# THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER.

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# THE CAROLINA SPARTAN. BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER. T. O. P. VERNON, Associate Editor.

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## For the Carolina Spartan, OCEOLA.

Oceola was the son of a white man and an Indian woman. From his earliest years, he was noted as a proud, gloomy, aspiring being, and even before he had arrived at manhood had nequired considerable influence among the turbulent spirits which surrounded him. He first came into general notice in the year 1834, when Gen. Wiley Thompson, of the U. S. Agency, proceeded to superintend the removal of the Florida Indians in secordance with the treaty of Paine's Landing. He found a majority of the tribe opposed to the redenied the validity of the treaty. Oceola did not neglect this opportunity of elevating himself, and the contended in the most impassioned eloquence that the red men were the only rightful owners of the soil, and that white men were intruders. The Lake Munroe occurred, the Indians being the atresult of this first attempt was that he was put in chains and suffered a day's imprisonment. It is no difficult matter to conceive what would be the re-He whose eloqueuce had entrance I his hearers in the whose elequence had entrance I his heavers in the awamp and forest, now degraded to a miserable prisonor, and loaded with chains like the vilest felon, for feelings and scatiments which naturally anticipate admiration. The reader may saile at our the effects of disease. This time had been awaited with anxious expectation by the Indians. They had no notion of going to the West, and had adopted this continue strates are to the effects of disease. this disarace led to that marked change in his characterized him was changed for a section of countries of the countries bama was the result. Scott, by concession and

ordered from headquarters at Tampa Bay (Fort Brooks) to join Gen. Clinch at Camp King. Gen. the fort, and over his grave a marble slab was erect-Clinch was argently requiring reinforcements, for his foes were gathering in his vicinity in great numbers, and closing around him with the audacity of conscious superiority. Camp King was situated one hundred and twenty miles from Fort Brown on the route to St. Augustine. Maj. Dade forced his way over two-thirds of this distance, experiencing unexampled difficulties and continually surrounded by danger. The road was obstructed and bridges cut away, and the lurking foe hung upon of his life, seemed to have swallowed up every other their footsteps like a beast of prey awaiting the moment to spring upon his victim. The morning of the fourth day from their departure dawn ed upon a cloudless sky. Their early reveillie awoke the echoes of the silent forest and soon they took up their march. The tired soldiers began to feel that they were near their journey's end, and fancied their dangers over, when they were awakened from their sense of security by the sharp erack of a rifle. They had fallen into an ambush, and volley after volley poured upon them before the enemy could be discovered. A single man of all the band escaped by feigning death.

Elated by success, and burning for further ven geance, the Indians proceeded at a rapid pace to Camp King. Within gun-shot of the block-house was the sutlery, in which Gen. Thompson, Lieut. Smith, Rogers, (the sutler,) and others, were at dinner, when Oceola and his party quietly walked in and shot them down, and after scalping them departed. These successes aroused the Indians. and they began to assemble in considerable numbers on the banks of the Withlacoochie, near Clinch's possessions. Aware of the necessity of keeping up a clear communication for receiving his supplies, Gen. Clinch, resolved to attack the Indians in their camp. A battle ensued which lasted a whole day, and resulted in a retreat on the part of the Indians. The loss of Gen. Clinch was about 55. The Indians when they retreated carried their dead with them.

In this engagement an incident occurred which throws a flood of light on the character of Occola, who fought with the most determined bravery at the head of his warriors, encouraging them by words and by example. Oceola had received on a previous occasion some trifling kindness at the hands of an American lieutenant, who was now one of the foremost of the "pale-faces" leading his men to battle. The chief at once gave orders that this man should be spared, but that every other officer should be shot down if possible without mercy. The friend of Oceola escaped unburt from

among his compatriots could boast a like immunity. This anecdote indicates that Occola was susceptible to the finest feelings-and at the same time shows what a powerful ascendancy he had no quired over his men, when a word was sufficient to check the wild fury of savage passion even amid the excitement of battle.

