## THE RALBOH STAR AND WORTH CAROLINA GAZET

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. ]

"North Carolina-Powerful in intellectual, woral and physical resources the fand of our sires and home of our affections."

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance.

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## AGRICULTURAL

DR. MORTON'S GREAT CORN

CROP. From the American Farmer.

In accordance with the request made in our last to P. P. Nalle, Esq., of Culpepper, Va., to give us the particulars of the extraordinary crop of corn made by Dr. Morton, we have received through that gentl man the following statement made by Dr. M. After testilying to the high character of the gentlemen who signed the

certificates, Dr. Morton says: "The first acre on my State Hill farm (Culpepper) is seldem overflowed, consequently not as rich as the larger portion of my low grounds. I, therefore, gave it a light manuring, by penning my cattle on it a short time. In February, a bushel of plaster was sown over it; the land was then plowed with a M'Cormick plow No. 12. drawn by 3 horses, subsoil plow (of my own construction) following in the furrow. the two plows averaged about 18 inches deep. Late in April, the second bushel of plaster was given it, and the land thoroughly hacrowed. On the evening of the last day of April, and the first day of May, the corn was planted in rows two feet apart and one foot in the drift, and covered by a large two horse harrow, (my favorite mode of covering corn, as it gives the corn an addi tional working.) When about a foot high, the single coulter passed twice in the row. passed by a small cultivator once in the mid dle. It was then thinned to one stalk, and nicely wed out. When about waist high, the hoes passed through it, and the third bushel of plaster was sown over it. Here the cultivation ended. The second arre. on my Soldier's Rest farm, (Orange Co.) is a rich alluvial soil, subject to overflow, receiveing, from every freshet, a heavy deposit. It was well plowed some time in April, with No. 12, M'Cormick, but was neither manured nor subsoiled. About the 10th of May, it was well harrowed, and

two acres. I refer you to the certificate. best they had ever seen-and will state, upon my own authority, I gathered and measured, from three and a half contiguous acres on my Slate Hill farm, 87 barrels and 2 pecks of corn; and from about 40 acres, nearly 600 barrels, and confidently believe, but for the two freshets of October and November, would have exceeded 600.

planted as the first acre. It received one

additional working with the cultivator, but had only one bushel of plaster, which was

sown over the corn, immediately after the

last cultivation. For the production of the

Yours, respectfully,. George Monton."

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that, during last fall, (1847) by the request of Dr. Geo. Morton, of Slate Hill, Culpep-per Co , we were present at the gathering and measuring of the corn grown on an acre of land on his "Soldier's Rest" farm. in Orange, the acre having been surveyed by Col, Robert Alexander, in the presence of several of us, and it measured 23 barrels, 3 bushels and 3 pecks. We have no doubt some was distroyed by the extraordinary freshet in October, which was entirely over it. Dr. Morton sold, at the pile, in our presence, to Dr. Thomas Wharton, fone of the undersigned) 20 barrels of the same for 50 dollars cash. Given under our hands, this 22d day of February, 1848. [Signed by Thos. Wharton, P. P. Nalle, Thos. Hawley, George Pannill, Sr., and

Geo. Wallis. By a precise calculation, altowing for what Dr. Morton's lot falls short of an acre. the product, at that rate, per acre, is-28 barrels, 3 bushels, 3 pecks, 3 quarts, 1 pint

October, 1847. ROBERT A LEXANDER.

PRACTICAL HINTS. Mr. Eptron:-As "multum in parvo" appears to be something of a desideratum with you, I send you a few concise sug-

observation and experience. Sows intended for breeders, should be put in a pen before they commence breeding and kept up and fed on slops, &c., from the kitchen until they are fully grown. They breed fas er; their offspring are health

th y are suffered to breed before they attain their ful size.

