

WILLIAM D. COOKE, JAMES A. WADDELL, M. D. EDITORS. RALEIGH, FEB. 3, 1855.

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PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

"I'll hold thee any wayer. When we are both dressed like young ladies, I'll prove the smarter fellow of the two."

Jesuitism and Great Intellect.

Look at the Catholics of the United States in comparison with the Protestants. In the whole of America there is not a single man born and bred a Catholic, distinguished for anything but his devotion to the Catholic Church.

Every Man makes his Mark.

Every man who comes into the world, makes some mark upon it ere he goes to his final rest. It may be a small one—hardly visible to the plodding pilgrim on life's high-way; but nevertheless, in some time it will attest some service done or some duty neglected.

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

One department of our public institutions in this city for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, has been in operation for quite a number of years, and the mode of instructing deaf-mutes is now known to the more intelligent of our citizens who have felt an interest in the subject.

ANCESTRY OF WASHINGTON.

One Reuben Rouzey, of Virginia, owed the General one thousand pounds. While President of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to jail. He had considerable landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia, unless at the discretion of the owner.

POOR ROUZEY.

Poor Rouzey was consequently restored to his family who never washed away their memories for their beloved Washington. Providence smiled upon the labors of the grateful family and in a few years Rouzey enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the money with interest at the feet of the truly great man.

COMMUNICATIONS.

METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER LXXX. NEW YORK, JAN. 25, 1855.

OUR SNOW-CARMINAL.—The fall of the snow-broodiness—The sleigh panorama—A look into the picture—A review of the Pacific—Strenuousness from the Crimea—Medicine lectures and Edinburgh performance—Progress of Christian art—Dr. Magoon's collection of pictures—Giffelan's "Third Gallery of Portraits."

The religious newspaper press of New York.—The Union of two great Baptist journals.—The origin of the new Bible version.

Mr. DEAR POST:—New York is holding a great merry-making—the first snow-carnival of the season! Yesterday morning before most of us were out of bed the snow began to fall, and all day long it descended in the good old-fashioned manner. By dinner time the silent conqueror had subdued the roar and hubbub of the streets.

There is in these sketches much more of the skill of the analyst than in his previous works. Formerly he was all admiration or all censure, but the season of more reflective and dispassionate criticism has come to him, and he takes a far more comprehensive and generally just view of his subject. Mr. Giffelan is a popular writer, and no wonder, for he combines skill and earnestness in the handling of his themes.

THE MEN IMMEDIATELY LAID HANDS ON THE POOR OFFICER, who vociferated loudly that the poor officer was the madman, and he the officer; but, as this only confirmed the story previously told by the lunatic, it did not at all tend to procure his liberation.

PRESERVE THE EYESIGHT.

We often hear it asserted that civilization, notwithstanding its numerous benefits, has its counterbalancing disadvantages, &c., in proof of this the presumed decline of the moderns, in size, strength, and physical superiority generally, is adduced.

But, if all other descriptions of physical deterioration were their origin, as we have but little doubt they do, to the revolution of the laws of nature, as is the case in this instance, then the fault should be laid to the charge, not of a too perfect civilization, but of an immature one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LUNATIC'S CUNNING.

A very laughable incident occurred at a lunatic asylum at Lancaster about ten days ago, when an officer from the neighborhood had in charge a lunatic for the asylum, pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. The madman was respectfully connected, and a gig was hired for the purpose, while he was pursued that it was merely an excursion of pleasure on which he was going.

The men immediately laid hands on the poor officer, who vociferated loudly that the poor officer was the madman, and he the officer; but, as this only confirmed the story previously told by the lunatic, it did not at all tend to procure his liberation.

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RAIN WATER AND CISTERS.

The great mass of country residents seem to have no more conception of the enormous floods of clear, pure rain water, that annually pour off the roofs of their dwellings, wood houses, barns, sheds and other out-buildings, than if they never heard of such huge watering pots as the clouds in the sky.

AGRICULTURE THE ONLY REAL SOURCE OF WEALTH.

A late number of the "Country Gentleman" publishes an abstract from a writer in the "Mark-Lane Express," which we give below in connection with De Bow's Review of what our own government has done to encourage this true and fertile source of national wealth.

THOROUGH-BRED AND FULL BLOOD.

In England, where breeding for the turf has prevailed for several centuries, no horse is considered thorough-bred that cannot trace back his pedigree, without flaw on the side of either sire or dam, to the improved Barbs or Arabs.

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that annually pour off the roofs of their dwellings, wood houses, barns, sheds and other out-buildings, than if they never heard of such huge watering pots as the clouds in the sky. If all rain which falls in the Northern States within a year should remain upon the surface of the earth without sinking into it and running off, it would form an average depth about three feet.

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professioners are employed to lecture on botany, zoology, chemistry, agriculture, and the treatment of diseases in cattle on the culture of woods, forests, &c. These are supported through out the country. National establishments for the improvement of breeds of stock, and colleges for the education of veterinary surgeons, and investigating the use of all discoveries contemplated for agricultural improvement.

