The Cultivation of Corn.

STATES IN THE COLOR OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF

The cultivation of Corn should be considered under two divisions-upland and low ground.-Upland, for eorn planting, should be listed, it velight and clean, and turned over, if stubble or fallow land, as early in the last case in the winter as possible. The object in the latter case, is to give time for the vegetable substance to rot, and the freezes of winter to disintegrate and pulverize the furrow slice or clods, if any there be, and further to destroy the cut worm, which is generally worse on on stubble or fallow land. The land should be as deeply plowed as the depth of the soil will admit, or its character indicate. Thus a stiff soil, or one that has a hard pan subsoil of tight clay beneath a good soil, should be penetrated as deeply as possible with a plow, so as not to turn up much of the subsoil. A perfect tilth should be secured, if possible, by I lowing when the land is in proper order. No land should be plowed at any time when so wet it will not ernmble after the plow, or so dry that it will even break up into clods.

Upland corn may be planted in this section from the first to the middle of March. Low ground, from the middle of March to the first of May. The distance of corn will depend upon the strength of the soil, number of stalks to the hill, if checked, and manured. A good general rule is, twelve to sixteen square feet to the stalk on upland. Low ground may be planted from nine to twelve square feet to the stalk. Manure should be put on with listing or bedding up, aud covered in to prevent loss by exposure to sun and rain-or covered in with the corn at planting for the same reason. Upland, if bedded, should always be planted as low as possible not to go below the soil, to enable it to bear drought. Corn may be covered on upland, if very light, with a board; but if stiff or inclined to bake, two furrows with a small scooter plow are preferable to any method, as a small harrow can be run over the ridge covering the corn, which otherwise might never get through .-Plenty of seed, from four to eight grains, should be put in, as it is easier to pull out five stalks than to replant one. It is better to transplant than to replant, for the latter never make well among old corn, unless the replant is numerous. If the stand is very bad, it is better to plow up and plant over. Birds will injure a stand less when plenty of seed is used, and may be entirely baffled by taring the seed. The rows should be laid of with a scooter, (both waye, if cheecked,) followed one way by a large shovel to reopen planting furrow, the seed dropped and cov-If early planted, very lightly, say one inch ered. if with board or hoe, but three, if with scooter plow, and scrape off when the sprout begins to push up. It may be covered deeper later in the season. The first plowing should be done when the corn has four leaves, or sooner if stunted by cold or growing slowly. Plow as deeply as possible next to the corn, with a small scooter or coulter, following with a large scooter and plowing out the row with a shovel as deeply as the soil will admit. The hoe hands should follow the plows as closely as possible, to thin if unmolested by cut worm; uncover and draw the dist well up around the stalks. The second plowing should follow in twenty days, and be a deep one near the corn and throughout the row; next the corn with a large scooter or shovel. plowing out the row with a turning plow to hill the corn well, the last furrow in each row should be run with a shovel so as not to tear up too much of the subsoil. The third plowing should follow at the same interval with a turning plow, but shallow near the corn, and a little deeper to the centre, in which and exactly between the checks, if hill corn, the peak should be dropped and covered with a shovel shallow. Peas in drill corn should be in the first furrow next to the corn. The fouth ways with sweeps to lay the corn by flat, and plow Low ground corn varies from upland only in the greater depth of plowing in the pre- has greatly diminished, and, is inferred that paration to issue perfect drainage in these colder and wetter soils. It should always be planted on a level, but as low down as possible not to get through the soil; plant after a large shovel with two small scooter furrows, and scrape off with a board or harrow, if baked by heavy rain or wind. Corn should be kept perfectly clean until laid by, frequently stirred and constantly growing. J. W.

rive instructions from the spirits of other worlds, and is guided by what they say. The learned judge avers that he is in daily communications with the spirit of a deceased connexion, and so highly does he value the opinion of his spirit relative, that he makes memoranda of topics of conversation to be introduced, which he places next his heart, and then gets a response from the spirit. He is in the constant habit of seeking guidance in the discharge of his judicial duties, through the advice of departed spirits.

The Balance of Trade.

