

TREATISE ON MILCH COWS.

In the February number of the "FARMERS' LIBRARY," according to the previous promise of its Editor, is commenced the publication of Mr. Guenon's translation of M. GUESNON'S "TREATISE ON MILCH COWS; or, Whereby the quality and quantity of milk which any cow will give may be accurately determined, by observing natural marks or external indications alone, the length of time she will continue to give milk, &c., &c."

The author of this work, and the very valuable discovery which is revealed in it, is the son of a gardener, and for a long time followed the trade of his forefathers. When fourteen years of age, he used to drive the only cow of the family to the grazing ground. He was very fond of her, and his attention being one day attracted to certain spots on her hind parts, formed by the meeting of the hair, and where dandruff existed, the thought occurred to him that there were probably external marks on cows whereby their good qualities or defects might be known, just as we judge of the vital force of a plant and its qualities by means of its leaves and lines on its skin. His cow was a good milker, and therefore he was in the habit of comparing other cows with her as a standard. No fatigue was too great for him in the prosecution of these comparisons. He often travelled leagues to examine a single cow, and would astonish the owner by accurately pronouncing upon her qualities.

In the course of the comparisons thus instituted by him with reference to the dandruff alone, he had occasion to remark that great diversities existed among cows in respect to the shape of the spots or quills which produced the dandruff. This suggested a new train of reflections and observations which resulted in the discovery, that the shapes of these quills were the signs by which to distinguish cows, and to know the good and bad qualities of every individual among them. M. Guenon soon became absorbed entirely in these investigations. He gave up his calling and travelled abroad—visiting cattle-markets, fairs, cow-stables, &c.

In 1823, he began to deal in cattle on his own account, and thus had brought under his observation a great number and variety of cows from all quarters, from Switzerland, Holland, Brittany, Poitou, &c., &c. For seven or eight years he was necessarily engaged in establishing order among his observations, and a classification founded upon the shape or outline of the different marks. At length, in 1828, he addressed to the Academy at Bordeaux a request that his method should be examined and reported upon.

Trials were accordingly made under the superintendance of a Committee of the Academy, with the care and under the precautions necessary for precluding all cause of error. The cows used for this purpose belonged to three different herds, and the result was to establish to the satisfaction of the committee, that M. Guenon really possessed great sagacity in that line, but so long as he kept his method a secret, it could not be judged of nor rewarded by the Academy.

Here the matter rested for some time. M. Guenon did not make up his mind to give his secret to the public, but persevered in his observations and experiments in order to perfect his discovery.

In 1837, the Agricultural Society of Bordeaux determined to ascertain for itself what reality there might be in the system. A committee was appointed for the purpose, and the experiments made in their presence left no doubt on their minds as to the certainty of the method of M. Guenon. In their report the committee stated that they spent several days in visiting a number of pasture fields, situated in localities that differed from each other, in order that the experiment might be made upon animals of different breeds, and under varying circumstances. Upwards of sixty cows and heifers were examined, and the committee declare that every statement made by M. Guenon, with respect to each of them, whether it regarded the quantity of milk, or the season during which the cows continued to give milk after being got with calf, or finally, the quality of the milk as being more or less creamy or serous, was confirmed, and its accuracy fully established.

A second trial took place, in which the method was subjected to another test through M. Guenon and his brother. The committee, availing themselves of the presence of the latter, caused the same cows to be examined by the two brothers, but separately, so that after a cow had been inspected, and her qualities, as indicated by the signs in question, had been pronounced upon by one of the brothers, he was made to withdraw; then the other brother, who had kept aloof, was called up and desired to state the qualities of the same animal. The result of this test, say the committee, was absolutely decisive—the judgments of the brothers according not only perfectly together, but also with all that was said by the proprietors in regard to the qualities, good or bad, of every animal subjected to this examination. The committee pronounce the system of M. Guenon infallible.

