

land. A light soil, and pretty deep, suits it best, but does not require very rich ground. It may be sown as Turnips, either in rows or broadcast, but not quite so thick as turnips; P. W. Mabey, author of the American Gardener's Calendar, directs them to be thinned to the distance of 16 inches in the rows, but does not mention the distance the rows should be apart; however, that may be left to the discretion of the farmer, accordingly as he means to spread them either with the plow or hoe, but the great advantage is to have the ground well meliorated with the plow and harrow previous to planting, and afterwards kept clear of weeds.

This plant would be very valuable to those that kept many milch cows over winter, & attend market with milk, as it would cause them to give a considerable quantity more than they would upon hay.

Irish Potatoes

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Samuel Assin, of Worcester, to the Editor of the Medical and Agricultural Register; dated Worcester, Massachusetts, February 24, 1836.

There is one species of husbandry, not in general practice, in which I have made some experiments with very considerable success; that is, to substitute a crop of potatoes in the room of a summer fallow as a preparation for wheat. What is doubtless the best and most profitable grain that can be raised. No species of vegetable adds so much ornament to a country, and none affords a more essential or grateful part of that aliment by which human nature is preserved. The potatoe is also a valuable root. For the horse it is an excellent and healthful substitute for the green grass which he crops in his summer pasture, and seems nearly indispensable to be united with his dry winter fodder, to preserve him from those diseases to which he is so exposed in the cold season.— Every intelligent farmer knows its value for feeding his swine, his sheep and his cattle; and no crop is more sure or more easily raised; none is so plentiful. Warm, loamy land, and such is the greatest part of this Commonwealth, well manured, will yield three hundred bushels to the acre. They may be taken off, if planted in season, by the middle of September, and the ground will be in the best situation to put in immediately a crop of wheat. This is altogether better than summer fallowing, & the crop of potatoe is a clear saving. I have in this way, had 25 bushels of most excellent winter wheat on the acre. I have now a piece of land under wheat according to this mode of management, which is of so promising an appearance as to be noticed with special attention by my neighbours. The land ought to have an early fall ploughing, if under a binding sward, and the potatoe should be sown in rows. If this mode of agriculture should go into general practice, the probability is that it would add materially to the prosperity of our country.

LAW.

DUBLIN.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Monday, December 5.

Before Lord Norbury and a Special Jury.

HARNEY v. PERCY and ROBERT SIMPSON.

The case was opened by Mr. Rolleston, who stated it was an action for assault and battery, and the Plaintiff laid his damages at 2000l.

Mr. H. D. Grady, in a most elegant, lively, and interesting manner, entered into a detail of the facts, which were as follow:—After drawing a comparison between the rank of the parties, Mr. Harney being the son of a hotel-keeper, and Mr. Percy Simpson, a man of family and alliance, the one had distinguished himself in the rebellion as a brave soldier, and in the Meath militia, acquitted himself, when sent on a dangerous service, with unexampled intrepidity—the other, the gallant-bearing Percy, was an Ensign in the 6th Dragoon Battalion, whose name was not in the annals of glory. On the 16th of August last, Mr. Harney went to a ball, given at Mrs. Dunbar's boarding-house, in the Black Rock; he was introduced by a friend to a young lady, with whom he danced the first set after supper; while going down the Middle, at the request of a gentleman, first supposed to be Mr. Simpson, the music stopped. Mr. Harney called out to go on again; it did so, and the set was finished. Mr. Simpson then said to the music, in a very sarcastic manner, "now that the honourable gentleman has danced down you may stop." Mr. Harney replied, "that he hoped he was an honourable man, and, Mr. Redcoat I have worn his Majesty's cloth several years, and I hope I have never disgraced it, Mr. Redcoat!" Mr. Simpson, flirting a fan in his hand, answered, "I do not know you; the fashionables don't know you." Mr. Harney replied, "Sir, you are better adapted to flirt a fan, than wield a sword." After this Mr. Simpson retired among the ladies, and took no farther notice of what he then said. About an hour after a stranger called Mr. Harney aside, and told him that from his gentlemanlike conduct, he thought it right to put him on his guard against a plot, which was to flog him. In a short time the Ensign, with a number of his companions, approached Mr. Harney, and thus addressed him—"You have offended me, put down your hands, fellow; if you do not make me an apology, I will flog you." In vain did Mr. Harney remonstrate; the gallant Ensign took off his sword, obtained a raitan from some one, which he first applied to the shoulders of Mr. Harney—and, thinking that chastisement too trifling, had recourse to his fists, and beat him severely. Mr. Harney resorted to no reparation, such as one gentleman is entitled to demand for an insult from another; he had recourse to a Court of Inquiry, where a *pon my honour* party decided against him. To this tribunal, and to this jury, he applies for an atonement for the insult.

