

C07
R87

Roman Whig and Western

LOTS CHEAT AND JEWELRY

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

VOL. I.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.

NO. 44

G. A. MILLER. S. W. JAMES.

MILLER & JAMES,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS if paid within two months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars if not paid within the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Court Orders charged 25 per cent. higher. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements must have the number of times they are to be published marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.
ALL Letters must be post-paid, to receive attention.

Delicacies made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:
3 MONTHS | 6 MONTHS | 1 YEAR
One square, \$3 50 | \$5 50 | \$8 00
Two squares, 7 00 | 10 00 | 14 00
Three " 10 00 | 15 00 | 20 00
Half column, 20 00 | 25 00 | 35 00

THE JUDGE WHO ALWAYS ANTICIPATED.

The following anecdote has been often in print, but its inimitable point makes it worthy of an occasional reprint:

As a judge, (and indeed Barrington has hinted at it.) Lord Avonmore, had one great fault; he was apt to take up a first impression of a cause, and it was very difficult afterwards to obliterate it. The advocate, therefore, had not only to struggle against the real obstacle presented to him by the case itself, but also with the imaginary ones created by the hasty anticipation of the judge. Curran was one day most seriously annoyed by this habit of Lord Avonmore, and he took the following whimsical method of correcting it: (The reader must remember that the object of the narrator was, by a tedious and malicious prostration, to irritate his hearer into the vice he was so anxious to eradicate.) They were to dine together at the house of a common friend, and a large party were assembled, many of whom witnessed the occurrences of the morning. Curran, contrary to all his usual habits, was late for dinner, and at length arrived in the most admirably affected agitation.

"Why, Mr. Curran, you have kept us a full hour waiting dinner for you," grumbled out Lord Avonmore.

"Oh, my dear lord, I regret it much; you must know it is not my custom; but I've just been witnessing a most melancholy occurrence."

"My God! you seem terribly moved by it; take a glass of wine. What was it?"

"I will tell you, my lord, the moment I can collect myself. (I had been detained at court—in the court of Chancery—your lordship knows the Chancellor's site.)"

"I do—I do; go on."

"Well, my lord, I was hurrying here as fast as I could—I did not even change my dress—I hope I shall be excused for coming in my boots."

"Poh, poh, never mind your boots; the point—come at once to the point of the story."

"Oh, I will, my good lord, in a moment. I walked here; I would not even wait to get the carriage ready; it would have taken time, you know. Now there is a market exactly in the road by which I had to pass; your lordship may perhaps recollect the market, do you?"

"To be sure I do; go on, Curran—go on with the story."

"I am very glad your lordship remembers the market, for I totally forgot the name of it—the name—the name—"

"What the devil signifies the name of it, sir? It's the Castle Market."

"Your lordship is perfectly right, it is called the Castle Market. Well, I was passing through that very identical Castle Market, when I observed a butcher preparing to kill a calf. He had a huge knife in his hand; it was as sharp as a razor. The calf was standing behind him; he drew his knife to plunge it into the animal. Just as he was in the act of doing so, a little boy about four years old—his only son, the loveliest little boy I ever saw—ran suddenly across his path, and he killed—oh, my God! he killed—"

"The child! the child! the child!" vociferated Lord Avonmore.

"No, my lord, the calf!" continued Curran, very coolly; "he killed the calf, but your lordship is in the habit of anticipating."

The universal laugh was thus raised at his lordship; and Curran declared that, often afterwards, a first impression was removed more easily from the Court of Exchequer by the recollection of the calf in Castle Market than by all the eloquence of the entire profession.

A YOUNG GOOSE.—A market girl sold a gentleman a fine fat goose warranting it to be young. It turned out, when roasted, to be unmanageably tough. The next day the gentleman said to the market girl, "That goose which you sold me for a young one was very old."

"Certainly not," said the girl; "don't you call me young?"

"Yes."

"Well, I am but nineteen, and I heard mother say often, that that goose was six weeks younger than me."

THE DOCTOR'S WELCOME.—Down east there resides a certain M. D. One very cold night he was aroused from his slumbers by a very loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he went to the window and asked—

"Who's there?"

