

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS ON FERTILIZERS.

Roxboro', Person Co., Oct. 20, 1864.

To His Excellency, DAVID S. REID:

It may appear paradoxical to maintain that a planter may diminish his crops by the use of fertilizers, still I shall attempt to show that such a result is possible. Theoretically and practically the doctrine is both interesting and important.

It is founded upon principles which I have had occasion to state while speaking of manures and fertilizers. The doctrine alluded to is based on two facts, viz: that each plant requires certain inorganic elements for its growth and perfection of seed, and that the most important of these elements exists in the soil only in smaller proportions. Now a plant, in certain respects, is like an animal. If a young or an old animal is supplied with a large quantity of food its growth is promoted, or its fat accumulates. This is the case if the food contains all the elements of nutrition. It is not the case, however, if one or more of them are wanting. In the case of a young animal, for example, the milk which is the natural food contains in its normal condition every element which the system requires; but if the milk should be deficient in phosphate of lime or phosphoric acid, the animal could not grow, or if it did grow by means of a small amount of phosphoric acid or phosphate of lime, the bones would be soft and flexible. But this is not the point I am attempting to prove or elucidate, and the allusion is made merely for the purpose of stating the fact, that in the food of both animals and plants there is a *specificity* which should be remembered by all planters and stock-growers.

But plants are unlike animals in certain respects; their roots, for instance, are placed in a magazine of food, but this magazine may contain a rich supply of certain elements of nutrition and a very scanty supply of others; but enough of all for the present to ensure the growth of the plant and perfection of the seed. If now the planter resorts to the use of the mineral fertilizers, as plaster, the result will be for the first two or three years a greater growth of herbage as well as a greater increase of fruit or seed. If this magazine of food (the soil) contains a small quantity only of phosphate of lime, the employment of plaster or sulphate of lime puts the plant in a condition to use and take up a larger amount of phosphate of lime than it could, provided this mineral had not been employed. If this magazine contain phosphate of lime which would have lasted ten years with no fertilizer, it will not last more than five with it. By the use of this fertilizer the root is increased in extent, and to speak figuratively, the number of months formed to take up food is proportionally increased also, and hence, the store house is more rapidly exhausted. We have now arrived at the point where we can see the consequences which necessarily follow from the use of mineral fertilizers; the elements of food which exist in small quantities only become exhausted in a short period under this system of cultivation, and as every plant must have every one of the elements of nutrition for the perfection of seed, the time soon comes when seed cannot be perfected for the want of one element. The general effects of such a system of culture is seen at once, and yet the planter may persevere in it for he saw in the beginning most gratifying results; his crops may have been doubled, and in order to keep up, and perhaps attempt to increase the production still more, supplies his favorite fertilizer in greater quantities, though he may have seen after the second and third year, that its employment did not turn out so favorably as at first. This result may be attributed to the season, it may be to the soil, or to the seed, or to any cause but the right one. The neighbors may have killed his soil by the use of plaster, but the true philosophy, he has exhausted prematurely and unnecessarily one of the essential elements of fertility. It is evident enough he can no longer use plaster—he must find out what has become deficient in the soil. There is no such thing as killing a soil or ruining it, it is a simple exhaustion of one or two elements. What those lacking elements are must now be found out and the remedy becomes a simple application or restoration of what has been judiciously removed. What is true of Gypsum is equally true of Peruvian Guano. The proportion of inorganic matter in this variety is much smaller relatively than in the Mexican. It is highly active upon worn out soils, producing heavy crops of the cereals the first year. The continued use of this kind of Guano alone for a succession of years brings about that condition of the soil I have alluded to, or according to the expressive phrase of planters and farmers, the soil is killed. It may be inquired here, if these are the results of plaster and Peruvian Guano, what are they good for? I answer they are the preparatives for a good time. They are handy and are designed to save time. They bring about in one year what would require four or five by the ordinary means, as the use of green crops or even stable manure. The soil is brought at once in a condition to produce, but it is not by a reapplication of the same fertilizer, even Guano. Now, the planter may use his straw, his clover crop, or his stable manure to keep up the fertility of his soil, and why?—it is because these contain a greater variety or number of the elements of food which the plant requires. The intelligent English farmer applies lime largely once; by this, he obtains a stock in trade to go on—he borrows largely for once, and by it is enabled, if he understands the principles of husbandry, to pay back what he has borrowed. But he would not think of paying back in lime—that would ruin him; but he is now prepared for the use of the slower or more organic and inorganic fertilizers combined, and by this use he may go on without killing his soil. So Guano is to be used once to save time and prepare the way for the less active fertilizers. The vender of this article will tell a different story, for it is a perishable article and must be sold the first season; but the intelligent planter will find that he can go on successfully by one application and save his fifty dollars per ton for other purposes.

