

Carolina Ball.

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

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Romance in Real Life—The "Dutch" Girl.

The Washington (D.) Register has cooked up the following bit of romance and affirms that it is genuine:

We have lately got into the possession of some facts relative to a thrilling incident, which conclusively demonstrates that beauty and worth, unadorned, are far more valuable than all the tinsel drapery of earth. Not over ten miles from Washington, on one of those gently undulating farms that look so pleasant when covered with the verdure of June, is a pretty country residence, where a retired trader and his wife live, with their only son, in the enjoyment of wealth and ease. As we are not permitted to give the real names of the parties, we will call the gentleman Mr. Landen. Among the "help" in the house was a German girl who possessed remarkable beauty. There was an air of superiority in her manner and address; but the Landens were somewhat proud people, and always treated her, like many folks often do—bred girls, with distant deference.

One pleasant day last summer, the lady and gentleman had gone to visit a friend, some miles distant, but Frank, being loath at something did not accompany them. Soon after the carriage was gone, Frank heard the sound of music. Somewhat astonished, he stole into the house, and peeped silently into the sitting room. There sat Mary (as we will call her) with the guitar, which she played with a skill almost artistic. After executing a brilliant piece, she glided into a sweet French air, and then, with a rich voice, full of pathos, sang one of the chansons of Beranger.

The youth was entranced, and when she concluded, he could not forbear an exclamation of surprise and admiration. He turned hastily, when she saw the young man at the door, whom she thought was out with his parents; she turned pale with dismay, tottered and fell fainting on the sofa. Frank ran to her aid, but was in a condition not much more rational; he had something of the family pride, and was of a shy, retiring disposition. Imagine the blushing, confused young man, supporting with his arm the form of a lovely girl in a fainting fit! Frank had never before felt the power of beauty, but he was not overwrought, and, before sprinkling some drops of water on her face, he took a hasty, thrilling, hesitating kiss. This kiss was fatal. Mary recovered from the swoon, but Frank could not escape the effects of the kiss; study, amusement, everything, was at a stand; he seemed to be walking in a dream, and buried in useless thought. He would have treated the girl with some attention, but not a word, not a look could he win from her; she pursued her occupations with her usual diligence, and acted as if she had forgotten the guitar scene. Seeing no other means, Frank one day took advantage of the absence of parents and caudally avowed his affections, making honorable and frank proposals.

We have not space to describe the girl's confusion, nor the avowed eager lover's view from her of the existence of some very tender sentiments in her own bosom, also her own narrative of how she came, with such acquiescence, in such a situation. Her father had been driven from Austria for liberalism, and died poor and broken-hearted in New York. Mary went to Cincinnati and then came into the country to live out.

When all had been explained, she insisted on the whole thing being openly declared to Mr. and Mrs. Landen; she would be a party to no clandestine measures. The disclosure was made; the parents became indignant, and Mary was sent away.

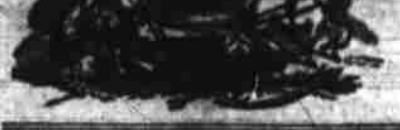
Months of despair ensued. Mary would consent to no hidden correspondence. Frank's health began to fail and the doctor to shake his head. The crisis was irresistible; Mary was sent for, Frank got well, and they are now a happy pair, and Mary is the affectionate daughter-in-law of a couple who think her the greatest blessing heaven ever sent them. Truly, "beauty is young ambition's ladder."

