

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]

VOL. 38.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 27, 1847.

No. 41.

J. J. BIGGS

MOST respectfully invites his Friends and the Public generally, to call at his Store on Fayetteville Street, three doors South of Messrs. WILLIAMS, Hartwood & Co.'s Drug Store, where all, who are fond of wearing fine Clothes, will find no difficulty in suiting their taste. His Goods will be manufactured to order in the best possible manner, and in the latest style, or as persons may direct. His Furnishing and Fancy department was never better. Also, a good supply of READY MADE CLOTHES, constantly on hand. The above Goods were bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash, or six months credit to punctual customers.

Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1847. 40. P. S. All persons indebted to the late Firm of SMITH & BROS., are informed that longer indulgence cannot be given. And, all who have bills with J. J. Biggs for last year, will bear in mind, that the money is very much needed.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, BROGANS, &c.

Henry Porter WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and the Public generally, that he is now receiving his Fall Stock, selected by himself with great care in the Northern Markets, consisting in part, of Gentlemen's fine and coarse BOOTS, DOOTIES and SHOES; Ladies' SLIPPERS, WALKING SHOES, GAITERS, PULKA BOOTS, (a new and beautiful article), BUSKINS, &c.; Misses' SHOES of every quality and description, and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, which he is prepared to offer to customers on as advantageous terms as can be purchased any where in this City. Being a Manufacturer of the articles he offers for sale, he feels himself competent to select those in his line, and will, therefore, warrant every thing that he sells.

He has also received a considerable stock of coarse and "wrong" BROGANS and SHOES, to which he would invite the attention of Masters and others, feeling assured that he can give them as good bargains, and as serviceable an article, as they can procure in this market.

Boot and Shoe Making. The subscriber would also inform his friends and customers, that he has laid in a large and full supply of Materials for the Manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES; and he flatters himself that he is now capable of supplying them with either of these articles, which cannot be excelled any where, either in point of beauty, durability or finish; which promise he stands ready to verify to all who give him a call. He is prepared to furnish Manufacturers with every thing in their line, of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms. Call on HENRY PORTER, Opposite the Baptist Church. Raleigh, October 12, 1847. 40-37.

MASONIC



THE Grand Lodge of North Carolina will convene in this City on Monday evening, the 6th December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. Officers of subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Delegates to be appointed in obedience to the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. A full attendance is earnestly desired. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN, Grand Secretary. Raleigh, October 15, 40.

THE EXCITEMENT, THE FOOD, THE EXISTENCE OF HUMAN LIFE.

No one passes this world of turmoil and trouble, of pleasure and misfortune, of grief and happiness, of expectation and realization, of hope and fear, of doubt and reality, of darkness and reticence, without excitement—excitement created by thoughts on which the memory loves to dwell with feelings of pleasure—of excitement created by thoughts on which remembrance pauses with feelings of consternation and sorrow—and yet do what we will the same dark power constantly appear before us. We have excitement at the outset of our career, and excitement in the middle, we have excitement in the wane, we have excitement in the end of our career; but excitement, and excitement of the most pleasing order, has been the days which have past and are yet to come by SYLVESTER. Let us from all parts, from all sections of this vast country, be pouring in with orders for the LARGE MAMMOTH OF OCTOBER 30th, and he pictures to his mind the GRAND CAPITAL SOLD, and various minor Prizes of magnitude, yet in comparison with that bright sun in the firmament of Lotteries are but feeble stars, and his thoughts glide at the exultant moment, when each recipient of Fortune's gracious favors, when bestowed, will naturally be gratified by, for certainly One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and Forty Thousand Dollars, besides such sums of Twenty Thousand, Fifteen, &c., are not distributed without some sensation. SYLVESTER will astonish, will excite the Union, PRIZES OF DAZZLING MAGNIFICENCE will like the discharge of fireworks, be scattered throughout the Union. November is arrayed in gorgeous panoply; and Sylvester's labors always commencing never ending, will be distributed the MILLIONS contained in these unexpended Schemes to his patrons and correspondents. He advises early orders, and is careful to address S. J. SYLVESTER, 41 Wall Street New York. \$30,000!

