

Deferred Articles.

FLOWERS.

Who does not love a flower?—a sweet fragile flower, whether born in the leafy wood, nurtured by the... Deflected Article.

Carolina Watchman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

VOL. XIII.

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 26, 1857.

NUMBER LIH

The Recent Church Insurrectionary Attempt in Mexico.—The Mexican papers give the following account of the recent arrest of the Archbishop.

The issue was made by the refusal of the Chapter of the Cathedral to admit the Governor and Council of the district, on their presentation, as is customary on such occasions, to assist at divine service.

them; they won't work. There they are in their cabins just as you see them—a poor woe-begone set of vagabonds...

The above is, as it purports, an extract from Mr. Sparrowgrass' "Month with the Blue Noes," published in the Knickerbocker...

AGRICULTURAL.

Stable Treatment of Horses.

It is one thing to know how to use a horse, but it is another thing to know how to take care of him. A stable horse needs special treatment...

ESCUITEONS.

When Guenon's theory of determining the value of a milk cow, by the growth of hair on its thighs, above, and adjacent to the bag, was first introduced, the idea was received with a good deal of scepticism.

to time during the season, and must say I have never seen anything to equate it.

W. R. South Bend, Ark., Oct. 1856.

Mr. Guenon, a French writer, has discovered certain indications which he claims to determine the milking qualities of cows. This he calls "escutecons," being the hair which grows upwards, contrary to the general rule on the udder, thighs, and hinder part of the body.

Mr. John Huxton, in a work published in 1856, entitled "How to choose a good Milk Cow," in reference to the indication of a good milk cow, p. 178, says: "The writer has examined many hundreds of dairy cows in Britain, and the conclusion arrived at in regard to Mr. Guenon's test of judging of the milking properties of a cow, by the development of the escutecons, is that, in a very large majority of cases, it is borne out by facts."

Another thing quite as important is a clean and well ventilated stable. We cannot excuse any farmer or horse owner who does not clean out his stable twice a day.

A horse of a good breed and it should never be refused him. At night take your horse and make it up light and you will certainly reward for the humane treatment you have given to your beast.

FROM THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

Saving Pea Vine Hay—The China Prolifer Pea.

October number of the Cultivator, I notice a communication from "P. C. C." in which he complains that he can find no suitable substitute for pea hay so that his horses would not starve over several days' smiting. I think he would find it an advantage to pursue a plan introduced into our neighborhood by De Meunier, which is to plant the peas in ridges four or five feet apart, after he has taken off his crop.

"I think it may with safety be affirmed, that this same principle is established that all things being alike, as regards shape, texture of skin, &c., cows with well developed escutecons, will, in a large majority of cases, be found to be the best milkers, and above an average yield on the other hand, those with very small escutecons, will be found under, or at most, to give an average in their milking properties."

"In calves, the escutecons show the shape which they are afterwards to assume. They are more contracted only because the parts which they cover are slightly developed. They are easily perceived after birth, but the hair which forms them is long, coarse, and stiff. After their hair falls off, the escutecons of calves resemble those of cows, though of less size. This will enable the farmer to save such calves as will probably serve him as good milkers."—FARMER AND OTHER.

CAN MUSIC BE IMMORTAL?

Music, in itself, is sensual. Nothing applies more directly to the nerves, and through the latter to the senses, than sounds. It is for this reason, that in the history of all eminent musical men of the strictly musical genius or talents, you can trace the immense influence that art had upon their sensual condition.

"M. Guenon, a French writer, has discovered certain indications which he claims to determine the milking qualities of cows. This he calls "escutecons," being the hair which grows upwards, contrary to the general rule on the udder, thighs, and hinder part of the body.

Mr. John Huxton, in a work published in 1856, entitled "How to choose a good Milk Cow," in reference to the indication of a good milk cow, p. 178, says: "The writer has examined many hundreds of dairy cows in Britain, and the conclusion arrived at in regard to Mr. Guenon's test of judging of the milking properties of a cow, by the development of the escutecons, is that, in a very large majority of cases, it is borne out by facts."

A Bit of Advice.