Summer tilling; or letting land rest from one crop without being seeded.



MILITARY.

OF THE FORMATION OF A COMPANY.

From Fisher's "System of Military Tactics."

The Company will form at first in single rank, the files gently touching, but without crowding, each man occupying a space of 22 inches. The commander will order (attention, if standing at ease) shoulder, firelock.—To the right, face.—Rank and size.—March; on which the tallest men will move to the right, and the shortest to the left; they will be then ordered to front face; the orderly sergeant will tell them off for rank or file; they will then be ordered, left files, to the rear, double, go; on which they spring back and cover, thus forming rank and file; they will then receive the word of command, to the right close, march, which being done, the CAUTION will be given, that the rear rank will form on the left of the front rank, left face, march. Halt, front, they will be again told off, doubled and closed to to the right, which compleats the formation of the company.

DIVISION OF THE SOLDIER'S DRILL.

Extracted from "the system of Discipline and Manoeuvres of Infantry, forming the Basis of modern tactics, established for the National Guards and armies of France." [This is published to correct an error common to the militia of this state of commencing instruction with the manual exercise.]

The drill of the soldier shall be divided into three parts. The first part shall comprehend what is to be taught to the recruit, before he is allowed to carry arms.

The second shall comprehend the manual exercise, loading and firing.

The third shall comprehend the different steps, the principles of the march in front, obliquely in alignments, wheeling and changing direction.

Each part shall be divided into four lessons, as follows:

FIRST PART.

1st. lesson. Position of the soldier without arms, dressing by the right and left.

2d. lesson. March by the right—by the left—half wheel to the right.

3d. lesson. Principles of the ordinary step and quick time.

4th. lesson. Principles of the oblique step.

SECOND PART.

1st. lesson. Principles of carrying arms.

2d. lesson. Manual exercise.

3d. lesson. Loading quick and at will.

4th. lesson. Firing direct, oblique, and in two ranks.

THIRD PART.

1st. lesson. From 5 to 9 men formed in line marching to the front and by different steps of time.

2d. lesson. Marching by the flank.

3d. lesson. Principles of the alignment.

4th. lesson. Principles of wheeling and changing the direction.

Every lesson shall be attended with such observations as may tend to demonstrate the utility of the principles they have been teaching. The drill officers cannot study them too much, in order to effect their application; when instructing recruits, the word of command should always be animated, and with a strength of voice proportioned to the number of recruits that are under exercise.

There are two sorts of words of command. The cautioning word, and the command required to be immediately executed.

The commands of caution, should be pronounced distinctly, with the full strength of the voice, dwelling a little on the last syllable.

The commands to be executed should be pronounced with a strong and quick tone.

The instructors must always explain what they teach, in a concise manner, clear and distinct; they themselves shall execute what they command, so that they may also give the example at the time they are explaining the principle; they shall take care to accustom the recruit to acquire by himself the position he ought to have, and not to fix them in the position unless they are seen to be incapable of managing it themselves.

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him in his arms to prevent him striking Harney behind—told him to be his brother, by his calling him so.

Mr. Whitestone, for the Defendant, insisted that the expression, in which Mr. Harney called him *Red coat*, implied that he was a disgrace to his profession; and that, during the remainder of the night, Mr. Harney insulted Mr. Simpson with opprobrious language, who only put his hand to his breast to prevent his going out of the room.

The Court of Enquiry acquitted him, and likewise the Sessions Grand Jury.

Mr. Dillon M'Namara examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gould—Declared that Mr. Harney was such a character, that no gentleman should associate with him. During this witness's examination, there was much laughter in court, excited by the gentleman's extraordinary principles of honor, as he thought them consistent with the "blood of the M'Namara's," notwithstanding he could not define what was or what was not gentlemanly conduct.

Mr. R. Comer was examined—his disposition similar to the last.

Mr. Harney, attorney, proved an *idiot* in favor of Robt Simpson.

Lord Norbury then gave his charge to the Jury, and awarded such damages as would compensate the one, and give a good lesson to the other; that R. Simpson was not guilty, and let him have costs.

