

# The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1871.

29 ONLY A DREAM.

By the lake, beyond the meadow,  
Where the lilles blow—

At the young moon days and dried  
Her reflected bow!

Lived and died a dream of beauty,

Many years ago—

Something made the milk-white blossoms

Even winter grow;

Something gave the dying rose;

An amiss glow;

And enriched the cup of pleasure,

Filled to overflow.

Hope was frail and Passion fleeting—

It is often so;

Visions born of golden sunset,

With the sunset go;

To have loved is to have suffered

Martydom below!

By the lake beyond the meadow,  
Where the lilles blow—

Oh! the gloom there that perished

Man shall never know—

When the human heart was broken,

Many years ago! A. J. RAQUER.

NUTRITION FOR THE BRAIN.

Some time ago Professor Agassiz, in a speech before a Boston assembly, asserted that a fish diet on account of the quantity of phosphorus contained in it, is especially adapted to nourish the brain, and that those persons who subsist upon it largely are, consequently, more likely than others, if possessing the same natural powers, to be distinguished for that brightness regarded as being, in such matters, the highest living, and this estimate is undoubtedly correct; but Dr. G. M. Beard, excellent scientific authority, opposes the Professor's theory in an able magazine article, arguing that brain work requires richer and more substantial food and a larger quantity of it than mechanics and laboring men, because—

First—Labor of the brain requires greater waste of tissue than labor of the muscles, three hours of hard study producing more important changes of tissue than a whole day of muscular labor.

Second—Brain-workers, as a class, are more active in their work than mechanics and laborers, the thinking powers, the tools of trade of brain-workers, being always at hand and seldom idle.

Third—Brain-workers exercise more or less, all the other organs of the body as well as the brain.

Dr. Beard, to corroborate his views, cites various nationalities. For example, the Romans, Persians and Babylonians were dominant nations among the ancients, and they were free and luxurious in their habits of eating. In modern times the English, Germans, French and Americans are ruling nations, and they are good feeders and some of them pretty bad drinkers.

So our brain-workers have two theories before them and can't take their choice. Shall it be fish or roast beef, &c. &c?

WHO WORE THE FIRST RING?

Conclusive evidence is not obtainable, remarks a recent writer, when rings were first used. But one fact is plain, they are of great antiquity, were always worn as tokens of trust, insights of command, pledges of faith and alliance, and equally strange, as marks of servitude. The religious system of Zoroaster is exceedingly ancient and in some of the old sculptures of that sect, images hold a ring, indicative of omnipotence and power. And to this day the Prussians, Hindus, and all the Eastern nations, attach great significance to the ring. The Egyptians were particularly fond of this ornament. There are specimens in the Museum of the Louvre. Some date as far back as the reign of Moses. At the British Museum there is an exceedingly fine specimen. This is a ring of the finest gold, of the Ptolemaic or Roman period, with figures of Serapis, Iris, and Horus. The same collection has also others of a similar material, set with the scarabaeus or sacred beetle. Others have the names of Thothmes III and Rameses III. The most ancient ring in existence is that formerly worn by Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid found in a tomb in the vicinity of that monument, of the finest gold, with hieroglyphics. Sundry passages of Holy Writ prove the antiquity of rings. When Pharaoh confided the charge of all Egypt to Joseph, he took the ring from his finger and committed it to him as a symbol of command. Ahura-mazda did like manner to his favorite, Hamaan, and subsequently to Mordecai. The impression of the Monarch's ring had the force of a command. "Write ye also for the Jews, as it liketh you, in the King's name, and seal it with the King's ring, for the writing which is written in the King's name and sealed with the King's ring, may no man reverse." Rings among the God-favored people, when used as seals, were called "taaboth," the name of a root, a root, signifying to imprint and also to seal. They were commonly worn on the little finger of the right hand.

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE WAR AND WINE.

