

THE NORTH CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor.

NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections.

LEONIDAS E. LEMAY, Associate Editor.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE SOUTH.

The following results to remarks are taken from the "Wool Grower," a paper published at Buffalo, N. Y., and devoted primarily to the wool-growing interest of the United States. It is true almost beyond a question in our opinion, as we have before said, that there is no region under the sun better adapted to "wool growing" than our own. There is a wide belt extending through the middle of the Southern States, in climate, in the adaptation to grasses, in cheapness of the lands, that is nowhere surpassed, in the inducements it holds out to the raising of sheep.

Nothing stands in the way of individual fortunes and national wealth but the removal of old prejudices, and an active and lively energy in this pursuit. It is, in a small way, within the reach of the man of moderate means—and the field is large enough to satisfy the aspirations of the more wealthy and adventurous.

"We have received from some very fine samples of wool received from Mr. DAVISON, of Sulphur Springs, V. H. It is worthy of the attention it has attracted, throughout the whole length and breadth of the Southern States. It does seem to me that there is no region under the sun where wool can be raised so cheap as there. They have the climate and a vast amount of pasture land in a region where there is no stock a farmer can breed that will compare with sheep for profit. The fleece comes naturally with the sheep, and is not a burden. It is a warm climate, and the wool is not so much matted as well as the climate. We do not think the painter goes more into the business. We have often asked the question, how it is raised. By late information, we are glad to find that it is raised in a way that would be a difficulty in inducing the negroes to give up their dogs, and keep a sheep or two in their place—a small premium for the dog or the hog, would make the sheep a more profitable investment. We do not believe any thing. We think they would make the very best with a little instruction, and the older people who could not work hard in the field would do well with the sheep in their summer ransles."

THE PROSPECTS AND PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. We have fine prospects of a corn crop now; also, pea crop. The cotton crop, though little is planted, never was better.

Unquestionable improvement in agriculture has been going on for many years, more rapidly than elsewhere, within the last six or eight years, for which we are mainly indebted to Mr. Thomas F. Devereux, a look farmer—that is to say, he commenced, some eight or ten years back, without any practical knowledge, yet he succeeded admirably in reclaiming swamp lands, cultivating clover, and especially by sowing peas broadcast, and applying gypsum one bushel to the acre. His example is now followed by many others with unequalled success.

Lime has also been introduced, within the last four or five years, with the same happy results attending its use elsewhere. By late information from Florida, the cotton crops were unusually promising, and an appearance of the worm up to the beginning of this month. The corn crops were scant. Sugar crops very good.

I have been a warm advocate for the doctrine inculcated in your work, for more than forty years, and it gives me pleasure to assure you that it is gradually taking root in the Southern country, and that for the benefit of humanity, would progress more rapidly. Georgia is taking the lead in manufactures, and especially railroads, of all the Southern States.

With best wishes for the success of your noble work, and a full remuneration of your labors, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your most obedient, &c.,

O. J. BAKER.

If North Carolina would throw away her old smoke-drill looms and spinning wheels, and go in for policy that would draw the steam or water power loom and the spinning wheel, instead of coming down from a decennial increase of twenty per cent. to two; and sending away her sons in search of bread to Alabama and Mississippi, there to exhaust the lands as they have done at home, then would she grow and wax fat, as Mr. Devereux's hogs do in a pea pasture. Then would she manufacture millions of dollars worth of silk, and wool, and wine, and farmers' sons would remain at home to marry their neighbors' daughters. Instead of that, they continue still all at the plough, sending away their crops in search of distant markets, in pursuance of the old smoke-dried maxim, "Sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market," and spending more time and money on bad roads, transporting with imperfect machinery than would build mills, and coconeries, and wine-presses, to weave their own fleeces, and press their own wine, and manufacture their own silk. But what's the use of preaching to people who go about every three stringing the old Virginia vine—free trade, free trade—as blind as adders with corn prejudiced—Ed. P. L. S.

SWEET CORN PUDDING.

Take three common sized ears of corn—split the kernels by drawing a sharp knife lengthwise of the ribs from but to top, and scrape off the corn with the back of the knife, leaving the hulls and cobs. Beat a couple of fresh eggs; mix three parts of milk, and salt to your liking. Bake from two to three hours. It should be eaten hot, with butter.

CHILIAN CLOVER.

The Alabama Whig has been permitted to lay before its readers the following letter from Gov. Brown, dated Tallahassee, August 12, to a gentleman in that State, on the subject now attracting great attention among our planters, viz: the cultivation of clover in the South.