NEW JERSEY STATE LOTTERY, Class 57, for 1847 to be drawn at Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 2nd of Nov. 1847. 66 numbers

13 Drawn Ballots. \$40,000! 1 of 5,000 dollars 1 of 3,500 dollars 1 of 2,382 5 of 1,000 10 Prizes of \$500 each! 10 of 300!!! 10 of \$250 each! 20 of \$200 each! 226 Prizes of \$150 each! 53 of 80 53 of 60 54 of 50 Tickets \$12—Shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion. 5 Prizes of \$20,000 ARE \$100,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 71, for 1847 to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, 6th of Nov. 1847. 78 numbers—13 Drawn Ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME. 5 Prizes of \$20,000! 5 Prizes of \$10,000 each!!! 1 Prize of \$4,093 70 OF \$1,000 50 Prizes of \$500 each! 125 Prizes of 400 each!!! 65 of 200 dollars 65 of 100 dollars 130 of 60. 130 of 50 &c. &c. Tickets \$15 Dollars. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$300—Shares in proportion. \$35,000

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 73, for 1847 to be drawn at Alexandria (D. C.) on Saturday, 13th of Nov. 1847. 75 numbers—13 Drawn Ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME. \$35,000! 1 of 7,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 4,000 1 of 3,780 10 Prizes of \$2,000 each 25 Prizes of \$1,000!! 25 of 500 220 Prizes of \$200 each!!! 124 of 100 124 of 80 124 of 60. &c. &c. Tickets 10 Dollars. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 75, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, (D. C.) Saturday, the 20th of Nov. 1847. 75 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots. GRAND SCHEME. \$30,260! \$10,000! 3 prizes of \$5,000 each 40 of 1,000 each!!! 40 of 500 each! 94 of 200, each! 63 Prizes of \$100 each! 63 of 60 126 of 30 &c. &c. Tickets only 10 dollars. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130—Shares in proportion.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL OF \$75,000! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class T, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 27th of Nov. 1847. 78 numbers—14 drawn ballots. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. \$75,000! \$25,000! \$10,000! \$15,000! 1 of 8,000. 1 of \$5,000 5 prizes of 2,000 15 prizes of 1,500 100 Prizes of \$1,000! 237 Prizes of \$500 Each!!! 64 of 200 64 of 150 64 of 100 128 of 60 &c. &c. Tickets \$20—Shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$320—Shares in proportion.

OIL OF TANNIN, OR, Leather Restorer:

A New Chemical Discovery. Most people know that Skins and Hides are converted into Leather by the use of Tannin, extracted from certain barks, &c. When the leather and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. This all know. To restore, then, life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, dry or blister, restores the Tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time, but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the Oil of Tannin, which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use, and if it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts to it a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and pliability, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water, particularly boots, shoes, carriage tops, harness, horse trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least doubling its durability, in whatever manner the leather is used.

These are Facts. Those who will may wear old shoes, grown with corns—ride with old carriage tops,—have old harness and throw them away half used,—look filthy themselves and all about them,—expand double what is necessary for articles of leather to their heart's content, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong that they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them; they are the greatest sufferers, we beg nobody's custom or patronage. Now, gentlemen, please yourselves! Sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUDE. KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. A sure remedy for Worms in all cases. This remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of every sort, from children and adults. Those who perish by worms without the real cause being known. Some other means are assigned, never can receive the second time, but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the Oil of Tannin, which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use, and if it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts to it a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and pliability, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water, particularly boots, shoes, carriage tops, harness, horse trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least doubling its durability, in whatever manner the leather is used.

with a certainty and precision truly astonishing. It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in Mercury is the basis of most warm remedies, and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease. So never use lozenges, but rely upon this. Every person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented. The immense sale that this vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value and the estimate in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish a volume of certificates that have been given for this article, and the users of it are requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefited by it. Speak of it in all families, and you will do your duty to your fellow creatures, and feel assured of the approbation of all good men, and will receive your reward in heaven. We sell on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy. Prepared and sold by COMSTOCK & Co., New York and sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUDE, Only Agent.

