

Carolina Watchman.

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

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AGRICULTURAL. UNITED STATES Agricultural Society.

Great National Trial of Machinery and Implements of every description, pertaining to Agriculture, and Household Manufactures at the FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, during the Fall of 1857.

The undersigned, a committee of the United States Agricultural Society, appointed at the Fifth Annual Meeting, held at the Smithsonian Institute, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of January, 1857, to make all the necessary arrangements for a "National Trial in the field of Agricultural Implements and Machinery," respectfully invite the inventors and manufacturers of all such articles, both in the United States and foreign countries, to participate in a public trial to be made at the Society's Annual Exhibition, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, during the fall of 1857.

- W. M. JOHNSON, Secy.
 - J. H. WILLY, Jr.,
 - W. S. S. SMITH,
 - J. H. FOSTER,
 - J. W. OUBERN,
 - J. T. WHEAT,
- Executive Committee.

It is not a singular fact in some of the old States we have immense tracts of land, thrown out of cultivation, as having become exhausted of the soil, whilst in the old countries of Europe, which have been in cultivation for centuries, the reverse is the case! The soil of Europe, says a traveler, is now better than ever—and the reason he assigns, is the plentiful supply of manures, and manure made upon the best possible system, by which the soil is receiving more back than is taken away in products.

Of all farm products, says C. Remelin in the Ohio Farmer, the atmosphere and rains furnish the larger quantities of its component parts, and wherever a proper system of manuring exists, the ground must become constantly enriched.

In Europe, manure is the ever present ally of the farmer, and by gathering all offals, and making manure in any conceivable way, he does not only by green manuring, such as plowing clover under, but by stable, factory, street, and dwelling manure, take good care to return to mother earth the rental she requires, and do it without grudging and compound interest. Soil is only there exhausted where crops are raised which are entirely removed, and of which nothing is returned to the soil—for instance, tobacco. This is very little in Europe. The fine wheat crops which smile upon the traveller, as he is rushed past them by railroad speed, would be an impossibility, if the idea of exhaustion were true. The meadows too, which are mown three every year, and each time give a good crop, have been mown for ages, contradict this exhaustion theory. Not the European farmer, and his land, are always on good terms with each other. The man yields good husbandry and the land yields good crops.—Exchange.

All articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition may be consigned to the "Agent of U. S. Agricultural Society, Louisville, Ky.," by whom they will be received and stored free of charge.

This brief announcement of the proposed trial is made at this early date to afford the most ample time for the preparation and transmission of machinery. A circular containing full particulars as to the regulations will be issued as soon as practicable, and, with the premium list, will be forwarded to persons who may apply to the Secretary of the Committee, Henry S. Olcott, American Institute, N. York, where all business letters should be addressed.

To enable the Society to make arrangements on a sufficiently liberal scale, it is absolutely necessary that the Committee should know what articles will be offered for competition; and they therefore request that all inventors or manufacturers who may be disposed to unite in the proposed trial, should communicate their intentions to the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

invest thirty dollars cash in a reliable instrument that would repay them tenfold. A substitute, called Leoni's Prognosticator, is sold for ten dollars. It consists of a phial full of clear liquid, in which swims a snowy substance; in fine weather that substance lies on the bottom, but before a storm it rises to the surface, with a tendency to the side opposite the quarter from which the storm is coming. The substances used are kept secret. An ordinary barometer indicates the density of the atmosphere. Leoni's instrument evidently indicates its electric state, and for that reason we are of opinion that it is a better instrument to prognosticate the weather. The following is a substitute that will not cost more than a shilling, and for aught we know it may be the identical thing itself. Dissolve some camphor in alcohol and throw into the solution some soda; the camphor will be precipitated in snowy flakes; collect those by passing the mixture through a filter, and put them in a phial with clear alcohol in which as much camphor as it would take has been dissolved. Cork it, place it where it will not be disturbed, examine it every morning and night.

Exhausting the Soil.
Is it not a singular fact in some of the old States we have immense tracts of land, thrown out of cultivation, as having become exhausted of the soil, whilst in the old countries of Europe, which have been in cultivation for centuries, the reverse is the case!

Covering Manures.
We clip the following from the American Farmer, published at Baltimore. It is reliable and true doctrine:
It has been said with great propriety and truth, that manure is the farmer's gold mine and we will add, that manure is to the vegetable kingdom what blood is to the animal system, the source of life. We, therefore, most earnestly advise, nay, conjure every cultivator to exert himself by every possible means in his power, to accumulate everything that may be convertible into manure, and when accumulated to protect its qualities from deterioration. But few ever think how great a loss they sustain, by permitting their manure to be exposed to the sun, the wind and the rains, and as few reflect that loads of manure well taken care of, are intrinsically worth more, and go farther as a fertilizer, than twenty loads that may have been kept without regard to the preservation of its more enriching properties.