Most respectfully, yours &c.

E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

SCENIC DEATH!—On Sunday morning last, Dr. W. R. Scott, dentist, of this city, fell in one of our streets, from a sudden attack of illness; he was carried to his room, and in two hours was a corpse! Medical attendants attribute his sudden death to congestion of the heart or lungs. Dr. Scott was an energetic, enterprising, upright citizen, and his loss will be severely felt in this community.—Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

WHOLESALE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—By the late foreign arrivals, we have the following sanguinary item from Italy: A military man was in love with a young lady whom he could not obtain in marriage. Incensed at her refusal, he resolved on vengeance. Arming himself with four revolvers, he repaired to the mansion of the fair one. The first person that appeared was her mother—he shot her; the next was her father—he shot him; then came the young lady herself—he shot her; then the uncle and aunt—he shot them—and then he shot himself.

From the Wilmington Journal.

North Carolina Scientific and Military Academy.

Messrs. Editors:—Since the appearance of the note I sent you, about a week ago, I have been urged by a number of gentlemen to give the general outline of a plan for the organization of the Institution alluded to.

The Legislature must create it by law, and support it by an annual appropriation of some \$8,000 a year, and by a contribution of \$1,500 from the interest of the Literary Fund—the first sum being for the support of Professors, and the latter for the education of teachers for our common schools.

There is no use in talking about creating any College or Academy upon any but a permanent basis; and no institution can have any but a sickly existence that is not endowed, or the support of its teachers guaranteed by some permanent fund.

No member of the Legislature will for a moment hesitate to vote the amount required from the Treasury, when he has thoroughly examined the plan that will be submitted to that body, and examines the working of similar institutions in other Southern States.

There is no feeling of the human heart more strongly implanted in our nature than that of ambition or honorable emulation. The school-master may "beat the Greek and Latin into the boys," to some extent, but if we can appeal to their pride of place, by a system of rewards and punishments—that is, rewards of position in their classes and punishments by inferior positions, and in extreme cases, by disgraceful dismissal—it will tend more to make students and scholars than all the "beating" done since the Latin was spoken.

The military organization has many advantages over any other, for students—not to make soldiers of them, but men. It tends to develop their physical organization, by requiring them to hold themselves straight, and to exercise regularly and freely. It makes men of boys, by discountenancing anything low or mean, as dishonorable, unsoldierlike, and ungentlemanly. It renders duelling unnecessary and unbecoming, by holding out the constant idea that two perfect gentlemen can never have any cause for such a resort, and if any offence has been unintentionally given, it is more honorable to remove the cause than to kill a friend; and above all, it is the most honorable, as it is the most Christian duty, to be the mediator in any difficulties that may arise between fellow students. These are all principles of honor that are incident to a Military Academy; they are fostered and cherished.

Then the kind of education obtained at such a School is far superior, it is commonly believed, for the ordinary duties of life, to that furnished at our Colleges or Universities: A course of English, thoroughly taught, including Rhetoric and Logic, with French and Latin—an extensive course of pure Mathematics and Drawing; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Civil and Military Engineering, Agricultural Chemistry, Moral Philosophy and Constitutional Law, &c., &c.—the course to occupy four years, and the Faculty to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees, as at the University.

