# THE CAMPEN JOURNAL. of this for an annound the

## VOL. 10.

## CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 10, 1849.

# NUMBER 2

### PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY THOMAS W. PEGUES.

TERMS. Three Dollars per annum in advance, Three Dollars and pilly Cents within six months, or Four Dollars at the ex-piration of the year. Advertisements inserted at 75 cents per square, (fourteen mes or less,) for the first and half that sum for each subse-quent insertion. The number of insertions to be noted on all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly. One Dollar per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly advertisements will be charged the same as single insertion, and Semi-monthly the same as new ones For publishing Citations as the law directs three dollars will be charged. All Obitmary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communi-

will be charged. All Obitmary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communi-rations recommending Candidates for public offices of pro-fit or trust-or puffing Exhibitions will be charged as adver-

Althierars by mail must be post paid to insure a punctua attention.

Sale until a miles ?O CLUBS.

in order to place the Journal within the reach of all, we offer the following reduced rates to Clubs of new subscribers--payment to be made at the

of new subscribers-payment to be made at the timeof subscribing. For 4 copies for one year, \$10 09 For 6 copies for one year, 14 00 For 8 copies for one year, 18 00 For 10 copies for one year, 21 00 For 12 copies for one year, 24 00 Any one of our present subscribers will be con-sidered as one of either of the above clubs, by ob-taining a sufficient number of new subscribers to make up with himself, the 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12.

From the Southern Cultivator.

TREATMENT OF STUBBLE LAND. MR. EDITOR:-Your correspondent"Jones." in the last number of the Cultivator, puts to you some questions upon a subject which all farmers are deeply interested in understanding: "Whether it is best to turn under the stubble, grass and weeds upon our stubhie land, or to burn it off." I am in favor of the former, and have no doubt that ta king a series of years together, it is much better to improve the land, which I take it is the grand object with us all, I think I see clearly that the difficulty under which "Jones" labored in his experiment, was that it was too late in the season before he turned the stubble and grass over, while at the same time it was the proper time to profit by burning. The experiment was not a fair one. If he will take a piece of his stubble and grass land this fall, say the last of September or October, and turn it over to such depth as the soil will allow-getting to the clay, but not turning it up to any extent -he will find when he comes to plant next spring, that the vegetable matter will be so decomposed as to impart much life and vigor to his crop, whether corncotton, or any thing else, and his land to that extent permanently improved, loose and mellow. But if he waits until February or March, and then turns under a large crop of weeds and grass, which at that time is dry and brushy no crop that I ever have tried will grow well on it. After burning over such land in the spring I have taken a bull tongue or gopher plow, and cross plowed a second and third time, and broke the dry weeds and grass, and the surface soil as fine as it could be done by such a process, yet my corn came up badly, looked feeb e and made a poor crop. The reason to my mind is obvious. The dry weeds and grsss affording at the time no ther land or crop, being thoroughly mixed with the soil, makes it too open and porous for the growth of corn, cotton or any other crop to take root. A heavy roller would do more good toward correcting the evil when land is put in this situation, than any thing of which I know. If "Jones" will continue to bura off all such vegetable matter from the same piece of ground every spring, for a series of years, he will derive some immediate advantage from the ashes, which is a first rate article for cotton as well as corn, when applied in this way. Worms and such insects will be ters likely to prey upon his crop while small. But he will find after pursuing this mode for a few years, that his land will become close and tight, break up cloddy, and will require something more than the little sprinkle of ashes made from the vegetable matter burnt on it to make any crop that he would call a good one.

the cultivation rapidly, and after that keep them for the crop. It is an important measure. How he will succeed time must determine.

