spatch, and on accommodating terms.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Soil of the South. IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE. We have endeavoured to conduct our readers trough with the process of making another crop, in which we have accommodated our advi-ces to the established tastes and customs of the We could have wished to have done some, better; our systems are wrong having origin under circumstances, and being justified by measures, which are ceasing to exist. All our plans and usages heretofore, have proceeded upon the supposition that it was easier and better to clear new land than to reclaim old. hand and easily obtained. But little restraint has been thrown upon the exercise of this privilege by planters at the South and West, from the earlieut settlement of the country to the present time. There seemed to be no end to our new territory. But new, to the least reflecting he territory. But new, to the least reflecting the earlieut settlement of the season of the cave—"Now then, I show sabib how to make the tiger come. Sahib vilege by planters at the South and West, from
the earliest settlement of the country to the present time. There seemed to be no end to our
new territory. But how, to the least reflecting
mind it is obvious that we have at last reached
a period which seemed to have lain far off in the
distance. Our last new territory is obtained,
and is already beginning to show the effects of
wear and tear. What note is to be done is the
question. It is to this consideration, that we
propose to devote a faw of our thoughts, and to
the would we call in the nid of these who are this would we call in the aid of these who are allke interested, to join in this important enquiry. It is a stupendous work to reform, remodel and change our long indulged systems and habits of culture, and we almost despair of its accomplishment. To despair, is however, to yield to certain ruin, and as our salvation as planters is suspended upon the issue, we enter into its investigation, hoping that light may beam upon the pathway, as we progress, and that our small beginnings, in the way of reformation and improvement, may be crowned with success. Neither our fears nor our despondency have result-

provement, may be crowned with success. Neither our fears nor our despondency have resulted from any absolute impracticability, but from the growing propensity, as lands have become exhausted, to increase the number of acres to be planted, and to keep up the aggregate crops by this process of extension, rather than by improving the fertility of the soil. This process must lead on from bad to worse, until at no diagree that the soil of worse we must lead on the same way that the soil of worse we must lead on the same way that the soil of worse we must lead on the same way that the soil of worse was wasted from the same way that the soil of worse was wasted from the same way that the soil of worse was wasted from the same way that the same wasted was the same same was the same tant day, we must have our vast waste of worn
out fields. This is the constant tendency of our
systems of planting, and it is in view of such a
vast surface of skinned and ruined lands, that
our despondency arises. While twenty or thirty
acres to the hand are to be planted in curn and cotton, who can hope for improvement, even if compost heaps stood as thick as the pine trees all around your fields? Where is the time to spare, and the teams for carting so much heavy manure, even the distance of half a mile, to spread broadeast over so large a space? Words, nor science, nor anything short of a great deal of bona fide work, can accomplish it. Make out your own estimate, and see how much for a sin, gle acre, how much for the twenty, for one hand:

change our plans, or work hard all the year, for little more than a support. We must confess that there lie out in the future, results flowing And here for the first time the hot tears began to trickle down his cheeks. For a few minutes from our plans of culturs, which have more hor rors to our mind than we have ever felt from all the ghosts and gollins which sholitionism has ever been able to conjure up. We must change our plans; if we do not, some of our children will see the day when foed and clothes will be considered pretty fair hire for their negroes. But we are not without hope that a change can and will be made. How this is to be certainly done, we cannot now undertake to say in detail, we have intimated that the great difficulty was in the large number of acres sought to be cultivated. To reduce these, is, in our estimation, the starting point, making the area to be cover, ed less, and its improvement practicable. The same crop may be hid from one acre of highly manured land, which would be produced from three impoverished acres, and lands thus enrich. lose that benefit for many years. This point is conceded and therefore need not be argued. Here then is the demonstration of what can be done, and here lies out one of the ways of es. may be very practicable to eurich one acre, when we should be utterly unable to do the same

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

Twenty thousand season tickets to the Dublin Exhibition have been sold: The net proceeds have reached the sum of \$320,000 and it is thought will reach double that sum. The largest number of visiters in one day wars \$1,103, and the largest receipts in one day were \$4,500. It is considered certain that Mr. Dargan will be repaid the half million of dollars which he advanced for the building and other preliminaries.

It is larging loose round his neck, and roaring firrely.

