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 SIRES AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS." [THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 37. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1846. No. 5.

A GLOSSARY OF CHEMICAL TERMS USED IN RICULTURE, &c.

Absorption, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid.
Acetate, salt formed by the combination of any base with the acetic acid.
Acetate of Lead, Sugar of Lead.
Acetic Acid, concentrated vinegar.
Acids, compounds of bases with oxygen, hydrogen, &c.
Æther, a volatile liquid, formed of alcohol and an acid.
Affinity, a force by which substances of different kinds unite.
Alkali, (fossil or mineral) soda.
Alkali, (vegetable) potash.
Alkali, (volatile) ammonia.
Alcohol, rectified spirits of wine.
Alluvial, depositions of soil made by water.
Alum, a compound of sulphuric acid, alumine and potash, or ammonia.
Allumine, earth of alum; pure argillaceous clay.
Anthracite, mineral coal containing no bitumen or fat, unctuous matter
Areometer, a graduated glass instrument with a bulb, by which the specific gravity of liquids is taken; an hydrometer.
Argillaceous, of the nature of clay.
Aroma, the odor which arises from certain vegetables, or their infusions.
Azote, nitrogen; the basis of atmospheric air, of ammonia, nitrous acid, &c.
Borometer, an instrument that shows the variation of atmospheric pressure.
Bell Metal, an alloy of tin & copper
Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc.
Calcareous, partaking of the nature of lime.
Caloric, the chemical term for the matter of heat.
Caloric, (free) radiant heat, or that which is not in chemical union with other bodies.
Caloric (latent) the matter of heat in a state of combination; not perceptible.
Carbon, the base of diomond and of charcoal.
Carbonate of lime, the compound of carbonic acid and lime, under the names of marble, limestone, calcareous spar, chalk, &c.
Carbonate of potash, common potash; pearlash; salt of tartar.
Carbonic acid, corbon combined with oxygen.
Chalybeate, the term applied to mineral waters impregnated with iron.
Citric acid, the acid of lemons.
Cohesion, a force inherent in all the particles of bodies, by which they are prevented from falling to pieces.
Concentration, the act of increasing the specific gravity of bodies
Decomposition, separation of the constituent principles of compound bodies.
Effervessence, an intense motion which takes place in certain bodies caused by the escape of a gaseous substance.
Efflorescence, the pulverulent form of saline bodies produced by exposure to the air, in consequence of losing their water of crystalization.
Elements, are, properly, the simple constituent parts of bodies incapable of decomposition, or further division.
Essences, the essential oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances.
Evaporation, dissipation of fluids by heat; evaporating fluids into vapor by heat.
Fermentation, a peculiar spontaneous motion, which occurs in vegetable substances, if exposed to proper temperature, under certain circumstances. It is usually divided into the acetous, vinous, saccharine and putrefactive stages.
Fluidity, a term applied to all liquid substances. Solids are converted into fluids by combining with a certain portion of caloric.
Gallic-acid, the acid in gall nuts.
Gas. All solid substances, when converted into permanently elastic fluids by caloric, are called gases.
Gelatin, animal gelly.
Gluten, a vegetable substance allied to gelatin.
Gravity, that property by which bodies fall to the earth.
Specific Gravity, is the weight of any solid or fluid body, compared with the same measure of distilled water.
Hydrates. Those substances which have formed so intimate an union with water as to solidify the water and render it one of its component parts, are called hydrates.
Hydrate of Lime, lime slacked in water.
Hydrogen, the base of water; inflammable air.
Hydrometer, see Areometer.
Incineration, the converting of vegetables into ashes, by burning.
Laboratory, a room fitted up with apparatus for the performance of chemical operations.
Lime, quicklime; calcareous earth; oxide of calcium.
Lute, a composition for closing the junctures of chemical vessels &c.
Maceration, softening a solid body in a fluid, without impregnating the fluid with it.
Malic acid, acid of apples.
Malleability, that property of metals which gives them the quality of being extended and flattened by hammering.
Menstruum, the fluid in which a solid body is dissolved.
Mineral, any natural substance of a metallic, earthy or saline nature.
Mordants, substances which have a chemical affinity for particular colors, as alum.
Mucilage, a vegetable principle allied to gum.
Muriates, salts formed by the combination of any base with muriatic acid.
Muriatic acid, spirit of sea salt.
Muriate of soda, common salt.
Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, nitre.
Nitrates, salts formed by the combination of any base with nitric acid.
Neutral Salt, a substance formed by the union of an acid with an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxide, in such proportions as to saturate both the base and the acid.
Oxalic acid, the acid found in sorrel.
Oxide, any substance combined with oxygen, in proportion not sufficient to produce acidity; rust of metals.
Oxidize, to combine oxygen with a body without producing acidity.
Oxygen, a simple substance, being one of the componet parts of water and atmospheric air; vital air.
Oxygen gas, oxygen converted into gas by combining with caloric.
Pellicle, a thin skin which forms on the surface of saline and other liquids when boiled down to a certain strength.
Pyrolignic acid, an acid obtained from wood by burning.
Sal, a salt.
Saturation, the act of impregnating a fluid with another substance, till no more of it can be received or imbibed.
Silicious earths, natural substances which are composed chiefly of silica; as quarts, flint, sand, &c.
Simple substances, synonymous with elements; not divisible.
Smelting, the operation of fusing ores, to separate the metal from the sulphur, arsenic, and other matters with which it is combined.
Solution, the perfect union of a solid substance with a fluid.
Sulphates, Sulphats, Sulphites, salts formed by the combination of any base with sulphuric acid.
Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, blue stone.
Sulphate of iron, copperas; green vitriol.
Sulphate of lime, gypsum.
Sulphate of soda, Glauber's salts.
Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol.
Sulphate of potash, a chemical salt, composed of sulphuric acid and potash. Sulphuret of potash, sulphur and potash fused together.
Sulphate of magnesia, Epsom salts.
Sulphuric acid, oil vitriol, vitriolic acid
Super-tartrate of potash, cream of tartar.
Subacetate of copper, verdigris.
Sulphurets, combinations of alkaline earths or metals with sulphur.
Tartaric acid, the acid found in the grape.
Tartrates, Tartrites, salts formed by the combination of any base with the acid of tartar.
Thermometer, an instrument to show the relative heat of bodies and of the atmosphere.
Trituration, the pulverizing, or uniting of bodies by friction.
Torrefaction, roasting of ores.
Vacuum, a space unoccupied by matter.

