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STATE POLICY.

The following extract from the Circular of Archibald D. Murphey, Esq. to the Citizens of Orange, will be found equally interesting to the people of every section of the State.

It has been my object, Fellow Citizens, to aid as far as I could, to raise the character of North-Carolina from the degradation in which it has been held: to break off her dependence upon Virginia, and in fine, to make her a principal, instead of a secondary state in the union. If in private life it is true, that the individual who does not know how to respect himself will not be respected by others, it is equally true with regard to states. North-Carolina has never set any value upon herself; she has never respected her own importance: the consequence has been, that she has never been respected by the other states, nor by the general government. We have been content to play a secondary part, and that merely for the advancement of Virginia. That great state has never failed to teach to her own citizens the precepts of wisdom, and to inculcate upon her neighbours the lessons of folly.—Ambitious to govern the union, she has used every effort to make herself worthy of her high pretensions; she has drawn into her service, all the talents of which she could boast; she has cherished an exalted state pride; given grandeur to her institutions; made provision for improving her inland navigation and fostering the education of her youth, upon a scale and in a spirit that put to shame the niggardly policy pursued by most of the other states.—Whilst she has thus pursued the road to greatness, and reared up her prosperity and renown upon a system of liberal policy, she has contrived to keep most of her neighbours at an immense distance behind her, by stirring up a war of party spirit, in the furious contests of which every thing else has been forgotten. What have the people of North-Carolina been doing for twenty years past, but fighting the battles of party malevolence? In this miserable warfare, the prosperity and the respectability of the state have not been thought of: men of talents have been proscribed, and the people have been taught to distrust their integrity. In fine, this folly has been carried so far, that a man's politics, as they are called, have been made the test of his public worth.—During all this time, Virginia has been pursuing at home, a wise course; whilst her neighbours have been proscribing talents, she has been drawing them forth into her service; and has not permitted any of her citizens to slumber in obscurity, who could add to her splendor.—Whilst some of her neighbours have excluded from their confidence all those who were called Republicans, and others, all those who were called Federalists, she has extended her confidence to both, wherever they could advance her greatness. Her ambition has profited by our folly, and at the end of twenty-five years, she finds herself a great state, and finds North-Carolina among the least, in point of character, in the union.—We have waged a continual war for her glory and for our poverty; we have wasted our time and expended our efforts in furthering her views and exalting her great men to power, as if we had nothing else to do, nothing else to think about; and we have been well paid for our folly: we have been treated with the neglect and the contempt which our servility merited.—What have her great men, who have managed the affairs of this nation, done for North-Carolina? Literally, nothing—and nothing ever will be done for her, whilst she is willing to be a vassal instead of an independent state. Where has the public money been lavished; where have the public honors been bestowed? We have paid into the coffers of the general government, either directly or indirectly, more than twenty millions of dollars, and not one half of a million has been laid out for our immediate use. Two Light-Houses have been erected, and two contemptible Forts have been built, and what else has been done?—And as to the honors of the government, we have been treated as a people who were unworthy of them; who were neither to be trusted for their integrity nor promoted for their intelligence. What has been the consequence? Our sister states look upon North-Carolina, as a state without talents, and we have learned to think meanly of ourselves. Is there a man among you, Fellow Citizens, who has been born in North-Carolina, who expects to have his bones buried beneath her soil, that does not feel indignant at the meanness of spirit which has brought upon us this degradation?—I do not blame Virginia, nor her distinguished men, who have administered the general government. Blame is to attach only upon ourselves. We have been content to be a vassal state, and as such, we must have expected to be treated as if we were determined to cherish no higher ambition—if we are always to labour for the greatness and glory of a sister state, regardless of our own, there is no one in this union for which I would more zealously labour, than the state of Virginia; she is a great state, high minded and liberal; a state which knows how to respect herself, and which knows how to make her citizens proud to be called "Virginians."

Born in N. Carolina, and here expecting to live & die. I feel anxious to see her released from her present thralldom, to see her aspire to a higher destiny, to see her exalted to that rank in the union to which she is entitled; and I have contributed my humble efforts in the General Assembly, to break off her dependence upon a neighbouring state, to make her think and act for herself, and to turn her attention from the miserable warfare of party, to those things which concern her interest and her prosperity.—Next to the institutions for the preservation of civil liberty, the prosperity of a state depends upon the development of her resources, upon giving facilities to industry and encouragement to enterprise; and nothing has been found to contribute more to these great ends, than improvements in inland navigation. I therefore lent my aid to the efforts which were made at the last General Assembly, to adopt a liberal system for internal improvements; and I hope a zeal has been excited upon this subject, which will continue to increase until the character, the wealth and the importance of this state will be a source of pride and exultation to all her citizens.

If you are opposed to a liberal system of Internal Improvements, do not make me your representative: whether in the Assembly or out of it, I shall labour in this cause, until, by the blessing of God, something can be done for the honour and prosperity of my native state.

