ORIGINAL POETRY.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY POST.] LINES,

TO MISS ----, OF VIRGINIA, WHO SENT THE WRITER I orr have resembled this ringlet of hair. To a relic which lay upon piety's shrine; And myself to a pilgrim, who wandering there, Had borne it away in a transport divine.

"Twas a token from thee, my sweet girl, I receiv'd—"O keep this," thou said'st, "in remembrance of me: 'Tis a token sincere,"-It was true, I believ'd, And kept the dear treasure, and lov'd it for thee.

No vision that's bright to the fancy of youth. Like this could enchant or enamour my eye; How oft have I said, "Tis a token of truth, A pledge on which love may with safety rely."

But, alas! 'twas bestowed to deceive me, I fear-Yet, how can a woman so seemingly kind, Be in look and in language so warmly sincere, While her heart, and her soul, are to falsehood in-

Ah, no! so angelic, so lovely a form, A work on which nature exerted her care: A heart must embosom, unfeignedly warm, A soul must encircle, celestially fair.

I pray thee encourage no longer this flame, Unless from the purest intention 'tis done; Good heav'n! is there one who can artfully aim. -To win-then betray the fond heart she has won.

How gentle thou seem'st! how serene is thy brow! Such expression is worn but by angels of light! Ne'er before have I seen-no, never till now, Not even in francy, wision so bright! Thou ever was't dear, yet now dearer than ever:

This moment I feel-oh! most fervently feel,

From the North Carolina University Magazine. FALL FASHIONS.

That nothing but death our affections can sever.

The great variety of taste displayed this season, in this renders it a delicate and somewhat difficult matter to make such a selection for our report as we feel the cultivated appreciation of our fair readers requires at

Careful observation on our part, however, and our numerous facilities for obtaining the latest advices, from the most reliable sources, have enabled us to fastidious, and at the same time be generally useful and adapted to all circles.

in these. Rising a la bone heure is more in vogue, generally accompanied by resier cheeks and brighter to be quite smooth, without soupeon of curl papers. ject of either of such pictures. Smiles at the breakfast table, with a baiser all round, if desired. Work-baskets are more brought forward than hitherto, and with them is introduced a new and very becoming little piece of jewelry, adapted to the tip end of the middle finger of the right hand. We notice, in consequence, a more decided tendency in buttons to stay on. A very novel effect is also produced by a bas bleu drawn on the left hand, while

·In Walking Styles.-We are happy to announce that shoes being worn nearer the natural size of the foot, ladies are enabled to make a much better impression when walking. We remark the tracks left in our saids as being nearer Nos. 4 and 5 than formerly, and are pleased to note them as bearing a better relative proportion to the actual size of our belles.

Home Costumes appear to receive more attention, "street varn" going decidedly out of favor. The newest designs point out extreme neatness in the fit, and tout ensemble as more especially desirable-plain calicoes being more in demand than soiled silks .--Avoidance of extravagance in any of the departments of the toilette is a marked feature, we observe, of the

very hand, a ricularly call attention to a new and very hand, a ricularly call attention to a new and very hand, invention of taste, by withich ladies of all varieties of figure and complexion, and expression, are released from the hitherto universally binding obligation of dfessing and acting upon the same pattern. The brunette of only one yard and a half of perfection need no longer consider it necessary to disguise herself in seven pea-green flounces, because her fair neighbor, whose head is several inches nearer heaven than hers, wears them with advantage. Sleeves are worn long or short, as the state of the arm renders advisable. The corrage high or low, according to the neck, it being observable that ladies with even remote tendencies to scragginess, invariably prefer the corsage high, while, on the other hand, a slight degree

like superfluous height or length of cut. in favor, though black or hazel are also much worn, and by many preferred. In this important matter, we have as yet been quite unable to "fix our wavering mind," and must leave it to our fair readers to decide each for herself. Whatever the color, however, stoically on and smiled. They swung from their we would intimate that they must be worn artlessly own gibbets, he being their executioner. We are and used intelligently, with Pair angelique, composed | not the apologist of Louis Napoleon, but we must of modesty and good nature in equal proportions.