Flesh in Vegetables.
All vegetables, especially those eaten by animals, contain a proportion of flesh; for instance, in every hundred parts of wheat flour there are ten parts of flesh; in a hundred of Indian corn meal there was twelve parts of flesh; and in a hundred of Scotch oat meal there are eighteen of flesh. Now, when vegetable food is eaten it is to its flesh constituents alone that we are indebted for restoring to the body what it has lost by muscular exertion. "All flesh is grass," says the inspired writer, and science proves that this assertion will bear a literal interpretation. No animal has the power to create from its food the flesh of its own body; all that the stomach can do is to dissolve the solid food that is put into it; by and bye the fleshy portion of the food enters the blood, and becomes part of the animal that has eaten it. The starch and sugar of the vegetable are either consumed [burned] for the production of warmth, or they are converted into fat and laid up in store for future fuel when required.

Effects of Colors on Health.
Important Suggestions.—From several years' observation in rooms of various sizes, used as manufacturing rooms and occupied by females for twelve hours per day, I found that the workers who occupied those rooms which had large windows with large panes of glass in the four sides of the room, so that the sun's rays penetrated through the room during the whole day, were much more healthy than the workers who occupied rooms lighted from one side only, or rooms lighted through very small panes of glass. I observed another very singular fact, viz: that the workers who occupied one room were very cheerful and healthy, while the occupants of another similar room who

were employed on the same kind of work, were all inclined to melancholy, and complained of pains in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work. Upon examining the rooms in question, I found they were both equally well ventilated and lighted. I could not discover anything about the drainage of the premises that could affect the one room any more than the other; but I observed that the room occupied by the healthy workers was wholly whitewashed, and the room occupied by the melancholy workers was colored with yellow ochre.

I had the yellow ochre washed off, and the walls and ceilings whitewashed. The workers ever after felt more cheerful and healthy. After making this discovery, I extended my observation to a number of smaller rooms and garrets, and found, without exception, that the occupants of the white rooms were much more healthy than the occupants of the yellow or buff colored rooms; and I succeeded in inducing occupants of the yellow rooms to change the color for whitewash. I always found a corresponding improvement in the health and spirits of the occupants. From these observations, I would respectfully drop a hint to the authorities of schools, asylums and hospitals, to eschew yellow, buff, or anything approaching to yellow, as the grand color of the interior of their building.

Iron Wire for Baling Cotton.
An Alabama correspondent of the Charleston Courier argues warmly in favor of this new mode of baling cotton. The principal advantage is that wire will not burn like rope, and, bursting, scatter the cotton to the flames and the wind, causing the destruction of every other bale within its reach. Cotton bound with wire, moreover, could scarcely be made to blaze, and if combustion be carried on at all it must be in a smouldering condition. The wire would hold the cotton more firmly than rope, in a compact mass, so that air could scarcely reach the parts on fire. The danger from the devouring element being less, the insurance in store or on shipboard ought to be reduced. Wire also is cheaper and lighter than rope, and could afterwards be used in baling up goods or for other purposes. It should be very malleable and galvanized or dipped in cold tar, so as to prevent the possibility of its rusting. Like rope, it can be adjusted to any sized bale, both in packing and compression.

American Grapes.
It appears from a letter read before the last meeting of the Cincinnati Wine Growers' Association, by Mr. ROBT. BUCHANAN, one of the largest and most successful cultivators of the grape in that region, that the American grape is being substituted to a considerable extent in the vineyards of Europe for the native varieties, on account of its exemption from the prevailing disease.

TO MAKE GINGER NUTS.—Take one tablespoonful of ginger, one of lard, one teaspoonful of saleratus, half a pint of molasses, half a teaspoonful of water, with a sufficiency of flour. Knead soft, roll thin, and bake in a quick oven.
TO MAKE DOUGHNUTS.—One pint of milk, one teaspoonful of shortening, two of sugar, one of yeast, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one of salt. Beat the eggs, sugar, and spice well together, and stir in the other ingredients, with a sufficiency of flour. Fry in hot lard.