The result of this battle was far from discouraglig the Indians. Though forced to retire, they knew that their enemy had bought his victory dearly. Gen. Clinch was still in the greatest danger. Surrounded by the adherents of Oceola, every channel of communication from post to post was out off, and starvation seemed near at hand-Charley Omaltha, a native chieftain devoted to the whites, with his band of friendly Indians, was next attacked by Oceola, and all murdered. Before this time these Indians had been employed as runners to earry information from post to post, and by this stroke the last hope of the white men was cut off, and nothing was left them but despair. About a month after, however, Gen. Scott arrived with assistance. He landed on the 7th of February at St. Augustine, and was on his way to Fort Drane. when he received information that Gen. Gaines had landed at a point nearer to Gen. Clinch, with a sufficient reinforcement. Scott then changed his course, and following his order, proceeded against the Creeks to quell the disturbances there. Meanwhile Gaines had engaged the Indians upon the banks of the Withlacoochie, and gained a victory which released Clinch from his critical position but he did not fancy the Indian warfare well enough to follow up his victory, for he immediately returned to his former quarters at New Orleans. anoval, and several of the influential chiefs openly Clinch also was satisfied with his laurels. Having resigned his commission, he retired from the sercommenced a series of oratorical displays, in which | Call, the governor of the territory. He, too, was soon after superseded by Gen. Jesup.

On the 8th of February, 1836, the battle of tacking party, who after a very severe engagement were repulsed. Following up this and other difficult matter to conceive what would be the revictories a, sort of capitulation was secured from
such reatment as this upon such a man, the Indians; and their chiefs and warriors, with their families, were comfortably housed in the difbut Occola, is his history indicates, was no com-mon savage. Hence we assert the probability that this flavores had to that marked change in his this disgrace led to that marked change in his sides receiving many compliments for their sub-character which took place immediately afterwards. In the white man's dangeon, no doubt, he ed as ever, took occasion one morning, in a quiswore eternal enemity to the oppressor of his country, and that lo ty patriotism which had hitherto characterized him was changed for a sentiment of ning and sagacity toight chaffenge history for its

secured his release. A few days he lingered 40 such violence as ever, and many skirmishes ensued. The next important action was the battle of cover his designs, and then he set out on that tour. Mosquito, tought in August, 1837, in which two which cannot fail to remind us of the days of Peter the Hermit. From tribe to tribe he went through swamp and forest. Like an evil angel he moved from council fire to council fire, with an untiring assiduity which knew no rest. The dusky horders are distinguished followers. Occola was seated at the council line, when a large body of dragoons under sy on the wild eloquence which fell from his lips, and drank with greedy enthusiasm the suffinents. This movement work that the uniments are distinguished followers. Occola was seated at the council line, when a large body of dragoons under distinguished followers. Occola was seated at the council line, when a large body of dragoons under distinguished followers. Occola was seated at the council line, and without feeling and manifesting his indignation, and it would be so totally irreconcilable with all ideas of the independence or nuetrality of the United States.

The dusky horders to council free, when a large body of dragoons under distinguished followers. Occola was seated at the council line, and the provided the signing of the independence or nuetrality of the United States.

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The dusky horders to council free, when a large body of dragoons under down the would be so totally irreconcilable with all ideas of the independence or nuetrality of the United States. me stands with their own, they imagined they heard the voice of the Great Spirit marshalling order of Gen. Jesup the captured children were this red children to seems in defence of their ta-thers' graves. The council usually broke up in a war dance, and in a resolution utterly to exterminate the whites. 1838 was passed by Oceola among the far distant Creeks—a restless and quarrelsome tribe—whom he casily aroused by his cloquence. This it was that forced Gen. Scott in April of that made more ravages with his frame than had long made more ravages with his frame than had long year to make all speed to their territory, and the battler of Chattaloochic river in Georgia and Alamade more ravages with his frame than had ! His disease was inflammation of the throat resempromises, succeeded in allaying their passions, and 1 st, and it is said that his death was hastened by bling quinzy. He was proud and unyielding to the thus a great link in Oceola's chain was broken. his stubbornly neglecting all proper medical treat-On the 23d of December, 1835, Maj. Dade was ment for the mammeries of his own medicine-relevant from headquarters at Tampa Ray (For. ed bearing the simple name,

