

# THE FARMER'S JOURNAL

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RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER, 1853.

NO. 8.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D., Editor and Proprietor.

## List of Premiums

*Awarded at the First Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, October 21st, 1853.*

276. Devon Bull "Nash," 2 years old, David McDaniel, Nash, first premium, \$5,00.  
 277. Devon Bull, "Rocky Mount," 1 year old, D. McDaniel, Nash, first premium, diploma.  
 278. Devon Cow, "Dust Foot," 4 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, \$10,00.  
 280. Devon Cow "P. sey," 4 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 3d premium, diploma.  
 239. Devon Cow, "Milly," 8 years old, B. Johnson, Wake, 2d premium, \$5,00.  
 582. Devon Bull, "Billy," 2 years old, Wm. Russell, Caswell, 2d premium, diploma.  
 592. Devon Bull, "Trim," 2 years old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 3d premium, diploma.  
 593. Devon Heifer, "Bettie," 2 years old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, \$10,00.  
 594. Devon Heifer, "Red Nose," 2 years old Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 2d premium, \$5,00  
 595. Devon Heifer, "Cherry," 1 year old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 1st premium, diploma.  
 596. Devon Heifer, "Star," 1 year old, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, 2d premium, diploma.  
 361. Large Red Cow, Mrs. Taylor, Raleigh, \$10.  
 42. White and Black Cow, 3 years old, J. Kilpatrick, Raleigh, \$5.  
 283. Durham Bull, "Henry Clay," 6 years old, A. J. Leach, Johnston, \$10.  
 3. 1 White Bull, Seth Jones, Wake, diploma.  
 597. Cow and Calf, " " " "  
 168. Cow, (native,) J. J. Dawson, Halifax, "  
 599. Heifer, Seth Jones, Wake, "  
 600. " " " "  
 279. Ayrshire Cow "Jenny Lind," 3 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 1st premium, \$10.

## Proceedings.

*Of the First Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh, October, 1853.*

The State Agricultural Society of North Carolina met at Raleigh, in the Commons Hall, on Monday, Oct. 17, 1853, the President, J. S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, in the Chair, when the roll was called and absentees noted.

On motion of Dr. E. A. Crudup, of Franklin, the names of gentlemen upon the various committees for awarding premiums were read, and upon motion of Dr. J. F. Tompkins, of Wake, the chairman of the Executive Committee was empowered to fill the vacancies in said committees.

A communication was received from the President and other officers of the State Temperance Convention, at that time in session in Raleigh, which was read, and after some debate was, on motion, laid upon the table.

On motion of Dr. J. F. Tompkins, a committee of five was appointed by the President to confer with the

601. Holstein Cow, 3 years old, P. C. Cameron, Orange, 1st premium, \$10.
602. Holstein Bull, 2 years old, P. C. Cameron, Orange, 1st premium, diploma.
113. Durham Bull, R. D. Heartt, Nash, 2d premium, \$5.
603. Durham Cow, Wm. Russel, Caswell, 1st premium, \$10.
492. Durham Heifer, 2 years old, Wm. Russel, Caswell, 1st premium, diploma.
604. Durham Bull, 1 year old, Wm. Russel, Caswell, 1st premium, diploma.
605. 1 Yoke Working Oxen, 7 years old, A. Jones, Wake, 1st premium, \$10.
606. 1 Yoke Working Oxen, 6 years old, A. Jones, Wake, 2d premium, diploma.
127. 1 pair Fat Steers, J. H. Cooly, Franklin, 1st premium, \$10.
89. Thorough bred Stallion, 12 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Warren, 1st premium, \$10.
19. 1 Stallion, R. v. Josiah Crudup, Granville, 2d premium, diploma.
101. 1 Morgan Stallion, W. S. Battle, Edgecombe, for quick draught, 1st premium, \$10.
114. 1 cream colored Stallion, 11 years old, David Gill, Wake, for quick draught, 2d premium, diploma.
123. 1 Brood Mare, T. C. Smith, Bladen, for quick draught, 1st premium, diploma.
344. 1 Brood Mare, P. C. Cameron, Orange, for quick draught, 2d premium, diploma.
33. 1 Brood Mare, W. A. Eaton, Granville, for saddle, 1st premium, \$10.
2. 1 Bay Brood Mare, Seth Jones, Wake, for saddle, 2d premium, diploma.
120. Pair of Match Horses, Thos. Howerton, Orange, 1st premium, diploma.
36. 1 Pair of Match Horses, Dr. J. F. Foard, Rowan, 2d premium, diploma.
577. Saddle Horse, "Blue Dick," Wm. H. High, Raleigh, 1st premium, \$5.00.
273. 1 Saddle Horse, three years old, A. F. Page, Wake, 2d premium, diploma.
605. 1 Stallion, 3 years old, J. B. Leathers, for heavy draught, 1st premium, \$5.
582. 1 Stallion, Gilbert Cone, Franklin, 2d premium, diploma.
333. 1 Filly (Blackbird,) D. McDaniel, Nash, for trotting, 1st premium, \$5.00.
61. 3 year old Filly, J. K. Marriott, Wake, 1st premium, \$5 and diploma.
513. 2 year old Filly, J. B. Leathers, Orange, diploma.

City Council of Raleigh and obtain from them a deed and the proper title to the Fair grounds, and all appurtenances thereto belonging; said committee to report at the meeting of the society on Thursday evening, 20th instant.

The following gentlemen were appointed on this Committee: Dr. J. F. Tompkins, Dr. E. A. Crudup, John Winslow, Charles Manly and Thomas D. McDowell.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, of Cumberland, the following Resolution was adopted, viz:

"That from and after the present meeting of the State Agricultural Society, Article I shall be so amended as to require the initiation fee to be three, instead of five dollars."

On motion of Dr. J. F. Tompkins, it was ordered that the names of the members be arranged in alphabetical order.

On motion of R. H. Smith, of Halifax, the names of the Judges to award premiums was read, and the Executive Committee were instructed to enlarge the committees and supply vacancies.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, }  
Oct. 18th, 1853. }

The Society met in the Commons Hall pursuant to adjournment, the President, J. S. Dancy, in the Chair. The roll was called and the Society proceeded to business.

Mr. J. F. Taylor, of Wake, moved that a special premium of \$10 be allowed for

90. 1 year old Filly, Gen. M. J. Hawkins, Warren, diploma.
94. 1 Jack, 2 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Warren, 1st premium, \$10.00.
95. 1 Jennet, 8 years old, Gen. M. T. Hawkins, Warren, 1st premium, \$5.00.
585. 1 Jennet, 8 years old, D. Gill, Wake, 2d premium, diploma.
215. 1 Pair Mules, 2 1-2 years old, T. D. M'Dowell, Bladen, \$10.
282. 1 Jack, 6 years old, D. McDaniel, Nash, 2d premium, \$5.00.
526. 1 Mule, W. K. Lane, Wayne, \$5.
587. 1 Jennet, 1 year old, D. Gill, Wake, diploma.
579. Jack, 1 year old, J. S. Jones, Warren, " "
102. 1 Chester Boar, W. S. Battle, Edgecombe, 1st premium, 5,00.
26. 1 Chester Boar, S. S. Caraway, Lenoir, 2d premium, diploma.
25. 1 Chester Boar, 7 months old, S. S. Caraway, Lenoir, diploma.
606. 1 Chester Boar, S. S. Caraway, Lenoir, diplo.
457. 1 Sow, Irish Grazier, Rev. B. T. Blake, Raleigh, 1st premium, diploma.
417. 1 Sow, Irish Grazier, N. Rose, Northampton, 2d premium, diploma.
24. 1 Chester Sow, 7 months old, S. S. Caraway, Lenoir, diploma.
607. 1 Chester Sow, S. S. Caraway, Lenoir, diplo.
147. 1 Pair Chester pigs, 3 months old, J. Dortch, Nash, diploma.
6. China Fowls, A. Alden, Cumberland, diplo'a.
193. Pair of Muscovy Drakes, B. F. Moore, Raleigh, diploma.
195. Shanghai Fowls, 3 months old, W. Whitaker, jr., Raleigh, diploma.
219. Pair of Cumberland Chickens, J. A. Williams, Cumberland, diploma.
- 271-'72. Lot of Native fowls, W. H. Jones, Raleigh, diploma.
270. Native Ducks, W. H. Jones, Raleigh, diplo'a.
287. Muscovy Ducks, Mrs. Dr. W. E. Hill, Raleigh, diploma.
292. Lot of Game Fowls, N. W. Arrington, Nash, diploma.
258. Muscovy Ducks, Mrs. J. O. Rourke, Raleigh diploma.
268. 1 pair Ducks, Mrs. E. Hall, Raleigh, diplo.
272. 2 pairs Shanghai Fowls, Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, diploma.
24. 1 Mongrel Fowl, R. T. Barksdale, Cumberland, diploma.

the best single mule on exhibition at the Fair, which was adopted.

Mr. Clark, of Warren county, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion by Messrs. Littlejohn, Winslow and Tompkins, were adopted:

WHEREAS, the interests of the farmer have been imposed upon by all classes of speculators, the last though not least of which is the impetuous act of the accredited agents of the Peruvian Government, in the distribution and sale of guano, all of which they have to the present time borne with patience, until longer forbearance would cease to be a virtue; and, whereas, we see with pleasure that other State and district Societies, with independent zeal are taking such steps as will remedy this evil, and secure to themselves that protection and station in society to which they are entitled:

*Be it Resolved.* That the President of this Society appoint a committee of seven members to wait upon the executive department of the general government, to act in unison with similar committees, appointed by other State Agricultural Societies, touching the same great cause, to take such steps as they may deem expedient, and report their action to the next regular meeting of the Society.

*Be it further Resolved,* That the Corresponding Secretary of this Society inform the officers of the Agricultural Societies of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and such others as he may think advisable, of the action of this Society, and solicit unison of action.

The committee appointed

591. Shanghai Chickens, J. C. Partridge, Raleigh, diploma.
608. Lot of Japan Chickens, S. Smith, Raleigh, diploma.
145. Lot of Fruit, Thos. Lindley, Chatham, for best variety, 1st premium, \$5.
405. Lot of Fruit, John Stafford, Alamance, for 2d best variety, diploma.
421. Winter Pears, Dr. Chapman, Craven, diploma.
221. " " Mrs. G. Meredith, Wake, "
191. Lot of Apples, W. Thompson, " "
- 341-2. Lot of apples, W. R. Pool, " "
253. Lot of Grapes, Dr. S. Weller, Halifax, "
298. Pomegranites, Mrs. L. M. Tucker, Raleigh, diploma.
501. Lima Beans, Rev. Richard Mason, D. D., Raleigh, diploma.
- 442-3. Peach Preserves, Mrs. Griffice, Raleigh, diploma.
551. Preserved Glass Melons, Mrs. J. Evans, Cumberland, diploma.
- 196 to 208. Variety of Butter, Jellies, &c., Mrs. Louisa A. Holt, Davidson, \$5 and diploma.
467. Jar of Pickled Peaches, Mrs. H. B. Bobbitt, Raleigh, diploma.
15. Jar of Oil Mangoes, Mrs. C. M. Winslow, Fayetteville, diploma.
578. Malaga Grapes, from the seed, Mrs. James Redmond, Tarborough, diploma.
327. Blood Beets, Geo. M. Whiting, Raleigh, diploma.
43. Sugar Beets, J. Kilpatrick, Raleigh, diploma.
- 213, 226. Oregon Peas and lot of Turnips, W. Whitaker, Wake, diploma.
- 246 to 252. Variety of Vegetables, &c., Dr. S. Weller, diploma.
31. Lot of Squashes, W. H. Morning, Johnston, Diploma.
568. Mercer Irish Potatoes, P. C. Cameron, Orange, Diploma.
121. 80 Fruit Trees, Thomas Lindley, Chatham, 1st premium, \$10.00.
412. 1 Large Beet, J. H. Kincey, Jones Co. Diploma.
610. Jointed Cultivator, E. Whitman & Co. Baltimore, Md., 1st premium, diploma.
611. Geddes Harrow, S. March, Norfolk, Va., 1st premium, diploma.
612. Hill Side Plow, J. M. Towles, Raleigh, 1st premium, diploma.
613. Wheat Drill, E. Whitman & Co., Balt., Md., 1st premium, diploma.

to carry out the above preamble and resolutions, are: Dr. Wm. R. Holt, R. H. Smith, P. C. Cameron. Hon. A. W. Venable, H. R. Burgwin, E. A. Crudup and H. J. B. Clark.