Cotton seed may be fed to hogs in the lits sown down with rye and oats (mixed) in which to let them graze a little every day. You should have these lots for your pigs at

you may expect them to go blind. If how ever, you can preserve their eyes till their ger. When you perceive the eye growing culates before its next appearance, we quantity for renewal. weak, bathe it frequently in cold water; seize the opportunity to offer a few words twitch his nose, and rowel one or both cars of advice. Let the wheat be cut before it by running a leather string into the cen're is dead ripe—cut it at that juncture of time of the enr with a begging needle; the string when the stalk, for one or two inches just of a week-lighten his work for a while, you may get your crop down in good time. and dimmish or stop altogether his allow- Provide a good supply of tools and im-

ter dose of incongruous stuffs being admin- self, and see that they faithfully do their istered until the animal is drenched to death. duty. After your crop is cut down, see his disorder. I give such simple remedies condition to receive no injury from the as I think will benefit him without being effects of rain, and, when sufficiently thy able to do him harm. If I am not certain for the purpose, that it be either housed or of his disorder, I give some salt and water so stacked as that the rain cannot harm it. disease fight it out. Horses treated as they has been seriously lessened by the slovenly

trust the feeding, watering, currying &c., to sonally attending to his own interests,

I would suggest the propriety of ta- which he can do of himself: no eyes exert king a piece of neil rod about two feet in so wholesome an influence over the labor length-turning one end round so as to of an estate as those of the owner. form a loop to fit around the rod of the plow, above the beam, under the tap-punching a small hole in the other end and attaching it to mould board handle by means of a small staple. This brace, if I board from being split or loosened by bearng on the handless which is invariably lone, when the point hi ches against a root or grob. The Cary is an expensive stock. -and by means of this rod between the beam and mould board haudie, can be lett, in shape and flavor, but a little smaller. made to last twice as long as they usually A. J. KEENY, Erie, Mich., Fib 1849. do: DENIJOHN.

MR. WILDER'S COMPOST.

manures, some of which he would relate, often grow well, while the truit fails. undervalued stable or barn yard manure, made to yield good crops of fair fruit, by but such as was purchased from the stables by digging, at a few teet distant from of the city, by the cord, when deprived of tree, a circular trench, say a foot and a half and at less price, had with him been a smith's cinders, four bushels of ashes, and food for the sake of obtaining bones, which I will add, my whole crop was a good great desideratum, and he believed he had two or three pecks of ground or crushed they will chew by the hour together. This succeeded, by making a compost of meadowmuck, crushed bones and leached ashes, spring, the former being rather the best .- for by the following theory: Chemical in the following proportions:

One cord of meadow-muck, having been exposed to the action of air

and frost at least one year 12 bushels leached ashes 6 " crushed bones 1 50 Labor 30

Total cost per cord

gardening purposes generally, and for fruit rees. For the last two years, he had mixed his stable manure with the compost, and also had added to it one-eighth part in bulk

MATERIALS FOR MAKING MA-NURE.

heaps, and be sure when you have got them have been imported by Kenrick. together, not to let their riches be taken a- were set out in good rich soil. way by sun, air, and ram.

## WINTER TURNIPS.

winter turnip patch? If you have, plough it up, at once, and, if possible, subsoil it, that done, harrow and roll it, and let it lay gestions, which I offer to my brethren of the cross harrow it. On or about the 25th of mer yielding not an eatable fruit,—being ty. It certainly supplies a desideratum plow, not as "theoretical notions" but as July, sow your turn't seed; spread over it, about half grown, so covered with mildew, long, needed, and no doubt will prove of plain, practical facts—the result of my own per acre, 20 bush als of ashes, and 10 bush. as is frequently the case in this climate, immense advantage to the agricultural inroll your ground.

work, at once, and procure it.

HARVESTING.

should be moved everyday in order that it below the head, has turned yellow and bemay suppurate-take it out in the course come brittle. Provide ample force, so that ance of corn giving him green food. This plements, and see that they are kept in will save his eyes if anything will.

As many horses are killed by improper fare for your hands; treat them kindly, but treatment when sick as by disease; dose af- be sure to superintend their tabors your-When I have a sick horse, and I know that it is so cared for as to be placed in a should be are rarely ever sick, manner in which it was managed after it If you do not wish your florses and was cut down. The proprietor, however, mules made vicious and stubborn, do not may obviate scuh consequences, by peryoung negro boys exclusively. and exacting justice from his hands. No To such planters as use the Cary plow man should do any thing through an agent

RENOVATING PEAR TREES.