"Friend," was the answer.

"What do you want?"

"Want to stay here all night."

"Stay there, then," was the benevolent reply.

DESERVING.—"Do you know Mr. John Brown?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Is he a deserving man?"

"Yes, he deserves a flogging, and if he ever gallants you again, I will give it to him."

INTOLERANCE.

The St. Louis "Intelligencer" comments, with what we regard great mildness, upon the course of certain men, who aim to suppress freedom of religious opinion by ordering "stop the paper." It would appear—though the "Intelligencer" makes no allusion to the fact—that a Roman Catholic paper, called the "Shepherd of the Valley," has been published in St. Louis, under the auspices and authority of the Bishop of that Diocese. Emboldened by the strength of the Romish denomination, and encouraged by the presence of almost an army of newly arrived emigrants from Rome, that press has reached a degree of audacity which might justly alarm the Protestant and the Republican. It goes so far as to say, "that when Papacy is in the ascendancy in this country, and it soon will be, there will be no toleration for any other Religion." And again: "There is no such thing as liberty except what is granted and permitted by the (Catholic) Church." These are not the words, but the sentiments were endorsed by X John, Bishop of St. Louis. In this state of things, when a direct attempt was made to subvert the government, and chain the exercise of religious belief, the "Intelligencer" than which there is not a more faithful sentinel of liberty to be found, sounded the alarm, and drew down upon it the wrath of the "Shepherd," the Bishop, and many of the faithful among its subscribers, who ordered their papers discontinued. We are no alarmists, and therefore attach no great importance to what may be a mere local matter. But it is a bad sign, that a creed which was so hateful in this State as to be almost under the ban of the law, which has always been regarded as the right arm of despotism, should make the first use of its recovered power to advance doctrines so dangerous to liberty. They are not confined to St. Louis, but have developed themselves in New York in an attempt to obtain exclusive control of a portion of the school fund, and in Ohio the same purpose. They were defeated, but the heaven has worked more successfully in St. Louis, and we see it in the attempt to stifle a press in the right exercise of its duties—Surely our foreign brethren (for we hope they are not Americans) cannot become so soon forgetful of the privileges and immunities they enjoy in this land of freedom. They will not forget that while they are protected in all their rights, the same are guaranteed to all denominations. They will not forget that while the free dissemination of their principles is accorded to them, that the connection of religion with politics is repugnant to the whole spirit of our people. We confess we are not prepared for this glaring and infamous spirit of intolerance.

COLONEL BLISS.

When the telegraphic despatch announced the death of this noble and gallant gentleman, the New York Mirror accompanied the announcement with the subjoined just and felicitous reflections, which do honor to the head and heart of the writer:

DEATH'S RECORD.—Colonel Bliss, General Taylor's son-in-law, died at Pascagoula to-day of yellow fever.

Such is the brief, sad intelligence that came to us over the electric wires last night. Gen. Taylor, than whom a purer-minded or more patriotic man never graced the annals of the Republic, scarce felt the civic wreath bestowed by a nation's love settled upon his brow, already blooming with the laurels of victory, ere death called him from the theatre of action and fame. The whole people wept over his exit with deep and sincere grief. The ashes of the war-worn hero were barely inured, when his sorrowing consort was called to join him beyond the tomb. And now, as though death through fresh pangs would quicken our memories and renew our mourning for the dead and buried, "come tidings that Col. Bliss, the beloved and honored son-in-law, aid and companion of General Taylor, is dead! Only a daughter (the widow of Col. Bliss) of the victor at Buena Vista, of all his family who occupied the White House, is left.

What a startling change since the hour that saw the republican soldiers borne by the huzzas of a grateful people from the field of battle and peril, to the highest seat of earthly power! Then, all was life; the proudest aspirations that could fire a mortal heart were fulfilled; the loftiest ambition reposed satisfied under the shadow of a goal reached unsolicited, a fame perfected without blenheim. General Taylor and his wife and Colonel Bliss then lived; their present honored and happy, their past glorious, and their future bright. They are all dead! One link of the living and beloved circle of that family group, on which the eyes of the nation rested with delight, remains. She is indeed widowed and orphaned; millions will share though they may not lighten her grief.