To clean Marble, take verdigris and pumice stone, well powdered with lime, newly slacked; mix these with soap lees, to the consistence of putty. Put it in a woollen bag and rub the stains well one way; then wash off with soap and water. Repeat if not removed.

We thank our friend in Duplin as well for the following excellent communication, as for the handsome list of subscribers and amount of subscription which we found enclosed in it. We hope there are many such noble hearted cultivators of the soil in other counties, who will yet "do likewise."

For the North Carolina Farmer.

Mr. Lemay: Enclosed I send you 18 subscribers and $15 to pay their subscrition to the "Farmer." We all want the back Nos.

Sir, the Farmer is becoming very popular in my neighborhood, and I wish that the farmers in general, could be *waked up* to a knowledge of their duty. Yes sir, within the recollection of some of our present inhabitants, few sections of country presented a more inviting prospect, or, offered a richer reward, to the spirited efforts of farmers, than *this*. But *ignorance* has caused her dense and beautiful forests to be leveled to the earth, for no purpose; her rich and fertile soil to be impoverished and rendered worse than useless; her mild and wholesome atmosphere to be continually impregnated with noxious vapor (carbonic acid gas) arising from matter which ought to be converted into food for plants and thereby causing many farmers to be sick and to pay Doctor's bills, by neglecting to collect all such matters into the manure heap and applying it to the use of their crops. Yes sir, *ignorance* is the cause of all this, and, in my humble opinion, the most of the evils to which we are subject; and unless a change is produced in the minds of farmers and a spirit of improvement is fostered among them, North Carolina will become a *poor worn out* country, and will not produce support for its inhabitants; and they, like wild geese, in the fall going south, will retreat to the west and south in flocks and droves. Yes sir, if matters go on in this way—if we neglect to enrich our soil and increase its capacity for production, as population increases, we shall bring severe and just reproach on ourselves from our posterity.