# From the Home Journal. THE CLOSING YEAR.

It is a melancholy task to reckon with the eparted year. To trace back the curious hreads of affection through its many colored woof, and knot anew its broken places-to number the missing objects of interest, the dead and the neglected-to sum up the broken resolutions, the deferred hopes, the dissolved phantoms of anticipation, and the many wanderings from the leading star of duty - this indeed is a melancholy task, but withal, a profitable, and, it may s metimes be, a pleasant and a soothing one. It is wonderful in what short courses the objects of this world move. They are like arrows feebly shot. A year-a brief year, is full of things dwindled and finished and forgotten. Nothing keeps evenly on. What is there in the running calender of the year that has departed which has kept its peace and its magnitude! Here and there an aspirant for fame still stretches after his eluding shadow; here and there an enthusiast still clings to his golden dream-here and there (and a'as! how rarely) a friend keeps his truth, and a lover his fervor-but how many more, that were as ambitious, as enthusiastic, as loving as these, and cold, and false? You may keep a record of life, and as surely as it is human, it wil be a fragmented and disjointed history, crowded with unaccountableness and change. There is nothing constant. The links of life are forever breaking, but we rush on still. A fellow-traveler drops from our side into the grave-a guiding star of hope vanishes from the sky-a creature of our affection, a child and an idol, is snatched from us-perhaps nothing with which we began the race is left to us, and yet we do not halt, "Onward-still onward" is the eternal cry, and as the past recedes, the broken ties are forgotten, and the present and future occupy us alone.

There are bright chapters in the past, however. If our lot is capricious and broken, it is also new and various. One friend has grown cool, but another is better. We have encountered one man's prejudi. ces, but, in so doing, we have unexpectedly flattered the partialities of his neighbor. We have neglected a recorded duty, but a deed of charity, done upon impulse, has brought up the balance. In an equal temper of mind, memory, to a man of ordinary goodness of heart, is pleasant company. A careless rhymer, whose heart is better than his head, says;

"I would not escape from memory's land, For all the eye can view;

For there's dearer dust in momory's land, Than the ore of rich Peru. I clasp the fetter by memory twined,

The wanderer's heart and soul to bind."

It was a good thought suggested by an ingenious friend of mine, to make one's will annually, and remember all whom we love boo-hooed 'cause he knew in his heart he every blot of one's own soul, and to be able in it in the degree of their deservings. have acted upon the hint since, and truly it is keeping a calender of one's life. 1 have little to, bequeath indeed--a manuscript or two, some half dozen pictures, and a score or two of much-thumbed and choice authors but, slight as the poor mementoes are, it is pleasant to rate their difference, and write against them the names of our friends, as we should wish them left if we knew we were presently to die. It would be a satisfying thought in sickness, that one's friend would leave a memorial to suggest us when we were gone-that they would know that we wished to be remembered by them, and remembered them among the first. And it it is pleasant, too, while alive, to change the order of appropriation with the ever-varying evidence of affection. It is a relief to vexation and mortified pride to erase the name of one unworthy or false, and it is delightful, as another gets nearer to your heart, with the gradual and sure test of intimacy, to pre-

plants, three or four years, in order to spread | I do, how their joy can be so thoughtless. home, and pleasanter evenings. Recollect, It seems to me, matter for deep, and almost all your tormenting about business will not fearful congratulation. It should be ex- render you a cent richer.

pressed in religious places and with the solhas thus been marked, it should be speedily forgotten lest its cloud become depressing. I am an advocate for all the gaiety that the spirits will bear. 1 would reserve no particle of the treasure of happiness. The world is dull enough at best. But do not mistake its temper. Do not press into the service of gay pleasure the thrilling solemni-ties of life. I think anything which reminds me of death, solemn: any time, when our mind, a solemn time; and such is the season of the new year. It should be occupied by serious thoughts. It is the time to reckon with one's heart .-- to renew and form resolutions; to forgive and reconcile and redeem.

JACOB AND RACHEL.

Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept. [Scripture. If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about. [N. Y. Globe, How do you know but that she slapped his face for him. [N. O. Delta.

Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure -- joy -- happiness; it may have been so in Jacob's case. [Whig. Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.

[Taylor Flag. It is our opinion Jacob wept because he hadn't kissed Rachel before, and regretted the time he had lost. [Age. Green-verdant, all of yc. The fellow boo hooed because she did'nt kiss him.

[Manchester Advertiser. Pshaw! none of you are Judges of human natur. Rachel was the first girl that Jacob ever kissed, and he got so scared that his voice trembled and the tears came tricking down his cheeks."

[Auburn Advertiser. We admit that you are a judged of "human natur." Personal knowledge of such matters is decidedly the best.

[Albany Express Jacob was a man who labored in the field. When he kissed Rachel, he had just returned from his labors and had not washed his chel's check, he wept for fear, she would think he was one the "Free Soilers."

[Albany Freeholder. Gentlemen sharp-shooters, put up your weapons. None of you hit the mark! Jacob wept in view of the severe Caudleizing he expected from Leah for displaying a partiality for his second wife.

