THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

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

A TOUCHING SCENE.

NO. 14.

VOL. XLIII.

THOMAS J. LENAL, Editor,

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1852,

num; \$2 50 if paid within six months; and \$3 at end of the year. ADVBRTISING .-- 1 Square (16 lines) first insertion

\$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Cultivator. arks on the Cultivation of Cotton. BY DR. M. W. PHILIPS.

No. 1-PREPARATION OF LAND. In writing out the detailed plan I pursue in

turned them under as well as possible with a planting for hours and his assured me that and the product was found to be three and a tinuous deposits. com.

ection, corn, oate, or pointoes. If my land has been in cotton, I generally open water farrows, deep, with a shovel lower the shows deep, with a shovel on dir abby furr anne three acres in a day. I gain cut, making five tens of hay per acre in a cop if done in the best manner, more in the bight of half cultivated, than many would be a ton and a half per acre might have been a-the shell marl. It is, by the way, the substance known as the green sand in New Jersey, and on dir abby furr arrow the procession of the set. ight to this I throw two furrows, one on can dirt eisity four acres per horse; and can, all for one year. side, with one or two horse turning with the solid sweep, break out four to nine This hay produced where plenty of grass great advantage of farmers. It belongs to the ploughs. Thus the laid remains until a day acres per horse, owing to whether rows he seed is sown, is of much better quality than cretaceous formations of Geologists. The upor two before I wish to plant, when I have four or five feet wide-thus, besides the earth- where the stalks stand thick on the ground.- per bed of this marl I now believe extends baulk broken out, thus having fresh earth ing furrow, it requires one to sweep out the Albuny Cult. to plant apon, and yet firm earth for the middle. But land has to be put in good or- RULES FOR THE APPLICATION OF planted in. There will be a nar-of earth, not covered by the feesh has called for many a line from my pen in row ridge earth, but I invariably run an iron tooth har- the different papers I have written for, and I row along the ridge, so as to break clods, and must be pardoned for thus dwelling so long. rake off pieces of stalk, and to leave the ridge It is really no interest of mine whether planfresh; if once running of the harrow will not ters cubirate well or ill; whether they can cultivate a fair crop easily or not, I cannot be do. I run it twice.

The opener then follows and opens gut a benefitted. Yet, as a citizen of this beautiful furrow; say one half inch is deep enough, and | world-is a sojourner in this southern elime narrow; if this furrow could be as straight as -1 feel an abading interest in the welfor of a bee line, and half an inch wide, I would es- my fellows. Therefore, I say if planters teem it better, if upon level land. The reed will devote more care and attention in tilling are scattered thinly and regularly, then cov- their lands, and in putting in their crops in ered with a board or block; I would prefer a a good manner, they will be able to make roller. As to distance, this depends upon quality, age, and locality of land; rich and fresh land requiring greater distance, and I am Look at the garden. Take one bed and inclined to think that the same quality of land trench it-spade up two spades deep, reversnorth of say 33° will tend more to longer joints, ing the soil even, what will be the result?-4han does cotton about 31° to 33°, and par- Bat suppose the first spit be Ind on one side ticularly western lands, these lands tending to then the second spit well and fuely dug a short joints, and greater yield to height of cot- the first returned, reversed or thorought ton. I do not plant any land that requires mixed-will not that bed he more or less rows to be over five and a half feet, even to inoistall the year? And if there is a chance grow fifteen to twen'y cwt, of cotton to the for water to pass off, will it not be fit to work acre. There is sometimes, I am sure, much after a rain sooner than any part of the garby two' spaces planting. I desire in den! And must it not, of necessity, produce have the plants meet in the rows by the first better!

of August, and should it after this date lap in I admit a planter cannot plant so great i the crop will not be materially injur. crop-but he will need much less to make an I find the new varieties, as Sugar-loaf equal crop.