The friends of a high tariff profess to be greatly alarmed, in consequence of the large export of specie from the United States, during the last financial year. Heavy commercial embarrassment, the ruin of the manufacturers, and a general impovers hu cut of the country, are evils prcdicted, unless the present revenue system le changed, and the producers of our exports and consumers of the imports, shall consent to a spe-

cific tariff. The iron producers say their coal and ore so far apart, and their mills so distant from market, that a duty of thirty per cent. on foreign iron, they cannot stand the competition. And yet they would have us to believe, that an interest requiring such props to sustain it, should be aided by a still heavier tariff, else the country will be ruined.

It seems to be the fashion of the day, for every man, who finds himself involved in an unfortunate speculation, to look to the Government of the Union to help him out of it. Our Northern feiends think the products of cotton, rice, tobacco, flour, pork and other articles, which make up the exports of the country, are fair gamethat they must not only pay the whole revenue of the government, but must also submit to a little extra taxation in favor of the manufacturer, pel is some on the sticks. who has made a miss and imagines that he is about to be ruined. We have never heard of the government extending its aid to the sinking agriculturalists. Thousands engage in that business who know nothing about it, and in the course of time, their estates are brought to the hammer; but in their day of difficulty they do not dream of erying to the government for aid, or imagine that their ruin must necessarily impoverish the country. But the manufacturer, who, in successful times, pockets profits greater than the agriculturalist can over hope for, so soon as he meets with reverses, begins to cry out for help and to predict wo for the country if he is not helped.

To one knowing the facts of the case, the wail which the tariffites have raised over the dreadful drain of specie from the country, excites no sympathy whatever. A part of our specie goes ibroad to pay for articles consumed by the gold diggers of California-nothing else than could have been expected; and yet this most natural result of the California acquisition, is mourned over as a sure sign of coming poverty. Thousands and tens of thousands of foreigners rush into California, and to supply their need foreign goods were imported. But they produced neither cotton, flour, pork. e. ' eo for export-nothing but gold dust. wonderful, that a part

of their produce sl. be exported to pay for is our country impoverished, because its extraordinary productions for export are not equal to the extraordinary demand? The idea is utterly nonsensical. We consume foreign good -and pay for them in our staple production, and the Californians do the same. We pay cotton and rice, and they in gold dust.

Whence, then, the impoverishment of the country? How does it appear from this, that the balance of trade is against us? It is not so; the only difference, is that gold has become one of the productions our country, and is as much a plowing should be done at same interval, and al- legitimate article of export as iron, lead or cotton.

But, it is said, that our production of iron from this, the resources of the country are diminished, also. This does not follow. The production of iron may be profitable, and yet some other business may be more so; and, if the labor which might otherwise be expended in the manutacture of iron, be now more profitably employed, the resources of the country are thereby in increased, not diminished. But why waste our time reasoning on the subject? All these pretences are but the efforts of men who desire to grow rich at the exports of the country. They therefore, struggle to use the Government for the advancement of their ends. For this, they plan, organize, and combine, and their opposers must learn to do likewise. All the victories which may be gained over them in the field of argument, will leave them victories in the end, unless we manage to destroy the influence of lobby membership .- Southern Standard.

knowingly neglect, or refuse so to make information as aforesaid, shall be liable to the fine imposed by the second section of this act. THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1852. THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

The Cotton Market, since our last, has been dull, with a falling off in receipts. Extremes, 5 3-4 to 7 3-4. CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.

There was no change on Saturday in the dull state of the cotton market reported on Friday, and prices continued in favor of buyers. The sales footed up 800 bales at from 63-4 to 81-8.

Mr. White's Lecture.

This gentleman lectured last Evening, to one of the largest and most intelligent audiences, which our town affords. He is a remarkably interesting speaker, and is certainly entitled to all the credit and praise which has been given him. We are happy to learn that he will lecture again on this (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday) Evenings.

We are satisfied that his audiences will continue to be very large, and will not regret in the slightest degree, any inconvenience to which they may be subjected in hearing him. The opportunity of hearing such a speaker dues not occur often.

The Bell Ringers,

Gave one one of their Concerts at Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening last, to the largest audience we believe, ever yet assembled in this Hall. Their performances were novel, and we believe the crowd were generally pleased with the entertainment. Herr Stoc-

Fire.

