

## RALEIGH, (N. C.)

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## Agricultural.

FROM THE EASTERN STAR

### RELIEF FOR A SHORT CROP OF CORN.

Travelling lately through the country I have discovered, and from the information of others am satisfied, that the crop of corn growing will be much shorter than the last year. As a relief to the poor (and indeed to all who are induced to lay before the country a certain remedy for the saving of thousands and tens of thousands barrels of corn, that every year are unnecessarily wasted in feeding of the numerous horses and work cattle that are annually used by the farmers of our country. The saving herein alluded to is not a speculative opinion, but is the result of my experience during the present year; and with me and my posterity to the end of time, even if corn were at half a crown the bushel, the present mode of feeding should continue.

I have more than twenty horses, including old and young, and eight work oxen, on my dwelling plantation, and since Christmas not one bushel of corn have they ate, unless by my three road horses. Many of my neighbors will tell you that my horses never looked so well; & I positively assert, that never since I have been a farmer did my stock of horses and cattle do their labor with so much ease to themselves, and pleasure to me—never were they so healthy and so well to look at. A doubt last fall whether I should have corn enough for my own consumption, drove me to the experiment herein related, and a salutary and profitable one I have found it—it enabled me to sell several hundred barrels of corn.

My top fodder I carefully saved and had it cured as green as the corn would admit; this was the food that my horses were fed with. I had it cut pretty fine in a common chopping box, filled a large trough with it, and over it sprinkled some water and a small quantity of bran or shorts; this they devoured with more voraciousness than I have ever witnessed in horses at their food; a refuse of the but-ends would sometimes be left, when I had it taken out every night and morning, and given to the work cattle and milk cows, which would leave their other food of hay, husks or straw, to fight for this. Will you believe me, when I assure you, that at my dwelling plantation we cultivate 350,000 corn hills, (about 190 acres) the tops of which were entirely fed away in the above manner, not one armful being used in the common wasteful mode! The blades of my corn were principally used in the same way. I had as good a crop of clover and timothy hay as ever went into a horse rack, yet so much did my horses prefer the chop-stuff that the racks were seldom empty, not oftener than once and at most twice a week.

Some will ask, where are we all to get bran or shorts? I will tell you how I got enough to last my horses from Christmas until my flushing for fall will be completed. Last winter I had about a thousand bushels of old indifferent wheat of the preceding year's crop, which I had manufactured into flour and sold, the bran and shorts of which have supplied me ever since, and are not yet used. This plan I shall adopt so long as I live, unless I can make annual contracts for a supply, on suitable terms; in doing which, there will perhaps be but little difficulty. But those who do not like that trouble, or to whom it may be inconvenient, have always a remedy at hand and by the by a better substitute. You can have meal; and one quart is a sufficiency for one horse for the day and night, which is certainly much cheaper than twenty ears of corn for your horse per day when idle, and the double of it when working. The great advantage in the top fodder is the sweet juice it contains, and which when chopped up, wet and sprinkled with the offal of wheat, or with meal, keeps your horse in good health, and full, gives his hair a good complexion, and keeps his skin loose. It multiplies the litter of your stable several fold.

Now is the time to save your fodder; and from want of labor you are unable (as often happens) to save both tops and blades without injury to one or the other, let the blades be lost, or injured; for there is no comparison in value between them, the tops being the most nutritious. So confident am I of the importance of the top-fodder, that I believe it, alone, without mixture, (except with a little water), will sustain a horse or fatten a bullock, better than the usual mode of corn, &c. There is in practice, and has been ever since the settlement of the country, a most wasteful method of feeding work-oxen with corn, of which they consume an immense quantity.—This is bad economy, as well as injurious to those useful animals; for when they are fed with corn, it passes through them (one half of it at least) undigested; the cause of which is that they have not long food enough in them to arrest the corn in its passage until it performs its intended purposes. Nor can you prevent it, while you keep up the corn-feeding system: Work cattle, or fattening cattle, ought to feed on nothing but hay or chopped fodder; or, if you wish them to have grain, it

should be made fine and mingled with their drink. This will add very much to their fattening, and a quart per day is enough. But if you feed them on corn, they will eat your hay very limitedly indeed, be it ever so good; cattle, if feeding for the butchers, or work-steers, must be kept full of something, and corn will not fill them, though they eat until they leave at every meal. Horses are very much of the same nature.

