THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

TROS J, LEWAY, ESTROR AND PROPRIETOR.]

" SORTH CAROLINA:--POWERPUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND DESIGNAL RESOURCES.-THE LAND OF OUR SIRES AND THE MONE OF OUR APPECTIONS."

THREE DOLLARSA YEAR-IN ADVANCE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY APRIL 15, 1846,

CLEAN CULTURE.

It is a fact that ground which is kept from vegetation of any kind, will not dry up so much as that on which a crop is grown. There are many who doubt this, but if they would make a proper examination, their doubts will be removed. Make an experiment examination, take a piece of ground in the garden, and hoe it over every day, or often enough to keep all kinds of vegetation from starting. Sow another piece adjoining with grass or some kind of grain. After a another piece adjoining with grass of some kind of grain. After a drought of two or three weeks, examine both pieces by digging into them with a spade or shovel. The earth of the grass or grain plat, will be found dry like ashes, to the depth perhaps of a foot or more. The other plat will be dried only two or three inches-below that it will be found quite moist. Examine the ground in an orchard in a dry time, and if it is not naturally a wet piece of ground, it will be found dry to a great depth. If there is a tree in your corn field, see if the ground is not much dryer near it than on similar ground away from the reach of its roots. The fact is, the roots of vegetation bring up the moisture from a greater depth below the surface, than it could be done by simple evaporation. This may be known by noticing how much more moisture is required to support a crop of corn when the stalks are nearly full grown, than in its earliest stages. Now, from all this, we deduce an argument in favor of clean culture—that is, a culture which permits no useless vegeof clean cuttare that is, a cuttared crops; the advantage of which tation to grow among cultivated crops; the advantage of which would be to give the crop the whole benefit of the moisture and other nutriment of the soil, instead of giving a portion to the worthless weeds. In a dry time, we frequently hear farmers say-"It will not do to work my corn or potatoes, they need all the grass and weeds to keep the ground from drying up." Now this, as we have shown, is all a mistake—the grass and weeds make the ground dry faster and deeper. But it is alleged that corn has been injured by plowing or working it when the weather was very dry. We admit that this effect may have followed under particular circumstances. That is to say, if corn gets too large before it is worked, injury may be done. The reason is, that the roots have become extended, and the plough cuts off so large a portion of them, that the remainder cannot supply the stalk, and it soon withers. This is the way the "fired" corn, sometimes spoken of at the south and and west, is generally produced. But it is only when the roots of corn have become widely extended, and are torn and mutilated in the operation of working it, that any such consequence follows. If the crop is worked as it ought to be while it is small, no fears of injury need be entertained .- Alb. Cultivator. From the Maine Farmer.

VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE AND OBSERVATION, IN ONE

INSTANCE. It will be recollected by the reader, that, a few weeks since, we gave some account of the "American Metallic Lustre," a new article for cleaning and polishing the metals. Since then we have been favored with the particulars of its discovery, &c., which go to show the value of knowledge and observation sometimes in a pecuniary point of view. It seems that a young man from the city of Boston, who had, during his leisure hours, studied geology and chemistry, was travelling through this State soliciting subscriptions to a news-paper. Passing through the town of Newfield, he came across a pile of bricks, which from their peculiar color, attracted his atten-He examined one of them-enquired from whence the clay was taken of which they were made-learnt the fact-found the extent of the clay-bed-eame to the conclusion that it was a mine of wealth—proposed to purchase the farm—finally succeeded in effecting a purchase at fifteen hundred dollars—had the writings made-went to Boston, and there sold two acres of the farm which contain the "Metallic Lustre," for what think you?-for Four THOU-SAND DOLLARS ! -and still owns the farm, of about seventy acres, with decent buildings thereon, and one half of the clay-bed, which he will realize a handsome fortune. So much for a little knowledge of geology and chemistry. The man of whom he purchased little dreamt that he was selling out a fortune for fifteen hundred dollars. He had lived there for years, but knew not the value of his possession. Had he spent some of his leisure moments in the acquisition of valuable geological knowledge, he might have made the discovery, and thus made his fortune. But it is too late for him—he has seld out—and the purchaser, who was in rather indignent circumstances, has buttered his bread, for life.

LIME AS MANURE.