The Jury retired, and after considering 40 minutes, brought in a verdict of 350l. damages against the Defendant, Percy Simpson; to the satisfaction of a crowded court, as it appeared a most wanton assault.

The Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1810.

We have great pleasure in announcing the formation of a Library Company for the purpose of establishing a Public Library in the North-West part of this County. A part of the books have been procured, and though the number of shares subscribed for is as yet small, we have no doubt but these beginnings will produce very important results. A Public Library will outlive any other human institution—it increases by use & acquires vigour as it advances in age. If the foundation of a Library is once laid, if a point of union is formed, no matter how small may be its beginning, or how few its patrons, it certainly in time becomes equal to the wants and circumstances of the proprietors.

Besides placing a great variety of books at the command of the company, it promotes a spirit of enquiry that is necessarily followed by intellectual improvement. This is an age of economy, and the spirit of the times should dictate the establishment of public Libraries. For five or six dollars paid at the first formation of a library, and a dollar a year afterwards, besides compensating for injuries done to books by men of ordinary leisure or study.

Jockey Clubs are established in many places. Libraries in few. One may be calculated to improve the breed of horses—the other tends to improve the character and add to the worth of men. We think the latter of the most importance, and hope if a disparity is to exist between horses & men at a future day, the advantage will be on the side of the human species.

All this will be admitted by every one of our readers very just, yet if a Library is proposed, some pestiferous croaker that is to be found in every neighbourhood, and is considered a Sir Oracle because he is wise enough to discover nothing but faults and misfortunes, immediately dampens the rising flame of improvement—"Your plan is very good, but alas, there is no public spirit among us; you had better give over the attempt, or you will be laughed at for having the vanity to think you can succeed when every body knows you must fail;" and we accordingly hear no more of the Library. The Spectator calls these ill omened birds *Screech Owls*, and Franklin in his life has described one who attempted to check his adventurous aspiring temper when he commenced business in Philadelphia.—These Croakers should be marked, and like leprous Jews, be turned out of the camp of every man's counsel or confidence.

Great things often arise from very small beginnings. The mighty empire of Rome originated with the union of a few shepherds, and the most valuable libraries have been produced by the original assemblage of a few old books, brought together by some three or four contributors for their mutual advantage. The Newbern Library now worth several thousand dollars, owed its existence to a legacy of two hundred dollars from Mr. Thomas Tomlinson. This is a splendid establishment, the fashionable resort of literary loungers. This Library is infinitely superior to the wants of a country village or neighbourhood. Such an one as is required by the latter might be established by the association of any three men with a dozen old books. All that is required is a beginning. The establishment of the Liverpool Athenaeum (see page 93) discloses the secret by which any public institution may be established.

Knowing the great advantage resulting from public Libraries, we shall be glad to see the example of the citizens of Wake followed in every section of our country.

On the 22d ult. during a very violent thunder storm in Wilmington, N. C. the lightning struck the tenement houses, occupied as stores by Messrs. C. Nichols, and Harris and Saunders. It descended the chimneys and set fire to two puncheons of Rum, which soon put both stores with their contents, in a general blaze. Efforts were made, but in vain to extinguish the fire and save the property. The conflagration continued with unabating fury, consuming five houses on market street, until it reached the first of the range of brick buildings, belonging to Major J. F. Burgwin, to which it did considerable injury, but the lofty and solid wall of the brick which its eastern end presented, put an effectual stop to the further progress of the fire. It is somewhat remarkable, that the houses struck, are low, and situated in the lowest part of the town.

Gazette.

In Rockingham County the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in an appropri-

ate manner. Capt. Archibald Murray of Henry County, Virginia, who has for three years been employed in teaching Military Music, conducted the adjacent Counties, through the assistance of some of his scholars. After performing the usual duties of the company was formed by some persons, commanded by Capt. F. Whitstone and Lieut. J. Campbell, of the Rockingham Green, who performed several manoeuvres in a manner highly pleasing to the spectators & creditable to the soldiers and their instructor. The evening was spent in a convivial manner.

It is now rumored that Mungo Park is neither dead nor on the Niger, but that he is a prisoner in the Hambarra Nation.

FOURTH OF JULY TOASTS.

Salem, Mass. The former Presidents of the Essex, Merrimack, Adams and Zebulon—bearing from the busy scenes to which in life, may haply have attached them in their rural walks, and finally have that placid tranquillity—of well done good and faithful servants.

