

POETICAL

GOING HOME.

BY C. C. CHASE.

Going home! Going home!
There is music in the word,
Such as those who never roam,
Never yet have heard.



AGRICULTURAL

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK.

This important and profitable branch of agriculture is totally neglected by a large majority of the farmers of North Carolina. A few raise turnips and beets on a very small scale; the sweet potato is the only root crop cultivated to any great extent among us; and this, for the use of stock, is confined to a comparatively small portion of the State.

go on as they have gone for years, making nothing but corn and potatoes, or corn and peas, and scarcely enough of them to keep the bones of their plough-mags together; but those who seek for practical knowledge from every enlightened source, and practice what they learn, are ever ready to profit by the experience of those who are ahead of them in the science, and will, we doubt not, try the culture of root crops themselves; and for their benefit we further state, it must be borne in mind that all the roots above mentioned require neat and thorough culture—that they must be sown in drills, from 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart—that the ground must be previously well ploughed and harrowed—that they must be well hoed (or carefully ploughed and hoed) soon after they are up, and when about 2 inches high thinned out, leaving about 2 inches space between each plant for carrots—six for beets. Weeds and grass must be kept scarce, and the ground light and well pulverized. A writer in the Cultivator says he raised upwards of 1200 bushels of carrots to the acre. He sowed rows only 18 inches apart, and cultivated with the hoe. Sown in March or April. We care not whether the nights are dark or moonlight, so the ground is well and duly prepared.

VEGETATION OF SEEDS.

Among the important questions which interest the gardener, is that which relates to the proper time for putting his seeds into the ground. It is well known that different seeds require very different temperatures to effect their germination; and that some plants flourish, where others would speedily perish. While the reindeer-moss thrives best on the snow-capped mountains of Norway, other plants are found spreading themselves over the burning surface of the island of Tanna. Familiar as these truths are, I believe no experiments have been heretofore made to ascertain the precise temperature most favorable to the germination of different seeds. To give a starting-point to this question, and to enlist others in the investigation, I proffer the subjoined table for publication. It is the result of numerous experiments which I made in the years 1839 and 1840. My object was to determine what temperature at noon was most congenial to the vegetation of the different seeds which I subjected to experiment. For this purpose, I planted the seeds at various periods; noting the state of the thermometer every day until the plants appeared above ground. These experiments being repeated, and in every instance giving very nearly the same average temperature when the period of germination was the same, has led me to assume as correct the following propositions:

- 1. When the temperature at noon is given, (other things being equal,) the time necessary for the development of a seed may be ascertained.
3. Some seeds require a much higher temperature than others to vegetate.
4. When the seed fructifies in the same year in which it is planted, the proper time for putting it into the ground is when the meridian temperature is such as to produce vegetation in the shortest period.
5. An increase of temperature beyond a certain point does not expedite the vegetative process.

The letter s, in the subjoined table, signifies that the seeds were soaked in water for ten or twelve hours previous to planting them.

Table with columns: Degrees, Days. Lists various seeds like Lima beans, Peas, Turnips, etc., with their germination days.

The foregoing table may be made useful in various ways. It will serve to inform the young gardener when he may expect his plants to appear above the ground; he will discover that, in some cases, he must wait a long time. It also shows clearly the advantage of soaking the seed. Some of the soaked peas, for example, came up in eleven days; while those that were not so treated required fourteen days, even with the advantage of six degrees more heat. The difference is still more remarkable in the best seeds. A certain writer says, parsley seeds "will seldom vegetate under five weeks;" but he adds: "if soaked twelve hours in water with sulphur, they will come up in less than a fortnight." I have proved by careful experiment that there is no value in the sulphur; simple water answers equally as well as the water with that addition. The Lima Bean lying 20 days in ground of the usual dampness of spring, partially decays; and if it comes up, it seldom matures its fruit. Persons, therefore, living in a latitude whose highest meridian temperature barely reaches 63 degrees, (see table,) should not plant this seed; nor should they do it in any latitude until the noon temperature attains to 70 or 80 degrees. The month that furnishes this degree of heat, is, therefore, the proper one to plant the beans in. Those who plant earlier, will not realize a perfect crop; and, indeed, if much earlier, they will scarcely find one mature pod.