We need not, indeed we have no heart at this time to enter into biographical details. We knew personally all those of whom we have spoken. To know them was to love them, and our sorrow at their passing is too sharp for ought but tears. We could rather weep than write what we feel. The name and history of Colonel Bliss are familiar to the American people. For years a member of the military family of General Taylor, his companion and confidant, and his gallant aid through the Mexican campaign, were his distinguished associates with attracting lustre, and where his fine qualities as a soldier were only equalled by his frank and noble character as a man; his fame, ample in itself for one but yet in the prime of life, is indissolubly linked with that of his illustrious relative and chief. Cut down in the midst of his years, far short of the term allotted to man, we may mourn the event without questioning the wisdom of its decree. He has gone to join kindred and comrades, leaving a fair name and fame among men.

ITALY.

I have gone over these little things, because they are the best illustration of Italian character. In just about this proportion are its music, and scenery, its manners, and wretches mingled. It is a land of great contrasts. The people, with their poetry and music, seem to be like a speculator in an old Athenian temple, selling its rich ornaments that were the objects of his ancestors' affection and reverence, like the trinkets of a toy shop. The language of Italy was made by poets and is of itself sufficient to render its people effeminate. It has made them excessively polite, but I do not like their style. I had rather have one good hearty English "good night" than all the "felicissimi seras" in Italy.

NO EXCUSE FOR AN OFFENSIVE BREATH.

I can see no reason why a man's complexion merely should exclude him from the dining table, but I do see a very good reason why he should be banished for not taking good care of his teeth. A bad breath is such a detestable thing that it might be a sufficient reason for not marrying a person with otherwise agreeable qualities. It is moreover perfectly inexcusable that to transform oneself into a walking sepulchre. Nobody needs to have an offensive breath. A careful removal to the brush between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always cure a bad breath. Charcoal used as a dentifrice (that is, rubbed on in powder with a brush) is apt to injure the enamel, but a lump of it held in the mouth two or three times a week and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath. The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums, and it is this acid which destroys the teeth. A friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled and broke off piecemeal. By frequently chewing charcoal the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as sound as before. Every one knows that charcoal is an antiputrescent. It thus tends to preserve the teeth and sweeten the breath.—Mrs. Child.

A NEGRO IN BOSTON HAD A SEVERE ATTACK OF RHEUMATISM, WHICH FINALLY SETTLED IN HIS FOOT.

He bathed it, and rubbed it, and swathed it, but all to no purpose. Finally, tearing away the bandages, he stuck it out, and shaking his fist at it, exclaimed, "Ache away, ache away, ole feller, ache away; I shan't do nothin' more for yer; dis chile ken stan' it as long as you ken; so ache away."

AN EXCHANGE SAYS, "WHEN DAVID SLEW GOLIATH WITH A SLING, THE LATTER FELL STONE DEAD, AND OF COURSE QUITE ASTONISHED, AS SUCH A THING HAD NEVER ENTERED HIS HEAD BEFORE."

But the most moving of all sights, was that of the corporation carts driven by rough cart men, in some cases by boys,

FROM THE N. O. DELTA.

A VISIT TO THE CEMETERY.

We paid a visit, last evening to the corporation cemetery, in the Fourth District, in order to satisfy ourselves of the reality of the spectacle which was reported to be presented here. We learned on our way thither, that the authorities had ceased to send corpses to this place, in order to give time to bury those which already lay on the ground. This proved to be a prudent measure, as it was the only means by which the accumulation of unburied coffins could be disposed of. As we approached the cemetery, we discovered its location by the numbers, carriages which were passing and repassing. For some distance before we arrived at the gate, the odor was quite offensive, and we were warned by persons who were returning that it would be insufferable within the enclosure. Notwithstanding the cessation of the corporation coffins, there had been at least fifty sent there by private individuals, which, as it was a public cemetery, could not be refused. As we passed through the gate, inhaling a most pestilential odor, we noticed a curious exhibition of the careless indifference characteristic of our people on occasions like this. Before the door of the small house at the gate of the cemetery, we saw several little children, engaged in the most joyous meriment, and an old woman vending ice cream to passers-by, who had to hold canplor to their noses to avoid fainting from the odor. A strange contrast with the gloomy spectacle within.