What is the best remedy for a pear tree. that formerly perfected its fruit beautifully, the ground, by its roots or shade, so as to in- difficulty. jure the pear tree-standing within 20 feet?

In one of the discussions at the State pears to be caused either by a natural defi- grit or soil by rain upon the buckwheat, House, Boston, Massachusetts, held by the ciency or disproportion of some ingredient when it is cut, and otherwise keeps it clean. members of the Legislature and others, up- in the soil, or by the exhaustion of certain After the crop of backwheat is removed, on Agricultural subjects, the Hon, Mar. portions existing perhaps seantily at first, the rye obtains sufficient growth before it freely. A good cultivator, or a gang of shall P. Wilder, in the course of his re- The fruit and the wood, differing in deli- winter, and the next season affords a good quite small plows is the implement we "He had made some experiments with position, is the reason why the tree will teeted, and two drops obtained from a

He did not wish to be understood that he | Such trees have been renovated and This should be done in autum or 1 20 ny Cultivator.

PLANT.

W. R. S. MILDEW ON GOOSBERRIES. In answer to frequent inquiries on this

of fine refuse charcoal from the depots of subject we copy the following furnished by a correspondent to a late number of the Horticulturist:-

"Early in the spring in 1844, I purchas-Improve every spare hour in collecting ed at auction a dozen bushes of the best materials to form into manure, or compost English varieties of gooseberry stated to transplanted to the same situation several larger bushes, of a small red variety, received from a friend a year or two before. In Have you selected your ground for your common with cultivators of this fruit in the a white or green one.

bush, over a space of one foot or more sixth summer is past there is not much dan area of country in which our paper cir- bushes. About midsummer, add half the

FAGOPRUM. sia, and is usually sown on poor land, at- allowed my hogs to run in the field, and though like other cultivated plants, it does several of them died in a few days. They of his disorder, I give some salt and water so stacked as that the rain cannot harm it. best on a good soil with a good culture.— were then turned out, and I lost no more.

The value of many a good crop of grain. Its blossoms yield a considerable food for. These same hogs had been on peas in an bees although the honey thus obtained is other field for a month or two before, and ary and the liberty of industry. inferior to that made from clover. Buck-not one died. They were turned on the I record this as an advance in the right wheat meal or flour is much used in some first field early. I know that many of direction. It is only another evidence of sections of the United States for making the peas in the cotten field were rotten .- the irresistible influence of the new damagirddle cakes. The seeds of this plant con- I give my hogs salt, ashes, and occasional- cratic institutions of France. Every delibtain fifty per cent of starch, and one half ly a little coppesas, when on peas, and I per cent . of earthy matter. It is often do not remember to have lost any before Congress thought of the interest of the prosown and the crop ploughed in, to fertilize last winter from the same cause; though I ducers and merchants; now it thinks of the poor land. From one to two bushels of always turn them into my field as soon interest of the tehole people. seed are put on-

Buckwheat without Grit .- Did any person, who eats buckwheat cakes, ever have the good fortune to get any containing but which for three years has cracked-is not a particle of gritf. A method not genemay so call it keeps the plow perfectly gnarly, hard, small, and imperfect in every rally known was lately stated to us by a firm and steady and prevents the mould-respect! Tree thrility, and to be appearance practical farmer, who says that buckwheat board from being split or loosened by bear-healthy. Is the flowering locast likey to sour raised in this way is entirely free from this

> The buckwheat is sown at the usual The variety came to us as the Bachelor not time; but before harrowing, a bushel described in books-fruit much like the Bart- of rye is sown with it to the acre; they, both come up together, and the buckwheat being the most rapid in growth, soon ob-Frequent similar cases have occured, tains the ascendancy, the rye only forming where the pear tree has grown thriftily, a smooth, green carpet beneath which but the fruit has been worthless. It ap completely prevents the dashing of the with a wieghty roller, the soil will be percaey or susceptibility, as well as in com- crop of itself. Thus the buckwheat is prosingle seeding .- Pennsylvania Cultivator.