This is the kind of education wanted—it will furnish the State with a corps of efficient Engineers for works of Internal Improvement, and able Geologists to aid in discovering the hidden mineral wealth of the State, and the means of giving instruction to the great body of our Militia which is the bulwark and defence of the State and its Institutions.

But briefly the "plan," as follows: The Legislature to create, by law, the "North Carolina Scientific and Military Academy," to be located in some healthy and central part of the State.—(If the General Government will let the State use the buildings until they are adapted for war purposes, and by all means, establish the School in the Arsenal buildings, at Fayetteville.)

There should be a Superintendent and four Professors, with some Assistants.

Each County should be allowed, at first, a number of students, to be called Cadets equal to its members of the House of Commons, who should pay for their cost of clothing, (uniform,) board and tuition, about \$250 to \$275 per annum, all told.

There should be, at first, one State Cadet allowed from each Senatorial District, taken from the meritorious youths of the District, who are unable to procure an education in any other way.

After two years, the number of pay Cadets might be doubled—making in all 330—and, by increasing the number of Professors, the number of Cadets might be further increased.

There should be an encampment during vacation season, at which all but the furlough class must attend, about two and a half months. The Governor should invite about 100 militia officers, from the different regiments, to be present, as students in Tactics and Military exercises, free of tuition, and to waive their rank for the time being. WEST POINT.

P. S.—The Institution would be enabled to refund to the State a large portion of its cost, after two or three years, by paying into the Treasury all tuition fees.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Think of the condition of matters in the next Congress. Over a hundred members from the Southern States contending for a strict construction of the constitution, and a northern representation composed of men who, with a view of answering the ends of their election, will stand ready to "break things" to vote for anti-slavery resolutions and provisions not only to repeal the Nebraska bill, but to amend, modify, or repeal the fugitive-slave law, and act upon petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We say that the northern representation will be forced into ultra anti-slavery measures, for the reason that they will regard themselves as the representatives of the anti-slavery sentiment.

The country must rely upon a conservative Senate and President. We shall witness exciting times ere the expiration of the term for which these men have been elected.—Indiana Sentinel.

A CANDID WING CONFESION.—The New York Express says: "We have often written that the tariff for protection has often discharged its duties, nearly realized all its promises and all its blessings to our happy land, and is, therefore, *fanctus officio*. Alas, poor whiggery! "Protection to American industry" used to be your greatest hobby; but you have abandoned even that, and voluntarily record the confession.—Newark Eagle.

LARGE YIELD.—Our neighbor, Mr Jacob Rothaas, presented us with eleven ears of corn, the product of one grain of the "Canada Corn," procured of Mr Wm. Voss, of this county. 67 grains planted, produced 392 good ears, considered the drought. This is undoubtedly a large yield, in a common season, and taking the dry summer into consideration, extraordinary, and hard to beat. Huzza for Forsyth County!—Salem Press.

A LIST OF PREMIERS

Awarded at the second Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, held in Raleigh, October 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1854.

Thoroughbreds.

Stallion, Regent, 14 years old, T. H. Mills, Halifax, 1st premium, \$10

Stallion, 4 years old, P. C. Cameron, Orange, 2nd premium, 5

Stallions.

Bay Stallion, "Orange Boy," 2 years old, J. B. Leathers, Orange, 1st premium, 10

Brood Mares, and Fillies.

Brood Mare, 5 years old, A. S. Williamson, Caswell, 1st premium, 10

Filly, 2 years old, C. Olives, Chatham, 1st premium, 5

Single Harness Horses.

Buggy Horse, 5 years old, W. Barford, Oxford, 1st premium, 5

Saddle Horse.

Saddle Horse, J. W. Lewis, Milton, 1st premium, 5

Jacks and Jennets.

Jack, 8 years old, Rufus Jones, Wake, 1st premium, 10

Jack, 8 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2d premium, 5

Jennet, 6 years old, S. O'Bryant, Roxboro', 1st premium, 10

Mules.

Mule, 2 years old, J. R. Mason, Northampton, 1st premium, 5

Durbams and Grades.