There lay quite a number of coffins of rough, unplanned plank, painted a gloomy black, with myriads of flies hanging around them, and discharging a most repulsive odor. The chain-gang, composed of some of our most worthless convicts, were employed quite briskly in depositing these coffins in trenches, dug scarcely a foot deep. All the white laborers who were originally employed in this work have either died or abandoned the ground. As high as five dollars an hour have been offered for laborers to supply their places, and they cannot be obtained. The trenches alluded to were about six feet square, so that six coffins could be wedged in one of them. Here they were wedged as close together as possible, and a coating of quick lime thrown upon them. The loose earth was then heaped upon the coffins. This had to be done very carefully so as to prevent the coffins from being seen, as their surfaces appeared to rise over six inches from the level of the earth. This labor was performed by the negroes, who could only be kept to their work by liberal and frequent potations of whiskey.

We remained until all the coffins were thus disposed of, despite the offensiveness of the odor and the revolting character of the spectacle. We had the satisfaction of perceiving that we had not seen a single unburied coffin left on the ground. But what hurried they were! To think that an acre of ground around us, there were not less than four hundred bodies, lying but a few inches below the surface of the ground, in the very first stages of decomposition, deposited there within the last week. And this within the corporate limits of New Orleans, and within a few minutes' walk of the most flourishing and beautiful part of our city. Is there too much reason to apprehend that such a disposition of so many dead bodies will generate malaria and originate disease that will involve our whole population—acclimated or unacclimated? We do not say whose fault it is. We are in no disposition to ascribe a time of glim stock, agricultural implements, fruit, and vegetables, or seen the various useful articles of husbandry manufactured in the country, as harness, saddles, cloths, blankets, &c., at this first exhibition, without feeling a glow of laudable pride for his country, and an impulse to still greater exertion for another year. I have witnessed it with a pleasure that I cannot express. I had no previous idea of the extent to which manufacturing is carried on in your country. I know "the Plough" was here, but was ignorant that "the Loom and the Anvil" were also. And then the evidence of industry and taste manifested in the ladies' department; the neat decoration of the interior of the court-house; the appropriate position of the bust of "the Farmer of Ashland," crowned with evergreen; the fine specimens of bread, butter, preserves, jellies, cakes, quilts, different articles of wearing apparel; the beautiful herbariums, &c. deserve a commendation which I feel myself inadequate to bestow. I have seen many rooms prepared for similar exhibitions, but never one that gave evidence of greater taste than this. Upon the whole, I think the society have great cause for mutual congratulation in the success of this their first exhibition, and every reason to hope for great and lasting benefits to arise from their Association. Much has been said lately of the gold mines of California and Australia. But you have a mine of far greater consequence and value in these fertile lands. Taking a broad view of mankind, as constituting one great family, the amount of labor required to be performed becomes in a measure determinate, being limited to what is necessary to supply each member of this family with food and raiment, houses and fuel to protect them from the weather, facilities for transporting them and their products from place to place, requiring good roads, railroads, canals, &c., and the means of social, moral, religious, and intellectual improvement, in which would be included the sciences and the fine arts, contributing to refinement, and thus to substantial enjoyment.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY FAST AND HONESTLY.

Enter into a business of which you have a perfect knowledge. In your own right, or by the aid of friends, on long time, have a cash capital sufficient at least to do a cash business. Never venture on a credit business on commencement. Buy all your goods or materials for cash; you can take every advantage of the market, and pick and choose where you will. Be careful not to overstock yourself. Rise and fall with the market on short stocks. Always stick to those whom you prove to be strictly just in their transactions and shun all others even at a temporary disadvantage. Never take advantage of a customer's ignorance, nor equivocate, nor misrepresent. Have but one price and a small profit, and you will find all the most profitable customers (the cash ones) or they will find you.

HOW KENTUCKY GOT ITS NAME.

