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From the New-York Statesman.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh, 29th Sept. 1825.

After tea on the evening of our arrival in this city, we walked to the Castle, for the purpose of listening to a band of martial music attached to the garrison. This promenade led us over the bridge, which connects the old and new town.— A similar one, on the same streets, unites the latter with the southern section of the city. It was a striking novelty, to walk over a long structure, eighty or a hundred feet high, without a drop of water beneath. The deep ravine, where there used once to be a small lake, is now occupied by houses. In the night the bottom could not be distinctly seen, and the lights below appeared like the reflection of those above from the surface of a river. A peep from the parapet at such a spectacle and the notes of bugles and other martial instruments reverberating through the town, imparted to the scene an air of enchantment.

The spell however was in some degree broken, by extending our walk through High-street in the old part of the town, just at the hour when an evening lustration was performing and the odours which breathed around were very far from being celestial. An artificial torrent rushing down the open gutters, and emitting the most noxious effluvia, to the annoyance of the crowds of people who thronged the pavements, did not speak much in favor of the police. Subsequent observation satisfied us, that Edinburgh, particularly the middle section of it, cannot, with all its beauty, be called a clean city. Its dirtiness is in some degree owing to its construction. From the sides of High-street, which extends along the dorsum or ridge of the central hill, from the Castle to Holy Rood, a distance of nearly a mile, passages called *closes* or *wynds* branch off laterally, running to the ravines on either side.— These alleys are narrow, dark and dirty, with an air so confined and fetid, as to be almost unfit for respiration.

On our return to the new town, the splendor of a full and unclouded moon tempted us to walk half a mile along the terrace over Calton Hill, for the purpose of viewing the ruin of Holy Rood Abbey under such a light, a splendid diorama of which had been seen at London. But the building is situated so low at the base Salisbury Craig, and at such a distance from the road, that it could be barely distinguished from the surrounding houses; and as we were not yet sufficiently acquainted with its location to select the most eligible point of observation, our object was defeated.

The morning after our arrival was employed in despatching a great number of letters of introduction, which our friends in New-York were so kind as to give us. To our great regret it was soon ascertained, that there was a vacation both in the University and the High School, and that most of the literati were in the country at this season, for the purposes of health, retirement, and pleasure, which the rich scenery of Scotland never fails to afford, even to natives of the country. Sir Walter Scott was at Abbotsoford, his seat upon the Tweed, a distance of forty miles from Edinburgh.— A fine bust at Constable's was all that we saw of "the Great Unknown," who has almost ceased to receive that appellation in the northern metropolis, so well settled is the authorship of the Waverley Novels. Mrs. Fletcher was at Roslin Castle, and Mrs. Grant in the Highlands.

But after all these deductions, and many more, enough of Edinburgh remained to render our visit extremely interesting to us and to afford a very satisfactory view of the town. The most eligible time, however, for seeing it, is in June or January, when the literary institutions are full, and the courts of law in session.

Having despatched our letters, we commenced a survey of the town by setting out for Arthur's Seat, a walk of three or four miles, including the whole circuit, in order to obtain a more distinct view of the outlines of the city, as well as to enjoy the delightful scenery, which this excursion affords. Although the day proved to be squally and at times unpleasant, our fatigue was amply compensated. Salisbury Craig is a most romantic hill. Its form is semi-circular, and the impending cliffs, composed of naked and rugged rocks, are in many places hundreds of feet in height. A narrow path, impassable with carriages, and arduous of ascent to pedestrian, winds along the brow, at the base of the belt of crags, and presenting at every step a full view of the city as well as a wide prospect of the environs. It may be seen from every part of Edinburgh, and forms a peculiar and most interesting feature in its topography. Nothing can produce a grander effect, than such a lofty and picturesque ledge of rocks, looking down upon the terraced eminences below. At the time of the king's visit in 1821, a park of artillery and a regiment of troops were planted on the summit, for the purpose of firing a salute.

A violent squall of wind and rain overtook us in the ascent, and compelled us to take shelter in a deserted black-smith's shop the roof of which was not made to guard against such a storm. It was the only building in the vicinity, and therefore became a place of general refuge. In the course of a few minutes, a dozen persons of both sexes were assembled in the small *Shanty*, and stood huddled together without speaking a word, like a flock of sheep in winter. Some three or four labourers, that no time might be lost, embraced this opportunity to open their wallets, and take their dinners while the rest of us looked on.

When the rain intermitted, we continued our walk and climbed to the topmost rock on Arthur's Seat which is between eight and nine hundred feet above the level of the Forth. The ascent was rendered doubly arduous, by the quantity of rain which had fallen, and the mud it had produced along the steep foot path. To add to the slight misfortunes of the day, the wind blew so hard upon the summit of the hill, that one hand was constantly employed in holding on the hat, and the other in grasping a crag to guard against being blown down. But the air for a time was clear, and in spite of these disadvantages, we obtained a pretty fair view of the numerous objects to be seen from this eminence.