J. Watson, in the Journal of the Agricultural Society, states that a piece of ground containing 166 acres, on which little grew except heath, was more than doubled in value, by a good dressing of lime, applied on the top sward. This was done about 15 years ago, and totally eradicated the heath. The lime, to this day appears in full action, as its effects annually testify, from the richness and swee ness of the herbage, the texture of which has been thoroughly changed by the action of the lime. The deep green hue, and luxuriant apprarance of this land in spring and autumn, form a striking contrast with those adjoining, which are still unimproved. The soil is a thin moorish loam, in a high climate, resting on the grey wack formation."-Albany Cultirator.

SKETCH OF THE CORN LAWS.

A short summary of the history of the Corn Laws cannot fail at this moment to prove interesting. The first act for regulating the rates of duty, was 13th Geo. IIL, c. 48. Previous to the passing of that act, the statut's or orders in Council on the subject were rather dictated by circumstan es, such as prosperous and delicient harvests, than any intelligible and settled principles. Usually, a greater quantity of corn was grown than was required for our own consumption. When there was a scarcity the exportation of all kinds of grain was prohibited, and even bounties offered for importations from abroad. When, on the other hand, thee was a glut in the country, bounties were offered for its exportation. From an early period, certainly as early as the reign of Henry VI., the principle of protection to home-grown corn, has been invariably maintained by our legislature. In the reign of James I., the importation of foreign wheat was prohibited when the price in the English market was below 22s, per quarter; and in the reign of Charles II., when the commerce of England became more extended, it seems a complete sliding scale was established, the duty on foreign wheat being 16s., when the price here was 53s. per quarter or under; Ss. when between 53s. and Me.; and when above the last price all imports to be allowed free. The same line of policy may be traced pervading the whole of the succeeding changes in the laws until 1773, when they assumed a more constant and regular shape. By the act of 13 Geo. III, the duty was 24s. 3d., when wheat was under 50s. per quarter, and when the price was at or shove 54s, the duty was 6d. These rates seemed to have been fixed with a view of keeping the price of wheat as nearly as possible at 5tle, per quarter-which, regarding the greater value of money in those days, would probably be about equal to 65s, the quarter at the present time. Shortly after the comtheperment of the last great war the pivot was raised, and when the price was below 63s. per quarter, the duty on foreign wheat was 38s 3d, fulling to 71d, when the price reached 66s. These duties were advanced soon afterwards, and in 1815, Mr. Robinson succee-Led in passing an act absolutely prohibiting the importation of for.

eign wheat 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 wheat when the prices were at or under 70s. per quarter; admitting it when between 70s. and 80s. at a duty of 12s.; when between 80s. and 55s., at a duty of 5s.; and when above 85s. at a duty of 1s. This law, however, never came into effect, as it was provided that its operation should be delayed until wheat rose above 80s. per quarter, which did not occur before another alteration took place. Early in 1827, Mr. Canning brought forward a series of resolutions for the purpose of forming them into a corn law. He proposed a stiding scale, nearly similar to the one afterwards carried by the Wellington cabinet, and which remained in force until Sir Robert Peel's bill in 1842, which now regulates the admission of foreign corn. - English Paper.

SIMPLE METHOD OF FILTERING.

The waters of the Wangho and Yang-tse-kiang, in China, are highly surcharged with mud, the former containing one-seventeenth part, and the latter one ninety-sixth of earth. This renders them both unpleasant and unwholesome to drink. Cunningham, the writer, informs us that the Chinese have adopted a very simple remedy tor this evil, which it behoves any one who may chance to visit muddy streams, to remember. Into about a quart of water they throw a small pinch of alum, leaving it to stand a few minutes; it becomes as clear as crystal, a considerable sediment being found at the bottom. The poorest fisherman is always provided with a small portion for this necessary purpose.

POTATOE JELLY.