> > BONE MEAL FOR COWS.

It may have been frequently noticed that cows while giving milk, evince a disposistraw or decomposed, was, in reality, only deep and three or four feet wide, and filling tion to eat bones. The appetite is sometimes half or three-tourths of a cord. To obtain a the space thus made, with rich fresh sell very strong for them; indeed so voracious real solid cord of manure, equal in quality, intermingled with a bushel or so of black are some cows that they will leave all other apparently morbid propensity is accounted An admixture of a bushel or two of char- analysis proves that milk contains bone; coal with these ingredients, has been adopt- and it is hence inferred that the food of the ed in some successful instances, but it is cow should contain the elements of bone, \$1 50 probably of no essential advantage, -. Alba- in order to produce milk of proper quality, or that which is capable of affording due THE OSAGE ORANGE AS A HEDGE support to all parts of the system. If the food is destitute of any of the essential principles of milk the effort of nature to perfect The past winter was one of unusual se- this fluid, may occasion draw back on some The bones and ashes were mixed to verity in western New York. Many har- bodily tissues, and the substance of the bones gether, while the latter were in a damp dy roses lost half the growth of the pre- and muscels may be carried off in the milk. state; and when fermentation had taken vious summer. Plants of the Osage Or- The bones from this cause become weak place, these were incorporated with the ange of five or six years, were but little inmesdow-muck. In this condition the mass jured. Young plants suffered more. Up- This effect is sometimes called the "bone should remain until heat is genearted again, on a dry subsoil and a somewhat clevated disease." Prof. Johnson several years when it will be fit for use. situation, there can hardly be a doubt of since, suggested that bone meal fed to cows He had found this compost equal to any the superior efficiency and permanency of stable manure for root crops, grass land, this hedge, whatever the climate will allow. states that a number of farmers have tried effectual remedy.

> Land which has long been pastured by milch cows, has been found to become so much exhausted of phosphate of lime-the earthy matter of bones that the milk was deficient in this principle, and the cows became weak in their frames and unhealthy. On manuring the land with bones and with phosphate of lime, the composition of the were strong, and gave good and nourishing milk,-Alb. Cult.

PLOWING LIGHT LANDS-COW-

until about the 20th of July; then haul on ricty, last named, I annually raised a few should in my opinion, be esteemed a matyour manure; plough it in; harrow and very fair and fine flavored berries, the for- ter of gratulation by the farming communiels of lime; lightly harrow ic, the seed, and that a red variety could not be told from terest of the South. It should be in the hands of every farmer. As the evidence You may rest assured that by giving Partly from the information obtained of the estimation in which it is held by your turning ground two ploughings and from The Horticulturist and other sources, those acquainted with it I will state the fact your turni) ground two ploughings and from The Horticulturist and other sources, those acquainted with it I will state the fact wives and young children form field labor, one subspiling, you will greatly increase and partly from my own reflection, I was that I do not remember to have heard any the first to attend to household affairs, and the crop; and upon this you may rely, that led to try early and close pruning, and the subscriber to the work speak of it without ter, larger and altogether better than when 20 bushels of bones, 10 bushels of ashes, application of a mixture of unleached wood remarking that almost every number was

ork, at once, and procure it.

thirds of the new growth, and when too ing our light, sandy lands. Is deep or light plowing best! Should much or little to give them handsome open heads. When the Boston Post says there is one place the frost is fairly out and the ground clear-

way their bushes, as some of any neighbors rotten peas will kill stock; and my reason have done, I think they will be fully remunerated for their pains."

I will state, nowever, as my opinion, that duction was diminished by half.

After a long and able discussion, of which I have only indicated the bearing, the following propositions were adopted: some volunteer peas came up, and were left on the ground, which produced colonial and home sugar.