Durham Bull, 5 years old, J. Hatchins, Raleigh, 1st premium, 10

Milk Cow, "Dutchess," 7 years old, Mrs E. L. Taylor, Raleigh, 1st premium, 10

Milk Cow, "Kentucky," 5 years old, W. T. Dorch, Wayne, 2d premium, 5

Devons and Grades.

Devon Cow, 9 years old, S. Smith, Raleigh, 1st premium, 10

Heifer, 15 months old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 2d premium, 5

Calf, 12 months old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, 5

One Bull Calf, 15 months old, Dr Wm R Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, 10

One Bull Calf, 1 year old, Dr W R Holt, Davidson, 2d premium, 5

Native Cattle.

Heifer, 16 months old, T P Devereux, Raleigh, 1st premium, 10

Cow, "Mag," 5 years old, Mrs E L Taylor, Raleigh, 1st premium, 5

Black and White Cow, 4 years old, T P Devereux, Raleigh, 2d premium, 5

Bull, 4 years old, W M Jones, Raleigh, 1st premium, 5

Working Oxen.

One Yoke Working Oxen, 5 and 6 years old, W Russell, Caswell, 1st premium, 5

Fat Cattle.

1 Pair Devon Oxen, 4 years old, Dr W R Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, 10

1 Devon and Durham Cow, 5 years old, D McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, 10

Durham Cow, "Bettie Bliss," 7 years old, Mrs E L Taylor, Raleigh, 2d premium, 5

Sheep.

1 Pair Lambs, 5 months old, R A Jenkins, Williamsboro', 1st premium, 5

1 Buck, 3 years old, H McLean, Cumberland, 1st premium, 5

Swine.

Chester Boar, 2 years old, Jess Nixon, Raleigh, 1st premium, 5

3 China Pigs, 3 months old, H McLean, Cumberland, 1st premium, 5

Suffolk sow, 6 months old, T D Meares, Brunswick, 1st premium, 5

Poultry.

Gray Shanghais, A Alden, Cumberland, 1st premium, 5

Agricultural Productions.

Indian corn, R H Smith, Halifax, pre. 2

Black Peas, " 2

Iverson's rescue Grass, E Hall, Wake, premium, 2

Sample white wheat, W R Holt, Davidson, premium, 2

6 Pumpkins, Jas Kirkpatrick, Wake, premium, 2

12 white sugar Beets, Jas Kirkpatrick, Wake, premium, 2

1 Bag Rough Rice, W H Burgwyn, pre. 1

1 lot Turkeys, J A McManen, pre. 1

1 Barrel Irish Potatoes, Dr Geo Field, Warren, premium, 2

Agricultural Implements.

1 subsoil Plough, W B Williams & Co, Warren, 2

1 cotton Plough, do 2

1 single Horse Plough, and plowing, K Wainwright & Co, Oxford, 2

1 Jumping counter Plough, R A Jenkins, Granville, dip. 2

1 No. 1 Plough and Cultivator, J H Goch, Granville, dip. 2

Farm and Pleasure Vehicles.

1 Two-horse Wagon, G W Simpson, Caswell, dip. 2

1 close Carriage, Pier & Brannin, Fayetteville, \$25 2

Dibble & Brothers, of Kinston, exhibited a very fine Carriage and Buggy which came in too late for competition.

Hand Power Machinery.

1 straw Cutter, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Alamance, 2

1 Patent churn, E S Gaylord, Oxford, 2

1 Garden Engine, J Woltering, Wake, 2

4 Bench Planes, W H Morning, Johnston, dip. 3

1 circular Saw, A C Lee, Raleigh, dip. 3

Saddlery, Harness and Leather.

1 man's saddle, C Marable, Williamsboro', 5

1 set Buggy harness, George Fisher, Wake, 5

1 set double Harness, Hardy Harriss, Henderson, dip. 5

1 man's Saddle, Hardy Harriss, Henderson, dip. 5

1 lot Leather, W F Hillard, Franklin, 5

1 side skirting Leather, Gunn & Bow, Caswell, dip. 5

Cabinet Work.