The grave was formerly shaded by a la priant tree, which was a year or so ago blown down in a

Oceola was possessed of many of the finest qualities of mind, which had they been rightly directed and trained, would have made him great anywhere and under any circumstances. His bravery, eloquence and develor were worthy of a better cause, than that of mere vengeance, which, in the latter part mind at this period can be conceived than that ex-pressied by the following lines of Patten:

"Blaze with your serried columns!
I will not bend the knee:
The shackles ne'er again shall bind The arm that now is free. I've mailed it with the thunder, When the tempest muttered low; And when it falls ye well may dread The lightning of its blow.

I've scared ye in the city, I've scalped ye on the plain; Go count your chosen where they fell I scorn your proffered treaty.

The pale-face I defy: Revenge is stamped upon my spear, And "blood!" my battle-ery! Some strike for hope of booty, Some to defend their all; I battle for the joy I have

To see the white man fall: I love among him wounded To hear his dying moan, And catch, while chanting by his side, The music of his groun

Ye've trailed me through the forest, Ye've tracked me o'er the stream And struggling through the everglade, But I stand as should the warrior,

With his rifle and his spear; The scalp of vengeance still is red And warns ye, "Come not here! I loathe ye in my bosom, I scorn ye with mine eye,
And I'll taunt ye with my latest breath,
And fight ye till I die!

I ne'er will ask ye quarter, And I ne'er will be your slave; But I'll swim the sea of slaughte Till I sink beneath the wave." CHARLESTON, May 23, 1856.

What weapon does a young lady resemble who ver passes her without noticing her? Ans .- A

The war ships Susquehanna, Fulton, Cyane, and the thickost of the fight, while scarcely a single one Nicaragua, from New York, on the 31st ult.

The Central American Difficulty. The message of the President sent to the Senate of the United States on Thursday merely enclosed the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, dated on the 24th of May, on the subject of the differences of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States, regarding the construction and effect of the convention of the 14th of April, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally; and stating to Mr. Dal-las the views which the President enter tains of that question as it now stands, in order that he may communicate the same to the Earl of Clarendon. There has been no direct communication between the two governments on the main subject since the etter of Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Clarendon, in September last, his Lordships's reply on the 28th of the same month, and the brief rejoinder of Mr. Buchanan on the 4th of the following October. The President, it appears, would have been better satisfied if, in expressing the conviction that all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy might with a conciliatory spirit on both sides be overcome, Lord Clarendon had been pleased to indicate the means which in his judgment were calculated to produce so favorable a consummation. For want of this the President was left to conecture the precise idea of Her Majesty's overnment. He could not be certain his conjecture concerning it was well founded; but he was induced by certain collateral accidents which have occurred to infer it was by no arbitration by a third power of the difference between the two governments relative to Central America.

Mr. Marcy says it would be superfluous o dwell on the regret which the President entertains that a proposition of this nature, which Her Majesty's government intended as a final one, was not presented at the commencement, and in such a shape as to have attracted to and fixed upon it the attention of this government. Lord Clarendon seems to assume that the difference between the two countries is merely of the interpretation of the convention of 1850. But it is not so understood by this govern mept, which does not understand that at the date of the treaty Great Britain had any possessions or occupied any territory in Central America, unless the British es tablishment at the Balize, with its dependencies, as the same are defined by her treaties with Spain, are to be considered as British possessions in Central America. That is the only possible construction of the declarations exchanged between Messrs. Clayton and Bulwer at the time of ex-

changing the ratification of the convention. After reviewing Great Britain's pretenions Mr. Marey says: And if it is now contended by the British government that in the name of the Mosquito Indians Great Britain may take with a military force and hold San Juan Niearagua, or any other point in Central America, such pretensions Instead of submitting to arbitration pretensions involving such consequences, or in any other way consenting to restore effect to the treaty with such possible construction, it would, in the judgment of the President. be his duty to propose its annulment, to as to release the United States from obligations not attended by any benefits; and which obligations thus intentionally incur, they having entered into treaty upon the supposition that absolute riciprocity of reriction was incurred by Great Britain.

