

# GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"THE IGNORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY NATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIVERSE."

VOLUME IV. NO. 19

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 175

**THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT,**  
Is printed & published every Wednesday morning, by

**WILLIAM SWAIN,**

At Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars will be *invariably* exacted immediately after the expiration of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months from the time of subscribing, by paying for the numbers received, according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year, at the rates above mentioned.

A year's subscription will be accepted by the numbers of the paper and not by calendar months. Fifty-two numbers will make a year's subscription; and in the same proportion for a shorter time.

Those who may become responsible for ten copies shall receive the 11th gratis.—An allowance of ten per cent will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers and waiting their delivery or remitting the cash.

**ADVERTISEMENTS,**

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the Editor, on business relative to the paper, must be **POST-PAID**, or they will not be attended to.

## The Patriot,

"LIBERTY—THE CONSTITUTION—UNION."

### PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**HENRY CLAY,**

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**JOHN SERGEANT,**

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTORS.

JOHN PHIBBS, of Cabarrus,  
BENJAMIN ROBERTSON, of Fayetteville,  
MATHEW H. COOPER, of Stokes,  
DR. JAMES WARR, of Davidson,  
JOHN R. FRY, of Randolph,  
JOHN FENDLEY, of Wilkes,  
ROBERT H. C. WALK, of Wilmington.

SELECTED.

"And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true,  
What e'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

Holt's Store, August 1832.

Gen. Alex. Gray

we have so many little friends and family subjects to converse upon, that we seldom have time to say much upon the subject of farming, which is of great importance at this day amongst farmers.

What I say to you upon the subject of farming is not theory, but practice. My course of farming for several years past, I will relate as near as I can. All that portion of my farm set apart for the making of grain, I have divided into four shifts, in a system of a rotation of crops: first wheat, second corn, third rye and oats, and the fourth rest and graze. After cutting my rye and oats, this land lies idle near fourteen months.

I will commence here at the end of resting, and give you a detailed account for raising wheat. About the middle of August, I commence to clear off the land by sprouting and removing rock from spots overburdened, and tallow up the land with a good horse plough, moderately deep agreeable to the soil, and endeavor to have it done by the middle of September or sooner. When I fail for the want of a season, I continue until I finish. Late following is better than to sow after a corn fallow. I commence to plow my wheat from the 10th to the 15th of October, and not sooner, with iron tooth harrows. The fallow land is ploughed in lands convenient for the sower to pass twice on the same land, and the harrows to run the first harrowing in the direction of the ploughing, and immediately to follow the sower, and cross harrow on the second day; and thus continue to sow and harrow one day and cross harrow the next. In this way two harrows on old land clear of stumps, can cover from forty to fifty bushels per acre. I give a full bushel of seed per acre on red land; a gray soil will do with a little lighter measure. I graze my land for the purpose of cleaning it of noxious weeds and plants, and in particular the sassafras. This ought to be done early in the spring, when cattle and sheep will eat freely on any noxious weed or shrub. I had before mentioned my present impression, that it is a daily saying, that a heavy crop of weeds is an enemy to a crop,

which opinion is at variance with that of men worthy of respect. In September, I graze my fallow land with sheep and young cattle, for the purpose of keeping the fallow clean, observing to keep them off on days of wet weather. Grazing down all the tender grass which sometimes springs up, perfectly removes and destroys the Hessian fly. I sow in October, and it is very dry weather I weight the harrows a little, and your wheat will be in the ground ready to receive the first season. I have not ploughed in one bushel of wheat in ten years, and have not failed in a crop of wheat agreeable to the season; and at all seasons have reaped twenty-five per cent better crop than after a corn fallow.

I come now to consider the second shift, *March or Indian Corn*; which is one of the best gifts from kind Providence for the abundant supply of food for man and beast, though so much neglected in its native land.

Many ways and plans have been tried to reclaim our old and exhausted fields, so as to produce a common or scanty support. I have seen much labour and time spent preparing for corn, and the labourer often disappointed in his expectations. Some springs he is too late in getting out his manure; and at other seasons the crop is destroyed by a drought. I have an objection against manuring in the drill; there is too much of the manure lost in spots where no corn stands, and a greater quantity of manure is required for a field. I have at length settled down upon the following plan:

In the month of November, ridge your land rather in a draining position than otherwise, in the old style, three furrows together at five feet two inches distance, (the common tread of a wagon or cart) and after it is ridged, cross it off at about five feet distance with a good deep furrow, as if you was about to plant corn. After it is crossed, turn round and break out the middle; then your land is fallowed, and in ridges, with a little basin at every five feet distance the place to plant corn. Then in the month of December, (a month too often wasted in idleness) commence to haul out manure, and throw in every basin one shovel full; should the manure be well rotted a smaller quantity will do. This work may be continued in cold dry weather at the winter, and the return load might be fire wood on some parts of the farm, when the earth is in order the manure can be covered a little with a shovel or hoe. This plan enables the farmer to plant corn in March, without plough or horse; he can commence planting by placing a hand with some little skill, to go on a straight line with the ridge, and with a corn shoe make small holes in and through the manure to receive the seed corn, which can be dropped and covered by small hands. Your corn can be planted as early as you please, and your horses employ in sowing your oats, and hauling out produce if any remain on hand; and in April commence ploughing your corn with a cogger next the corn, or with what is commonly called a bull tongue, and finish the cultivation of your corn, or a great part of it, before harvest.