The Hon. Charles Manly introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President of this Society appoint a Committee of three persons to take charge of the Fair grounds, fixtures and other property of the Society during the recess, and until the next Annual Meeting. And that said committee be instructed to have the grounds plowed and leveled, manured and sown in grass, and the product be preserved for the use of the Society.

The following gentlemen were appointed to carry out the object of the resolution: Jere. Nixon, Wm. R. Pool, of Wake county, and John Hutchings.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet in the Commons Hall on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, }  
Oct. 19th. 1853. }

The Society met according to adjournment, the President, J. S. Dancy, in the chair, and the roll was called.

W. Whitaker of Wake, tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Society: and asked for the appointment of a Committee to examine his accounts and report thereon at the next meeting of the Society.

The resignation was accepted, and Messrs. W. H. Jones, R. E. McNair and R.

614. Horse Rake, Borum & Co., Norfolk, Va., 1st premium, diploma.
615. Sweep and Railway Horse Powers, E. Whitman & Co., Balt., Md., 1st premium, diplo.
234. Hay and Straw Cutter, John Stafford, Alabama, 1st premium, \$5.
618. Grist Mill, horse power, E. Whitman & Co., Balt., 1st premium, diploma.
13. One-horse Plow, W. B. Williams, Warrenton, 1st premium, \$5.
617. Subsoil Plow, Borum & Co, Norfolk, Virginia, 1st premium, diploma.
619. Ox Yoke, Borum & Co., Norfolk, Virginia, 1st premium, diploma.
502. Saw Mill for Horse Power, Tappey & Lumsden, Petersburg, Va., diploma.
620. Faaning Mill, E. Whitman & Co., Balt., Md., 1st premium, diploma.
621. Robbin's Patent Churn, E. Whitman & Co., Balt., Md., diploma.
622. Partridge Fork and Hoe, E. Whitman & Co. Balt., Md., diploma.
623. Grist Mill for hand-power, Borum & Co., Norfolk, diploma.
128. Cotton Press, Alpheus Jonas, Wake, diploma.
460. Sicut Machine, J. A. McMannen, Orange, diploma.
624. Scoop, S. March, Norfolk, diploma.
625. Hay Press, E. Whitman & Co., Balt., 1st premium, diploma.
479. Cotton Plow, Richardson's patent, J. Simons, Halifax, \$5.
626. Corn Sheller, (hand-power,) S. March, Norfolk, diploma.
627. Wheat Threshing Machine and Straw Carrier, E. Whitman & Co., Balt., premium, diploma.
629. Collection of Greenhouse Plants, C. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, diploma.
245. 1 Citron Lemon Tree, Mrs. T. P. Devereux, Raleigh, diploma.
516. 4 Cases Embalmed Flowers, R. B. Smith, Cumberland, diploma.
620. 2 Vases Floral Ornaments, Misses Sarah and Rebecca Rogers, diploma.
29. 1 Net Counterpane, Mrs. Beckwith, Johnston, 1st premium, \$5, and diploma.
48. Wax Flowers, Miss V. Gary, Raleigh, diploma.
50. " " Miss E. Colburn, " " "
52. Fancy Work Stand, Embroidery and Ornamental Work, Mrs. J. C. Partridge, Raleigh, \$5 and diploma.

Henry Webb, appointed as the Committee.

James F. Taylor of Wake, tendered his resignation as Recording Secretary of the Society, which was accepted.

On motion the Society proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows, viz :

Richard H. Smith, of Halifax, President.

John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, 1st Vice Pres't.

Henry Elliott, of Cumberland, 2d Vice Pres't.

Dr. Wm. R. Holt, of Davidson, 3d Vice Pres't.

H. J. B. Clark, of Warren, 4th Vice Pres't.

Dr. J. F. Tompkins, of Wake, Recording Sec'y

T. J. Lemay, of Wake, Corresponding Sec'y.

T. F. Hutchins, of Wake, Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. L. O'B. Branch, of Wake, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered to J. S. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecombe, for the able and efficient manner in which he has presided over this body during his term of office.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the Recording Secretary and Treasurer be paid an annual salary of \$100 each, for services rendered the Society in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Mr. Nixon moved that the sum of \$30 be paid W. W. Whitaker, of Wake, it being the amount of his expenses while on a visit to Baltimore to examine the plan of the

54. Sun flower Quilt, Miss J. Ruth, Raleigh, dip.  
 55. 59. 2 Quilts, Mrs. S. Miller, " "  
 56. 1 " Mrs. Murden, " "  
 57-'8. 2 " Mrs. Barbour, " "  
 584. 1 " Miss Olivia Duplin, " "  
 84-'5-'6. 2 Counterpanes, and 1 Quilt, Mrs. M. A. Walker, Warren, diploma,  
 87-'8. 2 Counterpanes, Mrs. M. E. Paschall, Warren, diploma.  
 104-'5-'6. Rug and 2 pieces of Carpet, Mrs. J. Staten, Edgecombe, diploma.  
 588. 1 Bolt Domestics, Fayetteville Mill, Cumberland, diploma.  
 125-'6. Home-made Silk, and Silk and Worsted Cloth, A. E. Fuller, Granville, diploma.  
 83. Striped Domestics A. M. Holt, Alamance, diploma.  
 134. 2 Pair Bed Blankets, M. Pullen, Wake, dip.  
 146. " " Mrs. S. Vincent, Chatham, diploma.  
 144. Bed Quilt, Mrs. Langlay, Granville, diploma.  
 148. Centre-table Cover. Mrs. F. Lloyd, Bladen dip.  
 27-'8. Straw and Palm Hats. Mrs. W. H. Morning, Johnston, 1st premium, \$3, and diplo.  
 30. Box Tallow Candles, W. H. Morning, Johnston, diploma.  
 32. 1 Bundle of News Printing Paper, David Murphy, Cumberland, 1st premium, \$5 and diploma.  
 497. 1 Bundle of Book Printing Paper, James F. Jordan & Co., Raleigh, 1st premium, \$5, and diploma.  
 22. Specimen of Leather. W. F. Hilliard, Franklinton, \$5 and diploma.  
 108. Home-made Soap, Mrs. Paul, Halifax, 1st premium, \$5, and diploma.  
 109. Merino Wool, J. W. Cotton, Halifax, diploma.  
 140 Case of Minerals and Ores, J. P. Mabry Lexington, \$5 and diploma.  
 141. Patent Camphene Lamp and Filler, G. R. Griffith, Pittsboro, diploma.  
 142. American Cream Soap, G. R. Griffith, Pittsboro, diploma.  
 143. Lot of Stone Ware, S. Loy, Chatham, diploma.  
 107 & 166. Lamp Mats, Mrs. M. F. King, Tarborough, diploma.  
 238. 1 Door Lock, Joseph Woltering, Raleigh, \$5 and diploma.  
 312. Specimen of Type for printing for the Blind, W. D. Cooke, Raleigh, diploma.  
 339-'40. Chisels and Screw Plate, made by G. W. Pickard, Webb & Douglass, Orange, premium, \$5 and diploma.

Fair Grounds of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. Mr. Smith, of Cumberland, moved to amend by inserting \$50 instead of \$30, which was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved.* That in consideration of the services of Dr. Jno. F. Tompkins, in behalf of the cause of Agriculture, that the State Agricultural Society do subscribe for five hundred copies of the Farmer's Journal, beginning with the November No., and that said copies of the Journal be distributed throughout the State under the direction of the corresponding Secretary of the Society.

Mr. Rayner introduced the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved.* That if the several committees should be of opinion that any article on exhibition, not mentioned in the schedule of premiums, be entitled to merit on account of its peculiar excellence, the said committee be directed to award for said article a diploma.

On motion of J. S. Dancy, it was

*Resolved,* That the Executive Committee be requested to tender the thanks of this Society to those ladies of Raleigh, who have assisted in decorating and attending Floral Hall, during the Fair.

On motion of Dr. Crudup, it was

*Resolved,* That all the officers of this society shall hereafter be elected on Wednesday night of each annual meeting; but not to enter upon their duties until the close of that annual meeting of the society.

189. Starch, Mrs. Dr. Field, Warren, diploma.
196. Rail Road Passenger Coach, Jno. R. Harrison, Raleigh, 1st premium \$30 and dip'a.
195. Silk Shawl, silk raised by maker, Mrs. F. A. Graves, Caswell, \$5 and diploma.
181. Corn Stalk Cabin, G. Deming, (12 years old,) Cumberland, diploma.
169. Segar Case, Miss E. McCullers, Johnston, diploma.
139. Cotton Yarns, Makepeace & Christian, Montgomery, diploma.
- 181-'2. Cotton Yarns, A. M. Holt, Alamance, dip.
143. " " Gen. B. Trollinger " "
138. " " Webb & Douglass, Orange; diploma.
172. 1 Raised Map for the Blind, W. D. Cooke, Raleigh, 1st premium \$5 and diploma.
173. Specimens of Card Printing, W. D. Cooke, Raleigh, 1st premium, diploma.
175. Specimens of Printing in Colors, W. D. Cooke Raleigh, 1st premium, diploma.
176. Specimens of printing in Gold, W. D. Cooke, Raleigh, 1st premium, diploma.
162. Specimen of Book Printing, W. W. Holden, Raleigh, 1st premium, \$5 and diploma.
130. For Best specimens of Printing of all kinds, W. D. Cooke, Raleigh, 1st premium \$5 and diploma.
186. Basket of Artificial Flowers, Mrs. Louise Bauer, Raleigh, 1st premium, \$3 and diploma.
161. Specimen Book-binding W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh, diploma.
188. 3 Lamp Mats, Graves & Wilcox, Warrenton, diploma.
- 11-'2. Hair Wreath and Pins, Miss M. L. Meinung, Salem, \$5 and diploma.
- 28-'29-'30. Paper Cuttings, Miss C. M. Hunter, Warren, diploma.
11. Fire Screen, worked with Straw, Mrs. Dr. Field, Warren, premium \$3, and diploma.
132. Embroidered Handkerchief, Miss Stanmire, Goldsboro', 1st premium \$5, and diploma.
133. 1 Quilt, Miss Usher, Duplin, diploma.
138. Plaid Linsey, Mrs. S. S. Royster, Granville, \$5 and diploma.
136. 1 Quilt, Mrs. Dr. Henderson, Williamsboro', diploma.
137. Yarn Counterpane, Mrs. Cox, Henderson, \$5 and diploma.
139. Cradle Quilt, Miss Tompkins, aged 5 years, Bath, diploma.
- 45-'6-'7. 3 Counterpanes, Mrs. J. Adams, Wake, diploma.

Mr. Dancy moved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay Drury King \$10, for services rendered in lighting up the Commons Hall, ringing bell, &c., during meeting of Society, which was adopted.

Mr. Guinn moved that the sum of \$100, be paid W. W. Whitaker, for services rendered in making preparations for the Fair, which was carried.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, }  
Oct. 20. }

The Society met according to adjournment, the President, R. H. Smith, in the chair. The call of the roll was dispensed with, and the Society proceeded to business.

Hon. Charles Manly, of Wake, asked permission to read a communication from Hon. George E. Balger, and that the same be spread upon the minutes of the Society, which was granted.