HAY'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES. Piles effectually cured by this certain remedy. The sale of this article is steadily increasing, notwithstanding the many counterfeits got up in imitation of it. Persons troubled with this distressing complaint, declare that they would not be without this Preparation in their houses for the price of ten boxes. The public will recollect that this is the only remedy offered them that is in reality of any value whatever. In places where it is known, every family has it in their house. Its price is not considered at all. It is above all price. Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland Street, New York, sole proprietors. Sold in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUDE.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE. THE next Session of this Institution will open on Wednesday, the 4th of August. The collegiate year is divided into two sessions. The first begins 8 weeks after, and the second begins 21 weeks before, the 24th Wednesday of June. It is best for students to enter College at the beginning of the first session; for admission at that time into the Freshman Class, they must stand an approved Examination in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Reader, Caesar (4 books), Sallust, Virgil (Bucolics and 6 books of the *Eniads*), Cicero (3 Orations), First Greek Lessons, and Xenophon's *Anabasis*. There are many young men who desire to acquire an extensive English and Scientific education without prosecuting the ancient languages. Our course of study is so arranged as to meet the wants of all such, provided they present themselves at the beginning of the first session. And the benefits to be derived from the use of the Libraries and from attendance on the Literary Societies which are attached to the College, should form very strong inducements to such young men to prosecute their studies here. In order to enter upon the English and Scientific course, the student must be thoroughly acquainted with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. The expenses of this Institution are as follows: Board per session \$40; Tuition and deposit fee per session \$25.00—or \$125 for the Collegiate year, with incidental expenses, including text books, furniture, fuel, &c. for room in College. Pocket money is an extra matter altogether. More than is necessary to meet the reasonable wants of a student will prove injurious. The practice of contracting debts with tradesmen in the vicinity of College is the highest degree of profligacy. A law of the State of Virginia, which is in force, provides a penalty for this base of all Colleges, is to this effect: That any merchant who shall trust a College student without special authority from his parent or guardian, shall, upon conviction of the fact, forfeit his debt, forfeit his honor, and pay a penalty of \$500. Let parents and guardians have due regard to this law, and where it may be strictly necessary to open an account with a Merchant, let the individual be designated, and the amount specified, and the bill will cease.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. In connection with the College it is proposed to establish Preparatory Schools in different places. One is now established in the vicinity of College, the sessions corresponding with those of the College, one at Ridgeway, N. C. on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and one at Garysburg, at the junction of the Portsmouth with the Petersburg Rail Road, will go into operation by the middle of January, 1848, if not earlier. The first object of these Schools is to prepare young men for College; the course of study, however, is such as to fit them to meet the requisites of a neighboring school, and qualify students for the ordinary occupations of life. **FACULTY OF COLLEGE.** W. A. SMITH, D. D. President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. DAVID DUNCAN, A. M. Prof. of Ancient Languages. Prof. of Experimental Sciences. EZEKIEL A. BLANCH, A. M. Prof. of pure and applied Mathematics. OLIVER H. P. CORPEW, A. B. Tutor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics. Dr. J. SCHIMMEL, A. M. Instructor of the French Language. **PRINCIPALS OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.** WILLIAM T. DAVIS, Principal of the Preparatory School at College. Principal of the Preparatory School at Ridgeway, N. C. Principal of the Preparatory School at Garysburg, N. C.