[Sull. Whig. We think Jacob cried in view of the fact that he had wasted so many kisses on Leah; observation, but more beaut ful to be intiwhen Rachel kissed so much sweeter! [Poughkeepsie Tel.

you acquainted with human natur. Jacob in a mirror, and to be aware, therefore, of had sinned against 1

Is it a wife that reads this? Do not sufemn voice of worship; and when the period fer your husband's peevishness, if he ever comes home out of humor, to ruffle vour temper, or awaken a single hard thought. Perhaps you have been worried all day with your servants, or alarmed for a sick child-and you are now completely fagged out, and longing for your husband to say a cheerful word to you; but do not allow your disappointment to influence your feelings, for it will make things worse. Your husband will soon see how much he is in the escape from it is trust irresistibly upon the wrong, and make you amends by his altered demeanor. He has been annoved, and came home to seek quiet and comfort--do

not be angry that circumstances, not you, have prevented his receiving it. Take a word of homely advice. Have everything at all times, neat and tidy for him; and when you see him jaded or out of humor, quietly have something nicer than usual for his repast. It is wonderful what an unexpectedly pleasant countenance

will do towards changing a man's peevishvell. ness into good humor. Remember, men are not angels, and must be managed as well as loved.

This is almost like a sermon, and what aunt Martha calls a plain talk." But it will do you good if you only follow its precepts. Try it!--- Neal's Gazette.

A MEAN CASE .- Some years since when money was scarce, and almost every thing was done in the way of a trade, a man named Jones called into the grocery and drygoods store of one Mr. Brown, and asked for a darning needle, offering in exchange an egg. After receiving the needle, Jones said:

"Come, sir, ain't you going to treat?" "What? on that trade?" inquired Brown. "Certainly, a trade's a trade, let be big or little.

"Well, what will you take?" "A glass of wine," said Jones. The wine was poured out, when the sponge

sail, "would it be asking too much to request you to put an egg into this wine? 1 am very fond of wine and egg."

Appalled by the man's meanness, the store-kceper took the identical egg which he had received for the darning needle, and ips. After discovering he had soiled Ra. handed it to his customer, who on breaking it into his wine glass discovered that it contained a double yolk. "Look here," said the sponge, "don't you think you ought to give me another darning needle, this you see is a double egg?"

THE GOOD WIFE-Oh, it is beautiful to ive blameless under the poisoned glance of the world; poisoned whether it be praise or blame; beautiful not to be polluted by its mately known to one; to posses one gentle and honest friend, and that one a wife .-Gentlemen Editors, you haint none of Beautiful to be able to read her pure soul as to purify it against the day of the great trial Mary Howett.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

Of the South Carolina Annual Conference, 1849. Charleston District .- P. E -S. W. Capers.

Charleston .- W. M. Wightman, Editor

Southern Christian Advocate. Cumberland.-Whitefoord Smith.

Trinity .- C. H. Pritchard.

Bethel.-J. A. Porter.

St. James .- A. G. Stacy. Black Swamp .- W. A. McSwain, Thomas

litchell. Sav. River Mission,-P. in C. to be supplied,

1. F. Porter. Colleton Neck Mission .- Joseph Warnock. Walterboro' .- A. W. Walker, A. J. Meynardi.

Combahee and Ashepoo Mission .- J. R. Cohern, A. Chrietzberg. Orangeburg.-W. G. Conner. Cypress.-W. C. Kirkland, G. W. Moore.

Pon Pon Mission.—S. P. Taylor. Cooper River.—J. W. Kelly. ""Mission.—T. E. Ledbetter. Beaufort and Prince William Mission.—D.

D. Cox, L. A. Johnson.

Edisto, Jehossee, and Fennick Island .- C. Wilson, L. M. Banks. Cokesbury District .- P. E.-W. A. Game.

Edgefield .- W. P. Mouzon, A. L. Smith. Cokesbury .- C. A. Crowell, J. T. Munds.

Pickens, R. P. Franks. Paris Mountain .- D. W. Scal. Pendleton .- Miles Pucket. Greenville St .- S. M. Green. Greenville Cir.-A. B. McGilvray, J. Fin

Union.-S. Townsend, H. C. Parsons. Laurens .- Z. W. Barnes. Newberry .- P. G. Bowman, S. H. Dun-

oody. Mt. Trion Mission.-L. Scarborough. Columbia District.-P. E.-N. Tally. Columbia .- J. Stacy. J. T. Wightman.