Have you enemies?—Go straight on and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk round them, regardless of their spite. A man that has no enemies is seldom good for anything—be it made of that kind of material which is easily worked out every one has a hand in it.

Eloquent Passage.

The following beautiful passage is from a lecture on "The Philosophy of Life," delivered a short time since by Mr. Winter, at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Winter is a young man, not more than twenty years of age, and has already won a high reputation as a poet and prose writer.

"So they all go. Men die, but nature's stem. The stars keep the faggots of the dead, and night we're being rent asunder, the same stars will be shining on the heads of the unborn."—WINTER.

The Roman Emperor of the East, Louis a day? he uttered a soldier's truth when he said, "I have lost a Kingdom."

"Napoleon said that the reason why he beat the Austrians was that they did not know the value of five minutes. At the celebrated battle of Rivoli, the conflict seemed on the point of being decided against him. He saw the critical state of affairs and instantly took his resolution. He dispatched a flag to the Austrian head-quarters with proposals for an armistice. The unwary Austrians fell into the snare—for a few minutes the thunders of battle were hushed. Napoleon seized the precious moment, and while the Austrians were negotiating, he routed his line of battle, changed his front, and in a few minutes, was ready to renounce the farces of discussion for the stern arbitrament of arms. The splendid victory of Rivoli was the result. The great moral victories and defeats of the world often turn on minutes. Crises come—the seizure of which is victory, the neglect of which is ruin. Men may loiter, but time flies on the wings of time, and all the great interests of life are speeding on with the sure and silent tread of destiny."—N.

Perils of Hoops—Woman Burned.

The New York Tribune says:—Mary Hall, a pretty young girl residing at No. 165 Laurens street, while sitting by her fire-side on Sunday evening, with her dress nearly burned to death by her dress catching fire. She wore hoops of the most ample dimensions, and over them a dress of white muslin. A door opening suddenly inflated her ball-balloon-like robe, and carried it against the grate, when it ignited and instantly wrapped her in flames. With much presence of mind she sprang into a bath and turned the faucet, but before the fire was extinguished her back and the lower part of her person were already burned. Her friends conveyed her to the City Hospital, where but slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Frederick Saunders Chipman, who murdered Miss Pinnix in Guilford last Fall, was tried before Judge Saunders after whom he was probably named, and sentenced by him to expiate his crime on the gallows.

It is rather a singular circumstance, says the Wilmington Herald, that in the disposition of events, this young man (he is only 20) should be brought before the law while in the act of being convicted with many whose name he bore, convicted and sentenced to die a felon's death. Judge Saunders, being Chipman's brief life, has been a member of Congress, Minister to a foreign land, was elevated to the bench last a few years since, and now, in the discharge of his public duties, it falls to his lot to pronounce the stern sentence of the law on this unhappy criminal. It is, to say the least, a singular coincidence.

Chipman, it is stated, is a man of good education and appearance. His parents are both living, and of the highest respectability, and are wealthy. His mother has written several religious volumes of interest. The evidence on which he was convicted was entirely circumstantial and overwhelming.

The Murderer's Fate.—Simon Dillon was tried in Bowling Green, Indiana, a few days ago, on a charge of murdering his son, fifteen years previous, and acquitted for want of evidence to prove his positive guilt. Facts were given, however, that convinced all who heard them that he was a murderer. After his acquittal, he quailed deep of the "damning draught," and left the place for his home, some miles distant, of which he was the sole occupant. His neighbors knew nothing of him until one day last week, their attention was attracted by the blaze of light from his burning house. They reached the place just in time to hear the cries of the wretched man who perished in the flames. The murderer had met his fate.

Signification of Ladies' Names.