The origin and meaning of the name of Kentucky has been accounted for in different ways, both ingenious and plausible. The latest analysis of the word Kentucky that we have heard, we had a few days ago from the lips of an old hunter, now in the ninety-ninth year of his age. When Boone first came to that country it was inhabited exclusively by no tribe of Indians, but was the common hunting ground for all the tribes of the adjacent country. The rich valleys were covered with a chapparel of cane, bearing a small berry, on which the Indians came in countless numbers to feast. Thus, it was enough for the whites to call it the land of *Cane and Turkey*. The Indians, trying to pronounce the same words, got it Kane tuecke, from this it was abbreviated into Kentuck, and finally the name by which it is now known—Kentucky—the land of *Cane and Turkey*.

A GOOD TOAST.

"The Ladies: Our stars before marriage, and our stripes after."—[N. Y. Mirror.]

It is not a good toast, and the fool who gave it, ought to be hustled out of society. The ladies are our stars always—before and after marriage. They are the stars that lead us on to brighter better deeds—stars that throw gleams of joy and happiness over life's dark pathway. What if one now and then does disappear amid the clouds of pride, or is dimmed by the mists of family; they only make those that remain the dearer to us. Stripes indeed!—Possibly the fellow who gave that toast is so infernal ugly and cross-grained that his wife has to be a stripes—to be even with him.—[Nashville News.]

A CERTAIN IRISH ATTORNEY THREATENED TO PROSECUTE A CERTAIN DUBLIN PRINTER FOR INSERTING THE DEATH OF A LIVING PERSON.

The maner concluded with the remark, "that no printer should publish a death unless informed of the fact by the party deceased."

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS OF BENJAMIN HALLOWELL ON ALEXANDRIA.

At the First Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society of Loudoun County, Virginia, held at Leesbury, October 19th, 1852. Published by request of the Society.

Worthy President and Members of the Agricultural Society of Loudoun County, I feel sensibly the distinction of being invited to address you on the interesting occasion of this your first annual meeting; but the honor is not unattended by embarrassment, arising from the peculiarity of my position. Having passed much of the greater part of my life in a town, and the little I have done at farming having been directed to the improvement of some of the worn-out lands in Montgomery, Maryland, I am here ostensibly for the purpose of giving my views to the citizens of Loudoun, so far and so justly famed for agricultural pre-eminence, on practical agriculture. I trust I shall not be betrayed by the flattering compliment you have paid me into a forgetfulness of either my true place as a farmer or of the fact of my being in the midst of one of the best farming districts of the country, and surrounded by intelligent gentlemen, the effects of whose enlightened enterprise are every where so conspicuous. I, however, yield to no one in zeal for the advancement of the cause of agriculture, and its elevation as a science to the true dignity which its importance entitles it.

It is always a source of pleasure to me to dwell upon the elevated character of the calling of a farmer, and on whatever is connected with increasing the fruitfulness of the soil. The globe on which we live is only literally called our *Mother Earth*. From its bosom every animal that lives draws its entire and continued subsistence; and the food for their support is newly prepared every year, so that were the earth to fail to produce for a single season, and the existing supply of food be distributed alike to all, every animal upon it would necessarily perish. We look back with wonder and astonishment to the miracle by which a people were formerly supplied with quails and manna in the wilderness, and too frequently fail to reflect that we are annually both the witnesses and the recipients of a beneficence every way equal in grandeur and beneficence by the same Almighty Being.

"Who spreads a common feast for all that lives." In the language of the poet—
"All is added to mine, but seen so daily,
All is miracle in vain. What could I power
Divine perform
More wonderful than He produces year by year."
And in sight of inattentive man!"

The farmer, by increasing the fertility of the earth, increases the means of life, and hence of enjoyment. He thus comes, in measure, to co-operate with Deity in the diffusion of life and happiness around him, and as his calling is of a more noble nature, so he is made partaker of a higher joy.