The whole audience now started on their feet, rolled over each other, and in the attempt to escape, choked up the diors of pit, boxes, and gallery. The twen police were now called in, formed a circle, and charged tile hear with fixed the largest receipts in one day were \$4,500. It have the first of the question as the bullets which missed the hear must take rf. feet upon the audience; but the here, though take the building and other preliminaries.

It ell you, there's more coin in that purse than you could earn during the reat of your life.

The whole audience now started on their feet, rolled over each other, and in the attempt to escape, choked up the diors of pit, boxes, and gallery. The twen police were now called in.

What then? Why, take it to be sure!—Catch tight hold of his legs, and mind the rest of him follows thems: then pitch him down the secuption as the bullets which missed the bear must take rf. Sold the first of the sum of "The soid the families" of the curious distribution of the greation that all must be abolicated to the sum of the sum of the first of the him you could earn during the feet o

## North Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1853.

NUMBER 40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TIGER AND THE BEAR.

We copy from an English Magazine the foling parrative of an encounter with a tiger the jungles of India. It is evidently written. an officer of the British Army, and is both

I had never before seen anything in the shape of a tiger, and was struck dumb with astonish, ment. Not so my little Moor bey; he was the son of a famous shikaree, and I believe had never seen a tiger any more than myself. He had of, ten heard his father talk of his exploits among the wild beasts of the forest; he knew me to be a Graffin, and his little heart swelled with the proud consciousness of superior skill in wood.

"Suppose master please," said he, drawing himself up, assuming an air of much importance, "I show sahib how to kill that tiger; I know

very well burrah shikur business.

In my simplicity, I tooked upon the daring little imp who talked thus confidently of killing a panther, with a degree of respect almost inting to awe, and without hesitating, put myself under his guidance. According to his disactions, I extracted the shot from my gun, and loaded it with some bullets which I happen.

make a tiger cut plenty balls-that proper shi-

So saying, he marched directly up to the en-So saying, he marched directly up to the en-trance of the cave and began to pelt the tiger with stones, abusing him at the same time in choice Hindostanes slang. Sure enough, this did make the tiger come with a vengeance. The enraged brute, uttering a shrill roar, darted from the cave, seized the boy by the back of his neck, threw him over his shoulder, and rushed down the hill like a thunderbolt. My blood anythed at the sight, but I instinctively fixed curdled at the sight, but I instinctively fired, and I suppose, hit the beast, for he instantly dropped the boy, who rolled into a dark ravine at the foot of the bill. The panther having distance in the foot of the bill. at the foots the hill. The pantier having dis appeared in a neighboring jungle, I descended into the raviae to look after poor little "Khe-der." There he lay weltering in his blood, dreadfully mangled, and evidently in a dying state, but still quite sensible. The gallant little fellow never uttered a complaint, but fixing his large black eyes steadily on my countenance, as if he could there read his fate, asked in a faint voice for some water. I was stooping down to collect some in my hat when I was starled by a stage, made a lodgment in the lobby. The com. surly growl, and the noise of some animal snuf-fing among the brushwood, which closed over my head, and almost excluded the light of the day. It was the panther who had returned. My first impulse was tofly and leave the boy to his fate; but poor "Kheder," seeing my intention, fixed his glassy eyes intently upon me with an im ploring look which cut me to the heart, and made me blush for very shame—kneeling by his side, I raised his head, wiped the bloody froth from his parched lips, and poured a few drops of cold water down his throat. This appeared to revive

"You have not killed the tiger, sahib," said he, speaking in Hindostanee; "I am sorry for that; I should liked to have sent his skin to my broad acre plan, and you will be startled at the amount. But their compost heaps are not there, nor can they be provided without much labor and pains-taking, such as will not be found or many plantathens.

It is manifest, therefore, that we must either change our plans, or work hard all the year.

And here for the first time the hot tears began

back in my arms a stiffened corpse.

I was young then, and unused to death—and that seeme has made an impression on my mind but cast on me looks of anything but gracious, which will never be obliterated. All this time the panther continued to pace up and down the asked them to make me a little concern. I edge of the ravice, nearly on a level with my bread, growling fearfully, ever and anon poking expense I might incur, and proceeded to throw if debating within himself whether or not he slightest should jump down. Finally, however, he left keepers!"

A still more energetic display of animal viva. city h s been given us by another traveller.

