# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.]

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AGRICULTURAL

THE FARMERS' STATE FAIR. Editorial Corresponden e.

Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

with tat? I do not remember any; and in deas of no account.

three or four preceding.

consider this altogether the most important they do on corn and fodder alone. feature of the Fair. A great Ox may be reared by a greater fool, very little to the profit or edification of other fools; but no can spend a day among these Implements friends-facts which, in all probability, the and Inventions without being stimulated to most of them are not aware of. The subthink. The great end of all such exhibitions ject to which I allude, is smut in wheat and is an improvement of the breed of Farmers oats. It has become a universal rule, al--of Men. Now the man who has been most, for farmers te reap their wheat and skimming over a hundred acres of land for loats before ripe. Wheat, for the reason, the last twenty or thirty years, plowing six most of them say because it will make betinches deep, manuring with his good wish- ter flour, and oats for the purpose of making es, and growing fifteen or twenty bushels of better seed, both of which is a mistake, in corn to the acre, cannot spend a day in one my opinion; but I shall not trouble you with chickens. of these Fair-enclosures without being start- any arguments of mine on the subject at his usual product of corn and Vegetables, and in dry seasons treble it; these Straw-Cutters, with one of which his scanty crop of Hay might have been made with the aid of Straw, Stalks, &c. to winter his stock Horse-Rakes and other labor-saving implements must set him thinking. What sort of crops do those farmers obtain who use such implements? Who make the most by farming-the fifteen or the fifty-bushel corngrowers? What sort of farmers is it who are able to buy land when any is for sale low for eash? What sort of farming leaves land in condition to sell advantageously? These questions arise spontaneously in the simplest minds, and they will be answered. I don't believe a farmer can attend three successive Fairs, keeping his head unclouded by liquor, and not resolve to farm better through all

his life afterward. · No other business could bear to be managed so wretchedly as Farming still is .-Only think of civilized men killing their bees to get honey in this Nineteenth Century after Christ. Killing a cow to obtain her milk would be on the same principle. Yet to this day half the bee-men smother their bees to get the honey, although the land is and some new: the old seed was ripe when full of simple and cheap hives on a humaner cut, the new was green; he sowed them in and more economical principle How long shall the stupid barbarism of smothering no black heads in the old oats, but the new

Among the novelties I have seen to-day is a machine for Dressing (Picking) Mill-Stones, which seems to work admirably .-Ditto a horse-power Wood-Saw, which pitches the stove-wood right and left in a be the true cause in wheat. If it is not,

and soul of the Fair. He aprived at 3 o'clock vesterday, and visited the grounds last evening in an open carriage; and again this morning, when there were Fifty Thouserally regretted that the enthusiasm and pressure to see him would not let him alight and more closely examine the Cattle and Horses, of which he is known to be one of the best judges in America. He is in improved and People within the enclosure. It is gen-

be constrained to at Rochester.

From the Alabama Planter. WINTER OATS.

Having made some experiments in the culivation of the Winter Oat, I have concluded to give them to the Public through the columns of your valuable paper. I will premise by saying, that the land, that I cultivated is of a sandy character; the old land, when I came in possession of it, some five years ago, was very much exhausted; the best of it not producing more than ten bush-THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR now in els of corn to the acre ... I procured one bushprogress here is pronounced by good judges et of the Winter Oat from Shelby county, in superior to any of its predecessors. I do this State; but it being so late in the fall benot pretend to give my own judgment, for I fore I sowed them I had a very bad standhave none. After passing three or tour (it being some time in November. There hours in wandering among and gazing at come a very severe frost about the time they this bewildering mass of Live Stock, Imple- were coming up and I did not secure more ments, Farm Produce, Inventions, &c. 1 than half a stand. In the spring they con have brought away little more than a head- tinued to grow very luxuriantly, much later ache and a more vivid conception of the than they would if I had secured a good wonders of Nature and Art, and a more live- stand; and from that fact did not ripen until ly idea of that beneficent Future to which a week or two after wheat was cut. I made Industry is now hastening.

