

North-Carolina State Gazette.

NAVE COGNITION

13th March, 1827.
Live Oak frames and ironwork for the Navy. The Commission of the Navy will receive proposals until the 1st day of July next, for furnishing Live Oak Timber, cut to measure (which they will furnish) for the sides of the line, frames and keels of war, and the preparation of premium Live Oak, cut to dimensions, that may be required, say 6,000 cubic feet for each side of the line, 3,000 for each keel, and 1,000 for each sloop. The timber must be cut from trees growing in situations not more than 20 miles from the sea, deliverable at the following places, viz: Portsmouth, N. H. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk, during the years 1827, 1828 and 1830, on or before the 1st November of each year.

Persons offering will be pleased to state particularly the terms per cubic foot, for any one of the frames, with the portion of premium timber, as required, also, (should they be disposed to offer for moving timber) terms per cubic foot, for three frames collectively, (one of each class, that is, a 74, 54, and a sloop,) with the premium timber, (specifying in all cases their prices for the frame of a ship of the line, of a frigate, or a sloop, and for premium timber.) The offers can be made deliverable at any one, or either, or all of the yards above mentioned; but the terms per cubic foot deliverable at each, (if a difference be made by the bidder,) must be distinctly stated. It is to be understood that the commissioners will select such offers, and assign to each bidder such portion of the timber required, (not less than one entire frame,) and designate such yards for the delivery as they may judge expedient for the public interest; and further, that no money shall at any time, under any circumstances, be advanced, until the offer will be paid in full an actual delivery of timber; that bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, for the faithful discharge of any contract will be required; that the amount of such bond will be one-third the estimated amount of the contract. Moreover, that, as additional and collateral security, ten per centum of the value of each cargo, will be retained, and withheld, until the contract shall be fully completed with to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners; and that in all deliveries of timber, a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frames shall be delivered, otherwise, it shall be at the option of the Commissioners to withhold such amount, in addition to the ten per cent. above mentioned, as they may judge expedient for the public interest, until such deficient portion of such difficult timbers shall be delivered; and it is further to be understood, that all payments will be made at the places of delivery.

Those who may offer to supply any part of this timber are further requested to state particularly their own residence, the names and residence of their sureties, to forward letters from such persons, stating their willingness to become sureties, and also to forward evidence of the competency of such persons as sureties to the amount for which they may become bound. All offers are to be sealed and directed to the Commissioners of the Navy, and endorsed with the following words, viz: "Offer to furnish Live Oak, under the advertisement of 13th March, 1827."

The timber is to be inspected and measured according to the rules established by the Board, copy of which may be obtained on application to the Navy Agent either at Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, S. C. Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Portsmouth, N. H.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or that may not be received within the time herein limited for receiving bids, cannot be considered.

The Celebrated Running Horse

AMERICAN ECLIPSE
Will stand the present season, which has now commenced, and will expire on the 15th day of July next, at the stable of William Townes in Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Virginia. The prices upon which the services of American Eclipse will be rendered, are the following: Fifty Dollars the single heat; seventy-five dollars the season, and one hundred dollars to ensure a mare being in foal. Any gentleman putting a mare, by sending his bond with good security, twelve months credit will be given, or a reasonable discount will be made if the cash is paid. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the person parting with them, will be held accountable for the insurance.

American Eclipse is a beautiful sorrel, with a star, and near hind foot white, fifteen hands three inches high; possessing a large shaft of bone and muscle, and excelling all the racers of the day in the three great essentials of speed, stoutness and ability to carry weight. He was foaled 26th May, 1814, at Donora, Queen's County, Long Island. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the Racing qualities of Eclipse, as he is perhaps better known at this day as a Race Horse of the first order, than any horse in America.

THE STAR,

and North-Carolina State Gazette,
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LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS. Subscribers, three dollars per annum. No paper will be sent without at least \$1.00 in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding three lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding line. All letters to the editors must be post-paid.

JACKSON.