It is obvious that the color and quality of the soil produce a material influence upon the vegetable process. So that if the ground be of a very dark color, or inherently warm, or very moist, or very dry, germination will be more or less rapid, according to the operation of these extraordinary agencies; and, of course, there will be a proportionate deviation from our tabular periods and temperatures. But, in this case, the deviation, I think, would be uniform throughout the catalogue. If any given seed should germinate a few days sooner, in an unusually warm soil, all the other seeds would be proportionally earlier in their growth; so that the ratios mentioned in the table would be preserved. I find, by recurring to my meteorological records, that, at Richmond, latitude 39 degrees 51 minutes, the average temperature at noon of the third month is 53 degrees; fourth month, 61 degrees; fifth month, 68 degrees; sixth month, 75 degrees; seventh month, 77 degrees.

JOHN T. PLUMMER, RICHMOND, IND.

CULTIVATION OF BROOM CORN.

Why do not some of our farmers try the cultivation of this article? It is very productive, saleable, and valuable. The method of planting it is to have the rows "run off" 2 1/2 to 3 ft apart, so that a horse may walk between them with the plough or harrow. The hills in each row should be from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, according to the quality of the soil. It will take about a bushel of seed to the acre, in order to be sure that the land be well stocked. The best rule is to cast a tea-spoonful of the seed in a hill. It should be hoed and ploughed three times—the last time when it is three or four feet high. The number of stalks in a hill should be thinned out to about eight, at the first hoeing. When the first frost appears on it, then is time for harvesting it. It should be cut down—leaving the stalks about ten or twelve inches long—and well dried. The seed is then scraped from it, by using two iron horizontal scrapers, one moveable, and a little elevated, so that a handful of the brush may pass between them. The upper scraper is then pressed down with one hand, and the brush drawn through with the other, the seed being scraped off. A common crop of the broom corn is from 6 to 7 hundred pounds per acre. It sells for four or five cents per pound, sometimes from six to eight cents. At six cents the farmer would get, for seven hundred pounds of the brush \$42, besides forty or fifty bushels of seed, worth thirty-five cents per bushel, say \$15, making in all \$57. Those who raise this article regard seed alone as equal to a crop of oats from the same land. It has been used for feeding horses, cattle and swine, and they are said to thrive upon it. The product of the sale of broom-corn raised in the Connecticut valley alone, is put down at \$1,000,000. It is an article always "commanding a sale," and we see no reason why some of our farmers do not raise it here. It is said that the climate and our best soils are favorable to its growth.

Potato Rot—A Curious Fact.—In the latter part of the summer of 1844, a farmer of the township of Lincoln, Addison county, Vermont, was quite behind all his neighbors in cutting his grass in his meadows. At night some waggish boys went into one of his meadows and cut down all the grass in it. They also went into his potato patch and cut a few swaths through it. When the time came for digging, his potatoes were found principally rotted except where the boys had mowed off the tops. Those were found to be sound and good. This experiment would seem to show, that the rot or disease begins in the tops; and suggests as a means of saving a crop, to apply the scythe as soon as the tops begin to die.—Ohio Cultivator.

Elecampane Root.—Mr. DeGroot, the best cattle and horse doctor we have in these parts, strongly recommends giving elecampane root to both horses and cattle in the latter part of winter and early in spring.—N. Y. Farmer.

NOTICE. BEING Agent for several large Book establishments, I will furnish Physicians and Students with Medical Works upon reasonable terms for cash. Feb 27—144 C. B. WHEELER, Agent.

WHAT IS FAITH?