But a consolation on this point is, we have some farmers who read and improve themselves: they read books which explain the laws of nature, and agricultural papers full of experiments and theories which they reduce to practice and profit by it. Yes sir, I heard one of our farmers say the other day that he thought the "Farmer" had profitted him twenty five dollars; and the late improvements on his farm corroborate his statement. But there are some, who say they know as much about farming as any body! "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? there is more hope of a fool than of him." Again—"Poverty and shame shall be to him who is void of understanding." I hope these *all-wise* farmers will remember these proverbs. Again—"He that tilleth the land, shall have *plenty of bread*; but he that followeth after vain persons, shall find *poverty enough*." Aagain; Washington said to Arthur Young, "the more I become acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; in so much, that I can, no where, find so great satisfaction, as in those innocent and useful pursuits."

Ye young men who look on farming as a dirty business, remember this! Remember, whatever is *useful*, is *honorable*; and that *farming* is the most *useful trade* that is *practiced* on the *surface* of this *terrestrial globe*. What would man be, without *bread*, the staff of life? No longer would *animation* and *hilarity* shine in his countenence; but feeble and emaciated, disease would invade his very vitals, and soon sink him in an untimely grave. Agriculture is better suited than any other employment to secure a simplicity of manners and purity of morals; the great standard of national and individual happiness.

Sir, I hope that every farmer in the State who can read will subscribe for the "Farmer" and read; that agricultural societies may rise up in every neighborhood; that libraries may be established; that young men may hold *debating* or *reading* and lecturing societies, for the mutual improvement of each other; that they may *unite* in establishing libraries containing works on all the sciences, not only for economy's sake, but that they may improve by conversing, lecturing and debating on what they have read; that politicians will turn a *part* at *least* of their *zeal* to the *improvement* of *agriculture*; that "Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry" may find the way to every man's table; (this work is published in New York by J. Winchester at 12½ cents;) that all other good works on the subject may be disseminated among the farmers. Sir, *agriculture* can be *rationally* improved, only, by calling in the assistance of *chemistry*: for it explains the phenomena of vegetation, germination, growth, ripening, death and decay of plants. It aids the farmer in the selection, preparation and appropriation of his manures, and teaches him the defects or excellencies of his soil. It teaches him *how* his manure operates to accelarate the growth of his crops. It teaches him the best modes of preserving animal and vegetable productions for domestic use. It aids in the *preservation* of *health*. It removes the veil from the fabric of nature and lets us peep into works of the Creator, which of course has a tendency to excite our *adoration*.

J. M. G., P. M.

Albertson's, Duplin Co, N. C., 5th Jan. '46

WHEN MAY A MAN BE CALLED DRUNK!

"Well, Doctor pray give us a definition of what you consider being *fou*, that we may know in future when a cannie Scot may, with propriety, be termed drunk."

"Well, gentlemen," said the Doctor, "that is rather a kittle question to answer, for you must know there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject. Some say that a man is sober as long as he can stand upon his legs. And Irish friend of mine, a fire eating hard drinking captain of dragoons, once declared to me, on his honor as soldier and a gentleman, that he would never allow any friend of his to be called drunk till he saw him trying to light his pipe at the pump. And others there be men of learning and respectabilty too, who are of opinion that a man has a right to consider himself sober as long as he can lie flat on his back without holding on by the ground. For my own part, I am a man of moderate opinions, and would allow that a man was fou, without being just so far gone as any of these. But, with your leave gentlemen, I'll tell you a story about the Laird of Bonniemoon, that will be a good illustration of what I call being fou.