TRAVELLING FOR ECONOMY.
The fashionables are going over to Europe this summer in droves, instead of sunning themselves and vegetating at watering places. The reason given is, that it is cheaper to take the European tour than to reside at our fashionable hotels with their extravagant prices of living, and while they are a going in for pleasure they might as well enjoy the best, when it costs no more than the inferior. If economy is the motive for this exodus of the fashionables there must be some grand mistake in the calculation. The common cry in the European cities, Paris in particular, is the excessive dearness of living, prices being enormously inflated by insubordinate speculation and extravagance of individuals and of the government. The same causes are at work there as here, and the same effects are produced.

fresh reappears as casine or cheese.—When a sheep eats grass the flesh of grass is but slightly modified to produce mutton, while the starch is converted into fat (suet). When man eats mutton or beef, he is merely appropriating to his own body the fleshy portion of grass so perseveringly collected by the sheep and oxen. The human stomach, like that of a sheep or ox, has no power to create flesh; all that it can do is to build up its own form with the materials at hand. Iron is offered to an engineer, and he builds a ship, makes a watchspring, or a mariner's compass, according to his wants; but although he alters the form and texture of the materials under his hand, yet its composition remain the same. So as regards flesh, although there be one "flesh of men, another of beasts, another of birds," yet their ultimate composition is the same; all of which can be traced to the grass of the field or a similar source.—Flesh, then, is derived from vegetables, and not from animals, the latter being merely the collectors of it.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NEW-SCHOOL.
[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PRESS.]
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 8, 1857.
Messrs. Editors.—Well, the long agony is over—the Southern churches are virtually cut off, and the Assembly is dissolved. After discussing various amendments and substitutions till Wednesday morning, the Assembly, by a vote of 175 to 25 adopted a paper presented by Dr. Allen, taking strong ground against Lexington Presbytery, South, and denouncing its strong terms the system of American slavery as a wrong and a sin. The South fought hard, but contumaciously; and the North was as magnanimously courteous as was possible under the circumstances. When the vote was announced, the Southern members asked leave to withdraw to prepare a protest. While they were out, on motion of Mr. Hastings of Rochester, a Committee of Conference was appointed of Northern and Southern members, to confer together, and, if possible, arrange matters so that the union of the Church should not be broken. In due time the Southern members came in with their protest, which was read by Dr. Hamner. It is a manly, out-spoken paper; the Assembly was sensibly affected by it, and every man that heard it felt, I think, that it was worthy of the self-respecting Christian men who drew it up, and that therefore the bond of union was broken. That afternoon a number of the Southern members left for their homes; and those who remained participated no further in the doings of the Assembly.

What will be the results of this separation? At present it is impossible to say. Many of the Southern ministers and churches have warm drawings toward our Old-school Church; others of them have not; and some think that a similar abolition excitement exists, only a few years distant, in the Old-school Church. In this state of affairs the southern members of the Assembly, before separating, drew up an appeal to the churches, and calling for a convention of Presbyterians in Washington City in August, to arrange measures for a Great National Presbyterian Church on the basis of no agitation of the slavery question. This appears to me an absurd movement. No such platform as that can be constructed that will stand the wear and tear of the elements for five years.

There is not, I think, any danger of any such abolition excitement in our Church as has plagued and dismembered the New-school Church. An incongruous Congregational element was the occasion of the "Excluding Act." By that "Act" we got rid of the distinctive Congregational element in our Church. In the New-school Church it has been making mischief during the past twenty years;—its last mischievous act, by which it plucked out the heart of that Church, being the cutting off of the Southern churches. There is an anti-slavery sentiment in our Church North, but it is not a radical abolition sentiment; it is a sentiment opposed to the extension of slavery, and that asks that Southern Presbyterians, for their own sakes, shall take open Christian ground against the evils incidental to the system of slavery; but it is not a sentiment that will drag slavery before the General Assembly for agitation, or seek to cut off the Southern churches. We are an out-and-out Presbyterian people, ready to shed our heart's blood in defence of sound doctrines, but allowing the largest liberty to all in the matter of mere harmless differences of opinion. Either I do not understand the Old-school anti-slavery sentiment in our Northern churches, or we need never fear witnessing such scenes in any Assembly of ours as I have witnessed in the Assembly just dissolved here.

INNOCENCE OF CHILDHOOD.
"SWEET innocent!" said a fond mother to the infant she was clasping to her bosom, "my own angel child!" As a mere expression of strong affection, some apology may be urged for such language; but how often is it the utterance of a conviction that the innocence of the babe is entire and unimpaired! Follow that "angel child" through the indulgences of youth, and at every step is there not a visible outbreak of any thing but innocent and angelic tempers? See its fretfulness and passion at the first resistance to its wayward will, its determination to be unreasonable and beyond control. Trace its progress further, as it begins to feel the fascinations of the world and the pleasures of vicious indulgence. What has become of the innocent creature! Follow it through life, and you may see many such angel children, without the restraining power of grace, hardening themselves into human fiends, for whom virtue has no sufficient restraints, and vice no offerings which will not be received. The "sweet innocents" of one generation become the hardened sinners and criminals of the next.

