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AGRICULTURE.

From the Southern Cabinet.

OF SUCKERS ON CORN.

Mr. Editor: In the last number of the *Cabinet*, in your article on the "Agricultural Survey" of the country about Pe-dee, you seem to regard the fact, of Suckers on Corn bearing Ears at their proper places, as before unknown to you; and you ask, if it is not one of the peculiarities of the Corn cultivated by Col. Williams, in producing suckers bearing ears? I can easily answer that question by observing, that it is not peculiar to Col. Williams' species of Corn, unless his and mine are the same, which I think scarcely probable; and it has been my settled conviction from several years close observation, that Indian Corn, when there is a superfluity of strength in the soil for its own wants, will send out suckers, which, if suffered to remain, will not only do no injury to the parent stalk, but will, in corn and blades, produce more than the original stalk without them. That this is no newly formed opinion of mine, you can, by referring to the June number of the *Southern Agriculturist* for 1835, and in an article on this subject, see that I came to the same conclusion from my first year's observation.

Corn highly manured, when not planted too thick, will begin to send out suckers when about from six inches to knee high, and if those early suckers are suffered to remain, and if the field is well cultivated, they will grow off rapidly, detach roots of their own, though they adhere still to the parent stalk, tassels, shoot, and ripen, at the same time; and if the suckers appear very early on the corn, there is often some difficulty in discovering which is the parent and which the offspring.

In 1833, I made the fairest experiment that could be, with suckers. It was a dry Spring, and a great many appeared on my manured Corn. In a field of thirty-five acres, I left eight rows lengthwise throughout the field with the suckers on; from the rest of the field I had them taken away; and I was so fully satisfied with the result of that trial, that I have never taken them away from my Corn since.—The quantity of fodder was so much greater than upon the adjoining rows, that there could be no doubt of the propriety of leaving suckers to produce a large yield of fodder, and that nothing was lost in the produce of grain, the following extracts from my *Agricultural Journal* of that year will show. The Corn was planted four and a half feet each way, one stalk in each hill, was well manured with cotton seed, stable and yard manure, in nearly equal proportions, and was carefully cultivated.

"August 1st. I counted nineteen ears of Corn upon eight hills in —'s field, in one place; upon which the suckers had been left. On the same row adjoining, I counted sixteen ears, upon eight hills, from which the suckers had been taken away.

"In another place, I counted upon eight hills nineteen ears on the stalks with suckers, and thirteen ears on the same row on eight hills upon the stalks without.

"In another place fifteen ears upon the stalks with suckers, and twelve on those without.

"The fodder on the eight rows throughout the field must have been treble as much as upon any other eight rows in the same field.

"November 17.—Measured the Corn taken from thirty hills (four rows of eight hills each) upon which the suckers had been left, and thirty-two hills adjoining (four rows of eight hills), from which the suckers had been taken away, and the result was as follows: The stalks with suckers made sixteen quarts and a half pint of shelled Corn, and the stalks without suckers made even sixteen quarts."

In the same field that year, I remarked a stalk that had two suckers, and there were six good sized ears to the hill—two off the parent stalk and two on each sucker. I showed it to several of my neighbors,

and they thought the produce not only of that hill, but of the whole eight rows upon which suckers had been left, so remarkable, that some of them thought it was a peculiarity of my Corn, as they said they had never observed more than the worthless efforts to produce a few grains among the tassel in their own Corn. I was able, however, to satisfy them that that was owing to their having taken away the first suckers, and the second growth was too late to produce any thing more.

In the following year 1839, a great many suckers appeared on the Corn in the same field, which we manured and cultivated in the same manner as the year before, all of which were suffered to remain, and I made a larger crop than ever upon that field.

This year, 1840, but few suckers appeared on any of my Corn. I have attributed it to the unfavorable nature of the Spring for Corn, which has confirmed my previous impressions, that the appearance of suckers is an effort to relieve the plant of any superabundance of nutriment.

In conclusion, I would remark, that I have yet to see Corn that has been well cultivated at all injured, by the early suckers being left upon them. CORON.

Orange Parish, Oct. 22, 1840.

DEEP PLANTING.

A patron of ours informed us a few days since, that while taking his fodder, he discovered a great difference in the appearance between two pieces of corn which were planted at the same time, and in the same kind of soil. The fodder on one piece of ground dried up so fast that he could scarcely get through with stripping it, before it was entirely burnt up, to use the common phrase. On going to the other piece, he found it green to the ground, and in good plight for stripping. He was struck with the difference in the two lots of corn, and on reflection, recollected that on getting ready to plant his corn in the spring, he ran a furrow with a large shovel or barshare plough, after which he followed with a small plough called a bull tongue, running it pretty deep in the same furrow, till he got perhaps half over the piece, when he concluded to plant the balance in the furrow, and discontinued the use of the bull tongue. The result was, that the part planted deep, in the opening made by the small plough, where the large one had previously been run, produced a third more fodder, of a better quality than that planted in the shallow mark made by the large plough alone; besides the great difference there must be in the weight of the corn, drying up too fast of course to make a proper article for bread: This should be remembered by farmers, and the evil of shallow planting avoided, especially, since all seem to think the seasons are becoming shorter, and much drier than formerly.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Important to Horsemen.—A Secret worth knowing.—The day before yesterday we happened to be passing in front of the United States Hotel, when we observed a large crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers, which the horses refused to draw. The driver had tried every expedient to urge on the animals—such as the ordinary modes of whipping, coaxing, &c., but all in vain, when our townsman, John C. Montgomery, Esq., suggested the plan of tying a string tightly round the horse's ear close to the head—the driver apprehending that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, refused to make the trial, but Mr. M.'s tying the twine around the horse's ear—having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horses a loose rein, without applying the whip—it operated like a charm, and the animals started off without further difficulty, to the infinite amusement and gratification of the bystanders. Mr. M. stated to the crowd, that he had tried the experiment more than a hundred times, and had never known it to fail but once. *Phila. Standard.*