NOTICE—Arrangements are in progress that will enable us in a few weeks to publish the "Experimental Science," that will be highly gratifying to the friends of the College. We wish to supply the schools at Ridgeway and Garysburg with competent Teachers and experienced disciplinarians of established reputations. We invite the attention of gentlemen desirous to profess the profession of Teaching in those schools, as promising permanent and lucrative situations. Letters, post-paid, addressed to the subscriber at Boydton, Mecklenburg, Va. will receive due attention. W. A. SMITH. 27-28.

From the Charleston Courier, **THE BEAUTIFUL MANIAC.** "The fit that on my bosom preys Is lone as some volcanic isle. No torch is kindled at its blaze— A funeral pile!" In the morning train from Petersburg there was a lady closely veiled in the same car with ourselves. She was dressed in the purest white, wore gold bracelets and evidently belonged to the higher circle of society. Her figure was delicate though well developed, and exquisitely symmetrical; and when she occasionally drew aside her richly embroidered veil, the glimpses of her features which the beholder obtained satisfied her of her extreme loveliness. She sat next a gentleman in deep mourning who watched over her with unusual solicitude and several times when she attempted to rise, he excited the curiosity of the passengers by detaining her in her seat!

Outside the cars all was confusion: passengers looking to their baggage, porters running, cabmen cursing, and all the usual hurry and bustle attending the departure of a railroad train. One shrill warning whistle from the engine and we moved slowly away. At the first motion of the car, the lady in white started to her feet with one heart piercing scream, and her bonnet falling off disclosed the most lovely, and yet most unhappy features we ever contemplated. Her raven tresses fell over her shoulders in graceful disorder and clasping her hands in prayer, she turned her dark eyes to heaven. What agony was in that look! What beauty, too, what heavenly beauty had not so much of misery been stamped upon. Atlas! that one glance told a melancholy tale.

"—she was changed As by the sickness of the soul; her mind Had wander'd from its dwelling and her eyes They had not their own lustre but the look Which is not of the earth, she was become The queen of a fantastic realm; her thoughts Were combinations of disjointed things And forms impalpable and unperceived Of other's sight, familiar were to hers."

Her brother, the gentleman in black, was unremitting in his efforts to soothe her spirit. He held her back to her seat, but her hair was still unbound, and her beauty unveiled. The cars rattled on and the passengers in groups ruffled their conversation. Suddenly a wild melody arose; it was the beautiful maniac's voice rich, full, and inimitable. Her hands were crossed on her heaving bosom and she waved her body as she sung with touching pathos: "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps. And lovers are around her sighing, But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps, For her heart in his grave is lying! She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains, Every note which she loved awaking— Ah! little they think, who delight in her strains How the heart of the minstrel is breaking. Her brother was unmanned, and he wept as only man can weep. The air changed, and she continued:

Has sorrow thy young days shaded As clouds o'er the morning fleet Too fast have those young days faded, That e'er in sorrow were sweet? If thus the unkind world wither Each feeling that once was dear; Come, child of misfortune! hither, I'll weep with thee, tear for tear."

She then sang a fragment of the beautiful hymn: "Jesus lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly." Another attempt to rise up was prevented, and she threw herself on her knees beside her brother, and gave him such an amount of *cutting* look, with a plaintive "save me my brother! save your sister," that scarcely a passenger could refrain from weeping. We say *sarcely* for there was one man (was he a man?) who called on the conductor to "put her out the car." He received the open scurf of the company. His insensibility to such a scene of distress almost defies belief; and yet this is in every particular an "o'er true tale." Should he ever read these lines may his marble heart be softened by the recollection of his brutality!

Again the poor benighted beauty raised her bewitching voice to one of the most solemn sacred airs: "Oh! where shall rest be found, Rest for the weary soul!" and continued her melancholy chant until we reached the steamer Mt. Vernon, on board of which we descended the magnificent James river, the unhappy brother and sister occupying the ladies' cabin. "His was a sorrow too profound for ordinary consolation and no one dared to intrude so far upon his grief as to satisfy his curiosity.