After the reading of the report of the committee the society decreed that a gold medal be awarded to M. Guenon—that he be proclaimed a member of the Society—that fifty copies of his work on Milch Cows be subscribed for—and that a thousand copies of the report be printed for the use of the Agricultural Societies of France.

Similar experiments, and with similar results, were made under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of Aurillac. Each cow was examined separately by M. Guenon, who wrote his notes upon her, and delivered the paper, closed, to one of the committee. Immediately after, another member of the committee questioned the owner of the cow, or the person in charge of her, in regard to her daily yield of milk, its quality and the time she continued to give milk after being got with calf. The answers were taken down in writing, and then compared with the notes of M. Guenon. The result was such as to satisfy the committee that his method rested on sure foundations. An incident occurred to confirm the committee in this opinion. A farmer played the trick of bringing up for examination a cow that had already been examined and pronounced upon. The notes written by M. Guenon on this occasion, accorded, in every respect, with those he had written on the former.

They conclude their report by recommending that a gold medal be awarded to M. Guenon—that he be proclaimed a corresponding member of this society—that twenty-five copies of his work be subscribed for—and that the report be inserted in the AGRICULTURAL PROPAGATOR, and a copy be transmitted to all the Prefects and Agricultural Societies of France.

These high and unimpeachable evidences of the sagacity sufficient to commend his system to the attention of every body (and who is not?) interested in the subject of which he treats. The work, moreover, contains within itself the test of its own worth and excellence. Every one who reads it can either reap the benefits of Mr. Guenon's discovery, or if it be a humbug (which we think impossible) of detecting and exposing it. Every one will be able, with the drawings attached to the work, readily to recognize the distinctive mark of the animal marked by him. These marks are visible upon the posterior part of every cow, in the space embraced between the udder and the vulva. They consist of a kind of excrescences of various shapes and sizes, formed by the hair growing in different directions, and bounded by lines where those different growths meet. The varieties of these excrescences mark the different orders and classes of cows. It is upon these signs that every one may rest

his judgment, by attending to the remarks contained in the body of the work upon the different kinds of cows. They are what every one has seen, or been able to see; but what no one has attended to.

We have thus endeavored to give our readers some idea of the nature of M. GUESNON'S discovery—the process by which he arrived at it, and, above all, the very satisfactory evidences that exist of its truth and genuineness. We commend his work to their attention, and as they can only procure it, through the medium of the FARMERS' LIBRARY, we refer them to that valuable publication, which we shall take pleasure in ordering for as many as shall undertake us to do so.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The great importance of this subject to the community at large, has not been duly appreciated. Although many persons are now awakened to the advantages and even necessity of insuring their lives, there are yet thousands who perhaps bestow neither thought nor attention upon the matter.

We consider it a duty which every man, and every man and woman upon whom others are dependent, to procure a life policy to as large an amount as their income will possibly permit them to pay for.

The system of Life Insurance is nothing more than a mutual benefit system, whereby the living provide for the friends of the dead. Every prudent merchant deems it absolutely necessary to protect himself and his creditors from losses against fire; yet they generally overlook the insurance of their own lives, which is equally, if not more necessary, for the protection of their families. We look upon it as more important, when we consider the obligations under which every man lives, to his family and dependants.

As long as a man has his life and health, he may be supposed to be able to protect himself and his family from the evils of poverty and misfortune. But as most men are too poor to die, they are bound to save their families and dependants from the results of loss of health and loss of life. This can be easily accomplished. The commendable order of *Reclabites*, now so generally established in large cities, enables a man who contributes twenty-five cents per week, to realize, in case of sickness, enough to support himself for a long period; while the payment of twenty or thirty dollars per annum, to a Life Insurance Company, will insure his family at his death, a sufficient sum to make them comfortable.