We regret to learn that the Barns on the plantation of our fellow-citizen, Major John Rosser, about twelve miles below Camden, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last, together with a large quantity of corn, fodder, &c. The particulars we have not learned.

Sale of Negroes.

On yesterday a large number of Negroes were disposed of at auction. Judging from the high rates at which they were sold, we should infer that our people are not yet tired of them, and are still willing to invest arsenic is much used by the tallow chandlers for the their money in this sort of property.

At Odd Fellows Hall.

Call and see the pretty things-no charge for looking, even if you do not buy.

Sunday Work.

Our friends and cotemporaries of the Republican and Carolinian in Columbia, have at last determined, if possible, not to work on the Sabbath day. We are glad to see, that they have made this wise decision. We carnestly hope their example may be followed by others in our State. It is unbecoming the age of civilization and morals in which we live, to desecrate a day, hallowed by Jehovah himself, as a day of rest. With the same authority, as when he said "Thou shalt not kill;" he commands: "Remember the Sabbath day to the foreign articles which they consume? And keep it holy; in it thou shalt not do any work." Is it not then presumptuous, and wicked, to violate with impunity one of the most sacred and plainest commands of Heaven? If we pretend to recognize the obligations of religion and morality, we should give some evidence of our belief, of the faith that is in us, by observing one of the plainest rules of the decalogue.

Why ought men to regard the opinion of the world or consult its wishes and convenience, when a plain matter of duty, forbids a violation of divine law as matter of duty, forbids a violation of divine law as well as conscience? We have no patience or regard as well as a housekeeper, long before Eve was assignfor those who would force a class of their fellow men, ed him as a helpmate, and was very comfortable in his to work day and night, and on the Sabbath, merely to gratify the cravings of curiosity, which requires, as the and what sort of counsellors she entertained. Let it Carolinian remarks, a violation of conscience. What advantage does the poor printer derive from living in get on, with our affairs exclusively under our own mana religious community, where the Church going bell agement. I grant that there is a difference; but the calls the congregations of the respective persuasions together to worship. It is next to practical atheism, and ting to rights, as we always find going on in the houseshould be restrained by the strong arm of law. We hold of married men. But that is because there is no are dealing in general terms, and make no personal application of our text. Let every one examine the subject for himself; if the evil lieth at his own door, let parade, I grant you; but there's no such fuss! him remove it speedily, or let it be done by the voice of the people, speaking in terms of condemnation. We subscribe most heartily to the sentiment which fol- der from this confusion at any moment. It is a maze, lows "SUNDAY WORK .- God has forbidden man and beast to work on the Sabbath. The printer, less favored than other men, and less fortunate even than the dumb animal, knows no day of rest. Unless the God of the inhabitant of a solitade. His domain is peopled Providence smiles upon disobedience to the God of Revelation, Sunday work cannot prosper.'

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsyl- the products and manufactures of States which vania Legislature to exempt the homstead of every family from levy and sale on execution. The terms of the bill propose that the debtor shall designate his homestead, which shall not be sold, of whatever value.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Jan. 24-We learn from White River that the steamer Pitser Miller, exploded at the mouth of that river, this morning. Several persons were killed and others badly wounded.

A church dificulty at Leesbug, Va., between the M.E. Church and the M.E. Chrch South, has been recently settled by compromise, the former giving the latter \$250 and the property involved, to go entirely into its hands on the 1st of september.

The Baptist State Convention of Mississippi have resolved to raise \$100,000 for endowing a college in that State.

Dr. March says the best cure for hysterics is to discharge the servant girl. In his opoinion, there is nothing like flying "around" to keep the nervous system from becoming unstrung. Some women think they want a physician, he says when they only need a scrubbing brush.

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROADS .- The number of asualities, resulting in the loss of life or limb, on all these roads during the year, were 96, of which 66 were fatal. The aggregate length of the above roads is 120,747 miles, exclusive of double track.

Politeness does much in business. An impudent clerk can do more injury in a store than its owner's neglect to advertise his goods.

A young man lately came to his death in Hall, (England) through putting tallow on a pimple that was on his face-mortification ensued, which ended in his death, although the affected part was cut away. The use of tallow, for such purposes, is mostly dangerous as urpose of improving the appearance of the candles.

