THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZE

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance.

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RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1849.

NO. 40.

NOTICE

BUTHERE will be a Public Meeting held at Au-burn, Wake County, formerly known as Bus-bees, on the 16th October next, for the purpose of discussing the all important subject of Internal Imprevenent. It is desired that all persons interested in the project of the North Carolina Central Rail Had will attend this meeting; as it is believed that the interest and weltare of the State depend upon the immediate and concerted setion of the friends

the immediate
of the cause.
There will be public speaking expected.
WHLL. R. POOLL
PARKER RAND.
JOHNSON BUSHEE, & MANY OTHERS.

Sept. 28, 1549.

Our Correspondents' attention is respectfully called to the following BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF SCHEMES for OCTOBER, 1849. E. MORRISON & CO.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MA-RYLAND, for the benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 44, for 1849,

GRAND SCHEME. \$30,000! 820,000! \$10,000!

1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 Prize of 3,655 each? 25 Prizes of \$1,000 each!!! 25 of 550 25 of 300! 203 Prizes of \$200 each 62 of 100 62 of 80 124 of 50 124 of 30

åca 8ca Tickets \$10-shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$120-Shares in proportion \$50,000

MARYLAND'CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, for the benefit of Susquehanna Canal, &c. Class No. 45, for 1849, to be drewn in Baltimore, Maryland on Wednesday, Oct. 10th , 1849. 75 Number Lot-tery, 11 drawn ballots. GRAND SCHEME.

\$50,000! 4 prizes of 812,500 each !! 100 of \$1,500 each ! 60 PRIZES OF \$1,000 each! 64 of 250 64 of 135-18 128 of 100 128 of 60 3136 of \$32 !

Ke &e &e Co. Tickets only 15 Dollars. A cartificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 200-shares in proportion.
\$35,000!
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of Mary-

1 and, Delaware and Georgia, Class No. 45 for 1849 to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, Oct. 13th, 1849. 78 Numbers, 16 drawn ballots SPLENDID SCHEME. \$15,000

\$35,000! 87,500, 20 Prizes of \$1,000 each! 20 of 500 dollars 20 of 250 dollars 20 OF \$150 476 of \$100!

62 of 80 dollars 62 of 70 dollars 62 of 60 62 ut 40 &c dec &c Tickets only \$10-Shares in proportion. be sent for 110-shares in proportion.

\$30,000 GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of Mary-Jand, Delaware and Georgia Class No 46 tor 1849 to be drawn at Baltimore, (Md.) on Satur-day, Getober 29, 1849. 75 Numbers—12 draws

SPLENDID SCHEME

\$10,000! 1 of 5,000 1 of 5000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5 000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5/000 1 of 5:000 1 of 5 000 1 of 5 000 1 of 5,000 1 61 5,000 1 of 5 000 1 of 5,000 1 015,000 of 5,000 nf 5,000 1 of 5 000 1 of 5,000 20 Prizes of \$1,000, 20 of 500 20 of \$230!

119 of 200 dollars. 63 of 7283 63 of 50 126 of \$40 126 of 50 Ace ko ka
Tickets only \$10-Shares in proportion.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130-Shares in proportion. \$33,000!

MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY for the benefit of Susquehannah Canal, &c. Class 48. tor 1849, to be drawn at Baltimore, Mc., Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1819. 75 Number Lottery, 13 Drawn Ballots. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

\$33,000 \$22,000 \$1,000 1-of 5,495 1 of 3,000 1 of 2,000 20 prizes of 1,250 20 of 75050 20 of 400 20 of 300 62 of 100 200 of 200

Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will b sent for 120 -- Shares in proportion.