"Mittens," we are happy to announce, are quite out of date. Hence the barbarous custom of giving them to gentlemen may be classed among the things that were. No lady of bon ton, we wish to impress it upon our fair friends, will hereafter patronize so obso-

With "mittens" will also disappear all tendencies to coquetterie. Ladies, we are informed, may now be safely taken at their word. Lips and eyes will no longer "speak a various language." Negatively, we. hear, they now say "No" together and mean it toothough positively, we rejoice to know that "Yes" is

We regret, therefore, under the circumstances that nothing specific as to modes in their department has as yet reached us. Fashions calculated for the meridian of Chapel Hill would hardly fit in any other. A peculiarly piquant style prevails here at times, "all our to the minutae of dress and external appearance is for a space among the nations. not to be expected. We "seek higher things,"---The thirst for knowledge, (wewill not call it curiosi. ty,) which is excited when a pretty girl happens to pass through in the stage, exceeds all belief. Parents and guardians may rest assured that in this pursuit, the

general order can scarcely be restrained. nouncing even in advance of our advices, that as to styles of coffurei for gentlemen, the particular variety the man, or he never could have outlived such a of long ears lately, so much in vogue in the S-p-h-m-r-e recitation room will hardly be retained. except perhaps by a few daring spirits of a more original and independent way of thinking than the majority. In other respects we have observed a favorite effect is often obtained in the different recitations by a peculiar method of passing the fingers through the hair en grattant. Among the Seniors this is styled

a'la Greeque. With the Juniors Analytique. It has been pronounced as no longer de rigeur to smoke when in company with ladies. Hence we would infer that smoking in general will soon be

En passant we remark that clean collars still stand their ground, some supported by ties, and some without any ties in particular to speak of. Moustaches are as much worn as could be expected, considering the age in which we live. Here, as in other things, our only hope is in the course of time.

We have noticed a favorite fancy costume for Saturdays, composed of a gun, seven dogs, and an empty game bag. As nothing ever appear to come of the gun, we are induced to presume that its effect is confined to the gentleman himself.

It having been lately discovered that "politeness is benevolence in trifles," the hitherto favorite habit of mahs." sitting in groups on the sidewalks for the better general criticism and confusion of unfortunate passers by, is, we are happy to state about to be abandoned. Hereafter on such occasions, gentlemen will be seen

Further advices from our experienced correspondent in Paris, willibe duly laid before our readers, and we beg to assure them, that no pains or expense will be spared in obtainingand forwarding the latest intelligence.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "WEEKLY POST."]

BY THE VICAR OF WAKE.

THE POST-SCRIPT PAPERS.

THE PRINCE PRESIDENT.

"To be good is ever to be great;
To be great is not always to be good."

Is Louis Napoleon a great man? We rather incline to the opinion that he is a greater man than he for a long period got credit

for; and that if he be not a very great man, the people of France intend to make a considerable personage out of him. We are not sure, but that creating him Emperor, will only be changing his title. He will scarcely risk the stability of his new position, by exercising larger undelegated powers than he has, during his presidential Consulate .-But these are only hypotheses!

Is Louis Napoleon a great man?

If there be not more greatness about him than has generally been accorded to him, he has certainly been the most fortunate, and the most honored and blest of fate, of any of the modern day men of France. No ordinary man has gone through the same scenes, both of peace and revolution, during the present century in France and occupied the proud and apparently secure position that Louis. does now. The unhappy Louis XVI, Louis XVIII* and the volatile Charles X were acknowledged to be in many respects great they had more favorethe opportunities for giving splendid reigns to France than Louis Napoteon has had. They had far more auspicious periods for perpetuating their dynasties and averting the storms that swept them from the race of Kings, than Louis has enjoyed for extending his hold upon his seat from his first inauguration until now! and yet, with all their "ctoiles glorienses," they passed away among the exiled and quillotined of la belle pairie. If Napoleon, with a feebler hold upon his untitled Cansulate, than department of all others most interesting to the ladies, they held upon their crowns, and with restricted opportunities compared with their enlarged advantages, has passed through shocks that cost them either their heads or their thrones, we hold that there are some elements of greatness about the

Including Louis Phillippe, they either fled from present this month, designs for modes and habits, so the princely magnificence of the Tuilleries or Vernew and reckerche, as cannot fail to please the most sailes, or bound to the angiesty of revolution beneath the insatiate blade of the guillotine. That lapted to all circles.