If the above advice is pursued, thousands of farmers who anticipate purchasing of corn will have an abundance; hundreds, who think that perhaps with close feeding, &c. they will have enough to supply them, may sell more than half, two thirds, of their crops; and those who think that they shall have a few barrels to sell may double, treble, perhaps quadruple their quantity, by which the markets will be kept fully supplied, and the purchasers will have it at a fair price that will no longer oppress them.

JACOB GIBSON.

Marengo, (Md.) Sept. 22, 1816.

N. B. On my dwelling plantation I have but twelve work horses: they have cultivated for me 350,000 corn hills (about 190 acres); they have trod out 2000 bushels of wheat and have flushed me nearly 300 acres of fallow (of which they will do the seeding) and all this work without corn. In cleaning up my corn houses I shall clean the shattered corn and make meal of it to complete my feeding for the year; I am, and have been for some time, chopping my green tops and feeding with them. I beg you all to try the experiment immediately, and test its truth. I shall make 12 or 1400 barrels of corn, 200 of which will supply my wants for the whole concern, as we shall feed with corn nothing but the families and hogs.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

The real wealth of this country is its soil—its prosperity depends upon AGRICULTURE, and its riches are diminished in proportion to the number of hands withdrawn from that to other pursuits. The labor of the husbandman creates, while that of the artisan merely modifies. Agriculture adds to the common stock, while every other pursuit takes something away from it. The whole strength, therefore, of a country should be employed in agriculture, until its population becomes too numerous to be all engaged in that manner:—When that event takes place, it must of necessity, resort to other pursuits. It may then manufacture the products of the earth for nations who can do better than to manufacture for themselves. Such is the case with England;—long may it be before it is the case with this country.

But though agriculture is our proper employment, we have, of late, been eager to abandon it. Thousands have quit it and ventured their all upon the issue of untried and ruinous experiments. At a time when our commerce was embarrassed, and foreign manufactures were hardly to be obtained, and only at an enormous price, they exchanged, for the factory and workshop, the farms on which their fathers had prospered, and on which themselves might have dwelt independent through life. Elated with success which for a moment necessarily attended them, they launched into multiplied expenses, abandoned the plain and frugal style of living to which they had been accustomed, stretched their CREDIT, that curse of our countrymen, far beyond what their actual property would justify and, but what is their situation now?—Our commerce is again unobstructed, and we are again furnished with the manufactures of those people who, less fortunate than ourselves, are under the necessity of toiling at the forge and the loom for other nations. The cause which gave our manufacturers a temporary success, no longer exists. The golden dreams of our adventurers are fled. Their castles in the air have vanished. Their property is unproductive; they are immersed in debt, and their CREDIT will no longer buoy them up. What will be the issue, is easy to predict. To go on in destruction—to stand still is ruin.—The only hope of them is, that they will return to agriculture. In that case, the cry of the scarcity of money would be less and less heard, and by the help of economy, would wholly cease to be a subject of complaint.

AGRICULTURE, we repeat it, is the true source of wealth. Manufactures (it is the case in England, it is and will be the case every where) have a direct tendency to reduce the great mass of a people to poverty and wretchedness.

**Productive Cow.**—A Cow, belonging to the Hon. David Daggett, a Senator in Congress from Connecticut, in 7 months, gave milk at the average rate of 14 quarts a day, amounting to 2963 quarts. This, at 4 1-2d. the quart, (the current price in New-Haven) yielded \$195. She was fed with hay, potatoes, bran and oil-cake. The expense of keeping did not exceed \$45—nett gain \$140.

**Mammoth Turnip.**—A Turnip of the common kind, was this year raised by Deacon Ephraim Frost, of West-Cambridge, which measures three feet and one inch in circumference, and weighs fourteen pounds and a half. This is certainly the largest we have heard of as yet.—Boston Paper.

**NO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**—Thomas Cobbs is in want of two boys to the Coach making business, from 14 to 16 years old—none need apply unless they are of respectable connections, and can come well recommended, to the morals of such strict attention will be paid. Boys from the country will be preferred. Raleigh Sept. 4, 1816.