This question is plainly and repeatedly answered in the Scriptures; but in the present instance we prefer to appeal to reason rather than the Scriptures for an answer. There is perhaps no one trait of human character, more prevalent and more unaccountable than the absence of genuine faith. We would not be understood, by this term, to mean a miraculous faith, which is supposed to exist without any foundation—a capacity of believing without evidence or reason; but the simple and rational capacity of believing facts which are abundantly evident, and consistent with the voice of reason. There are millions of people who profess to believe certain rational and important truths, and suppose they do believe them fully, and would take it very unkindly in another, who should intimate a doubt of the genuineness of their faith; yet, alas, their frequent if not daily conduct too plainly proves that they have no pure feeling faith in their hearts on those subjects. They are indeed convinced rationally, and are conscious of abundant evidence; and have the confirming attestations of reason and sense. They confess the truth with their lips, and are excited with indignation towards those who speak against it; yet after all they themselves are evidently unbelievers, and are proved so by the most incontrovertible evidence and demonstration. Reader, are you one of this class of unbelievers? Can you be convinced that you have no true faith; and that you do not believe what you have openly professed to believe? You acknowledge and profess to believe without doubt, that there is a supreme, holy Being; that He is the author of your life and existence; and that He is every where present. Now if you do believe in your heart that you are ever in the hands of 'such a holy and glorious Being, you must inevitably feel a sensation of love and adoration to him; and it you verily believe that He constantly sustains you, and continues the vital heat and motion of your heart, over which you have no control, you will rejoice in the consciousness of the glorious fact. And if you believe Him to be always present to hear your words and see your thoughts, you surely cannot, dare not, do any unholily action, nor speak a word that is inconsistent with holiness, or with a sense of His presence. You probably feel some restraint in the presence of serious and amiably minded fellow men or women; in the presence of a pious clergyman; and would especially in the presence of the Governor of the State, or the President of the United States. Will you then pretend that you believe in the omnipresence of the glorious Eternal One, while you are jesting, laughing or indulging in airs of arrogance, pride and self importance.—And especially if you profess to believe, as many do that you are to continue in conscious being forever,—time without end—and that your happiness or misery during the never-ending eternity depends on your conduct here, and yet you devote your time and abilities to the acquisition of the honors, pleasures, and wealth of this world (which you are commanded not to seek or love) you directly contradict your profession and prove at once that you do not believe any such thing. It is therefore plain that the only true and genuine faith, is not merely a rational conviction of the head, but must be accompanied with a corresponding feeling in the heart; such as to produce consistent action of obedience.—This is the true and living faith, and is no other than the aliving influence of the Spirit of God, which is freely given to every one who will venture to obey all the plain commandments (not of Moses,) but of Christ, and trust the consequences to Him who gave the commandments.

Making an Odd Fellow.—Quite an amusing trial came off last week before the Court of Common Pleas of this District. It appeared that a party of mischievous Sand-Hill gals persuaded an indolent fellow named Barentine, that he could get rid of the necessity of working if he would consent to let them make him an Odd Fellow; that the "Order" in Columbia would allow him twenty-five dollars a quarter, for life, when he was initiated,—which was to be done by branding!—The persuasions of his comrades and the prospect of ease and comparative affluence influenced the silly fellow to submit to the operation, which was done in a most barbarous manner with a common cattle-brand with the letter E and a diamond on it applied to the fleshy part of his body seven times. The fellow stated in his evidence that the first application of the brand hurt so much that he begged them to desist; but they told him that unless it was well done he could not pass examination. When cross-questioned by the defendants' counsel, with an implied doubt of the truth of his evidence, he offered to exhibit the stern reality itself in corroboration, but his Honor the Judge said he would dispense with that sort of testimony. The fact, however, was established to the satisfaction of the Court by other testimony. The perpetrators of the outrage were found guilty, but appeared from the verdict of the jury.—Columbia Chron.

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LITERARY MESSENGER AND REVIEW.

HAVING purchased from the proprietors, SIMMS AND REVIEW, the Southern and Western Literary Messenger and Review, I will from this date, be deemed with "The Messenger and Review." The Messenger has been established more than eleven years—much longer than any other Southern work ever existed—during which it has maintained the highest rank among American Periodicals. It has always been entirely Southern; and for several years, has been addressed to the West, both editorially and by its able contributors. It will continue to address itself to the South and West. To indicate this and its union with Simms Magazine, the title of the separate works will be changed to "The Southern and Western Literary Messenger and Review," retaining the features of each, but improving them as far as practicable. Whilst it will be distinctively the advocate of the South and West, its motto will be "In the Union, and for the Union!" In the South, and for the South and West! It will be published simultaneously in Charleston and in Richmond. The subscribers to Simms Magazine especially, and the friends of Southern and Western Literature, and the public generally, are invited to enter in its behalf. The aid of Mr. Simms has been secured, not only as contributor, but in the Critical and Editorial Department; and other Southern and Western contributors will be admitted to those already engaged for the Messenger. Communications for the "Messenger and Review" may be sent to the office in Richmond. Each number of "Messenger and Review" will contain 64 super-royal octavo pages, filled with the choicest matter of great variety; embracing Novels, Tales, Poems, Travels, Critiques, Reviews, History, Biography, Papers on the Army, Navy, and other National Affairs, and discussions of all questions affecting the Rights, Interests and Limitations of the South and West. The subscription price will be \$5, but the work will contain very nearly twice as much matter as Simms Magazine, and be published in an elegant style, like the present Messenger. Those indebted to the Magazine, will please make immediate payment. \$7 50 will be taken in full for subscription due to Simms Magazine, and for the "Messenger and Review," for 1846. Remittance or Postage.—For the benefit of subscribers by mail, the "Messenger and Review" will be printed on the finest light paper, by which the postage will be greatly reduced and the bound volume rendered far more convenient. The undersigned believes that the above arrangement is an auspicious one for Southern and Western Literature and Interests, and hopes to be adequately sustained and rewarded for his efforts to maintain them. THE MESSENGER AND REVIEW FOR NOTHING. Whoever will send us four new subscribers, with \$20, shall receive the Messenger and Review gratis; and in the same proportion for a larger number of subscribers. Active and faithful canvassers and collectors will be employed. Security will be required. Orders for the "Messenger and Review" will be sent in immediately, with the money, to the Messenger Office, Richmond, Va. It is indispensable to know how many copies to publish; and all who intend to subscribe will please do so immediately. Those papers which insert this Prospectus, a few times, and give it an Editorial notice, will be entitled to the Messenger and Review for one year. B. B. MINOR, Editor and Proprietor, Richmond, Va., Jan. 1846.