A case has occurred within a few days past, which illustrates the subject at once. A citizen of Boston, in perfect health, insured his life on the 23d day of January, 1846, for two thousand dollars, in one of the Wall Street offices, of which the following letter is a detail:

BOSTON, February 10, 1846. To _____ INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

I presume you have noticed in the Atlas of this morning, the sudden death of _____ It is the same gentleman whose policy is dated January 23d, for \$2000, for life. I did not get the news of his death in season to write you last evening. His wife was about to be confined, and he got up and went for the doctor, and soon after went to the south end for his sister. While there, he took a chair, sat down, and spoke very cheerfully a few moments. While she was gone to light a lamp, she heard him breathe very singularly, and on her return she found him dead. He was a remarkably healthy man, and never had a severe disease in his life. He has been examined by four or five physicians, and his lungs and heart appear perfectly sound. No cause can be found but the going out of a hot bed into the cold air. His wife is left with five children, and very poor.

His prospect of life for years to come was as good and perhaps better than that of ninety-nine out of every hundred persons; and as long as life continued, his family was sure to be supported. But his death occurred within thirty days of the issue of the policy, and without one hour's warning. His family is now in possession of the fund guaranteed to them in case of his death. Not even a delay of sixty days is allowed to elapse before they realize the amount of the policy, say \$2000; and this fund, to a family who would otherwise be in want, is a large fortune.

N. Y. Paper.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF TEXAS.

In the valedictory address of the Hon. ANSON JONES, late President of Texas, delivered before its Legislature on the transition of that Republic into a State of American Union, he thus speaks of the present condition and prospects of the new State:

"I am happy to congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the universally prosperous condition of our country at the present time. Our foreign relations have all been closed in a manner satisfactory, I believe, to all the Governments with which we have had intercourse. The frontier is quiet and secure, and the husbandman sows and reaps his fields in peace. Industry and enterprise has received new guarantees and a new impulse; a market is found at home for nearly every thing our citizens have to dispose of, and a large and very desirable immigration to the country is now taking place. The expenses of the Government since I have been in office have all been paid in an undepreciated currency; a very considerable amount of debt incurred by previous administrations has been paid off; and a surplus of available means sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, for two years at least, is left at the disposition of the State; and I venture the belief that, without resort to taxation, the public domain, if properly husbanded and disposed of, will raise a fund sufficient to liquidate the entire national debt upon equitable principles, besides providing for the future support of the State Government, a system of common schools, and other institutions for the rising generation. With such a population as Texas possesses, characterized as it is with great intelligence and enterprise, and with such elements of prosperity as she now possesses, a general climate and a fertile soil, it will be her own fault, if she does not reach an importance and a social elevation not surpassed by any community on the earth."

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday week, a fatal affray took place between E. Z. C. Judson, and Robert Potterfield, in which the latter was shot dead. The excitement against Judson was very great, and about one dozen balls were fired at him by the brother of the deceased and his friends, none of which struck him. He fled into the City Hotel and hid himself, and after searching some time he was found, but in endeavoring to escape, he fell from the third story of the porch without serious injury. The sheriff then took charge of him and conveyed him to prison, the people now seeming willing that the law should take its course. Mr. J. C. Pentecost was shot in the arm by a stray ball, and it is astonishing that others were not wounded or killed.

The conclusion of Mr. CALHOUN'S late Speech is an eloquent argument against, and deprecation of, war, from which we make some extracts, which, however, ought to be seen in their connection to be fully appreciated.

