THOS I, LEMAY, Entron ave Passateron.]

Prospectus THE undersigned proposes to establish a Whig Paper in the Town of Milton, Caswell county. He is aware that there is a Waig paper p blished there already, but he has selected that location for two reasons. First, it is one of the strongest holds of Democracy, so called the is anxious, therefore, to go where he will have he is auxious, therefore, to go where he will have a chance to do the most good—where the battle will be buttest, and the bullets fly thickest. Sec-

will be nottest, and the bullets fly thickest. Sec-ordly, it is the county of his nativity. He hesitates not to declare, that it was the tyran-nical, seifish, heartless conduct of a few Democrats towards him self personally, that first opened his eyes to their true character. This led him to reflection, and he came to the conclusion, that with a few hor orable exceptions, the Leaders of the so-called De-moeracy are a set of selfish Demagogues and political knaves, whose only aim is to deceive the people and provide for themselves. The undersigned is particularly anxious to string few of these would-be great men, in North Carolina, of their Lion

The undersigned proposes to call his paper, "The Southern Whig, and Herald of Predom." It will be strictly a parliam paper, He will call things, both men and measures, by their right names. Public men are public property. He will therefore leel it is his duty to place them in their true colours before the people. He regards the out of the Whigs, as the caus of his country. He will therefore advocate this principles and measures, with all his ability, and with his while soul. The country is to a critical condition. It is a time when every man should be up and do-ing, and when he does battle let him be in carnest, Personal consequences should never deter an honest Editor from telling the people the truth.

The "Suthern Whig and Herald of Freedom"

will be issued, as soon as the subscription will jus-tity it. Those disp sed to patronze the underta-king, will please leave their names with either of the Whig Editors in Raleigh.

JAMES SAUNDERS.

## FALL SUPPLIES.



THE subscribe has just returned from the North where he has laid in an excellent assortment of articles usually kept in his line; among which may be be found.

Superior Calf Skins, White & Red Sole Leather, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Blacking. &c. &c. And is now prepared to manufacture Boots

Shoes, Gaiters and every thing that is worn on the feet, in the most beautiful and fashionable

In addition to his own work, he has supplied

himself with work manufactured in the northera cities, which he is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any person in the city The following is a part of his stock received and now offered at unprecedented low rates,

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Men's Brogans, Coarse Boots, water proof Bouts. Ladies' fine Morocco Buskin Ties, Slippers' &c. &c.

Misses and childrens Bootees, Buskins and Ties in every variety.

men's sewed and pegged Bontees and Shoes, Boys and Youths' Bootees, Brogans, &c. &c. He tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has heretofore re-

cles in his line, to his present stock, as he assures them that every thing sold by him will HENRY PORTER. be warranted. To Professors and Literary Men. Lext, appoint a Professor to supply the vacan-

DEW, Esq. The department occupied by that lamented gentleman embraces the following: Political Economy, Metaphysics, Rhetoric & Belles Letters, Logic, Moral Philosophy and History. The emoluments of the chair have for many years past been not less than \$2500 per annum, and have frequently exceeded that some The residence is in a pleasant village, (Wilia asburg.) with an agreeable and refined so-

Applications accompanied by proper testimonials should be forwarded before the 1st Octoer. and addressed to Judge JOHN B. CHRIS. TIAN. Rector of the board of Visitors, at Williamsburg, Virginia:

8.h Sept. 1846. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Heriford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-May Term, 1846.

Carter & Tra-Trimble & Wilson (Streetment) | der Harrell & Trimble & Wilson (Streetment) | der Harrell & Cape-hart & Lasseter,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, at the defendants in this case are not residents the State of North Carolina, it is therefore desed by the Court, that publication be made the Raleigh Star and North Carolina Gazatte e and appear before the Justices of our County ourt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next ourt to be held for the county of Hertford, at the ourt House is Wint in, on the fourth Monday August next, then and there replay and ad; otherwise judgement final will be taken sinst them, and the funds in the hands of the mishess andemned, subject to the recoveof the plaintiff, agreeably to art of Assem-

y in such case made and provided.