Barnwell .- R. J. Boyd, A. H. Harmon. Graniteville Mission .- H. M. Mood. Columbia Cir.-D. Derrick. Camden.-W. T. Capers. Santee .- W. S. Holtom. Sumterville .- J. H. Zimmerman. Darlington-C S. Walker, T. J. Cothran. Lancaster. D. McDonald. Winnsboro' .- S. Leard, J. W. T. Harris.

Wateree Mission .- D. G. McDaniel, E. L. King.

Congarce Mission.—W. Martin. St. Matthew's Mission.—Williamson Smith. Wilmington District.—P. E.—C. Betts. Wilmington St .- W. Crook, S. H. Brown Smithville .- J. R. Picket, W. M. Lee. Cape Fear Mission.—M. C. Turrentine. Conwayboro'.—To be supplied. Georgetown .- A. M. Chrietzberg. Black River .--- J. H. Chandler, J. Parker. Black River Mission .- M. Eudy, H. A. Bass. Marion .--- A. McCorquadale, J. P. Hughs. Bladen .- W. H. Fleming, P. W. McDaniel. Waccamaw .- J. A. Minick, A. Ervin. Sampit .- W. Carson. Santee .- L. M. Little. Fayetteville District .--- P. E .--- W. Barrin-

Fayetteville .- D. J. Simons. Fayetteville Cir .--- . Jones. Bennettsville .-- J. W. Wightman. Society Hill Mission .- C. McLeod. Cheraw.-Thos. S. Daniel. Cheraw Mission.-W. J. Ja Chesterfield .- W. L. Pegues. Wadesboro' .- J. H. Wheeler, J. A. Mood. Rockingham .- M. A. McKibbon. Albemarle .- A. Nettles. Montgomery .-- J. M. Bradley. J. M. Bradley. Deep River.-T. W. Postell. Lincolnton District .-- P. E .-- A. M. Foster. Charlotte .-- P. A. M. Williams, J. M. Far. were made prisoners. Their guns, their colors their baggage, fell into the hands of the con-querors. Those who escaped fied as confusedly as a mob scattered by cavalry. Victorious in the west, the king turned his arms towards Silesia. In that quarter everything seemed to be lost. Breslau had fallen; and Charles of Lorraine, with a mighty power, held the whole province.

On the fifth of December, exactly one month after the battle of Rosbach, Frederic, with forty thousand men, and Prince Charles, at the bead of not less than sixty thousand, met at Leuthen, hard by Breslau. The king, who was, in gen-eral, perhaps too much inclined to consider the common soldier as a mere machine, resorted on this great day, to means resembling those which Bonaparte afterwards employed with such signal success for the purpose of stimula-ting military enthusiasm. The principal offi-cers were convoked. Frederic addressed them with great force and pathos; and directed them. to speak to their men as he had spoken to them. When the armies were set in battle array, the Prussian troops were in a state of fierce excitement ; but their excitement showed itself after the fashion of a grave people. The columns advanced to the attack chaunting, to the sound of drums and fifes, the rude hymns of the old Saxon Herbholds. They had never fought so well; nor had the genius of their chief ever been so conspicuous. "That battle," said Na-poleon, " was a masterpiece. Of itself it is sufficient to entitle Frederic to a place in the first rank among generals." The victory was complete. Twenty seven thousand Austrians were killed, wounded, or taken; fifty stand of colors, a hundred guns, four thousand wagons, fell into the bands of the Prussians, Breslau opened its gates; Silesia was reconquered; Charles of Lorraine retured to hide his shame and sorrow at Brussels; and Frederic allowed his troops to take some repose in winter quarters, after a campaign ; to the vicisitudes of which it would be difficult to find any parallel

in ancient or modern history. The king's fame filled all the world. had. during the last year, maintained a contest, on terms of advantage, against three powers, the weakest of which had more than three times his resources. He had lought four great pitched battles against superior forces. Three of these battles he had gained; and the defeat of Kolin, repaired as it had been'; rather raised than lowered his military renown. The richry of Leuthen is, this day, the proudest on the roll of Prussian fame. Leipsic, indeed, and Waterloo, produced consequences more impor-tant to mankind. But the glory of Leipsic must be shared by the Prusians with the Austrians and Russians; and at Waterloo the British infantry bore the burden and heat of the day.

