

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 12, 1848.

NUMBER 15

VOLUME 9

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY THOMAS W. PEGUES.

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AGRICULTURAL. THE CULTIVATION OF RICE.

MOUNT HELICON, SUMTER DISTRICT,
April 1, 1848.

JOHN BOYKIN, Esq.,
Secretary Water Agricultural Society.
My Dear Sir.—When I had the pleasure
of seeing you last, you suggested that I
would lay before the society, a detailed ac-
count of the mode I adopted in rearing a
crop of rice on my farm in Sumter, in 1847,
embracing the location of the land, the qual-
ity of the soil, and the manner of reclaiming
and preparing it for cultivation.

It affords me great satisfaction to comply
with your request. Particularly at this time,
when the necessity to change the staple pro-
duction of our region is so impressively il-
lustrated. Thoroughly convinced as I am
that rice should supersede the culture of
cotton, particularly on river lands; not-
withstanding the various communications I
have seen on rice planting, published by or-
der of the agricultural society of South Car-
olina, (and these) are calculated to discour-
age an up country man. We will consider
therefore, the general principles there laid
down in the management of a rice crop, as
applicable only to lands lying within tide
way, and to us in this quarter entirely im-
practicable—that we can use them only as
hints from which we may, by deduction,
reach certain points applicable to different
local situations. The emergency warrants
the experiment, and I am warranted in say-
ing the experiment will result in success.

You may think me bold too, when I ven-
ture the assertion that more than two thirds
of the watering system therein expressed, is
utterly useless and of no effect in the yield
of the crop, or quality of the grain; but
serves in the present view of the case, only
to embarrass the up country planter by aug-
menting the difficulties as they so generally
present themselves in mysterious conjuga-
tions, to his bewildered imagination, and he
feels that the alluvial soils, of this, and other
regions, remote from tides, are doomed to
anything, but to flourish in the richer verdure
of this valuable grain. In order to remove
some of the obstacles that may act as im-
pediments to the introduction of rice in this
region, we will take a cursory view of the
different flows, their use, and the effects upon
the product of a crop.

We are gravely told of the *sprout* flow,
of the *point* flow, of the *long* flow, and of
the *joint* flow.
Then again, of a newly discovered method
in the management of a rice crop, domi-
nated the 60 days flow, so called from the
fact, that water is retained, that number
of days upon the rice, after a field is planted.
Here the up country man readily concludes
that in these repeated applications of water
mainly depend the quantity, and quality
of product, when in truth, there is no benefit
resulting from any of them, except in the
one designated as the *joint* flow.

In the first place therefore, we will enquire
into the use of the *sprout* and *point* flows;
these are used immediately after a field is
planted. The first is the *sprout* flow; is re-
tained, until the grain is swollen, or has at-
tained the earliest stage of germination,
when the water is taken off, and the field
kept dry until the tender points, about a needle's
length, are seen along the rows, when
the water is again returned, and held until
the grain decays, or is otherwise exhausted.
Hence the only advantages resulting from
these flows, are the security afforded against
birds feeding upon the grain that has been
planted. But nothing is added in these to
the products of the crop. The next in order
is the *long* flow; this is usually applied
when the plant has attained the fourth leaf,
and used mainly as an auxiliary to the hoe.
As such it is often indispensable, for on fields
that are not well drained, and made arable,
an early, and spontaneous crop of grass is
produced, which the effects of the hoe al-
one in the ordinary course, is not sufficient
to clear effectually; a judicious application
of water therefore, at this juncture, and re-
tained for ten or twenty days, and some-
times longer, will materially lessen the man-
ual labor which would be otherwise re-
quired. Hence, much judgement or experience
is necessary, both in putting on, and taking
off, the water at a proper time.

The next in the order of our remarks then
is the 60 days flow, which I understand to
be nothing less than a union of the three flows
already mentioned, viz: the *sprout* the *point*
and the *long* flows. This flow is introduced
as soon as the field is planted; the same as
in the *sprout* flow, when all is merged into
one, by being continued with slight varia-
tions, until the full period of the time ex-
pires.