A Good Old Man.—A good old man is the least antiquity, and which we may with least vanity admire; one whom time hath been long working, and, like the winter fruit, ripened when others are shaken down. He hath taken out as many lessons of the world as days, and learnt the best thing in it—the vanity of it. He looks over his former life as a danger well past, and would not hazard himself to begin again. The next door of death adds him not, but he expects it calmly as his turn in nature; and fears more his receding back to childishness than dust. All men look on him as a reverent thing. He practices his experience on youth without the harshness of reproach, and in his counsel, his good company. He has some old stories still of his own seeing to confirm what he says, and makes them better in the telling; yet is not troublesome neither with the same tale again, but remembers with them how oft he has told them. He is not apt to put the boy on a younger man, nor the foot on a boy, but can distinguish gravity from a sour look, and the less testy he is the more regarded. You must pardon him if he likes his own times better than those, because those things are follies to him now that were wisdom then; yet he makes us of that opinion too when we see him, and conjecture those times by so good a relic. He goes away at last too soon whenever, with all men's sorrow but his own; and his memory is fresh when it is twice as old.—*Bishop Barlow.*

Temptations to Fraud.

Ingenious youth ought to be made acquainted with the fact, which we derive from merchants of the highest respectability, that cases of private dishonesty are much more common than appears by any public statement. In banks, in offices, in shops, the unwarlike young man is led to appropriate what is not his own. Detection follows, but to prevent exposure, he is quietly dismissed—perhaps at some future date to figure in the police reports of San Francisco. It is an established fact, familiar to all observers, that latencies and frauds of this nature connect themselves, in a majority of instances, with more common and venial faults, against which the inexperienced should be warned. For example, the straitened clerk, whose parents are poor, and whose salary is scanty, has been silly enough to contract debts which he is unable to pay. There is a propagative power in debt, and he finds himself sinking deeper and deeper; it is one of the great reasons to deter from becoming thus involved. Instead of making a clean breast of it to parent or employer, he abstracts a portion of what is entrusted to his watch, under the self-delusion that it is a loan. Or a young fellow is buckish and vain of his person. He dresses and decorates far beyond his means; and in an evil hour seeks to supply his necessity from the property under his charge. Or he has been smitten with a passion for the theatre and its kindred entertainments, and thus is led to the till, the drawer, the sealed letters for the mail. More dreadful yet is the habit of early gambling, itself inseparable from dishonesty, and leading to thousands of small frauds at the place of business. The facts gathered by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, on this subject, are truly striking. Dishonest acts may be more frequently traced to gambling than to any other cause. It is well attested, that in all cases of delinquency on the part of officers of the former Bank of the United States, the money embezzled went for lottery tickets. These considerations should operate on persons in such posts, as a powerful argument for plainness of dress, temperance in food and drink, and rigid frugality in all expenses. No young aspirant for honorable gain can ever acquire too intense a horror of the beginnings of dishonesty.—*James W. Alexander, D. D.*

Agricultural.



Benefits of Deep Ploughing.

A gentleman some days since, while conversing with us upon the subject of agriculture, related the following instance in favor of deep ploughing:—He said that his father, some twenty-five years ago, bought a farm which was nearly worn out: that the surface soil was almost a bed of floating sand, with a clay subsoil; that after cultivating it in the usual way, of shallow ploughing, for two or three years, he became vexed at the smallness of product, and determined to try the virtue of deep ploughing; that to effect this, he procured two double horse ploughs, and made one plough follow the track of the other, so that he penetrated the earth fully twelve inches, and threw up half that number of inches in depth of the subsoil upon the top of the sand thrown down by the operation of the plough. This experiment was first tried upon a field of twenty acres late in the fall, intended for corn the ensuing spring. The ground after being thus ploughed, was harrowed, and suffered to remain until sufficiently frozen to bear teams, when fifty bushels of lime to the acre was spread thereon. In the spring the usual quantity of barn-yard manure was carried out, spread and ploughed into the depth of four inches; after which the ground was harrowed, and an additional quantity of lime, at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre was spread thereon, and harrowed in. Our informant assured us, that while this operation of deep ploughing was going on, his father's neighbors admonished him of the danger of poisoning his land; but that when the corn crop came to be gathered, they changed their tune, as instead of getting, as formerly, three or four barrels to the acre, there were housed one hundred and forty-three barrels of good corn and upward of seven barrels of ruddins, and that the fourth year thereafter, after the field had been in wheat and clover, it brought in eight barrels of good corn to the acre, besides six of refuse corn. As the above facts will speak for themselves we shall omit all comment.