The undersigned being appointed Commissioners to lay off the town of JACKSON, at Northampton Court House, N. C. will offer for sale the lots therein, on the premises, on Monday the 4th day of June next, being the first day of the County Court.

JACKSON is situated in the vicinity of the most fertile lands in the State, and in the neighborhood where larger quantities of all kinds of produce is raised, about 12 miles from the town of Halifax, 25 from Beaufort, Va. 22 from Murfreesboro, and is within four or five miles of Bridgers' ferry on Roanoke, to which place boats can ascend at almost all seasons of the year, except when the river is uncommonly low; and is considered to be as healthy as any situation of the kind in the low country. Terms of sale will be made known at the above day.

WM. MOODY,
JOHN PELLE,
COLLIN W. BARNES, } Com's.
JOHN B. JORDAN,
WM. B. LOCKHART, }
March 20, 1827. 14-107

AGRICULTURAL.



BUELTO ABAXO.

The introduction of a new and valuable product of the soil into our country, under any circumstances, could not fail to prove highly advantageous to our agricultural interest. But in the present depressed value of the agricultural staples of our state, the importance of the addition of a new product of the soil, constituting a considerable article of consumption, the supply of which is exclusively foreign, would be doubly benefited; and in proportion to the benefits which would result from its successful cultivation, should be the exertions of the agriculturalists to give to it a fair and full experiment. In these days of peace and plenty, the man who makes two blades of grass grow, where one grew before, is not so much entitled to the character of a benefactor, as he who should be so fortunate as to introduce into profitable cultivation some new product of the soil, which would afford ample remuneration for the labor bestowed on its cultivation. Every day furnishes some new development of the rich resources of our country—and unfolds the capacity of our soil and climate to bring forth every variety of production, calculated to minister to the necessities and luxuries of this life. It is not a long time since the cultivation of Cotton has been introduced into the United States; within comparatively a few years its circulation has extended until it has become the great staple of export from the United States.

In 1798, a member from South Carolina stated in the house of representatives of the United States, "that the people of the southern states intended to cultivate Cotton; and added "it good seed could be procured, he hoped they might succeed." Debates of Congress; vol. 1. p. 79.

Prior to 1802, the Cotton wool exported from the United States, was blended with that of other countries, no discrimination was made of its origin. On the average of five years, from 1802 to 1806, Cotton of American growth annually amounted to 43,147,663 lbs.—in 1817, it amounted to 85,649,528 lbs.—Seybert. At the present period the quantity of cotton produced in the United States, is more than quadrupled, and its cultivation has been gradually extended as far north as Virginia.

The important benefits which have resulted from the cultivation of cotton, the success of which in 1798, was considered problematical, may in some degree be realized in our state by the introduction of the cultivation of the fine tobacco, known by the name of the *Buelto Abaxo*, from which the best quality of the Havana segars are manufactured.

Some "good seed" has been procured by the enterprize of Jacob Mayland and Co. of the city of Philadelphia, and

not without considerable difficulty and expense. They have in this undertaking been influenced by the patriotic motive of affording to the farmers of this country, the opportunity of enriching themselves by the cultivation of a plant which has been the source of immense wealth to the country in which its growth has hitherto been exclusively confined.

Directions for the culture of the Buelto Abaxo Tobacco.

The soil must be tolerably good, light, sandy or gravelly, the land prepared, the seed sown, and the tobacco planted in the same way as common tobacco, but not too much apart, say in rows of about 4 feet, and each plant about from 18 to 24 inches. I have seen it at only 12 inches distance, but this must be regulated according to the quality of the soil.

When the tobacco is ripe, (which is tested when the deep green begins to acquire a yellowish cast) the stalks are cut in pieces, so as to have two leaves on each piece, riding them on poles placed in the field for the purpose, elevated a few feet horizontally from the ground. On these poles the tobacco is allowed to remain until it withers, but no longer, as the sun would damage it considerably. It is then removed (on the poles) to the curing house, or barn, and there hung up, leaving room to walk below the lower tier. It here remains until the stem is perfectly dry, after which on the first rainy day, the atmosphere having sufficiently softened the leaves, so they can be handled without breaking, they are taken down from the sticks, or poles, and thrown into a bulk, where they lie until the planter is ready for market. The leaves are then stripped from the stalk, picked and tossed according to quality, that is the wrapper leaves apart, by themselves; they are then tied by the butt end of the stalks into the smaller bundles, (called hauds) of 25 leaves each, four of which bundles are again tied into larger ones, (called carrots) and the carrots very slightly pressed and packed in boxes of about 200 lb. each.