The misfortune is the body of the cott and Cluster, to require les distance both ways than does the Mexican. When I plant- planters want a large crop, and will not be at my crop with Mexican-Petit Gulf-1 the expense of the team and tools. Would gave five to five and a half; fret by two or they not rideale the corpenter who instead of three feet on my best land. For four years ge ting tools to tongue and groove his flooring I have grown Sugar-Loaf, and plant four and would attempt to rabbet each side of plank, or a half feet by eighteen to twenty-four inches. to dig grooves, and then dig for a tongue, with

preferring about eighteen inches. Upon se-cond quality of land I reduce distance to four feet or less, by eighteen inches. Upon this tal better employed than that which is expended in this manner.

department of planting (the preparation) 1 sin one have turning plaughs thrus two barss use more time and labor than is usual, being careful to break up deep, throw out into be labor to buy all turn ploughs? These same

TERMS .- If paid strictly in advance, \$2 per an plough; then bed up with a one horse plough - season, may live in the neatest house in the asmuch, as in the progress of long cultivation ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL. or facty years back. It may be useful ; for hus all trash, grass, seed, &c., is well buried country, for all we know; only was it not and the production of a variety of crops, the beneath the one horse plough furrow. I use stronge that we should have dreamed all this soil is exhausted of those elements which mark a piece of wood, two or three feet long, run-ning level on the land, the trontend shed with Ind. Farmer and Gardener.

> SOWING GRASS SEED. Farmers as well as other people, like to

In the Senate, on the 15th, the bill to ap-

elean straight forrow, (and impact the loose Farmers as well as other people, like to or I may rather say it is in thicker beds at earth. This stick of wood is rounded be- make good hargains. Some of the worst distant points from the ceean. The other low, and fastened to h shovel plough stock .- bargains they make themselves. For exam- marl is known as the blue marl, and is found ractised, the closer can the scraper be ron- of experiment, and to exhibit a good supply twelve miles above Elizabethtown, and is usu hus giving less labor to hoe hands. And if of souls, the writer sowed in the spring of ally well exposed at different points on the

gratified to see this young and intrepid Goliah come forward at this time. He is a member doubtmonte, without at least being tiresome to with the neatness and order with which Colo- prodigious amount of pasturage-full twice it. These beds vary considerably in extent. crop In less than two months the field afforded s planters and requires less expense in hauling of the party which has the entire control of somebody-as there is always somebody nel Wade Hampton plants his crop, I believe as much through the Season by estimate as Some are visible one-fourth of a mile on the I could cultivate an acre or two more per ordinary good pastures. The present year banks, others appear to have been deposited Who already knows everything. I could cultivate an acre or two more per ordinary good pastures. The present year banks, others appear to have been deposited in insulated particles. Their thickness varies all cotton stalks, cut down all corn stelks, and on a steamboat, we discussed the subject of has just been cut and drawn in (7 mo. 1851) from a foot to seven feet. They are not conthe composition of the turning plough. When planting cotton after all his farrows were opened out for planting half tons per sete. Where can we find a per- shell mar is to the eye calcareous, varving, private break up the land with two- with the corner of the hoc, narrow and matern pasture or meadow that will do this? however, from a very sandy marl to a perfect bloghs-what I torm flushing, that is, straight. If I could drop seed in a farrow The soil was of ordinary fertility only or lime deposite-consisting of carbonate of lime heree ploughs — what I term flashing, that is, breaking up in thirty to fify feet beds. Last year I broke up every acre of land I planted, with two horse ploughs, whether planted in a crop if done in the best manner, more in the third I could manage two acres of scraping with two horse ploughs, whether planted in a crop if done in the best manner, more in the third I could manage two acres of scraping bushels of corn per acre. The amount of perturage afforded by the second growth of this cruss field fully warranted the belief that the blue mark is a different substance from

has long been in use there and to the very

above Elizabethtown. It is, however, quite sandy, and I was unable to find at this point its characteristic fossils. Farther down the river, however, at Brown's bluff and Robins m bluff, I found in what I now regard as the upper green mari, the characteristic fossifs-

