, the advantages as compared with the old system, are as follows:—First, it enables the farmer to plow shallower, or to give the surface-plow surface to such a depth as the richer portions of his soil may require. Second, it enables him to disturb the soil to any required depth, without elevating the surface, or mixing it with the surface, and the consequence,

is, that by the continued efforts of air and moisture, his sub-soil is changed in character so as to resemble that of the surface soil, and permitting an increase of depth in his future surface-plowing.

It is true, that in some soils the rapid elevation and admixture of the sub-soil is judicious, for it often contains integrants required in the surface-soil; but it is as true, that in some soils this elevation should be gradual, permitting the disturbed sub-soil to advantage by the effects of time before its final elevation.

As to the general advantages arising from deep plowing in the manner indicated above, they may be summed up as follows:—Poor sub-soil are rendered capable of sustaining vegetation by the chemical changes which occur from the admission of atmosphere among their particles. It admits the gradual deepening of all surface-plowing; clay sub-soil and hard pan sub-soil, by being aerated, are rendered kind and workable—excess of water is often suffered, by such cutting of the sub-soil, to pass down to a freer stratum, always leaving behind those matters held in solution which are readily absorbed by the alumina and carbon of a well divided and properly aerated soil; the travel of the roots of plants is increased and thus they come in contact with a great number of particles, and can appropriate a greater variety and larger quantity of food, while the decay of these roots in the sub-soil, soon supplies it with carbonaceous matter, and with all those inorganic constituents the roots may contain, in a more progressed condition than when first absorbed from the sub-soil. Less manure will produce equal results on sub-soiled lands, while the free admission of atmosphere over an increased amount of surface, causes the receipt and absorption of large amounts of carbonic acid and ammonia, and even the dews and rains which absorb these gases from the atmosphere and descend with them to the soil, are more thoroughly rotted of them during their downward travel, and are held at such a distance from the immediate surface as not to be carried off by the action of the sun and winds the next day. But the greatest advantage derived from sub-soil is deficient in moisture, it must necessarily exist in the atmosphere, as it is never put out of existence; and when this atmosphere circulate to such a depth as to come in contact with particles of soil colder than itself, it will deposit its moisture, and thus supply the necessary conditions for continued growth. The drops of water on the outside of every cold pitcher, prove this fact—and the reports of the American Institute on the condition of our farm during the drouths of 1848 and 1854, prove that deeply disintegrated soils cannot suffer from drouth.

Sub-soil meadows never run out, and this sowing of grain is alone practicable in deeply disintegrated soils, for no tiller root can form after any one root of a stool comes in contact with a cold and undisturbed sub-soil. Thus, a pasture field, previously sub-soiled, may renew the broken crowns of plants by tillering, while one not so prepared will lose the stools as rapidly as abraded by the feet of cattle. It should be remembered, however, that lands requiring under-drainage to get rid of excess of moisture, must be so treated before the use of a sub-soil plow, or the recurrence of rains will soon settle the submerged portions back to their original conditions.

WONDERS OF THE VICTORIAN AGE. Our gracious Queen—long may she fill her throne. Her Majesty of England—how her heart! Her great her majesty with Bonaparte; And Countess German have surveyed the view Of Albert taking luncheon at St. Cloud. In our young days we little thought to see, Such legs stretched under such malignity; That British Royalty would ever share At a French Palace, French Imperial fare; Not eat—as we should have believed at school—The smoking tines of the marshy pool At the Trois Ferres we had not feasted there. As we have seen, and hope to do again. The great feast of course could not take place Without fit prodigies for such a cause: The least a pigtail of King George the Third Time with a bonneted motion surd; Then rose on end, and stood so all day long. Amid the cheers of an admiring throng. In every lawyer's office Edouard shed From plaster two, three heavy drops of red. Each Statue, too, of Pitt turp'd up the point Of his pubescent nose, as that out of point! While Charles James Fox a grim'd from ear to ear, And Peel's cramped fretted eyes of "Heart!"

The Hartford Times publishes the value and extent of the manufacturing industry in Connecticut. The Collins Company's axe factory, at Collinsville, is the largest of its kind in the world, manufacturing 2,500 axes and kindred tools per day. More than one-third the pins used in the country are made at Waterbury. If the books published in New York are printed on paper made in Connecticut, and half of the largest newspapers in that city are supplied from Connecticut mills. It is almost to the extent of monopoly, the land of locks. The greatest silk factory in the country is that at South Manchester, and the first cotton mill in America was put in operation in Manchester in eighteen hundred and one.