June 27th, 1816.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the *Hallowell Gazette*.

FARMERS ATTEND.

Sow in the present month as much of the common English white turnip seed as you can get into the ground any way fitted for it. From the present appearance of the grass fields, there will be a very short crop of hay; and the want of hay will force the farmer to sell stock in the fall of the year at a low price, or to have them die for want of food. In either case it may take years to replace his stock. One acre of ground cultivated in a proper manner, will give 600 bushels of these turnips, which are equal to twelve Tons of hay. Is it not wise then for every farmer to sow what he can? Those who have enough for their own use, will then have to spare; and those who have not, need purchase less. Do not then lose a day in scattering the seed of the English turnips over burnt ground, planted with corn.—Where corn has been killed on ploughed ground, it will be better now to sow this over with turnip seed than replant it. At least half an acre may be applied to this crop. A rich piece of mowing ground where the grass has failed if yarded immediately with sheep, ploughed, and sown with English turnip seed, may do well. The 20th of July the common time for sowing is not the best time; and the writer has sown his English turnips between the 20th May and the 10th of June and has never failed gaining a good crop; but care has been first taken to use *old* dung, to make the ground very mellow, and harrow the seed in. When fit to weed, the turnips should be thinned, and thinned a second time, if found necessary. Let every farmer look at his grass and if he is prudent he will not lose time in preparing to sow turnips. If he cannot get turnip seed, he may sow both corn and oats, and cut them for fodder proper season, without regard to their ripeness, and they will serve instead of hay.

June 23 1816.

From the *Massachusetts Society's Tracts*.

Having long entertained an idea, that the formation of apples upon potatoes was detrimental to the crops by drawing away a large and valuable part of the nourishment from the roots; I this year, made an experiment, which, I think, goes a great way to solve the question. Having planted some acres of different kinds, I had the flowers carefully picked from several of the drills, as soon as they appeared, leaving between every drill so picked, a drill with the flowers untouched. In some cases, I allowed the flowers to expand, and even to make some progress towards setting; in others, I suffered the apples to form, and pulled them off when they were half grown. The following is the result:

In the drills, where the flowers were gathered as soon as they appeared, the crop was, in most instances, nearly double what it was where the apples were allowed to come to maturity. Where the flowers were allowed to waste themselves, the crop was abundant; and where the apples had made some progress, it was still less than greatly better than when they had been left untouched. In short, from the time of the flowers appearing, and as long as the leaves continued green, and the stems growing, there appeared an advantage, from gathering both the flowers and apples; gradually diminishing, however as they approached the ultimate period of their growth. I remarked also, that the stems of the potatoes, in the drills where the flowers had been picked off, continued green and vigorous, much longer than where they were suffered to grow; and also, where the apples were gathered at an early period.

I, at the same time, made trials as to the effect of cutting the haum, or shaw, as it is commonly called in Scotland in different stages of its growth; all of which I found ruinous: the deficiency of crop being in exact proportion to the earliness of the cutting; with this addition, that the potatoes were ill ripened, and of a very bad quality; while those, where the haum had been left, were excellent. I also made a care-

ful trial as to the advantage of drawing up the earth to the stems; which I find greatly superior to the practice followed by some, of only clearing away the weeds, without giving them any earth at all.—In this last case, I found the crop not only less abundant, but a greater part of the potatoes by being so near the surface, were without a covering, and by being exposed to the depredations of vermin and the weather quite spoiled. From trials I also found that no benefit arises from very early planting, especially of the late kinds; as however early they may be put into the ground, they do not vegetate till a certain period; & in the mean time, are exposed to every injury arising from frosty or wet weather which frequently happens in the spring. I this year, 1815, planted some of the late kinds in the beginning of July: and a few days since, gathered a crop from them, no way inferior to that obtained from those planted in February.

While we mention this circumstance, I think it of consequence to state, that all the different kinds both of early and late potatoes, may be rendered at least a month earlier, by a very simple process, viz: that of putting them in a warm place early in the spring, allowing the shoots to grow an inch or two and afterwards planting them out, leaving the top of the shoot nearly upon the surface. By this management, I have frequently had a good crop of potatoes, a month or 5 weeks earlier than I could otherwise have obtained it from the same kinds without such attention.

Miss. Agr. So. Tracts.

FOREIGN.

SIR R. WILSON AND CAPT. HUTCHINSON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, May 10, 1816.

So long as Major-General Sir Robert Wilson and captain J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, were under trial, the Commander in Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander in Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to declare his Royal Highness' sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and convictions of those officers.

In the instance of Major-General Sir R. Wilson, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure that an officer of his standing in his Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major-General should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged in a measure, the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does his Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself. For His Royal Highness cannot admit that any circumstance could justify a British officer in having obtained under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the Representative of his own Sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of His Most Christian Majesty, under sentence for high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines.