the Exogine costate ; and at Syke's landing the Belemnite. At Black Rock, however, the a hundred ever entered into any calculation to lower green mark is in great force, and I be lieve at many other poins it would be easy to expose it so that an inexhaustible supply of his substance might be obtained for the over or under loaded, or his land over of Planters on the C. F. and Deep Rivers. 11 164 From the foregoing it will probably be per-ceived that the banks of the Cape Fear, and exactness, as that of agriculture ! But how the numerous runs which eater it from the South, are rich in these fertilizers; and it only requires an additional spirit of improvement or the part of the Planters, to double the products of

their plantations. It is proper to observe here that the marl deposites are found mainly on the lef or South bank of the river. I am well satisfied that the time is not distant when these rich deposites will be fully employed, and that heir value will be well understood. It is true that experience will be necessary to determine ome points in its use. For in tance, the most onomical mode of preparing it in order to adapt it to the varieties of soil on which it is roposed to employ it. The blue marl espeially requires an analysis in order to determ ine its composition. The Jersey marl contain potash, and this substance is regarded as the rincipal fertilizer in it: and I hope it will

be found that potish and also phosphate of litne are elements of the marks of this State. These two are the expensive fertilizers, and are above all others to be sought for, for without them the cereals would cease to produce perfect seed.

I have not attempted to give a detailed account of our examination upon the Cape Fear, but simply a statement of a few facts which I supposed might be interesting to your Excel-

ECONOMY, REFORM, &C.

savert the government into a great national sition.

esome effect. I have believed, as I am

really we seem to be forgetting the point f om which we set out in our government: our

The shell mad reaches to a point at least The shell mad reaches to a point at least compass is gone, and we do not know where near the door. I felt a chill run through

An open wagon with one

and four or

onvert the government into a great national inshouse, &c. He spoke also of economy, errenchment, reform, &c. Whereupon,— Mr. MANUM. I have been extremely attifed to see this young and intrepid Goliah ome forward at this time. He is a member It was a dreary place. There, in one cone upon a rough old rickety table, from which Mr. MANOUN. I made them with all kind-

the legislation of this body. He is a mem-ber of the party that has the control of the other House also. I hope that the whipping across the face which he has given this publical accounting will have a good and

was placed the corpse. He was a man par haps of fifty, coarsely clad with grave clother his political associates will have a good and a Goliah.

wholesome effect. I have believed, as I am sure, Mr. President, you have believed, for a long time, that this government has been de-parting from its anciert principles. It has all, however, been applied to the whighead all, however, been applied to the whighead all however, been applied to the whighead applied to the applied to the applied to the whighead and the rich stain linings, were staffed a low and the rich stain linings applied to the based applied to the state the applied to the application to the applied to the applied to the appli

all, however, been applied to the whighead at the other end of the Avenue. I hope that the Senator who has addressed us this morn-ing [Mr. Lorland] will find associates enough upon this side of the chamber to direct the attention of the government towards economy. The gendeman speaks of sppropriations and

The gendeman speaks of appropriations and expenditures that are not warranted. I have heard of none such myself. But within my time-and I am a young man as well as you the other side of the chamber. {Laugh-fels within, while with shnost overy be

time-aud I am a young man as well as you. Mr. President, [laughter]-one administa-tion was put ont of power because it had ex-pended the immense and monstrous sam of \$13,000,000 a year. It was succeeded by an administration that expended \$39,000,000 or \$40,000.000 a year. It is now about \$50-00,000. Now, if we had a General Jack-son, who could control his troops, he would in some degree be responsible. But if we have a President whose party is in nowise responsible for all this ; and we, who occupy the very

honoroble friend from Arkansas [Mr. Bor-RAILROAD STATISTICS. land] will bring to his assistance a sufficient

The National Intelligencer publishes an interesting statistical view of American Bail-roads, prepared at the request of the French department of public works. by Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census. force of the democratic party to bring the government back to its ancient economical principles. But I have seen in my course here a little difference between preaching and practice. Economy is a beautiful idea, a autiful idea, a beautiful thing to profess.-

It tickles the ear of the farmer, who has a few pennics in his pocket, to have it told him that they are not to be taken by those who will not earn any. Let us see a little of this practice now. I hope the senator will bring up some of his troops—

order. speech

right to the floor. senator has no right to advise the democracy.

