

J. M. Morehead

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

BY BENJAMIN SWAIN.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR, BUT TO IMPROVE OURSELVES AND BE USEFUL TO ONE ANOTHER?

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TERMS—\$2 IN ADVANCE.]

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SOUTHERN CITIZEN,
By B. Swain
Every Friday Morning.

TERMS.
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The Traveling Quack.—In Mr Adams' time, whenever he or his Secretaries would leave Washington, even for a day or two, they were sure to be advertised in the papers as runaways and to be stigmatized as neglecting the duties of their office. We have now changed all this. Mr. Van Buren is at the springs, and Mr. Poinsett, secretary of war, is with him, and from the following paragraph, it appears that Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, is in Canada, reviewing the troops of her majesty Queen Victoria.

From the Montreal Herald.
Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the 71st Regiment and two companies of the 73d Regiment, paraded on the Champ de Mars, for the inspection of Mr. John Forsyth, Secretary of State to Van Buren. The 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery are also said to be reviewed by the said secretary, at a quarter past 10 this morning.

GOLD.
"A man who is furnished with argument from the mist will convince his antagonist much sooner than one who draws them from reason, and philosophy. Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understandings; it dispates every doubt and scruple in an instant; accommodates itself to the meaneast capacities; silences the loud and clamorous, and brings over the most obstinate, and inflexible. Philip of Macedon was a man of most invincible reason in this way. He rebuted by all the wisdom of Athens confounded their statements, struck their orators dumb, and at length conjured them out of their liberties."
Addison.

Mr. Locke was asked how he contrived to accumulate a mine of knowledge so rich, yet so extensive and deep. He replied, that he attributed what little he knew to the not having been ashamed to ask for information; and to the role he had laid down, of conversing with all descriptions of men, on those topics chiefly that formed their own peculiar professions of pursuits.

"How far back can you trace your ancestry, Mr. Van Buren?" said the Queen at the king's levee, when that gentleman was minister at St. James. With true noncommittalism, the witty minister replied, "as far back as Kinderhook, madam." "Is it possible?" responded the astonished Queen. She was perfectly satisfied as to the respectability of his Enclave.—[West Wayne Sentinel.]

Blair and Whitney.—The notorious F. P. Blair and the notorious R. M. Whitney have fallen out. The last Globe talks about the audacity of this man, and says that nothing is so well calculated to defeat a measure as for it

to be known that it is undertaken "at the investigation of a Biddle or a Whitney."
"When rogues fall out," &c.
The Globe charges Mr. Whitney with having "sent round printed circulars to the banks, invoking them to use every possible exertion to put down the Democratic party in the elections," &c.
R. Whig.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE.

Some farmers think, that to make money by the business, it is only necessary to cultivate large farms—of several hundred acres; others think that to raise and harvest crops at the least possible expense is the great secret; some again, think that covering their lands with wheat crops is to pocket the most cash; and others that to raise cattle, or to raise sheep goes ahead of every thing else.

They are not all correct. Which of them is? We will first say who is not. Cultivating a large farm is not profitable unless it is thoroughly done, for a man who makes nothing on one acre, will not be likely to make more on a thousand, with the same kind of culture.—Those who own very large farms too frequently attempt to cultivate them with the least possible expense, or else neglect them entirely; and, this superficial farming, is after all, by far, the most expensive, as we shall proceed to show. It is generally quite as expensive to cultivate an acre of land which is in a bad state, as one in fine condition, and often more so, if, for instance, the crop is so small that it is only worth the expense of raising it; there is no profit whatever; but if the land be good the expense the same, and the crop is twice as great one half of course will be clear gain. Hence the vast importance of adopting such a course of farming as to tend constantly to the improvement of the land. This course is not close cropping with wheat nor suffering it to remain constantly in meadow or pasture.

But to effect improvement in land, it is necessary to pursue a course of rotations in crops, to manure as much as is practicable, either by stable manure or turning under green crops, with the proper use of lime, and to render all wet ground sufficiently dry by under draining. For this capital is necessary; and hence a farmer must not only have land to cultivate, but he must have means besides in sufficient quantity to carry on his operations to the best advantage.

