

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

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No. 47

THE CHRONO-THERMAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

This new system of medicine is working wonders, says a New York paper. Dr. Turner, one of our best physicians, practices solely on this system, and with the most eminent success. The wife of the writer of this paragraph was far gone with pulmonary consumption when Dr. Turner was called to prescribe for her. In less than a fortnight she was stronger and healthier than she had been in five years before. We can tell of over a dozen cases which Dr. Turner has treated with the like success. The Chrono-Thermal system will entirely change the practice of medicine and subvert the old system of the regular faculty. More anon.

FRANKLIN'S MODE OF LENDING MONEY.

"I send you, herewith, a bill of ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give much; I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will, in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet another honest man in similar distress, you will pay me by lending this money to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able; shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus pass through many hands before it meets a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine to do a great deal of good with little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning, and make the most out of a little."

HOGS AND SHEEP IN OHIO.

It is estimated that there are in the State of Ohio ten millions of dollars worth of hogs and sheep, and some of them must be thoroughly bred if we take as anything of a criterion, a recent sale of stock belonging to Mr. Rennie, which lately took place near Circleville, where a cow sold for \$220, a cow and a bull calf for \$200, and a number of others at prices varying from \$60 to \$90. Yokes of oxen at \$67 to \$91; three hundred hogs at \$6.50 to 7.50 per head.

RABBITS.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says:

"In your last November number, you intimated that if any of your readers had had experience in breeding and rearing rabbits, you would like to hear from them. The result of my experience you can have in a few words."

"A few years since, I purchased a pair in the month of May, and before the next winter, the doe produced twenty-eight young ones that lived and were fattened, besides a number of others that died. Since that, I have kept a supply all the time, and can assure your readers that a fat rabbit, stuffed and roasted, is fit to take at any time. One rabbit has about as much meat as two full-grown fowls, and the trouble of taking care of them is very trifling. Finding that like some bipeds, they were sometimes disposed to make a bad use of their liberty, I constructed a pen of rough boards ten by fourteen feet, and three feet high, with a floor and roof. This I divided into three apartments, and put in them a tumbler of hen, a can, and glass boxes, with a hole in each large enough to admit a rabbit, and sprinkled in a little hay or straw. For food, I give them through the summer little else but the weeds of the garden; and in the winter, the refuse beets, carrots and cabbages, with a little bran or oats in this way, attended mostly by children, to whom they afford much pleasure, they grow fat and multiply surprisingly; and their skins supply all the little girls with pretty muffs and various trimmings for their clothes. On the whole, Mr. Editor, I would recommend the keeping of a few rabbits as a source of profit and pleasure; and especially as the outlay, the cost of food, and the trouble, are hardly worth mentioning. The breeding of them on a large scale, for market, might doubtless be made profitable, for the supply is seldom equal to the demand."

SYMPHYTUM OR COMFREY.

From the Gloucester Farmer.

In searching for aids in a new self-supporting system of general and liberal education, especially in the physical and dietetic departments, I was led, some ten years ago, to commence a series of experiments upon this vegetable, the interesting results of which I began, in September, 1842, to communicate publicly in my native eastern region. This, for the public benefit, I wish still to do, as opportunity shall be offered.

I have found this article truly of rare value; the herb made into hay for cattle, and the root dried and ground to flour for man.

It is a native of this and many other countries—found both in a wild state, and also cultivated in many gardens for its healthful qualities. It is perennial, very hardy, the crop sure, the growth luxuriant, the produce abund-

dant, while the labor it requires is very small. In 1841, I obtained of two years' growth of roots, on soil of moderately good till, after the caps of the roots were taken off to replant, when thoroughly dried and ground, at the rate of 24,200 pounds of flour to the acre. In 1842, I obtained on the same soil, from the herb of the second year's growth, at two cuttings, at the rate of 11,616 pounds of well-made good hay to the acre. It requires no other tilling or attention than digging the crop roots in April, once in two or three years, and planting as you dig, about 7 or 8 inches apart both ways; and cutting and haying the herbs, once the first year, and twice a year afterwards.

REMARKABLE WHEAT.

A specimen of white wheat, (says the Baltimore American) very remarkable for its extraordinary size, has been left at this office for the examination of those who take an interest in such matters. It was grown on the farm of Mr. Joseph Pearson, about three miles North West of this city, who has this year raised about three hundred bushels, the produce being estimated at forty to forty-five bushels per acre. The stalks are about six feet high, very stout at the bottom, and the grain fully one half larger than the ordinary red wheat. The strength of the stalks enables it to stand the wind and rain, and it is said to be entirely exempt from smut. We learn that several years ago Mr. Pearson purchased and sowed a quantity of wheat procured from New York, among which some heads appeared towering several feet above the other grain. These were carefully collected, producing about a gill of grain, and in a few years, Mr. P. has succeeded in raising from them the quantity above mentioned. He supposes it to be a species of Chinese Wheat, the description of which it closely resembles.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Lovett, of Beverly, Mass., plants his fruit trees between the 20th of August and last of September—immediately after the summer growth of wood has ripened. He cuts off all the leaves before removing, with a pair of sharp scissors, and then, in the morning of a clear day, raises the tree; and places the roots in a tub of soap suds till the afternoon, then replants it. He also grafts in Autumn (he does not mention at what time,) for fruit for the next year.