1. To maintain the equality of duties on colonial and home sugar.

2. To diminish half of the actual duties on construction, and construction, and construction, and construction. Buckwheat is said to be a native of Per- peas. After my conton had been picked I

> as convenient after the crop is gathered. INQUIRER. REMARKS:- The proper culture of vlight lands" is quite unlike that which should former are apt to become too open and bove. In all cases where the plow can well worth preservation for reference: turn up a little clay, on light sandy lands, 10 it should run deep enough to do so. At the same time, if the plow turn under a good coat of vegetable matter, such as

grass, peas, rye or clover after a top-dressing of time, and the earth be well rolled manently improved. Corn planted on light land should not be hilled, if the subsoil is such as to allow water to pass through it freely. A good cultivator, or a gang of should use to stir often the ground between the rows of corn. In this way without hilling or hoeing, fair crops can be made on soils of common fertility at the North.

Agriculture- Sugar in France.- A Parletter of the 7th instant, published in the N. Y. Journal of commerce, says-

S. Cult.

nst. Its members are elected from among to this state, and she the most influential and intelligent men in all the professions. M. Dupin, the Prestdent of the National Assembly, is also Presafternoon. The subject of yesterday's colonial or home production, amounts to which the operation of digestion could be forty-nine francs and a half on the hundred ilogrammes, that is to a fraction less than five cents a pound. The effect of this mis erable legislation is, that few can afford to buy sugar, the demand is limited, and the production languishes. The prices of the commonest sugar in France is about seventeen cents a pound! Think of that, ye American housewives, who make gingerbread and sugar-cakes part of the daily states that a number of farmers have tried bread of your children, and who are ready this and report that they have found it an to scold the grocer if he asks you more than six cents a pound! M. Payen, the celebrated self-made chemist, has just published a work on sugar in which he gives tables of the comparative consumption of sugar in different countries of Europe. Less is consumed in France, in proportion to the population, than in any of the rest. The average annual consumption of individuals in France is six pounds; in Belgium, eighherbage again became perfect, and the cows teen pounds; in England, twenty; at Livorns and Florence, in Italy, twenty four; and to the rest of Italy, twenty-two. thinks that by a reduction of the taxes, the consumption in France might be quadrupleds and that regard for the health and nourishment of the people requires this to be done.

The sugar used in France comes twothirds from the colonies, and one-third is manufactured at home from the beet .-The colonial question was fully discussed. It was universally agreed that the colonial production would be greatly lessened by the substitution of free for slave labor. The new freemen will of course withdraw their the second to receive instruction suited to there suffered to breed before they at their suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to bushes and saft, to the surface under the suffered to their age. Thus, the number of laborers

In reading the "cow pea discussion" too high wages, provided the laborer had As harvesting will take place in a large in diameter, according to the size of the contained in several numbers of the Cultivator, I was reminded of a remark of an concluded in favor of a diminution of the Editor "down East." He stated that in taxes on home-made sugar. The taxes I claim nothing original in my experiment, but know that it has succeeded admirably the last seasons,—affording me an abundance of fine fruit, entirely free from mildew, on all bushes, which are of seven was, that the greatest difficulty in the case the soil, it proved it, and that by the indifferent varieties. My method of cultiva- would be to furnish them with a sufficient creased knowledge of that culture and the tion may not succed in all situations and quantity. Such have I always found to improvement in the machinery used in reseason; but if lovers of the gooseberry will be the case with respect to the cow pea, fining, which permits munufacturers to be my it, before discarding and throwing a- I will state, however, as my opinion, that also refiners, the whole cost of home pro-

in order to increase consumption, and, consequently, labor.

3. To simplify the duties so as to guaranty at the same time the rights of the Treas-

erative body submits. Heretofore, this

FOOD.

NUTRIMENT AND DIGESTION.