WHAT IS A TRADE WORTH .--- We offen bear the remark, "I am a poor man"---"if I were rich I would do so and so," Let the utterers of these sentiments think how rich they are if they have trades. Let us make the calculation for them. They will readily grant that a man is " well off who has \$10,000 in cash. He can get for this sum, if it is out at interest, and loaned to responsible men \$600 per year. Cannot many mechanics realize \$600 by industry, in attending to their mechanical calling, and if so they have as large a capital, as their "well off" neighbor with his 810 000.

Then, a trade which yields a salary of \$600, s worth \$10,000. Many mecha ments do not yield that amount-but still sufficient to make a trade valuable. Parents and guardians who place their children at trades, in fact, will them, when they become of age, the interest of from five to ten thousand dollars annually. This should be regarded as a "good start in the world," and enough, with industry, economy, and prudence, to lay the foundation of future competence: In this way, every person can easily calculate the value of a trade in dollars and cents.

With regard to the spring and fall turning, I speak from experience. As to the burning process, 1 never practiced it much. and therefore give only my notions, such as they are.

A MOUNTAINEER. Greenville, S. C., July, 1848.

CULTURE OF TEA IN THE UNITED STATES. -We find the following in a late number of the National Intelligencer:

An attempt is about to be made on an extensive scale, to raise or grow tea in this country. For this purpose an importation of tea plants arrived a few days since in this city. There are about five hundred in num. her and they are from one two feet in height. The gentleman who is engagd in this enterprise is Mr. Junius Smith, a native of the State of Connecticut, but a resident many years in London, where he was largely engaged in trade and commerce. He was also one of the early and efficient advocates of the practicability of navigating the ocean by steam, and did much in England towards forwarding that enterprise.

Having turned his attention to the subject of raising and curing tea, and the native of climate and soil adapted to that plant, he thinks there is no reason why it should not be produced is this country, not only for home consumption, but exportation. Mr. Smith left here three or four months ago, and went to London to increase his information on the subject, and had all the facilities granted him for that purpose which London could afford. And, having completed his store of knowledge on the subject, he has now returned home with five hundred tea plants to carry out his enterprise. For this purpose he will, in a few days or weeks, go south, perhaps to some part of Georg a or Alabama, having ascertained the soil and climate in that section of the country are precisely what the plant requires. He thinks there is no reason why tea should not become a great staple growth of our country. Says it may be raised for six cents a pound. heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mill heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will reap your reward in a more cheerful both sides.

fer him in your secret register. If I should live to be old, I doubt not it will be a pleasant thing to look over these little testaments. It is difficult now, with their kind offices and pleasant faces about one, to realize the changes of feeling between the first and the last-more difficult still to imagine against any of those familiar names, the significant asterisk which marks the dead-vet if the common chances of hu. man truth, and the still more desperate changes of human life, continue--it is melancholy to think what a miracle it would be if even half this list, brief and youthful as it is, should be, twenty years hence, living and

unchanged. The festivities of this part of the year always seemed to me mistimed and revolting. know not what color the reflections of others take, but to me it is simply the feeling ping paper." of escape--the released breath of fear often a period of suspense and danger. Accident, misery, death, have been about us in their invisible shapes, and while one is tormented with pain, and another reduced to wretchedness, and another struck into the grave beside us, we know not why or how, we are still living and prosperous. It is next to a miracle that we are so. We have been on the edge of chasms continually. Our feet have tottered, our bosoms have been grazed by the th ck shafts of disease; had our eyes been spirit-keen we should have been dumb with fear at our peril. If every tenth sun-beam were a deadly arrow--if the earth were full of invisible abysses-if poison were sown thickly in the air, life would hardly be more secure. We can stand upon our threshold and see it. The vigorous are stricken down by an invisible hand; the active and busy suddenly disappear; death is caught in the breath of the night wind, in the dropping ry thing. of the dew. There is no place or moment in which that horrible phantom is not gliding among us. It is natural at each period of escape to replice fervently and from the

[Palmetto State Banner.