For the advancement of agricultural enterprise and spirit I know of nothing more favorable than such exhibitions and gatherings as we have the pleasure of witnessing here to-day. No citizen of Loudoun could have examined the different varieties of stock, agricultural implements, fruit, and vegetables, or seen the various useful articles of husbandry manufactured in the country, as harness, saddles, cloths, blankets, &c., at this first exhibition, without feeling a glow of laudable pride for his country, and an impulse to still greater exertion for another year. I have witnessed it with a pleasure that I cannot express. I had no previous idea of the extent to which manufacturing is carried on in your country. I know "the Plough" was here, but was ignorant that "the Loom and the Anvil" were also. And then the evidence of industry and taste manifested in the ladies' department; the neat decoration of the interior of the court-house; the appropriate position of the bust of "the Farmer of Ashland," crowned with evergreen; the fine specimens of bread, butter, preserves, jellies, cakes, quilts, different articles of wearing apparel; the beautiful herbariums, &c. deserve a commendation which I feel myself inadequate to bestow. I have seen many rooms prepared for similar exhibitions, but never one that gave evidence of greater taste than this. Upon the whole, I think the society have great cause for mutual congratulation in the success of this their first exhibition, and every reason to hope for great and lasting benefits to arise from their Association. Much has been said lately of the gold mines of California and Australia. But you have a mine of far greater consequence and value in these fertile lands. Taking a broad view of mankind, as constituting one great family, the amount of labor required to be performed becomes in a measure determinate, being limited to what is necessary to supply each member of this family with food and raiment, houses and fuel to protect them from the weather, facilities for transporting them and their products from place to place, requiring good roads, railroads, canals, &c., and the means of social, moral, religious, and intellectual improvement, in which would be included the sciences and the fine arts, contributing to refinement, and thus to substantial enjoyment.

Now, these being all that is required for mankind, they constitute the actual property or wealth of the world. Whatever labor therefore tends to increase the amount of these either immediately or secondarily, is adding to this wealth; while all that tends to this tendency is employed on a superfluous, and every superfluous is an oppression upon others; because the labor bestowed upon it is so much productive labor withdrawn from its needful objects, thus leaving a greater amount to be performed by others. Labor is hence the true basis of property; and the amount of property thus acquired, which is possessed by an individual, is or

ought to be the evidence and measure of his usefulness to the community in which he resides, for he has given substantial value for it. Hence his right is justly respected by those around him; and since a man may be considered still to live in his children, the results of his well directed industry rightfully descend to them. But money is not property; it is only the representative of property; and so far as the unrepresented quantities of gold that the California mines are producing are converted into money, the world is not the less richer thereby; there is no addition whatever made to its actual wealth. It only increases the representative of property, without any increase of that which it represents. There is in the world, in consequence of this gold, no more food, clothing, or any thing else actually essential to the existence and comfort of the people than before its discovery; but, in the contrary, those will be diminished by the withdrawal of some of the labor formerly used in their production to a different use. The consequence will be that the money, the representative of property, is increased, while the property it represents is not, it will take more money to be an equivalent for the same amount of property or labor; and hence labor, and the products of labor—all kinds of property—will gradually rise in relation to dollars and cents, not by their being more valuable, but by money being less so. Now, if all the expense and their labor of going to California, and digging in the mines there, had been bestowed on the unimproved lands in this and the adjoining counties, so as to have increased the fertility of the soil, caused it to grow more wheat, more grass, sustain more sheep and cattle, and thus not only give more happiness to multiplied brute existences, but also to increased intelligent population—for this always increases with increased means of subsistence—how many valuable lives would have been saved, how many fathers, and mothers, and wives would have been spared the anguish of soul from loved ones lost, and how much more would have been added to the wealth of the world! It is only by making more grow of those products which will support life—by taking raw material, and through labor rendering it better adapted to the purposes of man, his means of subsistence, his comfort and protection, means of transportation from place to place, and of intellectual, moral, and religious culture—that the world is made richer in real wealth. Gold, as an article of manufacture, resisting rust and decay, and as a means of protecting other metals in useful structure, may be an item of this wealth, but not so each. One of your Loudoun farms is greatly to be preferred in a sober and practical estimation to the richest gold mines in California; for it produces the genuine article, of which gold is only the representative. In working the mines you co-operate with Deity by benefiting your race; the working of the other is an effort to acquire instant means of obtaining the property for which others have long and industriously labored, not by well-directed, useful, and patient industry, to the benefit of the surrounding community, but by luckily and suddenly finding some hidden representative of a farm in a hill-side or a ravine. The example of obtaining property rapidly, and by other means than those of honest industry, is calculated to have a most pernicious influence upon society at large, engendering a spirit of speculation, violence and plunder. A person who has studied the human heart will not hesitate to predict, from the course of events in this country for a few years past, a great disposition "to make haste to be rich," and sometimes attended with scenes of fraud, violence, and outrage which, though they may be attributed to different causes, have their origin, in a great measure, in the unsettlement produced by the golden visions of California. I dwell on this subject more emphatically for the sake of the young men whom I see in such numbers around me, that they may not permit themselves to be deluded by these golden dreams, but direct their energies to the interesting occupation of improving these beautiful hills. Let us then return to the farm.