"A Little More Grape!" GRAND CAPITALS. 860,000'

3 of 20,600. —\$6 of 10,000! 100 of \$1,000 GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of Maryland for the benefit of the Consolidated Lotter, ies of Maryland Class 47 to be drawn in Balti-more, Md., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1849. 78 more, Md., on Saturday, Oct. 27 Number Lattery, 13 drawn ballots. BRILLMANT SCHEME.

prize of prize of prize of 50,000 20,000 20,000 I prize of Oprize of 20 100 10 000 10.000 12 prize af 17 100 prizes of the 164 of 1.000 100,000 320100 52,60520 65 1st and 2d drawn nos. 200 65 3d and 4th drawn nos. 130 5th & 6th or 7th & 8th do 65 3d und ich denun 1.30 9th & 10th or 11th & 12th 27,040 prizes of

amounting to \$1,156,35520 wkers, \$20-Halses, \$10-Quarters, \$5-Eighths

From the Muscope Democrat. PINE LANDS. It is the prevailing opinion among farmcultivate the Irish potatoe in this manner, in dry weather. but it has been owing entirely to not truly covering with straw. Like the fellow that took a feather and laid his head on a rock, they say if a few straws make such miserable potatoes, what would loads do? Those who would have good Irish polatoes, no has undertaken on a small scale. He matter whether the season be wet or dry, says it possesses a larger degree of nutriplant as follows, and you will not only get ment than most of the farinaceous plants a good return of delicious potatoes, but you will enrich the soil and save culture: As soon after Christmas as possible, plough crop produced upon two acres and a half the piece of ground desigted for potatoes; cultivated by him was ten tons, from which open trenches six or eight inches deep, three tons of flour was obtained. and two feet apart, across the ground, fill now cover all with the remaining earth. on inches deep all over the piece-it will require no after culture, and each succeeding year with the addition of a portion of straw, will increase in productiveness. As the

SAVE YOUR CRAB GRASS.

winter and spring rains beat down the

straw compactly, decomposition commen-

ces at the bottom, and no matter how dry

the season may prove, there is always mois-

twie, and consequently mealy and good

potatoes; Remember ye who have pine

forests that pine straw is the very best ma-

nure for pine lands.

From this time until September, Crab Grass may be sown for winter feeding. It is as nutritious as the best of northern grasses, it is easier made, and when well managed, yields a greater quantity of hay than any other grass; and yetiwe annually see the wharves of our commercial cities lined with bundles of pressed hay from the North and West, whence it finds its way to all the liv ery stables, and many a farmer's fodderless rack. Is it not strange that we labor so hard to exterminate a better grass. than we can possibly introduce from any other climate? It is adapted by nature to our stock, and the only thing that nature has not taught about it is, how to save it so as to preserve its nutricious qualities in its dry state. This must be done by the industry and genius of man. I have have seen loads of Crab Grass in the Columbus market, that was pulled by hand instead of being cut, having a good portion of roots and earth mixed with it. It was pulled when the seed was at maturity, and the leaves and stem had lost half their juices. No wonder that a horse would lay back his ears, and a cow turn up her nose, at such tasteless, scentless food. Grass to be good and to retain all its aroma, should be cut in its inflorescence, and as much as possible, dri d in the shade. The following method of cutting, curing and raising bay. from the Germantown Telegraph, is full of tich instruction .- Farmers, try it with your Crab Grass, and you will buy no more Northern hay: -[Muscogee Democrat.

CLOVER-MAKING HAY .- Clover when intended for hay, should be cut early. Nothing is gained by permitting it to stand .-When cut in its green state and properly cured, it makes an excellent food for horses, sheep, and young stock generally; but it is greatly lessened in value by long standing. It should be out when in bloom, or at latest, before the seed has ripened.

In England, from which we derive many and valuable lessons in practical agricul-

A NEW AGRICULTURAL ARTICLE .- Ba. ron de Suarce has been enlightening the London Society of Arts upon a South American tubercle , the culture of which he which form the basis of human food in the English climate. The total weight of the

From the stems of the plant, which may the trenches with partially decomposed be cut twice a year, and can be eaten as wheat, out, or pine straw. Cut the pota. a salad or spinach, ninety gallons of strong toe once in two, place the cut side down. acid were obtained, which when mixed wards on the straw, about six inches apart, with three times its bulk of water, was well adapted for drink. The acid, if fer latter when used for curing or preserving meat, as it does not render it hard, or communicate to it a bad flavor.