RAPINE AND MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.-Private letters received here from the gold mines in California are rather discourage- society of the ladies, who cherish for them ing to those about starting for that region. a high respect, are seldom the most popular They confirm the former reports as to those with the sex. Men of great assurance, who are in possession of precious ore in any whose tongues are highly hung, who make quantities, are marked and often disappear. Even some that have attached themselves to trains leaving the mines have been robbed and trains on their way there have been leads to respectful action towards them; and plundered.

vessel lying on the Coast, who had descried glect or want of interest .- Addison. a month or two previous, had returned to the vessel with \$20,000 worth of gold.

Boston Traveller.

The Middlesex Freeman pays "a beautiul and feeling tribute" to the memory of the late Peter Snooks, esq. It says:

"Mr. Snooks was a great advo ate of home industry;' and to make his practice square with his precepts-for he admired consistency above all things-all his told Jamaica,' 'best Santa Cruz,' and genune 'Scheidam,' were of New England manufacture; and he never went further than New ark for the champagne which he disposed of in so large quantities. He was also a zealous friend of temperance, which he promoted by so reducing his liquors that they became very weak grog, from the use of ting matrimony. The columns of our own pawhich no man was ever the worse. It may also be mentioned that he was a great patron of the newspaper press, as he borrowed all the papers that he could, not for the purpose of wasting his hours in reading themfor he was one of those who have no time to read,-but to save the expense of wrap-

### HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Are you a husband? Do not suppose when wearied with business, that you have the verdicts of two special juries in Georgia. all the trouble and your wife none. Do not go home and there vent your ill-humor upon your unoffending spouse. Recollect she has cares as well as you.

If you are annoyed by customers, worried for money, alarmed at the failures of debtors, do not take vengeance for your troubles on your wife, by rendering the household miserable by your sour looks and ill-temper-A husband should throw off his cares the instant he crosses the threshold of his door. Home is too holy a sanctuary to be profaned by frowns. The hours devoted to business b'e; it happening to be Leap Year. are all sufficient for its purposes, and when those hours are passed, your time should be surrendered to enjoyment. It is not so difficult an affair as you suppose. Habit is eve-

With a firm will, you will soon learn, on entering your door, to throw off the annoyances of the office, as you cast aside your overcoat. The practice, resolutely peristed heart; but I know not, if others look upon in, will eventually become a habit, and you piercing Mont Cenis in three years working on

To Young LADIES .- I have found that the men who are really the most fond of the words supply the peace of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are the favorites. A due respect for women respectful is usually distant action, and this Another letter states that the mate of a great distance is mistaken by them for ne-

> A "Good Us,"--The Mobile Register says: "Wellerisms are out of fashion, but the following is a good un?"

> "I ask leave to introduce a bill for the destruction of worms"---as the woodpecker said in a late stump speech.

This the Post clauns as having perpetrated four years ago, but it is still a "good un." ANOTHER .- "Put that right back where you took it from !-- as the girl said when her lover snatched a kiss.

### ATTENTION ! SINGLE MEN !!

Bachelors now can breathe freer and deeper. or Leap Year has passed by, and a three years respite will be now enjoyed by them from the assaults and machinations of maidens meditayoung men have been taken off towards the close of this eventful year, (a very Waterloo to Bachelors, who have surrendered at discretion) and the remnant that have escaped may now congratulate each other-or condole, as the case may be.

The Cholera and the California Fever have lately occupied the public mind-but previous to their advent, getting mar-ied was the prevailing Epidemic ; a disease for which no specific ever yet has proved an adequate remedy, save Rejoice, then, all ye inveterate adherers to single-cursedness, that Leap Year now is past and gone, leaving you still the privilege of clinging close to your own selfishness-lor great execution surely has been done among the single men, and "the voice of the turtle has been heard in the land."

We would not for the world insinuate that the ladies have exerted the privileges of Leap Year by doing the courting, popping the question, and abbreviating love-making in that way the coincidence is curious that so many marriages should have rendered this year memora-

The mischief is all done now, however, and those who have let slip the lucky oportunity, must put up their ringlets in cur! papers, and exercise faith and charity for three years to come when they probably may "bave better luck next time."-Columbia Telegraph.