[Laughter.] The PARSIDENT. The senator from North Carolina [Mr. MANOUM] will pro-

ood. Mr. MANGUM. I will not attempt so pre-It has 55,405 square unles of territory, and a has propably expressed his preference for Mr.

sumptions a thing as to dvise the Democra-cy. I think they are not to learn wisdom or seek advice from such a quarter. Yet it might not be wholly thrown sway if they from its southwestern extremity, at the con-figure of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to mitted by Mr. Clay to copy the following from the following lency, or so far as to satisfy you that the ey. I think they are not to learn wishom work is in progress. I am pleased with the or seek advice from such a quarter. Yet it attentions and intelligence of the gentlemen might not he wholly thrown away if they

for all this; and we, who occupy the very those great and extensive principles upon in old worn out trank, while other few whig seats on this side of the chamber, which we all profess to stand. It was a gloomy sceno, gloomic than the day without, and the anguish keener than the biting blast.

> When your poor wife begins to scold, let her take it out. Put your feet up cosily over the fire place-loll back in your chairlight one of your best cigars-and let the store It appears from this document that the number of miles of railroad in operation in the U. States, January 1st, 1862, was 10,814.

MR. CLAY'S OPINION.

The New York Express of Monday says The "Tribune" revives the story that Hen Clay has said he would rather see Gen ractice now. I hope the senator will bring p some of his troops— M. ATCHISON. I rise to call the sonator rom North Carolina [Mr. Mangum] to fuller, la the first place he is making a peech. Mr. MANGUM. The chair recognised my ight to the floor. Mr. ATCHISON. In the second place, that canator has no right to advise the democracy. Mr. Mangum. In the second place, that canator has no right to advise the democracy. instance of the spirit of improvement in the new States. Illinois was admitted into the Confederation to the injury of Mr. Clay, after having been

crat, and out of

the cultivation of cotton, I must begin, I sup-cotton seed be scattored very regular, so as to pose, ion the 1st January, so as to carry your readers regularly through. I will endeavor

MANURE. The following article from the Von Thuer, is copied from the Plow, the Loom and the Anvil.

We much question whether one farmer out of inform himself about the weight or given measure of manure; yet how without such calculations, can be tell whether his cattle are or under danged? Is there any business on this earth conducted with so little pretence to

can it be otherwise, when there is for it no pretence of education, or systematic account of Look at the garden. Take one bed and any thing-when, in fact, the idea is that any ool can make a farmer.

The real value of manure is increasing by e fact it progressively augments itself, and that, beside the produce it yielded, an extra quantity of manure will it properly bestowed never fail to produce the elements of a fresh supply, so that it will soon be possible to cultivate those plants from which the largest sum of money may be realized. On the other hand, the manure diminishes in like proporion, if scarcity is allowed to be felt, and an

immediate and suitable "remedy be not found & applied, One of the consequences of a searcity or diminution of manure is a searcity of straw, and where there is little straw e indder, little dung can be obtained ; and thus

the quantity progressively dwindles away un d the soil becomes totally exhausted. However expensive it may be to bestow e'just quantity of manure on a soil which has cen impoverished, there certainly is no capi-

The usual load for a wagon drawn by four

uses is thirty-six cubic feet of stable manure off reduced, and in the state, that is to say when the straw has become soft and disorganall the land leaving no unplaughed ridges; ploughs will last by changing-those not used ized, without being wholly decomposed and

iron, for the purpose of opening out farrows for planting seed. My object is to make a

the ridges lendeavor to pulveeizo well, and do not run ploughs unless land will pulverize, number of one kind, and for all work. Think thinking plughing might be done too early. y: and judge ye. and land injured by being plughed wet. My object in ploughing say three forrows carly, ois to permit the foundation of ridges to settle somewhat, as seed germinate freer, and grow off better than upon light earth. I break out the residue as late as planting time, so that the plant will start before or with the grass farm, and were much gratified at a device of ed out as when grown in a hot bed.