Now, if it were true that childhood is without a taint, it would be marvellous if some did not escape subsequent contamination. Yet this is not the case; but in instance the hidden germ of sin will blossom, and without efficient counteraction, will bear its appropriate fruits. We love to contemplate childhood. It has at least the appearance of innocence, and furnishes a pleasing contrast to matured iniquity. Yet we dare not say of those who, with the development of their powers, will betray the fact of their sinful and fallen state by nature, "sweet innocents"! Parents should realize the facts which

whenever a mother's nature, which only waits for time and opportunity to reveal, and by the light of the same Scriptures, learn to apply the proper countermeasures at the right juncture. If mothers would shrink from nursing such human fiends as are seen in every community, they must act on the conviction that their most careful instruction and training must be accompanied by that omnipotent grace of God, which alone can create in any one a new heart and right spirit.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.
We are forever prating about Southern Rights and Southern Independence, and are every day exemplifying our perfect, thorough and complete dependence upon the North. We have Southern Commercial Conventions, pass fine resolutions, chalk out on paper notable plans for Southern aggrandizement and prosperity; and then straightway go home and import vegetables, axe-helves, almost every thing in short which our appetites or tastes desire, from the North. We send our children elsewhere to be educated; we fail to encourage native talent, but let it languish and die. We buy when we ought to sell, and with all means of independence around us we are too happy in being dependent upon our neighbors.

A painful instance of the effect of all this happened the other day at Petersburg. A gentleman by the name of Ross, author of the "Southern Speaker" and other class-books, attempted to commit suicide by taking chloroform; and standing himself in the region of the heart. When found he was lying on the floor in a pool of blood. On the bed were discovered letters addressed to his friends and wife, indicating disappointment and depression of spirits, and intimating and attributing the intention of taking his life to reverse of fortune, and the non-approval of his efforts in the furtherance of Southern literature.

An Editor's Audience.
Amid the trials incident to the life of an editor, the following thoughts of a brood of the quill, bring some consolation; at least to him who feels that his audience fully sympathizes in his tastes and pursuits:
"Whom are you talking to?" Why, to a much larger audience than the best conversationalist ever could boast of, and to more than ever listened to him during a month. How clergymen, how few lecturers, how few public speakers of any description ever witnessed an audience half so large as that to which the editor of the smallest country paper preaches! How many clergymen are there who are accustomed to audiences of a thousand, and how few papers are there which do not strictly and literally find more than a thousand readers?

Man Hung by a Vigilance Committee.
—Jefferson Randall, who had been sent from Rockingham county, Virginia, by a Vigilance Committee, for numerous lawless acts, such as burning barns, robberies, and planning the assassination of certain prominent citizens in that county, returned there on Friday last. He was immediately arrested by the Vigilance Committee and held in custody, to see if he could not be surrendered into the hands of the law on legal proof. Not being able to accomplish that object, the committee, on Tuesday, took him out and hung him on a tree until he was dead. Randall was a man of extraordinary physical strength, and when captured was armed with a gun and pistol, but did not offer any resistance to his captors. Jones, a son-in-law of Randall's, was also an enemy of the committee, and was to have been hung yesterday.—Rich. Dispatch.

The Two Walkers—Bob of Kansas and Bill of Nicaragua—seen "about this time," as the Almanac says, to occupy a large share of the public attention. While the former is intriguing to devote Kansas to free soil, the latter is working his way up to Washington city, to ascertain what the present Administration means to do with regard to Nicaragua and the spread of American civilization. We are tired of each.
"A plague of both your houses."
Wilmington Herald.

Insult on the Handle of a Pitchfork.
—Mr. Peter Koons, a respectable farmer of Richmond, New York, aged about 40 years, went into his barn a few days since to feed his stock, and, having thrown some hay from the mow, dropped his hay fork, the tines fastening on the floor. Mr. Koons, in descending, lost his hold, and fell a distance of fifteen feet, striking upon the handle of the fork, which entered his body, and passed up through the bowels, diaphragm and lungs, and was stopped finally by the shoulder-blade. He lingered about forty-eight hours, and died in great agony.

The enormous increase in the manufacture of whiskey in the West, within the past few years, is attracting considerable attention at present, on account of the progress to which the product is applied. Much the larger portion of it is manufactured into alcohol, the shipments of which to France have been enormous. A Cincinnati paper states that only a few days ago 10,000 barrels of alcohol was sold to one house in New Orleans, intended for shipment to France.

Gentlemen and no Gentlemen.
The late vicar of Sheffield, the Rev. Dr. Sutton, once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon, "Mr. Peech, how is it you have not called upon me for your account?" "No," said Mr. Peech, "I never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed!" said the vicar; "then how do you get on if he don't pay?" "Why," replied Mr. Peech, "after a certain time I conclude that he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him!"