Of Horses, Cattle and Sheep there is a bundles of ordinary size to the shock. When that year twenty shocks of about twelve great collection here, but I will leave their I threshed them out there where fourteen merits to the appropriate Committees. One bushels and a half of clean Oats. In the of the largest and finest lots of Sheep is that next Cctober I sowed six bushels on about of a Vermonter, Mr. Bingham. which is gen- the same number of acres, of very poor uperally admired. Hogs are not so abundant, land, (it not producing the same year, more but they look a great deal better here than that 7 or 8 bushels of corn to the zers.) The in the streets of New-York. There are oats came up this year good, and looked some fine Steers and Working-Oxen, but a much better than the oats sowed in the spring great share of the Cattle seem to me in too yn better land. On the six acres I cut ninehigh condition. What is the use of an ox ty-two shocks, of a superior and heavy weighing a ton or over? Of course, you grain. I have not threshed them all out; may load his frame with tallow-that is not but I have no doubt but that I will get fitty a difficult operation, and indicates neither bushels shelled oats. I let a friend have genius nor science; but what does that prove? seed to sowabout four acres of tolerable good You may make a hog of him, but he is none upland, (it made about twelve bushels of the better to cat and good for nothing to corn to the acre.) He threshed them out work. Is there any evidence that such shortly after he cut them, when they were monstrosities are profitable?-that it is ex- too damp to thresh clean. He measured pedient or economical so to load animals up ninety bushels of the heaviest outs that I have ever seen growing in this climate. My fault of it I pass by all excessively fat cattle object in giving the foregoing details, is simply to show the advantage of fall, over I am glad to know that the Wool-growers are doing better this year than during the tage they have is, that they ripen near one tor a farmer to keep. I see the Ploughmonth sooner than the spring oats; which There cannot be less than two or three is a great help to those who are scarce of There appear to be new varieties. Whethe hundred different kinds of Agricultural Im- corn in the summer. I have no doubt but er they are better or more profitable than plements on exhibiton here—Horse Rakes, that I made as much again to the acre of the Cultivators, Straw-Cutters, Sub-Soil and all | winter as I did of the spring out. I find from | tioned in the Ploughman about a hen which other Plows, new Bee-Hives, Water- experience, that plough horses perform their Wheels, Horse-power Saws, &c. &c. I work much better by a change of food than days. Now, I have a hen of good size,

## SMUT IN WHEAT AND OATS.

You will please indulge me until I can the new kind beat that? man who ever worked a year at farming communicate some facts to your farme true cause of smut in wheat and oats, in my opinion, is because the seed that was sown was not ripe when cut. By the seed not being fully ripe when cut, the proper qual ities to produce good wheat or oats again bountifully; these Cultivators, Seed-Planters, are not properly matured in it. Although at the same time that there is not sufficient substance in the seed to produce the wheat or oats, there is sufficient substance in it bring torth the blade or stock; but there is a material difference between the substance that produces the stock, and the more fully convinces me that the above is ten kill or disable each other. some seed oats from one of my neighbors this spring, and sowed them; when they headed, there was at least one third of them black heads. I was surprised and sorry. and made some inquiry of my neighbor point of what was the cause of so many black the shell. heads. He told me, the reason of it must be by a mistake that was made when he threshed out his seed oats. He cut about dapted to early raising, as they one half of his crop quite green, the other half quite ripe, for seed, stacked them side by side, and when he sent his son after them, he took the wrong stack. Another one of my neighbors sowed some old seed the same field, the same day. There were seed were about one third black heads; so much difference in them that you could tell them to the very land sown, and almost to the furrow. Now, if this is the true cause of the smut in onts it undoubtedly must way delightful to a bad chopper like me. I should like if some of your subscribers -Mr. CLAY has thus far been the life would inform me what is the true cause. F. S. H.