The seed should be sown in February or March in two beds, one in low dry ground and the other in the woods, in order to have two nurseries, or double chance of success, that in the woods is likely to prove the best; which should be prepared by burning dry brush about two feet deep and scraping the ashes off. The ground then dug shallow and well raked so as the earth shall be completely pulverized. With each table spoonful of the seed mix a gallon of the ashes, that it may be sown more evenly over the beds, which will yield plants sufficient for two acres of land; when at the size of an inch, the plants are suitable for transplanting.

Ligonia Tobacco Seed.

From the best tobacco grown in the island of Cuba called *Buelto Abaxo*, for sale at the manufactory of Jacob Mayland & Co. north west corner of Race and Third streets, Philadelphia.

The subscriber having been commissioned by Messrs. Jacob Mayland & Co. to purchase for them in the Island of Cuba direct from the planters, a large quantity of that high priced and very superior tobacco for segars, has with great difficulty been enabled to procure about 50 pounds of the seed, which he now offers for sale as above in bottles containing from one to four ounces to accommodate purchasers. It generally succeeds best in rich, sandy or gravelly soil, producing very superior crops, which always command the highest price. As he expects to visit Havana once a year, in time to make purchases of the above kinds of tobacco, he will, if sufficient encouragement be afforded him by the farmers of this country, regularly introduce a supply of fresh seeds.

Jacob Mayland & Co. who entered them at the custom house, will at all times guarantee their being genuine.—
"They are fresh from the crop of this year."
L. GARNETT.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

A Louisiana paper states, General Wade Hampton has three sugar plantations on the Mississippi, below Donaldson, upon which 300 hands are employed, who make this year 1000 hds. of 1280 lbs. each worth, in New Orleans, at the ordinary price of 7 cents per lb. \$89,600. The General, however, shipping his own sugar to the northern markets, estimates his net revenue, this year, from his Louisiana plantations, at \$100,000.

Judge Carlier has, on the Mississippi, opposite to Donaldson, 70 acres of cane, hands employed thirty, quantity of sugar made, 150 hds. weighing each about 1200 lbs. worth say \$10,080.

Joseph Bourgeois, on the Bayou Lafourche, about 20 miles below Donald-

son, forty arpents of cane, hands employed twelve, quantity of sugar made 40 hds. worth say \$2500.

P. Aubert, about 40 miles below Donaldson, on the Bayou Lafourche, 150 arpents of cane, hands employed 37, sugar made 160 hds. weighing each about 1300 lbs. worth say \$14,560.

FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

The following is a translation of a desultory debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, in which a subject, that had put all Paris in a ferment, was touched upon by the Liberal members, in enumerating the offences of the Ministry. We allude to the refusal of M. d'Appoi, the Austrian Minister, to bestow upon several of the French Marshals, the titles conferred upon them by Bonaparte, and subsequently confirmed by the charter.—*Nat. Int.*

Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the conduct of the Austrian Minister.

A private petition, praying for the removal of certain taxes, having been called up, M. Cassimir Perrier opposed it, on the ground that nearly two months had elapsed since the Chamber had been convened, and the Budget had not yet been discussed. He observed that it had been a plan of the Ministers to render the discussion of the Budget almost impossible, by introducing it at the very close of the session. Having entered at some length into the merits of the petition, and commented upon the condition of the country, he said—