Now, from all this, the least observant,

readily conclude that the rice plant is both
hardy and thrifty, accommodating itself to
all casualities, and possessing some peculiar
organic principle by which it can adapt it-
self to either the wet or dry culture. It is
indeed true, that it is a plant which requires
but a fertile soil, with a proportion of gen-
erous labor to insure success to the cultiva-
tor.

It has been remarked above, that the im-
portant flow, in producing a rice crop, is
that called the *joint* flow; and although
the free water system, now so generally ad-
opted in the earlier stages of the crop has
been the means of postponing this important
flow, until the first, and sometimes even the
second joint has fully appeared. Still expe-
rience hath shown, that where water has not
been too freely used in the early stages, this
flow may be applied with great advantage,
much sooner. For instance, a field having
been hoed as soon as the rice can bear it,
should in due time after be ploughed, and then
being handsomely and lightly dressed with
the hoe again, might safely receive this flow,
which should be continued until it is ripe,
what grass may have escaped the hoe, or
otherwise intruded itself, should be pulled out
by hand before the rice blossoms or delayed
until after they disappear. The necessity
of early watering would be effectually su-
perceded by the thorough draining, and the
facility of using the plough to so much ad-
vantage as could be done here. Then by
the use of pumps attached to an engine of
one horse power, placed in a common flat
that could drift along the margin of your riv-
ers, would supply all the water necessary,
and with proper banks to divide your fields
and separate the higher from the lower sur-
face of the swamp, will enable you to re-
alize to a considerable extent, a permanent
advantage in these valuable lands from the
culture of rice.

I would close these remarks with all due
deference, by suggesting that a fair experi-
ment be made upon such a scale, as will en-
able you to judge, or to arrive at a definite
conclusion, as to the propriety of changing
to some extent, the staple production of this
region; by the introduction of rice, embrac-
ing the facilities of doing so on river lands
especially. As they possess, without doubt,
intrinsically that soil which is preferred above
all others.

With these views, I respectfully submit a
course of experiments made upon a piece
of inland swamp situated among the sand
hills in Sumter District, formerly a mill
pond, which had lain waste for seven or
eight years. It would be difficult to imagine
a quagmire in worse order, or which would
exhibit a more unsightly appearance for cul-
tivation than this did. But having had some
experience in the culture of rice, and know-
ing its hardihood and its tendency to yell
and mature well, when planted in a rich
loam I was induced to make the trial. I ac-
cordingly took in about thirty acres; com-
mencing late I do not remember dates. By
cutting and beating down the tussocks from
the dry parts, so as to get the grain to the
surface, and heaping the logs for they were
two wet to burn, I proceeded to trench as
near as practicable in continuous rows, about
14 inches apart, and planted a bushel of
seed to the acre. I would willingly have in-
creased the quantity of seed, but it could not
be procured.

A portion of this land lay under water
when it was planted, and continued so dur-
ing the whole of the growth, to the maturity
of the crop, and made a fair yield not in-
ferior in quality or product to drier portions
of the field. I had no division bank, conse-
quently in flowing a part, the whole was
equally subjected to water. I commenced
planting about the middle of April, and finished
the latter part of May.

The surface was kept as free from water
as possible, until the first planted portions of
the field had fully displayed the fifth leaf, say
15 or 20 days, prior to the joint, when the
whole was ploughed, having been twice hoed,
though very imperfectly, owing to the rough-
ness of the ground. Every precaution, how-
ever, was used to retain the water without
diminution, by a stop made of logs and dirt,
to the height required, over which the sur-
plus water was suffered to pass.

In this imperfect manner a crop was
produced, from which has been realised up-
wards of a hundred dollars to the hand, and
nearly two hundred bushels of rough rice,
not yet sold, on hand.

I was under the necessity of preparing
the rice for market unaided by machinery, a
mile distant from the barn yard, where it
was stacked and thrashed by hand in small
parcels, as the pounders required it, and at
considerable waste, both of time and material.