There is a town in Italy, Illinois, so dirty that the sewer runs through the streets. Another town, in the same State, recently washed himself and soiled another enough to find a ton of drawers which had been lost for nearly a year.

DR. R. P. BESSENT, A Regular Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, would refer to the extensive Row, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at Robards' Hall, except on non-professionally absent.

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ANOTHER LOT OF REAPERS FOR SALE!

Persons wishing Reapers for next season are informed that this lot will be sold in 10 months. These are the best and most improved of any now in use, and are selected from some of the best makers in the world.

John A. Boyden, My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., I would state that I have little doubt of the Reapers, which I proposed to you. I consider it a great advantage to have a reaper in this section of country, particularly where any point has been made in preparing the soil. It is well adapted for any soil, and is well prepared with any ground, but is not so well adapted for any soil as the Reapers which I have to offer. It is the farmer's only best of the usefulness of any invention—I can safely recommend the Reapers as a most valuable acquisition to the farmer.

TO SHIPPERS. REMOVAL OF P. FORD, Manufacturer & Wholesale Dealer in BOOTS & SHOES. Removed to No. 85, North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

State of North Carolina, YADKIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855. Benjamin Williamson, ex parte Plaintiff vs. Wm. Warrant, No. 1,000, Defendant.

DR. H. KELLY HAS REMOVED TO STATESVILLE, N. C. and will be in attendance at the office of Dr. H. Kelly, on Main Street, west of the old Court house, and opposite the Methodist church, where he will be found, at all times, when not professionally engaged.

Annual Settlements. ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either by account or otherwise, are hereby notified that we expect and desire prompt settlements, and now settle the amount of all accounts, and are charged on all accounts after twelve months standing.

RAIGUEL & Co. Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. No. 143, Market St. PHILADELPHIA.

TO THE FARMERS OF Ireddell County. A GREAT SAVING OF EXPENSE. FORE A WAY TO BE PLANNED. The undersigned have bought the right for Ireddell County, and are now offering the Iron Plow at their Shop, ten miles South East of Statesville, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of plows on very short notice.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE cost of insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risk are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

LIPPINCOTT, COFFIN & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LITHOGRAPHIC AND PAINTS, TRIMMINGS, &c. No. 31 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

New North Carolina Form Book, DESIGNED for Magistrates, Constables, Sheriffs, Clerks, Coroners, &c., to which are added the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Constitution of the United States. Price \$1.00, and sent by mail to any part of the country.

COWAN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPIC FRIEND OF THE HUMAN FAMILY. DISEASED KIDNEYS, Stone in the Bladder, and Kidneys, Weakness of the Lungs, &c.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Late of North & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C. GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

FOR RENT. THE ROOMS formerly occupied by the Watchman's Office, one door above Old Richard's Hotel, for rent. Apply to M. C. PENDLETON.

VEGETABLE TINCTURE THE GREAT RESTORATIVE AND INVIGORATOR OF THE SYSTEM.

THIS article, which has been made in a most judicious manner, is the result of the most scientific and successful process, and is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is a most valuable and successful remedy for all the diseases of the system, and is particularly adapted to the treatment of the following complaints:—Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

A NEW SUPPLY OF WATCHES & JEWELRY. JAMES HORAH. HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with the largest and best assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keper Independent quarter second Right Day Watches, &c.

CLOCKS, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Call one door below R. & M. Murphy's Store, and examine for yourself.

THOMAS E. BROWN, Carriage, Buggy and Sulky Builder, SALISBURY, N. C.

TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. Two Dollars a year, paid within three months from date of subscription. The Watchman is published weekly, and is sent free of charge to all subscribers.

ADVERTISING TERMS. The Watchman is published weekly, and is sent free of charge to all subscribers. The price of advertising is as follows:—One square, for one week, \$1.00; for one month, \$3.00; for three months, \$8.00; for six months, \$15.00; for one year, \$30.00.

THE WATCHMAN is published weekly, and is sent free of charge to all subscribers. The price of advertising is as follows:—One square, for one week, \$1.00; for one month, \$3.00; for three months, \$8.00; for six months, \$15.00; for one year, \$30.00.

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