Morning Habits.—We notice an important change the bare walls of the dungeon for all that is gorgeous and dazzling at St. Cloud. This is another eyes than have hitherto been worn. Hair-required picture. Littleness was never yet the central ob-

When Sardanapalus found his throne giving way beneath him, he preferred to build a funeral ile and to perish in the flames his own hand or his athful Myrrha's had kindled, rather than to be a captive in the triumphal procession of his enemy. When Napoleon found his enemies undermining his chair, he called for neither his Myrrha nor his the right applies to it a long needle and thread. This Pania; he gave away neither his gold nor his cona-mend-ation, as to the bas bleu we hope to see univer- tidence; he gave himself neither to despair nor to the flames, as Sardanapalus did: but he carelessly lit his eigar with the constitution and placing a well concealed . mine' beneath the Senate, blew up the assembly; and left the conspirators to extricate themselves from the ruins the best way they could :and such extrication for the most part found the guilty, musing upon the suddenposs and success of Napoleon's coup within the walls of some conciergerie, where there can nothing to disturb the silence mi professity of their meditations.

True, by this bold stroke, Napoleon gave to the world another instance of

"There being New monarch's of an hour's growth, as despotic spes sovereigns swathed in purple, and enthroned

bu the whole history of his destruction of the Contration and the constituent assembly, proves that have desired the same result; but onthy a creent and could successfully plan and achieve it. There is no doubt that the Assembly were plotting his destruction and the overthrow of the Constitution; "self lefence is a virtue, sole bulwark of all right,", and nonement, it should be "a bas" the assembly and of becoming evidence is evident, is generally apt small slab in Pere la chaise, however anxious the one which we would not be guilty of, were it not to find the weather much "too warm" for any thing | Assembly might be to afford him such a distinction. For their tardy "coup de conspiration," he gave Our latest advices state that blue eyes still continue them his grand "coup detat;" for their masked intention he gave them his open, uncloaked prevention., They had hoped to "laugh at him in his calamity;" when their tears came, he looked admit in answer to the question " is he great?" that. in all of this, he displayed consummate coolness, alroit management, manly beldness, the foresight of a state man, and the well conceived strategy of a life-experienced courtier. And certainly in the

accessful combination of these there is greatness. But the true test had not yet come. He had to go before the country. And in what attitude does he present himself? In the precarious position of one man against the Nation. In the midst of the storm, he was out, playing with the waves, upon a much the most favorite form of expression in affirm- single plank. Should such a man be heard above the "war of elements," and be taken on board as Since the above changes in the all-powerful world | commander ! Let us see-Mons. Napoleon riding of fashion, it may be presumed that gentlemen will be the waves there, quite composedly upon your. There is neither wit nor semblance of pun; neither single plank-what have your done for the voters of France? You imprisoned their chosen representatives; you broke up their Assembly, as if it had been but a school room debating club; you lit your eigar with the Constitution; you left France own." Among students, indeed a very great attention without a government; you left her stunned, dead

> Above the wind and waves was heard a voice. Napoleon spake, and not much did he speak either. But there must have been power in his words, for France heard him, and said; "yet, for all this, we will not condemn thee." They endorsed him, theytook him from his single plank, (despotism.) and made him Prince President. There is greatness in storm. He placed all the grumbling mariners (members) in chains, "'midships," he flung the ompass (constitution) over board, and wrecked his ountry : and yet, she by almost unanimous approbation, again called him to the command. No ordinary man would have dared such dangers; no ordinary man could have survived them.

Let justice be done; although that justice gives o Napoleon more credit for greatness than has

been generally awarded. Louis Napoleon had sagacity enough to see that the people of France would rather endure the interregnum of an assumed dictatorship, than to find themselves ranged under the bloody banner of the "Spectre Rouge;" to which fate, Red Republicanism and redder Socialism were fast impelling them. And though he may have, in the language of Victor Hugo, made use of " Fausses clefs bien faits,! " he certainly unlocked the secret of success and opened the door to his own-and his oft boasted achievement-the "safety of the people." A political "Hobbs," astonishing French "Bra-

* Louis XVIII it is true, died about the throne after exiles

† In Marino Faliero, by Byron, we have in the fate of the Doge of Venice, what would have been that of Louis Napoleon, had he not been, to use a flash but appropriate expression—" too soon for them." The reader of this tragedy, is frequently reminded of recent occurrences in France. I Well made false keys.

presidency to a dictatorship; from a dictatorship to a prince presidency of ten years duration; from the threshold of that to the empire he goes boldly up, seemingly indifferent to every obstacle, waring away opposition with one hand and saluting success with the other. He has now reached

From one step to another; from a four years

position, enabling him to revive the recollection of the greatness of the name he bears; or if abused, leaving to history the record of a meteer's trace in the track of a blazing comet.