It was my intention to have kept an accu-
rate account of the number of bushels made,
but from the circumstance above stated,
found it to be impracticable. My sales were
principally made in Camden, and Sumter-
ville at \$3 50 a bushel, for whole rice, and
three dollars for the broken. The grain
proved to be of excellent quality, when test-
ed by weight, or the facility with which it
received a polish,—this process was perform-
ed a so by hand. I am, nevertheless, en-
couraged to continue with the experiment,
notwithstanding all the difficulties which has
been presented, convinced as I am, that they
will lessen on the one hand, while with cul-
ture and care, the crops will increase on the
other. I must remark, however, that an un-
drained inland swamp, is fraught with a
thousand difficulties perplexing to the under-
taker, while those whose lot it is to be cast
on the alluvial soil of our rivers, have nothing
in comparison to contend against.

intermixed with sand, and vegetable matter.
There is also the blue clay so highly esteem-
ed in the culture of rice, which promises to
be more general in receding from the bed of
the old pond.

Thus, my dear sir, have I hastily com-
piled the forgoing views on the culture of rice,
embracing a few explanatory remarks on
the use of water, at the different stages of
the plant &c., which I trust may not be
wholly uninteresting to your body, to
whom it is respectfully submitted through
you, and with due deference placed at their
disposal.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
JOS. S. BOSSARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEW TALK AND CHURCH SCANDAL.

That tall young fellow's here to day!
I wonder what's his name?
His eyes are fixed upon our pew—
Do look at Sally Dame.
Who is that lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Leach;
There's Mr. Jones with Deacon Giles!
I wonder if he'll preach,
Lend me your fan, it is so warm,
We both will sit to prayers;
Mourning becomes the widow Ames—
How Mary's bonnet flares.
Do look at Nancy Sloop's veil!
It's full a breadth too wide;
I wonder if Susannah Ayres
Appears to day as bride?
Lord what a voice Jane Rice has got!
Oh, how that organ roars!
I'm glad we've left the singers' seats—
How hard Miss Johnson snores.
What ogly shawls are those in front?
Did you observe Ann Wild;
Her new straw bonnet's trimmed with black
I guess she's lost a child.
I'm half asleep—that Mr. Jones!
His sermons are so long;
This afternoon we'll stay at home,
And practice that new song.

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON & IN THE SOUTH.

Were all men agriculturists there would
be no such thing as wealth, except as to the
value to each man of as much of the pro-
ducts of the earth as would serve his own
purpose. So, if a portion of mankind would
become carpenters, to the exclusion of all
other mechanical arts, and so of every other
calling, a great redundancy of labor would
be left unappropriated and unproductive.
There would be merely a mutual exchange
of one commodity for another, just to supply
the mutual wants of the parties as to
those commodities. A further era of
those commodities would be useless, because
they could be applied to no valuable purpose;
and for the creation or production of these,
comparatively, but little labor would be re-
quired, consequently the excess would be
lost. But from time to time new discov-
eries are made as to the actual wants of
man. Inventive genius is enlisted to con-
trive means to supply these wants. The hu-
man desires and the human mind, being ever
on the stretch, as actual wants are supplied,
artificial ones are created, and which de-
mand new means of supply. Hence, all
that we call advances in civilization, progress
in society, and improvement in the arts, for
all these, labor is demanded; and so much
as will meet this demand is abstracted from
agriculture, the primitive employment of
man. Thus, the number of laborers in the
field is from time to time diminished; and
those left become fully employed, because
they not only have to feed the selves, but
to supply the wants of others also, by whom
they are remunerated with that with which
they cannot supply themselves. And thus is
wealth created, and which displays itself in
every form over the face of a civilized land
with an industrious and enterprising popu-
lation. In improvements in agriculture, in the
taste and comfort of dwellings, in the mag-
nificence and architectural beauty of public
offices, and towns and cities, in manufac-
tures, steamboats, railroads, ships, &c., and
in the increase of the comforts, luxuries and
elegancies of life; not forgetting by any
means the advances of literature, science,
and moral philosophy, by means of semin-
aries of learning and public schools, which no
community that has learned to understand
its true interest, will ever fail liberally and
cheerfully to support.