There is no kind of grain which does so well after a corn fallow as rye and oats. Indeed that crop is more of an exhausting crop than any other grain we raise; but is so convenient to feed horses and colts and old labouring horses, that I continue to put out oats on about one third of corn land, and the remainder rye. Rye is a certain crop, if you take care to graze it smoothly in February and March. I have sometimes deferred sowing oats when in the same field with rye a week, to give more time to graze late sowed rye. I never plough in rye, unless I sow in September before I gather corn, which does not suit a cotton planter. After gathering corn from the harrow over the stalk land to level the hills a little, I sow about half of a bushel to the acre, rather a little less than more, and harrow it in.

You may sow rye whenever you can, between the first of September and first of March, and you can graze accordingly. Late sowing can only be grazed in March to the last, with ewes and lambs and young cattle in dry weather.

The above course of farming supplies the farm so plentifully with straw, that a great increase of manure, with a little good management, will soon follow. The crop of rye and oats will save the feeding of much corn; and we sometimes meet with extraordinary droughts which destroy corn crops. Those dry years seldom fail to give us good crops of small grain, which seems to be the special direction of Providence.

I will give you a scale of a small farm, well managed, with fewer hands and horses than is in common practice; and calculate the result with moderate certainty under a course of the fourth year rest, compared with a system in practice with some farmers of every third year rest, first corn, second wheat, third rest.

For the convenience of dividing even numbers, I will suppose a farm containing one hundred and twenty acres, divided into forty acres each shift and rest; and for the system of every fourth year rest, it will contain thirty acres in each shift and rest. There will be a difference of ten acres, a saving of the labour of nearly one hand and one horse, and I am convinced that the thirty acres will produce more wheat than the forty after a corn fallow, and with greater certainty. Then you have thirty acres in rye and oats, which will make up for the ten acres in corn, and furnish a full supply of provender for your horses, and a full supply of labour of cultivating your corn. Two good hands and a boy or two, with two horses and one yoke of oxen, can

cultivate this farm on the fourth year rest system with ease. Two horses are able to plough thirty acres in corn, and have time every morning to cut clover for all the milk cows and other stock before early breakfast, under a proper system with the female part of the family. The cows in stalls or pens well littered, and clover in their racks, will greatly increase the making of manure, and a full supply of milk and butter for his family. Those same hands on the farm of every three years rest, would not have time to cut much clover, nor time to do any thing but hurry out to ploughing, and run their horses down before the crop could be finished, with two chances to one for poor skinned horses on the shoulders at least. The keeping of one yoke of oxen would cost but little grain, and add to the quantity of manure; the labour of one horse saved, and his food worth say ten barrels of corn. The oxen will haul out the greater part of the manure, and help to follow up the land in August and September for wheat, and do great part of the harrowing of wheat in the day, and at night carry a cart-load of wood to warm the chamber on frosty October mornings, and fall ploughing in November for the corn crop the ensuing spring.

The following is an estimate of surplus produce for market, to a great certainty:

150 bushels of wheat at 60	\$90.00
60 barrels corn at 1.50	90.00
500 pounds pork at 4.00	20.00
100 pounds butter at 1.25	12.50
	212.50

A rail road would in one year increase the value of the same crop in the price and saving on the carriage:

150 bushels of wheat at 80	\$120.00
60 barrels corn at 1.90	114.00
500 pounds pork at 5	25.00
100 pounds butter at 15	15.00
	274.00

Bring down the first count

	212.50
--	--------

Saved by the Rail-Road

	\$61.50
--	---------

This sum would be saved or made in transportation of produce and in the return of groceries for family use, and would relieve him from great exposure to bad roads and bad weather in hauling out a little produce during the winter, when he might be better employed in the management of his stock and farm.

At the first glance you may think the sixty barrels of corn as a surplus extravagant; but on reflection, take into consideration the great quantity of small grain in this calculation for the family, and that rye, oats and fodder, with a little clover in the spring will be amply sufficient to keep the stock.

I estimate the whole crop as follows: 30 acres in wheat, two hundred and twenty bushels; the same in corn, one hundred and twenty barrels; oats and rye for two horses. If it is a profitable plan on a small farm of 30 acres each shift, it would be equally so on a larger scale of 50 or 100 acres to each shift.

MICHAEL HOLT.