The government expends in three veterinary schools, a year, for instruction, 754,200 francs; for instruction in agriculture 2,731,408 francs; for encouragement in agriculture, 700,000 francs; for improvement in the breeds of horses and science connected with it alone, 1,776,400 francs.

The requirements for admission into these veterinary schools are as follows: The applicant must not be less than seventeen years of age, and not over twenty-five, and have the following qualifications: to be able to forge a horse or ox shoe after two heatings; pass an examination in the French language, arithmetic and geography, and after four years' study, is permitted to practice veterinary surgery, and receive a diploma.

There are a hundred agricultural schools or colleges established by the government—a high school of veterinary surgery. The science of agriculture is the most fashionable in the kingdom. The nobles, their palaces furnished more or less with rare specimens of the products of the land, and are famed like a garden.

These facts I know, having traveled over considerable part of that country. In Saxony they have five schools; in Bavaria, thirty-three; in Prussia, thirty-two; in Italy, two; in Scotland, two; in Ireland, sixty-three.

The one at Glessnevin, near Dublin, I visited. It now consists of one hundred and twenty eight acres of good land, and convenient buildings, and they are about to add to their farm and increase their buildings, so as to accommodate one hundred or more students. With the teacher, Mr. Donoghue, I became acquainted. He is an intelligent, practical man. With him I viewed the farm, and their farming and buildings, etc., and it is carried out very respectfully. These schools are doing more for Ireland than any other attention the government is giving them.

They have colleges and agricultural schools in England sustained by the government—some four or five with large farms attached to them—where all the sciences connected with the general business are taught with great perfection, and millions of money each year invested in the general science of agriculture by the nation. It is an investment, and not an expenditure. Other countries engaged in the same business, but I cannot go further into detail. Sufficient is said to draw a parallel between their views and ours. Abroad, they invest millions each year in their country not larger than the average of our States. Here in all our country, for seventy five years, for the general object we have expended \$29,000,000.

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In England, where breeding for the turf has prevailed for several centuries, no horse is considered thorough-bred that cannot trace back his pedigree, without flaw on the side of either sire or dam, to the improved Barbs or Arabs.

English Juries have frequently decided that a horse warranted thorough-bred, is turntable if any flaw can be proved in his pedigree. No number of pure crosses, up to a common stock, can produce an animal warrantable at thorough-bred. Five successive crosses, however, I thought so far to neutralize the common stock, as to produce an animal nearly equal in all respects to a thorough-bred.

Such an animal is designated as a full-blood. (See American Turf Register, Vol. 3 p 615, 1832.)

The same holds good with Cattle, some of which can be considered thorough-bred that have the least flaw in their pedigree, and cannot be traced through the American and English Herd Books, to the original sources of the breed.

Of Sheep none can be called thorough-bred Merino that do not trace back, without a foreign cross, to some of the original impurities or flocks of Spain. Mr. Livinstone, in his work on the Sheep, considered, that an animal possessing seven-eighths pure blood, was scarcely distinguishable from a thorough bred, and nearly equal as a stock getter. Such an animal would then be considered as a full-blood.

From a clear understanding of these facts we have no difficulty in arriving at the true definitions of the terms thorough and full blood, as applied by the most intelligent breeders of stock.

A thorough bred animal, is one that can trace his pedigree, without flaw or admixture of common blood, back to the original source of the breed.

A full-blood animal, is one that has been bred up until it does not possess more than one-eighth or one sixteenth common blood.

The advantages and importance, then, of using none but thorough-bred animals as stock breeders is readily perceived. By their use our common stock can soon be bred up, so as to resemble the thorough-bred itself.

There is no country where the mind is so inquisitive, and information so generally desired and possessed as in America. Travel over the whole world and return, and the truth is seen and felt more palpably. To us the masses of the world are looking for improvement, physically and morally, and for it they seek us in thousands daily.

In the United States there are but about thirty agricultural periodicals published, and there are five hundred thousand copies taken and read by the people—a mere drop to the ocean. There are agricultural journals in the State of New-York that have six times greater circulation than any single paper of the kind in Europe.

This only shows how great the thirst we ought to assist in gratifying. In America there is not an agricultural school aided or patronized by the government: and in fact, it may be said there is none at all. Some are just beginning to struggle for life, but the faint, feeble feeling of the general government infuses itself into every part of its great family, and paralyzes the whole body. There is not what may be regarded as a text book in any branch of agriculture or rural economy in America.

Compare what America has done with what has been done by other nations. I can but glance at it. Russia has in all sixty-eight schools and colleges. She has an agricultural institution with forty college buildings, occupying three thousand acres of land, and attended by several thousand students. The Agriculture Society of St. Petersburg was established by Queen Catherine. There are under the patronage of the French government seventy school farms, besides five first-class severies, in which

professioners are employed to lecture on botany, zoology, chemistry, agriculture, and the treatment of diseases in cattle on the culture of woods, forests, &c. These are supported through out the country. National establishments for the improvement of breeds of stock, and colleges for the education of veterinary surgeons, and investigating the use of all discoveries contemplated for agricultural improvement.

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