Test L. M. COWPER, C.k.
June 3.d, 1816. Price adv. \$5 62 6t.

Wilmin from Street, immediately prosite the market, Raleigh, N.C. in E. Subscriber, has recently returned from the North, and has just received an entire ow Stock of Goods, comprising a general action of DRY GOODS AND FAMILY ROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHOES, &c. , to which he would most respectfully call attention of the citizens of this place and rounding Country, as he flatters himself, that prices, and the quality of the articles offermust ensure sales to all in want of Goods

JAMES LITCHFORD. Raleigh, July 11, 1846.

ny in the most genteel manner. Her Table is turnished with the best the market affords, served up in superior style, and she is determined that

Mrs I.. would also inform the Members of the approaching Legislature, that she will be prepared to accommodate thirty or thirty-five gentlemen of that body with pleasant Rooms and Board

Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1846.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnishing Depotes twarded the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York

and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerrootypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited Portraits taken in exquisite style, without

regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art. A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock

always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphin, 136, Chesnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 5 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, Petersburg. Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.: Saratoga Springs, Broadway, Paris, 127 Viville Rue du Temple, Liverpool, 32 Church Et.

A Royal letter to an American citizen. We find in the Courrier des Etats Unis of the 12th inst a letter from the King of Sweden to the Hon. Christopher Hughes of this city, formerly the American representative at the Court of Stockholm. The occasion which called forth this handsome tribute, so honourable both to the giver and to the receiver, may be briefly referred to n explanation of the allusions contained in the letter.

Some three months ago as our readers may remember, a Swedish corvette, the Carlscorna," was struck by a squall in the West Indian seas, and went to the bottom, carrying down the captain an l all except such as succeeded in clinging to loose spars or ot er objects which floated off from the sinking ship. These, the First Lieutenant Tersmeden, two younger Lieute ants and fourteen sailors, after a painful and perilous exposure of sixty hours were picked up by an American merchantman the barque Swan, Capt Saell, and bought into Phi adelphia.

Upon reading an account of this disaster in the American Mr. Hughes wrote immediat ly to Lieut. Tersmeden offering to to him and his fellow sufferers his house, ceived, and invites the particular attention of his his purse, his services, and informing him friends and those who may be in want of articithat six hours travel on the Rail Road would bring him under the roof of a half countryman and friend.

The letter of the King will tell the rest it will be seen, is something more than a The Visitors of William and Mary College, mere official acknowledgement of a courte in Virginia, will, on the lat day of October sy shown to discressed Swedes in a foreign and personal regard, and evidences in marked manner the high estimation in which Mr Hughes is held in Sweden where he spent many years as his country's embassador. In such high estimation indeed, he must be held in every place where the character of an able diple matic and an accomplished gentleman is appreciated, and where his amiable qualities are known Bult. Amer.

[TRANSLATION.]
From the Cour. des Etals Unis. 12 h Sept., 1346 brought and delivered by the Charged' Affaires of Sweded to Christopher Hughes, who for many years represented the United States at Stockholm; and who left at that Court the most honorable some mirs -This letter, written in French - the universal language of Diplomacy—is, we believe, the first document of the kind signed by the Son and Successor of Bernadotte, that has been made public .-

[Ed. of Courrier des E U.

Malmo, 10th July, 1846. Monsieur Huges-I have been informed by Captain Tersmeden, whom I have seen since his return of your generous con duct to him and to his companions in misfor tune when, af er the disaster of which my Corvette The Carlscrona, was the victim, they arrived on the soil of the United States - having been rescued by the humanity of a brave mariner of your great

I could expect nothing less from you, Moniscor Hughes! knowing as I well know your ancient attachment for Sweden where you have left such honorable souvenirs. Every proof of interest that you may give for one of my subjects seems to me but a natural consequence of the general friendship and esteem that are felt for you in this country. I am persuaded that this way of appreciating your noble conduct will be the most agreeable to you and it will also show that I know how to honor

sentiments like those that animate you. I could not deny to myself the pleasure of testifying to you my satisfaction and at the same time of renewing to you the assurance of the perfect esteem with which

> Your affectionate OSCAR.