It is true that some farmers have made money by close cropping with wheat, but there is no doubt, that if instead of this, they had pursued a proper course of rotation, they might have done as well at the time, and instead of exhausting their land, been constantly rendering it more productive. A proof of this is afforded by an experiment made several years ago. One portion of land was cropped every second year on another portion a longer time intervened between the crops of wheat; by a judicious system of rotation, and although wheat was the main crop, yet the increased fertility which this course caused, and the consequent increase both in the wheat and intervening crops, rendered the latter course ultimately the most profitable, and the additional advantage of leaving the ground in the best condition.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley &c., being all similar in their effects in exhausting land, it becomes necessary to introduce the culture of some other crops more generally than exists at present, in order to form a proper rotation. Peas and beans are both excellent for preceding any of the grain crops just mentioned; and the red eyed China bean cultivated in drills or hills would doubtless be as profitable as wheat or corn.

The culture of wheat crops is a most powerful means of enriching land. A crop of corn the last summer, was twice as productive after ruta bagga as after corn, fertility and manuring being the same in both cases.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet. THE ROLLER.

This implement which has come into general use, only within the last few years, is of so deservedly and so useful a character, that it now ranks in importance with the plow & harrow—and no farmer can consider his stock of agricultural implements complete, without the possession of one of these. They are principally constructed on two plans the one consists of a single cylindrical piece of timber set in a frame, in which it resolves by gudgeons; the other, of two such timbers each of which is half the length of the single one. The latter is preferable in the turning of the angles of fields and lands. The objects to which it can be advantageously applied are various:—Grounds, which remain cloddy after being ploughed and harrowed, can be reduced to a state of pulverization, which with the harrow only, could scarcely be accomplished. Crops, succeeding Indian corn, may be taken off with much more facility, particularly if they be heavy and lodged, by having the corn stubble and other protuberances levelled down with the roller.

It is of considerable utility in mowing grounds, by pressing small stones in the ground, which would otherwise impede the scythe in mowing, and by levelling weeds to the ground; which greatly facilitates their decomposition. Grain which has been frozen out during the winter, may be considerably benefited by pressing the roller over it and bringing the fibres of the roots in contact with the earth again. There is another object to which we would invite the attention of farmers—in the use of the roller—that is, in preparing of their ground for corn.

The roller may be used to great advantage on any sod after being ploughed which will facilitate the decomposition of the sod and render it more impervious to drought. In corn ground in addition to the above, it prevents the furrows from being moved by the cultivator in dressing of the corn and renders the ground in much finer tilth than it would otherwise be with the same labor, without the roller.
A.
Chester county, March 16, 1838.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

Extract from an agricultural pamphlet by Mr. Thomas Moore, of Maryland, exposing the great error of American agriculture, and suggesting hints of improvement.

I shall next enumerate some of the good effects to be expected, and which are constantly experienced by a contrary practice, viz deep ploughing, when judiciously pursued; and then endeavor to prove the futility of the arguments adduced in favor of shallow ploughing.

In the cultivation of plants, three things are particularly necessary: First, that sufficient pasture be prepared for their roots; secondly, that the soil abound with proper aliment, and thirdly, moisture be duly administered, in neither too great or too small quantities. That deep ploughing is calculated to promote these ends, I believe will not be hard to prove, particularly the first and third.

The quantity of earth operated on, being great, it very seldom, if ever, happens, that any fall of rain is so great, as completely to saturate it; and until that effect takes place, or nearly so, very little change is to be expected in the disposition of its parts; and therefore the redundant moisture evaporates, it leaves the soil as it found it, except a small crust on the surface; the succeeding ploughings, instead of being applied to repair the injury the soil has sustained by great falls of rain, go to the further pulverizing and opening it suitably to receive the capillary vessels of the plants. Thus the pasture becomes not only more extensive, but far better adapted to promote the growth of plants.

With respect to aliment, naturalists differ widely in their judgment respecting its nature and composition; my opinion is, that the food of plants has not yet been fully ascertained by any. This however, we all know, that manures of all kinds, contribute in some way or other to the growth of plants; whatever may be their food, I will not pretend to say it is communicated to the soil by the mode of cultivation under consider-

ation; but this I will say, that it is far better calculated than the contrary practice (shallow ploughing) to retain the quantum originally found therein, or afterwards applied to it; and further if dews are nutritive, the superior openness of the texture in this mode, qualifies it to derive every advantage to be expected from that source.