NATIVE POETRY.

THE readers of the "Post" will thank us for relieving the dullness of our lucubrations by the insertion of the lines below. It is a gem waif from the mine of fugitive poetry; and as the production worthy lady of our State.

The paper from which the "Lament" is clip-

young lady-a mere girl-in whose cheeks the roses | it go down upon songs of sincere praise. of but a few sunny years have bloomed, and on whose brow the frost of too few winters have fallen, to leave their pullid trace. They are a credit to the head, heart and genius of one so youthful; and an earnest, with perseverance on her part, of flattering success at the triumph over me." sourt of the muses. The "Blind Bey's Lament," is not perfect in its metrical arrangement, but there is about it, a sweetness, a simplicity, and butbfulness of expression, sufficiently complimentary to the developing powers of Miss B. The concluding lines, breathe a pretty prayer of praise and resignation:

"The," darkness still, my bosom fill, And light I'l never 'nd; Yet I will raise my voice, and praise The hand that made me blind."

THE PLIND BOY'S LAMENT.

BY BETTIE.

Oh! tell me why the azure sky, The gleaming stars of night, The blazing ray, from the God of day, Are shrouded from my sight? And sweetly now, upon my brow, Soft plays the summer wind, That gently flings its fragrant wings,

Around me, tho' I'm blind! Tears gen my cheek, when I hear thee speak, Of beauties lost to me, -The sparkling dews, bright iris hues, The Broad and shining sea-

The tinted flowers of summer bowers

The blossoms on the tree,

Will sunshine never find,

A place of rest within my oreast.

The brooks that laugh, as they sviftly pass, Upon my brow, the shadows now, Are gathered thick and dark. Not a ray of light, the' diamond bright My sightless eyes can mark-O! tell to me, must it ever be,

Must I ever thus be blind? In mercy, say, one ling ring ray, Of he pe may fill my heart, Dhat from my sight this endless night A moment will depart: That light may weave its shining wreath-Around my brow to bind. With gladsome voice, I may rejoice,

And cry, "I am not blind." But hope depart! nor fill my heart, In darkness I must live; Yet pray the power that made each flower, My weakness will forgive! Tho' darkness still my bosom fill, And light I'll never find,

Yet I will raise my voice and praise,

Why should our young men leave their native State, to go after "strange Goddesses," when our Within the security of our 'incog,' we indulge in the pleasure and liberty of saving, that " Bettie' herself is not blind; but that whoever looks upon her, and hears her, and does not acknowledge to her grace of person and heart, to her beauty of Napoleon determined that instead of such a de- feature and mind, is both blind and deaf to that which delights the ear and charms the eve. We the Constitution. He was not not yet ready for a shope she will pardon the offence, in this allusion, that she is on the canvass only as " Bettie"; and that we, like the man that exhibited a beautiful picture, are speaking from behind the curtain. No names are called, fair Bessie.

PURITY IN THE PRESS.

"Let thy pride parden, what thy nature needs:"

A LITTLE ADVICE.

our readers, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, ter well knows, make applications of lime where it &c., and for the benefit of Salisbury; and we hope in is not required, and others apply it in such quantithe end to be met with that pleasing and encouraging well done thou good and faithful servant, as thou hast been faithful over a few things', in guarding our interests, we 'will make thee a ruler over' two dollars. Yes, two dollars, don't that sound big, boys?" Salisbury Paper.