CHRISTIANA PRISONEES .- The bills against the Christiana prisoners for murder and riot have been ignored by the Grand Jury at Lancaster, and all the prisoners were discharged.

A BACHELOR'S BREAKFAST.

The following amusing passage occurs in the second chapter of the Golden Christmas, by Mr. SIMMS. None but a bachelor once could discourse so eloquently and knowingly:

"It is not often that our fair readers are admitted to the mysterious domain which entertains a bachelor as its sovereign. They fancy, the dear conceited little creatures, that such a province is a very desolate one. They delude themselves with the vain notion that, without the presence of one or more of their mischieviously precious sex, a house, or garden, is scarcely habitable; and that man, in such an abode, is perpetu-ally sighing for some such change as the tender sex only can impart. They look upon, as quite orthodox, the language of Mr. Thomas Campbell, who sings-

"The garden was a wild, And man, the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled.

But this is all vanity and delusion. We no where have any testimony that the condition of Adam was thus disconsolate, before Eve was stolen from his side, in order that she should steal to his side. This is all a sovereignty alone. We know what evil consequences happened to his housekeeping after she came into it, question occurs, "Is this difference for the worse in our case?" Hardly! There is, confessedly, no such putsuch used of patting to rights. There is previously no such putting to wrongs, in such a household. There, every thing goes on like clockwork. There is less eatness; but no jarrings with the servants. To the uninitiated eve, things appear in exemplary confusion; but the solitary head of the household can extract orbut not without a plan. You will chafe, because there is a want of neatness; but then our bachelor has qui-et. Ah! but you say, how lonesome it looks! But with pleasant thoughts and sweet visitors, and, if he be a student, with sublime ones. He converses with great minds, unembarrassed by the voices of little ones. He converses with master spirits in antique books .-These counsel and teach him, without ever disputing what he says or thinks. They fill, and instruct his soul, without vexing his self-esteem. They bring music to his chamber, without troubling his ears with noise. But, you say, he has none of the pleasures which spring from his communion with children. You say that the association with the young keeps the heart young; and you say rightly. But the bachelor answers and says-if he has no children of his own, he sees enough of his neighbors. They climb his fences, pilfer his peaches, pelt his dog, and, as Easter approaches, break into his fowl-yards and carry off his fresh eggs. Why should be seek for children of his own, when his neighbor's houses are so prolifie ?-He could give you a long discourse, in respect to ingle-blessedness-that is, in the case of the man. In that of the woman, the affair is more difficult and doubtful. He is not prepared to deny that she ought to get married whenever she can find the proper victim. To sum up, in brief, he goes and comes when he pleases, without dreading a feminine authority. He takes his breakfast at his own hours, and dines when in the humor, and takes his case at his inn. His sleep is undisturbed by unpleasant fancies. He is never required to rise at night, no matter how cold the weather, to see that the children are covend, or to warm the baby's posset. [Delightful thought.] Never starts with horror, and a chilling shiver, at every scream, lest home, with unmanly terrors, dreading to hear no good of himself when he gets there. At night, purring, in grateful reverie, by his fireside, he makes pictures in his ignited coals, which exilerate his fancy. [Interesting picture.] His cat sleeps on the hearth rug, con-fident of her master, and never dreading the broomstick of the always officious chambermaid: and the ancient woman who makes up his bed and prepares his breakfast, appears before him like one of those ly old hags of the fairy tale who turn out to be princesses and good spirits in homely disguise.

shall persist in their aggressions upon the institution of slavery in the Southern States. A minority of the committee, not contented with declaring the expediency of legislating "at this time" on the subject, make a report going into the constitutional question, and expre sing their conclusion that such a tax would be a palpable breach of the constitution of the United States, which has the exclusive power for the regulation of commerce; and that it would be not less so, because it is attempted to do by indirection what is directly forbidden.

Federal Office.

"The allurements of office, the blandishments of party have boodwinked large portions of our people, and langer lowers in vain before blinded eyes. Hon. Robert W. Barnwell."