The flour obtained from the Oxalis Crenata is superior to that obtained from the potato, maize, or buckwheat, as it makes an excellent light bread when mixed in the proportion of one fourth with corn flour; that is not the case with maize, or buck wheat flour.

It is hardy and unaffected by temperature, and grows readily in any soils, it being difficult when once introduced, to eredicate

PROPER APPICATION OF MANURE. - Mr. Bennet (in the New York Club) considered the use of manure as all important to the farmer; and he had taken every means to increase his manure heap, and tried many experiments in its application. One year, upon the advice of the late Judge Buel, he had put 20 loads of unfermented manure on a field proposed for Ruta Bagas. He sowed afterwards at the usual time; but the crop came up tardily, and was destroyed, when it did appear, by the flea. The next year he used compost manure on the same field, and had a good erop In almost every 'netance, he found the composted manure of greater advantage than that applied fresh from the barn-yard, and that it was better to harrow it in or plow it in shallow, than to turn it under the first furrow. He had derived great benefit from the anthracite ashes, both as a top dressing and for his crops .- He had doubled his crop of hay by the application of these ashes alone, and brought out clover where it never appeared before. In a stiff clay soil, he considered them invaluable. The cinders collected by the locomotives in passing from Albany to Schenectady he had procured to the amount of 800 or 1000 bushels, and placed them in his compost heap, with great success. He had applied the cinders to his onions seperately, and had an unusual crop. He had also used crushed bones, and on his corn crop particularly, with great success. On turning up the roots, he found them fairly fringed with the bone dust-

ORNAMENTAL GARDENIMG.

can retire from the bustle and cares of pursued, and the result. I will give in debusiness, from the noise and din of crowded | tail.

| country believing it far better and more | ure, and to spend the wane of life surround- | tree, covering the ashes around the trunk | fair one's scream had been called forth by economical on the whole to cure it in the ed by all that is beautiful in Art and in Na- to the depth of about four inches. This I no worse an accident than had befallen her cock, than to expose it by spreading, to ture. Alas, how many are disappointed also [pressed down leaving the surface ers that the pine leaf or straw is deleterious the westing influence of the sun and winds. and go down to their graves without the smooth and hard. to land -consequently we annually see the Most persons are aware that the herbs in accomplishment of their darling plans, hav-"region of the pines" burnt over for the purposes, are comparpurpose of destroying that poisonous subatively of little value unless cured in the business lives, living in simple austerity, aminations of every tree; and in no single stancel Do such farmers ever reflect up- shade. That the sun abstracts much of barely cultivating the commonest vegeta- instance did I find any sign or indication of on the wise provisions of Providence? For the goodnes from this species of hay, bles, and leaving all the bright and beautiwhat purpose does the foliage annually fall?

Is it merely that new leaves may put forth to beautify and adorn the trunks? By no much of the foliage, as well as the blos
to beautify and adorn the trunks? By no much of the foliage, as well as the blosmeans. It is that they may go through some, become detached and lost, and as the course to pursue, to begin with our the muck and ashes. their gradual and sure decay, returning this constitutes where the growth is rank, start in life, and enjoy the beautiful with to the earth not only the nutriment which much the most valuable part of the crop, the useful. It is not essential that grounds four inches below the surface of the much the earth had given them, but that richer its loss is a matter of considerable impor- should be extensive for ornamental purpos- the chippings or castings of a borer pressed quality which they had taken from the at- tance, and should be guarded against by all es-let every one plant and ornament ac- hard against the ashes, the chips having mosphere. It is well known that pine soils means possible to be devised.