While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Sir R. Wilson's offence, that holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, his Royal Highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain J. H. Hutchinson, or having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being unwilling to visit these officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the commander in chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the army at large in order to record in the most public manner the strong sense which his royal Highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his Royal Highness' most severe reprehension.

By order of his Royal Highness,
"The Commander in Chief."

From London papers to May 20, received by the ship *Margaret* at Boston.

Paris, May 17.

Yesterday the 2d Council of War proceeded to the trial of Gen. Rigault, and Captain Thomassin, for the rebellion of March 1814. R. had run away, but T. was present. R. was found guilty of abstracting money from the public chest at Epernay, and bribing the troops with it to shout

Vive l'Empereur. He was condemned to be shot, when found, Thomassin was acquitted, it appearing that he was a mere cypher in the hands of Rigault.

Count Lardenoy is appointed Governor of Guadeloupe; M. Fenlon d'Ecotier, Intendant; Baron Vatable, Commandant ensecond—M. de Linois retires on half pay.

On the 7th two Aids-de-Camp of Gen. Clausel were arrested in an Inn at Toulous, and conducted to the prisons of the Hauts Murats.

London, May 17.

Private letters from Paris mention apprehensions of further conspiracy. It is even said that the Spanish leaders lately arrested in Paris had taken part in a plot for the assassination of all the branches of the Bourbon family, except the Duke of Orleans. Other letters talk of an insurrection for the pretended purpose of expelling the Allies from France and shaking off the contributions.

London, May 18.

An official account laid before the House of Commons states, the total official value of Customs, Revenue of Ireland, in the present year 1816, at 2,681,101l.

MISSION TO CARTHAGENA.

Baltimore, July 10.

We stated in the Gazette of Monday, the arrival of Christopher Hughes, jun. esq. the commissioner, sent on behalf of our government to Carthagea to apply for the release of a number of American citizens detained there in prison, and for a restoration of their property. In the first branch of his mission, as has already been stated, Mr. Hughes succeeded; all the Americans in confinement were immediately released and delivered up on his application. In the other subject of his mission, we learn with regret, he was wholly unsuccessful. The Spanish government refused to restore any of the property.

We are also assured that the accounts received here of the cruelties exercised upon our countrymen whilst in confinement, fall short of the truth; the most deliberate barbarities were practised on them.

It will be as highly gratifying to every American to know, as the circumstance is honorable to Mr. Hughes, that whilst employed in obtaining the release of his own countrymen from a confinement where they had experienced so much cruelty, he was not unmindful of the unfortunate condition of others similarly situated. At request, the Spanish government released from prison, and sent on board the Macedonian, English and several French prisoners confined on Santa Martha. The Englishmen were put board a British vessel, the *Tay*, which arrived the next day for the purpose of demanding their release; the Frenchmen came in the *Macedonian* to the United States.—*Fed. Gazette.*

From the *Ulrica Gazette*.

THE LATE SPANISH CORTES.

There was an interesting debate in the British House of Commons on the 20th of February, on the subject of the late transaction in Spain. Mr. Brougham endeavoured, in a very able speech, to convince the house of the justice and expediency of the interference on the part of England in favour of those members of the late Cortes, who, instead of being rewarded for their services in the cause of Ferdinand, are suffering the most degrading and cruel punishments from that unrelenting bigot.

The speech furnishes some important facts relative to the conduct of the English towards the Cortes. It is asserted, that the British General Whittingham advanced to Madrid before the Spanish tyrant, and surrounded the Cortes with troops in English pay; after which "the proscribed list was brought forward, and the Cortes with two of the regency, were arrested and cast into dungeons." "But even here (said Mr. B.) our co-operation did not end. Pay and clothing had subsequently been advanced to the amount of half a million. He doubted not that Gen. Whittingham had his instructions for what he did." Mr. B. considered the suffering of the patriots as calling for the interference of the English government. He mentioned the case of a poor tradesman whom one of the tribunals had sentenced to four years imprisonment for having promoted political discussions. On seeing this sentence, Ferdinand exclaimed, "What! only four years imprisonment for a wretch who had presumed to speak in public on politics?" and immediately sentenced the man, who was a cripple, to be hanged.

A pleasant anecdote of Oliver Cromwell is related in this speech, who, when a Spanish ambassador represented the inquisition and the colonial trade to be his master's two eyes, replied, "Then I must trouble your master to put out his two eyes."

SPANISH AMERICA.

TORTOLA, June 12.

Extract from *Bailio's Gazette*, published at Marguerita in May last.

(TRANSLATION.)

Intercepted Documents from the Spanish General of Caracas, and the Governor of the Island of Marguerita.

Dispatch from Captain General Maza, to Governor Urrexiola.

In consequence of the information I have received from the Governor of Cumana, I send you all the assistance I have within my reach,