From the North Carolina Farmer.

ON SOWING WHEAT. Mr. Editor:-As the time for sowing wheat is near at hand, a be taken, in preparing the land and putting in the seed well, and elso as to the quality of seed that is used. It is well known to evceed well unless the land be cultivated.

Sometimes indeed persons may succeed by planting corn in land ferent, however, with wheat. In the usual method of sowing it broadcast it cannot, as a general thing, be cultivated. If cultivated at all, it must be by simply dragging a harrow over it, or by rolling the earth at the opening of the spring. Consequently all the caltivation which the land on which wheat is grown receives must be given it before the wheat is sown. How many of our farmers take the necessary pains to prepare their lands well before sowing? crop may be improved at least one hundred per cent. How do most in lavor of taters." of our farmers prepare their lands for wheat? Why, not at all. They gather the crop of corn; and with all the crop of stalks, previous, grass and weeds left upon the top, they scatter the seed, give the land what is called a ploughing with a plough that serves only to scratch the top of the earth and collect the rubbish into unsightly fruit growing in the garden of Daniel Payne, Esq., near Warrenton, and vermin that sally out in the spring and perform the work of destruction. Some farmers who aim at a little more neatness will add a "bushing" or "brushing" by way of smoothing down the surface a little. A field thus prepared and wheat thus sown will generally yield scarcely enough, even though the land be good, to repay the owner for his seed and his apology of a ploughing; and what is produced will usually be of inferior quality. I would say that I and fully satisfied the attempt to raise wheat on poor land in our State is vain. The land must be of fair quality-the richer the better, to push forward the crop in the spring and mature it before the season or rust. If it be not rich a good supply of manure should be given it, and the manure should if possible be well rotted. Having seleced and manured the land, the next process should be to give it good ploughing with a turning plough, such as will effectually bury all grass &c. The earlier this can be done in the season the bener, if done about mid summer, it would be better to plough it again before the wheat is sown. Having effectually killed and buried all vegetation, let good sound wheat, of whatever kind the farmer chooses, be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels to the acre according to the quality of the land, and then either ploughed in with small ploughs or harrowed in with a heavy harrow such as it will require two yokes of oxen to draw. The wheat will come up regularly, take a vigorous growth, mature early in the season, and yield a beautiful harvest. How lovely and beautiful a lot or field of wheat thus managed! and it is only by such management that the land will yield her increase. But with such management as we generally see in relation to the wheat crop, the wonder is not that more is not made, but that any at all is made If these hints are of any value, they are at your service.

From the North Carolin ! Summer. FENCES AGAIN.

Mr. Editor: While the fencing laws of our State are in existence every farmer is under the necessity of insreasing the expense of time, labor and money to keep his farming lands enclosed. This is no small tax. And the payment of it in the way of keeping up fen ces is very oppressive. Could the expenses of enclosing land, be devoted to its improvement the produce of our State would be inof the story. The royal communication, creased at least fifty per cent. But still a judicious manager may economize under this necessary evil. A post and rail fence, all must admit, is much better looking than the usual zigzag or worm sy shown to discressed Swedes in a foreign fence; while the amount of timber used in its construction is not half as great. But where there is abundance of timber, and no necessity to economize in its use, much time and labor may be saved by taking the pains necessary at first to construct a neat and durable tence. Let the timber out of which the rails are made be of good quality; either oak or heart pine; and let the rails possess substance, and not split into mere strips, that will warp and twist and break with a slight pressure.

in laying the ground work or worm the space allowed for the angle or corners should be four and a half feet, and the fence should always be run or worked up hill, if the ground be not level, with the largest ends of the rails at the lowest points, so as to keep the fence as nearly level as possible. Every rail should be well adjusagainst falling if it be constructed of weak rails, and built up with-UNUS.