The Cincinnati Nonpariel has quite a be practiced on heavy, compact soils. The sensible article on eating and drinking in the course of which the editor gives some pervious [to drying winds; and the latter facts is relation to the various articles of too impervious to ascend moisture from be- food. The following table of the amount low and descending water and guses from a of nutritious matter in different grains is

0 lbe.	Wheat	contain	85	lb#	nutrim
4	Corn	4	97	-	**
	Rice	61	90		
	Rye		80		14
	Barley		83		
	Berns		90	100	1 11
Section 2	Peas	44	93		
0	Ment-	average	35		**
0:	Potatoes	contain			14
	Boots	- 44	14	1	- 11
9	Carrete	**	14		2
	Greens T	urnips "	8		- 11
	Bread	4	80		4.
It will	he seen	Come ale		L	

not the most nutrious food, as generally supposed. The laboring man often thinks he cannot perform a days' work without meat but the fact is that it is not half as nutritious as wheat, corn rye or beans, Meat is more stimulating than vegetables, and does not maintain so true an equilibrium in The Central Congresss of Agriculture is and habits is desirable—that is, we should an important body in France, Its regular be constantly in good health and spirits. It annual session commenced on the fourht seems therefore that meat is not favorable pensed with

That will be conceded to be the best food which supplies the greatest amount of nuident of the Congress. He presides at the trition with the least effort of the digestive latter from eight to twelve in the morning, organs. To determine this, we will give and in the former hall past one to six in the the results of experiments which Dr Beaumont conducted with a soldier who had been discussion was the "sugar question." It wounded, and the wound so healed as to appears that the excise on sugar, whethre leave an opening into the stomach through

observed.	Shakking the Salar	45-17-108
Bread and milk	digested i	n 2 hours
Codfish	14	9 4
Turkey	44	24 14
Goose, wild,	44	24 0
Hash	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	21 11
Oystora and cracker	g	21 "
Beef, fresh, roasted,	46	2 "
" " broiled.		3 "
" " boiled,	2 7 3 5 THE 2'V	31 "
Pork recently salted,		44. 11
Mutton	***	4 "
Eggs, hard boild,	44	31 "
" soft boiled,	So Made	3 "
Sausages	- 14	31 "
Fowls		4 "
Bread with coffee		4 4
Rice		1
Tapioca	4 1	2 "
Barley	Consideration of the last	2 "
Milk		2
Pigs' feet	1000	1 "
Tripe	44	1 16
Trout	Al	.11 14
Soup, bean.		3
" barly,	ited tealer	11 16
" mutton,	40.00	11 0
Beans,	- 14	21 4
Bread, wheat.		31 4
" corn,	10.66	3 "
Cake, corn,	44	31 "
Turnipa	David No.	31 "
Potatoes, boiled.	er six of their	31 "
" rossted.	- Car 405	21 11
Cabage.	that will	21
From the above	table, it wi	

From the above table, it will be seen that it requires more effort to digest animal than vegetable food; while the latter furnishes double the nutriment of the former.-Common sence, therefore settles the question of preference.

TENACITY OF OFFICE.

One of the Northern Loce-foco mail a-gents who has been displaced by the administration, refuses to travel over the route with his successor, or to give him any inall events if you wish to be a successful there where you will be sure to escape the dreadful disease, as the Massachusetts Gen
The Boston Post says there is one place the frost is fairly out and the ground clearing? What plows are most suitable for Colonial negro laborer was monstrous, and there where you will be sure to escape the ed off about the bushes apply to each, one such lands? Is it, or is it not, best to bed indicated a design on his part to destroy mail along the line. He has held his one corn land and plant in the water furrow! the institutions of property and of the fam
The Boston Post says there is one place the frost is fairly out and the ground clearing? What plows are most suitable for Colonial negro laborer was monstrous, and formation in regard to the distribution of the mail along the line. He has held his institutions of property and of the fam
The Boston Post says there is one place the frost is fairly out and the ground clearing? What plows are most suitable for Colonial negro laborer was monstrous, and formation in regard to the distribution of the mail along the line. He has held his institutions of property and of the famcy of pasturage letting them stand up in eral Hospital advertises, that "no case of table spoon-full of coarse salt, well mixed; Should cotton beds on light pine lands be ity Other members could not see this, it a great outrage that the tenure of it was not not for life,