RALEIGH, Oct. 19, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I have nothing to contribute to the exhibition of the North Carolina Fair, but I would fain express in some appropriate manner, the interest which every son of the old North State should feel in her success in agriculture and the mechanical arts; I therefore send some bags of the last patent office reports, both agricultural and mechanical, which I beg you to have distributed as far as they will go among the members of the society and other friends now in the city. Wishing I could do more, but hoping that this offering may not

450. 1 pr. Blankets, W. C. Stedman, Wake, diplo.  
 471. 1 Counterpane, Miss L. M. Stephenson, Wake, diploma.  
 505-'6-'7. 3 Quilts, W. W. Guess, Orange, diplo.  
 515. 1 Colored Blanket, Mrs. Thos. Carrol, Warren, 1st premium \$3 and diploma.  
 523. Whetstone grit, P. S. Benbow, Alamance, dip.  
 528-'9. 2 Blankets, Mrs. A. H. Davis, Franklin, diploma.  
 558. Satin Bed Quilt, Miss M. A. Willhite, Raleigh, diploma.  
 573. 2 Quilts, Mrs. J. E. Kyle, Cumberland, diplo.  
 574. Sample of Rye, J. Betts, Raleigh, diploma.  
 575. 1 Spirit Barrel, H. Wright, Cumberland, dip.  
 576. Specimens of Dentristry, made in the State, Dr. W. C. Benbow, Fayetteville, 1st premium \$3. and diploma.  
 227 to 231. Specimens of Caps, Mrs. McGowan, Raleigh, diploma.  
 589. O. F. Regalia, J. M. Miles, Portsmouth, Va., diploma.  
 590. Candle Shade, Miss Madeline Saunders, Raleigh, diploma.  
 478. Home-made Soap, J. J. Brame, Henderson, diploma.  
 305. Negro Shirting, Mrs. S. Tripp, Beaufort, premium \$5 and diploma.  
 306. 1 Domestic Carpet, Mrs. Guilford, Beaufort, diploma.  
 307. 1 Work-stand, Mrs. J. F. Jordan, Raleigh, diploma.  
 308-'9-'10. Embroidery, Wax Flowers, Coral Pitchers and Work Stand, Miss S. A. Partridge, Raleigh, \$5 and diploma.  
 314. Silk patched bed Quilt, Miss M. Grimes, Raleigh, diploma.  
 328. Embroidered Chair, Miss S. A. Hines, Raleigh, diploma.  
 335-'6-'7. Embroidered Table-covers, &c., Mrs. Annice Cowper, Murfreesborough, diploma.  
 383. 1 Dozen Brooms, manufactured at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, W. D. Cooke, Raleigh, diploma.  
 401-'2-'3. Carpet Warp, Sheeting, and Stocking Yarn, J. Newland & Son, Alamance, dip.  
 408-'9. Sheeting and Drilling, A. S. Horney, Franklinsville, diploma.  
 413. Hearth Rug, Mrs. M. Clack, Granville, 1st premium \$5 and diploma.  
 414-'15. Mantilla and Apron, Mrs. W. J. Clarke, Raleigh, diploma.  
 425-'6. Counterpane and Cape, Mrs. Gregory, Granville, diploma.

be entirely inappropriate, I am, my dear sir, as ever,  
 Your friend and servant,  
 GEO. E. BADGER.  
 To Hon. CHAS. MANLY.

On motion of Paul C. Cameron, of Orange, it was  
*Resolved*, That the Treasurer elect, and all future Treasurers be required to execute their bonds, with securities to be approved by the President, in a sum double the amount in the Treasury, which sum shall be ascertained by the President.

The President appointed the following officers for the next year :

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
 Dr. E. A. Crudup, Franklin,  
 John S. Dancy, Edgecombe,  
 Charles Manly, Raleigh,  
 Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson,

J. S. Carroway, Lenoir,  
 W. W. Whitaker, Wake,  
 David McDaniel, Nash,  
 John C. McKrae, New Hanover,

Wm. A. Eaton, Granville,  
 Wm. H. Jones, Wake,  
 Wm. R. Pool, "  
 Wm. T. Smith, Cumberland.  
 Wm. Long, Caswell,  
 James F. Taylor, Wake,  
 John Elliott, Cumberland.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Jere. Nixon, Wake,  
 H. J. B. Clark, Warren,  
 William D. Cooke, Wake,  
 Robert Norfleet, Edgecombe,  
 H. Mordecai, Wake,  
 E. P. Guion, "  
 Jno. Hutchins, "  
 J. F. Tompkins, "  
 Dr. W. R. Scott, "

A. J. Leach, Johnston.

THE COMMITTEE TO SELECT A SPEAKER.

John S. Dancy, Edgecombe,  
 H. K. Burgwin, Northampton,

423. 2 Counterpanes, C. Alfred, Wake, diploma.  
 530 to 534. Worsted Embroidery, Miss Mary A. Turner, Warrenton, \$5 and diploma.  
 154. 1 Pine Apple Quilt, Miss V. Cooke, Franklin, premium, \$2 and diploma.  
 156-'7-'8. Black and Brown Jeans and Negro Cloth, F. & H. Freeze, Salem, diploma.  
 159. Home-made Jeans, Mrs. R. A. Shultz, Salem, premium \$5 and diploma.  
 161. 2 pieces Domestic carpet, Mrs. A. W. Venable, diploma.  
 164. Rye straw Carpet, I. J. Sides, Salem, \$2,50 and diploma.  
 213. Rice Straw Carpet, Mrs. R. A. Shultz, \$2,50 and diploma.  
 177. 1 pair Stockings, Miss M. S. Graves, Caswell, diploma.  
 184. Wax Flowers, Messrs. Graves and Wilcox, Warrenton, diploma.  
 209. 1 Quilt, Mrs. B. F. Moore, Raleigh, diploma.  
 210. 1 Quilt, Mrs. R. A. Shultz, Salem, diploma.  
 316 to 321. Stockings, Gloves, &c., of silk, Mrs. Mary Whitaker, 75 years old, Wake, \$5 and diploma.  
 322. Handkerchief and Silk Stockings, Miss Sallie Rodgers, Raleigh, diploma.  
 214. Lot of colored Sheep Skins, Mrs. R. A. Shultz, Salem, for the variety of articles exhibited, a special diploma.  
 220. Cotton Net Coverlet, Mrs. S. L. Smith, Cumberland, \$3 and diploma.  
 225. Lot of Sheetings, Drillings and Yarns, D. Kivett, Randolph, diploma.  
 232. Home-made Carpet, Mrs. Mary Whitaker, Wake, diploma.  
 244, 253. Window Curtains, Mrs. A. W. Mordecai, Wake, diploma.  
 262. 1 Quilt, Mrs. H. J. Brown, Raleigh, diploma.  
 266. 1 Mantelette, Mrs. Hall, Fayetteville, "  
 267. 1 Pair Children's Socks, Miss Hill, Raleigh, diploma.  
 274. 1 Silk Quilt, Mrs. Evans, Raleigh, \$2 and diplo.  
 275. 1 Quilt, Mrs. D. Royster, jr., Raleigh, diploma.  
 284-'5. 1 Bed Curtain and Counterpane, Mrs. J. Strickland, Wake, diploma.  
 297. 2 Tidy Curtains, Mrs. L. M. Tucker, Raleigh, diploma.  
 304. Calico Coverlet, Mrs. L. J. Sparrow, Beaufort, diploma.  
 202. 1 Jar North Devon Butter, Mrs. Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Lexington, 1st premium, diploma.  
 440. 1 Jar North Devon Butter, Mrs. McDaniel, Nash, 2d premium, diploma.

T. J. Lemay, Wake.

MARSHALL & ASSISTANTS.  
 Col. L. W. Humphrey, Onslow, Chief Marshall.  
 C. B. Sanders, Johnston,  
 W. S. Battle, Edgecombe,  
 David Hinton, Wake,  
 W. H. Tripp, Beaufort.  
 Joseph B. Flanner, N. Hanover.

Mr. Rayner then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the State Agricultural Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Committee of Arrangements, and the Executive Committee, for their uniring attention and assiduous labors in the discharge of their respective duties in making preparations for, and in holding the State Fair.

On motion of Dr. E. A. Crudup, the Executive Committee were directed to hand over the reports of the several committees on the award of premiums, after being publicly read, to Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, of Wake, to correct and conform to law, preparatory to publication.

Dr. Tompkins moved that the sum of \$100 be paid to Jere. Nixon, Esq., for services rendered in making preparation for the holding of the State Fair, which was adopted.

Mr. Guion moved that the Treasurer's bond be deposited in the Cape Fear Bank, in the care of W. H. Jones, which was carried.

Mr. Rayner moved that a delegation of five members of this Society be appointed to attend the next annual meetings of the Maryland and Virginia State Agricultural Societies.

68. 1 Box of Hams, Mrs. H. Elliott, Cumberland, 1st premium, \$5 and diploma.
111. 1 Ham, R. A. Davis, Warren, diploma.
160. 1 Box White Honey, R. A. Shultz, Salem, diploma.
203. 1 Box Hams, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Lexington, diploma.
18. 1 Jar of Butter, Mrs. W. B. Williams, Warren, diploma.
254. 4 Specimens of Wine from Scuppernong Grape, Rev. Sidney Weller, Halifax, diplo.
580. 1 Jar Butter, Mrs. Askew, Warren, diploma.
630. 5 Bottles wine, David Lewis, Franklin, "
190. 1 Bedstead, Wm. Thompson, Raleigh, "
62. Oil Painting, "Death of John Wesley," O. P. Copeland, Northampton, 1st premium, \$10 and diploma.
64. Oil Painting, "Hope," O. P. Copeland, Northampton, diploma.
553. Oil Painting, "Moonlight Landscape," Miss Annie Turner, Warrenton, diploma.
44. 2 Paintings, Boy and Girl, Miss S. A. Part-ridge, Raleigh, diploma.
73. 1 Painting, "Falling Leaf," Mrs. L. H. Walker, Greensboro', diploma.
74. 1 Painting, "Scene on the Hudson," Mrs. L. H. Walker, Greensboro', diploma.
75. 1 Painting, "Alpine Scenery," Mrs. L. H. Walker, Greensboro', diploma.
76. 1 Painting, "Sunset on Lake George," Mrs. L. H. Walker, Greensboro', diploma.
185. 1 Painting, in pastel, "Fruit Peace," Miss Mary A. Parish, 15 years old, of Warrenton Female Institute, diploma.
186. 1 Painting, in crayon, "Corinne," Miss Victoria L. Clarke, 15 years old, of Warrenton Female Institute, diploma.
187. 1 Oil Painting, "Old Toppers," Mrs. S. A. Wilcox, Warrenton Female Institute, diploma.
631. 13 Daguerreotypes, T. J. Havens, Raleigh, diploma.
632. Architectural Designs, H. Harbough, Fayetteville, \$5 and diploma.
633. Drawing of Hilton Bridge, Wilmington, N. P. Muller, Wilmington, diploma.
634. Daguerreotype of the first Daily Raleigh Register, S. Gales, Raleigh, diploma.
49. 1 Painting "Winter Scene," Miss Ellen Colburn, Raleigh, diploma.
237. 1 Drawing, Grecian Cottage, J. W. Wolter-ing, Raleigh, diploma.
258. 5 sets Wagon and Carriage Couplings, J. N. Seely, Forsythe co., Geo., \$3 and diploma.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND THE  
BALTIMORE FAIR.

W. W. Whitaker, Wake,  
Henry Elliott, Cumberland,  
J. F. Taylor, Wake,  
H. R. Burgwin, Northamp-  
ton,  
H. Mordecai, Wake.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND THE  
VIRGINIA FAIR.

Dr. Wm. R. Holt, David-  
son,  
P. C. Cameron, Orange,  
R. H. Smith, Halifax,  
Wm. A. Eaton, Granville,  
Hon. A. W. Venable, "  
H. Mordecai, Wake,  
Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Wayne,  
Dr. E. A. Crudup, Franklin,  
Dr. J. F. Foard, Rowan.

On motion of Mr. L. O'B.  
Branch it was

*Resolved*, That the proper authentication of any claim upon the Society, presented for payment, shall be the warrant of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

On motion of W. W. Whitaker it was ordered that the 50 copies of the Patent Office reports be distributed among those who obtained diplomas.

The society adjourned to meet on Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, }  
Oct. 21st, 1873. }

The Society met, the President, R. H. Smith, in the chair. There being but little business before the Society, after the thanks of the body were tendered to the officers the Society adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday of November, 1874, in the city of Raleigh, when the presence of all the members is requested.