The President says he cannot do any ing which could be taken to admit, either directly or impliedly, that there is a ques tion in his mind relative to the true con struction of that convention, and he feels bound to take care that in entertaining the proposition of arbitration he shall not be understood as actuated by the slightest feeling of distrust regarding the treatyrights of the United States. But the President is not prepared to say that some of the questions in fact concerning which the two governments differ may not be conveniently determined by arbitration, or by some analogous method. Of this class objects of inquiry, is the question What are the rightful limits of the estab lishment at the Balize on the side of the State of Honduras? The question whether the Bay Islands do or do not belong to that Republic, and the question: What extent of country is embraced in the term Mosquito coast, or is in the actual occupancy of the Mosquito Indians, or considered as Indians; and with such territorial rights only as that description of persons are entitled to claim, according to the established public law of Great Britain and of the United States, and of Spain, or of the in dependent States which have succeeded Spain in America, remembering that no power exists on the part of Great Britain and the United States to dispose of the sovereign rights of Nicaragua, or any other State of Central America!

Mr. Marcy concludes as follows: All these questions of political geography, regard in the first instance the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the independent States of Central America. Great Britain and the United States had no pretensions thus to intervene: except for the purpose of defining their own mutual obligations arising out of engagements they may have contracted in order to insure, as far as they are concerned, the neutrality and independence of the American Isthmus. Regarded only as collateral considerations, affecting the construction of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, these are questions, which if not determined by agreement of the two countries themselves, the President will not decline to refer to arbitration. Aware many practicable obstacles to the adjustment of any international differences of this nature by arbitration, of the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States; and experience in the attempt to settle by such means a previous controversy on the subject of the boundary

does not doubt that any one of the powers of Europe which should consent to undertake the task of such arbitration as now proposed would perform the duty with perfect impartiality. But to apply to any power to do this would be to ask of it an act which, if granted, would add to our own domestic duties the labors and burden of settling the complicated differences of other governments. He would greatly prefer that, in a controversy like the present, turning on points of political geography, the matter should be referred to some ne or more of those eminent men of science who do honor to the intellect of Eu rope and America, and who, with the previous consent of their respective governments, might well undertake the task of determining such questions to the accept-ances, as well of Her Majesty's government

as of the United States. You are instructed therefore, to enter into communication with Her Majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs, in relation o Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether the existing diferences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and if it cannot ther discuss the conditions or arbitration on hose points of difference as to which alone or applicable, it being assumed that the other points of difference would, after that, yield as of course to the conference between the Earl of Clarendon and yourself, con ducted in a spirit of cordiality and frank ness which belongs to your personal rela-tions; and dictated by the true interests both of the United States and Great Bri-WM. L. MARCY.

# Senator Sumner and Mr. Brooks.

The following editorial from the Boston courier stands in striking contrast to the furious proceedings which have taken place broughout Massachusetts and in Boston, upon the occasion of Mr. Sumner's chastise ment. The Courier is a paper of the highest character, and reflects the opinions of he old conservative portion of Massachu-

We made such comments as occurred to Mr. Sumner, We are no friends to violence, and especially are we unable to justify the mode chosen by Mr. Brooks for tify the mode chosen by Mr. Brooks for his attack, or to find any apology for his selection of a place which should be kept sacred from such scenes. It must be admitted, however, by all who are disposed to regard the subject reasonably and dispassionately, that the portion of Mr. Sumer's speech which prompted the act of vioence, and which we publish to-day, is ex-Summer saw fit to indulge towards South

In regard to Judge Butler, inasmuch as his expressions were more pointed and personal, they would be likely to excite even keener resentment. Mr. Butler is an old man, long a member of the Senate, an accomplished gentleman, and a most amiable and honorable person. Of course he enter- his mind. tains extreme Southern opinions on the subject of slavery, but his character deservedly stands very high; he is a gentleman of urbane and courteous demeanor, and is universally beloved, esteemed and respected Mr. Sumner's personal attack upon him was, in our opinion, unmannerly and indecent, in the highest degree, and none the more to Mr. Sumner's credit that it was made in Mr. Butler's absence from his place and from the city of Washington.

