

As that day is approaching which should be held in solemn remembrance, the thought occurs to us, as we witness the preparation on the part of our people to signalize it, can it be possible that there is a want of patriotic pride on the part of our citizens? Or if there is no want of this noble passion, why is it that they are so wonderfully indifferent to the most sacred day which illumines the record of our people? To determine by appropriate manifestation of respect the particular return of some day especially dear, is a marked characteristic with all civilized nations. From the earliest period of time, we find the recurrence of the day upon which some event transpired of vast consequence to the nation, is celebrated with every demonstration of joy and every mark of patriotic emotion.

The Greeks and Romans, as every student of history knows, had their national and festive in commemoration of some event, or in honor of some God. It is not necessary, however, to go back into the distant past for examples. All history-teachers with illustration and the present time is full of precedents in favor of our institution. In our own country, the inhabitants of some States distinguish by appropriate ceremonies the annual return of certain days, which are to be forever remembered, from the great emergencies that arose, or the splendid acts that were performed on those portentous days. Especially do our sister States celebrate their chief days in their calendar, upon which their destinies as a free and happy people hang suspended in the balance, by a thread as delicate as the one which swung the sword of Damocles. Even the birth days of our distinguished men are kept in remembrance by parade, and pomp, and ceremony. Tell us, ye patriotic sons of the Old Dominion, is there a day in your lives, ye annuals as full of tender associations and heartfelt pride, as the one upon which the eyes of George Washington first opened upon the world? The 23d of February is not only ineluctable dear to the people of Virginia, but it is held in precious remembrance by the patriots of our whole confederacy of States, for it was upon that day, the Almighty gave to America her liberator, her leader and her father, and the world the nearest realization of a perfect man. And on the 4th day of July the whole nation unite in commemorating the great and beneficent work that was so nobly performed by our forefathers on that day in the year 1776, although the market and gloomy and most ominous clouds hovered over our destinies. And it is right that these days should be marked with the "white gown" of national rejoicing. It speaks well of our gratitude as a free and enlightened people, and says to the world in language not to be misunderstood, that the patriotism which served the stout hearts and sinewy arms of our ancestors, when they rose in their majesty and might, and threw off the shackles of oppression, still burns with undiminished force in the bosoms of their children. May this Holy flame be kept burning ever brightly upon the altar of our hearts, fed continually by the oil of the consecrated patriotisms! But when the citizens of North Carolina have signified these days of national blessings, they have not yet finished their work—their task is but half accomplished if they stop with these rejoicings and these ceremonies. They have a day in their own history as a State which richly merits their most devout attention and their most jubilant demonstrations. They have the 20th of May. It was on this day in 1775 that a little band of heroes and patriots assembled at Charlotte, and there resolved to be free or die. It was at that place and on that day, that a scene transpired and deeds were performed that should as-terish them in our minds and hearts with all which is dear and inalienable. Indeed, it really seems to us, that the 20th May should rise in importance in the estimation of all true North Carolinians, above all other days, save only that upon which the Saviour of the world was born. The people of our State as a class, are not specially well informed as to their history—they know very little of the suffering and privations, of the battles fought and victories won, of the ebullient joy and a noble heroism that marked the career of the patriots of the Revolution. If then our people would but inaugurate the custom of celebrating the 20th May they would not only be enabled to learn more of their State's history, but would be paying that tribute of gratitude and praise to the memory of the departed, which they so much deserve. We hope that the rapidly approaching 20th May, will be duly signified in many portions of our beloved Old State, and that our people will manifest their appreciation of the glories which are inseparably connected with that day, by such demonstrations as each locality may think best. We shall refer to this subject again in our next, and in the mean time, trust sincerely, that the *North Carolina Press* will express themselves favorably to the commemoration of this most important event.

Oxford Leisure Hour.

Stocks of Wheat and Corn in the hands of Farmers.

The information we have received from our correspondents in this and the adjoining States, the last three or four weeks, leaves no doubt whatever that the stocks of Wheat and Corn in the hands of farmers are enormous. The prices current for Wheat, last October, was so far below the estimate set upon it by its owners, that they refused to sell, preferring to hold it over until spring for better prices; but in this they will be, it is now pretty certain, sadly disappointed. The Wheat is still in their hands, but whether they will part with it at present rates—40 or 60 cents per bushel, it is exceedingly doubtful.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1855.