THE readiness with which a good-sized basin-full of thick jelly may be procured from a single moderate sized potatoe, is a fact worth knowing. I have several times repeated the experiment, and find that it does not require more than eight minutes to change a raw potatoe into a basin full of most excellent jelly, which has only to be seasoned with a little sugar, nutmeg, and white wine, to please the most fastidious palate. To obtain this jelly in perfection, let a potatoe be washed, peeled, and grated; throw the pulp thus procured, into a jug of water and stir it well. Let this stand for a few minutes, and a sufficient quantity of starch will fall to the bottom for the purpose required—pour off the water, and then keep stirring up the starch at the bottom of the basin, while boiling water is poured upon it, and it will soon and suddenly pass to the state of a jelly.-The only nicety required is to be careful that the water is absolutely boiling, otherwise the change will not take place. Mr. Darwin has recorded an instance of some of his attendants being unable to boil potatoes above a certain height on the Cordileras, owing to the diminution of pressure not allowing the water to become sufficiently heated before it boiled. There may possibly be some connexion between the conditions under which potatoes can be boiled, and their starch converted to jelly. Upon comparing this jelly with that from the starch called arrow-root, and obtained direct from Bermuda, I find a difficulty in my own person in discriminating between their flavour, though an invalid in the habit of eating arrow-root. The difference, however, becomes more sensible when both jellies are made palatable with sugar, &c., for then, both the invalid-myselfand another person were equally decided in our preference of the jelly from the patotoe to that from the arrow-root, the latter possessing rather a mawkish flavour, as though it had been prepared with smoky water. I know not whether medical men are sble to point ont any real difference in the composition of starch obtained from potatoes and that from the arrow-root, or whether past experience has shown them that the one is a more nutritious food for the invalid than the other, but, certainly, arguing a priori, and with no wish to give them an opportunity of trying the experiment upon myself, I am inclined to think, that sending to Jamaica for arrow-root startch, at 2s. 6d. to 3s. a pound, is a most superfluous extravagance. whilst we can manufacture that from potatoes at home for about id or a 1d .- Ex. Paper.

From the Southern Planter.

COW PEAS. t is the opinion of many a farmer that lands after being in clover a number of years become what they denominate clover sick; whether this is true or not, if the following facts be so, they will find an excellent substitute in cow peas. A gentleman in visiting South Carolina and Georgia, says, that his attention was directed to the cow pea of those States as an improving crop for our exhausted soils. He mentions a gentleman well know in the South who sowed a field in oats, so poor that he only reaped seven bushels of oats per acre; as soon as the oats were taken off the land was ploughed and sown in cow peas, which were ploughed in when at their rankest growth. The following summer he reaped fourteen bushels of oats per acre. A repetition of the process gave him next season twenty eight bushels of oats to the acre; and the third crop of peas turned in yielded over forty bushels. When this gentleman returned he sowed the cow pea on a field too poor to grow clover, on the 5th day of May, at the rate of one bushel to the acre, and when they were ploughed in, the average length of the vines was seven teet, requiring a three-horse plough to cover them. He never had such difficulty in turning in the most luxuriant crop of clover.

A GREAT FARMER.

Martin Smith of Wheatland, with 20 acres of land, has sustained the last year, a family of 13 children, and had money on hand to assist his neighbors who had 200 acres. By his good management and perseverance, he was enabled to hold on his crop three years for an improved market. The committee on farms of the Monroe Agricultural Society awarded him a premium of a diploma, framed and glazed. The secret of his success, we understand, is his superior method of cultivation. He should be made a professor. The last Genesee Farmer contains a letter from him, in which he modestly expressed his thanks to the committee for the notice they have taken of him. - Roch. Damocrat.

Killing Rats.—Mr. Alex. Leeds, of St. Joseph, Michigan, says:—
11 can give your correspondent G. E. J., Binghamton, one remedy for killing rats, that I know from experience to be effective. Mix some unslacked lime with corn-meal, and place where the rate may accidentally find it. They will soon become very thirsty, and upon drinking water the lime slacks and swells the rat like "all natur." In the Bahama Isles sponge is fried and placed in their way; they cat, drink, swell, burst and die. If they die in their nests, or any concealed place. vast quentities of Cologne will be required. Lime and meal should be, of the first one part, and meal two parts, well mixed together."