"But I have still higher reasons. I am opposed to war as a friend of human improvement, to human civilization, to human progress and advancement. Never in the history of the world has there occurred a period so remarkable as the Peace which followed the battle of Waterloo, for the great advances made in the condition of human society, and that in various forms. The chemical and mechanical powers have been investigated and applied to advance the comforts of human life in a degree far beyond all that was ever known or hoped before. Civilization has been spreading its influence far and wide, and the general progress of human society has outstripped all that had been previously witnessed. The invention of man has seized upon and subjugated two great agencies of the natural world which never before were made the servants of man: I refer to steam and electricity, under which, of course, I include magnetism in all its phenomena. Steam has been controlled and availed of for all the purposes of human intercourse, and by its resistless energies has brought nations together whom nature had seemed to separate by insurmountable barriers. It has shortened the passage across the Atlantic more than one-half, while the rapidity of travelling on land has been three times greater than it ever was known before. Within the same period, man has claimed the very lightning of heaven, and brought it down, and made it amenable to the transmission of human thought, inasmuch that it may with truth be said, that our ideas are not only transmitted with the rapidity of lightning, but by lightning itself. Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the globe, and when their mystic meshes shall, at length, have been perfected, our globe itself will be endowed with a sensitiveness, which will render it impossible to touch it on any one point, and the touch not be felt from one end of the world to the other. All this progress, all this growth of human happiness, all this spread of human light and knowledge, will be arrested by war. And shall we incur a result like that for Oregon? And this war is as yet but commenced; it is but the breaking of the dawn of a new and grand jubilee. It promises a day of more refinement, more intellectual brightness, more moral elevation, and consequently of more human felicity, than the world has ever seen from its creation.

I am against war, too, for reasons common to the whole Union. I believe the most successful and triumphant war we could possibly wage—even, if in ten years, we should get all the most extravagant advocates of war has dared to hope for—if we can take the Canada, and New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and every other British possession, and drive her flag from the whole continent and prosecute our advantages till we had accomplished the downfall of the British throne, and she should yield up spear and shield and trident at our feet, it would be to us the most disastrous event that could happen. I do not allude to the ravages and desolations of warfare; to the occasions of blood that must flow, and the various miseries that every conqueror the cost of arms; because I never observed that the statement of these things had any great effect upon a brave people. No doubt, the evils would be very great because there are no nations in the world, who can do each other so much harm in war, or so much good in peace, as Great Britain and the United States and Great Britain. The devastation would be tremendous on both sides. But all this goes for nothing, for all this may be repaired. The indomitable industry, and enterprise, and still perseverance of our widely spread and still spreading and multiplying population, will soon find ways and means of repairing whatever merely physical disasters war can inflict. But war has a social and political change in the people themselves, and in the character of their institutions. A war such as this, will be of vast extent; every nerve and muscle on either side will be strained to the utmost; every commandable dollar will be pitted in requisition; not a portion of our entire frontier but will become the scene of contest. It will be a Mexican war on one side, and an Indian war upon the other. Its flames will be all around us; it will be a war on the Pacific and a war on the Atlantic; it will rage on every side, and fill the land. Suppose Oregon shall be abandoned, we must raise 7 armies and 2 navies; we must raise and equip an army against the Mexicans; and let no man sneer at the intention of that Power. Under the guidance and training of British officers, the Mexican population can be rendered a braver and a harder people, and they will form the cheapest of all armies. With good training and good pay, they may be rendered a very formidable force. They may be rendered another army to guard our Southern frontier, and another to protect our Northern frontier, and another to operate on our Northeastern boundary, and still another to cover our Indian frontier. At the least estimate, we shall require a force of not less than two hundred thousand men in the field. In addition to that, the venerable and intelligent ALBERT GALATIN has calculated the cost of such a war at sixty-five millions of dollars; but that amount is too small. A hundred millions is not an over-estimate; and of this sum, fifty millions must be raised annually, by loans or paper; so that, allowing the war to continue for ten years, we shall have an amount of five hundred millions of public debt. Add to this, the losses which must accrue on loans; it will be very difficult to get these loans negotiated in Europe; for, owing to the unfortunate manner in which this affair has been conducted, the feeling in Europe will be generally against us. We cannot obtain the requisite sums under an interest of thirty and forty per cent. Add all these expenses, and our total debt will not be less than seven hundred and fifty millions."

spore in a gentleman's presence! I really ask your pardon, sir, and beg you'll overlook it; it wasn't intentional I assure you." The apology was accepted, a "good night" was exchanged, and both parties went to sleep again. Soon, however, a rumbling sound was heard in D's bed, every moment growing louder, until at last it resembled theatrical thunder. The other lodger, driven almost to madness, started up and exclaimed, "By gracious! this is too much—I can't stand it. 'Sirt sirt sirt! Wake up, sir!" "God bless my soul! What's the matter now?" cried D., starting up in the bed; "you seem to be very restless, sir?" "Restless, sir? I believe you," said the disturbed one, "you've been snoring again, sir, and I cannot get to sleep."