It "sounds" supremely little. It "sounds." like the attenuated, wasted echo of some utterance mation of plants: some compose the stack and that an ear-trumpet would faintly catch, as little. sense nor favour of reason; neither humour nor the faintest resemblance to what the populace the improvement of his land, we would here remark calls smartness, in the above. It is simply, sub- that it reminds us of his feeding his horse upon limely ridiculous, and ridiculously sublime; it is corn alone, calculating that he was work and grow profanely wicked and wickedly profane. - It is superlatively wicked, ridiculous and profane. And, whatever there is that is 'big' in these three with land which, in addition to lime, has a proper

The Press, as its own censor, as the judge of its crops, and at the same time become fertile. own decency, as the guardian of its own purity and refinement, should frown down all such vulgar and profane flights-or rather dives into the filthy sewers of the muddiest bathetic purlieus.

Wit is sparkling, humour flashing, wisdom racontrast to any one of these. If the author of the 'jeu de joie" is young and inconsiderate, we would kindly advise him to repent of this folly,

and to avoid the commission of a similar one. If only some canon of correctness and style were disregarded in the above-and such disregard is glaring-we should pass it by : if only the proprieties and decencies of language were "set at naught," as is the case, we should be silent : but as sacred things have been invaded, as the "Holy of Holics" in literature, is desecrated by the unlawful license of illustrations indulged in by the -writer. we make free to speak, with candor and kindness, but with emphasis; and to assure the editor of the paper giving the paragraph publicity, that the sooner he drops all such profane allusions, the more pleasant and agreeable he will find his experience, as the conductor of a paper, to be. He and we, and all of us, should endeavor to keep the

As he was aiming at rewards in his paragraph we conclude with this advice :- cultivate

> Of virtue, looking not to what is called A good name for reward, but to itself.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

"Dominus regnavit; cantate Domino; jubilate Deo:
Venite, exultemus; benedie, anima mea.
THE PSALTER.

THE Governor of this State has appointed a day of general thanksgiving, which should be observed throughout the State with due regard to the importance of such an occasion. It is truly a holyday of praise, a holocaust of gratitude, a carnival of thankfulness. Being only one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five set apart and designated for the joyful yet sacred purpose, every person should cease from his labor, profession or avocation on that day, and show by his regard for it, that now, in times of peace and unexampled prosperity, he is willing to acknowledge the same guiding and ruling Providence that smiles upon us through the clouds of the Revolutionary storm, of one of North Carolina's daughters, deserves a and who has proved our "pillar of a cloud by place in the volume of local poems promised by a day and pillar of fire by night," through all the vicissitudes of intervening years.

We may rejoice as much as we please on that day; but with our rejoicing, let incense from thankful hearts be mingled. Let the morning "It is among the earliest efforts at composition, of sun rise upon prayers of fervent gratitude, and let

Well might our entire nation say, with David in the psalm :- "I will magnify thee, O Lord; for thou hast set me up, and not made my foes to

AGRICULTURAL

[WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY POST.] THE ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

BY DR. J. E. TOMPKINS.

This is a subject which, of late, seems to be exciting a great deal of laterest among the farmers of our country, and by therough investigation and proper attention, if must result in much good to the farming interest of the State. It has been more than half a century since Sir Humphrey Davy made his first experiment in the analysis of soils, when he came out from among retorts, crucibles and tests, and proclaimed to the world that he was truly a benefactor of mankind who caused two spears of grass to grow where but one grew before. He, though, has long since mingled with the dust of the soil which he analyzed, yet the task begun by him has continued to progress under the guids ance of a Liebig, a Johnston, a Dava and others/ That which seemed to the formers of a half 13-7" past as mere speculation and by was unrect. knowledged to be personance of the ref a long time the farmers leave known Atat some lands were better adapted to the growth of some crops than others, though they knew the fact which they had learned by frequent experiments, yet why such was the case, none could tell. They know that some lands would bear up longer under their system of culture than others, yet why such was the fact having been exhausted and having failed to produce crops generally, when suffered to remain uncultivated would grow up in the pine saplings instead of the sturdy cak and poplar which, perhaps, grew there before the field was cleared. As to the causes of all of these certain consequences they did not suffer themselves to stop to enquire; yet now the farmer of the present day by the various processes of analysis of soils, can have these facts explained, and many other things in connexion with the exhaustion of lands, which are all important for the farmer to know. The farmers of olden times and many even at the present day have (it seems, without knowing the effects) taken