"MILKING."

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker: In answer to Mr. Freeman, your Indiana correspondent, who asks, "is there any remedy to keep a cow from holding up her milk?" I beg leave to say, I think there is a very simple and sure remedy. I have for many years occasionally used it, and have in no instance known it to fail. When a child, I noticed with surprise, that a calf, when beginning to suck, would frequently change from one teat to another, and butt with considerable force the udder of its dam; and I enquired of a person near me, why the calf did this? The answer was, "to make the cow give down her milk." This answer was undoubtedly correct. Since then, when milking, and the cow retained her milk, by imitating with my hand this action of the calf, she would immediately cease to withhold it, and the milk would flow freely.

In every instance that has fallen under my observation of a cow's retaining her milk, I have noticed circumstances that convinced me that it was not wholly an involuntary act, as, for instance the strong contraction of the abdominal muscles, and her ceasing to chew the cud. Under these circumstances, by imitating with the hand the butting of the calf, the careful observer will not fail to notice an immediate relaxation of these muscles; and when the milk is permitted by the cow to flow unrestrained, she will rarely fail to immediately recommence the chewing her cud.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUE OF CHARACTER.—No young man who has a just sense of his own value will sport with his own character. A watchful regard to his character in his early youth will be of inconceivable value to him in all the remaining years of his life. When tempted to deviate from strict propriety of deportment, he should ask himself, can I afford this? Can I endure hereafter to look back upon this?

It is of amazing worth to a youth, to have a pure mind, for this is the foundation of a pure character. The mind, in order to be kept pure, must be employed on topics of thought, which are themselves lovely, chastened and elevating.—Thus the mind hath in its own power the election of its themes of meditation. If youth only knew how durable and how dismal is the injury produced by the indulgence of degrading thoughts, if they only realize how fruitful were the moral deformities which a cherished habit of loose imagination produces on the soul; they would shun them as the bite of a serpent. The power of books to excite imagination is a fearful element of moral death, when employed in the service of vice.

The cultivation of an amiable, elevated and glowing heart, alive to all the beauties of nature, and all the sublimities of truth, invigorates the intellect, gives to the will independence of baser passions, and to the affections the power of adhesion to whatever is pure, and good, and grand, which is adapted to lead out the whole nature of man into those scenes of action and impression by which its energies may be most appropriately employed, and by which its high distinction may be most effectually reached. The opportunities of exciting these faculties in benevolent and self-denying efforts, for the welfare of our fellow men, are so many and great, that it is really worth while to live. The heart which is truly evangelically benevolent, may luxuriate in an age like this. The promises of God are expressly rich; the main tendencies of things so manifestly in accordance with them, the extent of moral influence is so great, and the effects of employment so visible, that whoever aspires after benevolent action and reaches forth to those things that remain for us in the true dignity of his nature, can find free scope for his intellect, and all inspiring themes for his heart.

PROFANITY.—There is nothing in our estimation so degrading to the character of a man as the habitual use of **PROFANE OATHS.** It lessens his dignity in the eyes of all who may come in contact with him, and is indicative of a coarse and vulgar mind. "To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise;" is a true adage; and should be borne in mind by such as are addicted to profanity. It is heart-rending to the virtuous and moral part of our community to hear the blasphemous expressions that emanate from the mouths of men who wear the exterior of gentleness; but more withering is it to hear the horrid oaths that spring from the tongues of many of the lads who perambulate the streets. There is a want of care somewhere, and parents and guardians should be admonished to look well after the morals of their children and apprentices. If mild reproof will have no effect in checking the formation of the evil habit, let it be done by austerity, but at any rate put a stop to it by some efficient means. Let not our ears be assailed and insulted, and our feelings shocked, by the oaths of those who have not yet arrived at the age of puberty.

And if these views be correct as to this degrading practice, with the youth of our country, how deeply it is to be deplored to hear profane language from the heads of those who grey hairs invite respect and veneration, but who yet seem not to realize that they are blossoming for eternity. Most of all is it a source of grief that heads of Fathers offend in this way in the presence of their families.—*Exchange paper.*

"Well, John, how do you like miscellaneous boarding?"

"What do you mean by that, Ellick?"

"Why, don't you know?—eating in the

market house, and sleeping in the Park, to be sure!"

"Oh! I've quit that long ago, and taken boarding on the Canal street plan."