R. H. SMITH, *Pres't.*  
J. F. TOMPKINS, *R. Sec.*

263. Drawing of R. R. Car, and Plank Road Wagon, J. N. Seely, Forsythe, Geo., diplo.
296. 1 Cotton Gin, E. P. Taylor & Co., Columbus Geo., premium of \$3 and diploma.
295. Straw Cutter, E. P. Taylor & Co., Columbus, Geo., diploma.
435. 1 Velvet Mosaic Rug, John Cocke & Co., Portsmouth, Va., diploma.
456. Model of Blake's Water Wheel, L. W. Blake, Pepperell, Mass., \$3 and diploma.
469. Specimens of Artificial Teeth, &c., Dr. Whitehead, Petersburg, Va., \$3 and diploma.
470. Case of Fancy Goods, Simmons & Whitmore, Petersburg, Va., diploma.
- 67-8. Moleskin and Russia Hats, D. Gee, Cumberland, premium \$5 and diploma.
165. Suit of fine clothes, J. J. Biggs & Co., Raleigh, diploma.
302. Wheat straw Hat, Dr. J. W. Tucker, Raleigh, diploma.
358. Child's Hat, Miss S. J. Wiggins, Raleigh, diploma.
498. Wool Hats, Wm. Andrews, Chatham, diplo.
- 563-4. Pair Quilted and Plain Boots, H. Porter, Raleigh, diploma.
7. One 2 horse Carriage, Bobbitt & Minatree, Warrenton, 1st premium, \$20 and diploma.
8. 1 Open Buggy, Bobbitt & Minatree, Warrenton, 1st premium, \$5 and diploma.
23. 1 Phaeton, H. J. Clawson, Franklinton, 1st premium, \$10 and diploma.
119. Open Buggy, White & Co., Warrenton, 2d premium and diploma.
162. 1 horse Wagon, J. P. Nissen, Salem, diploma.
173. 1 Dumping Wagon, J. M. Wagner, Raleigh, diploma.
431. 1 Set Buggy Harness, J. J. Conolly, Wilmington, 1st premium, \$5 and diploma.
176. 1 Set Buggy Harness, T. W. Rowlett, Warrenton, diploma.
182. 1 Set Double Harness, C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, 1st premium, \$5 and diploma.
- 178 to 181. Best lot of Saddles, C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, diploma.
291. 1 Open Buggy, A. Alden, Fayetteville, 2nd premium, diploma.
315. 1 light Buggy, G. Uley, Orange, 3d premium, diploma.
552. One 2 horse Wagon, J. N. Seely, Johnston, diploma.
16. Lamp Mat, Mrs. G. Deming, Cumberland, diploma.

## ADDRESS

OF THE

**HON. A. W. VENABLE,**

*Delivered before the First Annual State Fair of North Carolina, October 18th, 1853.*

It was with much hesitation that I consented to deliver the address at the opening of this, the first State Fair in North Carolina. The short time for preparation, and the pressure of other engagements, seemed to present insurmountable difficulties, especially, when I was informed, that two distinguished gentlemen, who were much more likely than myself to be equal to the occasion, had been compelled to decline the duty.

The Committee, however, deeming that such an inauguration could not be dispensed with; and desirous that nothing should be omitted that could advance the agricultural interests of our State, or arouse her citizens to the fulfilment of the high destiny which awaits them, urged upon me to consent to be the Speaker, to day. Deferring to their judgment, I determined not to consider personal inconvenience, but cheerfully to employ whatever influence I might possess in aid of the great cause, a subject, of all others, most likely to furnish compensation for the brief space allotted to preparation in the richness of the theme, the variety of its interests, and, above all, the vastness of its importance. Borrowing nothing from novelty, the interest which it com-

17. Cap, Apron and Collar, Miss Deming, Cumberland, diploma.
153. Sample of Cotton, S. S. Caraway, Lenoir, dip.
- 300-1-'3. Allen's Patent Sausage Cutter, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, diploma.
334. Needle Work, Miss Maria Haywood, Raleigh, diploma.
- 355-'6. Needle Work and Child's Sack, Mrs. W. J. Clarke, Raleigh, diploma.
- 378-'9. Fine Crochet Work and Lamp Mat, Miss M. E. Cooke, Raleigh, diploma.
380. Embroidered Sack, Mrs. L. A. Cooke, Raleigh, diploma.
- 381-'5. Bead Purse and Paper Lamp Mat, Mrs. J. A. Waddell, Raleigh, diploma.
382. 1 Silk Crochet Bag made on rings, Mrs. L. A. Cooke, Raleigh, diploma.
384. 1 Needle Book, Miss M. St. C. Cooke, Raleigh, diploma.
373. 1 Card Printing Press, W. D. Cooke, Raleigh, diploma.
- 298-'9. 2 Lamp Mats, Miss Mary Dickson, Orange, diploma.
410. Specimens of Copper Ore, A. S. Horney, Franklinsville, diploma.
416. Specimens of Gray Copper Ore, Gitter's mine, Granville, diploma.
427. Model of a Box, J. J. Yarboro, Caswell, dip.
434. Double sets of Teeth, Dr. Kennedy, Wilmington, diploma.
463. Specimen of Worsted work, Miss C. Harris, Raleigh, diploma.
476. Crane's Patent Soap Mixture, J. J. Ryals, Raleigh, diploma.
477. Model for Bee Hive, P. S. Rogers, Wake, diploma.
514. Pencil Drawings, G. E. Ketcham, Raleigh, diploma.
527. Coal, J. H. & L. J. Haughton, Chatham, dip.
535. Basket, by blind man, a Sailor, Newbern, "
- 546 to 49. Woolen Cloth, J. A. Guion, \$5 and "
550. Blackberry Wine, Mrs. H. Elliott, Cumberland, diploma.
557. Patent Steam Safety Valve, H. G. Bruce, Raleigh, diploma.
559. Needle Work, Mrs. N. Gully, Raleigh, diplo.
570. Bur Basket, Mrs. C. Atkinson, Johnston, "
20. Specimen of Chinese Rye, J. Paschal, Franklin, 1st premium, diploma.
21. Specimen of Poland Wheat, Jos. Kearny, Franklin, 1st premium, diploma.
490. Specimen of White Marl, Miles Costin, Wilmington, diploma.

mands is referable alone to its intrinsic merit. We assemble, to-day, to do honor to this, one of the noblest, and most useful of human occupations, that which came first to the supply of the wants of man, when "Sin threw a blight" over the bloom of Paradise, and the curse curtailed the bounties of nature by restraining the spontaneous fruitfulness of the earth. Man was "sent forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken," with the assurance, that "in the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread." This is the patent from which Agriculture dates its institution, and it comes to us venerable as well for its high antiquity as for its divine origin. And he who said to the first of our erring race, "cursed be the ground for thy sake," laid not on that curse so heavily, but that human skill, and arduous industry, might so far mollify its effects as abundantly to supply the wants, incident to our nature.

It was kindness, as well as justice, which imposed the necessity of labor upon a race which had lost its innocence. All experience teaches that the necessities of life are indispensable to the perfection of human character. Stern and inflexible teachers they are, but as faithful as they are stern, and as important as they are inflexible, types and shadows of the thorns and thistles, which our great ancestor for the first time saw springing from the ground, a consequence of his trans-

635. Scuppernong Wine, Wm. Evans, Cumberland, diploma.
393. Egg Plants, R. T. Webb, Orange, diploma.
636. Raw Hams, H. Elliott, Cumberland, diploma.
- To R. H. Wainright & Co., Granville, for the best Plows manufactured in the State, \$5 and diploma.
- To Henry Mordecai, Wake, a premium of \$5 is awarded by the Committee on the Trotting Match, on Thursday.
- To Messrs. Whitman & Co., Baltimore, Md., for the largest and most valuable collection of useful implements and machinery from one manufactory, 1st premium, \$10.
- To Messrs. Stafford, Clark & Dixon, of Alamance county, N. C., for the largest collection of useful implements and machinery from one manufactory in the State, 1st premium of \$10.
- To Y. & E. P. Jones, Yanceyville, for best specimen of Manufactured Chewing Tobacco, \$5 and diploma.
- To Satterfield and Lunsford, Roxborough for 2d best specimen of Manufactured Tobacco, diploma.
- To W. & J. D. Long, Caswell, for fine specimen of Tobacco, diploma.
- To Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, for specimens of Wheat, diploma.
- To Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, for best specimens of Flour, \$5 and diploma.

Persons entitled to premiums according to the above list, can receive the amounts due them, upon application by letter or otherwise to Mr. J. F. Hutchins, Treasurer of the Society, Raleigh.

The Diplomas will be ready for delivery as soon as they can be filled, and will be subject to the order of those entitled to them, which should be sent to the Recording Secretary, Dr. Jno. F. Tompkins, Raleigh.

E. A. CRUDUP,  
Chairman of Ex. Com.

### Theory.

Theory is distinguished from *hypothesis*, thus: a theory is founded upon inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a *hypothesis* is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena.—  
OLMSTED.

May we ask those who are continually misapplying the word *Theory*, to study the above.

gression, when he, who had gathered the fruits of Paradise for his refreshment, was told, that he should "henceforth eat of the herb of the field." Then began the work which has since continued to mark the generations of our race, a mark so distinctive, a proof so conclusive, of the identity of that race, that we may well smile at the credulity of those enquirers who have failed to find in revelation enough to remove their doubts.

Man alone tills the ground for his bread. Sustained by the recurrence of seed time and harvest, he sows in hope and cultivates in joyous expectation. In all conditions of man, from the deepest barbarism to the highest civilization, the existence of religious feeling, connected with the cultivation of the earth, has been discovered. The very occupation, depending for its success upon changes of season beyond human control, points to an overruling Providence as the source of prosperity. And the history of every people perpetuates the memory of seasons of sadness as well as of rejoicing, as the earth withheld or bestowed in bountiful profusion her fruits. From the green corn dance of our own Indians to the Festival in honor of Ceres, our own joyous harvest times, and the rejoicings of the world over the ingatherings of the fruits of the earth, we perceive that the feelings of the heart have coursed through the same channels which led in

the earliest times to the offering the first fruits of flocks and fields to the Author and Dispenser of all good.

The progress of its improvement and the extent of its advancement are most certainly indicated by the manner in which the earth is tilled, from the villages of Indian Wigwams, and the small patches of grain cultivated by their women, through all the gradations of social organization, until we reach the highest refinements of civilized life. Nations gradually emerge from the turbulent, semi-barbarous and aggressive state of war and conquest, into the permanent quiet of an agricultural age. Men seek such a condition for the security of persons and property, the cultivation of social affections, and that expansive benevolence which looks to the human family as one and the same superior race. In the full prosperity of agriculture, national prosperity is complete. It calls into existence and sustains all other professions, which enlarge and increase its own success. Like an unfailing fountain, it refreshes each with continuous streams of vitality. As long as Agriculture flourishes and maintains its precedence, or, at least, its equality in human employments, a nation would be unconscious of the wasting influence of decline, or the presence of decay. It is when those who till the ground, to whom the wildness of barbarism and the fierceness of a warlike spirit, yielded in the constitution of a well-organized Government, resign their leadership and fall behind those who have grown up under the shadow of, and lived upon their labor, that the imbecility of age and decline is seen and felt. Nations, like men, grow old and feeble, but for very different reasons. Neither the highest virtue, nor the most unvarying prudence, can evade the doom. "The dust shall return to the dust as it was." But wisdom to devise and patriotism to execute good, just and wholesome laws, would continue the existence of a nation through the generations of man. There would be a current of happiness

and prosperity, of progressive increase, of devotion to such a Government, that would give strength with age and inspire a vigor, which would resist the invasion of decay. Liberty, which consists in the equality of right, opening a field for enterprise, would give ceaseless employment to those energies which are always salutary, when not unwisely restrained. Success would be the result of well directed effort, and the acquisition of independence and wealth, the end of a virtuous and judicious industry. Idleness and improvidence would find no favor by authority of law. But, whilst agriculture is producing only, and leaving the management of affairs to those impelled by other interests, another state of things arises, the tendency of which is sure and steady to the overthrow of free institutions. When wealth accumulates, and difficulties are thrown around its alienation and consequent return to the common stock, thus aiding capital in its war against labor, a contest, in which the right arm of the people is often crippled or paralyzed, in which the complete success of capital produces the most abject condition of those who look to labor as a source of support: this is a decisive symptom of national senility—the substitution of the will of the creature for that of the Creator—that irregular diffusion of vital energy, that inequality in the distribution of those weights that should balance each other, which disorganize and destroy—the rich kept very rich and the poor very poor, by the force of legislation—a state of things which finds its termination in revolution, or the law of force, or in our more civilized age, in the emigration of poor and oppressed labor, until capital is compelled to yield, for the want of subjects upon which to operate. It is the old age of Europe, the oppression of labor by capital, "the muzzling the ox that treadeth out the corn," and forgetfulness of the truth, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," that has poured upon our shores that stream of emigration which for many

years has presented one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age. They come to till the ground, where all is new and fresh and free, and, above all, where labor commands capital, because labor can always command bread—where industry never fails to secure comfort and independence—where the cry of want or the ravages of hunger never distress or invade. We are this day engaged in doing honor to the great business of tilling the ground, and those who till it, and to the occupations which grow out of it and depend upon it—where labor sits the presiding genius to control and give direction to capital, using it as a stimulant to give force and effect to the enterprizes conceived and executed by itself.