he stalk and vine besides, leaving nothing to decay

to return to the soil those elements which have been taken from it by the production of the preceeding crop. We find in the animal kingdom, that different animals feed upon different kinds of food; and it is the same with vegetables, those of different species require different kinds of food, what one deghts in, the other refuses to eat. Without a knowledge of the soil we would ask how is it possible to supply these particular kinds of food forplants. The soil is the place of deposit for the food of plants; and, if the proper kind of food be not there already, or is not supplied by art, the plant fails to arrive at that degree of perfection which it otherwise might. Without a knowledge of his soil the farmer cannot manure nor crop with any certainty of success. He pursues a random course without knowing what will be the result of his labor. He does not know what kind of crop he had best grow upon his land; and should he fail to make a good crop he does not know to what cause to attribute it. Many farmers content themselves with the application of lime, either in the form of shells or mark, thinking that they are satisfying the "" WE expect to labor zealously for the benefit of entire demands of their crops. Some, as the writies (regardless of the condition of the land) as to injure its products for years to come. It is true that lime is the basis of all improvement in farming; yet there are other elements of crops which are required in the soil, in their proper proportion, to as great a degree as lime. Each of these sixteen elements have a certain office to fill in the forstraw, and others the grain and seed, and as either is deficient so will be the part of the plant which they furnish. As an illustration of the impropriety of the farmers depending entirely upon lime for fat. Every one knows that such will not be the case, but if the horse has a proper quantity of fodder he will work and grow fat. This is the case words, sounds very loud in the quoted paragraph. quantity of the other elements, it will produce good

For the want of a knowledge of the soil, the farmer manures his land many times at a heavy expense, with the kind of manure which is not required for the growth of that crop which he cultivates upon it. Such is often times the case in the application of marl and shells, which are frequently diant, smartness, civilly and genteelly pert, but applied to land which has already a superabundclever: the above specimen is an extreme opposite ance of the carbonate of lime. There is a gross error among our farmers with regard to the exhaustion of lands, which we wish here to correct. Many suppose that land, which was in its primitive state of a like character, is, when exhausted from long and constant cropping, still the same, though crops cultivated upon different parts, have been different. In coming to such a conclusion the farmer is decidedly wrong, for different crops take from the soil the different elements in different proportions; some consume more of one thing than others.-There are two kinds of exhaustion of lands, the one called general, and the other special. What is meant by general exhaustion, is, when a field refuses to produce any kind of crop, on account of a deficiency of the elements generally. A field is specially exhausted when it refuses to produce a certain crop, on account of a deficiency of the leading element of that crop; as an example we will give tobacco, which requires for its growth a consipress of North Carolina, free from those impurities which so often disgrace it, where morals are at a duce it on account of a want of potash. If this wanting element is supplied in the form of wood ashes, which is, we believe, the cheapest manner of furnishing it, the tobacco will grow again; or, if another crop be planted upon the field which does not require such a large quantity of potash, it will

grow well. There have been numerous examples brought before the public, of the good effects of an analysis of the soil, though we will only give one which has been published in several papers over the country, yet we do not think it amiss to mention it