### GRAVILLIE COUNTY.

At a public Meeting convened at the Court House in Oxford, agreeably to the request of a respectable number of such citizens of Gravillie county as are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Chief Magistracy of our Country, Stephen K. Sneed Esq. was called to the Chair, and James D. Johnson appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been called to order, and its object briefly set forth from the Chair, and appropriate remarks, and eloquent addresses having been delivered by Samuel F. Sneed and John L. Henderson, Esqrs, the following Resolutions were submitted by Mr. S. F. Sneed, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Government and Constitution of the United States are in a most critical and alarming condition—a condition, resulting as well from the selfish ambition, the unworthy intrigues and the dangerous coalitions by which Andrew Jackson has been made President of the United States, as by the indulgence on his part, since his elevation, of personal resentments, by the injudicious exercise of rightful power, and by the unwarrantable usurpations, apparently for sinister purposes, of power denied to him by the constitution.

Resolved, That so long as the Federal Government exists, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are a part of the supreme law of the land, and that a practical and successful denial of this point is "ipso facto" a subversion of the Government.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the right of Nullification, as asserted by a large portion of the people of South Carolina and Georgia, and as broadly claimed by the President in a late message to the Senate as belonging not only to himself, but to every executive officer of the Government, is inconsistent with the first principles of social order, contravening the express provisions of the Federal Constitution, totally irrational and absurd, involving treason in its theory, and leading to nothing but treason wherever and by whomsoever maintained in practice and in fact.

Resolved, That as the only present hope of saving our Country from the perils which threaten it, and merging all minor considerations in the vital one of rescuing our political institutions from the unsafe

hands of those now in power, we concur in the nomination heretofore made of HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT for the offices respectively of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That Stephen K. Sneed, James D. Johnson, Dr. James Young and Col. Lewis Spivey, be appointed a committee to meet such Delegates as may be appointed by other portions of this Electoral District, at Hillsborough, on such day as shall be agreed upon, for the purpose of nominating a Elector for this District, friendly to the election of Henry Clay and John Sergeant.

Resolved, That Dr. James R. Hiley, Archibald E. Henderson, John L. Henderson, Jr. Samuel F. Sneed and Thos. B. Lathrop, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, to confer with similar Committees that may be appointed throughout the State.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Oxford Examiner, Raleigh Register, N. Carolina States for Greensborough Patriot, &c.—and that all publishers of newspapers in the State friendly to the Union and to Liberty are requested to give it an insertion.

S. K. SNEED, President.

J. D. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

### PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pasquotank county, held by the election of HENRY CLAY as President, and John Sergeant as Vice President of the United States, held at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Tuesday the 10th ult. Dr. William Martin was called to the Chair, and Benj. Albertson appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained from the Chair, the following gentlemen, John C. Ewing, James Van McPherson, Charles R. Kinney and Edwin Newby were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short absence, they reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Knowing that the Office of President of these United States, the most exalted and important in the gift of a great and free people, should only be conferred on one of their most distinguished citizens, whose conspicuous for wisdom, talents, integrity and patriotism—

Resolved, That we consider General Andrew Jackson (though highly applauded as a military commander) as wanting in some of the great essentials requisite to fill the office of President, with reputation and advantage to the country.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, possesser of our estimation of the requisites for filling said office of President, and as such we recommend him to the good people of this State as a suitable person to receive their suffrages, through their Electors, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, be recommended as a fit and proper person for Vice-President.

Resolved, That we accept with pleasure the nomination of the inhabitants of Pasquotank county to send delegates to a meeting to be held at Hillsborough on the 15th inst, for the purpose of selecting a delegate for President and Vice President for this District, to vote for Henry Clay, President, and John Sergeant Vice-President.

Resolved, That William Martin, C. R. Kinney, John C. Ewing, Edwin Newby, Andrew Kinney, John M. Skinner and Edmund Bount be appointed to represent the county of Pasquotank at said meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth City Star and New Carolina Advocate, and that the Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Yadkin and Catawba Journals, Greensborough Patriot, and other papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

WM. MARTIN, Chairman.

BENJ. ALBERTSON, Sec'y.

### WEeping.

Young women are full of tears. They will weep as bitterly for the loss of a new dress as for the loss of an old lover. They will weep for any thing or for nothing. They will weep for death for accident, for tearing a new gown, and weep for some that they cannot be revenged on you. They will play the coquette in your presence and weep when you are absent. They will weep because they cannot go to a ball or a tea party, or because their parents will not permit them to run away with a blue garter. If they will weep because they cannot have every thing in their own way. Married women weep to conquer. Tears are the most potent arms of carnal warfare. If a gruff husband has abused his wife, she weeps, and he relents and promises better behaviour. How many men have gone to bed in wrath, and risen in the morning quite subdued, with tears and a curtain lecture? Women weep to get at their husband's secrets, and they also weep when their own are revealed. They weep through vanity, through folly, through cunning, and through weakness. They will weep for their husband's misfortunes; while they scold himself. A woman will weep over the dead body of her husband, while her vanity will ask her neighbors how she fared with her mourning. She weeps for one she would that she may get another. The great wife of Sardanapalus, bedewed the grave of her spouse with oil, and