From the North Carolina Farmer. CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Mr. Lenmy: 1 vol. 4th, No. 1st page 8th of the "Farmers Advocate," a work which was published at Jamestown, N. C. I find a communication signed by Thos. T. Hunt, of Guilford Co. on the culture of potatoes. The experiment which he made was as follows: he took 32 square rods of old poor land, manured it with stable manure, and broke it up deep, then furrowed it off with a shovel plough about 21 inches apart, then filled the furrows with long or barn yard manure, then cut the seed potatoes and dropped them about 9 or 10 inches apart in the furrows on the manure, then slightly covered them with a hoe, leaving the surface smooth and level. The whole was then covered with leaves and trash from the woods 3 or 4 inches thick, then some beavier litter, such as corn stalks sedge weeds, &c. were thrown on to prevent the wind from taking off the leaves. Here ended the tending, except where the trash was not thick enough to prevent weeds from springing up; they were pulled out by hand. The planting was done in the latter part of March, and the pro-

duct was 121 1-2 bushels or 607 1.2 bushels per acre.

J. M. G.

Albertson's, Sept. 9th, '46.

OYSTERS OF GREEN CORN.

A lady of whose skill in housewifery we have seen good evidence, has kindly furnished us the following directions for preparing a dish, which, she assures us, very much resembles fried oysters, in

"Grate 12 ears of sweet corn; take one half a pint of milk to rinse out the cobs; add six eggs, three table-spoonfuls of flour; and salt

For the North Carolina Parmer. CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Mr. Lemay: There is not one manin ten, in the limits of my few remarks in relation to the proper method of putting it into the acquaintance, who raises more than one half the quantity of potaearth may not be unimportant. I would say, before I proceed far- toes that he should raise-to latten his hogs upon; for pork fattened ther, that I have no doubt but that as fine wheat may be grown in with corn, is dear meat. It is my opinion, that the same amount of North Carolina with proper management as in any part of the Union; labor which is required to raise corn sufficient to fatten ten head of but that to succeed well it is very important that the necessary pains hogs, will raise polaroes enough to fatten at least fifteen head. And this is not all the advantage there is in raising the potatoes; for less than one fourth of the ground will produce them, that is requiary person of observation that no crop of grain, of any kind, can suc- red to produce the corn; nor is this all, for there is no doubt but that a lot once well manured and cultivated in potatoes, may be that is but poorly prepared to receive the grain; but the culture them as soon as they are grown, and carefully covering all the vines ferent, however, with wheat. In the words were the course of success. It is very difbetween the ridges in digging. As for raising potatoes, I am satisfied, and that too partly from experience and observation, that the best communication I have ever read on the subject, was written by Mr. Summer of South Carollina, which you will find, if no where else, in the report of the commissioner of patents, at page 450; and which I desire you to give a place in your most excellent periodical, The communication is rather long, and will occupy some three or four pages in the Farmer, but a copy thereof is worth more to a Scarcely one in twenty; and yet I say without fear that by taking a potatoe maker, than he has to pay for a whole volume of the "Farunte pains in manuring and preparing land to receive the seed, the mer." As the fellow said in the debating society: "I am decidedly

Albertson's, 4, Sept. '46. "So are we, and we shall comply with your request .- (En. FARMER.

irginia, to which I would be glad to call your attention.

The appearance and taste of the fruit put me entirely at fault as to its nomenclature. It resembles in form and size the English plum Its color is a pale yellow; its taste partakes of the purple plum and May cherry. La some of the fruit-all taken from the same branch of the tree—the taste of the cherry predominates, in others that of the plum,-giving it a rare and delicious flavor. The stone is very much like that of the cherry, but rather more oval.

It is clearly a hybrid fruit of the most anomalous sort. The trees on which it grows are unlike any I have ever seen, with thorn like the damson, and leaves like the peach tree or wild cherry. These trees grew from the seed (carefully planted,) of the large Flanders cherry,-itself a peculiar fruit, and much the finest species of cherry known. They are about five years old, and have borne for two seasons past, though not abundantly.