Surface Manuring.

ENTOMOLOGICAL CULTIVATOR.—In my researches into this fruitful subject, it has been my lot to meet with few notes of experience commensurate with my own; very few and, with one exception, very faintly uttered. The exception was the life-time experience of an old and eminent tobacco-planter, "No man should bury manure, though he paid for the privilege."

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Carolina Watchman.

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

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the damaged has been fed to logs and such of all kind, with a lavish hand. The intense anxiety to procure old Corn for seed which existed last December, is all admitted.—*Cincinnati Price Current, March 21.*



Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Lime—Its Agricultural Uses, &c.

ENTOMOLOGICAL CULTIVATOR.—Since the recent reduction in the price of Lime and also of freight on it, many inquiries have been made of me in regard to the best method of using this fertilizer. Will you allow me to reply through the columns of the *Cultivator*?

Lime—Its Agricultural Uses, &c.

The best method of application is undoubtedly, broadcast, on new ground or stubble land at the rate of about fifty bushels to the acre. If the ground be laid off by the plow in squares of twenty feet, and a half bushel of lime be placed on each square, this will give fifty bushels to the acre.

Lime—Its Agricultural Uses, &c.

This method of application will probably be too expensive for most farmers not living in a lime stone country. A cheaper and still very valuable application is in the form of compost. Pasture manures should not form a part of this compost. Those manures, with a litter of straw, &c., should be put directly upon open land, which crop is not so much benefited by lime as others. The compost should be made upon the place where it is to be used. This will save a double hauling. The materials might be scrapings of fence corners, pond mud, sedge grass, corn stalks or straw of any kind, leaves, &c. The lime and these materials may be placed in alternate layers—the layers being, say, one inch of lime and one foot of other materials.

Lime—Its Agricultural Uses, &c.

When decomposition has so far advanced that the materials can be handled easily, the heap should be cut down perpendicularly and formed a second time to cause a more perfect mixture. Fifteen bushels of lime applied in this way will produce a great effect upon an acre of land. One of my neighbors last year applied lime at the above rate to several acres of the poorest land upon his farm—a clay-stone knoll probably our worst soil—the result was forty bushels of very superior wheat to the acre. This gentleman paid me six cents per bushel for waste lime—hauling it eight miles and applied it in compost at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre—he used no pasture manure. The profit of such an outlay is evident, even if the lime had cost him five times the amount. The land so manured will bring a heavy crop of clover and from this starting point, the process of recuperating worn land becomes no longer difficult or expensive.

Lime—Its Agricultural Uses, &c.

Lime should not be used on land destitute of vegetable matter. I have seen it applied to denuded red clay land, entirely worn out. Of course no effect was produced and the experimenter determined against the use of lime as a manure. Lime should not be applied to the wet land. The soil must be perfectly dry naturally or made so by drainage. Lime does not benefit all dry soils equally. It may be of great service to one field and of but little service to the adjoining field. Its adaptation to the soil must be determined by experiments.

Lime—Its Agricultural Uses, &c.

Since the liberal reduction in freights on the Western & Atlantic and the Georgia Rail Roads, these experiments can be made without great expense by planters living within 10 or 15 miles of these roads. Lime does not increase all our crops equally. It benefits cotton, wheat and peas most, eye and barley less, and corn and oats least. When mixed with ashes, the effect on corn and oats is much greater than when used alone. In fact a mixture of lime and ashes seems greatly to augment the fertilizing power of each.

Lime—Its Agricultural Uses, &c.

