## THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE,

voc. 37

## clean culture

## It is a fact that ground which is kept from vegetation of any




 them with a spade or shove. The earth of the enass af gin pore,
will be found dry like ashes, to the depth perhps of a foo or more. he oher plat will be dried only two or three inches-below that
will be found quite moist
Examine the grond in
nul orhard
 fied, ses if the ground is not much dryer near it than on similar ground dway from the reach of its roots. Then fept, is, the rotes of
vegeation bring up the moisture rrom a greater deph belno the sur-
face, than it could be done by simple evaporation. This may be be face, than it couids how much more moisture is required to support
known by noticing how mot
a crop of corn when the stalls are nearly full grown, than in its carliest stages. Now, from all this, we deduce an argunuwent in favor
clean culture-that is, a culturo which permits no useless vege-





 renuiuder cannot supply the stalk, and it soon withers. This is
the way the "fred porn, sometimes spoken of at the south and
and west, is generally prodnced. But it is ouly when the roots of
 the operation orked is it ought to be while it
the crop is wort
injury need be entertained.-Alb. Clltivator.
FALUE OE KNOWLEDGE AND OBSERVATIOX, IN ONE ALUE OE KNOWLEDGE ANDCE.
 Tor cleaning and polishing the metalis. Since then we have been
fwored wiih the particulars of its discovery, de., which go to show favored win the particaculars abservation sometimes in a peccuniary

 pile of bricks, which from their pecullar
lion. He examined one Was taken of which they were made-learnt the fact-fond the
xitent of the clay-bed -eame to the conclusion that it was a mine extent of the olay-bed-eame to the conclusion tiant it was a mine
of wealth-proposed to purchase the farmunaly - inaceeded in
 made- went to Bostan, and there soid woo acres or the Parm which
contain the "Metallic Lustre, (lor what think your- for voun tnou-
 with decent buildings thereon, and one half of the ceay--beod from
which he will realize a handsome fortume. So much for a litile
 dred dollara. Ho had lived there for years, bot knew not the value of his possession. Had he spent some of his leisure moments in the
acquistion of valuable geologieal knowledge, he might have made
 Che tas seryd and out ans mad the purchaser, whow whe
areumstances, has buttered his bread, for life.
J. Watson, in the Journal of the Agriciltural Society, states that
piece of ground containing 166 acres, on which litle grew except npece of gromind containing
heath was more than doubled in valee, on wh ghod diesssing of lime, applied on the top sward. This was done about 15 yeerrag ago, and
totally eradiented the heath. The lime, to this day apprars in full action, as its effects annually testify, from the richnesas and swee ness
o the herbage, the exxure of which has been thoroughly changed by the action of the lime. The deep green hue, and luxurriant ap-
 with those adjoining, which are still unimproved. The soil is a
thin moorish loam, in a high elinate, resting on the grey wack fornation." $\rightarrow$ alloany Cult irator

SKETCH OF THE CORN LAWS.
A short summary of the history of the Corn Laws cannot fail at this moment to prove interesting. The frrs aet for regulating the
rates ofdoty, was 13 Sh Geo. HL., e. 48. Previous to the passing of
 dictated by circuinstan es, such as prosperous and delicient harvests,
ihn any intelligibie and settled principes. Usulty, a zreater quanity of corn was grown than was required for our owa consump
tion. When there was a scarcity the exportation of all kinds of grain was prohibitiod, and even bounties sifiered lor importations from
ubroad. When, on the other hand, thee was a glut in the country ubront: When, on the other hand, thee was a glut in the country, bounties were offered ofir its expontration. From an eurly period, cer-
tinnly sa enrly as the reigo of Henry Vi... the priuciple of protection

 Wiss protibitited whinen the pries in in the Enongisish market was below
3es, per quarter, and in the reign of Churles 1 , when the commerce of Englond became mone extended, in seems s completes sididing scale






 greater value of mpney in those diys, would probably be pbout e



eign whent until the price in our markets had been, for three consecutive months, above 80s. per quarter. Another law was passed in
1822, prohibiting the importation of foreign whent when the prices 1822, prohibiting the inportation of foreign whent when the prices
were at or under 7us. per quarter; aduiting it when between 7 Ilso
 serer came into effect, as it was provided that its operation shonld be delayed untit wheat rese above sos. per quarter, which did not
occur before anvher alteration took place Harly in 1827 , Mr.
Canning brought forward Cccur before ant for aard a eeries of resoltutions sor the purpose of
Carning broght forwing
forming them into a corn law. He proposed a sliding saote, nearly sominar to the one afterwards carried by the Wellingtoon eabinet, and
which remained in force until Sir Robert Peel's bill in 1842 , which now regulates the ddmission of foreign corn,-Eng lish Puper.