## Philosophical.

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

**Philosophical Intelligence.**—We witnessed a few days ago, whilst on a visit to Baltimore, the advances that city is making in improvement, and particularly in the healing art. We were invited by a friend to examine the ANATOMICAL CABINET attached to the hospital, which exceeded our anticipations, although they had been raised very high. It is deserving public attention, and is well calculated to gratify the inquisitive mind. The preparations consist of two principal figures, a male and female, the size of life, and about twenty detached pieces representing local parts of the system in state of health and disease. The whole is a most beautiful display of art, and a most interesting nature in some of her most important functions. It is well known that a thorough and necessary knowledge of the human structure is only to be obtained by a laborious and disgusting study, in general, to repress ordinary curiosity: here, however, the wishes of every person may be amply gratified; here he may contemplate the wonderful complex organization of his own frame, without offending his senses or his feelings. The male figure presents a view of all the superficial layer of muscles, together with the arteries, veins, and nerves. The integuments are supposed to be taken off. In some instances the muscles appear as if cut from their insertion, in order to show the deeper seated vessels, &c. But the most admirable part of the figure consists in the beautiful manner that the contents of the thoracic and abdominal cavities are displayed. By removing the external walls, the lungs, pericardium, and peritoneum, are brought into view; raising the latter shows the omentum, or caul; and by removing the omentum, the intestinal canal is completely exposed: finally, by raising the intestines, the remaining viscera, blood vessels, and nerves of the abdomen are exhibited in exact anatomical order. The liver, with its gall bladder, the spleen, the kidneys, and pancreas, are all satisfactorily shown. A portion of the intestines, denominated by anatomists *duodenum*, is left for the purpose of showing the manner in which the biliary and pancreatic ducts open into it, and convey those secretions destined to mix with the food after it has been converted by the stomach into chyle, and which are so indispensable to the important functions of digestion.

By raising the anterior part of the pericardium, or covering of the heart, this main-spring of the human system is brought into view, and by removing its walls, you behold its internal structure, its auricles, ventricles, and valves. In like manner, by removing the external covering of the brain, the internal parts are successively exhibited. Its cavities, the origin of the nerves, and the various complicated parts are all admirably displayed. A better view in some respects, of the thoracic viscera, &c. is presented in another preparation, in which the head, neck, and thorax appear as if fresh from the hand of the dissector. Besides these principal figures, there are several others exhibiting almost every part of the body, in detached pieces; the brain, the eye, the ear, &c. There are also several excellent (as the physicians say) specimens of disease, not only accurately, but, to use the expression of some visitors, even horridly delineated. We recollect the head of a young female, represented as if she had fallen and received severe wounds; on one side of her head the blood appears to be flowing from a wound from under her hair, and a gash cut across her mouth, which has the appearance of having been just sewed up, and her whole countenance indicates severe pain.

The artist, Dr. JOSEF CHIARI, who, we understand, derived his knowledge from Scarpa, the celebrated Italian surgeon, deserves the highest credit for the accuracy and faithfulness he has evinced in exhibiting in so masterly a manner, the anatomy of the human body.

It redounds not a little to the credit of our countrymen, to be thus beforehand with that nation from whom we have long been (perhaps too long) accustomed to derive our principal sources of knowledge, in encouraging so important a method of conveying instruction and improvement. Neither in England or the celebrated medical school of Edinburgh is there, we understand, any thing like it to be found. It is true, they possess extensive anatomical museums of the natural subject, which, to the surgeon and physician, are no doubt highly important.

We cannot close this article without mentioning another important institution in that city, and which is in some measure connected with the foregoing. We mean the UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND; which promises to excel in a short time any thing of the kind that we know of in this country, and does much honour to its projectors and supporters. It is true, there is, as yet, only the medical part in operation; but that department stands second to none in the United States, in point of talents in its professors. The building is new, elegant, convenient, and highly comfortable. The laws which have been adopted to regulate the institution are liberal, and eminently republican.—The medical lectures, we were informed, will commence on the last Monday in October, and continue for four months.