No person can reasonably suspect us of a disposition to check the freedom of debate. What debate is, conducted upon just and fair principles, is another question, whiel we will not discuss now. But, in our juder ment, no man who professes the doctrine of peace, has a right to employ that kind language which inevitably provokes war, and then undertake to shield himself be hind his non-resistant defences. And if he finds himself dragged out and made to suffor the penalty of his intemperance, who can be blame? He has voluntarily put himself upon a par with the intemperate and the violent, and must submit to the consequences. Alop informs us that a rumpeter, who was once taken prisoner in battle, claimed exemption from the common fate of prisoners of war, in ancient imes, on the ground that he carried no verpons and was in fact a non-combatant. Non-combatant?" said his enemies, pointing to his trumpet, as they prepared to put him to death, "why, you hold in your hand the very instrument which incites our foes to ten-fold fury against us."

For ourselves, we are sure we should not rave made a speech, of the description of Mr. Sumner's, were we disposed to do so without counting the cost. We should have prepared ourselves, therefore, for our efence, and instead of being surprised, as Mr. Sumner was, and taken unawares, the first principles of logic would have instruct ed us that the advance of Mr. Brooks musbe hostile, and that we must stand up and abide the issue. While we deplore, therefore, the public outrage, and the condition of public affairs which has produced such unhappy consequences at the seat of government, and while we particularly regret the place and mode of this unlawful act, we are not at all surprised that a speech so in temperate and ill-judged as Mr. Sumner's has provoked some such retaliation as has

provinces in North America, the President looking up to see where they come from.' I the world

A NEW Ega .- The South Carolinian, in alluding to the public demonstrations in approval of Mr. Brooks, uses the following

"And, to add the crowning glory to the good work, the slaves of Columbia have already a handsome subscription, and will present an appropriate token of their regard o him who has made the first practical issue for their preservation and protection in their rights and enjoyments as the happiest laborers on the face of the globe." Was the like of this ever before published

in a newspaper in South Carolina? The negroes of Columbia have actually participated in the congratulations of Mr. Brooks, and the South Carolinian lauds it as "the crowning glory to the good work?" Now, these meetings in South Carolina to sustain Mr. Brooks, as counter to those at the North, are proper enough. But when in the capital of the State slaves are permitted, nay applauded, and urged to take part in our litical movements-to unite in popular demonstrations-to raise subscriptions, and present their tokens of approval to our public men—it is, indeed, a spectacle as disgusting as it is novel. We blush for the State when such things are permitted. If our slaves can publicly congratulate, may this method of settlement seems requisite they not publicly condemn? And if one portion are permitted to land Mr. Brooks why may not another, if disposed, sympathize with Mr. Sumper?

According to the Carolinian, the approv

al of Mr. Brooks' fellow-citizens, their congratulations and testimonials are completev obscured by "the crowning glory" of this negro demonstration! And in the same view we suppose that the negro deputation-and why should not there be one?--when it arrives in Washington, will take precedence over their masters, while they present to Mr. Brooks their appropri

Such a proceeding, while it offends every sentiment of Carolina society, is calculated to bring ridicule and disgrace upon the whole movement .- Charleston Mercury.