It is not my purpose to confine my remarks exclusively to practical agriculture. Such a discourse belongs more properly to another occasion, and would be better suited to the meeting of an Agricultural Society, devoted to the execution of the details of this great profession. We meet not only as farmers, but to recognize all the results of that profession in the kindred productions, *mechanics and the arts*—to claim fellowship with those industrial pursuits which, deriving support from the farmer's toil, in return diminish the severity of his labor by improved agricultural implements, and which add to the comforts, luxuries and elegancies of his house, those manufactures which taste designs and skill perfects—to demonstrate that agriculture is the great centre from which all industrial pursuits radiate, until they form the circle of perfect social organization, the great balance wheel that should govern and control the motion of all its intrinsic mechanism, securing regularity and precision in every movement. When any disturbance in the conduct of a free government is observed and felt, it will be found in the undue influence of some other professions and interests which, for the time, have combined for the oppression of agricultural industry. Such

grievances are usually patiently endured for a long season, and sometimes left to the curative influence of time. Agriculture, like fabled Atlas, which upheld the Universe, has great strength and great powers of endurance. Its recuperative energy is inconceivable. Like the centre of a great army when the light troops and skirmishers are driven in, it forms a nucleus upon which order may be restored and losses retrieved; in every crisis and calamity of a people, the Agricultural interest sustains and enables them to endure. Commerce may flag, the industrial arts may cease to be remunerative, but the tide must turn in time, and prosperity return with it. But when the earth withholds its increase and the flocks and herds perish in the fields, when the toil of the husbandmen is vain, and gaunt famine stalks forth in the land, Hope departs, Despair comes, and stern Ruin begins its reign. Large portions of our earth, once populous and rich, radiant with all the splendor of art and genius, fostered by wealth and power, are now, either from natural causes or the oppressions of government, lonely and without inhabitants, and in the silence of their desertion, speak to the heart that the labors of the husbandmen were vain, that the genius of Agriculture, having lingered until all hope was passed, departed to some happier and more auspicious country, and with its flight, wealth, power and population have perished from the land. Indeed, the strength and power of any people must be found in their Agricultural capabilities. No nation can long exist who import all their supplies of food—neither can any people prosper permanently, where Agricultural interests are either oppressed or neglected by Legislative power and authority.

Legislative neglect is as fatal as actual oppression, and it is demonstrable that much of the depression of this great interest in North Carolina is referable to such neglect. It is not only  
(Continued on page 245.)

## FARMER'S JOURNAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., NOV., 1853.

### The North Carolina State Agricultural Fair.

This exhibition, the coming of which we have been looking for with the most intense interest, has taken place, and for the first in our State, we feel safe in stating, that it has never been excelled. It is true, that the show of some kinds of stock was not such as we could have wished, and not fair specimens of the kind in the State, yet the effect will be to stimulate the farmers to greater exertion the next time. The cattle were very fine; those from the herds of Messrs. Holt, McDaniel, Jones and Russel, could not be beaten easily. In order to show the determination of our farmers to improve their stock, we will state that Dr. Holt sold twenty-two head of young bulls and heifers, at an average of \$50 each; they were bought, chiefly, by gentlemen from the eastern part of our State. The building called "Floral Hall" was crowded with articles contributed by the fair daughters of the Old North State; this was the only department that at all astonished us. But though it seemed to us it would be very difficult to make any improvement here, we have heard several ladies avow their intention to do better next time. The specimens of goods manufactured in the State were very fine; indeed, there is no branch of industry which is progressing more rapidly in our State than that of manufacturing, and the time, we hope, is not far distant, when our merchants will be able to get a large number of their good, in

our own State. There were in the Floral Hall, several specimens of paintings executed by North Carolinians, some from the various female schools of our State, which reflected much credit upon those ladies who executed them. But the paintings of Mr. Copeland, a young North Carolina Artist, were much admired, and justly so, and he surely ought to receive a liberal patronage from our people. The display of agricultural implements made by Messrs. E. Whitman & Co., of Baltimore, Messrs. Borum & Fisher of Norfolk, and Messrs. Tappy & Lumsden of Petersburg, were highly creditable to those gentleman, and we were happy to learn from them that they were well pleased with their visit, and at our next annual "Fair" they would greatly enlarge their specimens. Various specimens of mechanism from our own State were upon exhibition, which we heard spoken of as valuable inventions, but our time was so much absorbed in doing every thing possible to make things go off well, that we did not have the opportunity to pay that attention to different specimens which they deserved. The specimens in the manufacture of carriages was confined to North Carolina, and though the number was small, yet the skill of the workmen was shown to be fine. There were several kinds of seed wheat, corn and other grains upon the grounds, and were distributed among the farmers generally. We saw a fine specimen of manufactured tobacco, put up in splendid boxes, from the factory of the Messrs. Jones, of Yanceyville, in Caswell county. They are young men, and deserve much credit for the great skill which

they have shown in getting up this specimen of the "weed." There were upon exhibition several specimens of grapes and wines, from the vineyard of Dr. Sidney Weller of Brinkleyville, N. C., which were of the finest kind. This gentleman has been devoting his time for several years, chiefly to the cultivation of the Scuppernong and other native grapes, and also to the preparation of wines, which are regarded as being very superior, and we are astonished that those who use wine at their tables continue to buy what is called champagne wine, when a far superior article can be had from Dr. Weller for half the price. This gentleman deserves the patronage of those of our people who use wine, and nothing will give more celebrity to his vineyard than this display which he has made. The 18th of October, 1853, was a proud day for every North Carolinian; even those who denounced and ridiculed the State Agricultural Society in its infancy, surely must, when looking upon the display on those grounds, felt that they must give up that it was not worth their while any longer to dose Old Rip with their soporifics, for he had fairly opened his eyes, and that there were a goodly number of his children who were determined to keep him awake. We heard several statesmen of high standing say, that on the 18th of October they saw what they did not believe could have been originated so soon in North Carolina; indeed, one gentleman of known political fame, through the whole nation, confessed to us that when we first suggested the idea of getting up a series of Fairs, that he like many others, thought it a mere speculation,

without any basis upon which to form any hope of its success. But all except ourself have been deceived in this matter; many of our friends told us that every thing had come out just as we had described it before hand. We do not ascribe to ourself any thing more than ordinary judgment, but we have done what no other person has done, gone over a large portion of the State, and knew that this thing could be accomplished with a due degree of energy. We can, we think, now with more confidence than ever before, call upon the farmers of North Carolina to sustain that paper, the Farmer's Journal, which has been acknowledged to be the great lever in getting up that spirit of enterprise which is now spreading over our State. Surely every farmer who looked upon this first Fair will send us a goodly number of subscribers, and aid us in shedding the light over the land. The only way in which a proper degree of interest can be kept up in county Societies, is to get farmers to read agricultural works, and we are resolved that the Farmer's Journal shall not be surpassed by any, in point of adaptation to the wants of the farmers of our State.

#### To our Readers.

The principal part of this number of the Journal is taken up in publishing the able address of Hon. A. W. Venable, and the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, and the premiums and awards given at the State Fair.

There are none of our readers who will fail to read with interest, this num-

ber of our paper, containing as it does, an account of an era in our State's history, which they did not look for so soon, and which cannot fail to exert a happy influence over every interest in our country. And here we hope that we shall not be considered as transcending the bounds of modesty, when we say that for the success of the great cause of agriculture, we have labored for two years with all our energy, and surely we shall not appeal in vain, hereafter, to farmers to use their efforts to circulate the Farmer's Journal throughout the entire State. Send up to us the names, directed to Raleigh, and the papers shall be sent.

#### The Guano Trade.

There is something "rotten in Denmark" in regard to the purchase of guano by the farmers of our State, and others, where it is extensively used. We have had several complaints made to us in relation to the fraud which either the agents for the Peruvian Government, or the commission merchants of Baltimore, Norfolk and Petersburg, or both of them, have been practising upon the farming interest. Several have expressed their determination not to patronize for the future, any merchant in those cities who buys this valuable fertilizer in order to sell it to them at a large profit. This is just the course to take, we say, farmers: you have the power, and it only requires to be asserted in order to be listened to. Our State Agricultural Society, it will be seen, has appointed a committee to act in concert with committees from other State Societies, to adopt such measures as will, in their opinion, have a tendency to put down this gross fraud.

#### Upon a strong Platform at Last.

We have been a long time struggling against the current of public opinion, and the prejudices of the farmers of our State against what they have called "book farming," but we fancy, that we have at last planted ourself upon a firm basis. In the beginning of our labors, in behalf of the advancement of agriculture in North Carolina, we had to labor upon our "own hook," having, as they said, the good wishes of all, but the active aid of but few. We fought manfully, nevertheless, and have, we feel, achieved a victory at last. We can now call upon a goodly number of the farmers of our State who feel deep interest in the prosperity of ourself and the cause we advocate. The State Agricultural Society has, in a year, grown from nineteen to about four hundred members. The meetings instead of being thinly attended, as at first, seem to interest all. The State Society subscribed at the last meeting for five hundred copies of the Farmer's Journal, which will be distributed under the direction of the corresponding Secretary, in various parts of the State. This testimony of the due appreciation of our labors was highly gratifying to us. But it was nothing more than what we knew would be done, for the reason that we were sure that none could deny our deserving some such evidence of approbation from those whose interest we have risked everything in sustaining. We feel satisfied that we shall, after this, have several original articles to present to our readers, from farmers in our own State; several promised as much, and we hope that they will not forget it.

WE give below an extract from a letter which we have received from a friend since the "Fair," and though he only accords to our humble efforts, what we believe all do not hesitate to acknowledge, yet we do not lay it before our readers for the purpose of attracting attention to ourself, but as evidence of the feeling which now pervades our whole State, in relation to the great necessity of a general system of improvement in Agriculture. The writer, though not a farmer, feels a deep interest in the success of the mother interest of our country; he has already witnessed the good results of the labors of one man, and very reasonably concludes that when all who have the ability interest themselves in this great cause, that the North State will no longer lag behind, but show herself as the "brightest star in the constellation":

WINTON, HERTFORD COUNTY, N. C., }  
October 24th, 1853. }

DR. TOMPKINS—*Dear Sir*: Allow a casual acquaintance of your agricultural tours to and sojourns in this county, and an ever hearty God-speeder to your peripatations and efforts in the cause of building up suffering agriculture, to address you at this time.

I congratulate you, my dear sir, on the success of the recent first Agricultural Fair in this State. It is a creditable affair, of which the State need not be ashamed, but may be proud.

I in common with many, had fearfully anticipated a failure, but our friends from this county, Dr. S. and my brother D., assure me, with rapture of praise from their lips, that it was sustained to a degree of credit far beyond the reasonable hopes of its friends.

The first Fair of agriculturists of this our beloved fatherland, it is grateful to think will be heralded and recorded as creditable, under the circumstances, to a great State, and to the noble conceptions of those who originated and planned it. It is not less true than agreeable to give the tribute of praise to the editor of

the Farmer's Journal, as the prime mover and great head and front of this first State Fair. But for you this proud advent in the agricultural annals of the Old North State would yet be deferred, to lag behind, and never dawn at all, without such a pilgrim as issued from Bath, a self-constituted missionary, visiting the counties, arousing the farmers by lectures, showing in a plain, practical way how to renovate their worn out lands, and by analyzing soils and sending broadcast every where the invaluable Farmer's Journal. Looking back to your starting point, behold the laurel of success. The whole State is under a debt of gratitude to you. Doubtless you appreciate it as a citizen doing the State some service, and that you will bear your honors (as I trust you will) gracefully. My dear sir, take no offence at my frankness in expression, and at my freedom with you. In common with you, I wish well for my native land. If I can acquire no praise myself, I cannot withhold it from where it is due. We have too long neglected to properly appreciate and encourage natives and native efforts. Here is the first grand State Fair—*such* it is. Without you it would not have been.