The foregoing remarks being true, and
they are believed to be so, it follows that a
proper distribution of labor, and its proper
and judicious application, are necessary to
render it the most productive. That is to
say, in each and every department the sup-
ply must be in the ratio of the demand. If
too great a proportion be appropriated to ag-
riculture, it must be withheld from some other
departments. Then, if it be made to
yield its greatest amount of product, that
product will become superabundant, and
command but low prices, while the product
or products of some other department or
departments, necessary to the agriculturist,
will be enhanced in price. If, on the other
hand, with the over supply of laborers, the
agriculturist stints the amount of labor to
be performed, or applies the whole without
economy to curtail the amount of product,
so much of the labor as the deficiency rep-
resents is wasted. Thus, if a man should
employ twenty hands to cultivate a certain
tract of land, to produce a certain quantity
of corn, when, with one-half the number,
with proper management, he might produce
an equal quantity, he would waste the labor
of ten hands, which would become of no
possible use to him or any one else—labor
which, if profitably employed, would serve to
increase his own gains and to enhance the
aggregate wealth of the community. The
constantly increasing wealth of the Northern
and Eastern States, and the prosperity man-
ifest in all their numerous cities, towns, vil-
lages, and farming districts, are doubtless at-
tributable, not to any natural advantages of

climate, soil, &c., but to the judicious and
economical distribution and application of
labor; no more being applied to any one
branch of business than, with the aid of the
improvements of the day, can be employed
for the production of profitable results.

Thus it being found that labor can be
more profitably employed in the various
branches of manufactures than in agricultural
pursuits, the North and East find it most
beneficial to apply a great amount of labor
to those branches, and to draw large portions
of their supplies of the necessaries and com-
forts of life from abroad. At the same time
the great demand for labor thus created
gives to it an increased value, and lays the
agriculturist under the necessity of seeking
out and adopting every improvement in order
to produce the greatest crop with the small-
est possible expense. It will be hazardous
nothing to say, because the writer pledges
himself to prove in succeeding numbers, that
more labor is absolutely lost in the South
from the lack of its judicious distribution
and economical application than is employed
in the production of all the cotton fabrics
manufactured in New England. Should the
writer succeed, and he has no doubt of do-
ing it, in his attempt to make proof of the
foregoing statement, he will, of course, be
able to show, at the same time, that it would
be greatly to the advantage of the people of
the South to enter largely into the business
of cotton manufactures, and especially as
the raw material is grown in abundance on
the spot. True, it may be said that the busi-
ness has already been prosecuted in the
South to some extent, but as a general thing
not with greatly profitable results. To this
fact I reply: The want of success, or the
reason why Southern manufactures are less
productive and less profitable than those of
the North, is because there is the same want
of skill, and the same want of economy in
the application of labor, as are manifest too
generally in the business of agriculture.
With good management, under the guidance
of scientific knowledge, there can be no
doubt that Cotton can be manufactured at
the South with more profit than in any other
portion of the Union. C. T. J.

VENTILATION.—The French Chamber of
Peers is so arranged as to admit twelve
cubic feet per minute, or about seven hun-
dred cubic feet an hour, for each individual.
By experiments made in the English House
of Commons, every day of the session for
two years, it was found that the air was de-
teriorated when the supply was less than ten
cubic feet per minute for each person, and
in sultry weather from twenty to sixty cubic
feet were required to sustain a refreshing
and agreeable atmosphere, and for three
successive weeks each member was supplied
with sixty feet per minute.

Dr. Griseom, in his report on the ventila-
tion of the New York public school house,
gives ten cubic feet per minute as necessary
for each pupil to preserve a healthy state;
and is alleged by Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh,
in his valuable work on Ventilation, that or-
dinarily ten cubic feet of fresh air per minute
are required by each individual. For ex-
ample, in a church 30 feet long, 50 feet wide,
and 40 feet high, containing therefore 160,
000 cubic feet, there may be 1000 persons;
for their supply there would be required a
change every sixteen minutes. If the serv-
ices be two hours long, a total change
should take place about eight times. That
is, there should be a constant egress of the
vital air, and an ingress of 10,000 cubic
feet of fresh air per minute, to have it pure
at respiration. Let us bear in mind what
has already been stated, "that the lungs at
each respiration are expelling a fluid, a large
percentage of which is deadly poison is con-
tinually exhaled from the white surface of
the body, and that these organs, too, are
throwing off twenty grains per minute of
aqueous vapor, and increasing with the tem-
perature." Let us remember, also, that a
single person makes about twenty respira-
tions per minute, and consequently a thou-
sand persons, during a service of two hours,
would make 2,400,000 respirations. Now,
if we daily consider the great amount of im-
purity which is here evolved by these thou-
sand human laboratories, it will require no
great stretch of the imagination to conceive
the necessity of devising some mode for its
removal, and that a large volume of fresh
air is continually needed to meet all the wants
of the system. But what must the condition
of the air in many of our over-heated churches,
where little or no change has taken place
during the two or three services; and in
some churches it will be found that the air
is not entirely changed from one Sabbath to
another during the winter months.