FARMING TO SOME PURPOSE.

Mr. Adam Anthony, of North Providence, N. Y., during the month of April, sent to market eight tons two hundred and fifty-six pounds of milk, the produce of twenty-seven cows. The average quantity of milk which each cow gave daily, was eight quarts and three gills. The last item appears to us to be an important one to farmers, as it shows how much milk may be expected, on an average, from such a number of cows. Mr. Anthony keeps his cows in beef order, and sells them for beef as soon as their milk begins to fail.

From the Richmond Whig.

HOME MARKET FOR BREAD-STUFFS.

Those who rail at the Tariff and Manufacturers, would do well to read in a candid spirit, the article which follows, copied from our city contemporary, the "News and Star."

How little conception have the corn-growers and wheat sellers of Virginia, perhaps the class as largely opposed to the Tariff as any other, and the most imperate in its denunciation that the little State of Massachusetts, about the geographical area of the counties of Hanover, Caroline, Louisa, Albemarle, Orange, Green and Madison, buys and consumes more of their grain than all the world besides! What enables Massachusetts to pay for this great consumption or breadstuffs?—What could enable her but Manufacturers? And if they are crushed by legislation and President-making, what becomes of the most important market that Virginia has for her surplus grain?—Already over-producing breadstuffs, what would be the effect of that legislative operation upon the country, which, by one blow, annihilated the market worth all the markets in the world besides, and threw 6 or 700,000 people, now employed in manufactures, upon Agriculture as the means of living?

The People of the South have been following false teachers and false lights: They have been, and still are deluded with the belief that the Tariff is for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturer, when

nothing can be plainer than that it is equally at least for the benefit of the farmer in securing him a market at home, better than the markets of all the world besides—a market, steady, undulating, and certain.

"GRAIN-GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

We promised on Saturday, some statistical information on the subject of grain. This is derived mainly from an article on that subject in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for April by Jos. R. Williams of Michigan with a summary of the National Intelligence. We cannot extract from this disquisition the valuable information with which it abounds but content ourselves with gleanings here and there the most striking items of it; premising that Mr. Williams' statements are all founded on official data:—

"From a tabular estimate of the crops for 1843, it appears that the State of Ohio produces more Wheat than any other State in the Union, viz: 18, 686,705 bushels being nearly one-fifth of the produce of the country.

New York produces the most Barley and Oats, viz: 1,802,982 bushels of the former or nearly three fifths of the entire produce and 24,807,562 bushels of the latter or more than one sixth of the whole.

Pennsylvania raises the Rye and Buckwheat; that is to say, three-eighths of the total produce of the former, and nearly one third of the latter.

Tennessee grows the great quantity of Indian Corn, viz: 67,328,477 bushels of nearly one seventh of total produce of the Union.

The new State of Michigan is advanced rapidly in her agricultural career. The first year in which she supported herself without importing wheat was 1838 in 1840, her production was 2,157,108 bushels; and in 1844, her crop is estimated at 3,206,271 bushels, being a surplus of nearly three millions of bushels to dispose of abroad.

The crops of Iowa and Wisconsin have trebled since 1840.

Mr. Williams proves to demonstration, that the great bulk of bread stuffs is consumed in the countries where they are produced.

SO MUCH FOR NOT TAKING A PAPER!

A farmer residing in Strasburg township in this county who does not take the Union & Sentinel, and therefore had not heard of the great rise in the price of all kinds of produce caused by the late foreign news, sold his whole crop of corn amounting to several hundred bushels, a few days since and after every body who takes the Union had availed themselves of the rise—for four cents a bushel below the fair market price. By this operation the farmer referred to, lost enough that our paper would have saved him, to pay for it for several years. This is no fiction but a real *bona fide* case, and to any one who doubts it we refer to our friend H. G.—Esquire, of said township.—Probably there are five hundred farmers at least who have been the losers in precisely the same way in consequence of not getting to take the Union & Sentinel. Speculators who never fail to take the papers and keep themselves well informed of every rise in the market, will always select those to buy from, who are ignorant of the fact. How long will farmers continue to neglect their own interests, and subject themselves to these losses rather than pay the petty sum of two dollars a year, and no postage, for a paper? This penny wise and pound foolish system has already, this year, cost the farmers of Lancaster County probably ten thousand dollars.