Where a compost is not made and it is designed to apply the lime directly to cotton or corn, the best plan is to run a furrow as deep and wide as possible—fill it with corn stalks, straw, leaves, &c.—sprinkle lime on it at the rate of 15 bushels to the acre and then cover it to remain until planting time. This is best done in the autumn.

perhaps of the United States, recommends this mode of using lime. I cannot refrain from quoting a paragraph from the speech of this gentleman at Penn-Yan—one of the most practical and suggestive addresses that it has been my good fortune to read:

"I will give all the particulars to prepare the seed for sowing, as there is no seed that a farmer can afford to sow or plant without first taring and then applying the very thing or things, his soil lacks. I would as soon think of forming without tar, lime and plaster as I would of keeping horses without arnica, camphor and sticking salve."

Surface Manuring.

"I will tell you how you can put a coat of tar over all kinds of seed as evenly as a painter can put a coat of paint over a board with his brush; an iron bottle is the best to mix the tar and water. Have sufficient boiling water and then pour in sufficient water to give what ever grain you put in, that the water and tar may come in contact with every particle. It will then be coated evenly and is ready to take out. Shovel it into a basket—for economy the basket may be put over a tight barrel to catch the water. As soon as it is done draining, throw them into a tight box, where you can mix and put on whatever your soil lacks."

Surface Manuring.

Major Dickinson is a very high agricultural authority. If the last remark quoted be true, and he says it is the result of his own experience, then every farmer is to be blamed, who does not greatly increase his crops. Major Dickinson is here speaking, not of a permanent improvement of the soil, but the increase of a given crop in the most economical manner.

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transportation of lime. When this is done a still further reduction on both coal and freight of lime may be expected. Yours respectfully,
C. W. HOWARD.
Kingston, Ga., April 1, 1855.

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Surface Manuring.

Just before the death of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, an affair occurred, in which the firm justice of his character was nobly displayed. The child of a gamekeeper attached to the house of a noble and a cruel nobleman, a veritable Nero among his serfs, was so unfortunate as to break the leg of a little dog belonging to the hunting pack of the estate. The nobleman, furious, seized the child, dragged him into his armory, and with the butt of a pistol shattered his skull. Overhearing the tumult, the gamekeeper hurried to the scene and found himself in the presence of the dead body of his son, and the murderer standing near his victim.

Surface Manuring.

"Was it you that killed my child?" demanded the gamekeeper, in a voice broken with despair.

"Recommend your soul to God, I tell you that he may have pity on your soul—if such monsters have souls."

"Merry! Pity! Help!" cried the nobleman, struggling in vain with the fierce grasp which held him to the ground.

"Do you want gold? I will give you as much as you can need."

"Gold will not stop the flow of blood!"

"Do you wish your freedom? You shall have it."

"Liberty will not restore me my child!"

"Pardon me! Mercy! Help! To the rescue!"

Attracted by these cries, a dozen men ran to defend their master. But at the sight of that corpse, of the father's despair, they comprehended all the horror of the tragedy which had just passed in that blood-stained hall.

"Help me, my children," cried the nobleman "defend me!"

But not a voice was heard—not an arm was extended to help the murderer.

"These honest men have not come here to save you," said the gamekeeper. They are here to judge and assist in the execution of your sentence."

Raising him then he bound his arms and made him sit down. Then briefly recounting all the acts of violence and abuses of authority of which the nobleman had been guilty, the gamekeeper transformed into a judge, subject him to a long interrogation in presence of the body of the murdered child—and silent evidence of the last crime; then addressing the serfs, he demanded, "What punishment should the man receive?"

"Death!" replied with one voice the members of that tribunal of justice, "but who will take upon himself the office of executioner?"

"The father who is now childless!" answered the gamekeeper, and repeating a third time, "Recommend your soul to God!" he plunged the sword to the hilt into the nobleman's breast.

The same day he delivered himself up to the local authorities, but the Emperor, on being informed of the affair, ordered that he should be set at liberty, saying, "This man has committed no crime; to a dog the death of a dog."

The Tops of the Mulberry Trees.

BY REV. DR. HUMPHREYS.

David, being hard pressed by the Philistines, wanted direction when and how to move against them; and the Lord answered, "Let it be that when thou hearest the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees, then thou shalt bestir thyself; for then shall the Lord go out before thee."