6 Parlor Chairs, H J Brown, Raleigh, 2,50

1 Dressing Bureau, W H Morning, Smithfield, 5

1 Dressing Bureau, H J Brown, Raleigh, 5

1 shower Bath, H W House, Raleigh, 2,50

Boats, Shoes and Hats.

2 Gent's straw Hats, Miss Ananda Lewis, Granville, 3

8 wool Hats, C B Andrews, Chatham, 3

1 Child's Hat, Mrs A Walsh, Raleigh, dip. 3

Children's Palm Leaf and straw Hats, Mrs W H Morning, Smithfield, dip. 3

1 child's Hat, Cornelia Lawrence, Oxford, dip. 3

1 Pine bar Hat, Mrs Mary Bryan, Henderson, dip. 3

1 pair Alligator shoes, T S D McDowell, dip. 3

2 pair Gaiters, Mrs T A Mosley, Granville, dip. 3

Hardware, Stonecare, &c.

Lot of purified stone Ware, W W Craven, Morfitt's Mills, 3

Lot of Horns, P S Benbow, Lindley's store, dip. 3

Marion District Court.

The Fall Term of the Court of Common Pleas for Marion District, S. C., was held last week. The Star says:

"The trial of Evander Jackson, a boy of eleven years of age, for the murder of a boy of the same age and same name, took place. The boy being in legal contemplation without parents, and exceedingly poor, the court announced that from the poverty of the family, and the peculiar character of the case, it felt it a duty to assign able counsel for the defence. The jury, after the able arguments both of the counsel and the State, and a most impressive charge from his Honor, returned in the course of a few minutes the verdict of manslaughter. The only evidence in the case was the confession of the boy before the jury of inquest, who being examined before the magistrate, acting as coroner, confessed to the following facts: "That he and the deceased had gone out the morning of the murder with a gun that had been given them by a young man by the name of George to carry home, that instead of going home they went to shoot a rabbit that the prisoner had confined in a hole the day before; that on their return home the deceased, who had the gun, threw a lighted shot at the prisoner and hit him, and the prisoner returned it at the deceased; that the deceased then levelled the gun at him and threatened to shoot him; afterwards he asked the deceased for the gun, and getting it into his possession, he told the deceased he would shoot him, and that he placed his finger upon the trigger but did not think the gun would fire, that the throwing of the lightwood knots he thought was fun."

Oysters.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Baltimore, says of the oysters the present season:

"It is a somewhat singular fact, and one important to be generally known, that the oysters of our waters thus far this season, including the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, have proved markedly deleterious to health. In several instances, to my own knowledge, persons have been taken violently ill, after eating them, (raw especially,) with cramp colic, cholera morbus, &c., and in some cases death ensued. Crabs, too, have produced similar results. An old and experienced fisherman—one amongst the most faithful caterers in fish, crabs, oysters, and other articles of the kind, in our city—has just informed me that, in his judgment, oysters and crabs never move (the former especially) from their original beds; and in the absence of rain or fresh water requisite to their healthful growth, in fact, after they have been taken from the water a short time, kills them, and they turn or assume an unnatural color."

Horrible Death.—SEVEN NEGROES BURNED!—We learn from the Columbus (Miss.) Democrat that the gin house belonging to Miss Swoope of that place, situated in Noxube county, was burned with twenty five bales of cotton, and seven negro fellows. The eighth one was badly burned, that he was expected to die. The terrible calamity was the result of accident. One of the hands had taken a lantern into the room where the ginned cotton was being stored away, when the lantern broke from the ribs by which it was held, fell among the cotton and instantly set in a blaze.

Novel Life Preservers.

Some one relating his own experience, extols the efficacy of feather pillows and mattresses, as life-preservers, in case of ship-wreck. He once had occasion to administer a little advice to a friend who was about setting out on a sea-voyage, as follows: "I charged him, in case of being wrecked upon a lee shore, to lay his blanket down upon the deck, place his mattress upon it, then tie up his trunk in the same, throw them overboard, and with his pillow secured around his body, jump after them."