Dear Sir—I wrote to you on the 6th June in reply to your letter of the 24th May, and have now the pleasure to inclose the Chilian clover seed promised.

As the clover continued to blossom, I suffered it to grow, with the hope of securing the more seed. We had no rain here, to be of any service, from the first of April until about the last of June, during which time it continued to grow finely, and never failed in the hottest and driest time. About the first of July it began to rain, and I had the clover cut to save the seed—many having fallen off and many were still not maturing; and I regret to say that you will find what I send you not perfect, but they may serve to make an experiment.

Perhaps it would be well to plant some of the seed as soon as received, and some in the spring. I have found this clover not at all injured by the frosts we are liable to in this latitude. It grows well all winter, but possibly the frosts to which you are liable might be too severe for the clover plant before it has sufficient root. What I have planted in the spring, and it has continued to grow without intermission to this time, which is the fourth year, and it has certainly grown more luxuriantly than ever at any previous time, and I believe when once well set it would hardly ever require re-sowing. It is certainly the grass for this climate and soil, and I believe will prove valuable in all the South. The great difficulty will be in obtaining seed in any quantity for an immediate useful purpose, unless there can be some mode of saving the seed which I have not thought of. I send about a pint of seed, which I have distributed in small quantities to all who have applied for them in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. It is now in bloom again, and I shall continue to secure all the seed I can by picking it off with my fingers. Should you not succeed with what I now send you, I can send you some this fall that is better matured, if you desire it. I shall plant the seed you sent me this fall.

YELLOW CLOVER.—Winter Pasture.

A late Florida paper also contains the following article on the subject of "Yellow Clover."

We have been informed by an intelligent friend and planter from the country that there is a clover, called the yellow clover, which is grown to great success in the region of country contiguous to the Tennessee and Alabama rivers. We are anxious to call the attention of our planting friends in Florida to this subject, because, as we understand from our informant, it makes an admirable winter pasture, and does not interfere at all with the cultivation of cotton, even or other crops which it may be desirable to raise on the same land.

Our informant promised us a slip from some newspaper which he takes upon this subject, which when received shall be published in our columns for the benefit of our agricultural patrons. We are not able to present either to describe the new description of clover, or to state the mode and manner of sowing it down; nor are we able to say what kind of soil is best adapted to its growth and culture. We suppose, however, that in order to introduce it successfully into plantations where it does not exist it would be necessary to withhold the plough from the land on which it is sown at least one season, so as to give the young clover, which is a tender plant, time to take root, and deposit one crop of seed on the ground before any other crop shall be planted.

It is said that when once established you may plant and cultivate it, and in the autumn the young clover will again spring up, and furnish a rich and luxuriant pasture for the winter, which the frosts of the climate will neither destroy nor impair.

We would thank any of our friends who may have information on this subject to favor us with it.

TO BECKLE EGGS.

Boil, distill of the shell, and place them in a large jar; pour over them scalding vinegar, saturated with ginger, garlic, cloves, whole pepper and allspice.

TRIMMING THE EARS OF A HORSE.

A correspondent asks if it is best to permit this. Certainly not. The hair is placed there by nature, to protect the orifice and drum of the ear from insects, floating matter, and sudden changes of the weather; it should therefore be left untouched. Some persons are in the habit of singeing the hair in the ears, with a candle or hot iron. This is barbarous and cruel, for it cannot be done without burning the skin. If people will persist in removing the hair, let them cut it out with sharp scissors. This inflicts no pain. The hair on the legs of horses should be left to grow during winter, as a protection against the scorchings.

WASHING BUTTER.

There is no peculiarity in the manipulations of butter making, which is held with as much tenacity among the feminine possessors of the art, as the good and bad effects arising from washing butter after churning and before packing. One set of laborious pains-taking house-wives insist on the necessity of washing the whey and curd out by the butter ladle, and honestly think that a drop of water used would ruin a lump as big as Chimborazo; while another equally reliable portion of the "last best goods" insist that there is no way to get good, quick and certain, as thorough washing with pure, cold water, which can be done in any weather, and with one-half the labor of the lade fashion.

On looking at the subject philosophically, we incline to the washing theory, for many reasons. In the first place no bad effects can arise from the use of clean, cold water. Butter is strictly an oleaginous compound, in a way soluble in water, while every part of the residuum, after the butter is consolidated, is decidedly so, and by diluting it with water, any particles left are not so concentrated and liable to decompose and pass through the cheese fermentation, as if in their original state. Second, it matters not how much water is used, as it does not enter into combination with the oily mass of butter; and if the

THE PROPER MODE OF FEEDING CATTLE.