True-lamentably true. Southern politicians have, many of them, been seduced by the allur ments of federal office. They look to the great central of despotism, enthroned at Washington so much so, that at this very moment, if you wish to know the politics of the South, you must enquire not at New Orleans, Nashville, Richmond, or Savannah, but at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

One thing is certain :- we must look to the union of the South, for the salvation of the South. It is only in a determined spirit of union that we can be safe. The history of our national legislation during the last twenty years and more, proves incontestibly, that the Federal Government is utterly impotent even in its most indispensable duty-we refer to the preservation of that political and social equality among its constituent members, without which, a confederation of States, theoretically independent, is one of the most odious, (we will not say intolerable) forms of despotism. The people of our sister States of the South, are not, we trust, blind to the alarming progress of this great evil, but the predominating influence stands on a foundation which it is most difficult to shake. At Washington, corrumpereet corrumpi saculum vocatur; but thanks be unto God, the infection has never reached South Carolina. The example of our great and fearless statesman, as displayed in his lofty devotion to the South and her institutions has been here most signally illustrious and useful; and it would almost seem that in the order of Providence, he had been given us, at once to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to teach us humility by the reflection, that it was allowed no other, even among ourselves, to follow his course ; a comet, hung in our sky to be gazed on, and wondered at by us, in common with the rest of the world, but as far beyond our reach, though blazing in our zenith, as he was to those, who only caught his more distant rays. In South Carolina, at least, he heard no sounds but those of eulogy and affection. The titled of the earth were proud to be his companions; less exalted men approached him with awe, as they would a higher, purer spirit, and when he was taken from us, the South lost the chief pillar of her fame and support, and now, in the supreme councils of our country, there is a vacant throne. Such was the man who never sought f deral office; it always sought him .- Columbia Banner.

RED HAIR .- The Cincinnati Daily Tim's, 3 e y excellent paper by the way, contains an interesting article upon the above subject, which we give below. There is nothing really definite in the color of the bair or complexion which indicates the feelings of the heart, or the cast and disposition of the mind. There is as much fire, cruelty and destruction in a person of a nervous and billious temperament with black hair, as there are in the passions of a person who is so unfortunate as to have brown, sandy, or red hair, if you will. The remarks are interesting, and we give them to the reader: Bentley's Miscellany, in a recent number, has an annusing article on "Red Hair," which, for some reason or other, has always been disliked in various parts of the world, though one of its shades, the auburn color, running into brown, has always been as much admired as the bright red has been contenned. Red hair has been considered as betokening a cruel and fiendlike disposi tion, and as appropriate to execu tioners! Scott, in the "Talismus," gives Richard's headman a huge red beard mingling with shaggy locks of the same color, and on the other hand, the Queen Berengaria is introduced with "golden tresses." Red hair is also regarded as a mark of crftiness and treachery. In Spain it is called the hair of Judas, and he is distinguished by it in the Spanish paintings, Shakespeare makes Rosalind say of her lover, "His very hair is of the dissembling color," to which Celia replies, "Something browner than Judas'." Among the ancient nations, the Egyptains are most remarkable for their aversion to red hair, and were accustomed annually to offer a burnt sacrafice in honor of their devil, Typho, of a red haired man; but it is humanely suggested, of mitigation that they had long waged war with a nation whose hair was of a reddish hue, and the victim was only a prisoner of war. The chinese picture their devil as white with read hair, and denominate the English "red-haired devils or barbarians." A French traveller, more liberal than the Chinese, says: "I spik always de trut, and I vil say dat I have seen English vich had not red hair." In the Highland clans in Scotland red hair is regarded as deformity. A nobleman visiting a Highlander, inquired for one of his sons, who was kept out of the way upon an excuse which led to the supposition that he was infirm or daft. But on the father's producing a fine, handsome young man, the man exclaimed, "I see nothing the matter with him;" to which the father sorrowfully replied, "Nothing the matter with him! ook at his hair!" It was red. The ancient Romans and the modern Italians have been great admirers in woman of golden colored hair. In the country, red locks are not looked upon as contributing to beauty in either sex; but the red haired people are usually more than commonly endowed in ther mental constitution, and can afford to offset brains against hair. Some of the greatest men have been crowned with red hair, among them that vigorous old pirate, William the Conqueror of England, the blood of whose followers still flows in the veins of New-England men.

Bounty Lands.