Re-Shingling Old Roofs.

Mr. J. T. Adams, in the *National Era*, gives the following directions:

"Whenever a roof begins to leak, and you wish to re-shingle it, do not take off the old shingles—put the new shingles on the top of the old ones—make use of six-penny nails in place of four-penny or single nails. The advantage of this method will consist in the following particulars:

1. You will save the expense of removing the shingles.
2. The building will not be exposed to wet in case of rain, before it is finished.
3. The roof will be much warmer and tighter.
4. Neither snow nor rain can beat under the batts of the shingles by heavy winds.
5. The roof will last good full one-third longer.

"I have tried this plan, and find it has these advantages. It takes no shingles, no more nails in number—only a little longer—and no more time to put them on, and, if done in a workmanlike manner, will look as well as if single. But it should be done before the old shingles are too much decayed. All the moss (if any) should be removed, or swept off with a stiff broom, before putting on the new shingles."

How to use Horn Piths, Oyster Shells and Bones.

Moore, Editor.—I have had some experience in reducing horn piths to a size suitable for permanently manuring grape vines, gooseberries, currants, the quince and other nutridix plants. I hold the pith in one hand on a block of convenient height, and with a sharp axe or pretty heavy hatchet in the other hand, I cut the pith transversely into pieces one-fourth or one-half of an inch thick. I can easily make one bushel of such pieces per hour. I find the above mode of reducing the pith much easier and quicker than that by beating them on a stone or an anvil with the poll of an axe or with the broad face of a sledge. The porosity of the horn pith renders the fertilizing matter of the piths, when cut into thin disks transversely, about as easily available by the feeding roots of plants as it would be if the piths were ground into pieces as small as peas.

Oyster shells, reduced to powder and to small thin pieces from the size of a three-cent piece to that of a twenty-five cent piece, are an invaluable manure for grape vines, and especially for asparagus, and many other plants. They are easily reduced to a suitable size by pounding them on the surface of a stone or on an anvil with a hammer as heavy as a blacksmith's hand hammer.

The sooner both bones and shells are reduced and covered with earth, the more valuable they are, for their decaying organic and soluble matter is absorbed by the earth, and retained by it until it is used by the roots of plants. If the oyster shells are converted into lime by burning, they are much less useful in most cases for fertilizing the earth than they are previously to being burned.

To reduce bones, where there is no bone mill, let a notch, two inches in width and four in depth, with perpendicular sides, be cut into a heavy block of some kind of hard, well seasoned wood—the notch should be wider at one end than at the other, to facilitate the clearing of the notch of broken bones. Grind any worn-out thick-bladed axe to an edge similar to a blacksmith's cold chisel lay the bone on the notch and strike it rather violently with the axe thus prepared, and the bone will be rapidly broken into pieces. The heads of the bones, from their porous structure, are more difficult to be reduced than the middle parts. The breaking notch can be greatly improved by inserting a piece of a bar of iron of suitable length (from 12 to 18 inches), and from 3 to 4 inches wide, one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick, into each side of the notch, which will make a more solid and unyielding support for the bone at the points on which it rests, and consequently the blow will be more efficient in breaking it. Bones, pits and shells, broken by these slow processes, will amply repay the cultivator, especially for grape vines, asparagus, etc., if they cost nothing except the hauling. Piths are rendered more easy to be cut by laying in the damp ground during the space of a week or more. To immerse them in water for several days will soften them.

A STORY WHICH CAN BE BELIEVED.