Gaston Co., N. C., 1849. -Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

city at 8 to-morrow morning for home by eration and were surprised to see the huge less palatable than others, and he requested way of Oswego and Lake Ontario. He piles of cloth which had been wove since us to take some eggs of the large fowls, does not wish to step anywhere, but may we were there previously. It is only a few and try them with others, and report months since, and we learned from the our opinion. We cooked them with the principal that something like 13,000 yards eggs of Dorkings and common hens, and of cloth are ready for the finishing room.

new and interesting.

The operation the wool has to go through, before it comes out cloth, will probably interest those of our lady readers who have been domestic enough to weave cloth themselves. First of all it goes into the picking room where it is "torn all to pieces," and where if grey cloth is to be wove, the black ties. But in breeding from the coarse Inand white is amalgamated. Then it takes game at eards; after which it is gently rode upon a mule, a curious contrivance which attenuates its dimensions considerably; the fair hands of the weavers then a marriage consummate between the wrap and the filling, making the two indissolubly one. It is then taken below again and is burledthat is the knots and loose threads picked off-it is after this washed or secured in a "confraption" that beats all the washing machines we have seen advertised, when it again goes into the hands of the burlers. And if you have an appreciation of the beautiful, you may go down and see "THE BELLE OF ROCK ISLAND" with her deliente fingers, burling pieces of cassimere-

It is then taken to the finishing room and

put up ready for market. Most of the fine cloth of this factory is wool dyed. The coarser qualities are dyed after coming from the looms. 'Ten looms have been in operation and it is contemplated soon to have ten more. The place is pleasent and healthy, and from the principal's ouse a fine prospect opens up the river, bringing intoview the noble Catawba and its picturesque high lands.

The cloth is getting into market as fast s it is finished, and is giving satisfaction to Hornets' Nest

# From the New England Farmer. DOMESTIC FOWLS.

Ma. Cole. Sir: I should like to see ome statements in the Farmer respecting man has some articles on that subject .the old, I should like to know. It is menlaid forty eggs in succession, or in as many though not of the largest kind which has substance that will taint the sir. Every laid as my folks say, ever since last February, without wanting to sit. Can any of

Mansfield, August 24, 1840.

EDITORIAL REMARKS .- There are many varieties of domestic fowls, some excel in one property others in another. It is impossible to find a breed that combines all the qualities desired. For instance, there keep the pir pure, as, in the changes so is no variety that will lay constantly without sitting, when eggs only are wanted; and sit whenever the owner desires a brood of

The Poland Top Knots seldom it, and led and shamed. These Sub-Soil Plows, present: my object in this communication are excellent for those who keep hens exone of which, properly used, would double is to show some cause for smut. The pressly for eggs. They are a beautiful fowl, and well adapted to the condition of those who keep them for ornament.

The Dorkings are among the most popular races in this country and in England. Their flesh and eggs are excellent, their deportment is commendable, and they are excellent mothers. This race is often disposed to sit, and some complain that cellars or other places where foul air exists, they are inclined to brood before laving a nest full of eggs.

The Game breed is remardably hardy, superior in flesh, and good layers; but they substance that produces the grain. What are so pugnacious that the young cocks of-

the true cause of smut, is, that I'bought The Guelderlands are a noble, quiet race but rather tender, so that the chickens are hard to raise. We notice this tenderness in hatching eggs by artificial heat. Many of these eggs produced chickens to the point of hatching, but none came out of

> The Bucks County breed is remarkably hardy. On this account they are well a endure the cool weather of spring, which often destroys other kinds. And as they are very large, they appear, when about ha f grown, much like a common chicken two thirds grown; so that they are sold in in market more to the advantage of the raiser than the consumer. This breed is very destructive to v-getation. An old protect. or will stand on a stout hill of potatoes, when disposed to make a display of his power, and it wilbe flying in every direcin half a minute. We hatched five sixths of the eggs of this breed by artificial means.

The Frizzled fowl has its frathers pointing forward so that it cannot run amongst grain; and this is its peculiar advan-

The Bantams are beautiful, and serve as pets for children; and they may run in gardens without injury.