Permit me to enlarge more. Yours is already an honorable public position. The whole State is attracted to you, as the chief pioneer in renovating agriculture. Enfeebled and powerless myself, consigned in humility to one spot, I can but look on and praise where I may, and as here I ought. I bid you persevere in the noblest, usefulest calling—go on, well guarded and fortified in the right way for success, and great success will reward you and your fellow citizens. By your efforts, blessings will attend them and you.

You are now the acknowledged organ of the agricultural interests of the State, sending forth your teachings from the Capital. I see, too, you have taken a department in a School in Raleigh, for the purpose of teaching such of the science of agriculture as may be taught in a school of the kind, to which, gentlemen wishing to make farmers of their sons, can send them. You then are to be the farmer's boys' Gamaliel, at whose feet they are to take lessons, while their daddys read your Journal at home. So you feed the farmer with the milk and meat of agricultural knowledge which they in turn are to reproduce, by the fructifying and bringing forth of the soil.

### Farmers, Collect Manure.

This is the time when every farmer should be stirring everything up that will in any way enlarge his next year's crop. The making of manure is like everything else; practice will make perfect in it, and every farmer will find that he can, with the same force, make a larger amount of manure every year. The filling of the barn-yard and stable with straw and corn stalks is well enough to serve as a bed for the animal, but in order that the volatile principles of the manure may be retained, it is important that something like woods mould should be put in the stable, which is a material sufficiently close to hold or retain the ammonia, which would otherwise escape. Muck, it is true, is better than mould, but this can only be had, to any great extent, in the lower part of the State. Farmers, at this time, should be devoting their time, too, to the burying of ashes, especially, in that part of the country where lime nor marl cannot be had at such price as to justify their application. All manures made about the farm should be sheltered, or at any rate they should be put in pens and turfed over, which will prevent their destruction to a considerable extent. The farmer should avail himself of every means possible to make manure. Many, we see, pay but little attention to it, and still continue to work poor land, which course will, in a short time, render them entirely incompetent to compete with their improving neighbor, who does not suffer any means, for making manure, to be neglected.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of Mr.

Gourdin, of Charleston, S. C., who is Agent for the sale of "Genuine Peruvian Guano" for the States mentioned in the card. He assures us that for the cash, or satisfactory references, he will supply the farmers of our State with a good article of Guano at fair prices.

### Let the Blame Rest where it Belongs.

Since we have been editing the Farmer's Journal we have, at different times, been told by subscribers that they did not get their papers regularly, and in five instances we have gone with them to the Post Office, and there found their papers for them of four months back. Poor editors have the sins of careless and ignorant post-masters to bear as as their own.

THE following motion, offered by Dr. Pritchard of Warren, should have appeared in Wednesday's proceedings, of the State Agricultural Society.

That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. A. W. Venable for the able address delivered by him on Wednesday, during the Fair, and that it be published in pamphlet form by the Society, which was unanimously carried.

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HOUSEKEEPING IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF FEMALE EDUCATION.—For a young woman in any situation of life to be ignorant of the various business that belongs to good housekeeping, is as great a deficiency as it would be in a merchant not to understand accounts, or the master of a vessel not to be acquainted with navigation. If a woman does not know how the various work of a house should be done, she might as well know nothing, for that is her express vocation; and it matters not how much learning, or how many accomplishments she may have, if she is wanting in that which is to fit her for her peculiar calling.

*Continued from page 239.*

natural and proper, but necessary to the permanence of any such government as our own, that the cultivators of the soil, those who direct the details of the work, should govern and control its operations, and take care of its own interests. In any other hands exclusively it is unsafe, because not guarded by personal interest. A necessary consequence of the neglect of our farmers to assert and exercise the right to control and govern the country, is the degradation of the profession in perfect cultivation and diminished profits. Whilst agriculture asks no bounties from governments, no inequalities of legislation to advance its interests, it should demand the removal of obstructions, and resist the imposition of burthens. To secure this, there must be a strong representation of this interest in the legislatures of the country, a representation at once enlightened and learned in all the details of this important subject, which sees in the agricultural prosperity of our State and country, something higher and nobler than the enterprises of *clap trap* politicians, and their paltry schemes. In order to do this, there must be a change in the system of education, which has prevailed amongst us. Agriculturists, farmers, in the practical sense of the terms, have not been numerous amongst those who administer our government, either in this State, or in the confederation of States, which form our Republic. The result has been manifested in the burdens which agriculture has sustained, in the pampering which other individual pursuits have enjoyed, in the wealth which such hot-house culture has placed in certain localities, and the occasional depressions which have curtailed the profits of producers. In this state of things, it is true, we have a demonstration of the indestructibility of agricultural energy and productiveness, of its capacity to endure and prosper under circumstances which would ensure ruin to any other employment. Murmurs have sometimes been heard, and

impatience made so apparent that the fears of capitalists, awakened to an apprehension of the loss of all, have induced the relaxation of a grip which would never have yielded to generosity or a sense of justice. Astuteness and cunning, unrestrained by any particular scruples as to justice, gave an ascendancy to interests which had selected such representatives, whilst unsuspecting farmers were diligently engaged in their occupation, leaving the government in the hands of those who chose to manage it. In fact, educated farmers were brought up for that purpose, though all the branches of the highest literature and the most enlarged science are not sufficiently numerous amongst us. The cultivation of the earth and the representation of those who cultivate it, is not often confided to such a one, principally because such an one is not always to be found. The farmers themselves have not regarded their profession as one in which such enlarged education is necessary. They have not considered the discoveries of science or the treasures of art as a powerful part of the resources which bring the soil to its highest state of productiveness, and cover the face of the country with rural beauty. They seemed to have adopted the conclusion, that as to other pursuits,

“A man must serve his time to every trade,  
Save Farmers—Farmers are already made.”

Under such auspices, no wonder that the disappearing forests are replaced by worn out and abraded surfaces, and that the productive power of our lands has suffered continued diminution. Agriculture has been considered as an art dependent for its success upon mere labor, however unskillfully applied, and improvements have advanced slowly, because neither understood nor adopted. Even in the application of manures, the same fatal error has prevented success. An ignorance of agricultural chemistry, which precludes any certain knowledge of the constitution of the soils to which manures are ap-

plied, has left it pretty much to accident whether they succeed or fail. Like the unskilful practitioner of medicine, the same dose is administered for every disease, and in the same quantities, and it should not surprise us if the effects are as often as mischievous as salutary.

Farming seems to have been regarded as a business which may be taken up when all others fail, and abandoned as soon as any other shall be offered that promises profit, because benefited by the progress of improvements which have been recognised and adopted.—Such has been the indifference to agricultural education, that by far the greater portion of what has been written for the advancement of knowledge upon this subject, has been but little read and usually been denominated *book-farming*, and treated with neglect, if not contempt. Any new suggestion, however valuable, must pass the ordeal of a comparison with the sayings and doings of some individuals, who, having, in some measure, succeeded, give law and opinion to the circle in which they are known. The disapprobation or distrust of such persons would be conclusive against any improvement, unless its utility is so obvious as immediately to silence all opposition. Our farmers have not generally been educated for the business. The opinion has generally prevailed that the highest mental culture was not necessary for success in this employment. They have been taught the use of the plough, the hoe, and the spade. They can feed and raise domestic animals with some success. But they have not been enlightened by the concentrated experience and learning of those who are successful as well as practical, and have given their learning to the world.—They have not learned to make the best, the most easy and profitable application of their practical knowledge—how to increase fertility with increased productiveness—how to demonstrate that exhaustion is not the legitimate consequence of production; and that,

under wise management, the contrary is true. Our farmers have acquired much from experience we admit, but individual experience, although a certain, is a most slow and expensive teacher. The loss of time and the failures which its records leave it far behind other in tractors, when we consider the value or amount of the information obtained. Men should learn from experience, it is true, but it is cheaper and better to learn from the experience of others than our own. Facts discovered are common property and a proper agricultural education would store the mind of the young farmer at once with the facts which centuries of agricultural experience has developed and preserved. The most learned lawyers, physicians and scholars are those who devote a long life to their profession, as well in study and investigation, as to the actual practice, and he would be regarded as simply presumptuous, who would claim distinction in any of those pursuits without similar preparation.—How, then, can a business, which calls for all that is known in science and philosophy, as well as the improvements in mechanics and the arts, prosper, when those who control its operations do not seek information upon these subjects?

We are often surprised at the contradictory experience of farmers upon the application of some concentrated manure. With one, the success is astonishing and complete; with the other a failure, and so on in every grade between the two extremes. Usually, such experience ends in the adoption of the improver by those who have succeeded, and its abandonment by those who have failed, without enquiry as to the cause. A moderate proficiency in agricultural chemistry would reveal all the mystery. Perhaps a spurious article was used when there was a failure; possibly, the soil abounded even to the production of barrenness in the very element which was introduced to produce fertility. Practical agricultural education would

remove all such embarrassment and prevent all such failures. The first and great step to be taken is to educate our young men to agricultural and kindred pursuits,—look for our own engineers, geologists, mechanics and architects, and instructors of youth amongst our own sons. Thus dignity will be given to the most ancient as well as honorable occupations of life. They will fill our Legislative halls and occupy the high places in our government. Their counsels will always be conservative, for their interests are not based upon speculation, but the steady accumulation of labor.

Peace is their policy, because peace is their interest. Their estates very visible and fixed are most liable to the influence of change from national disaster and always the subject upon which taxation falls. And more than all, the country will smile under the hand of enlightened culture, whilst population and happiness will increase with incalculable rapidity. Our people will be satisfied with homes which yearly afford new attractions and the exhausting drain of emigration which has so fearfully depleted us will be stayed. I would arouse the ploughing people of the State to an appreciation of their importance and their responsibility. Let them remember that they are the bone and sinew of the Republic, the proper possessors of its power and influence, and if that power is not felt and that influence not employed, in a salutary manner, the blame rests with them. Education, knowledge, and learning develop mind, and mind governs the world. Intellect and virtue, knowledge and industry, are the aristocracy of this our happy land, and a patent for this nobility is within the reach of all who may devote themselves to the pursuit. One generation of farmers, and those of kindred pursuits, educated for their profession, would do more for North Carolina than all the politicians have been able to effect in the half century which has passed. Instead of being their tools, make them in fact *your servants*. Assume the di-

rection, yourselves, and none will gain say or dispute your right. There is a great work before the farmers of North Carolina.

I have glanced at one of the causes of the present state of depression and neglect which our agriculture discloses; but let us not do injustice to those who have gone before us. It is true that much of our native forest has fallen by the axe and been wastefully destroyed; large surfaces of exhausted land pain the eye and sicken the heart; melancholy musings spring up within us, when we meet crowds of emigrants to other States, composed of those to whom we should have looked to uphold our own. We find ourselves censuring the wasteful agriculture of our ancestors, and concluding that the policy must have been unwise and ruinous which dictated such a course. In such a conclusion, we take counsel of our feelings, rather than of sound and discreet judgment. We are deciding a question and determining a system too far removed from the circumstances which controlled the first settlers of this country.

