(except at the op-

ad, unbits, by PHILO STRIFE.



ADDRESS.

ered before the Rowan Agricultural Socieof its named enegting, in Salisbury, on the Socomber, 1836, by Maj. Joux Hann, costacy of the Bociety. (concurren.)

s an Auxiliary to Agricultural Societhe American Farmer, a paper pub ed at Baltimure by Jno. 5. Skinner Esq. red at Baltimore by Jno. 5. Skinner Loq.

credly occupies a pre-eminent rank.

se the publication of this paper in

9, those societies were confined to,

aparatively, a few places, and their of

a circumscribed (but since then, they

e multiplied until they extend over

whole confederacy.

t is devoted chiefly to rural affairs and

best a subject of paragraphs.

lateral subjects; serves so a medium communication between the different deties and individuals; has become a amon depository for the mental trea-res of the scientific agriculturist, and the humble, but useful contributions the observant ploughman, who wit-

Having attempted to account for the mparatively degraded state of Agricule operating to produce a salutary me of the prominent defects in our shandry, and suggest their remedies. ults in the agriculture of this part of the soutry, may be mentioned the great size of time and timber in making unfences, and the almost total inst minution of its strength.

To escertain the mode of effecting this the great desideratum of the agricul urist. Many various methods have been scommended by persons who have devoed much time and attention to the sube adapted to all circumstances.

I believe that, by a judicious rotation of rops, in which artificial or tame grasses obstitute part of the series, any good soil ary be prevented from deteriorating, ithout the use of any foreign matter be towed exclusively as manure. But, in using, let it be understood that it is not ingued that a rotation of crops alone can restore exhausted land; which notion has schided some, and thereby induced them o despise the whole theory.

To such land, manure is indispensable it to land whichlis vet in good heart, I think there is tittle doubt of the truth of the theory. For this suggestion, I prely to obviate, or at least to modify, an obection which is usually made to it, viz: that our climate is not favorable to grasses, by mentioning the grounds on which the idea is predicated.

That our climate is less congenial to grasses than the humid atmosphere of the Eastern states, is certainly undeniable: but it appears to me the difference to our prejudice has been much exaggerated by the results of unfair experiments. For instance : a field, originally fertile, is cultivated in corn, tobacco, cotton, or other exhausting crops, till it will no longer compensate the farmer for his labour. He then, without the application of manure, and without a tolerable preparation of this canut mortuum with the plough and harrow, sows it with small grain and grass seeds: the consequence follows, that he scarcely derives from the crop of grain a return of seed, and the up a few scattered clusters, where per-

hint. Such an experiment would be absurd in the most favoured grass regions of the acrop for the scythe, and then to be turned impoverished fields. Auxiliary to the and the deem it necessary not only manuring system, all unnecessary fences view to the cause which produced such a vinity in the nursery.

plough and harrow, and with manure, and see deforming the heatty of a flow farmer obtains in our such some courses of preparation for a similar crop, which are recommended and practiced by Northern farmers, the difference would perhaps surprise you, and you would be withstanding the increasing scaping scaping of the desired to such who still adhers bit, not sufficiently of the surprise you, and you would be withstanding the increasing scaping of the distortant or the presence of the presence of the presence of the surprise you, and you would be withstanding the increasing scaping of the presence of much to imperfect tilth, as to the influ-them of its disadvantage. ence of an ungental climate.

This practice, however, can be adopted only by farmers who cultivate grain ex direct tax; whilst the advantages, though clusively, and rear live stock.