The Bucks County, Malay, Cochin, China, and various large India breeds, and other

health and excellent spirits. He leaves the a few days ago we found every thing in op- them, were of a dark color, coarse and From the Norristown Herald and Free Press. the cause of several penal statutes in rewe found that the color was darker, the and one may see in the factory much that is the other two kinds. The difference was or four applications will cure the most in-

We know not what kinds may be made and we would not discourage the production of new varieties, as some may be produced under a judicious course of breeding. or incidentally, for ought that we know, that way combine many excellent properdia fowls, and etaining their peculiar properties, we think no great imporvement will be made.

Some of the native varieties of domestic to many of the foreign races; and by selecting some of the best from different intersmall does twice a day. flocks, in order to avoid breeding in and TO KILL LICE ON COWN in. a cross of fine fowls may be produced. We have alluded to only a few breeds. and made only a few remarks on them, not intending a full description, with a view to show the difficulty or rather impossibility, of selecting a race that would be regarded as best for every body. We have made these remarks presenting various subjects for consideration, with a view to call forth the opinions of our correspondents. The subject, though small in its details, is very large in the aggregate, as may be shown by statistics, N. E. Farmer. by statistics,

From the New England Farmer:

KEEP THE PREMISES CLEAN. Every cultivator should keep his premises as clean as possible, for the important purposee of saving manure and promoting health. Some discerning persons remark that in the hot sun mer, while vegetation is in a flourishing condition, it is more healthy in the country than in the city, but the reverse is the case in September and October, as at this season many vegettable productions have come to maturity and are decaying, filling the air with noxious gases and odors; hence arise fevers, dysentery, and other complaints, which are more common in the country early in fall. We give this view of the subject, which some have presented, and we will make a few remarks on subjects that claim the particular attention of every cultivator whether this view be correct or

Keep the premises, particularly around the dwelling, perfectly free from every decaying vegetable or animal substance should be removed a good distance, and then covered in earth, for the purpose of manure.

To cure FRESH Wounds IN

The thimbles were again arranged. This ol manure.

The pig-pen, though at a respectable distance, should be supplied with loam to absorb all liquid matter. All manure in the barn-yard should be covere I with loam, sand, or mud, to save it from waste, and to the wind, the air is liable to be wafted from the barn to the house.

Cetlars should be made as clean as possible, particularly as they communicate directly with the dwelling above, and any foul air produced in them is very liable to pass into the house. All vegetables in the cellar that is tending to decay should be removed immediately. It is best to ventilate cellars thouroughly by opening doors and to keep the door open as little as possbile that communicates with the rooms. Ground plaster, and freshly-burned char-

coal, set in vessels or strewed around in or is liable to be produced, has a very healthy effect by absorbing gases.

Necessaries often produce a foul atmostphere around them; and as the dwelling is near, the offensive air is often wafted to it, and even when not perceptible, it is often operating injuriously. Some prepare these conveniences and cover with loam or other substance all night soil, so as to do days. away entirely with all unpleasant and unwholesome effects. When this is not the case, charcoal, plaster, chloride of lime, or other disinfectants, should be thrown into the vault to absorb all noxious odors.

Water from the sink should be absorbed in foul gases, and being blown into the house. There are some cases of malignant and fatal disorders going through a family, while all the rest of the neighborhood are in good health. This is often owing to some lucal cause, some foul puddle, pool or stagnant pond near the dwelling, or a general negligence as to keeping the premises This is a late and valuable discovery. clean.

Decaying weeds, grass, potatoes affected with the rot potato tops pumpkin and other vines, and various productions, are undergoing decomposition in the fall; and in the aggregate the amount is large, and filling the air with the pestilential gares .-Farmers may do good to themselves and the community by burying all such substances, and converting them into a compost heap, well covered with loam, to absorb the gases.

THE VETERINARY.

SCRATCHES. Apply warm soap suds; wash the diseas ed parts thoroughly and as soon as dry

"Rock Island" is a pleasant place to visit, texture coarser, and the quality inferior to repeat t'e process with beef brine. Three veterate cases. POLL EVIL.