The experiment was made upon the farm of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of the State of Maryland, which was looked upon as worthless; indeed when cultivated in wheat it would not produce more than seven bushels per acre. An analysis of the soil was made by that excellent chemist, Dr. Stewart, of Baltimore, and he found that the main reason why the product of wheat was so small, was for the want of phosphate of lime. Mr. Johnson was informed that the proper quantity of the wanting element could be supplied in the form of bone earth, at an expense of ten dollars per acre. This large sum did not deter him from making the experiment, could be supplied in the form of bone earth, at and in the next crop he was paid the entire expense Weekly Post. and a handsome profit besides. Instead of a yield of seven bushels per acre, it was an average of twenty-nine bushels; and the improvement was of Of a proper character will be inserted at the followsa nature to be durable. This is only one of the many instances where incalculable good has resulted from an analysis of the soil. The various processes in the operation, may be performed by almost any person with a little practice, though when this, is done there is hardly a beginning made.-After having gone thus far, we can see that the soil which we have operated upon has an excess of one element and a deficiency of another, that there is present a large quantity of sulphate of iron, yet how to correct this difficulty, the man of science can | called to this notice, as it is not our wish to rec only tell. These wanting elements are to be supplied in the form of manures, either mineral or vege- | are out of date. table, and without a knowledge of chemistry these cannot be properly applied. Some farmers are apt to depend too much upon an analysis, and others too little. Some think that with the analysis as a take advertisements and subscriptions at the mates land mark, they can never go wrong; and others: York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelinia, N think that there is but little to be gained from it .-Every farmer who has used marl improperly knows that land which has been over marled, requires several years rest from cultivation before it will produce any kind of crop. Had such as have made this blunder had the soil analyzed, and the marl also which was applied to it, and directions from the chemist, this would have been avoided, and it would have been a great saving of time and mo- en our anxious cotemporates by some portanev. Even those farmers who have an analysis of our experience up to date. their soils have only the surface soil analyzed, when the sub-soil is entirely neglected, when many times it has in abundance the very mineral elements which have been exhausted in the surface soil by constant cropping. And on the other hand, the subsoil sometimes is really poor and will not do to be mix- novel, giggled decidingly, and a few preside ed with the surface soil having the effect to destroy its former fertility. All fertile soils have certain elements in certain proportions, and no soil wil produce a maximum crop of any kind, without these Leing present. We hope the time is not far distant when the farmers generally in the Old and after a few brisk skirmishes our mand North State will take a proper view of this subject left unobstructed by open foes. Friends and that they will avail themselves of the great advantages resulting from it. But we would here remark that before the chemical improvement of the a new set of cares beset our path. Mr. I. m soil can be practiced successfully, it is all-important to us a kind letter, expressing interest in our they could not tell. They knew that a field, after that the mechanical improvement, effected by thorough drainage and plowing, should be highly perfected. Before the farmer has his soil analyzed let him be able to say that his land is thoroughly drained and plowed, and then we feel no hesitation low the plan of the Northern Weekdes and in vouching that the money invested in paying for ploy a host of contributors, furnishing a variety

> For the Weekly Post. MARION C. H., S. C.,) A Oct., 25, 1852.

I have made up my mit ? to give you an account of a celebration I had the pleasure of attending on the 21st. inst., at this place.

as large, laid out in any other way.

minutely into the matter, and found that Magnolia Lodge was "on the point of making a show." I accepted the generous invitation, and in a few moments four d myself in a flarge and spacious Hall, subscriber had been deceived into the support the walls of which were decorated with framed Charters of several Orders. I was immediately introduced to a large number of fine looking, warm hearted gentlemen who gave me a brother's hand and a brother's welcome. At the appointed hour, his neighbors do not like tales: he says the members clothed themselves in their appropri- North-Carolina Literary Paper ought not ate regalia, which is very handsome, and, under filled with such trash as teems from the No the direction of that whole-souled Odd Fellow, Ju- Press. Sound instruction in morals, solid with waving banners to the Methodist E. Church, where a goodly number of both sexes awaited us. When all were seated, the exercises were be- want; and while we are striving to purgan by a fervent prayer from the Acting Chaplain, such a course, "tales," "tales," "tales," are Bro. Geo. M. Fairlee, the able and well qualified for, and we are constantly reminded that w ring Ode was sung. 'As soon as the Marshall had announced-"Address by Bro. James H. Smith" | Standard. -that Brother rose and occupied the undivided attention of the audience in an address of threequarters of an hour long. He commenced by stating the object of the meeting, and that it had always been the custom in every part of the world to celebrate great or remarkable events. The speaker erary gossip; that it must have more editors then stated the objects for which the Order was in- than any sort of paper in the known world; the stituted; its progress in the United States; what must equal the "Spectator" in chaste essays it had accomplished under the bright and unsullied banner of Friendship, Love and Truth; compared its age with other Orders; paid a glowing and beautiful tribute to the softer sex, and concluded his remarks with a touching exordium to his breth- merce, a revised edition of "The wealth de ren. I regard this effort as one of the finest it has tions," the quintescence of all the French Feuilleis ever been my good fortune to hear upon the subject; and the beauty of the address itself was heightened by the happy manner in which it was delivered. It was a studied effort, both in manner vere Critique on Northern "Trash," the Lite and matter. It was an eloquent offering of a warm our Great Men, the Prices Current of all the Cita and generous heart to the genius of Odd Fellow- and a smashing Editorial full of wit, fun fury and ship. Now, the close, searching logic; then the fiery and indignant flash of impeteous eloquence, and anon the lively sally of sharp-pointed wit. But enough; I am doing injustice to the speaker. I every body expects that it will be exactly according will here remark that having taken copious notes to his tastes and fancies. The scholar, the will be after retiring to my room, if you will open your columns, I will endeavor to send you an epitome of the address, perhaps the address in full, for inser-