"We must not allow ourselves still to be lulled to sleep by a pretended prosperity, merely the fictitious result of taxes and imposts, which do not belong to a time of peace, and which we, nevertheless, allow to remain. And, also, we may remark that, notwithstanding the imposts upon games and lotteries, which soil our budget, we cannot, and I appeal to the speech from the throne, supply all the demands of the public service." "I maintain that, for these reasons, gentlemen, it is time to examine to the bottom our financial situation, which constitutes the basis of power in modern States, to enable us to place ourselves in a condition to sustain with firmness our exterior relations. We have heard serious complaints uttered in this Hall, on the occasion of the discussion of the Address to the Throne. We cried out against the weakness of our Ministry—we reproached them with the pusillanimity of their policy, which had been unable to maintain the dignity of France, in its foreign relations. It is for us, gentlemen, to manage the revenues of the State, and to prevent the Ministers from consuming, during peace, those resources which constitute our power in war.

It is this false financial position, which, independent of the conduct of the ministry, reduces us to the condition of holding a character with foreign States, merely uncertain and vacillating. In this, we behold the secret of the humiliation and the outrages which France experiences every day. (Much disapprobation in the centre, and interruption.)

Yes, gentlemen, exclaimed the orator, and these humiliations the ministers themselves have revealed to this Tribunal. They are forced to avow to us here that other powers condemn their counsels. If it is not so, why do we see, in times of peace, the Prussians wreathe from us, with impunity, and by force of arms, the villages of France, and throw into prison the very magistrates appointed by the King? (General sensation: whispering in the centre.)

Behold, gentlemen, (resumed the honorable orator) the reason why, in the heart of this capital, and in the face of the throne, we have seen a foreign Ambassador refuse to give to our Marshals the titles of honor and of glory, consecrated by the Charter, and gained in twenty pitched battles! (Great commotion in the Assembly.)

M. de Villele, who was alone on the Ministerial seat, demanded the floor. After much tumult—during which M. Rowland d'Erceville endeavored, in vain, to make himself heard—M. de Villele ascended the tribune, and answered the arguments and imputations of M. Perrier, so far as they related to the delay of the discussion upon the Budget.

M. Benjamin Constant followed, and maintained the grounds taken by M. Perrier. "The multiplicity of laws which overwhelm the Chambers this session, will force us to go over the Budget without any deliberate discussion—a fact which is so much the more deplorable, as, in truth, there never arose, in treating of the finances, questions of a more serious or more painful nature. We have endeavored—and we shall do so again—to see whether it is proper to confide the funds of the country to an internal Administration, who follow a course destructive of our prosperity, as well as of all our guarantees; and we shall demand, also, why our foreign policy exposes us to insults, which, hitherto, France has not been accustomed to suffer. For, surely, the monarch who gave the first example of outrage to warships covered with glory, would not have tolerated the contempt of the titles which his son-in-law bestowed upon them, had he not counted upon the weakness, the pusillanimity—perhaps the connivance—of our ministers."

Thus, gentlemen, continued the Orator, we have a right to complain when the labors of the session are so arranged, as to keep out of view the discussion of a law which alone counteracts the power of the ministry, and which disposes of the property of taxable citizens, and of the substance of the People.

Why do we continue to call this a war-tax, which we retain in times of peace? It is an imposition upon the taxable. (Murmurs in the centre.) Yes, gentlemen, it creates in their minds each year, an illusory hope: they are persuaded that such imposts are to

be abolished. At least, we ought to call things by their real names. If this impost is to be maintained, it should be made a peace tax, & no longer mock the people with a freedom which they have often seen promised, but the absence of which has rendered, at the present day, all the acts, all the propositions, all the measures of the Government. (Renewed murmurs from the centre.)

I will finish with one word upon the last assertion of the President of the Council. "When a Minister concludes, because the product of imposts upon industry increases, that those imposts are not onerous, I would ask, and I would press it upon your minds—do not the Ministry say continually, that funded property is exorbitantly charged, and notwithstanding the impositions by which it is burthened, the duties are regularly paid? The payment of the impost proves either that the Government has in its hands the power to compel their payment, or that the people, notwithstanding their suffering, are disposed to respect the laws, but it is, by no means, a proof of prosperity; and I am bold to say that the worst prosperity is painful and revolting to the understanding, at a moment when we know that our commerce is in a state of increasing distress; that through the fault of the ministry, industry is paralyzed, the outlets of our trade washed up, and all those who have entered into speculations, both honorable and useful to France, are entangled in inextricable embarrassments, and in uncertainties most disastrous to their fortunes and to the interests of the country. (Denials from the centre. Several Voices—"It is true.")