"The Laird of Boniemoon was gae fond of his bottle—in short, just a poor drunken body, as I said afore. On one occasion he was asked to dine with Lord R———, a neighbor of his, and his Lordship, being well acquainted with the Laird's dislike to small drinks, ordered a bottle of chery brandy to set before him after dinner instead of port which he always drink in preference to claret when nothing better was to be got. The Laird thought this fine heartsome stuff and on he went filling his glass like the rest and telling his cracks, and ever the more he drank the more he praised his Lordship's *Port*. "It was a fine full boddied wine and lay well on the stomach, not like that poisonous stuff claret that made a body feel as if he had swallowed a nest of puddocks." Well gentlemen, the Laird had finished one bottle of cherry brandy or as his Lordship called it, "his particular Port," and had just tossed off a glass of the second, which he declared even better than the first, when his old confidential servant, Watty, came staving into the room and making his best bow, announced that the Laird's horse was at the door. "Get out of that ye fause loon," cried the Laird pulling off his wig and flinging it at Watty's head. "Do na ye see ye blethering brute, that I'm just beginning my second bottle?" "But Master," says Watty, scratching his head "its amaist twall o'clock." "Weel, what though it be!" said the Laird, turning up his glass with drunken gravity, while the rest of the company were like to split their sides with laughing at him and Watty. "It canna be ony later my man so, just reach me my wig and let the naig bide a wee." Well, gentlemen, it was a cold, frosty night, and Watty soon tired of kicking his heels at the door; so in a little while back he comes, and says he, "Maister, maister, its amaist ane o'clock!" "Weel, Watty," says the Laird with a hiccup—for he was far gone by this time—"it will never be ony earlier, Watty, my man and that, a comfort so you may just rest yoursel' a wee while langer till I finish my bottle. A full belly makes a stiff back you know Watty." Watty was by this time dancing mad; so after waiting another half hour back he comes in an awful hurry and says he Laird, Laird, as true as death the sun's rising." "Weel, Watty," says the Laird, looking awful wise, and aye trying with both hands to fill his glass "let him rise my man, let him rise, he has further to gang the day than aither you or me, Watty."

"This answer fairly dumfounded poor Watty, and he gave it up in despair. But at last the bottle was finished! the Laird was lifted into the sadle and off he rode in high glee, thinking all the time the moon was the sun, and that he had fine daylight for his journey. "Hech, Watty, my man says the Laird, patting his stomach and speaking awful thick, "we were nane the worse for that seccond bottle this frosty morning." "Faith," say Watty, blowing his fingers and looking as blue as a bilberry, "your honor it may be nane the worse for it but I'am nane the better; I wish I was." Well, on they rode fou cannily, the Laird gripping hard at the horse's mane and rolling about like a sack of meal; for the cold air was beginning to make the spirit tell on him. At last they came to a bit of a brook that crossed the road; and the Laird's horse, being pretty well used to have his own way, stopped short and put down his head to take a drink. This had the effect to make the poor Laird lose his balance and away he went over the horse's ears into the very midle of the brook. The Laird, honest man, had just sense enough to hear the splash and to know that something *was* wrong; but he was that drunk that he did not in the least suspect it was himself "Watty," says he, sitting up in the middle of the stream stammering out the words with great difficulty, "Watty, my man, there is surely something tumbled into the brook, Watty." "Faith, you may say that," replied Watty like to roll off his horse with laughing, "for it's just yours-ll Laird!" "Hout fie! no Watty," cried the Laird with a hiccup between every word, "it surely canna be me Watty, for *I'm here!*"

Now, gentlemen, continued the Doctor, here is a case in which I would allow a man to be drunk although he had neither lost his speech nor the use of his limbs.

[*The Old Forest Ranger, by Capt W. Cambell.*

NEW DIAMOND MINE.