tion. What say? Speak out. There is nothing in Bro. Smith's physiognomy indicative of a high order of talent; but we are not in every instance to judge from appearance. In height I should judge him to be about 5 1-2; large head, which is covered with a luxuriant crop of hair; small gray eyes; small nose, and very large mouth-he is stout and compactly made, and looks as if the world, or the people thereof and himself were perfectly careless about each other: He is a good printer, and with a little practice would no doubt make a good editor. And withal, he is a thorough-going "Son," and is now W. P. of Phœnix Division. These facts I have ascertained since defend good morals: we have had more editoral

I would be glad to see his admirable address in your broad and open columns. I know that they are laden weekly "with the best the market affords," and that it does not answer a good purpose to ex- fancy sketches from our exchanges: we have good clude a variety; but the pleasure which many of the markets, the news, the accidents and would your readers would realize in perusing the address of the times. Let any one take a file of our party and the second treal treal would amply repay them for the loss occasioned by the exclusion.

Let us hear from you.

A TRAVELLER. [If our correspondent will send us an epitome of the address adove alluded to, we will insert it, if not too late.- Eps.]

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CAN A LITERARY PAPER FLOURISH NORTH CAROLINA?

WE are trying to solve this question by any cal experiment; and in the mean time will a

The project was hailed with pleasure lay. patriotic hearts. Some wise Burleighs de heads with mournfully portenious gravityprecocious juveniles, mid-way in their things rising indiguantly from the fessils of a lumbs marshaled, from the catacombs of antiquity my of shrivered mammies in our path.

But we rushed recklessly on our destinoless flocked around us-advice flow d is, and prize and good wishes for us personality in added that it was expected in his heldled that a North-Carolina Literary Paper wer an analysis of his soil will bring him in a larger per original tales and novellettes. Mr. R. urgela cent than any other amount, though even five times discontinue our long editorials, remarking to was hoped that a North-Carolina Literary would be filled with a series of Home Novel one of the Editors; and by the same mail caned favor of B. anxiously enquiring why we did a Messers Editors to eas I am aware of the fact continue to thunder, in the editorial columns of the continue to thunder, in the editorial columns of the continue to the continue to the editorial columns of the continue to the editorial columns of the continue to the editorial columns of the edito and benevolent Institute a known as Old Fellows, pected to contain spicy editorials from the per

the Guilford partner. Complaint was made on account of our open tion to the Marne Liquor Law, it being expe On being invited to attend, I enquired somewhat that the editors of a North-Carolina Literary per would have no opinions on such matters then comes a respectful letter indicating the paper which he had mistakenly supposed we

voted to opposition to the Maine Liquor Law. Finally, a friend at Brummel's writes to us ture, practical advice concerning education as industral interests is what he and his neigh not, in this respect coming up to the North

. Now what is expected, generally, of a No Carolina Literary Paper?

That it must surpass the Northern Weekling flashy appearance, in fashionable tales, in light manners and fashions, surpass the "Rambler solid didactics of Johnsonian gravity, and com in each number a Rasselas, a Dictionary of Co an "Alamance," a dozen of Original Tales 17.3 many authors, a History of North-Carolina, 13 thunder. This is what is expected of a North Carolina Literary Paper: it is a new thing poet, the school-master, the philo-opher, the aut quarian, the merchant, lawyer, doctor, school school-Miss, (no! the ladies have not complained the lover, bachelor, the practical and the impract cable, the imaginative and the hallucinated, farmer and the moon-gazer, the moralist and bon-vivant, each and all expect the Paper the North-Carolina Literary Paper, to come up exe ly to his pecular notions and if it don't he is greet ously disappointed and mortified.

Now, we have endeavored to throw light on salitie great interests of North-Carolina-to arouse public spirit-to push on the cause of education. and than any of the Northern Weeklies, more miss laneous information than any of our cotempose's of the State, with a sprinkling of tales and the for the eleven months of its existence and read through: if he does not find good moral light enough to make a book, more about education. ternal improvement and farming in North-Ca na than he will in a dozen of any other papers, much news, and as many interesting incidents and