A frightful scene occurred lately in the theatre at Czerrey, in Bohemia, during the performance of a melo drama, called the Bear of the

by storm, he had no sooner prostrated the fid.

diers than he sprang gallantly into the pit.—

Here all was confusion worse confounded. The
rapidity of the flight equalled the terror of the
moment, and each was electric; the bear stamperal utilitying, bounding, and roaring with all the air of a conqueror; and it was not until the theatre was subsided, that the sity guard, gathered from the stage, made a lodgment is the lobby. The com-mander-in-chief made his approaches with the caution of science, and nothing could be more deliberate than the courage with which he open. ed the door of the stage box. There he dis-covered that the bear had fallen asleep in the lap of victory, and, in fact, was snoring at full length on one of the crimson benches in the pit. The captain of the guard, distinguished in the rity of Czerny for his valor, at this crisis of affairs, boldly ventured forward, and ordered his platoon to fire a volley at the sleeping monster but before this could be effected, the keepers of the menageric from which the animal had been borrowed, came in with ropes and nets, and were suffered to supersed the guard. The bear, very quietly followed his keepers; and the authorities of the city, on the plea that though bears might make dangerous actors, Bohemian

remarkably sympathetic connection between

Upon raising the many woman cowering over a wretched fire employed woman cowering over a wretched fire employed woman cowering to you, my friends," I said in a dialect of the country; but sorry weather this." The worthy citizens of the had been made to Licett Gilliss by the Minister to instruct three young men in practical astronomy. During the residence of our expedition in.

The worthy citizens of the many to instruct three young men in practical astronomy. During the residence of our expedition in. ut into the bushes, and snuffing at me as a heap of fagots on the embers, without the tone. I took out my purse and gave her a five

"Ah!" said the horrid old witch, "I see you are a good gentleman and kind;" and she resumed her task. The storm, however, raged with unabated violence. The gale threatened to carry away the hovel, and my horse stood

scrambling over the rails, or making battle with the fragments of their trumpets and trombones, roared for help.

The addience, who saw that he had come so much nearer by the route of the orchestra, new tried to make their escape in every direction.—
Shricks and screams, roars and oaths, filled all parts of the theatre; but whether the bear thought that the operation was too tardy, or recollected some of the old scenes of towns taken by storm, he had no sconer registrated the fid.

What with the woman and the body of the murdered man, I was fairly taken aback. It occurred to me that peptaps I might be able to work my way out prough the roof; and so I did. I found my more at the place where I had made him fast, and proceeded forthwith to tell my story to the authorities. The female was brought to trial and sentenced to death; thought that the operation was too tardy, or recollected some of the old scenes of towns taken by storm, he had no sconer registrated the fid.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN CHILE ral utility-the great railroads and flour mills

ronised by that young Government not less in-teresting to a portion of our readers.

In 1835 authority was given M. Claude Gay, a French naturalist, to collect data for the com-pilation of a work embracing the political and physical histories of the country in their widest ise. Of the political history the first volume succeeding year, and subsequently ten others have been published, which embrace continuations of the same subjects and the former. The natural history, antiquities, customs, and scene, ry are illustrated by about 200 superh folio plates, colored by the best artists. The civil and publical history, fills for a colored by the sets of the civil and publical history, fills for any other publical history. plates, colored by the best artists. The civil and political history fills five royal 8vo, volumes, including one of deciments. Of the natural history, seven similar volumes have reached the United States, and the publications to embrace its geography and statistics are still in progress. This great national work, brought out in Paris in the highest style of art, would do honor to any nation. Probably incompleteness has prevented it being more remerally known, only vested it being more generally known, only three, or at most four, copies of the portions published having reached this country. One of these was presented to the Smithsonian Institu-tion by the Minister Plenipotenties. Next we find her authorizing a topographical

and geological survey, under the direction of a graduate of the Polytechnic School at Paris, M. Aime Parris. According to the report of the Minister of the Interior to Congress, maps had been completed of the provinces of Santiago, Valparaise, and Acanoagua; but as yet only the text of the reports has been printed. Schools for gratuitous instruction in the me.

chanic arts, in agriculture, in painting, and in music were organized during the administration of the late cresident, General Bulnes, and are ow in successful operation.