An English writer observes that two great points in feeding cattle, are regularity and a particular care of the weaker individuals. On this last account, there ought to be plenty of rack room, that too many may not feed together; in which very common case the weaker are not only trampled down by the stronger, but they are worried, and become cowed and spiritless; from which there cannot be a more unfavorable state for thrift. Besides, they are ever compelled to shift with the worst of the fodder. This domineering spirit is so remarkably prevalent among horned cattle, that the writer has a hundred times observed the master herdsman running from crib to crib, and absolutely neglecting their own provender for the sake of driving the inferiors from their stalls. It is, much oftener than is suspected, the chief reason of this difference in a lot of beasts, after a winter's keep. It is likewise, he says, a very shameful sight, in a dairy of cows, to see several of them gored and wounded in a dozen places, merely from the inattention of the owner and the neglect of coupling the horns of those that butt. The weaker animals should be kept apart; and a crib feeding it in some cases a good method to tie up the master beasts at their meals. Dr. Dean says there should be more yards than one to the farm where divers sorts of cattle are kept. The sheep should have a yard by themselves, at least; and the young stock another, that they may be wholly confined to such fodder as the farmers can afford them.

CATCHING RATS.

GOVERNMENTS have offered bounties for the destruction of bears, wolves, and foxes, while the rat, the most injurious to the interests of man of all quadrupeds, is allowed to pursue his marauding career entirely independent of legislation.

It is not a very easy matter of exterminate rats; they are endowed with more sagacity than they generally have credit for, and under the promptings of self-preservation, often take pains which are lost for their captors. A friend of the writer, quite distinguished as a successful hunter, has frequently been heard to make the remark, that he could catch a fox easier than he could catch a common house-rat.

A writer in the *Ayrshire (Scotland) Agriculturist*, appears to understand the business of rat-trapping, and gives some directions on the subject which we think worthy of remembering. He recommends the round and square wire-traps; and in order to take the rats, he states that "in the first place necessary to remove their suspicions, to get the better of their cunning; in short to throw them off their guard." He thinks this can be most effectually done by "fastening the doors of the trap open for a night or two, so that the rats may have free ingress and egress."

He supposes that rats, as well as many other animals possess the power of conveying intelligence to each other; and when one has found a delicious morsel, he will convey the intelligence to his comrades. As bait, he prefers bacon, fried till it is a newish turned, with plenty of grease. He recommends that the traps be visited early in the morning, for if the rats remain long in the traps so that it will be difficult to catch them.

CHEMICAL FACTS.

Soils may contain silica and alumina; a plant may contain silica and alumina. Animals contain neither silica nor alumina.

TO BOIL HOMOINY.

To one quart of homony, put two quarts of cold water, and a tablespoonful of salt; boil until the water is entirely absorbed. Take it from the fire, cover the pot closely, and set it on the hot ashes for fifteen or twenty minutes, to soak. Serve it in a pre-peppered dish, with butter cut into small pieces, on the top. Those who like cream with it, may add half a pint while on the ashes. It is lighter and better tasted, when boiled in a jar lined with with porcelain, or in an earthen pipkin.

MANUFACTURE OF CORN STARCH.—At Oswego, N. Y., there is a manufactory which turns out 40,000 lbs. of what is said to be the whitest and most beautiful starch for all domestic purposes, for the laundry or pantry, and consumes 200 bushels of corn per week. This new application of corn may prove valuable to our N. C. farmers especially, and create an increased demand for corn, as starch is very extensively used.

CULTIVATION OF CORN IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The raising of this crop is on the increase along the valley, and brings from \$20 to \$30 per acre on the field, when ready to eat. From 800 to 1,000 acres are now planted; a ton one fourth of the bush is made up in the county, and the remainder out of it.—*Am. Agr.*

VIRTUES OF MILK.

It is a most perfect diet. Nothing like it contains curd easier, which is necessary for the development and formation of muscle—butter for the production of an adequate supply of fat—sugar to feed the respiration, and thereby add warmth to the body—the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the peroxide of iron, the chloride of potassium and soda, with the free sodium, required to give solidity to the bone—together with the saline particles so essentially necessary for other parts of the body. It contains lactic acid or the acid of milk, which chemists inform us is the acid of the gastric juice, so requisite for the proper dissolving our food in the stomach. It is therefore obvious that milk should be chemically correct in all constituents, and that its beneficial effects on the constitution should not be neutralized by adulteration; it is, Dr. Prout properly states, "the true type of all food." How necessary, therefore, is it that it should be pure—otherwise this wonderful and wise provision of providence will be a curse rather than a blessing.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WORK!