For the information of distant readers, we will close with giving some of the regulations of this institution. Two courses of lectures are required previous to the admission of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine; but this

regulation does not make it absolutely obligatory for the pupils to attend each and every one of the professors two terms. One course in any other respectable medical school will be deemed equal to a course in this. The candidates are, in all cases, required to write and defend a thesis. The medical commencement will always take place as soon after the close of the lectures as the nature of the business will permit. The professors of anatomy, surgery, and midwifery are provided with such preparations and apparatus as are most conducive to the improvement of students: and in addition to the extensive apparatus now in the university, the professor of chemistry has ordered from Paris, and is expected before the commencement of the course, a splendid collection. By late additions to the medical library, it is represented to be highly satisfactory, if not essentially complete. By arrangements entered into between the professors and the attending physicians of the hospital, Drs. Mackenzie and Smith, for delivering a course of clinical lectures for the benefit of students. The several chairs are filled with the following named gentlemen: Anatomy—John B. Davidge, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine—Nathaniel Potter, M. D. Chemistry—Elisha De Butts, M. D. Materia Medica—Samuel Baker, M. D. Surgery—William Gibson, M. D. Midwifery—Richard W. Hall, M. D. Institutes—Maxwell McDowell, M. D. Of these gentlemen, we are not personally acquainted with them all, and if we were, nothing we could say could add to their professional fame—suffice it to say, that those who best know them, most respect their talents.

## EXPERIMENTS ON FOREIGN WINES.

BY DR. REESE.

From the seventh number of the Gazette of Health.

It is proper to observe, that all wines naturally possess a portion of alcohol (ardent spirit,) but to the foreign wines a quantity is added to prevent their running into the acetous fermentation during their voyage to this country, and this is proportioned to the quality of the wine. In order, therefore, to ascertain the quantity the different wines contain on an average, the experiments have been made on wines from different vendors. Brandy and rum are sold at different degrees of strength; indeed, some termed white brandy and white rum are highly rectified. The brandy and rum employed in the following experiments, were obtained from a respectable wine merchant, who was desired to send samples of the articles as generally sold to the public.

A bottle of Port wine, containing 26 ounces, which had been in bottle seven years, produced 2 ounces and 7 drachms of alcohol (ardent spirit.)

Ditto of Port wine, containing 25 1-2 ounces, (one year in bottle and two years in wood) 2 ounces, 6 drachms.

Ditto of Pale Sherry, three years old, containing 25 ounces, produced 3 ounces.

Ditto of Madeira, two years old, containing 25 1-2 ounces, 2 ounces 5 drachms.

Ditto Cape ditto, one year old, containing 25 ounces, 2 1-2 ounces.

Ditto Old Hock, containing 21 ounces, nearly an ounce.

Ditto Brandy, containing 24 ounces, 10 ounces.

Ditto Rum, containing 24 1-2 ounces, 9 1-2 ounces.

A quart of public-house Ale (not bottled) from the brewery of Mr Wyatt, 4 ounces.

From a quart of common draught Porter, from the brewery of Messrs. Elliot and Co. 5 1-2 drachms.

From the foregoing results, it appears that 4 bottles either of Port, Sherry, or Madeira, contain more ardent spirit than a bottle of brandy.

Three bottles of Sherry are nearly equal to one bottle of rum.

That 10 bottles of Hock, or 10 quarts of Ale or 14 1-2 quarts of Porter, are equal to a bottle of brandy.

The residuum of Port Wine contains an astringent extract, and more tartaric acid than that of Madeira, and the Sherry less than Madeira. In one bottle of Port, a small portion of vitriolic acid was detected. The Hock also contains a considerable portion of tartaric acid. The residuum of the Rum contains raw sugar, and the Brandy burnt sugar, with a pungent aromatic, resembling capsicum. The residuum of the Ale and Porter was very bitter, and the spirit of the former was slightly flavored with the essential oil of the hop. Both contain saccharine matter.

As a tonic medicine, the preference is generally given to Port Wine, on account of its astringency, but in cases of indigestion and irritability of the bowels, the tartaric acid is a very great objection to it. When this wine is on (what the merchants term) the fret, it is a practice with some to add to it a little vitriolic acid, which more effectually checks it than brandy. Sherry Wine appears to be the best fermented, and more free from tartaric acid and saccharine matter than any other. It is, however, at best, only a dilute spirit. Brandy is preferable to Rum, on account of being entirely free from sugar.

**THE SALISBURY RACES.**—Will commence on the Salisbury course, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October next; and continue, free days as usual.—Each day's race to be run under the rules of the Jockey Club.

MOSES A. LOCKE, Treas. Salisbury, Sept. 22, 1816. 70—2w.