To drive bugs from vines.—The ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants will be entirely free from annoyance. There is in charcoal some properties so obnoxious to those troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

Choked cattle.—For effectual and immediate relief in such cases, an anonymous writer recommends the use of gunpowder. It is administered in the form of a common cartridge, and introduced into the throat of the animal with the hand, his head being raised so as to prevent his throwing it out; when the choking substance will forthwith be ejected. Try it.—*Windham County Dem.*

Effeminary.—Most of the diseases of men arise from effeminate life, or too great indulgence of the passions. Nature created our bodies hardy and robust, and capable of resisting the common influences of cold, and the fatigue necessary in the ordinary duties of life. We enervate and render ourselves inadequate for those duties and for resisting these even healthy influences, by a soft, luxurious, or inactive mode of life. The agriculturist, the huntsman, the manual laborer remain till late in life full of energy and ardor. The man surrounded by plenty and superfluity, and by all the delights of existence, falls, in the midst of them, into passive being. The manner of life of most of us is open to objection. Too close rooms by day and by night; too much nightly clothing; too many drinks calculated to debilitate the stomach; too little bodily exercise, and that little most frequently in the streets of cities, not in rustic air; the too sedentary lives of females, who engage, while seated the greater part of the day, in works which occupy the fingers only; late hours night and morning, instead of the reverse; unseasonable hours of our repast, and too great intervals between them; food too multifarious and too rich—these are the sources of much corporal listlessness and thence disease.—*Dick on diet and regimen.*

SUPERIOR COURT—FALL TERM

Edenton.	Bailey.
Newbern.	Toomer.
Raleigh.	Saunders.
Wilmington.	Nash.
Hillsborough.	Pearson.
Mecklenburg.	Settle.
Mountains.	Dick.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber at Lawrenceville N. C.

TWO FILLIES,

one, two years old last spring, bright bay with black legs, long tail and a small star in the forehead,—all the marks recollected. The other same color and marks, except the star,—smaller in size and only one year old, last spring,—a little lame when she left home; if made to trot. The last I have heard of them was at William Lucas's in Randolph county, near Little River, the last of May or first of June.

Any information concerning them will be thankfully received. Or any one who will confine them and inform me by word or letter to Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, N. C. shall be liberally compensated.
S. H. CHRISTIAN.
August, 1838.—34—tf.

Watch Chain Found.

ON the morning after the Election, (10th inst.) On the Uharrie road between Asheborough and Gray's store Mr. Christopher Gray found a

Watch Chain;

which he has deposited at this office; to be advertised three weeks: During which time it is hoped the owner will apply, describe his property, pay the charge of advertising &c.
August 1838.
86—3t.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach.	
Ditto, apple.	
Bacon.	
Beeswax.	
Coffee.	12 1/2
Cotton.	22 1/2
Cotton, Yarn.	21 1/2
Corn.	50
Candles, F. t.	
Flaxseed.	
Flour.	
Feathers.	
Nails, cut.	5 1/2
Iron.	35 1/2
Molasses.	7 1/2
Sugar, brown.	20
Lump.	18 1/2
Leaf.	20 a 30
Salt.	32 a 0
Sack.	3 0
Tobacco, leaf.	16 a 20
Cotton Bagging.	8 a 12 1/2
Bale Rope.	81 2 1/2
Whiskey.	20 a 25
Wool.	

CHERAW.

Beef in market.	6 a 7
Bacon from wagons.	11 a 12 1/2
by retail.	14 a 15
Butter.	12 a 15
Beeswax.	20 a 30
Bagging.	16 a 25
Bale rope.	10 a 12 1/2
Coffee.	12 a 17
Cotton.	8 a 10
Corn.	75 a 83
Flour Country.	650 a 750
Feathers from wagons.	40 a 40
Fodder.	100 a 125
Hides green.	55
dry.	50
Iron.	75 a 100
Indigo.	35 a 45
Lime.	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Lard.	52 a 24
Leather sole.	10
Lead bar.	10 a 10
Logwood.	40 a 43
Molasses.	45 a 55
New Orleans.	8 a 0
Nails cut assorted.	16 a 10
wrought.	40 a 50
Oats.	75 a 100
Oil carriers.	125
lamp.	110 a 12 1/2
linseed.	325 a 425
Paints, white lead.	8 a 15 1/2
Spanish brown.	6 a 8
Pork.	450 a 550
Rice.	225 a 250
Shot, bag.	12
pound.	10 1/2
Sugar.	276 a 300
Salt, sack.	100
salt.	10 a 12
Steel, American.	14
English.	1b 12 a 14
German.	10 a 12 1/2
Tallow.	100 a 157 1/2
Tea imperial.	100 a 125
hyson.	10 a 90
Tobacco manufactured.	325 330
Window glass 8 x 10 50 ft.	350 a 375
10 x.	

JOB PRINTING

Done cheap, with neatness and despatch, at THIS OFFICE.