Count Orloff cently heard an audience of the Emperor, to ask for explanations on the subject of the treaty of April 15, between us, yesterday, in regard to the assault upon England, France, and Austria. The Russian plenipotentiary represented to his construed by his government as a symptom of want of confidence in the good faith of Russia. The Emperor Napoleon protested against any such interpretation, and assured Count Orloff that he had only signed the treaty in compliance with the wishes of England and Austria, who desired to have a pledge of his good feeling toward them. Count Orloff replied with as much vivacity cessively insulting and provoking, and not as it was possible for a diplomatist to exonly highly indiscreet in sentiment and lan- hibit in presence of a reigning monarch. guage, but unjustifiable, in any view in that the treaty of peace of March 30 effectu which it can be regarded. We should des- ally secured the independence and integripise the son of Massachusetts who could be the Ottoman empire, that the Empehear his native State arraigned in such a ror Napoleon had, before the signing of temper without feeling and manifesting his that treaty, given strong assurances of his South Carolinian did not resent the arro- Russia, and that the unexpected step which gant and contemptuous tone which Mr. had been taken was calculated to show doubt and distrust in the mind of his imperial master,

During this remarkable interview the Emperor, Napoleon III, preserved that calm and impenetrable demeanor for which he is remarkable, while Count Orloff scarcely concealed the excitement and surprise which the new situation had produced in

Mr. Dallas.-The latest number of the European Times received in this country

Dallas, the American minister, from the Man ion House. He dined the same evening with the friends and subscribers to the Literary Fund, where he made the speech of the evening. The American Government has frequently been represented at the Court of St. James by very able ment but we can call to mind no Minister of the nited States who has won such general admiration in this country in so short a an elevated tone, that they charm in the nese Yam into the shade. He says: reading even more than they impress in men, having been towards the close of the ast century the President of this same Literary Fund Association, was only excelled in good taste by the reference to the Englishman who established in the United states a kindred institution. If popularity in this aristocratic country be any test of

ditor of the Times, at Ballarat, Australia She attacked him unexpectedly with a whip, and laid it on his back with a hearty good will. Mr. Seekamp, however, retaliated with a riding whip, and ere long the comseparated, but not before revolvers received, and at the close of the performance made a characteristic speech.

of age, and is perfectly acquainted with Italian. You cannot puzzle him either in English, Sicilian, or Roman history; he answers correctly all questions in geography, astronomy, or natural history-Lord Timothy Dexter's idea of gratitude work any sum in vulgar fractions, and is rich. 'That fellow,' said he, speaking of well acquainted with the elements of Eu-

### Shubbrey Planting.

Much of the effect and pleasure afforded by shrubbery, depends on its proper arrangement. The following remarks from the Floricultural Cabinet are practical, and may afford useful hints at this season :

"The shrubbery may be defined to be the link which connects the mansion and the lawn to the flower garden or to the other parts of a residence, and is most gen-erally planted either for shelter or shade, although often as a screen to hide disagreeable objects, for which the plants which compose it are better suited than for forest or other trees. The shrubbery is often a matter of utility as well as of ornament, in which it gives the highest satisfaction when formed for the purpose of shutting out the offices or the kitchen garden from the view of the house; for sheltering the latter, or the garden, or for connecting the house with the garden and the orchard, the shrubbery becomes useful and interesting.

"Sometimes a shrubbery is formed merey for the purpose of growing rare shrubs, and for obtaining agreeable walks; in this case it is necessary to be at more pains, and to display a greater degree of taste in the laying of it out than in the formation of the useful shrubbery; in the former case, a tasteful arrangement of plants is a matter of less importance than the choice and disposition of kinds that will soonest afford shelter, and ultimately becomes thick

"In planting shrubberies for screens, to "In planting shrubberies for screens, to hide disagreeable objects, evergreens should form the principal mass, as affording a permanent blind, and giving a cheerful appearance even in winter. A few deciduous shrubs of the most showy sorts, may, however, be with propriety added, which will give relief to the more sombre appearance of the evergreens, particularly while the of the evergreens, particularly while the former are in flower; but from their nature hatched; each ring producing from three to of annually shedding their leaves, and con- five bundred caterpillars; these weave a sequently becoming thin in winter, they web house to live in, from which they sally are not so well calculated for a permanent