INSPIRING TO EDITORS.

There is a good time coming boys,
A good time coming,
When Printers shall be paid their dues,
Their children have new frocks and shoes.
In the good time coming;
The devil's pittance shall be paid,
His pantaloon's sewed stronger,
And a brau new hat to crown his head—
Wait a little longer,
There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming,
Subscription lists shall swell in size,
Proportioned to the enterprise,
In the good time coming;
And every merchant in the land,
Shall find his mind grow stronger,
Patronizing his town prints,
Wait a little longer.
There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming,
When an editor can pay his debts,
(Which now too often he forgets),
In the good time coming—
He'll settle off his old accounts—
To make his credit stronger,
With half dimes in his hob for change,
Wait a little longer—[or else vanesse.]

LEWIS.—At a late break up of the treatol-
ers, they were described as retiring from the
temperance festival full of spirits.

From the Gazette of the Union.

TRICKS OF FORTUNE TELLERS.

A year or two since, a lady residing in Hobo-
ken, had a tender and well beloved daughter
stolen away from her door during an exhibition
that took place in the neighborhood, and which
was witnessed by crowds of persons from this
city. As might naturally be supposed, the dis-
tressed mother caught at every means to obtain
information in regard to her lost child; and the
press willingly lent their powerful aid to assist
her; but still no tidings of the tender one could
be obtained. In her anguish she applied to the
fortune tellers for information, and in conse-
quence of what they told her; she travelled to dis-
tant cities in search of her child, and it is almost
needless to say she spent her strength for naught.
Thus was her mind kept in a continual state of
suspense, balancing between hope and fear, for
many long and weary months, by these wretches,
they caring not for the agony that rent a
mother's heart, so long as they could filch from
her a little filthy lucre. At length she visited a
fortune teller on the western side of the city,
who more merciful than the others, graciously
told her that her child had been taken by a
wealthy foreign lady, who needed it in order to
enable her to inherit some property, and when
her object was accomplished the child would be
returned to her. And thus we suppose, her
mind has been set at rest, perchance, she
has since visited another of like character, who
has sent her on more wearisome journeys.

We are now about to relate another circum-
stance that occurred a few years since, more
diabolical in its character than anything of the
kind that has been laid before the public. It
appears that a German gentleman and his wife,
residing on the eastern side of the city, had a
lovely boy, an only child, stolen from them; and
all the energies of their minds were put in re-
quisition with a view to his recovery—so sensi-
tive were they, that a hint was only necessary
to make them travel miles at a time, in hope
of hearing tidings of their lost treasure. In this
way much money was spent, and several months
passed away, without their hearing a word of
their son, and they were inconsolable for his
loss.

About this time there resided in this city a
French Canadian woman who pretended to
possess a knowledge of future events, and from
the celebrity which she obtained by private
means, many persons were induced to visit her.
She was constantly in the habit of inquiring of
persons that called upon her the exact location
of their dwelling; and at the end of eighteen
months from the time the child was lost, she
succeeded in getting hold of a woman who re-
sided next door to the family referred to. This
woman came to consult in regard to eleven
spoons that had been stolen from her; the
twelfth spoon being in another part of the house
still remained in her possession, and this she
exhibited to the fortune teller, as a specimen of
those that had been stolen. She was told to
call again in four or five days, and, leaving the
spoon, she returned to her home. The fortune-
teller immediately set out and had eleven spoons
made to correspond, exactly with the one left her
and then had them thrown into a cistern in the
yard of the next house to the one in which
resided the lady who had consulted her. When
the woman called again, the fortune teller
went through a variety of manoeuvres, and at
last told her that her spoons were deposited in a
cistern; which she particularly described—and
the dupe proceeded at once to have every cistern
in the neighborhood searched, but without suc-
cess. She then called on the seer again, who
promised to examine further into the matter, and
after several visits, she positively declared that
they were in the cistern she had described, and
which were very near the lady's house. The
cistern in the yard of the next door to her resi-
dence was then thoroughly searched, which re-
sulted in finding the identical spoons, tied up
exactly as the seer had said.