We were standing on the promenade neck, admiring the beautiful scenery of the river when at one of the landings the small boat pulled away for the shore with the unhappy pair, en route for the Asylum at Williamsburg. She was standing erect in the stern of the boat her head still uncovered and her white dress and raven tresses fluttering in the breeze. The boat returned and the steamer moved on for Norfolk. "They were gone! that brother with his broken heart—that sister with her melancholy union of beauty and madness."

GLENVARLOCH. *Burial of the Remains of Capt. Burgwin.* The remains of the late Capt. John H. K. Burgwin, who was killed at the late battle of Taos, New Mexico in February last, have been brought to Fort Leavenworth and interred with military honors. It is said to be the intention of the father of Capt. Burgwin, to have the remains of his son removed to the family burying ground at Wilmington North Carolina.

THE DEMAGOGUE.

The mere politician is the pest of our civil and political system. His motto is "policy is the best honesty, and all is fair in politics." He searches for the faults of his opponents, and is blind to the perception of virtue or disinterestedness. He believes that every man has his price, and sells himself to the highest bidder. He believes honesty and disinterestedness "all humbug," yet no man can talk more vociferously about his own patriotism and sincerity than himself. With most obsequious bow and oily compliments for every one who has patronage or suffrage he goes about with cat like step and eave's-dropping ear ever open to the first whispering of the lurking snake, peering for its unsuspecting victim. To compass his object he will crawl like a worm in the dirt or wallow like a crocodile through mud and mire and is so much like the snake that he cant move in a right line. He goes with his party as the pilot fish does with the shark that he may have its leavings. Character with him is nothing; to reach his object he would trample his opponents in the dust, yea like the heena, exhumate the dead and despoil the sepulchre. He can quote scripture and sing psalms with the pious, bandy oaths and low jests with the black guards and walk arm and arm with a ruffian. He is the artful dodger who as he strides the fence shakes hands on both sides and courts a bid. He knows all the tactics and appliances of the rable and "squats like a toad" whispering in the ear of power. The adroit shuffler and cutter of the political pack; the pander to cliques and regencies he cares not what becomes of his country so that he gets a share of the loaves and fishes. Cataline would have made him his most confidential conspirator, while he would have been the first to forsake or betray him; better villains ascend the scaffold, while he mounts the political ladder, and even worms himself into the President's Cabinet.

THE INFIDEL OUTWITTED.

A few months since a well known minister of the Presbyterian Church delivered a series of discourses against infidelity in a town in Louisiana, on the Red River, many citizens of which were known to be skeptical. A few days afterward he took passage on a steamer ascending the Mississippi River, and found on board several men of that town, among whom was a disciple of Tom Paine noted as the ring-leader of a band of infidels. So soon as he discovered the Minister, he commenced his horrid blasphemies, and when he perceived him reading at one of the tables he proposed to his companions to go with him to the opposite side of the table and listen to some stories that he had to tell upon religion and religious men, which he said would annoy the old preacher. Quite a number, prompted by curiosity, gathered around him to listen to his vulgar stories and anecdotes all of which were pointed against the Bible and its Ministers. The preacher did not raise eyes from the book which he was reading nor appear to be in the least disconcerted by the presence of the rabble. At length the infidel walked up to him, and rudely slapping him on the shoulder said: "Old fellow what do you think of these things?" He calmly pointed out of the door, and said: "Do you see that beautiful landscape spread out in such quiet loveliness before you?" "Yes." "It has a rich variety of flowers, plants and shrubs that are calculated to fill the beholder with delight." "Yes." "Well, if you were to send out a dove he would pass over that scene and see in it all that was beautiful and lovely and delight himself in gazing at and admiring it. But if you were to cut a buzzard over precisely the same scene he would see in it nothing to fix his attention, unless he could find some rotten carcass that would be loathsome to all other animals. He would alight and gloat upon it with exquisite pleasure." "Do you mean to compare me to a buzzard, sir?" said the infidel coloring very deeply. "I made no allusion to you sir," said the minister very quietly. The infidel walked off in confusion, and went by the name of "the Buzzard" during the remainder of the passage. [Pres. Herald.]