It became necessary a few days since to pull down an old building in the vicinity of the St. Mary's Market, for the purpose of erecting on its site one more roomy and suitable to the times. Accordingly, the workmen were engaged and the work of demolishing went on. When the basement had been reached, and the removing of the ground sill commenced, one of the workmen discovered a singular looking animal, seemingly preserved from the effects of time. The attention of the whole party was then directed to the spot, which grew more excited, as the animal showed the breadth of huge claws—"It's a terrapin, sure," and were enough to be proved to be, but of proportions larger than its species warranted, being as large as an ordinary sea turtle. But the most wonderful portion of this story is yet to be told. We said it was embedded in one of the sills. This was not exactly the case, for the sill was imbedded in its back, and had thus held it captive for years. It must have come here or else come from under the sill when quite small, for it had grown up nearly to the height of the sill on each side, leaving when it was extricated, a furrow down in back lengthwise a half foot deep.

One of the workmen, in attempting to take hold of it, had his hand nearly torn in two by one of its huge claws. It has a tail about four or five inches long, and a genuine snapping turtle's head. The probability is that this turtle or terrapin is at least a century old, and has been, without doubt, under this house, and in that position since its erection. The mystery is, what sustained life during that time?—The ground around was quite damp. The curiosity, we learn, has been preserved, and is in the possession of one of the workmen. It is worth seeing.—*New Orleans Delta.*

THE LITTLE ONES.

Now that the warm weather has come, let your children amuse themselves out of doors. Don't keep them shut up like house-plants, until they become as pale and as thin as ghosts. Strip off the flannel, put on coarse garments, and turn them out to play in the sand—to make "mud cakes"—to dab their faces with anything of an "earthy nature," which will have a tendency to make them look as though they had entered into a co-partnership with dirt. Keep them in the house, and they will soon look better, and be of about as much value as a potato which grows in the cellar, pale, puny, sickly, sentimental wrecks of humanity. Turn them out, we say, boys and girls, and let them run, sniff the pure air, and be happy. Who cares if they do get tanned? Leather must be tanned before it is fit for use, and boys and girls must undergo a hardening process, before they are qualified to engage in the arduous duties of active life.

IN A QUANDARY.

The last annual report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society says some of the colored fugitives in Canada are making applications for admission to the United States; but as they do not reside in the United States, the Society cannot expend its funds in colonizing them. The report adds:

Of the colored people in Canada, we have but little reliable information. In 1847, when it was currently reported that there were more than 20,000 fugitives from American slavery in Upper Canada, the census showed that the whole colored population of the province was less than six thousand. It is well known that many of the passengers by the "Underground Railroad" are free persons, who pretend to be fugitives for the sake of traveling at other people's expense. Yet it is certain that colored immigrants from the United States, for the last eight or ten years, have been more numerous than the people of Canada desired; and that, though they are not so legal disqualifications there, they find the hearts of their white neighbors as cold as the climate, and both too cold for a comfortable home.

Interesting Discovery.—It has been stated upon what may be considered good authority, that thirty thousand Christians have been discovered upon an island north of Celebes. It was rumored for a time that there was a Christian people forgotten and forsaken; which, however, was not the case. They had been discovered by a French missionary, who had landed on the island they inhabited with a school teacher and his pupils who repeated in the Malay tongue,—"Athe heart panthe after the water-crocodile, to panthe my soul after Thee, O Lord."

No bibles were found, but the most precious promises of the bible were written upon the bark of trees. They knew the Apostle's Creed, and the Heidelberg Catechism, and had Christian customs.—Twenty churches and schools yet existed.

Buried Alive.—A rich manufacturer, named Oppelt, died about 15 years since, at Hachenberg, in Austria, and a tomb was built by his widow and children in the cemetery for the repose of the body. The widow died about a month ago, and was taken to the same tomb; but when it was opened for the purpose, the coffin of her husband was found open and empty, and the skeleton of the deceased discovered in a corner of the vault in a sitting posture. A nomination was appointed by the authorities to examine into the affair, when they gave their opinion that Mr. Oppelt was only in a trance when buried, and that when coming to life he forced open the coffin.