They had a great mission to perform, and well and truly did they do their work. The history of colonization affords no parallel to that which stands forth on the North American continent, occupied by the Anglo Saxon race. We shall look in vain for anything which approaches it, either in the rapidity of its progress, the magnitude of the results, or the brilliant success which crowned the whole enterprise. Landing on a foreign shore, far removed from cultivation, they encountered the hazards of climate and perils of a savage population. They found a wilderness which they resolved to subdue, and having tamed its wildness, to leave it for a home and a legacy to their children. The resolve itself was sublime, but there was a higher sublimity in its execution, perfected amidst the inadequate resources which they could command. None but men unacquainted with despair would have embarked in

the enterprise: none but those, who were every man a hero, would have succeeded. To clear and subdue the forest, rich in virgin soil, was their work. The supply of immediate wants could not be deferred; emigration pressed so powerfully upon them, that there was no time left for any other employment. The simple log cabin was their shelter, and the plainest productions of the earth their food. Surface for cultivation was demanded, and the severe labor necessary to procure it, taxed their energy to the utmost. They had no time, no right to rest their fields, in order to recuperate their powers of production. Human wants pressing upon them, forbade it, and a higher duty compelled them to continue for a season, a system of exhausting cultivation. They were laying the foundation of a great Republic, and their first duty was to provide for the nurture and support of the people, who were to give it foundation and endurance. Circumscribed by forests, which, for all practical purposes of production, were as complete a barrier as the sands of the desert, they prostrated them by their indomitable industry, and a great and powerful people occupied the country which they had redeemed from the wildness of barbarism. Agriculture was, of necessity, in a primitive state. He who removed the trees and gave space for the production of bread, was a great benefactor, and the necessity of improving soils never occurred to those before whom a boundless and fertile country spread its inducements to advance still farther. They fulfilled their mission, and gave us institutions, in which we, in common with the friends of civil liberty throughout the civilized world, rejoice. The sin of exhausting the country and bringing it to its present state, rests not upon them, but upon the generations who succeed them—upon those who adopted this system, after the necessity which produced it had ceased! It cannot be justified by pleading the example of those to whose wisdom and experience we looked for guidance and

direction. Their mission was fulfilled. The reason ceased, and the practice ought to have ceased with it. Theirs was the natural state of agriculture in every new country. It is only necessary to visit one of the frontier States and look over the immense fields, where crops grow amidst deadened trunks, standing almost as thick as the original forests—where the exuberant fertility of the soil makes up for imperfect cultivation, and you have a picture of many portions of North Carolina a century ago. This state of things, with all its disadvantages, has this blessing connected with it: No want of the necessaries of life is ever found in such a state of agriculture. It is only where the density of population gives rise to constant apprehension of famine, that the earth is taxed to its utmost capacity of production, under the influence of the usual application of stimulating manures. Heaven has vouchsafed this security to the adventurer into the forest and the tiller of the rough soil of our country.

A system, at first necessary and unavoidable, was improvidently continued, and the consequences, in exhausted surfaces and the continued depletion by emigration, have been fully experienced. It is encouraging, however, to be assured, that a change is commencing, and that we are beginning to realize the importance of restoring that fertility which has been lost. Nature has done much in recuperating by her own unassisted power the waste of imperfect agriculture, and all present indications amongst the farmers of the State, justify the anticipation of a brighter and better day, a time when the restored lands of our State, those which were originally best and for that reason selected and cleared by our forefathers, shall be again the most productive, and when our farmers shall not annually calculate upon a farther invasion of the forests, to make out their crop. As a general remark, it is conclusive against the skill of a farmer, who has much open surface upon a farm occupied by him for a series of years,

that he has to clear land, in order to obtain productive surface for cultivation. It is cheaper to restore land once good, than to clear and cultivate that which is inferior, with all the advantage of its freshness; and when the value of timber, every day enhanced by its destruction, is considered, it becomes a subject of grave importance.

An error, which has been productive of great evil in the progress of agricultural improvement, consists in the opinion, that farming can be successfully prosecuted without the occasional aid of active capital; that the earth, stimulated by labor, can furnish wealth continually, without suitable returns to sustain its productive powers; that money made by cultivation, must find some other investment, and that it is bad management, to expend any of it upon the land again. Some even avow that the true policy is to wear out and exhaust one tract of land, to afford the means of purchasing another. Such a policy has only to be named to be repudiated. Carried fully out it would reduce the country to a bare desert, destroy all the charms of home with its sacred associations and its domestic virtues. But others, who would disavow such a bold and unpatriotic system, practice upon one which must ultimately lead to results of a similar nature.— There are those who make money from cultivation and expend large sums for buildings and other improvements, who would hesitate or refuse to make a small outlay for manures, which would at once repay the money advanced in a superior crop, and leave the land improved to an amount fully equal to that outlay. Let it not be supposed, that objection is made to improvements in our rural architecture. No money is more prudently spent than that which adds to the beauty of the houses, and the personal comforts of those who reside upon and till the land. No indication of general prosperity is more conclusive than a complete state of repair, even to neatness and elegance, of the

curtilage of the residences of the farmers of a country, where gardens, orchards, enclosures, ornamental trees and shrubs, all indicating the hand of industry, directed by taste, speak a language, not to be misunderstood, that the owners are satisfied with their homes.— Whenever the eye of the traveler is refreshed by such scenes as these, he may rest assured that there agriculture prospers, that the love of their homes has inspired the hope in their owners, that their children will occupy them, when they are gone, and protect their graves from desecration: that they are residents, inhabitants of the country, not mere sojourners for a season, ready to abandon all for speculative emigration— are men who feel that patriotism as well as every other virtue, grows most kindly and matures most perfectly under the influence of local attachments, the sacred circle which includes their homes; who perceive great evils in the frequent uprooting of those plants of tender growth, who feel that it is a bitter trial to sever and destroy those ties which bind men together in neighborhood association. It is not to such expenditures as these that I object. These ought all to be made, and prosperous agriculture would in this way adorn and beautify our whole country. But I refer to that indiscreet financiering which would add thousands to the care of an estate, in buildings and like improvements, but withholds moderate annual returns of its own increase to sustain its fertility, and recuperate its powers of production, impaired by previous bad cultivation.

Many large farmers would promptly refuse to invest \$500 in Guano, Lime, Plaster or other concentrated manures, who would not hesitate to invest thrice that sum in some unimportant enterprise, the profits of which, in three years, would not equal the increased production of a single crop, from the judicious application of the manures which that sum would purchase. If all the income from agriculture is to be vested in stocks

and loans—if its most valuable and exhausting productions are to be annually exported, without any suitable return to the soil, ultimate exhaustion must be the result. The merchant invests capital in goods, calculating on a profit in his sales, and increases the extent of his business by the return of those profits to the purposes of trade. This seems to be the course of all other occupations, with the exception of agricultural pursuits. That is expected to supply all other demands from every other direction and still sustain itself, unassisted and alone. And yet nothing more certainly makes a remunerating return for money expended, than land properly manured, carefully preserved, and skillfully cultivated. No investment of capital is more secure, certain or satisfactory.

The history of European agriculture and especially that of England, teaches a most instructive lesson. In no country has capital been more extensively employed in Farming—in none has the land been more permanently or rapidly improved, and no where has increased production made a more certain and satisfactory return. One hundred and fifty years ago, the production of Wheat in England did not exceed an average of ten bushels an acre, and the grain itself was much lighter and poorer. By regular improvements, arising from the liberal expenditure of capital in manures, by superior cultivation, and increased fertility, the production has quadrupled, with an enormous increase of population, and the correspondent accumulation of agricultural wealth. In no country is there as much capital and science devoted to agriculture and its kindred occupations, and in no government is the will of the farming interest uttered in such language of command in the halls of Legislation. The experience of many of the old States of our Union confirms what has been said. Farmers have learned that not only the vegetable productions of the earth may be returned to enrich it, after the most valuable ele-

ments have been employed to support animal life, and to minister to human comfort, but that the ocean and the lakes, the forests and the rivers, together with the exhaustless resources of mineral fertilizers, treasured up in the earth, all create agricultural capital and skill to successful progress—to employ profitably that which would be otherwise useless or annoying. To invest money in stocks, which must return profits or all other occupations, must cease. It is true of agricultural as of other employments, that liberal and judicious expenditure is wise economy, and here we find the illustration of that seeming paradox, “there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.”

The first step in the right direction towards the renovation of our exhausted lands, and the increase of agricultural profits, is a determination to cease to cultivate land too poor to make a reasonable return for the labor employed. Labor is the Farmer's money, and when thus employed it makes a bad debt—one utterly inconvertible to any valuable use. The merchant who should sell his wares on credit to those who are hopelessly insolvent, must end in becoming so himself. It is equally true, that he who devotes himself to the cultivation of lands, which do not, by their production, pay for the operation, must be ruined in the prosecution of the business.

If it is asked, what are those to do who have no rich land, the reply is: make all rich that you cultivate, reduce the surface and increase its fertility, and if you have surplus labor, employ it as you would other capital, to the accumulation of the elements of fertility.—The original settlers of this country found that resource in the rich and endless forests which they cleared, and from the productions of which they became rich. Clear land prudently but not wastefully, and by judicious management retain and increase the fertili-

ty. It would astonish any one, who is not familiar with such calculations, to learn, that at least one-third of the whole agricultural labor of the country is wasted on exhausted lands, or applied without skill,—thus making a dead loss to the country and the world. The proceeds do not pay the expenses of the operation. How great must be the profits of judicious labor on rich land to sustain an occupation with such an item of loss in its account! An acre of land which, in its exhausted state, would not yield five bushels, may be made to produce forty, with one-eighth of the labor and expense that would be required to make from eight acres of such land, an equal amount of corn. This illustrates the value of the application of capital to farming. After having collected and applied all the manures which are in reach and available on the farm, the surface to be cultivated may be increased and enriched by the purchase and use of fertilizers, with which our markets abound. I speak from experience as well as observation, that in the application of Guano, although apparently a high priced fertilizer, the increased crop has paid for thrice the cost of the manure, and left an improvement on the soil fully equal to the sum invested. This is certainly true in reference to wheat and tobacco. I learn that it acts most powerfully on cotton. I know that the production of corn is greatly increased, but its price being less, the immediate return in money value is not so great. Men are covetous of securities, which yield with certainty six per cent. Here is one that, in five years experience, has never yielded one less than one hundred. Guano is used as an illustrater, without intending to disparage lime, plaster and other fertilizers with which agriculturists are familiar.

In reply to the suggestion, that the system of clearing and exhausting land ought to be abandoned, we are often told that this is necessary, because of the growth and increase of labor on

the farm. If this were a necessary consequence of such increase, it would be a great calamity, for it looks directly to the utter impoverishment of the country. Laborers every where grow up and increase. Such ought not to be the result. Labor, it is true, may be so directed as to produce destruction, instead of profit, but it is only the unskilful who make such use of this great source of prosperity. A farm has its limit, for the profitable application of labor, as well as to its surface, and to surcharge it with labor, is certainly unwise. Let a farmer, thus embarrassed with physical force, hire out some of those laborers, and invest the money derived from the hire in concentrated manures; let him faithfully and skilfully apply them to his lands, and he will find in the increased crops, as well as the additional value given to his estate in permanent fertility, a more satisfactory application of surplus labor.

Another error, most fruitful in mischief, and which seems to have strong hold upon the minds of the agricultural community, is the notion entertained of resting land, by a rotation of crops, with occasional interspensions in cultivation. Let it be remembered, that the rotation is only necessary because the land is charged with the production of crops not natural to the soil, and all of which are removed after they are produced. Land never grows poorer by the production of its native growth, however abundant the crop, if it is not renewed. Our rich forest lands have produced their immense burdens of timber, and with the small return of the foliage, retain their fertility. Nature does not look to destruction, but to production. The spring makes haste to atone for the barrenness of winter, by restoring the beauty and perfection which its biting frost had destroyed. Indeed, the richest tints in the landscape, colored by the benevolence of heaven, are seen in the tendency of nature to renovate its beauties, and reproduce its fruits. It is only when an artificial process is introduced,

that artificial aids become necessary. The introduction of cereal grains and other crops, not natural to the soil, has rendered rotation necessary to the continuance of fertility, unless there is a continual supply of suitable manures for the support of the same crop, often repeated. If that were done, cultivation might be unremitted. It is a strong figure of speech to say, that land becomes tired and needs rest. Land becomes poor by a constant drain of the elements of fertility, but it immediately recuperates when they are restored. Art does this promptly and at once, and nature slowly and by degrees, and hence the notion, that the land acquires fertility by rest. So far from absolute rest, when left without cultivation, it produces vegetation to the extent of its capacity. If annually manured, cultivation each year would increase its powers of production. Who thinks of resting a garden? Old garden spots are the best, because, although cultivated every year in the same and those exhausting crops, they are every year manured. But I am speaking of the system of shifts, as it is called, as a means of improvements. Many farmers seem to suppose, that, with these shifts, the system is complete; that the process of cultivation may continue independently, without deterioration of the soil. This is a great and fatal error. Land, it is granted, will not grow poorer under this system, as rapidly as it would under the mere alternation of crops from year to year, but the difference of ultimate exhaustion is only a question of time. This is the more certainly true, since the usual practice, in the year of rest, is to cover the field with stock, which graze it close and clean and leave it pressed by the hoofs and scorched by the sun. It reminds me of the peace which follows the footsteps of a ruthless conqueror:

\*Mark where his carnage and his conquests  
cease,  
He makes a solitude and calls *that* peace."