Root Culture.-Extract from a letter from S. B. Bundnand, Esq., of Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y. to the Editor of the Cultivator: -am a thorough ennvert to the root crop, especially the carrot. From the little experience I have had, I am fully convicted that I can winter forty cows on four seres of carrots, with one-fourth of the may, barn-yard, in better condition than formerly, the full amount of hay and three bushels of grain to each cow. I think that green sward preferable to fallow land. Lat, expense of tilling and the weeds from injuring the plants, is much less, as, by plowing the sward deep, the weeds do not start. 2d. The sed will soon rot, and afford the proper nutriment for the plants. My present calculation is to plant four acres beets and earrors the

The number of different plants in the world has been variously estimated at from \$0,000. to 100,000.

The largest tree in the wor'd is in Afri. ca -several negro families reside in the

The largest flower in three feet in diam

The oak will live six hundred years, The "Cow Tree" in South America, produces milk from which the p-uple obtain regular supplies.

GOOD LAURA MERRILL. "Mother." said a young girl as she en tered a room where a lady was seated

reading, 'Laura Merritt is dead." Mrs. Hunt raised her eyes from the book, and inquired of her daughter when

her young friend had died.
She, died last evening about nine n' clock. George has just told me. He went to her fathers's house to inquire about her. O dear, mother, I cannot bear to think that I shall never see her father and mother, and Ellen and little Frank, how, very much they must miss her?"

Yes, Mary it is a sad bereavement; she was one of the most faithful daughters and affectionate and obliging sisters, that I ever knew; and she was a very pleasant companion and kind friend.

'And she was always so good to the poor,' replied Mary. 'George said he met poor blind Martha coming away from the house crying. Laura used to buy and make all her caps and keep them in nice order too and she went over almost every day to read a chapter or two in the bible to her. And there is the poor frishman who broke his leg last winter and whose child was so very sick; he says she saved the child's life. I am sure I don't know what the poor will do without her. I can't help all the time wishing that her life had been spared.'

She will be sadly missed, I know, my dear daughter. It seems as if all in the vilinge have met with a loss in her death But then you believe she is now in heaven

Why, yes indeed, mother, I am sure she loved the Saviour with all her heart. The very last time we were together, she said he seemed more precious to her than ever. She said that sometimes it seemed to her that enternity would hardly be long enough to love and praise him; and you know mother, how hard she seemed to try to do just as he has commanded and I have heard you say that you never saw a pore faithful young disciple.

Yes my dear, I believe that she was

mrepared to enter into the joy of her Lord; and this ought to cansole you for her loss, Try to think more of the happiness which she is now enjoying, and less of the be-reavement which you and others have ex perienced; and remember that if you con tinue faithful to your Savinor, he will fi nally reunite you to your friend, in that happy world where there shall be no more separation forever,'

Here the conversation was interrupted by a call from a neighbor. - Monitor.

Negro Ingenuity-" The Same drunk." An old drunken negro who was very noisy, was threatened with a severe punsuch a noise. Before many days, howeve. he was again found drunk and making a noise. Sambo wascalled up to his master. and asked if he did not remember what had been told him. "Yes, Massa."—Well—what was it. Sambo!" "Why, Massa, you tell me if Sambo got trunk a-gain, he have twenty lashes on his back." "Well, Sambo, then you must take them."
"No; Massa." "Why not, Sambol" "Cause, Massa, it is not trunk again. It be de same trunk, Massa; Sambo been no sober since." Thus it is with too many. It is the same drunk all the time. They know not what it is to be sober. Temp. Ad.

Amelia and Her new bonnet. 'You'll be sure to send it home on Salurday, Mrs. Smith, as I shall want to put it on to go to the Sabbath School in the

morning."
-Certainly Miss Johnson; you may depend upon it.' *To be trimmed with pink, you remem-

ber and not too full." Yes ma'am, I will make it to suit you

or you may send it back " And so the matter was left untill Saturday evening, when a mesenger came with a bandbox, and in the bandbox tha bonnet for 'Miss Amelia F. Johnson.' It was examined, and tried first on one head, and then on another and finally acknowledged by allfto be very tasteful, a nd quite becoming Miss J. It was talked about till bed ume; it was then dreamed about, and the first thought in Amelia's mind on Sabbath morning was the new bonnet, and how dashing she should look in the Sabbath School class. But it rained all day! and it was a day of fretfulness and

impatience to this gidddy girl.