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO Scientific and Practical Agriculture, BY DEAN STEPHENS, F. R. S. E. Author of the "Book of the Farm," Editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," &c. &c. assisted by JOHN F. NOBLE, M. A. Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, Author of Agricultural Prize Essays, &c. &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large and solidly digested fascicles, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c. &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection, in short, the peculiar feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

This great work is the joint production of two of the most talented agricultural scholars of the day, the one eminent as an author and editor in Great Britain, and the other as a Professor in Yale College. Both are eminently practical as well as scientific men, and all they may be relied on as the result of profound research, tested and sustained by practical experiment. The contributions of Professor Norton are chiefly designed to adapt the British portion of the book to this country, and show to make it an Anglo-American work, giving to its readers all the really useful agricultural knowledge at present available in either country.

Terms of the Work.—The American edition, the first number of which is already issued, will be published in new monthly numbers of 64 pages, with an English text engraving in each number, of which there will be about 22 in all. Price 25 CENTS PER NUMBER, OR \$5 IN ADVANCE FOR THE 22 NUMBERS.

All orders and communications should be addressed post paid, to LEONIDAS SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 70 FULTON ST., Entrance 55 Gold St., N. York.

THE PLOUGH, THE LOAM & THE ANVIL.

"God helps those that help themselves." The founder, at high risk and cost, of the first regular organ and advocate of American agriculture, after labouring all his life, and from which when in better circumstances, to elevate and improve the landed interests of the country (the great backbone of all other industries), finds himself now

TRUTH MANFULLY EXPRESSED.

The New York Express is nobly battling on the side of Union, and against the infamous Secession. We ask the attention of our readers to the following truthful article, in which the Express points out with lifelike fidelity and graphic power the inevitable consequences to the great city of New York of the success of the infamous Northern disunionists.

CONGRESS AS DISUNTERS.—Now that the attempt has been made at Syracuse to re-open the Compromise Bills, to re-agitate the slavery issue, and to fan the flames of Abolition, it becomes us, in whose streets grass would grow if this Union is shattered, to cry aloud and spare not against these disunionists in all their shapes. After a ten months' struggle in Congress, in which the strength of the Union has been tried to its utmost tension, and during which no business whatsoever could be done; it is now proposed, at Syracuse and elsewhere, even by Whigs, we mourn to say, to throw the new elementary freedom of Abolition into the District of Columbia, to recognize a law higher than the Constitution, to dismember the Wilcox Proviso for the new Territories to the East, and to shake and shatter the fabric of this Republic from its top to its bottom, if these things cannot be done. This is to deny that the constitution of the Syracuse Resolutions do not contemplate all this, for in checking the strength of the Union, and in allowing all associates members, they mean that and more, and that a meaning all mankind gives to their resolution.

GRASS WOULD GROW IN OUR STREETS, we say, if this Union was shattered, for in fact it is this city but a great exchange for cotton, for sugar, for tobacco, and for American manufactured goods, and for the importations from Europe; and here to a focus comes the trade of the North and the South, and all Europe with which we have intercourse, whereby our commission merchants, jobbers, and our importers and exporters all draw their life and thrive. The Southern merchant comes here to receive the pay for his products of cotton, &c., and the Northern merchant makes his commissions out of the double exchange. The whole prosperity of this great commercial metropolis depends upon the Peace, Order, Stability, and Permanency of this Union. The 60,000,000 of souls, beings within the sound of the City Hall bell obtain their livelihood from the sugar and cotton plantations of the Mississippi, the Alabama, the Chattahoochee, the Santa Fe, who exchange here the products of his soil for hardware, and sundries of the North; and what a price, what a price for such a city to pile on the Abolition torch, and to set on fire so glorious a work!

New York now radiates from her ports steamships for Bremen, for Liverpool, for Havre, for Charleston, for Savannah, for New Orleans, for Havana, for Jamaica, for Chagres, for Panama, for Mexico, for San Francisco, and a portion of our city has become the great workshop for the steam marine of all America, where our artificers in iron and hewers of wood have fought out with Britain the supremacy of the ocean, and demonstrated to the world their victory, in the Collins and Chagres lines of steamers. In the midst of these gigantic triumphs upon the ocean, and when we are stretching our iron arms in all directions towards the interior, it is cruelly proposed to topple us down from our eminence, to throttle us at this our start, and to slaughter our navigation, trade, and commerce, in the madly course of Abolition!