The discovery of a remarkable diamond mine in Brazil, was announced some time since, but probably few of our readers have any distinct idea of its situation, or of its remarkable productiveness. The Paris Journal des Debates mentions, having received a letter from Rio Janeiro, dated August 1st, which contains some curious details irrespecting the working of this mine, which is the most considerable and productive known up to this time in any part of the world. This letter states that for some months, the communications and commercial relations with the province of Bahia had been carried on with extraordinary activity. A great number of persons, speculators, adventurers, and even proprietors of sugar plantations, had emigrated, with their slaves, into the province of Bahia, where this diamond mine is situated, the products of which are incredible.

The mine was discovered the last year, in the month of October, by a slave, who in twenty days had collected 700 carats of diamonds and had carried them a considerable distance to sell them. Having been arrested and imprisoned, the slave obstinately refused to tell where he procured the stones. He was then allowed to make his escape and intelligent Indians were set to watch him They followed him for several days, and surprised him in collecting diamonds not far from Caxoeira, the second city of the province of Bahia. Examinations were then made, on a more extensive scale along a chain of mountains called Sincura, which has given a name to this mine, and also on the shores of the river Paregusa, which flows into the bay of Bahia.

The first individuals who established themselves at the mine of Sincura, were, for the most part, murderers or refugees from justice. They marked their presence by assassinations and fires. The difficulty of subsisting in the country and the danger to which those were exposed who went there to exchange the diamonds for the paper money of Brazil, prevented honorable merchants from engaging in this business. Nevertheless, the population having by degrees increased, some measures of police were adopted by the new colonists, and the researches began to be made on a larger surface. The population which in the month of August last amounted only to 8,000 souls, scattered over three little townships, amounted at the end of July of this year to more than 30,000, and was still increasing.

The two English packets of May and June took away five millions and a half of francs value of diamonds from this mine.—Since then, during the months of June and July, the mine has produced nearly 1,450 carrats per day. It is estimated to have produced, during the ten months since it was nearly 400,000 carots Portuguese, (about 18,300,000 francs, three-fifths have taken the way to England, another that of France and Hamburg, and the last fifth is awaiting purchasers at Rio Janeiro and Bahia.

All the lapidures in Europe would not suffice to cut one half only of what the mine of Sincura produces; so that a depreciation of this value is anticipated; there is also room for speculations of the most hazardous kind.

Brazil which has the privilege of furnishing diamonds to commerce, did not produce annually before the discovery of the mine of Sincura more than six or seven kilograms which cost more than six millions in the expense of collecting; thus, their value even in a crude state has always been very high. As yet, the diamonds found at Sincura have been of a small size. It is known that there are in the world only a few weighing more than 20 grams, (1 gram is about 15 1-2 grains Troy weight.) The largest diamond is that of Agra; it weighs 133 grains, that of the Raja of Mata, at Borneo, 7 8 grains, that of the Emperor of Mogul, 64 grams, that of France, called the *Regent*, 28 grams 89 centigrams; but this last is a beautiful form and perfect in every respect. It weighed before cutting 87 grams, and cost two years labor.

The mine of Sincura presents the spectacle of an independent colony in the bosom of the mother country.

MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We understand that a little son, some 10 or 12 years of age, of the late Michael Hoke, Esq., of Lincolnton, was shot on Saturday evening last and died instantly.—Himself & another boy, about the same age were pointing their guns at each other, in sport, when accidentally the gun of young Fulenwider, which is the name of the other boy, was discharged. This accident is more truly deplorable, owing to the fact that Mrs. Hoke has been in a very critical state of health, since the death of her husband.

Ruth. Rep.

☞ The Hon. WM. TAYLOR, a Representative in Congress from the Rockbridge District of the State of Virginia, died suddenly in the City of Washington, on Saturday the 18th.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A little negro boy belonging to *J. G. Hamilton* of this place, was killed, a few days ago, by a cart loaded with pine turning over and crushing him beneath it.

Ruth. Rep.