IN ORDER TO SUCCEED IN FARMING THE GROUND SHOULD BE WELL PREPARED FOR THE CROP FOR WHICH IT IS INTENDED.

If it is wet, the first object should be to get it dry. This may be done by drains, either surface or under drains. A ditch for this purpose, whether open or blind, should always be cut just on the border of the fast land, as it is from thence the springs proceed which render the contiguous parts wet. After the ground is dry it should be thoroughly worked, but never worked when wet. The object to be aimed at in working land is not merely to kill or turn under any grass and weeds that may be upon the ground, but to pulverize the soil, so as to render it readily pervious to the roots of the plants, and also adapt it to the absorption of the various gases which are promotive of their growth. Nearly the whole structure of plants (averaging about twenty-nine parts out of thirty) is composed of four elementary bodies—carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, which are obtained by plants from gaseous compounds. They derive their carbon from carbonic acid, their nitrogen from ammonia, their hydrogen and oxygen, in great part at least, from the atmosphere and vapor, all of which are gaseous bodies, and greatly absorbable by freely pulverized earth. Hence the benefit arising from frequently working corn- and tobacco, even when not grassy, as the ground is thereby rendered more capable of absorbing these gases with which to nourish the growing plants. In fact, it is far less the grass among corn and tobacco than the want of working that such growth of grass indicates that is unfavorable to these crops. Also, the humus, or vegetable mould, contained in the soil, is useless to the plant till, by its union with the oxygen of the air, it is converted into carbonic acid. When the ground is pulverized the absorption of air or oxygen is increased, and consequently more of the humus is covered into carbonic acid for the nourishment of the plant.

When the ground is dry and well worked, the next thing is to select good and clean seed. Too little attention is generally given to the selection of seed. With compar-

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS OF BENJAMIN HALLOWELL ON ALEXANDRIA.

At the First Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society of Loudoun County, Virginia, held at Leesbury, October 19th, 1852. Published by request of the Society.

Worthy President and Members of the Agricultural Society of Loudoun County, I feel sensibly the distinction of being invited to address you on the interesting occasion of this your first annual meeting; but the honor is not unattended by embarrassment, arising from the peculiarity of my position. Having passed much of the greater part of my life in a town, and the little I have done at farming having been directed to the improvement of some of the worn-out lands in Montgomery, Maryland, I am here ostensibly for the purpose of giving my views to the citizens of Loudoun, so far and so justly famed for agricultural pre-eminence, on practical agriculture. I trust I shall not be betrayed by the flattering compliment you have paid me into a forgetfulness of either my true place as a farmer or of the fact of my being in the midst of one of the best farming districts of the country, and surrounded by intelligent gentlemen, the effects of whose enlightened enterprise are every where so conspicuous. I, however, yield to no one in zeal for the advancement of the cause of agriculture, and its elevation as a science to the true dignity which its importance entitles it.

It is always a source of pleasure to me to dwell upon the elevated character of the calling of a farmer, and on whatever is connected with increasing the fruitfulness of the soil. The globe on which we live is only literally called our *Mother Earth*. From its bosom every animal that lives draws its entire and continued subsistence; and the food for their support is newly prepared every year, so that were the earth to fail to produce for a single season, and the existing supply of food be distributed alike to all, every animal upon it would necessarily perish. We look back with wonder and astonishment to the miracle by which a people were formerly supplied with quails and manna in the wilderness, and too frequently fail to reflect that we are annually both the witnesses and the recipients of a beneficence every way equal in grandeur and beneficence by the same Almighty Being.