Ou plantations where cotton is extensively cultivated, there is no leisure at the proper seasons for the pursuit of such a ring a system which produces the most system. Other means, therefore, must immediate profit, regardless of its ultibe resorted to by the planter to invigorate mare injury. his ground; and happily he is not desti-tute of resources, if he shall but duly appreciate and properly manage the offals of his crops, and other substances easily available. It has been shown by the in telligent and long experienced author of Arator, now no more, that corn, braides ble, although we are convinced of its in offerding a plenteons and wholesome nutriment to man, and domestic animals, likewise returns to the sail more sustenance than any other crop. Every part which is not used as food may be converted into manure by a little trouble. We will take it for granted that every planter keeps a sufficient stock of cattle for the supply of his family in those articles they afford for his comfort. Humanity and interest both require that they should be peuped and fed, in this climate, ordinarily at least four months in the year. During this time, of course much manure may be accumulated in the pens, and it the bern yard and stables, if a due quantity by the unusual sight of a few tufts of of provender shall have been stored up grass. To consummate the course of for their use.

I would propose the following plan. which is chesp and simple, and probably Among the most common and striking has already been familiar to many of lost strength; and next framped so hard.

level site convenient to the barn ; in these, ment till planting time arrives : then, as sheds may be crected of forks and poles, nothing was done in due season, every covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done by a bury , there is stion to menures, and to a rotation of open to be covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the place of the covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the place of the covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the place of the covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the covered or thatched fither with straw or thing must be done in a hurry, there is the covered or thatched fither with straw or the covered or that covered or tha if the greatest quantity of produce pens, put up fodder houses (as they are shovel plough, completes the preparation, high it is capable of yielding, without a called) in the usual way, for saving tops by throwing two, or at best three furrows. and shucks; and let all the shucks, tops together, and the planting follows smidst and, if practicable, the stalks, be hauled clods, with scarcely hither. Previous to penning the cattle cover the cornin the fall, haul in leaves and other trash till a thick tayer is formed over the system, (if system it can be called) the ground; and at intervals during the win- past season afforded a salutary admoniter, when other operations are suspended tion. by bad weather, continue bauling in leaves and other litter, sufficient to absord the water in the pens, which renders the cattle uncomfortable. The dry leaves from the woods are worthless of themselves, but they are capable of absorbing much, and thus preserve the soluble part of the manure, which would otherwise be

In the spring, previous to turning out the cattle, the thatch may be thrown from the sheds, and mingled with the other manure; or it may be reserved to be bet ter rotted by fall.

Any one who had never tried this method would be surprized at the quantity of compost manure that might be thus collected during winter.

I have made one experiment of the kind; and although it was done under great disadvantages, the result was encouraging, and justifies its recommendation to others. Cotton seed are by some said to be a good manure.

I never tried them exclusively, but from the little observation I have had of them, are inclined to think their fertilizing effects are too evanescent to be valuable, by themselves: but if mixed with former is cultivated with less labour, other matter, and permitted to ferment, and less injury to tools :- yet with these

their benefits. some soils, acting both mechanically and which has impoverished and almost dechymically. Very considerable quanti-populated much of the once fairest reties might be annually collected on our gions of the old Southern States, and the plantations; for negroes, unless strictly effects of which are forcibly illustrated watched and prohibited, consume much by the cheapness of hand in some districts wood, even during the summer months. I which were once as fertile as gardens. grass does not vegetate at all, or shoots think it would be righty worth, the ex. A writer in a late number of the Amerpense to erect stone or brick pens for the lean Farmer, states, that within 20 miles reception of the ashes, convenient to the of Bultimore, (the 3d city in the Union) in rich mould, a pregnant but neglected kitchen and negro houses. But this any direction, a farm of from 80 to 100 manure, like that of the scables, is more acres of land, with all necessary buildings, frequently a nuisance than a source of can be bought for from 400 to \$500 !! profit to the planter; the one is permitted When we consider the many local adto deface his yards with ansightly heaps; vaniages of such a situation, and its easy vantage of climate, in preparing a piece of the other to lie corroding the walls of his land for grass, which is intended to produce barn or stables, instead of enriching his markets near at hand, the statement

to manute it well, but filtewise to pull should be dispensed with. Such I can provide it well, but filtewise to pull sider all the interior femore which usually interior. It has been induced by the operation of the lunch provided grow to much adventage a and in permanent pasture, or the luncy about control system of agriculture which this belief, theory is supported by facts.