Being an indifferent horticulturist, I have ventured to send you a description of this remarkable fruit, hoping you may know more abont it, and that you can assign to it a "local habitation and a name." My own theory in regard to it is, that the flower of the Flanders cherry tree became impregnated by the pollen of a neighboring plum tree. I can account in no other way for so nondescript an offspring from the Flanders cherry. Yours, &c.,

Warrenton, Va., July 18th, 1846. Cultivator.

FOREIGN.

By the Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 18th, we have foreign papers to the 4th of August. The crops in Britain as well as on the continent, are generally good. The wheat in some districts of England had been cut. The quality is said to be fine, but the large quantities in market and constantly arriving from foreign ports, keep prices very much depressed. The rot in potatoes had shown itself in some parts of Ireland and also in Scotland, but the crop is spoken of as being in most cases promising. In France and Belgi-um, is said to be very fine. American beef was selling in considerable quantities, but at low rates. Pork was dull, and on the decline. Cheese had arrived from the United States in considerable quantities, but owing to the inferior quality of the article, was dull of sale. A large sale might, it is said, be counted on for prime qualities.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society took place at New Castle-on-Tyne, in July. The number of exhibitors s stated to have been greater than at any previous meeting. The show horses is spoken of as very superior. Short horned cattle were numerous and good, and the Herefords and Devons, though in less numbers, owing to the exhibition being remote from the breed ing districts of those breeds, were of excellent quality. Leicester and South-Down sheep were numerous and sustained their reputation as to quality. The exhibition of pigs was very superior. The show of implements was very extensive, and the articles themselves generally evinced great improvement. Valuable lectures were delivered before the soci ty by Professor Johnston and others, which we shall notice more fully hereafter Thirty thousand persons entered the show-yard in one day during the exhibition.

## DEEP PLOUGHING.

A subscriber at New-Brunswick, N. J., relates several instances. The following letter of King Oscar was ted to its place, so as to lie steady. By this course the fence will related, he undertook to raise a large crop of turneps on a small piece last longer, with less danger of falling of itself or being blown down of ground. The soil, which was sandy loam, very friable and clear in which deep ploughing did not prove beneficial. In the case first by the wind. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to secure a fence of stones, he dug with a spade, twelve inches deep, mixing well against falling if it be constructed of weak rails, and built up with-out regard to the undulations of the land; a fence run down hill can horse and cow stable. The crop was well taken care of, but the hardly be made to stand with all the bracing you can give it. These produce was small compared with other crops of the same kind in remarks are founded on some experience and much observation the neighborhood. There was, however, an extraordinary growth of tops, they having reached the height of two feet. He next tried a similar experiment with potatoes-ploughed

deep, put in plenty of rotten manure, and mixed it well with the soil. The same result followed as with the turneps, very large tops and small potatoes, and of a poorer quality than the seed planted. These results are by no means singular—we have often known

such, especially with the kind of soil he mentions. A large quantity of animal manure, deposited in a raw soil, nearly destitute of organic matter, usually tends, so far as our own observation goes, to produce straw or haulm in a greater proportion than grain or tubers. But after a year or two, when the manure has become thoroughly decomposed and incorporated with the soil,-when the soil itself has really become rich to the depth it has been worked-this deficiency of grain and tubers and excess of straw and tops will not

The same writer mentions some tria's he had made with urine, which resulted unfavorably. He says it "scorched up" every thing to which it was applied, and that he finds it "acts so in pastures where horses run and have voided urine." We presume that the cause of the 'scorching" is the same in both case, that is, too much is applied in a place—bringing in contact with the plants a greater quantity of ammonical salts than they can digest. If he will first apply the urine to peat, charcoal dust, saw dust, or any other absorbing substance, and then mix it with the soil, or use it as a thin topdressing, he will find no cause of complaint.

The Albany Argus describes a chicken hatching machine, the

nvention of Mr. L. G. Hoffman of that city. The editor says-The machine, which we examined, is of the dimensions of an ordinary sized trunk, and is capable of hatching between 500 and 600. It is mad. of tin, and surrounded by water warmed to a suitable deto the taste. Fry them on a buttered griddle, like pancakes. They dapted for charcoal for day use, and the other for night, by a solar should be fried slowly, and be thoroughly cooked."