TO ALL TEACHERS!

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS, PUBLISHED BY GRIGG & ELLIOT, Philadelphia. GRIGG & ELLIOT'S new series of common School Readers, No. 1, 2, 3 & 4. They are amongst the best series of Reading Class Books for common Schools, ever published in this country. Upwards of 80,000 copies have been sold in the last two years.—Among many other letters of recommendation, the following has just been received from one of the best teachers in Pennsylvania. LEO P. PORT, Berks co., Aug. 25, 1845. Messrs. Grigg & Elliot: Gentlemen—Accept my thanks for the series of Readers you were so kind as to send me by my friend Dr. Durrah, when he was last in the city. I do assure them decidedly the best School Readers I have met with. I have introduced them into the school as the best and best adapted to answer my expectations. I have also introduced Grigg's History of the United States, another of your valuable school publications. I am very much pleased with Mr. Rancheberger's works on Anatomy and Botany, which you kindly sent me. They appear to me to be just the works needed to bring the subject of Natural History within the compass of our common schools, and I intend during the coming winter to make an effort to introduce the subject into the school here, and for this purpose, I would like to possess the whole series of eight uniform volumes, which I respectfully request Dr. Durrah to procure for me. Very respectfully, H. C. BAKER, Principal, Lees Port Seminary. All the above are for sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. Turner, the Booksellers in Fayetteville and by M. Brown and other merchants in Salisbury. The publishers invite all teachers, who have the interest of their pupils at heart to examine their valuable series of school books before introducing any others. Feb. 13, 1846—64-42

PHYSICIANS,

Merchants and the People generally, ARE most respectfully informed, that we have a large stock of Medicines, Paints, Wines, Spirits, Spices Etc. Articles, &c. at Wheeler & Burns' old stand, opposite D. H. Cross, Esq., which we will sell very low for cash. We shall also receive soon, a very large spring supply. Salisbury, February 27, 1846—144

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mule jockey named Harriet. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph or Chatham, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high, and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or \$20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. HENRY MILLEN, December 13, 1845—143

CLOTHING FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH!

B. F. FRAYLE, will also make in the latest style, well dressed and warranted to fit at his shop, opposite the large brick house at Salisbury. He will also teach the art of cutting on the latest and most approved style as agent for New York and Philadelphia. Cutting done at short notice.—327 B. F. FRAYLE.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

HALL & HALL WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general Wharf and Landing, large and commodious Warehouses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place. All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession. Fayetteville, May 24, 1844

JACK--TRUMPETER!

THE subscriber offers the services of his JACK TRUMPETER, to the public. Terms, five dollars the season. MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury, P. B. 27, 1846—3044

PROSPECTUS FOR

The American Whig Journal of Art and Literature Edited by GEORGE H. WOODBURN. The American Review, for the year 1846, is now in the press, and will be ready in a few days. It contains a complete and accurate list of the names of the subscribers, and of the names of the contributors, and of the names of the books and articles published in the Review. The Review will contain a great deal of interesting and valuable matter, and will be published in a beautiful and elegant style. A great deal of expense has been incurred in the preparation of the Review, and it is hoped that the public will be pleased with the result. The Review will be published in a beautiful and elegant style, and will be published in a beautiful and elegant style. A great deal of expense has been incurred in the preparation of the Review, and it is hoped that the public will be pleased with the result. The Review will be published in a beautiful and elegant style, and will be published in a beautiful and elegant style.

REDUCTION

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HARRIS CONCORD, N. H.

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CHEAP, CHEAPER

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A WOOLLY CLOCK AND

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TO GUNSMITHS

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