| Cording to his means. The journeyman become almost as hard as the bark itself, lack potash, and it is proven by scientific. We prefer mowing our hay when the mechanic when he returns home from his I proceeded to search for him, and immediately. analysis beyond cavil or debate, that the air is clear, say from eight to eleven o'clock, daily toils, and beholds his potted plants ately found him it seemed to me in a sad pine leaf contains more potash than the leaf after the dew has disappeared, and the plooming in the window easement, or on predicament. He had excluded himself of any other tree; and potash is one of the ground becomes warm. We then leave the mantle, feels a thrill of pleasure as first principles in the growth of all plants it in the swarth till the approach of night, great as does the Duke of Dovenshire, to be drawn in the City of Haltimore, Md., on and vegetables. What a suicidal policy when it is carefully turned, by which a when he walks through his superb conservthen to destroy the very substance destined fresh undried surface is presented to the atories. It is pleasing to observe the grow- he had given up work for a considerable by nature to enrich pine lands, and then night dew, and the wilted and comparative- ing taste for ornamental gardening in this time before. murmur at unproductiveness? Farmers ly dried portions secured by being turned vicinity. The yards and gardens in and who cultivate pine lands, preserve your under. In this condition it remains till the near Columbus, will bear comparison with sample of the whole, for out of almost every lands as you would your dwellings from afternoon of the next day, when, if the much older sections. Many are detered tree in the orchard I dug out from one the ruthless flames. Cover your cow pens, weather be fair, it is pitched into 'grass' from ornamenting by wishing to commence to ten borers. I found them all, as it were, your horse lots and your stables with pine cock,' and left to make. Care however, on too grand a scale. Commence by de- in a perfect safe trap, and many of them straw. The treading of the animals, with is essential in constructing the cooks, as gives and whatever is done, do it well .- were actually dead. The result then shows their manure added, will soon decompose when too bulky, the grass will become Correct taste is not natural to all, nor is it most conclusively to my mind that the boit, which will make a fine compost for your musty, which greatly detracts from the acquired in a day. Do not delay until rer was obliged to give up work, in consevegetable garden. Husband your pine value of the hay. A tgrass cock' ought Spring the work in your ornamental grounds, quence of the muck and ashes, being presstraw as you would husband your crop, never to contain more than eighty or a hun. Commence in September to work up the sed so hard around the trunk of the tree as to for with it you can make any crop, in the dred pounds of unmade or partially wilted soil and lay off, and in October replant exclude the air, and prevent him from bounds of reason, that you may desire .- grass, and must not be formed too consult- your Bulbous roots, such as Hayacinths, throwing out his chips. Since then, there The finest Irish potatoes that are made in dated by pressure as to cause a liability Tulips, Johnquits, Polyanthus, Narcissus- is no sign or indication whatever of the this climate are made under pine straw .- to ferment or heat. A careful and practi- ses, Amarylus, Galdiolus, &c. All cuttings miller having left the trees from April to This crop has proved almost an entire fail. cal workman will pitch the grass into cocks from roses, and shrubs of any kind, grow August, and consequently could not have ure in this section this season, and yet much better and with far greater despatch, better when planted out in October than in deposited any eggs the present soason, I "suld Ireland" never produced a more if the crop be an average one, than it can any other month in the year. All roots feel confident that I have killed every bo-"mealy pratie" than my crop turns out be raked and cocked in the usual way. As to be separated should be taken up in Oc. rer, unless some may have escaped my obthis season, planted under straw. There soon as the hay is thoroughly made, it tober and planted out immediately, such as servation. have been many failures in attempting to should be got in without spreading and Peonas, Dahlias, &c. Plant Peonas as much as possible in the shade, as they cannot bear the full blaze of our Southern sun. Sow .nost of the biennial flower seeds in the 'fall-no rank, unrotted manure, should be applied to the ornamental grounds. Rich vegetable mould, and wood ashes, are the special manures that trees, plants and bulbs, most delight in .-The delicate bloom of many plants is injured by the application of heating manures. All vines and creepers should be trimmed and arranged in the winter months so as not to disturb them in the spring, when the buds are shooting. Let the ornamental gardener combine judg ment with good taste and not crowd his grounds too much. All trees, plants and shrubs, should be planted with a strict regard to their future growth, and the spaces allotted to them should not be crammed the top of the ridges until it is all level, mented and brought to an equal degree with a heterogeneous mass, merely because then cast on pine straw until it is eighteen of acidity with vinegar, is superior to the share of taste and patience combined will in a few years make a desert bloom; all professional men, farmers, merchants and mechanics, may have around them now, the beauties and pleasures which they may never enjoy if they wait for their coffers to be filled with gold. Blend the beautiful with the useful, light up your prison looking rooms, ye crusty old bachelors, with a potted flower! Nurse its tender shoots and watch the opening buds .-Your heart will expand, and new floods of love will be opened, and you will soon be seeking one of those peerless flowers originally planted in Eden, which shall make your joyless rooms smile as the morning sun .- Columbus Democrat.