I buy. I reply, I wet the seed thoroughly with salt and water, and sometimes use brine made by steeping stable manure in salt and eeen, and was left for seeling the table of the section this myself, I failed not in a good stand.

With a good ridge, clean o clods and litter. hand can ing carefully, and time scemingly lost in this, in the scraping. I have cultivated for ten years ning to ten acres of cotton, and eight to nine of corn, besides potatoes, oats, &c .--This could not have been done but by doing all work well. Time is saved by good plough-ing and nest planting. Yours, with respect.

M. W. PHILLIPS.

Yours, with respect, M. H. PHILIPA Edwards, Miss., Jan. 31, 1950.

ACCLIMATING THE PLOW.

The other day we were riding past a large

and weeds. I prefer never more than a bush the owner for the preservation of his tools.-- eulie foot, closely packed, will not weigh measuring full twenty-seven inches in length. A good plow, spparently new in the spring. more than 18lbs, and in this case the volume it grew upon a sheep of the common breed. d by cold weather when scrap- had been left at one corner of the field, standd out as when grown in a hot bed. Thave been asked how I plant seed when before, the boy finished his stint. Probably When eight of these loads are distributed

cern, and was left for acclimation. May be days before wanted, until fer- the farmer left it there to save time, in the harwater for ten days before wanted, until ter-mentation has ensued. The seed are then dried off with ashes, or line, orplaster—I pre-fer the two latter, as the seed are while, and the master can see that eare in dropping is r stiag. Or, again, perhaps he is troubled in the set there wanted to for the sect of sending it to the text world set is said, then that the ground has heen slightly manured and each square perch receives about 54 lbs. And hastly, if 12 loads it where the master each acre, which must never if Wheeler will not ment on it in his next edj-it on along with the 30,325 bushels of Com practised by hands. These seed are dropped with neighbors that borrow, and left it where are sprend over each acre, which must never at a required distance, and are covered by the it would be convenient for them. He might, occur where ecreal crops are to be grown, which he at a required distance, and are covered by the foot, by brushing a little earth upon the seed and pressing them into the earth with the foot. I would prefer a seed-planter, but could not make the one I tried drop regular. Five or ten seed in a place is ample. I have dropped only one, and two, and three; when I did After we got asless that night, we dream.

After we got asleep that night, we decam- weight and quantity of manure above mentioned a dream. We went into the man's barn; ed when the manure is derived entirely from surape more: the labor of plant- boards were kicked of, partitions were half sheep because the effects which it prorearefully, and time scemingly lost in this, well as of dropping seed, is fully regained with manure, hay trampled under foot and efficacious in point of durability.

wasted, grain squandered. The wagon had not been hauled under the shed, although it three, four, six or une years. The more free was raining. The harness was scattered a quently applied, the sighter they are; and bout-hannes in one place, the breeching in the longer the intervals the more abundant another,-the lines were used for hallars .- must the manuring be. Thus it is necessary We went to the house. A shed stood hard to take into account not only the quantity to by, in which a family wagon was kept for be laid on at each time, but the numler of

for wife and daughters to go to town in. The times to be reseated. hens had appropriated it for a roost, and how-No. IL-PREPARTION OF LAND AND ever plain it was once, it was on rambuted nor. inside and out. (Here, by the way, let it be To his Excellency, David S. Reid:

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Next in the proper provise in the next in the server is th