Now her fame spread through that neigh-
hood with great rapidity, and the German lady
was urged and intreated not to delay a moment
in consulting the seer, as she might thereby
find her son. She, however, being a religious
woman, thought it proper at first to consult her
minister on the propriety of doing so, but he
treated the idea as perfectly ridiculous and she
determined to keep away from her. The neigh-
bors, however, again beset her, and at last pre-
vailed upon her to discard her spiritual adviser,
and to pay a visit to the fortune teller. Arriv-
ing there she made known her object, when the
seer told her she would see what she could
do for her, and at once commenced to rumple
over some of her incantations. She then look-
ing in a bottle, then walked about the room, and
finally stationed herself behind the German wo-
man before the looking glass. At first it ap-
peared to be very misty, but gradually it bright-
ened up, when the mother thought she could dis-
cern a child, and as the mist entirely cleared
away she could see, as if at a distance, the face
of her beautiful boy, with his ringlets curling
on his neck. In another instant, the mist re-ap-
peared, and all was as dark as before. The
woman now became also frantic with joy, ran
home and related to her husband all that she
had seen. He being somewhat superstitious, was
easily persuaded to pay her a visit; when the
same scene was enacted, which soon con-
vinced him that the seer could tell him of the
whereabouts of his son; and to this end, a negoti-
ation was entered into forthwith, when it was
agreed that the parents should pay to the seer
\$200 in cash, and give a note for \$200, more to
be paid on the restoration of the child.

This being arranged, the seer pretended to
go through with some magical operations, and as
they directed the parents to proceed as far as
Troy, where they would hear something in re-
lation to the child, which would probably enable
them to trace out his place of abode. Arriving
at Troy, they were met by a colored man and
woman, bearing a resemblance to the persons
described to them. The anxious father mad-
known to them their errand, and were told that
such a child had been seen by them, and he
then had a piece of the dress he wore, which
the parents recognized as belonging to their son.
In consequence of the information they received,
they rode several miles into the country, but
losing all trace of the child, they were obliged
to return to the city, and again consult the for-
tune teller. The magical process was again
resorted to; the parents were directed to return
to Troy, and take a certain road, leading to the
interior, and they would certainly find the child.
The direction was complied with; and, after
riding a distance of some thirty or forty miles
from Troy, their eyes were suddenly delighted
with a sight of their long lost boy, standing by
the side of the road picking blackberries. Who
brought him there, or where he had been
since he left his home, he could give no intelli-

ble account; all he knew, was, that he had been
left on the road by a man whom he had not
seen before.

Thus far had matters proceeded, when police
authorities got scent of what was going on, and
the gentleman was forbidden to pay the note,
and on going to the house of the fortune teller,
the officers ascertained that she had left in haste,
having heard of their approach. They then
proceeded to examine the mystical glass, cov-
ered with a thin coating of white wax, which
being heated with steam, conveyed to it through
a concealed pipe, became transparent, so that a
person could see through it. Behind this place
a tolerably well executed portrait of the lost boy
and by letting in a cold stream of air from a re-
frigerator on the other side of the wax, it became
congealed, and the portrait was hidden from the
sight. Subsequent investigation brought to
light the fact in regard to the spoons, and also
the fact that the child had been stolen by the
seer—placed at a boarding school in Troy—af-
terwards removed to several other places, and
finally left on the road just in time to meet its
parents.

Death of Col. Nicholas Van Rensselaer.