"You don't say so?" said D., "have I been repeating my rudeness to you sir I am really extremely sorry, my dear sir, but I was really asleep. Good night—very sorry" and off he went again, and began snoring as loud as ever, and was again awakened by his room-mate's complaints.

"Snoring again, have I sir?" said D.: "well, the fact is, I have had a hard day's journey and eaten a hearty supper, and if I snore, I can't help it—I have now forgotten, and that is sufficient. I am now about to go to sleep again, but allow me to inform you, sir, that if you wake me up again, snoring or not snoring, I'll just get up and give you the d—dest thrashing that you ever had in the whole course of your life! Good night, sir." His slumbers were undisturbed.—Piscayune.

BENNETT'S RHETORICAL FLOURISH.

There is a figure known to Rhetoricians, by the name of Euphemism, whose province it is to disguise unpalatable ideas in expressions which will make them less revolting to the mind. Thus, instead of saying "he is dead," we say "he is no more;" and a man who robs the public treasury is politely called a "defaulter." Bennett in his deposition against Clason of the Mirror, who lately cowhided him, has had recourse to this figure of speech, and alleges that "he was struck several severe blows with a weapon unknown to the defendant."—Charleston Courier.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHALL offer for sale, for ready money, at the Court House door in Laurensville, Montgomery County, on Monday, the 13th of April, 1846, for the Taxes due thereon for the year 1844, the following TRACTS OF LAND, viz:

Table with columns: Person's name, No. of Acres, Location of lands, Valuation, Amount due for Tax. Includes entries for Atkins, J.C. Estate, Clark's creek, Bird, Benjamin, Little Banks creek, etc.

February 16, 1845. P. Adv. \$18

New Hampshire will at last receive her share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands, which has been due to her for years, but which her ever-conscientious party-leaders would not let her receive.—Boston Atlas.

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REFERENCES.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Gen. Moya, Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Chas. Hinson, Hon. R. M. Saunders, L. D. Henry, Hon. D. Lacy, Wm. F. Collins, Hon. John H. Bryan, James B. Shepard, Hon. John R. Daniel, H. W. Husted, Hon. Richard Hines, Ed. Yarbrough, Dr. Baker, E. P. Guion, Esqrs.

As the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, they have given their names as references. They send their sons, wards, or my School, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

"Bless my soul!" repeated D., very much shocked, "that ever I should be so rude as to

THE MANSION HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having purchased the House and Lot in the City of Raleigh, by James LITTLEFIELD, Esq., and having taken full possession of the same, respectfully inform their friends, and the Public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate all who may call upon them, with Board by the day, month, or year. They flatter themselves, that from their long experience in this line of business, they cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. And, whilst they would render their acknowledgments for past favors, they pledge themselves that their exertions to please, shall, if possible, be increased. Their Table shall not be excelled, and their charges shall be regulated by the moderation for which they have been heretofore distinguished.

Table with columns: Person's name, No. of Acres, Location of lands, Valuation, Amount due for Tax. Includes entries for Atkins, J.C. Estate, Clark's creek, Bird, Benjamin, Little Banks creek, etc.

February 16, 1845. P. Adv. \$18

New Hampshire will at last receive her share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands, which has been due to her for years, but which her ever-conscientious party-leaders would not let her receive.—Boston Atlas.

North Carolina LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

Arms and Equipments furnished by the State. Next Session of this Classical and Mathematical School, opens on the 1st of January, with advantages unsurpassed in any Prepar