SIMPLE METHOD OF FILTERING. The waters of the Wangho and Yng--se-kiang, in China, are
highly surcharged with mud, the tormer containing one-sevententh prith, and the tatter one ninetv.sixth of earth. This renders them ter, informs ns that the Chinese have adopted a very simple remedy tor this evil, which it behoves any one who may chance to visit
muddy strenms, to remember. Into about a quart of water they hrow a small pinch of alum, leaving it to stand a

POTATOE JELLY.
Teadiness with which a good-sized basin-full of thick jelly
may be procured from a single moderate sized potatoe, is a fact worth find that it does mot repuiro more than eigtht minntes to change n
raw potatoe into a basin fill of most excellent jely, which hins only to be seasoned with a litte sugar, nutmeg, and white wine, to please
the most fastidions palate. To obtain this jelly in perfection, let a potatoo be wastied, peeted, and raited; throw the pulp thus procur-
cd, into $a$ jug of water and stir it well. did, into $a$ jug of water and stir it well. Let this stand for $a$ few
minutes, and in sufficient $q$ nantity of starch will fall to the bottom for the purpose required-pour off the water, and then keep stirriug up
the starch nt the hottom of the basin, while boiling water is poured "pon it, and it will soon and saddenty pass of the stateo of a pelly. The only nicety required is to be careftul that the water is absolute-
Iy hoiliug, otherwise the change will not tuke plince. Mr. Darwin has recorded an instance of some of his atteuddants being unable to boil potatios above a certain height on the Cordieras, owing to the
dimination of pressure not allowing the water to lecome sunticiently
 their starch converted to j .lly. Upon conuparing this jelly with that
from the starch ealled arrow-root, and obtanued direct from Bermuda, find a difliculty in my own person ind diseriminating between their flavour, though an invalid in the handit of enting arrow-root. The
difference, ho ever, becomes mora seeisible when booth jellies made palatable with sugar, \&ce, for then, both the invalid and another person were equally decided in our preference of the jolly from the patotoo to that from the arrow-root, the tatter posseress. ing raky water. 1 kuow not whether medical meen prepareo win smoky water. Lifnow not whether medical men are sbe to poin
ont any real difference in the composition of starch obtained from potatoes and that from the arrow-root, or whether past experienca has shown them that the one is a moren nutritious food for the invalid than the other, but, certrainly, arguing a a priori, and with no wish to
give then an opportunity of trying ine experiment upon myself, 1 give then an opportunity ot trying the experiment upon myseli, I
am inctined to think, that sending to Jamaica for arrow-root startcle, at 28.6 d . to 3 s, a ponnd, is a most superfluous extrayagance,
whilst we can manufacture that from pot tatoes at home for about dd whilst we can manufacture that from po tatoes at home for about id
or a $1 d .-E x$. Paper. COW PEAS.
is the pinion or many a farmer that inds after beirg in clover
number of years become what they denominate clover sick: whe ther this is true or not, if the following faets be so, they will ind ain excellent substitute in cow pras. - A genitleman in visiting South Carolina and Georgia, says, that his attention was directed to the
cow pea of those states as an improving crop for uur exhausted cow pea of those states as an improving crop for our exhausted
soils. He mentions a genteman well know in the South who sow ed a fiela in oats, so poor that he only reaped seven bushels of oats per acre; as sonna as the oats were takeen off the land was ploughed
nud sown in cow peas, which were ploughed in when at their ronls
 oats per nere. A repetition of the process gave him next season
twenty eight bushels of oats to the acre snd the third crop of peas twenty eight bushels of oats so the acre, and the third crop of peas
turned in yieldded over forty bushesls. When this gentleman returned he sowed the cowv pea on a field too poor to grow clover, on the
Sth day of May, at the rate of one bushel to the acre, and when they were ploughed in, the ravar lo
 Martin Snith of Whated FARMER.
Marin Sniith or hoe last year, a family of 13 children, and had money on hand to and pesseverance, he was enabled to hold on his crop three years for an improved marke.. The committee on farms of the Moorroe Ag,
ficultural Society awarded him a preminm of a diploma, framed and
 gethod of cuttivation. He sloonld be made a professor. The last Geneses Farmer contains a letter from him, in which he modestly
expresed his thanks io the committee for the notice they havelt. expressed his thanks to the committee for the notice they have the
ken of him. - Roch. Damocrat.
 killing rats, that I know roum ezperience is be effecive, Mix some un
 poonge is fred and placed in inteit was; they eati, drinkk, swell, buras and
 Cologne will be requirel, Lime and men
and meal two parta, weel mised together."







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 companion and kind friend.
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day to read a chapter or twa in the b.ila to her. And there is the pear risthman
who broke hi leg last twiter sand whoue
 want help pait the time
life thad been teredt

 ${ }^{-2}$ Why yee indeed, mother, It am are The verc lest time we were thegherf, the
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know toother, how hard she seemed 10
 pore faithtut young diacelpl
 and this nozht to coarsole you for her los los. she is now ewjoging, and lesin oot the beperieneced, and remember than it youc oon
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nally $r$ reqnit nally rennite you to your friend, in that
happy wortil where there thall te no more epeparation forever
Hiere the conre
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 uch a noise - Beoreremany duyy tooweve.


 Weill Sambo, then you must take them."
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| tended to enliance the prices of mamefaetared gands if is notorious that tilis pratis cal effect has been to veduce their marlant value- And indeed it is now astertained that many articles of prise neesesity are suctually lowne in-our bwn; than they are in the English unarkets: <br> The following fromic "Potoinav; the <br> able Washington correspontenter of thd <br> Baltimere Pairiot, gives striking ppoofa <br> of these facts mul खhows how an agent yf Britiah manufetures was' mivt and vaini <br> quished upon hir awn grounds: <br> "Qaite an interesting scene orcirreat <br> Th tlay in the roone of the Post O雨ee and Puet Road Comanitce of the. Hoase in <br> Peprenonfatives. This is her romm in <br> which Mr Homor, the Agent of the <br> British Manafactures than boen, lo ate: for nearly a month past with speciment <br> of Manchester Enods, with priceq, atach, <br> to aid in the great work of breaking down |
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