The injury resulting from this prictice, Is in its operation something like in inless permanent, are more obvious in the thriving condition of our cattle; and wa are thus led into the delusion of prefer

A field of luxuriant creb gress is a tempring, that few can obstain from letting their cattle enjoy it, if a division fence enables them to do so, by protect ing an adjoining field of corn or cotton. If, then, we find the temptation irresists jurious tendency, we should at once in crease the hexard, by removing the fence which protects what is growing in the adjobing field.

For the practice of keeping cattle in the fields late in the fall, or during the whole winter, the same caruse cannot be offered. Yet we frequently see them wandering among maked corn stalks. searching in vain for a scarty subsistence, tremping the ground so ford as to render it impervious to the rain and frost of winter; and at last turned out in the spring, miserable victicas of famine, to perish in a bog whither they are attracted folly, the fields, thus in the first place robbed of the verdure which nature designed to restore in some degree their as to be impenetrable to the plough, are If practicable, have your cowpens on a left untouched by that valuable imple-

To those who pursue this miserable

Corn, which had been planted in the slovenly manner described, soon lost its healthy hoe; whilst that which was planted in ground that had been flushed in the fall or winter, continued growing, and notwithstanding the severity of the drought, produced a pretty good crop.

There are other objections to division tences; they require much timber, and time to make rails for them, to haul and put them up, and annually some addition of time to repair them and clean out their corners; besides depriving us of the use of the ground they cover, and a space on each side, which is inaccessible to the plough, and is usually occupied by briare,

weeds and bushes. If the time annually consumed by such useless objects, were devoted to the collection of manure, and turning under with the plough, grass, weeds, and stubble, we should derive from our land more nett profit, and at the same time enhance its value.

That manured old, is more productive than newly cleared ground, is well estab lished; and it is equally clear that the they might perhaps be more durable in facts before us, too many persist in the miserable practice of wearing out one Wood ashes is an excellent manufe on field, and clearing another; a practice

. stave belower, and the prevalence of the British, India, French and Dissecret this belief, theory is supported by facts.

Hetwitintanding the almost unexampled drought of the past continues, according to the supported drought of the past continues, according to the past continues of the fourthern all grass lots in this vicinity force a tolerably good crop; and if you should inquire bly good crop; and if you should inquire with the past country, as a possible fats of all the corten and tolerably should inquire with the proposition from the plough and harrow, and with manure, and see deforming the Bestey of a floy farther to derive the picture of forturby and the possibility to derive the derivative day of the fourth of the past country. The processes of the fourth of the past country. The past country is the interest of the fourth of the fact of the fourth of the fact of the fourth of the fact of the fact of the fourth of the fact of the f

> To us pertains the pleasing task of cooperating with other societies to remove from the science and practice of agriculfure the prejudices and defects which are at camity with improvement; to coffeet and disseminate useful facts ; to aid in introducing by our example a better sys

tem, and thus to stay the " bastening ills"

which impend our notive land.
We undertook the business unassisted. and apontaneously : and now since our Legislature has proffered her parental care to foster the infant societies of the state, and atimulated at we ought to be by the success which has crowned the effore of some others, we shall be unjust to ourselves, cruel to our posterity, and recream to the cause we expoused, if we suffer our association to expire, or to

linger out a few years of obscurity and

uselessness. Some may sacribe the increasing emi ration from this state, to the enticements of an exuberant soil, to the festlessness of man, or to the all subduing passion, avarice : these doubtless have their influ ence; but to attempt to trace the over flowing current to these sources alone, would betray an ignorance of the moral

sentiments of man. No: look at the sad speciacles in your streets-the half-clad families that crowd your roads; the children; feckless of their fate, following with youthful merriment the mournful footstrps of their parents. Ask the hoary headed sire what induced him, at the verge of life, to We to a land of strangers, rending the 14,000 ties of early friendship, and forsaking the scenes of youthful endearments, and. above all, the spot consecrated by the ashes of his kindred. He will tell you that he adhered to it with an infatuated attachment, till poverty deprived him of his last servant, and affection for his progeny compelled him to go in quest of a more fruitful soil, to some of the tributaries of the great father of waters.