We publish, for general information, the folfowing abstract of the provisions of a bill lately introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Bell, of Ohio, and new in the hands of the , committee on Public Lands, which proposes to Ramend the act of Congress granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who had been engaged in the military service of the U. States, passed September 28th, 1850. The substance of this new bill is as follows:

in any of said wars enumerated in said act any length of time less than thirty days.

Section 2 provides that in cases arising under said act where the deceased officer or soldier left no widow or minor child living at the passage of said act, then the other children of heirs-at-law shall be entitled to receive the same quantity of hand that such deceased officer or soldier would If living.

Section 3 provides that when a warrant shall issue in the name of a deceased officer or soldier, the same shall inure to the benefit of the widow or heirs entitled to the same, without requiring any new application on behalf of such widow or heirs, as is now the case by the present law.

The Editor of the Springfield Republican in the course of an article upon the Chinese, says that their cues are worn for two reasons: One is that if the owner should run away from the battle, they may be pulled back, and the other, that when life's tale is ended, they may be pulled up | mount are recoverable. to the Celestial regions.

The veto message of Governor Johnston, to the bill throwing open the jails of the State for the confinement of fugitive slaves, was returned to the Senate of Pensylvania, on Thursday week. The bill was then put upon its passage and lost, yeas 19, navs 14, two-thirds not approving.

A SCIERT-RAPPER ON THE BENCH,-The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has an article of some length devoted to the singular case of a Judge on the bench in that city, who professes to de- act; and any overseers of the poor who shall waiting in front.

Free Negroes in Pennsylvania.

Section 1 provides for granting forty acres to all who engaged to serve, and did actually serve. The following is the copy of a bill read in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on the 9th inst., by Mr. Blair of Centre county: An act to prohibil the emigration of Negroes and

Mulattoes into this Commonwealth. SEC. I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto to come into or settle in this commonwealth ; and any negro or negroes, mulatto or mulattoes so coming, immigrating or moving into this State, for the purpose of settling therein, shall be liable to an imprisonment of not less than two or more than nine months upon conviction thereof.

SEC. 2. That any person employing or otherwise encouraging any such negro or mulatto to emigrate into, settle, or remain within the bounds of this commonwealth, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty or more than one hundred dies. not less than fifty or more than one hundred dies. dollars, to be recoverad as other fines of like a-

SEC. 3. That such fine or fines so recovered, shall be paid into the treasury of the proper county until demanded by the overseers of the poor of the township to which the offences enumerated in the foregoing sections of this act shall have been committed, who shall apply it to the use and comfort of the poor in their charge. SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the overseers

of the poor in the different townships, wards or boroughs of this commonwealth, to make information and prosecute to conviction all persons violating the second and third sections of this

Powder Magazine in Charleston Exploded.

We learn by our Columbia cotemporaries, the Carolinian and Republican, that an explosion took place in Charleston, on the morning of the 31st January, in the United States Arsenal, by which the Powder Magazine was destroyed. The particulars are these:

"The explosion occurred in two brick buildings. twelve by fifteen, used as Laboratories, and attached to the Arsenal. John Baltzer, a private, who had recently been preparing fireworks for Washington's birth-day, was killed. It is supposed that he was ramming Roman Candles, the friction occasioned the explosion which communicated to the next building, containing about fifty pounds of powder, and entirely destroying it, blowing out the sides of another, and doing damage to a third. Baltzer tried to escape, but was buried under the ruins, being horribly mangled."

The Lady's Book.

We are indebted to Mr. Godey, the enterprising proprietor of this excellent Magazine, for the February number. It contains its usual v., ic'r and quantity of

Democratic Review.

We have time only to acknowledge the reception of the January number. The book is now published by D. W. Holly. This number contains a portrait of Mazzini, with a sketch of the life of this illustrious Italian. There is in the number before us, considerable matter, which we shall endeavor to read as early as we can conveniently.

A New York paper says that somebody, "suggests an extra sermon to be furnished outside

The Committee of Ways and Means of the Alabama Legislature has reported that it is inexpedient to legislate at this time on the recommenthe city churches, for the coachman who stand dations in the Governor's messag, in favor of a

MANNERS OF YONG LADIES .- In endeavoring discriminating tax to be imposed by the State on to avoid everything like display, young ladies