"What plan is that?"

"Why eating in the cellar and sleeping in the garret."

"That's right, my boy,—so have I—can't we do the thing?"

"Massa want to know if you can't settle dis small bill to day, kase he wants de money bad," said a darkey yesterday to a gentleman.

"No, I can't. This is the third time you have come for that money to-day.—Your master isn't afraid I am going to run away, is he?"

"Not 'zackly—but look heea," said the darky slyly and mysteriously; "he's a gworn to run away heseelf, and darfor wants to make a big raise."

Brother Jonathan's Wife's Advice to her daughter on the day of her marriage.

Now, Polly, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not think that all before you are Elysian fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connexions will be dissolved by distance, by time and death. New ones are formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored, from the first to the last moment, to bring you up in such a manner as to form you for future usefulness in society. Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain of nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the Universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide, and for the wife to take care and see that every thing within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore, let method and order be considered important.

A place for every thing and every thing in time, are good family mottos.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen, is indispensable, for without such knowledge a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in those things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your own house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor above all things to make your fireside the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasantry and a happy disposition will ever be considered necessary to this important end, but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide—these, aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition, render life happy; and without these it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the highest prospects; but from a petulant, peevish, complaining disposition and negligence, every thing went wrong; and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where, associated with those more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance when necessary. Be careful of their characters and do not readily believe an ill report.—Throw the mantle of charity over their failings, knowing that we are human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the reports of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your Bible show that it is used.—Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography and travels be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being, therefore read some journal of the day.

As to the friends who may call on you—never be confused or in a hurry; treat them with hospitality and politeness, and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this or that which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy and pleasant deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell us that "the female tongue is never tired;" be it so: let it be regulated by reason.

At the close of the week, if possible, let your work, for this time, be done; so that on Sunday you may approve your time in such a manner as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinary exceptions excepted, let your seat be vacant at church.

As to dress; decency is becoming to all, but extravagance opens a door to vanity; follow the fashions of the day as far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A Leghorn hat loaded with flowers, will not cure the headache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.—*Amer. Far.*

THE ARK OF THE GOSPEL.—ALL IS RIGHT.—The Ark of Noah was a type of Christ. And it was a fit representative of the gospel; for it was divinely planned and exactly fitted for the great emergency. No vessel of mere human invention or structure, could have survived that flood of waters.

And so it is with the gospel ark. It is no human invention, but a divine construction; and no other can meet the emergencies of the soul. Human inventions and systems may do for the rivers of time, and men may float gaily in them; but they will not avail for the last, most important voyage. Nothing will do them but the gospel ark. In this all is right!—For although men who are wise in their own conceit, may find fault and suggest an improvement here and there, they are like foolish children criticising the work of some distinguished artificer. True, the structure is in some respects mysterious. It has "some things which are hard to be understood," and men come and try to look into its dark chambers and ask what are these for? And here and there we find some curious and mysterious piece of workmanship, or some incomprehensible apparatus. And human philosophy proposes to dispense with them as useless—nay, some even go so far as to find fault with the entire arrangement, as not rational. But still all is right! There is not a single apartment which is too small or too large, too dark or too light—not a single plank or nail which is out of place.—And when the flood of death shall come and sweep away every human invention and overrun the mountains of pride, this ark will be found precisely adapted to the wants of the soul. And when it rests on the heavenly Arrarat, and we review it at our leisure, and remember the incidents of the voyage, and judge by the better light which we shall there have, we shall not only believe, but see that all was right!

The following are the particulars of a most shocking murder, which was perpetrated in the vicinity of Sparta, Hancock county, within one mile and a half of that village. The murder occurred on Thursday night last.

After supper, Mr. Robert Petigrew, the overseer of Maj. R. Mitchell, left home, as he stated, to go to town for some tobacco, at about 8 or 9 o'clock. Next morning Mr. Petigrew was found near the road side dead, evidently to have been murdered. A jury was immediately called, and an inquest held. On the examination of the body, the skull was found to be fractured in two or three places. Suspicion soon rested upon Maj. Mitchell's negroes. A number of citizens were detached to arrest the negroes, and other citizens to search the negro houses, boxes, trunks, &c. The club used by the murderer was found within 40 or 50 feet of the dead body, with some of the hair of Mr. P. on it. Three of the negroes were soon placed in jail; and about the same time the watch of Mr. P. was found, by the party who had been directed to search, in the box of one of the negroes who had been secured. Mr. P. had left home with the watch in his pocket. The watch was shown to the negro in whose box it had been found, and he confessed his guilt, and now awaits his trial which is to take place this day.

Many stages have been robbed, for some time past, of trunks, &c. in the very vicinity where this murder has been committed. A general search is now being made and progressing. Already many of the articles, known to have belonged to stage passengers who have been robbed, have been found; and it is now hoped that the mystery which has so long hung over the depredations committed in that neighborhood, will soon be developed, and that the villainies so long perpetrated will be exposed, and the perpetrators brought to justice.—*Augusta Con.*

Cause and Effect.—"I ain't goin' to live long, mammy."

"Why not? you sarprint!"

"Cause my trowsers is all tored out behind."