Insert a small lump of saleratus into the ipe of the Poll Evill, and repeat the appli cation till you effect a cure SCOURS IN CALVES.

As soon as symptoms of this disease are developed, remove the patient at once to a warm place, and restrict it to one half the usual quantity of milk; which it should be permitted to draw directly from it dam, at thre different times during the day. Make fowls, like some native cattle, are superior a tea of equal parts of white oak, birch, logwood and slippery bark, and admin-

TO KILL LICE ON COWS, HORSES, OR HOGS.

Rub them thoroughly with the water in which Potatoes have been boiled. In two hours every louse will be dead. WORMS IN THE STOMACHS OF

CALVES. One pint spirits turpinine; one pint train oil; two ounces spirits of vitrial; two ounces assafeitida, two ounces hartshorn: put the whole together into a glass bottle and declaring be "did not like the young man's shake well before using. The mixture is eye, it was too keen, that he saw the ball." to be applied by turning a table spuonful &c. This seemed to please "Connecticut down each nos:ril-holding the head up to as to elevate the second to be applied by turning a table spuonful to the second to be applied by turning a table spuonful to the second to be applied by turning a table spuonful to the second to the se so as to elevate the nose-three mornings in successsion. The calves should not be permitted to take any nourishment the

oint which impedes the motion of the joint, and is seldom curable. The wind spavin, which comes in the horse's ham." Prick the swelling with a phlegm knife, but take espec al care not to injure the nervous cords for this will often bring on the lockjaw .-When opening the swelling, you will often find a gelatinous matter to issue from the opening: apply a turning poultice for a few days to draw out the numer, then strengthen the part by bathing it in brandy. The ruptured, the blood extravasates, and forms up the vein with a crooked needle, and tie there was the ball. Our friend again pock-it above the swelling, then let blood below eted another X, and again the social hall

SHEEP.

Large wounds may be closed by a common sucking plaster; if not so extensive as to require more elaborate treatment, this will generally prove sufficient. Small wounds often require nothing, or at most a little tar will be sufficient. Fresh wounds should be kept perfectly well cleansed especially if the weather be warm.

TO PREVENT MAGGOTS IN

WOUNDS. These, as every one is aware, originate from fly blows, and are often extremely troublesome. They may be avoided by dressing with common tar and destroyed by an application of honey, when spirits of turpentine, the ordinary remedy of some practitioners, uterly fails. TO CURE RUNNING AT THE NOSE

IN SHEEP. Smear the sheep's note with tar in June and July. This properly applied, will pre-

TO CURE THE STRETCHES. Exhibit a gill of hog's lard, and cause the patient to move briskly about for some

time. Exposure to wet and cold should be avoided, and the food not too heavy for some TO CURE A FRACTURE,

Bind up neatly with one or more splints, finnel or other soft cloth smeared with tar. Care should be had that the splints do not press upon the wound, as this would but the appearance of that young man's coun-aggravate and inflame the injured parts and tenance we never can forget. The laugh was in loam, &c., for manure, instead of rising perhaps occeasion the loss of the limb .-It may be necessary sometimes to remove the splints and apply some cooling wash to be accomplished with care.

Whitpain, Sept. 5, 1849

Charcoal ground to powder is one of the best things ever discovered to clean knives-

### THE GAME OF THIMBLES.

A LESSON TO YOUNG MEN.

About three years ago, we took a trip pon one of the fine western steamboats up Read River to the foot of the Raft. As usual, there was a great number of passen gers on board, among them the celebrated Dr. B—, the inventor of the game of "thimbles!" The doctor frequently amused the passengers with several games-particularly the one called "Calculation." which A captain of a vessel loading coal, went seemed to be his favorite, and brought him

gard to gaming having been enacted by this state and Georgia.