Another week passed, and a bright sun cheered the next Sabbath morning, but Amelia was sick! She did not leave her bed all day; and a violent fever seized upon her and brought her near to the grave. As she lay upon her sick bed, she wept to think how feelish she had been to make so much of a new bonne), and so little for what she was created! She repented of her folly and when restored to health she made it her first and chief object to love and serve God.

SKETCHES OF BRITISH INDIA. The Poughskeepsie Journal and Eagle contain a very interesting letter from Thomas S. Ranney, formerly junior Editor of the Eagle who is now a resident of India being located at Tavny Tennasse. rine. We extract several paragraphs.
Under the new administration of Sir Henry Hardings, great efforts are making to civilize and enlighten the people by the

establishment of schools. On this subject

the writer says:
"One of the first acts of his goverement. was the adoption of a system to educate the people in the vernacular tongue, and at the present time schools are almost ever ry where established, taught by masters paid by government. The pay is net a mere scanty pittance either, such as in our own country has placed in schools masters who know little more than pupils. On the contrary, prices range from 100 to 500 rupces per month inprimary schools, and in the higher school and colleges 1000 and 1200 rupees per month. The liberality of government will be better appreciated also when it is aded that, taking into consideration the difference in value of the necessaries of life in India and in our own country, it may be said that one hun dred rupees here are very nearly, if not quite, equal in value to seventy five dollars in America. But then what are esteem ed the necessaries of life here would be counted as luxuries at home. Indeed, if some of our good old farmers of Dutchess were to see their school masters living as some school masters live in India, with syees, millies, bearers, eyes and numerous other servants around them they would be quite apt to lear their children would get infected with aristocracy nptians."

The following graphic account of the sac-rifice of human beings by the Rhounda, a very numerous tribe of barbarians who in habit the mountains of Goomsoor, in the neighborhood of Occissa, will be read with interest.—These horrid festivals are pro hibited by the government of Sir Henry

"The festival takes place every year in one or other of the contederate Montas in succession, and the victims are stolen from the low countries or brought from some other distant parts and sold to these Mostas where the sacrifices are performed If children they are kept until a proper age. The cruel ceremony is thus performeds. When the appointed day arrives, the Rhoonds assembled from all parts of the country dressed in their finery—some with bear skins thrown over their shoulders with tails of Peacocks flowing behind them and the long winding feather of the jungle cock waving on their heads. Thus decked out they dance, lean and rejoice, beating drums and playing on an Mootas where the sacrifices are performed rejoice, beating drums and playing on an instrument not unlike in sound to the or presiding priest with the aid of his assistants, lastens the unfortunate victim to a cord which has been firmly fixed in the ground, and there standing erect he suffers the cruel torture of having the flesh cut from his bones in small piece by the knives of the savage crowd who rush upon him and contend with each other for a portion. Great value is attached to the first morsel cut from the victim's body for it is supposed to contain greater evinced to obtain it. But considerable danger to the person of the operator at-tends the feat, for it happens also that equal virtues are attributed to the flesh of the lacky holder of the first piece. To guard against so disagreeable an appropriation, a village will perhaps depute one of its number to endeavor to secure the much desired object; and they accordingly arm him with a knife tie cloths about him, and holding on by the ends at the appointed signal rush with two or three thousand others at the miserable sacrifice, when, if their man should be successful in his sim, they exert their utmost efforts to drag himfrom the crowd, (so lew being able to approach the wretched object at once.) Should be escape unburt the whole turn their faces to their homes, for in order to secure its full efficacy they must dethe charm they have so cruelly won? The intent of this inhuman sacrifice is to propitiate Ceres!"

THE TARIFF OF 1812.

Whilst the Lacofocos have been constantly insisting that the Whig Tariff has been to enhance the prices of manufactured goods it is notorious that the practical effect has been to reduce their market value And indeed it is now ascertained that many articles of prime necessity are actually lower in our own, than they

The following from "Potomar," the able Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, gives striking proofs of these facts and shows how an agent at British manufactures was met and vanquished upon his own ground:

quished upon his own ground;
"Quite an interesting scene occurred to day in the room of the Post Office and Pust Roads Committee of the House of Representatives. This is the room in which Mr Homor, the Agent of the British Manufactures whas been to atest for nearly a month past with specimens of Manchester goods, with prices attache to aid in the great work of breaking down