"In the disposal of shrubs, the tallest or front side, and the lower in stature in generally been displayed in the formation worm must be effectually destroyed, or its of shrubberies as to the productions of progeny will find the trees next spring. generally been displayed in the formation picturesque beauty; they are planted too generally in the form of sloping banks, without the least natural beauty whatever, although in this way they may answer the although in this way they may answer the purpose of blinding out disagreeable objects, ere of little merit when seen from their best "Great attention should be paid, in their

be avoided as much as possible, and if the margin of the shrubbery should be broken with deep indentures or sinuosities, these should be neatly turfed over and kept mown. The walks which lead through this department should not be to any great listance in a straight line, if it can be avoided, neither should they be too much twisted. There is something so pleasing in a fine, gentle sweep or curve in a road or walk, that few are insensible of its beauty. The breadth of the walks should be egulated according to the length and scale of the place, as too narrow walks for principal ones have never a good effect; they should scarcely, under any circumstances, b less than five feet wide, and unless for terrace walks of great length, should not be more than eight; if the greater breadth they assume the appearance of a carriagedrive, and if narrower, they dwindle in appearance to a mere foot path." -- Carolina

THE FLORIDA POPATO. - The Southern Cultivator publishes an extract from a lettime. The literary power and elegance of ter of Dr. Wm. F. Robertston, of Tallahas, this gentleman's after dinner addresses are see, Florida, giving an account of a native perfect models in their way. They are so root, growing wild in that State, which he pointed and so terse, and marked by such thinks bids fair to throw the famous Chi-

"It grows in the sandy soil of our pine he delivery. His allusion to the fact of woods, near the Gulf coast, is perennial, the great Benjamin Franklin, his country- with a climbing vine, and flower somewhat resembling that of the convolvulus or morning glory. It appears to be very polific the root or petate attaining a growth, in the first year, of four or five inches in diameter and ten to twelve inches in length A specimen before me has been planted about three years, and the root is more admiration at home, Mr. Dallas ought to than thirteen inches in diameter, with nustand well ... the Presidential ballot boxes on some forthcoming occasion. probably weigh from thirty to forty pounds. FIGHT BETWEEN LOLA MONTEZ AND AN of the Irish potato more than anything else. Entron.—The notorious Lola Montez re Swine are quite found of it. It has never been cultivated as an article of food, but from its pleasant taste and prolific qualities. I should infer that it would prove a desirable addition to the list of our root crops. In their native or wild state, both the Irish and sweet potato were comparatively worthontants had each other literally by the hair. less and unproductive; but cultivation, like some parties finally interposed, and they the wand of the enchanter, has transformed them in a wonderful manner, and we behad been produced. At the theatre next hold them in universal use, acceptable alike evening Lola Montez was enthusiastically at the table of the rich and of the poor."

BUSH YOUR TOMATOES.-It is just as sensible to grow peas without bushing them A Sicilian prodigy is making a great as it is tomatoes. You may grow both in noise on the continent. He is ten years a slovenly sort of way, if you have plenty of room on the ground; but you can grow Greek, French, Spanish, and English, all either twice as well upon something to of which languages he translates freely into support them, and tomatoes are decidedly better grown up in the air than near the ground, under the shade of a mass of vines. The best support for a tomato vine is a short bush set firmly in the ground. The branches have room to spread among the limbs and support the fruit. The plan is a neighbor he had often befriended, with- clid! His name is Girohame di Majo, much better than tying to stakes and trimout being thanked, 'is like a hog under a This is one of those splendid instances of ming, according to our own experience. between the United States and the British tree eating acorns, which never thinks of genius which occasionally appears to startle We have tried both ways .- Agricultural

GARDEN WORK FOR JUNE. - The season has been so unpropitious for gardening that much will yet have to be done over in the vegetable garden. Those who planted English peas in trenches, will have realized the advantages of the moisture and shade at the bottom of the trench in this dry and parching spring. It will now be too late to replant English peas. All the varieties of beans may yet be planted. Plant melons, cucumbers, squashes, egg plants, tomatoes, late cabbage, okra, corn for roasting ears. Thin out the growing plants; the drier the season, the more often stir the soil around the vegetables. Now is the time to use soap saids in the garden; liquid manures of any kind may be used with advantage now, if applied in the evening. Bush the tomatoes; pole the running beans; work the growing cabbages freely with the hoe; look out now for the miller that lays the egg which produces the cabbage worm, If a light wood fire be made in the cabbage bed just at sun down, hundreds of the milrers will fit into the flames and perish. Remember to save the first and best of all vegetables for seed. This is the whole secret of extra early vegetables.