Let us then this day renew our pledges Sixth day, to support, with redoubled energy, the cause of agricultural improvement; to contribute our efforts to stay the waves of emigration, by introducing an ameliors. ting system of husbandry, and thus converting the progressive picture of dilapi dation and decay, which our state begins to exhibit, into a rich and cheerful landscape, into a home which will be the re-

" Of love, of joy, of peace and pleaty, where, Supporting and supported, polish'd friends And dear relations mingle into bliss."

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

That man is happy, who is taught from the cradle nothing which he must completion of the drawing, will be considered unlearn when he comes to riper years. The baby nonsense of the nursery often enters into the character of the man ; but when so good and wise a being as a well educated mother, presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on in the high road of knowledge and wisdom. men who have overcome a bad infant of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted. education; but they have been few : this was the historic meaning of the fable of Hercules strangling the Python in the cradle. The tales of the nursery prated by affectionate ignorance, are the worst of serpents, they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison forever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apothesis. The minstrels of every. age have sung the powers, the charms, and the character of woman :

Firm on the scaffold she has stood, Besprinkled with a martyr's blood ; Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd; Her spirit glowed on battle-field; Her courage freed from dungeon's gloom The captive, brooding o'er his doom; Her faith the fallen monarch saved; Her love the tyrant's fury braved.

But it is only the moral and christian philosopher, who places her a di-

Parish, Corning & Co. DRY GOODS.

Comprising a very extensive assertment, and

Dissolution of Copartnership. puses, the parties have competent powers. WM, J. WILSON.

Charleston, Nov. Let. 1876.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the Bry Glade, Greery and Commission Busines, in Cheraw, in his own name, and for his own sea count, at the old stand on Market ereet; where he expects soon to receive his usual supply of

Fall and Winter Goods; which he will be prepared to sell at reduced prices, for tash or country produ WM. J. WILSON. 4142

Cherura, Nov. 1st, 1826. BY AUTHORITY OF THE State of North-Carolina.

MISTORY OF ROW OF CHIEFING OF STREET PRICE

20 000 DOLLARS.

to commence in Hillshorough, on the

### Chritte. 1 Prize of \$20,000 is 1 0,000 1 2,000 1 2,000 2 1,500 2 1,500 1 300 10 300 180	\$70,000 10,000 2,000 3,000 3,000 8,000 3,000 3,000
40 100	2,-00
450 20	10,000
1,050 10 1,389 5	36.830
9,000 Prizes, 2 21,886 Tickets	119,430

500 Takets to be drawn in a da, to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes

Stationary Prints as follows THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE First day, will be entitled to a Prize of 500 600 Seventh day, 500 Righth day, 1,000 Ninth day, 2.000 Tenth day, Eleventh day, 1,000 1,000 Twelfth day, Thirteenth day, 1,000 1,000 Fourteenth day, 1,500 Pifteenth day, 5,000 Sixteenth day, 10,000 Seventeenth day, Eighteenth day.

The rest of the Prises floating in the wheel

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foreguing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has It may be true, that there have been consented to set as Commissioner in the man-

Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury.

Final Notice.

BEING about to leave the place, the subscrive ber now calls on all those indebted to him, (or to the firm of Reveil and Templeton) to come forward and make settlement,—if not by bank notes, by notes of hand: one of the other must be done by the 15th of December, or settlement will have to be made with an officer. Necrosity compels me thus to act an and you all know Necessity is a great tyrant, MARTEN P. REVELL.

Salisburg, Nov. 11, 1896,

Estate of Haynes Morgan. HAVING takes out letters of administration on the estate of Haynes Morgan, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd. I desire all nersons in-debted to mid estate, to make immediate pay-ment; and all who have claims agains it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery

A. R. JONES, Admin strater. Mockepille, Aors 24th, 1826.