This being known as a war tax, there is duplicity in its present denomination—as to the denial of the titles of the conquerors of Europe, it has occurred through want of dignity, weakness, or connivance. As to the prosperity of the country—to pronounce that word in the midst of the general suffering, is a gratuitous and cruel derision." (Great agitation.)

The Minister of Finance, (Villele) reascended the tribune. (The cries of question, question, (sur vers.) which had been renewed, were instantly hushed.) "The discussion which has taken place, and his Excellency, may perhaps be productive of useful results. It furnishes us with an occasion, to answer the inconsiderate attacks which have been directed incessantly against us, without any plausible motive, and supported by reasoning evidently false. Perhaps, also, it will authorize us to retort upon our adversaries the reproach which they have cast at us, in accusing us of a want of liberality." (From the centre—Ahi Ahi!)

He here demanded the retention of the impost in question, on the ground of its being one quarter of the sum yearly raised, to apply upon the payment of the debt contracted during the war, for which it was first imposed.

A singular digression, continued the Minister, has brought into this discussion, a question upon which I am pleased at being called to explain myself. (Demonstrations of attention.) The Government of the King has been reproached, for not having exacted from foreigners the recognition of titles which originated under another administration; (regime) an upon that subject circumstances have been recalled, upon which all discussion is at least useless. This is the truth of the matter which has agitated the tribune. No Power has any right to exact from France, that titles, sanctioned by the Charter, shall be taken away from those who possess them. But neither has France the power of imposing upon a foreign Government the obligation to recognize titles and qualifications borrowed from localities, which no longer make a part of our territory; for, by that alone, could those titles be continued." (Several voices on the left—"And by the treaties!"—Confused exclamations, and a long interruption.)

I repeat, gentlemen, resumed M. de Villele, in a louder tone, I am very happy to have the opportunity to explain myself on this subject; and I repeat, that there exists no power, to exact from France the sentiment of the titles acquired anterior to the Charter, and reserved by it. But, on the other hand, France cannot prescribe to any Government the recognition of these titles and qualifications, since they attach to localities, subsequently separated from our territory. (Renewed agitation.) And here, gentlemen, rests the whole question.

It is to be remembered that an Ambassador, in his Hotel, is in his own country. Elsewhere, among us, he is in France. (Negative murmurs and interruption.) I think I have stated the questions as it should be. The principles which I have laid down, are incontestable. They will suffice to explain the circumstances to which allusion has been made. They will answer to those who accuse the Government of having concurred in acts calculated to impair the national honor and dignity. The whole affair has occurred within the limits of acknowledged rights; because, I repeat, if it is an exaction which no foreign country can impose on France, it is also what France cannot impose on any foreign country.

The Minister then defended the assertion which he had formerly made, that the property of the country was increasing.

Gen. Sebastiani next addressed the assembly. He expressed similar opinions as to the discussion of the Budget with Mess. Perrier and Constant. In relation to the titles of the Marshals, he said: "I hasten to arrive at the political question, and I declare that I cannot suppress a painful sensation, which I doubt not, you, gentlemen, also partake of with me. What do we recognize in an Ambassador from a foreign Court, the injurious right of refusing to acknowledge, while within our walls, in our very faces, titles, the possession of which has been solemnly guaranteed to us? If you establish a precedent like this, hereafter the Austrian Minister may refuse you the very titles which you hold from the King. He may arrogate to himself the right of protesting against all the acts of the government, of misconstruing them, and setting them at defiance.—(Agitation continually increasing—murmurs in the centre.)"

The titles, which the power in question has dared to attack, are adorned with an immortal fame, to which the Charter has added a