"Who spreads a common feast for all that lives." In the language of the poet—
"All is added to mine, but seen so daily,
All is miracle in vain. What could I power
Divine perform
More wonderful than He produces year by year."
And in sight of inattentive man!"

The farmer, by increasing the fertility of the earth, increases the means of life, and hence of enjoyment. He thus comes, in measure, to co-operate with Deity in the diffusion of life and happiness around him, and as his calling is of a more noble nature, so he is made partaker of a higher joy.

For the advancement of agricultural enterprise and spirit I know of nothing more favorable than such exhibitions and gatherings as we have the pleasure of witnessing here to-day. No citizen of Loudoun could have examined the different varieties of stock, agricultural implements, fruit, and vegetables, or seen the various useful articles of husbandry manufactured in the country, as harness, saddles, cloths, blankets, &c., at this first exhibition, without feeling a glow of laudable pride for his country, and an impulse to still greater exertion for another year. I have witnessed it with a pleasure that I cannot express. I had no previous idea of the extent to which manufacturing is carried on in your country. I know "the Plough" was here, but was ignorant that "the Loom and the Anvil" were also. And then the evidence of industry and taste manifested in the ladies' department; the neat decoration of the interior of the court-house; the appropriate position of the bust of "the Farmer of Ashland," crowned with evergreen; the fine specimens of bread, butter, preserves, jellies, cakes, quilts, different articles of wearing apparel; the beautiful herbariums, &c. deserve a commendation which I feel myself inadequate to bestow. I have seen many rooms prepared for similar exhibitions, but never one that gave evidence of greater taste than this. Upon the whole, I think the society have great cause for mutual congratulation in the success of this their first exhibition, and every reason to hope for great and lasting benefits to arise from their Association. Much has been said lately of the gold mines of California and Australia. But you have a mine of far greater consequence and value in these fertile lands. Taking a broad view of mankind, as constituting one great family, the amount of labor required to be performed becomes in a measure determinate, being limited to what is necessary to supply each member of this family with food and raiment, houses and fuel to protect them from the weather, facilities for transporting them and their products from place to place, requiring good roads, railroads, canals, &c., and the means of social, moral, religious, and intellectual improvement, in which would be included the sciences and the fine arts, contributing to refinement, and thus to substantial enjoyment.

Now, these being all that is required for mankind, they constitute the actual property or wealth of the world. Whatever labor therefore tends to increase the amount of these either immediately or secondarily, is adding to this wealth; while all that tends to this tendency is employed on a superfluous, and every superfluous is an oppression upon others; because the labor bestowed upon it is so much productive labor withdrawn from its needful objects, thus leaving a greater amount to be performed by others. Labor is hence the true basis of property; and the amount of property thus acquired, which is possessed by an individual, is or

ought to be the evidence and measure of his usefulness to the community in which he resides, for he has given substantial value for it. Hence his right is justly respected by those around him; and since a man may be considered still to live in his children, the results of his well directed industry rightfully descend to them. But money is not property; it is only the representative of property; and so far as the unrepresented quantities of gold that the California mines are producing are converted into money, the world is not the less richer thereby; there is no addition whatever made to its actual wealth. It only increases the representative of property, without any increase of that which it represents. There is in the world, in consequence of this gold, no more food, clothing, or any thing else actually essential to the existence and comfort of the people than before its discovery; but, in the contrary, those will be diminished by the withdrawal of some of the labor formerly used in their production to a different use. The consequence will be that the money, the representative of property, is increased, while the property it represents is not, it will take more money to be an equivalent for the same amount of property or labor; and hence labor, and the products of labor—all kinds of property—will gradually rise in relation to dollars and cents, not by their being more valuable, but by money being less so. Now, if all the expense and their labor of going to California, and digging in the mines there, had been bestowed on the unimproved lands in this and the adjoining counties, so as to have increased the fertility of the soil, caused it to grow more wheat, more grass