A European engineer, Mans, has got a machine for tunneling the Alps. He calculates on

Concord .- W. C. Patterson. Lincolnton .- C. Murchison. Pleasant Grove .- W. C. Clark. Yorkville .- P. R. Hoyle. Spartanburg .--- H. H. Durant, A. P. Martin. Rutherford .- D. D. Laney. Shelbyville .-- J. L. Shuford. Catawha .- A. P. Avant. Morganton .--- H. E. Ogburn. Lenoir .--- P. F. Kistler. Agent for the American Bible Society .--- H. C. Walker.

A. M Shipp President Greenboro' Female College, N. C.

OARS .- Professer Beek says the oak of the forest is known with tolerable certainty, to attain the ages of 800 or 900 years, and is the most aged tree that we possess. Pines are stated by Dr. Williams, in his history of Vermont to live from 350 to 400 years.

Of the oaks comprised under the Linnæu quercus, botanists are acquainted with more than 440 species, of which upwards of one half belong to America. In this State there are fifteen various species as follows :--- Mossy cup, post white, swamp white, swamp chestnut, yellow rock chestnut, dwarf chestnut, willow, black scrub, black, red or scarlet, pin and red oak.

The white oak is the most valuable of all, being extensively employed in ship building. In England, in 100 years time, the price of ship building advances 100 per cent. Sinclair, in his Code of Agriculture, stated that a 74 gun ship requires 3000 loads of wood, the produce of 50 acres, each tree standing 33 feet apart. Hence the importance of cultivating the oak, and where the young trees are raised, the ground should be cultivated for twenty years at least .- N. Y. Evening Post.

## FREDERIC THE GREAT.

[Extract from a sketch of the Life of Frederic, in the Edinburgh Review.]

At the beginning of November, 1757, the net seemed to have closed completely round him. The Russians were in the field and were spreading devastation through his eastern provinces. Silesia was overrun by the Austrians. A great French army was advancing from the west, under the command of Marshal Soubise, a prince of the great American house of Ro. han. Berlin itself had been taken and plundered by the Croatians. Such was the situation from which Frederic extricated himself, with dazzling glory, in the short space of thirty davs.

He marched first against Soubise. On the fifth of November the armies met at Rosbach. The French were two to one; but they were il disciplined, and their general was a dunce. The tactics of Frederic, and the well-regulated valor of the Prussian troops, obtained a complote victory. Seven thousand of the invaders nose, in Doylestown, Pa.

LIFE IN CALIFORIA. - A Lawless Population. -A letter from California, published in the Washington Globe, after describing the gold regions, thus speaks of the morals of the population:

The discovery of this gold has brought, and is daily bringing, into the country a most motley and, to say the least, a most suspicious population. The profligate, the idle, the gambles the runaway sailor and soldier, the bankrupt in fortune and character, and the desperate adventure, from almost every nation under beaven. (say nothing of the disbanded regiment of New York volunteers,) constitute, at prsent perhaps, a majority of the population of California, or, more correctly, of the gold region. In the race after gold, religion and morality are scouted at; education is not dreamed of; farms are neglected, and crops are deserted and left to rot upon the ground, disipation profanity are almost universal; there are no laws for the governance of the country; and if there wore, there is no power in the country that could enforce them: robberies and murders are committed, and their perpetrators go unpunished. Every man engaged in hunting gold, and every one who visits the gold region, goes armed to the teeth. Scenes of violence occur; there is no security for life or property; and thus things must remain until a regularly organized territorial government is organized at Washington over California, and a strong military(cacalry) force sent out to sustain it.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS .- The Alexandria (Red River) Republican of the 9th siys: "The emigration to Texas is very great at this time, and if it continues as at presentlin a short time our sister State will soon be swelled immensely in population. Ever since the Presidential election, a constant range of wagons has passed here on the road to Texas. They are mostly from Mississippi, and appear to have started immediately after the election. We understand that both the upper and lower roads as well as this one, are well crowded with emigrants bound thitherward."

U. S. TREASURER'S STATEMENT. -- Wedearn from the United States 'freasurer's statement that there was in the various depositories on the 25th ult., subject to his draft, public monies to the amount of \$4, 314,164 58. Of this eum there is on deposit, in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, \$208,263; at New York. \$180.300; at Washington, \$234,901; at New Orleans, \$1,249,961; at Philadelphia mint \$396; 115.-Baltimore Sun, 1st inst.

Shocking Calastrophe .- In is stated in the newspapers, that a horse recently bit off a boy's