How long it is supposed that the Southern merchant will buy goods here—how long will the Southern planter sell his products here—how long can Yankee, Ohion, or New Yorker find their markets for their products, and their skill, if against us and our State, for the sake of politically sustaining the unworthy course of a Senator, we embark our cause with him, to agitate for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for the reopening of all the slave issues, and the establishment of a law higher than the Constitution of our common country.

Everything is conspiring to crush here in our city two millions of human beings, and to bring the commerce of Asia, as well as of Europe and America, to our doors and with our growth will grow our State, and with it the value of every farm here in it, but this is to be a distraction, a country—of civil war to rage within its borders—if we are to kidnap or cajole every negro we can steal from his master—if this is to be the great harbor of refuge slaves, and the white laborer to be driven off to places in the escaped wilderness—where now are long lines of warehouses, yielding princely incomes, and where now are a mass of ships, there soon will be the decayed wrecks of a fallen Venice and the fallen grandeur of an Antwerp or a Rome. Our existence, much more our prosperity, depends not only upon the Union of these States, but upon good fellowship and good feeling for us, as to be a distraction, this good fellowship, and would this good feeling, is an enemy and a traitor in our midst.

We are aware that abolition agitators sneer at all prospects of disunion, and tell us the South but disunion, and will submit to any degradation. These agitators, however, are, in the Collins and Chagres line of steamers, who will run away at the first flash of gunpowder, after stirring up a fire they dare not face nor encounter. But it is not we, we solemnly tell all our people.

The Express then points to the struggle between Union and Disunion in Georgia, to the call of the Mississippi Legislature by Gov. Quitman (a New York-born man), and closes, its article with this patriotic and eloquent paragraph:—"But let the interior of this State do what it may—however it may sway and swing, as it swings at times, amid the stormy elements that rock it—there is but one course for Whigs, and Democrats, too, of this great and patriotic commercial empire, and that is to cling to this Union. We love New York, but we love the Union more. We are New Yorkers, to be sure, but we are Americans first. If ever our State swings off, and runs after Abolitionists and Abolitionists, the stouder and with more death-like grips will we cling to and go down and perish with the Union."

IMPORTANT TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:—"I deem it proper to advise every Ship Master leaving a Southern port, to take with him the following recipe, which I have put up for near four years; and it has been found to be the best and most effectual remedy for fevers ever known at sea:

Take of Snakeroot, 2 ounces. Quassa, 1 ounce. Epsom Salts, 2 ounces.

Pour into this, at night, a half-gallon of boiling water; allow it to stand all night, and every morning give all hands one wine glass full. The above can be found at any Drug Store, and if masters of vessels wish healthy crews, I would ask them to try it, as the actual cost is small.

"NORTH CAROLINA STAR."—The last number of this long established journal, of this City, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved, and it may now be justly classed among the largest and handsomest sheets in the State. Spirit of the Age (Temperance)

The Star is an excellent Whig paper, and we wish it a patronage that will employ the labors of its printers. Randolph Herald, (Whig)

THE RALEIGH STAR has appeared in a new dress, has added a column to each of its pages, and is improved generally. Authors, Editors, &c.

Few people know themselves, because they find the study of themselves an employment, but little calculated to satisfy their pride or vanity.

One act of beneficence, or act of real usefulness, is worth all the abstract sentiment in the world.

VERY OLD. "Bill," said Tom Williams, "what desperate cold weather we have! Why they have got a mechner down to Squire Jones' that tells how cold 'tis, and this morning it was five degrees colder than nothing."

Mr. Deane, the Editor of the Louisiana Northward, thus vents his indignation upon the heads of the New-York hack-men. Hit them again, we say; you once fell into their hands, and barely escaped with your life!

In New-York, our company was met by a set of barbarians, who seemed more like a lumpy pack of the wolves than like human beings, demanding our trunks, and hanting us with unending questions, "Will you have a hack?" "Will you go with me, sir?" "Shall I take your baggage?" &c. A man ought to get his life and baggage insured, and make his will before landing in that city, for meeting and getting rid of those hackmen is worse than a voyage through purgatory, or a pilgrimage through a country inhabited by cannibals. In passing through the streets, the coaches had to pick their way amidst drays, carts, wagons, and all sorts of wayward things, dashing, clumping, staving, tumbling, rushing ahead, with mad fury and with unending questions, "Will you have a hack?" "Will you go with me, sir?" "Shall I take your baggage?" &c. 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