Land taxed with two successive years

of production is delivered over to the teeth and hoofs of an overstocked farm, and *that* is called rest! No system of rotation, which includes less than five shifts, can secure increasing fertility and sustain a full stocking of domestic animals. And even this must be aided by the introduction of artificial grasses, and the application of all the manures which can be collected to cover the land and supply it with the elements of production. Grasses adapted to every variety of soil can be readily found and experiment will decide which are the best. These, with deep and effectual ploughing, and relieving the fields from the grazing of stock, until well covered with turf, would produce results in improvement which would astonish those who have not tried the experiment.

Without the diligent and persevering cultivation of grasses, farming cannot prosper. Those belonging to one climate appear late in the spring and are destroyed by the first cold weather of the winter. A number, such as clover, herdsgrass and others, remedy this evil and afford abundant means for increased profits in raising and fattening cattle. In the absence of such a provision, we are thrown entirely upon the crops of corn and oats, both of great value, and, indeed, indispensable, but both, in our present system, great exhausters.—It is impossible to pass through the country in the spring, without being pained to observe the cattle which have just achieved the enterprize of enduring the winter.

Those which have survived, give unmistakable indications that their perils have been great, and the danger of starvation imminent. No branch of our farming operations would be more profitable than this, if prudently conducted. If the farmer, on one hand, would avoid an overstock, and, on the other, provide ample means of feeding, by devoting low and wet lands, which are unsafe for cultivation, to meadows for hay, he would at once perceive the value of the system, in increased domestic comforts

and the profits from sales made from his farm. There must be bad management where the sea-board towns of North Carolina purchase hay and garden vegetables from the New England States. The remedy of this evil is not to be found alone in improved breeds of cattle, hogs or sheep; neither Durhams, Devons, Teeswaters or Ayreshire, amongst cattle—Cotswolds, Southdowns or Merinos, amongst sheep—nor Berkshires or Irish graziers, amongst hogs, will alter the state of things, produce prosperity and success, without first securing ample means for their rearing and the fattening. Our old variety, brought up under privation and hardships of our present management, are better, unless this is first attended to. They can live and endure even the trials to which they are subjected; the others would degenerate and die.

Sheep farming is a neglected source of great profit amidst remarkable facilities for the business. The little State of Vermont produces four times as much wool as the State of North Carolina, although the cold season continues eight months of the year, in that high Northern latitude, and demands continued feeding to the stock; whilst our free, mountain range, and unequalled grass country in the Piedmont region, remains unemployed for this valuable purpose; and this too in the face of the high price of wool, and the heavy importations from foreign countries to supply our home consumption.

Where, it may be asked, is a remedy to be found for the state of things we have described? It is to be found, first, in diffusing information amongst the farming masses, by rendering them conscious of the profits which they lose, and the losses which they incur by the want of information, or their own censurable neglect,—by the formation of Agricultural associations in every county, and every neighborhood, and inducing the intercourse and collision of minds amongst those engaged in a common pursuit,—by the circulation of agricul-

tural periodicals, especially those in our own section and climate; and permit me here to express my *own* sense of obligation to the Editor of the Farmer's Journal, for the zeal as well as ability with which he has commenced, and is prosecuting his valuable enterprise. The Romans presented a civic crown to the man who saved the life of a citizen: how much more worthy of such a distinction are those gentlemen who are devoting their lives to the renovation of a country greatly exhausted by imperfect agriculture, and awakening the impulses of that pure patriotism, which never rests, until our country shall smile in beauty and abundance, one wide extended scene of verdure and fertility. The name and services of Edmund Ruffin, the author of the essay on calcareous manures, will be remembered, and appreciated, when politicians who filled a large space in public notoriety and who won high prizes by their deep sagacity, shall be utterly forgotten; the one has written his name upon the imperishable annals of the improved agriculture of his State and country, whilst the deeds of the other will slumber in the grave which terminated his career, however successful it might have been; the one is the benefactor of his race, the other the promoter of his own personal interest. I would add the promotion of agricultural libraries, cheap and easily obtained by every association, and frequent meetings, free discussions, and comparisons of experience.

Nothing is more fatal to improvement, or individual happiness, than constant association with those, who take our opinions without investigation, or from whom our own stock of knowledge is not enlarged.

It is a great calamity for men to be deprived of the privilege of intercourse with their equals, and superiors in intelligence. The human mind develops in proportion to the frequent opportunities of putting forth all of its powers, and the human heart is improved and cultivated, by the communion of feeling.

which such high exercises create. He who is contented to be the oracle of his neighborhood, will become a bigot, and be surrounded by sycophants and flatterers. Errors must be perpetuated in such a society, and improvement cease. As he grows older he will become more unteachable, and when he dies, his mantle will most probably fall on a worse subject than himself, because imitation is the most sincere species of flattery,—he will have acquired position by such a process. Frequent assemblies of the Farmers in agricultural clubs, and societies; the taking and reading of journals devoted to those and kindred pursuits, will dethrone such a petty tyrant if he exists, and prevent his rise if not already in power.

Men will try and see; will observe in the trials of their neighbors, the success or failure of each new suggestion; and their own practical good sense will appropriate all that is valuable, and reject what is worthless.

On no subject is enquiry more anxious, and knowledge sought with greater avidity, when once the mind is awakened to the importance which belongs to it. I am told that in the county of Edgecombe alone here are more than eight hundred copies of agricultural journals taken and read by the farmers of the county; and the resuscitation of Edgecombe in her agricultural interests demonstrates the power of knowledge, the magic effect of information diffused among the masses. The same is true of other portions of the State and the progress would be much more satisfactory, if there was a more general circulation of those messages of light to the farmer, those papers which, unsoiled by the dirty drivel of party politicians, and rising above the themes which they suggest, come home to the hearts and interests of the people, and direct them to the highest and noblest of employments. Let each member of this State Society determine to-day, to extend the circulation of our own Agricultural paper, and thus cherish the effort of its

zealous editor to improve the State which gave him birth.

The present occasion presents another source of high gratification to every North-Carolinian. The display of mechanical progress indicates that much is doing in that way for agricultural improvement. The benefit to farmers in improved agricultural implements has created to our mechanics a celebrity which we are proud to acknowledge.—When we look to day upon the ploughs, the reapers and threshing machines, which mechanical skill has given to agricultural industry, and remember the inferior furnishings, in these respects, of thirty years, we congratulate ourselves, and the country, upon such unparalleled success. Nor does our high gratification cease here. In the higher and more expansive branches of mechanic arts, there is equal progress, and like improvement. We are at this moment almost in hearing of the sound of the hammers which forge out and complete the Locomotives for our railroads with all their complicated machinery, whilst cars and coaches equal to any for elegance of finish, or provision for the personal comfort of passengers, are made by mechanics of our own good city.—When to these we add that the ladies of North Carolina, our farmers' wives and daughters, have increased the attractions as well as the usefulness of this first Fair, this Gala day in our State, we cannot but believe that a new light has beamed upon us. I love to look upon a garden—that concentration of the loveliest productions of nature, those ornamental recreations to the eye, refreshing the senses and improving the heart.

When God made man innocent he placed him in a garden. When he forfeited his favor by transgression, he expelled him from that garden, and laid on him the necessity of making one in imitation of that which he had lost, if he would cherish a recollection of its charms. There is an indescribable interest which belongs to a garden: its

roses, its hyacinths, and their lovely companions. Every farmer should teach his children to love a flower garden. It gives a charm to home, it teaches the love of the beautiful. In every tint and shade of its flowers, radiates that benevolence of Heaven, which is in itself all beautiful. Who in passing through the fields has not paused to admire the wild flower, smiled upon only by the sunbeam, and kissed only by the dew-drops; and as he looked felt grateful that there was one more evidence of the kindness of his Maker, in such a refined source of enjoyment in the beauty of his works.

The prosperity of agricultural pursuits, it has been remarked, brings general prosperity to any country. The present is a season peculiarly favorable to a great effort on the part of those thus employed for progress and improvement. All of the productions of the earth are saleable at most remunerating prices. Breadstuffs and provisions will probably approach cotton in value, as an export, more nearly than for many previous years. The prices are high, and a golden stream flows into the purses of producers. Much ought to be done, and much can be done in this great interest, if the season is seized, and the tide now setting in our favor is not allowed to pass away. Now is the time to rouse up this great interest to the duties which they must perform or sink into an obscurity, the very supposition of which implies criminal neglect. Now is the time to shake off old prejudices and to arrest the progress of error, to silence croakers and prophets of evil. Croakery has been most successfully cultivated as an accomplishment in the Good Old North State. The Raven croaks as soon as he is released from the egg shell which covered him, and many of our citizens seem to have taken lessons from that bird of evil omen. The complete success of this first Fair, the vast assembly present, and the interest felt and expressed, indicate the most cheering revival of interest where inter-

est must be felt or all is lost. To develop knowledge by freedom of enquiry, and thorough investigation, to expose popular and mischievous errors, and to find out and make known the reasons which produce results, the principles which are active in bringing them about, is the intent of all such institutions, and ought to be considered a primary duty on the part of every member. I select a single instance. It is a generally received opinion that Guano, although a stimulant which produces an immediate crop, leaves the land in an exhausted state, and finally unproductive. This may or may not be true, according to the skill with which it is applied. Guano being a highly concentrated manure, composed chiefly of ammonia and phosphate of lime, acts as the leaven on the other elements of the soil and secures production.

[To be concluded in next Number]

WM. H. TAPPEY.

WM. C. LUMSDEN.

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November, 1853.

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November, 1853.

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## J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY, RALEIGH.

Classical Department, J. M. LOVEJOY, *Preceptor*,  
Mathematical Department, GEO. C. LEWIS,  
Department of Elementary, Agricultural and  
Experimental Chemistry, DR. J. F. TOMPKINS

THE YEAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SESSIONS.  
*The Twenty-Sixth Session commences on the  
7th of January, 1854,—the Twenty-Seventh  
on the 7th of July.*

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION IN ADVANCE.  
Tuition and Board, (including everything  
except washing) \$80 00  
French, Book-keeping and Surveying, \$80 00  
each extra, 10 00  
No deduction made for absence, except in  
cases of protracted sickness.

IT is the design of the Preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed in the advantages afforded for acquiring an *English, Classical, Mathematical and Practical Education*. His employment, during the last twenty years, has been that of preparing boys for the University of North Carolina, and for Colleges of other States; so that, if there is any truth in the assertion that "practice makes perfect," he thinks he is capable of doing well the business of his profession. He therefore assures parents and guardians who may place pupils in his Academy, that they shall be thoroughly prepared for college, or educated for practical business men. Book-keeping, Surveying, and all practical branches, receive particular attention.

The *Morals* of the Students will be carefully guarded; and for the purpose of doing this, pupils, (unless they have relations in the City) will be required to board with the Principal, or with Dr. Tompkins—who has been engaged to give instruction in *Agricultural, Elementary and Experimental Chemistry*, accompanied with *LECTURES*—in order that pupils who design to become farmers may receive an education in those branches of science, so necessary to success in their profession.

It is not necessary to speak of the qualifications of Dr. Tompkins, since, as Editor of the *Farmer's Journal*, he has shown himself fully competent to discharge the duties of his department. His laboratory is well supplied with such apparatus as may be necessary to give a minute and perfect idea of the science which he professes to teach.

Students who prefer to give their whole attention to *Agricultural Chemistry*, and to the instruction of the Laboratory, can have the privilege of doing so.

TERMS PER SESSION IN DR. TOMPKIN'S DEPARTMENT.  
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J. M. LOVEJOY, Y.  
Raleigh, October 17th, 1853. 8---

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November, 1853.

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### A CARD.

JAMES M. TOWLES, General Agent for the sale of Agricultural Implements, and Farming Utensils, &c.

N. B. A large number of articles brought to the late Fair are left with me on sale, on all of which the Railroad freight will be saved to the purchaser, a very important item on heavy goods.

November, 1853.

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### THE FARMER'S JOURNAL

IS Published monthly, at \$1 per annum, in advance; six copies for \$5; twelve copies for \$10; thirty copies for \$20.

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Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

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JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

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