DISGRACEFUL HOAX.

The New York Sun publishes a long letter, purporting to give a particular account of Gen. Scott's entry into the city of Mexico, and the battle which preceded it. It is dated "City of Mexico, Sept 19." It is only necessary to state that the last arrival was the James L. Day, which left Vera Cruz on the 21st of Sep. Of course no letter of the 19th could have been received there. It was manufactured in the Sun office and for the purpose of selling a few hundred extra copies of the paper containing it. During our late visit to New York we saw repeated instances of the same kind of villainy from the office of that paper. Fay. Obs.

AMMONIA.

"Ammonia, Liebig maintains, is a body not indebted to organism for its being; that it is to be classed with ice and potash, soda and oxygen, whose quantity within the organism of plants and animals, and without, is, in general terms, constant. He holds that when required physical properties have been given to a soil, and the necessary inorganic ingredients, in suitable solubility, the ammonia and carbonic acid, with healthy falls of rain, will provide themselves."—Prof. Horsford.

The Plain English of the above theory is, that the organized carbon and nitrogen in manures of vegetable and animal origin, are of little or on account in the growth of good crops of grain, grass, or roots. Rains and dews will yield to cultivated plants all the ammonia and carbonic acid that they need; leaving the farmer no greater task than to pulverize his soil, and give it the required physical properties, and necessary inorganic ingredients. We are not prepared to assert that this view of the growth and nourishment of vegetables is not true; but we can say that its soundness lacks evidence to an extent which should make one hesitate before he adopts the theory for the purpose of making it the basis of a system of practical agriculture.

Does Prof. Horsford find abundant evidence that Ammonia exists in the atmosphere independent of the quantity given it by decaying organized bodies which ammonia falls in rain, snow, and dew to the earth in larger quantity than plants and animals furnish to the air? Is this excess of available azote (nitrogen) adequate, not merely to feed all vegetable growing spontaneously on the earth, but to supply the much larger demands of a wheat crop equal to 60 bushels per acre? Unless every acre on a whole continent possesses this excess of ammonia, equal to two or three times the quantity furnished by forests and natural meadows, and required by them in their organization, how can one acre receive a larger supply, except by human agency?

It is much to be regretted that our State Agricultural Society does not use a small portion of the thousands of dollars it annually receives from the public, to determine the practical value of Ammonia, both without the addition of the phosphates, sulphates, and chlorides found in the ashes of wheat and other crops. For the last thousand dollars paid in premiums for corn crops, in this State by its several Societies, we cannot see wherein one new fact of the best value has been brought to light. Such would not be the case if premiums were offered to gain information in the little explored fields of the organization of cultivated plants and domestic animals. Not a single dollar has ever been given to encourage investigations in vegetable and phylogeny. Men that devote their money to the importation of expensive apparatus, and their time to making researches into these subjects, must work for nothing and find themselves, if they live in the State. Is this wise? Is it just?—Pure science, unmingled with private speculation—science that looks only to the public good—can find neither land nor buildings in the Empire State which it can occupy without paying a ruinous rent.

One word more on the subject of ammonia. Before Mr. Horsford went to Europe, if we mistake not, he was present at an Agricultural Meeting in the Geological Rooms of the old State Hall, Albany, at which Mr. Humphrey, then Mayor of the city, stated that, on two acres of the naturally sterile sand plains near that city, he had raised 120 bushels of shelled corn, simply by putting a handful of scrapings of horns obtained at a comb factory, in each hill at planting. On another acre hard by of equal quality, on which no horn shavings were applied, the yield was then 15 bushels. Did the large amount of ammonia, furnished on the decay of this highly nitrogenous substance, do no good in the way of augmenting the crop of four fold? We should like to hear something farther on this important subject, from our friend Prof. H.—Genesee Farmer.

Farmers of North Carolina, study your vocation as a science, and pursue it systematically.