One effect of the wide-spread devastations of the wine districts in France, and the destruction of a large proportion of the vintage in 1869, has been to stimulate the demand for California wines and to increase their price. The wine crop of that State is one of the most considerable items in the annual product of its soil. There are thirty million vines in the State, and their annual yield of wine is said to be about six million gallons. This seems an insignificant quantity compared with the six hundred million gallons that constitute the annual vintage of France; but small as it is, it has been sufficient to make wine almost a drug in California, and cause the vineyardists there to complain of the unprofitableness of grape-growing in a country where masses have not yet learned to be wine drinkers. The occupation of a large portion of eastern France by the German armies and the certainty that the vintage of the present year will, for that reason, be materially curtailed, have enhanced the price of

California wines, however, and the grape-growers of that State are now in excellent spirits. The same causes will no doubt add a heightened stimulus to winemaking in Missouri, and largely increase the revenues that the old town of Hermann draws from its production of grape juice. Missouri has earned the reputation of a wine-drinking State, and our various kinds of still sparkling wine are steadily improving in flavor as the vineyards grow older, and improved methods of making the juice are adopted. Our vineyard area is constantly extending, and the stimulated demand for native wines will repair the loss of the foreign supply, will aid in developing this young interest.

Madame Junel, known as the widow of Aaron Burr, died in 1865, in New York, leaving property which to-day worth about two million dollars. This property, since that time, has been in the possession of one Nelson Chase, a New York lawyer, by virtue of the fact that he had married an adopted daughter of Madame Junel's, and that through his wife's children, and by reason of the purchase from a family named Jumeau (nephews and nieces of Madame Junel) of their claims upon the estate, he had happened the only legitimate heir of the money left by the old lady. But now appears one George W. Bowen, an elderly gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, aged 75, a retired merchant, in comfortable circumstances, who brings suit to recover \$100,000 worth of land belonging to the Junel estate, situated in the village of Saratoga, in New York. Bowen's claim to this property is remarkable. He professes to be the illegitimate son of Betsy or Eliza Bowen, who was born in Providence, and who, after her birth in that town, deserted him and went to New York, where she married the Frenchman Stephen Junel, who died, leaving her his money. The law of 1785 gives the illegitimate child all his mother's property if there be no legitimate issue. Madame Junel Burr left no legitimate children. This law has only recently come to Bowen's knowledge, and he now hastens to avail himself of it to lay claim to the estate left by Madame Junel, and which Mr. Nelson Chase has been comfortably enjoying since the death of his adopted mother-in-law. The case of the \$100,000, which is doubtless a test case, is on trial, and the chief point to be proven is, whether Bowen is really, as he assumes to be, the child of the Betsy Bowen of Providence, who afterwards became Madame Junel.

HOW CLOVER FERTILIZES AND HOW PLASTER ACTS.

I had not intended to say more on this subject, but the reading of Dr. Boyd's article in the Weekly Tribune of the 16th, impels me to remark that he is entirely correct in saying "Such is the constitution of the human mind that we only, as it were, believe that the phenomenon in nature exists until we know the reason for its existence." I have been so long trying by experiments to determine whether clover really added to the fertility of the soil that produced it, or whether the clover plant was all the while exhausting the subsoil, and merely hitting the fertilizing qualities that there might be in the subsoil to the surface by its long tap roots, that I had to some degree lost sight of the great truth embodied in the quotation I made from Boyd's last article. I thank him for calling attention to it.

My experimental field, that has now had the crop of seventy years of grain and grass taken off it, during which time it has been under the cultivation of my father, myself and my son, having for all that time received no manure except clover seed and plaster, and has constantly improved in fertility. I suppose to the most perfect practical test to which this question has ever been subjected. During the last thirty years this field has been visited by men eminent as writers upon agricultural science. All of them have said that in time I would impoverish the soil by the manner of treating it.—Prof. James F. W. Johnston, twenty years since, while visiting the country examined this field, and said that "Such severe—what we should call scouring—treatment may be continued a great many years with apparent impunity, although it tells very soon of land of inferior quality. But even on this land it tells at last." Johnson's Notes on North America, Vol. I, page 172.

Determined, as I have been, if I could last long enough, to test the truth of these theories of scientific men, we have drawn our barn-yard manure, at some inconvenience, and thereby superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Cupats and Mercury, as marks of servitude.

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## TO PHYSICIANS.

**New York, August 15, 1868.**

Allow me to call your attention to my paper

"WHAT ARE THEY?"

COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The components parts are Buchu, Long Leaf, Cane, Juniper Berries.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

Buchu, in excess. Juniper Berries, by distillation to form a fine wine. Cubeb extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little water is used and a small proportion of oil.

WHAT ARE THEY?

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hundreds of thousands

Dear friends to their health

Cure Effects.

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