Another of the venerable relics of the Revolution
has departed, we trust to receive the re-
compense of the just and patriotic. Colonel
Nicholas Van Rensselaer, a venerable soldier
of the revolution, expired in this city, on Wed-
nesday, in the 94th year of his age. Col. Van
Rensselaer was with Montgomery at the storm-
ing of Quebec, was at Ticonderoga, Fort Mil-
ler, Fort Ann, and at Demis's Heights (in two
engagements of the latter,) and was deputed to
convey the intelligence of the surrender of Bur-
goyne to Albany. A hat rent did he not
live to witness in the course of his nearly cen-
tennial existence! What progress in the history
of the great country the liberties of which he
fought to establish.—*Albany Argus 31st ult.*

We see it stated a few days ago that a large
number of emigrants embarked at Havre for
this city, to form a community on a large tract
of land purchased for them on Red River, Texas.
About seventy arrived here yesterday in
the ship Rome and appear to be but one family,
so affectionate they are to one another. Their
dresses are similar, being principally black vel-
vet, and from their sober and robust appear-
ance there is little doubt but they will make
for themselves a prosperous and happy home.
N. O. Evening Mercury 29th ult.

The Paris correspondent of the London At-
las says, "Louis Philippe has quitted the coun-
try, leaving behind him twenty five millions of
debt, his custom being to pay his creditors
but once in five years. It is the third year
only which is now elapsing."

RUSSIAN MARRIAGES.—Marriages in Rus-
sia are curious. The priest meets the parties
at the door of the church. The relatives also
attend, having received the benediction of the
priest. They go with him to the altar, where
he puts wax candles in their hands—a crown
is placed on the bridegroom's head. The priest
puts a ring on one of their fingers, and it is
passed round till it is placed on the finger of
the bride. He goes round the altar, followed by
the friends and the couple—he gives his benedi-
ction. It takes place in the richest churches in
Russia. The same ceremonies are perform-
ed on a marriage in the family of the Emperor,
except the crown is held above, not placed on
their heads. Being present once at a marriage
of the royal family, the crown was held up by
boys, and it was amusing to see them stretching
themselves to hold it up. The music was de-
lightful. I have frequently heard the choir of
the Pope, but it is nothing when compared
with what I heard at that marriage. I never
heard music so touching.

Their dresses were beautiful. The bride
had a train twelve feet long, made of rich vel-
vet, and lined throughout with ermine, and it
took five men to bear her train, and as she mo-
ved round the altar, followed her. It was at-
tached to her dress, below the shoulder. There
were many things about it very imposing. The
Te Deum was sung most beautifully. There
are many things connected with their private
life. When making a dinner, the host and
hostess do not sit, but, like Abraham, serve their
guests. The gentlemen go up to the ladies and
kiss their hands, and if they are intimate, the
lady kisses his cheek. These are Asiatic cus-
toms, but there is no doubt in a few years they
will pass away and all European be introduced
in their place.—*Dr Baird.*

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The Louisville Courier in the course of some re-
marks in a reply to a correspondent, says:
"We feel entirely safe in assuring him that
Mr. Clay will not be a candidate at the next
Presidential Election! We know that Mr.
Clay will not consent to the use of his name in
another canvass in which the result involved in
the least doubt. If the situation of the country
was such that the people en masse, would call
him to the presidential chair, Mr. Clay would
unquestionably comply with their wishes. Mr.
Clay has taken a calm and deliberate survey of
the situation of affairs; he is not and has not
been by any means so sanguine as many of
his ardent friends and we repeat, that if even the
Whig party made an unanimous call upon him
and there was a prospect of a violent party con-
test, the result of which was in the slightest
degree problematical, Mr. Clay would not con-
sent to become a candidate."

Gen. Shields leaves Washington to-day for
the west. It is understood that he is appointed
governor and commander at Tampico, and if the
war continues, a new road for distinction will
be opened before him for enlarging still more
the brilliant reputation which he has won under
the eagles of his country.

C. J. Garland, another of the distinguish-
ed heroes of the war, is now in Washington;
but leaves it on Monday for Missouri, to take
command of the third military department,
where the movements of the Indians will require
his energies to repress them.

Washington Union of Sunday.

APLINGTON How, the notorious Major Gen-
eral of Massachusetts who denounced our Army
in Mexico as a band of ruffians and assassins,
and who refused a soldier's comrades to the
remains of the gallant Lincoln who fell at Buena
Vista, is the candidate of the political Abolition-
ists to fill the seat in Congress vacated
by the death of the late JOHN Q. ADAMS.
The cause could not have found a more fitting re-
presentative!