It so turned out that in the course of his voyage he was wrecked upon a lee shore, and following my directions, by the force of the wind and waves was driven safe ashore, when he landed and saved all his clothes, with several thousand dollars in specie which were in his trunk. He was the only one on board that got safe to land with anything more than the scanty clothing in which they stood."

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, in a letter to the Editor of the New York Evangelist, discusses the questions of a revival of the African Slave Trade and of the acquisition of Cuba. In regard to the first, he expresses his conviction that the South is now, as it ever has been, since the trade became unlawful, utterly opposed to its revival. For Georgia, he feels authorized in speaking with the most perfect confidence. He is clearly and unequivocally in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

A NEW PROJECT.—The Concord Gazette is agitating for a Railroad from Concord to Cheraw, via Wadesboro' and the Carolina Female College.—The idea is that the distance from Concord to Charleston 140—distance from Cheraw to Charleston would be 72 miles—This is apparently a counter-project to our projected road from Charlotte to this place. It is hardly likely to succeed.—Wil. Journal.

THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS.

Pulvermacher's Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains, producing instant relief from the most acute pain, and permanently curing all Neuralgic diseases, Rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica, Headache, Neuralgia of the Face, Deafness, Blindness, St. Virus Dancer, Paralysis of the Heart, periodical Headache, Pains in the Stomach, Indigestion, Hy-pertension, Uterine Pains, Paralysis, etc., etc.

These chains were first introduced in the city of New York less than one year since, and after being subjected to thorough trials in every hospital in the city, and by Drs. Valentine Mott, Arnoebach, Van Haren and others, it was discovered that they possess strange and wonderful power in the relief and cure of the above class of diseases, and their sale, and the success that has attended their use is unparalleled. British, French, and German physicians, and also in the United States.

Previous to their introduction into this country, they were used in hospitals in Europe, and are secured by patents in France, Germany, Austria, Prussia, and England, and also in the United States.

"THINK CLOSE AND PONDER WELL!"

The principles upon which it is claimed that the Chains produce their marvelous cures are, first—that all Nervous Diseases are attended and produced by a deficient supply of nervous fluid, which is required and second—that the electro magnetic chains, by being worn over and upon the part and organ diseased, furnish the exhausted nervous fluid, which is required to produce a healthy action through the entire system. No disgusting nostrum is allowed to be taken while using the chains, but a rigid observance of the general laws of health is required. Friction upon the part diseased adds much to the effects of the chains, by increasing their magnetic power.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be given to any person who will produce more than one hundred permanent cures of Prolapsus of the Uterus, or other diseases of the female system, by the use of these chains. By applying one end of the chain over the region of the abdomen, and the other upon the spine just above the hip, the usual severe symptoms incident to that disease are at once removed.

MODE OF USE.—The chain should be moistened before use with common vinegar, and then one end of the chain should be applied directly to the seat of the pain or disease, and the other end applied to the spine.

BE NOT DECEIVED! The Electric Chains are not to cure all diseases; but for Nervous Diseases it is claimed that NO Medical Agent in the world has produced so many cures in the last year as the Electric Chain.

INSTANT RELIEF from the most acute pain is produced at the moment of application much more efficaciously than can be produced by any other means of its kind. Call and obtain a pamphlet (gratis.)

J. STEINERT, Sole Agent.

28 S. J. Hindsale agent at Fayetteville, N. C. November 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD.

RALEIGH, October 26, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1854 among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Johnston, Madison and Yadkin will receive their portion from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

The public Treasurer will pay to the County of Yadkin seventy-five dollars, which was erroneously deducted from that County in 1853 for one deaf-mute, and charge the same to the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, which will also receive the sum of seventy-five dollars to the County of Burke, which was erroneously deducted from the share of that County in the year 1853.

DAVID S. REID, Pres. Ex. Off. Lit. Fund.

Population. Spring Distribution. Fall Distribution. Total Distribution.

Alamance, 10,236 \$1,219 92 \$1,229 82 \$2,449 74

Alexander, 5,003 600 36 600 36 1,200 72

Anson, 10,756 1,290 72 1,290 72 2,580 44