One of the most intelligent creatures, a female black agent, was up the inside of a tall chimney at Charleston, over one hundred feet, to get subscriptions from the black ladies. They told her jokingly that if she should come up they would subscribe, and she took them at their word, and they very handsomely gave her eight subscriptions.

Remembrance of the United States.

Mr. Beecher is an active and influential member of the British Parliament. He is a sharp, keen, indefatigable little man, with some radical and some conservative notions; and, like all smart men who have long been exiled from ancestral homes, his style is rather that of the critic than of the statesman. He is also a little of the demagogue, and one of his pet topics is the establishment of an English Empire on this Continent as a counterpoise to the American Republic. Though professing to incline to Democracy in words, he is opposed to Democracy in America, and to the spread of Democratic institutions under the auspices of the American Union. In his recent speech in favor of the abrogation of the clause in the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. Beecher thus expressed the English Government for its negligence in granting the United States to grow into a great power, without a rival in the new world:—

The present state of the North American continent was a matter of great interest to England. That continent was divided among three powers. The most important portion belonged to the United States of America, which ran up to where they met the dominions of England, which stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific. England possessed the larger part of the continent, and proceeded northward until it reached its western frontier, the territory belonging to Russia. We, therefore, had planted colonies in the southern division that he had named. We had planted thirteen colonies in that country. Those colonies had declared their independence, and had since increased to the number of thirty-five or thirty-six free States. We had granted a power there, which, if exercised, were not done by England as a counterpoise to the United States of America, would overshadow, not only England, but the earth. He believed that in the Northern part of the continent we had the means of establishing the counterpoise which he sought.

England would carry out a systematic plan of colonization upon that portion of the continent which now belonged to her, she would enable the world to resist what he believed would otherwise be the pre-dominant power of the Anglo-Saxon race now established in the United States. It was on this ground that he solicited the attention of the House to the few words which he wished to address to them. The English possessed a portion of the American continent stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, north of the great lakes. Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower and Upper Canada, were colonies when the English became possessed of the country, and show that those they had not added to the territory one acre of land in the way of colonization. In the meantime, the Americans had increased from 15 to 30,000,000 population, and from 3,000,000 population to very nearly 20,000,000; while the English had remained idle; and though they had even the Americans become one of the greatest nations, they notwithstanding that they had the means of effecting nothing as a counterpoise to the Americans. He wished to see this state of things ended.

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FRANCE, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A gentleman in France, writing on July 14th, writes a letter from which we have translated some of the most interesting extracts. There is some force in what he says, and it is certainly an interesting view of the commercial alliance with France. The writer says that the French Government has granted an annual subsidy of 12,000,000 francs—three millions of dollars—to sustain the projected lines of steamers to the United States and to Brazil. That which is intended for the trade between St. Paul and Norfolk, he says, only awaits the assistance promised by W. Hallard Preston. Our readers will remember that Mr. Preston's scheme contemplates the supply of an equal amount of capital (\$2,500,000) on this side the Atlantic. The writer of the letter referred to says of the steaming in France on this subject:

Everybody is desirous to testify about relations with the center of the United States, and consequently the advantages of getting the trade longer through the hands of the British of the Atlantic. I have seen some merchants of New York who are very much disposed to favor the project. Now that the Transatlantic railway is open, we can go directly from Norfolk to New Orleans and St. Louis. We can all see the advantages of getting connected with the center of the United States. I have seen some merchants of New York who are very much disposed to favor the project. Now that the Transatlantic railway is open, we can go directly from Norfolk to New Orleans and St. Louis. We can all see the advantages of getting connected with the center of the United States. I have seen some merchants of New York who are very much disposed to favor the project. Now that the Transatlantic railway is open, we can go directly from Norfolk to New Orleans and St. Louis. We can all see the advantages of getting connected with the center of the United States.

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