One evening, after supper, it was insisted by some of the passengers that the doctor should exhibit the game of thimbles, which with his usual modesty, he declined to do, protesting, among other things, that he had no thimbles. This pifficulty was easly remedied; a messenger being dispatched to the ladies' cabin, soon returned with the requisite number. The doctor made him a little ball of paper and commenced performance. At first, he was quite unlucky, but he paid up punctually, & consoled himself with a favorite expression of his, that "sometimes I am very severe, then again

not quite so sly."

Among the lookers on was a young gentleman from good old Connecticut, on his first visit south. He was on his way to the head of navigation, with a pretty little stock of groceries, by way of trying his fortune in the great west. He soon manifested considerable interest in the game, declaring he knew the thimble under which the ball might he found. The doctor gave him a knowing wink, and desired him in a whisper "not to tell," But so often did our friend "gues" right, that at last he laid aside all scrupless of conscience, and desired to be permitted to ber a few dollars. To this proposition the doctor at first objected bet. After much parley and a good deal of roluctance on the part of the doctor, it was at last agreed that "Connecticut" might be permitted to take any nourishment the night previous to the application. When the first trial does not succe d, repeat the process in the course of eight days.

SPAVINS IN HORSES.

"There are three sorts of spavins," remarks an able writer, "The bone spavin, which is a bony excrescence formed in the light which is a bony excrescence formed in the light which is a sort when the manufacture of the light which is a sort was the decrease the manufacture of the light which is a sort was the light was th ble, and sure enough there was the ball The doctor gave up the money, all enjoyed a harty laugh at his expense. This was the largest bet that was made that evening.

not quite so sly." The ball and thimbles were again put in motion; again all being ready, our lucky friend proposed to bet, but the doctor de-olared he must have some chance against such odds as "Yankee eyes," and invisted blood spavin, the coats of the veins being on three to one or thirty dellars," to ten being made. This was also accepted: again a protuberance in the vein. Cure-Take the thimble was raised, and sure enough

The doctor observed, "sometimes he was

The thimbles were again arranged. This time we observed the game closely, as we thought, from his repeated losses, the doc-tor was hardly entitled to that great reputation for cunning and esgacity which had ever been attributed to him. Now, in the moving of the little ball, we thought we discovered the source of the doctors's misfortunes, for becoming a little unrolled a portion of the paper of which it was made stuck off from under one of the thimbles. This our Connecticut friend plainly saw, and presumed the doctor, through old age (now about 70) and his sight so impaired. as not to be able to see it, and could not, therefore play his game with his accustomed adroitness. But the tale was soon told. Our Yankee friend proposed to double the bet, "having the thing so dead." The doctor, impatient of repeatedlosses, said: "Make it hun dreds instead of tens." This was done; our friend bet three hundred dollars against one hundred. Just here we thought it ashame to take advantage even of a professional gamester's blindness, for the location of the ball was so evident.

The money up, "Connecticut" was all impatient to realise his expections and in great eagerness he raised the thimble-and sure enough, it was not there. He had reached the climax of the doctor's expectations in regard to ready cash and willingness to bet, and he could not win. We have seen many pictures of disappointments now uprorious. As mush as they pitied the poor dupe, the laugh was irresistible—but the poor fellow, like the boy the calf run obviat or allay inflammatian. But this must over, saw nothing to laugh at. The doctor coolly pocketed the cash, as our friend stammered out his astonishment, with the declaration that all was not right; that he had never bet before and had surely been taken in.

"Never mind," said the doctor, "what's few hundred dollars to a young man with your eys? The ladies all admire themheard them speak of them to day-and you won twice out of three times-that's the best two in the three, anyhow."

> JUST SEVENTEEN! Just seventeen ! the sweetest age

Just seventeen! the sweetest age
That's entered in tair beauty's page,
Lips like the rose-bud cleft in twals
With pearly gems the cleft to stain,
Eyes like to in stars beneath some close
That come their sparkling light shrous
Rich treases of the anburn glow.
Free waving o'er a brow of snew,
And the bosom, heaving, swelling,
Where tickling Cupid bolds his dwellh
Of woman's life, no year, I ween,
Like off, sweet, pay ing seventeen! Like soft, sweet, pouring sevent