PHILOSOPHY OF FARMING. Here is the secret of good farming .ent modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil these are golden rules to attend to. Drain until you find that the water that falls from the heaven does not . stagnate in the soil, but runs through and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose, powdery loam, that the sun and air readily pass through . Let no weeds nocupy a place where a useful plant could grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course which experience has shown to lead to success in their growth, and to an enrichment not impoverishment, of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil and its leaves in the air.

From the New England Farmer.

MR Cole, Dear Sir: 1 have a young, thrifty apple tree orchard, containing one hundred and thirty trees of about fourteen more pleasure than the time when we from this orehard, if possible. The course in her haste to pluck a full blown rose

From that time until the 14th of the pres-

On examining the first tree, I found, about from the air, and was in a lean, soft flabby. condition, head downwards. The chips he had apparently last made looked old, as if

The first tree and first borer was a fair

Yours truly, E. SANGER.

SHERBURNE, August 25, 1846. EDITORIAL REMARKS,-We are happy n presenting a new mode of assailing on of the most formidable foes that the fruit grower has to contend with: This experment appears perfectly successful, and it presents itself as something that appears reasonable. The ashes and muck scattered around trees in a light soil, or one of comnon moisture, will, as a manure, abund antly pay all the expense of procuring it. So the expense of killing the borer in this way will be but a mere trifle. We hope that many will try this mode another scason, and let all who attempt it make thorough work.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

Step among your neighbors, reader, and see whether those of them who have got along smoothly, and accumulated properburst into bloom the first year. A moderate ty, and gained a good name, have not been men who bent themselves to one single branch of business;-who brought all their powers to bear upon one point, and built on one foundation. It must be so.

Go out in spring, when the sun is yet far distant, and you can scarcely feel the influence of his beams, scuttered as they are over the wide face of creation; but col lect those beams to a focus, and they kindle up a flame in an instant. So the man that squanders his talents and his strength on many things, will make an impression with neither; but let him draw them to a pointlet him strike at a single object, and it will Sawing wood & vield before him .- Sellected.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

Scarce a day passes that we are not reminded of the frail tenure man has upon life and the things of time, and the necessity You cannot take from the land more than of preparing for that change which awaits you restore to it in some shape or other all. A striking illustration of this fact came without ruining it, and so destroy your to our knowledge a day or two since. A capital. Different soils may require differ- gentleman, actively engaged in extensive business in East Boston, was crossing the Ferry in company with a friend, and in the course of conversation remarked, "Well, I have worked long enough, and hard enough and have managed to secure sufficient property to support myself and family through llfe; I mean therefore, to retire from business and enjoy myself the rest of my life." The gentleman arose the next morning in his usual health, and went to the place of business, at about two P. M. he was seized with the Cholera, and ere the sun again arose, was numbered among the dead!-His bright anticipations of future enjoyment on earth were blasted, and the wealth which for years he had been toiling to secure was in a moment forever snatched from his possession. Life is indeed suspended by a brittle thread, which the faintest breath may sunder. Boston Journal.