THE ORCHARD.-Work around fruit trees with a pronged fork; pinch out su-perabundant buds in young trees; it is better than pruning next year. Do not per-mit a young tree to overbear; thin out the fruit judiciously. If any disease is found in the limbs, cut of the whole limb at once; cut down to the healthy wood if the wound; until the following spring, when they are forth in search of food, defoliating the tree If the ring of eggs is destroyed, it saves al the trouble of catching the worms. Vast should be planted furthest from the walk quantities of immature fruit will soon be or front side, and the lower in stature in found under the trees of the apple, pear, front, but if an immediate effect be desired, peach and plum. Each one of these fruits it is better to elevate the ground than to contains one or more worms, which burrow plant trees of too great an age; it is also a in the ground or have in the crevices of the matter of importance that they may be bark, to come out next spring, to reproduce planted thickly, as it is an easy task to thin them out when required. Little taste has all the immature fruit, and boil it. The

garden. And we are again admonished by a parching dry April and May that green sward or beautiful flowers are nothng worth without water. Hence, in all ornamental grounds, water should form the planting, to give them a somewhat natural appearance, and not that of a surface so beauty. For it is not only beautiful in regular as if they were clipped with the itself, but lends enchantment to every thing it touches. What beauty is therein a law clothed with sickly, yellow grass, or in flowers that hang a puny, drooping head, or in walks edged with ever browns! As water is the life and soul of vegetation, so it should receive the first care and attention in establishing ornamental grounds. The benefit will more than out balance the cost. There are many ways by which water may be procured. The new wind mill, the hydraulic ram, and cisterns may be used. What is the cost to those who have the means! and if those who have not the means will but husband their resources, and exert their ingenuity and skill, they may have water in their grounds and dwellings, and with water and a very little skill, in this favored clime, any one may have an ornamental yard or lawn.

AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS .- The accounts which some of our pioneer friends have sent back from this embryo keystone State of the West, have almost tempted us to emigrate. It is represented to possess a delightful climate, remarkable for its salubrity, and a soil almost unequalled in its productiveness. The productions are wheat, corn and hemp, averaging, it is said, thirty-five bushels of wheat, sixty bushels of corn and a ton of hemp to the acre, and at the usual rate of cropping in that country, a negro fellow, it is estimated, will nett seven hundred dollars to his owner. If fity per cent. of this be deducted for exaggeration, it is the best country for slave labor in the Union, and Southern men are beginning to find it out. There is already considerable slave population in the territory, and it is stated that the number is increasing rapidly. We learn from reliable sources that this species of property is as secure in Kansas as in Georgia or Alabama. The excitement which prevails there upon the question of slavery, so far from endangering it, renders property in slaves more se cure. The rapid tide of immigration which is now pouring into the territory will soon give it the requisite population to entitle i to admission into the Union as a State, and we presume the question whether it is to be a slave State, will be determined by the elections which are to be held next October. It is now in the power of the South to determine that question .- Soil of the South.

WASH FOR ANIMALS AND TREES,-Make a solution of aloes, in the proportion of a quarter ounce to one quart of water-put on with a large brush on trunk and brauches of trees. This will destroy all the vermin on them, and prevent others from approaching. In cleaning sheep and other animals with long hair with this solution

they must be washed.

A VOCATION .- A gentleman loafer, recently arrested in Cincinnati, being questioned by the officer as to his vocation, replied: "Sir, I am a doctor-I have cured a pain in the head of navigation, and drawn pain in the head of navigation Mississippi; I teeth from the mouth of the Mississippi; I have anatomized the side of a mountain. tered the foot of a hill, felt the pulse of an arm of the sea, plastered a cut on the hand of nature, and cured a felon on the finger