The American Eagle—May his spread his wings from pole to pole, cast his shadow on the globe with his talons, and never lose a pin feather, till the Kingdoms of the world are his.

Washington, D.C. The British Debris in Council—Ras, brass, brass.

French and commercial deacons—Light, spirit, light.

The embargo—deep, deep, deep.

Gen. Wilkinson, the traitor veteran—"To see him strike so brisk, and smile so sweet, and talk so like a waiting gentlewoman."

It thoughtfully, Comment! The day was celebrated by ploughing a field, founting a house by the men, and spreading compost by boys. 15000000 under a deep cote. Col. Humphreys gave a toast, "Independence—Death—not words—let those who wish to appear to love their country, prove it by actions rather than by boasts and declamation."

Spring field. The ring leaders of faction—May they be fed with pepper-corns, and drink the juice of the bramble until they are convinced of their errors.

1810

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. Doctor James Norem, to Miss Mary Hornblow, daughter of Mr. John Hornblow, dec. of Education.—In Nash County, a few weeks ago, Mr. John Deake of Warren, Georgia, to Miss Chloe Eliza Boddie, daughter of George Boddie, Esq.—At Charlestown, Chesapeake (England) Mr. James Price, aged 22, to Miss Bullock, a widow, on the 24th ult. of 82. On the 24th ult. from church, the road was strewn with Ladies' seals, ribbons, boxes, netties, and other tracts symbolic of the expected connubial harmony. The dancet' eight hours and has 5000 chairs, which the enamoured youth could not withstand.

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A few days ago, in this County, Mrs. Kings, wife of Mr. Enoch Kings. On Friday last, at Warrenton, Mr. Allen Marshall, after a long indisposition. Mr. M. was deservedly esteemed by all his acquaintances; and it may be said with truth that he died without an enemy.—At Rehoboth, Mass. Dr. Sumner Allen, an eminent Physician.—At Parkersstown, Vermont, Capt. John Vincent an Indian, JE 95, who commanded the Indians against Gen. Braddock when the latter was defeated and killed. He afterwards attempted in vain to ambush Col. Washington. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Vincent, who had formed a very high opinion of W. left his tribe, went to him and received from him a Captain's commission. He rendered great services to the American cause during the whole war, and died a pensioner of Vermont.

Lately in Virginia, Mrs. Eliza Hopkins, sister to the Rev. Wm. L. Turner, of Fayetteville. An affectionate husband and two small children are left to deplore the loss of a most amiable woman.—At Annapolis, Brigadier General Samuel T. Wright, Adjutant-General of Maryland. (J. Ketty has been appointed his successor.) At Salmon-Creek, Bertie County, on the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Winifred Drew, wife of John Drew, sen. In London on the 4th of June, M. Windham, a distinguished member of the House of Commons. At London the celebrated Chevalier Charles-Genevieve-Louis-Auguste-Andre, Duc de Eon, aged 83.

On the 17th inst. very suddenly the Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D. President of Harvard University (Massachusetts). His funeral was numerously attended on the 20th. Dr. Elliot, Dr. Lathrop, Hon. C. Gore Gov. Gerry, Chief Justice Parsons, and the Hon. John Adams were full supporters.

POSTSCRIPT TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Teacher Wanted

AT MADISON ACADEMY.

A Gentleman properly qualified to teach youth in the several branches of Academical studies, viz. the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, &c. &c. is wanted. Of a moral and sober character is indispensably necessary. Application must be made before the 1st of October next. Letters on the subject addressed to the subscriber will be attended to.

JAMES MASSEY.

Lancaster District, S. C. } July 30, 1810. } 31 3c

Look Here!

THE Drawing of the Cape-Fear Lottery is postponed until the 28th inst. in order to sell the balance of the undrawn Tickets. All prize Tickets will be received in payment, and all prizes above ten dollars will be paid for immediately, provided the holder will take half the amount in Tickets. The great gain of the wheel now justifies a rise in the price of the Tickets to nine dollars. There has been nine thousand Tickets drawn, which leaves only two thousand Tickets now in the wheel.

The following Scheme will shew the state of the wheel.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number of prizes, Total value. Includes prizes of \$6000, \$2000, \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$8.

18570

848 Prizes } Which is only a little more than one 1152 Blanks } Blank to a Prize.

2000

The first drawn Ticket on the next days drawing will be entitled to the prize of two thousand dollars.

H. BRANSON.

Fayetteville, N. C. August 1, 1810.