And why may not spiritualize this direction and encouragement? In rebuke for the backslidings of the churches, God has, for several years past, in a great measure withdrawn the special reviving influences of His Spirit from them and the congregation. Compared with the earlier years of the century, there have been but few powerful revivals. But are there not now very encouraging signs that He is about to return? I seem to hear, as it were, a sound in the tops of the mulberry trees, assuring us that He is on his way. Am I mistaken? Do I not hear it in the commencement and progress of revivals, which are springing up, here and there, on the right hand and on the left, near and far off? I am sure I hear it in two of the out districts of the town where I dwell, as a voice calling upon the Church to bestir herself, for then shall the Lord go out before her.

Dear brethren, ministers and churches, do you not hear the sound of His going, traveling in the greatness of His strength, might to save! Behold, harken; the mulberry trees are beginning to shake, betokening His presence. The trees in our very midst may be moved. A revival may be just ready to break out, and will you not heed the sound and bestir yourself? Now, when the Lord is ready to go before you, now is the time to welcome His coming. Now is the time to ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

Now is the time to inquire, "Lord, what wilt thou have us to do?" and to do it. There should be no delay. The most favorable season of the year, as experience proves, will soon be over. If David had not listened for the sound and heeded it, how fatal might have been the consequences. A little delay might have delivered him into the hands of the Philistines. So, now, if you do not stir yourselves when the sound is heard, though ever so faintly, the Spirit of the Lord, grieved, may pass by, and who can tell whether He will ever return!

"Whose house?"
"Hog's."
"Of what built?"
"Logs."
"What is the soil?"
"Dogs."
"The climate?"
"Yours diet!"
"Yours diet!"
"How do you catch them?"
"Dogs."

Quoth Smith to Jones, it really is a sin you do not get your pretty horse fenced in."

Quoth Jones, "you're wrong, the place is fenced conform it."

My wife is all the time railing round it."

Temporance Alphabet.

A is for Acher.
That lives in the cap,
The drunkard don't see it,
And so doth it up.

B is for Bettle.
Married Bettle's Partner,
Youth, that's not, nor hands,
Or you'll be mad as.

C is for Cider.
To drink it is wrong,
Thoughtful first very weak,
It is soon very strong.

D is for Drunken.
Just look at his nose;
How red and his eyes,
And how dirty his clothes!

E is for Evening.
When he goes out to drink;
What he knows does him harm—
It he only would think.

F is for Frenzy.
So sorry and clear;
Who only drinks water,
Has nothing to fear.

G is for Gin.
That makes people lary;
Then even to their wives,
And finally crazy.

H is for Ham.
Like a rat-trap, no doubt;
When once you get in,
It is hard to get out.

I is for Jail.
Where the drunkard is kept,
Till the fumes of his liquor
A way he has kept.

K is for Knowledge.
Of which little remains,
When he gets in his mouth,
What runs off with his brains.

L is for Liquor.
Whatever the name,
The taste or the color,
They all are the same.

M is for Month.
Who's wiser than man,
If you once make him drunk,
You can't do it again.

N is for Noah.
Who planted the vine,
And how and the warning!
Got drunk upon wine.

O is for Orphan.
Of which thousands are made
Every month in the year,
By the cusumder's trade.

P is for Pledge.
All good children should take;
If you can't sign your name,
Your mouth you should make.

Q is for Quarrel;
Look sharp and you'll find
In most every quarrel,
Their liquor behind.

R is for Rum.
And for rummer too;
With one or the other,
Have nothing to do.

S is for Snow.
Where the poor drunkard lies
Overcome by the liquor,
And freezes and dies.

T is for Tippler.
Who grows worse and worse,
Till he finds in his sorrow,
Not a drop in his purse.

U is for Union.
In union there's strength,
With the young and the old,
We shall conquer at length.

V is for Victim.
Who stagger'd around,
Till he fell in the river,
Where, of course, he was drowned.

X is for Xerxes.
A large army had he;
But the army of alcohol
Is larger to see.

Y is for Youth.
During youth, O beware!
Lest the lens of strong drink
Should there also glare.

Z is for Zedon.
Which I hope you'll all be,
Till from whiskey's dominion
Our country is free.

RANSOM, N. C. M. M. M.

Hard cider of course; not the pure and fresh article.

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