The Philadelphia North American well depicts the character of the political office-seeker in the following admirable representation.

"To his Excellency (of Honor) A. B. &c. The petition of Brokendon Party-stated respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner humbly begs the office of &c. That your petitioner has been a consistent and devoted member of the party, and that his father was a friend of Jefferson (or Hamilton) and made his small groove, in the first contest of the party; That your petitioner never scratched the regular ticket, having given his claims to your confidence by voting, at various times, for fifteen defuncts, twenty common drunkards, and a score of pardoned culprits. That your petitioner has strong claims upon the party, inasmuch as for ten years he has devoted his entire time to its interests, not having done a stroke of honest work during that period. That your petitioner expended the sum left him by his industrious father, in supporting the party by contributions and in electioneering; and that he has ruined his health and become a confirmed drunkard in treating the people to induce them to vote the ticket. That your petitioner in the support of the cause has committed nineteen assaults and batteries, and been thirteen times bound over for riot in disturbing the meetings of our opponents. That in consequence of his devotedness to the party, his wife has separated from him and gone out to service, and his children have been bound out by the overseers of the poor. Therefore, in consideration of the above services and sacrifices in the glorious cause and in further consideration that no one will now engage your petitioner or trust him in any private employment, he solicits the appointment of &c. &c."

"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writes as follows:—

"An officer of the Navy has recently received a letter from Mr. McLane, our

Minister at London, in which the writer predicts that the officer will have something to do before long! It is inferred from this that Mr. McLane, occupying a position to know pretty distinctly what each of the two countries will and will not do in relation to a settlement of the Oregon question, apprehends a resort to arms."

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The New York Gazette gives the following as an extract from a private letter from a gentleman in England who lately visited the dock yards:—"The activity in all the English Dock Yards is unprecedented and I have in vain endeavored to discover the cause. The number of the War Steamers now being built is unusually great. No one here has any idea of a rupture with France; many believe the English government means to take strong ground in regard to Oregon, and some think the government are negotiating for California. The forts erecting on different points of the coast are also subjects of remark: There can be no doubt that a war is in prospect but with whom the people here are entirely at a loss to conjecture."

It is stated in the English papers that the British Government will increase the number of British troops in Canada. We are told, too, that a large augmentation in the number of arizans and laborers in all the English dock yards will take place immediately. No less than 426 additional are ordered to be entered in one dock yard, viz: 150 shipwrights, 36 joiners, 22 caulkers, 38 Smiths, 100 laborers, 42 sawyers, and 28 ropemakers, laborers. The ropemakers are also to be augmented, and several stout boys are to be admitted to this department. With the increased force four large war steamers are to be built. These vessels, we are informed will be got off the stocks with all possible dispatch. A daily report is ordered to be made of the state of the advanced thirty sail of the line; and all stores not perishable, and furniture not liable to deterioration by about are to be put on board as convenient. Fortifications for a more efficient protection of Portsmouth harbor, and the approaches thereto are also to be erected.

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LARGE EGG PLANT.

A friend has sent us an Egg Plant, measuring 23 inches in circumference, and weighing 4 1/2 lbs. It was larger than any we ever saw in that part of the market, Philadelphia.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

We understand that this is one of the most prolific roots now known; producing from 500 even to 3000 bushels to the acre, that it is adapted to our soil, and it is the very best food for fattening hogs, whilst the leaves are excellent for horses, mules, cows, &c. Those who wish to try the experiment will see by an advertisement in this paper where they can get a supply for planting.

JUNE APPLES IN OCTOBER.

A friend has sent us a couple of second crop Apples from a June apple tree, which have all the rich fragrance for which that kind are remarkable in their proper season. Fayetteville Observer.

PARTY NAMES.

The Union has recently revived the old war, formerly so strenuously urged in the Enquirer, about the names of the two great parties, insisting that the Whigs are the Federalists, and the Democrats the only true Republicans. How absurd all this is, intelligent men need not be told; but it has had its effect in Virginia, when used by the same editor, and it is doubtless hoped that it will be equally powerful throughout the Union. We question, however, whether federalism is as hateful to the Northern as to the Southern Democracy; and whether the proof that they are Republicans is by any means satisfactory to them. Republicanism is a word which has a sinister or conservative. The Tammany men have it not in their vocabulary. It smacks too much of law and order. Democracy, raw, unclarified democracy, is their watchword; they obey the excited clamour rather than the sober intelligence of the people.