ANECDOTES FOR YOUNG LADIES We remember some where to have read a story of a youth who, besitating in his years' growth. For the last five or six choice between two young ladies, by both years the trees have been infested, as most of whom he was beloved, he was brought trees are more or less, with the borer .- to a decision by means of a rose. It hap-Last spring, I undertook an experiment pened one day, as all three were wander-There is nothing looked forward to with for the purpose of exterminating the foe ing through a garden, that one of the girls, wounded her fingers with a thorn; it bled freely, and applying the petals of a white thoroughfare, to some sequestered abode of On the 13th of last April I put around rose to the wound, she said, smiling: "I am our own, and improve and embellish as the base of the trunk of every tree from a second Venus, I have dyed the white fancy or fashion may dictate. All are stri- one to two shovels full of house ashes .-- rose red." At that moment they heard a ving for the same goal-the lawyer, the This was pressed down around the tree as scream; and fearing the other young lady, among the Jews of London. This is attri-Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tiskets ture, clover is seldom or ever spread as Doctor, the merchant and the mechanic.— hard as possible. I then put a quarter of who had loitered behind, bad met with an buted to their conformity to many sanitary with us, the more judicious farmers of that All hope to be able to retire in elegant leis. anox cart load of swamp mu & around each accident, hastened back to assist her. The regulations of their own law.

companion. She had angrily thrown away the offending flower, and made so pertinacious and fretful a lamentation over her wounded fingers, that the youth, after a little reflection, resolved on a speedy union with the least handsome, but more amiable tion of those whom she loves may be confirmed or alienated forever.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

The Hartfard and New Haven Railroad. From the report of the Directors, it appears that the income of the road for the year ending August 31, 1849, was-From passengers, \$241,697 60

do freight 132,361 44 do mails, steamboars, expres-

_58,831 99-\$*32,803 03 The expenditures for the same period for ope-

rating and repairs of the road, and equipments,

ses, renis, de.

\$142,401 23 Paid for cars and 21,267 72 engines,

Amount of inter-36,624 51-\$200,293 49 est.

Balance of receipts, \$232,518 54 The receipts from passengers and freight exhibit an increase of \$29.208 17 over the preceding year.

The whole number of passengers transported on the road during the year 320. 749 -- an excess over the previous year of

The directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last aix months. payable on the 25th inst.

We learn that the receipts of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, during the first week of Septemper, for local business only were over \$10,000 -an excess over the corresponding week in 1848, of about

Boston and Maine Raill roads. The Directors have issued their annual eport from which it appears that the receipts and expenditures of the road for the year ending June 1st, have been as follows: RECEIPTS.

Passenger Train \$312,592 44 Freight Train 170,137 01 Mail -Rents

6,539 35 4,462 38 9493,728 18

Repairs of Road, Bridges, Depots and Fen-840,525 52 ces Repairs and depreciation of Road Furni. 46,735 87 ture Care of Bridges,

and clearing snow and ice Taxes and In-8,245 99 Burance Wood 24,170 25 pumping wa-13,670 14 ter

Oil 8.069 15 Interest 6,973 43 Toll to the Portland, Saco and

Portsmonth Co. 305 70 General Expenses Passenger and Merchandige Expenses, including Sala-

rice, dic.

65,597 98 240,691 15 Net Earnings \$253,057 04 The total number of persons employed upon the road is 352, whose pay amounts

to \$134,066 per annum. The President and Superintendent receive \$2000 a year aach! A new method of learning to ketch from nature, has been taught with success in Lon-

don. A person of taste learns it in a very few lessons. The news of Kossuth, pronounced prop-

erly, is Kogh-shoot. Magyar is pronounce An original Will .- The following is a

copy of a will left by a man who choose to be his own lawyer: This is the last will and testiment of me,

John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations, to be divided among them the best way they

N.B .-- If any body kicks up any row, or makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have any thing.

JOHN THOMAS.

Not a single case of cholera has occurred