Four years ago our Government sent an astro-

omical expedition to that country for specific bjects; and its observatories were no sconer rected at Santiago than the official paper of terest for the promotion of astronomy increased. The climate is unsurpassed for observations; it would be a just subject of national pride to es-tablish the first permanent observatory in South America. And when our officers had completed their labors the Gueernment of Chile immedia ately offered to purchase every thing as it stood. Scarcely was this effected before we find a de. graphic registers to aid their astronomer, Dr. Masta, a graduate of the University of Marburg; and the last mail brings us information that they have actually determined to send Dr. Masta on an astronomical expedition to Peru. It was represented to the Minister of Public Instruction, under whose direction the observatory is, that the physical phenomena attending total eclipses of the sun had of late assumed new interest, rendering it particularly desirable.

ishment, by being sold to Texas and Mississippi alare dealers, they would gladly return to their old plantations," and spond the remainder of their days with their old masters, where they up the hill of health, he is informed of the many.

Lu the year '38 I was travelling with a strong travelling with travelling with a strong travelling with travelli their days with their old masters, where they were more happy and lived easier than they do now. Two others had been in Canada from five to ten years—had bought land, and were doing well in raising "truck" for market. One expressed his determination to return to his Miss in North Caroliha as soon as he could get money to do so, and run the risk of punishment, but as he had got a friend to write to his mistress, as king pardon and begging for a passage ticket home, he felt in hope's he should get back to the old North State before cold weather set in."

up the hill of health, he is informed of the many, who "like leaves in winty weather," have fallon who "like leaves in winty weather," have allon "like leaves in winty weather," have have leaves in winty weather," have have leaves in winty weather," have had leaves in winty weather," have had on "like leaves in winty weather," have have leaves in winty weather," have have leaves in winty weather, have leaves in winty weather," have her leaves in winty weather, have leaves in winty leaves in win

"William Lloyd Gazrison stated, at the recent squash and milk convention at Metropolitan Hall, that he was apposed to the Maine Laptor Law, because, by voting for it, he would be recognizing the laws and constitution of the United States promptly at Bennew, California, was launched in Fobruary, 1851, and left near York for Panama on the 15th of August of the same year. The cold water and anti-slavery at the same time!—
Verily, fashitism has compared itself.

Garrison is seen worse than the Hilmois Justice of the Peace, who refused to spear to the new onestitution of that State, because he had already sworn to support the old one.

Backwood's Magazine.

Tay for did old Whitnes? I we North Calina to get a bess may be reveryou see. And that one yet you see. And that one he do with him? Is the pass your see he had the pass on the 15th of August of the same year. The days of the state is a support to light the Armiss? Or a day that the same time?

Verily, fashitism Layout for the same time?—

Verily, fashitism Layout for the same year, and so the recent of the same year. The days of the misserabled in formation in the little of the same year. The days of the state may be the laws and constitution of the United States in the laws and constitution of the Laine Layout law in the laws and constitution of the Laine Layout law in the laws and constitution of the Laine Layout law in the laws and constitution of the Laine Layout law in the laws and constitution of the Laine Layout law in the law and constitution of the Laine Layout law in the law and constitution of the laws and constitution of the Laine Layout law in the law and constitution of the laws and constitution of the laws and constitution of the law and constitution of the laws and constitution of the law and constitution of the laws and constitution of the laws and constitution of th

ind the Interpriting of this nature. A part of the straining had been the plates correction, and earlierly knocking draw a corporate of the great with any recorded straining with the property of the straining had been the plate of the plates of the plate

et Antilles, but all the large estates upon tarry and far going a time—In the harden were, and deing and every thing you keep dependent of the state of the harden of the

BUSINESS TALENT.

which are continued from the control of the control The Newburyport Herald, in giving an obitu ary notice of a young and talented merchant, makes the following truthful remark: There are many among the leading classes of politiciass and schoolmen who are apt to assume

Night came, and the room wat recented by a anxious audience, many of whom had never wit nessed of a theatreat) efformance. The piece passed off very well, cliciting much applicate an aculisting the armputhics of the anticace in behalf of Tell, as they took several occasions to chee the patriot on. When the shooting scene came greatexectement was manifested among the group of the hardy sons of Kentucky. They began to think that the thing was real.

At that moment when Tell remarkitates will diesler for having picked out the analiest apple and the ignustrates will treat the triangular traces.