The inconsistency of this antiquated charge of federalism, will scarcely be as easily overlooked by the Democracy of the Union, as it was by the Democracy of Virginia for many of the Northern Democracy, high in station, and formidable in influence, come under its ban. We are not disposed to believe that the bugbear of federalism, however frightful at the South, will be at all efficacious at the North. We are therefore not very anxious about the effect which may be produced by the denunciations of the Union.

The Alexandria Gazette, declaring that "names are things" expresses the opinion that the only mode of averting the injury is to adopt the lex talionis, and invariably to call the Democrats Locofocos. Unfortunately for the success of this remedy, we believe the name Locofoco is by no means ungrateful to Democratic ears. It is associated with that grand device, which originated with a small faction in New York, and has since been eminently successful in political struggles, of assailing all measures as opposed to the enlargement of popular freedom. Locofocoism is a "lower deep" of Democracy into which the Democrats are ever ready to plunge. It is the theory of their politics to permit no apparent or real extension of popular rights to be banished from their creed. As a woman may be delighted at being called an angel, because the word implies the perfection of the virtues which she really possesses; so if Demofocra is far from being offended if he receives the name of Locofoco, since it embodies all the excesses of democracy.

As to the absurdity of charging the Whigs with federalism, the Gazette well remarks:—

"We have exposed the facility of this attempt, over and over again; but it is a grand point in the tactics of our political opponents, and they never relinquish the effort. Show them, that as far as the men are concerned, the old federalists from the days of Gen. Jackson down to the present time, whenever they would work in the traces, have been put into official harness, and decorated with all the pomp of station; that the leaders of the party everywhere are federalists; that Mr. Tanev was made Chief Justice by Gen. Jackson—that Mr. McLane

is sent Minister to England by Mr. Polk—that Mr. Buchanan is Secretary of State; and that, in almost every State of the Union, Federalism makes no difference provided it consorts with Levee Fococo; all this affects them not—still they are the Democrats and the Whigs the Federalists."

HAPPINESS.

The world has existed thousands of years—One generation has passed away, and another has succeeded. They have all been seekers of happiness. What have they learned from the wisdom and experience of ages? We should suppose that by this time they would have discovered that the more we forget ourselves and become interested for others, the more we promote our own felicity. They have the same common nature. Their hopes and their fears are the same. They must know that evils are lessened by sympathy. They must know that joy is heightened by sharing it with others, that by mutual assistance they may smooth the rough paths of life, surmount many piercing difficulties, and avert innumerable dangers. Why, then, should we attempt to delude, offend, and hurt the feelings of our neighbour. "If we should be told," says the Abbe Barthelemi, "that two strangers cast by chance on a desert island had found in the society of each other a pleasure which indemnified them for being secluded from the rest of the world, if we should be told that there exists a family entirely occupied in strengthening the ties of conjunctivity by the bonds of friendship; if we should be told that there exists in some corner of the earth, a people who know no other law, than that of loving each other; nor any other crime than that of being wanting in mutual affection, who would think of commiserating the lot of the two shipwrecked friends. Who would not wish to ascertain in that family; and would not wish to journey to the most distant climate to enjoy the society of so happy a people."

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

Commend us to the cash in all things; it has proved the salvation, in business point of view, to many men in business, and it bids fair to outlive that system which admits of debt, and by so doing, opens a flood of crime and misery upon the world. Listen to the language of a contemporary: Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence and famine. Shun it as you would the devil. Hate it, with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes; lay stone walls; peddle tin snare; do any thing that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite; a placid temper, a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams and happy wakings, keep out of debt. As you love freedom, keep out of debt. Debt is the burden of all task-masters, the crucible of all oppressors. It is a will stone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of a man's being. It eclipses the sun, it blots out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody. It furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles, it plucks the eye of its light, it drags all nobleness and kingliness out of the post and bearing of a man. It takes the soul out of his laugh, and all steadiness and freedom from his walk. Come not under its accursed dominion. Pass by it as you would pass by a leper, or one smitten by the plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruit, for it will turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips. Finally, we say to each and to all and to you, young men, keep out of debt.

OREGON.

Slavery has been abolished in Oregon! H. Burnett, a citizen of that territory, in a letter in the last Platte Argus, says:—

The Legislature have passed an act declaring that slavery shall not exist in Oregon, and the owners of slaves, who bring them here, are allowed two years to take them out of the country, and in default slaves are to be free. The act prohibits free negroes or mulattoes from settling or remaining in this country, and requires them to leave in two years, and in default to be hired out to the lowest bidder, who will bind himself to remove them from the country for the shortest term of service, and within 6 months after the expiration thereof. The object is to keep clear of this most troublesome class of population.

A very considerable number of slaves accompanied the late expedition to Oregon.

"You are always in a bustle, Lizzy," said an old lady to her daughter.—

"I'm the laundress, ma."

"Let every man praise the bridge he goes over."

"An obedient wife commands her husband."