MARY, Maria, Marie, (French) signify "excited." According to some, Mary means "the mother." Martha interpreted, is "house-keeper," Isabel, signifies "lovely; Julia and Juliet, both derived; Gertrude, "all truth; Phoebe, "all truth; Ellen, originally the Greek Helen, changed by the Latins into Helen, and by the French into Helene, signifies "shining, though according to Greek authors, it means one who pines." The interpretation of Charlotte, according to Elizabeth and Eliza, signify "bright; Clara, "bright; or "clear; Eve; Agnes, "virgin; Amanda, "amiable; Lillian, "white; Edith, "goddess; Olivia, "peace; Phoebe, "light of face; Virginia, "precious; Sarah, or Sally, "princess; Sophia, "wisdom; Anne and Ann, "beloved; Margaret, "a noble maid; Pauline, "little; Helen, "sun; Rebecca, "queen; Mary Ann, "a noble maid; Anne Ann and Nancy, "a noble maid; the same original name, in a different sense, signifies "gracious; or kind; the same name, signifies "bright; the morning star; Laura, "brightness of aspect; the same name, signifies "lovely; Frances, "free; Frank, "free; Lydia, "sever; Susan, "sever; Susan, "mischief."

Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York, has recently been shown a list of names intended to show that the names proposed by successive missionaries to the same different areas and continents, first from the shores of the Mediterranean, and the earliest seat of civilization, were all derived from the same source. The names were as follows: Adam, Abel, Noah, Shem, Ham, Japheth, and the names of the twelve apostles, and the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. These names are sustained by the same origin, and are all derived from the same source. The names are as follows: Adam, Abel, Noah, Shem, Ham, Japheth, and the names of the twelve apostles, and the names of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Letters.

London, England.—The Executive Committee made their monthly visit to the Asylum in W. Tuesday last, and every thing in good condition. The inmates are all well, and the Institution. They are all well, and the Institution. They are all well, and the Institution.

A Family.

Great distress is said to prevail in Russia, and adjacent countries in Kentucky, owing to the scarcity and high price of provisions. There is but very little grain or meat in that section to be purchased at any price, and while many families are in a destitute condition, as regards food, some are actually in a state bordering on starvation. A public meeting was held at Jamestown last week, to devise some plan by which the necessities of the sufferers could be relieved, and liberal donations were made with the view of sending to Nashville for provisions.

Letter from Hamburg.

A letter from Hamburg of the 12th ult., says that on the day before, upwards of 1400 emigrants were embarked at that port to embark for the United States. They generally came from Holstein and Mecklenburg, and the mountainous districts of Central Germany.

Letter from Napsheim.

At the late sale of autographs, in Paris, a letter from Napoleon, then only a General, to his brother Joseph, was sold for two hundred dollars. Napsheim was in despair at hearing that Josephine was sick. He writes: "Give me hope; tell me the truth; you know my love, and how ardent it is. You know that I have never loved before, that Josephine is the first woman I love. Her sickness throws me into despair."

The Souldiers.

The latest account from the seat of war in Florida, speaks of the killing of one warrior and two slaves, and the capture of four other slaves and their three children. There is something shocking in the idea of shooting down these miserable women who had fled to us to share the fate of their husbands, but we suppose in the midst of a battle cannot be avoided. The accounts state that, in the instance above mentioned, the grass was so tall it was impossible to distinguish them from the men.

Riot and Lynch Law.

On May 11. The four negroes accused of murdering the Joyce family some months since have been acquitted. One of them turned State's evidence, but his testimony is not legal. It corroborated the murders. There is great excitement about the court house. The mob got common and played it in front of the jail. A number of shots were fired from the jail and from the mob, and the jailor fearing the escape of the prisoners, formally surrendered two of them, and they were hung; the third one has throat. The negro who turned State's evidence was unmolested.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The process of printing is simple. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.

Printing in China.

According to the best authorities, the art of printing was known in China 900 years ago. In the time of Confucius, B. C. 500, books were written on slips of bamboo; and about 250 years after Christ, paper, was first made; A. D. 715, books were bound in leaves; A. D. 1007, printing was in general use. The materials consist of a graver, blocks of wood, and a brush, which the printer carries with him from place to place. Without wheel, or rollers, or screw, a printer will turn off more than 2000 impressions in one day. The paper must be laid out for one-fourth the price in China that it can in any other country. The works of Confucius, six volumes, in Chinese characters, are bound in 90. For an historical note, twenty volumes, 1000 leaves, half crown is the price among the Chinese.