You look over Salisbury Craig, and trace the outlines of Edinburgh as distinctly as if laid down upon a map. Beyond the city towards the west, the romantic hill of Corstorphine terminates the prospect. To the north and east are the Frith of Forth, the shores of which are sprinkled with towns & villages, stretches from its junction with the German Ocean, to the base of the Grampian Hills: In this direction are also seen the distant tops of the Ochil mountains, so much admired and so highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. Towards the south and southwest, the Lammermuir and Pentland Hills, the latter the scene of "the Gentle Shepherd" of Allan Ramsay, terminate the view. The environs of Edinburgh are not surpassed in beauty by the city itself, presenting a multiplicity of objects both of nature and art, which it were tedious to describe.

Another violent squall compelled us to descend in the vale below, with all possible despatch. Between Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig, there is a sequestered, rural, and green retreat, entirely removed from the bustle of the city, although it may be reached by a walk of fifteen or twenty minutes. It is occupied as a pasture for sheep, which are seen grazing upon the verdant slopes of the two hills. At the opening of the valley towards the Forth, we visited the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel, seated on the brow of a precipice. The building once had a steeple, whence signals were made of vessels coming up the Frith.— Near by are the traces of a hermitage, and below the rock, a spring which goes by the name of St. Anthony's well, the waters of which were supposed to possess miraculous virtues. It was a beautiful fountain; but by the indulgence of that barbarous and wanton propensity

which some persons possess, to mutilate what others admire, the picturesque crag which overhung the sacred well has been broken in pieces, and the stream that issued from it choked up with the fragments.

In our way back to the Hotel, we passed through the park, which is a favorite promenade with the citizens of Edinburgh, although it has been lately in some measure encroached by the Charms of Canton Hill. It is attached to Holy Rood, as is also the whole of the ground occupied by Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig. They constitute a kind of asylum, to which the debtor may flee, and be free from arrest.

In the evening, the late Rector of the High School, and at present, Professor of Humanity in the University, honoured us with a visit of an hour at our lodging, expressing a regret that a long vacation in the literary institutions would deprive us of an opportunity of seeing them to advantage, and that he was to leave town the next morning, on an excursion to the sea coasts, for the benefit of the health of his lady. He however imparted to us much valuable information, respecting the present condition of the High School, and the literary circles of Edinburgh.— The capital of the north was perhaps never more flourishing, nor more prominent in the great republic of letters, than at the present moment. A fortunate combination of circumstances has led to this ascendancy, which however is not fatuous, and is therefore not likely to be transitory. A literary spirit is predominant in the metropolis, and constitutes the controlling principle in its associations. Every body reads and a great many write. It is fashionable for both sexes to be numbered among the *literati*, and it would be extremely difficult for a person, who has not some pretensions of the kind, to find a passport to good society. The topics embraced in the last lecture before some scientific institution, the merits of the last novel or poem which has issued from the press, are much more talked of, than balls, routes, and the ordinary fashionable amusements.— It is true, this literary enthusiasm may in some instances be carried to excess.— It may create pedants among men, and make blue-stockings of ladies; but no one can doubt, that its general tendency is salutary.

Although the Scotch have long been a scientific and literary people, the influence of the Edinburgh Review, the writings of Sir Walter Scott, the simultaneous appearance of other publications of merit, and the efforts of Constable as bookseller, have given a new impulse to the literary circles, and contributed liberally to the proud reputation, which Edinburgh at present enjoys. Her University and other kindred institutions are all full; and in her schools of learning thousands of youths are daily undergoing that rigid system of discipline, and acquiring those stores of classical knowledge, which will prepare them to sustain the present character of the city.— The High School has proved to be an institution of such undoubted utility, that another large building of the same description is now going up on Calton Hill, and will soon be completed.

The Professor of Humanity gave us some interesting information of Dugald Stewart, the veteran metaphysician, who resides twenty-three miles from Edinburgh. He has arrived at an advanced age, and is very infirm of body, although the vigour and acuteness of his intellect remain unimpaired. He is assiduously engaged in preparing a third volume of Essays for publication which it is hoped he may live to complete. It was mentioned to us that he has frequently expressed not less surprise than gratification, at the number of his books which have been reprinted and sold in the United States. His friend too seemed a little astonished, to be assured that the Philosophy of the Mind had been successfully introduced into some of our boarding schools, and that I had heard classes of young ladies sustain a creditable examination in the Metaphysics of Stewart.

The kindness and liberality of our new and learned acquaintance, redoubled the regret, that circumstances would not at present permit us to enjoy more of his society. His familiarity with every part of Scotland was of great service to us. He was so obliging, as to take the map of the country, and trace out the several routes, designating on each the objects most worthy of particular notice. By these attentions of our friends at Edinburgh, we ascertain

ed what was to be seen at almost every mile of our subsequent tour, enjoying too the benefit of their remarks on the relative interest and importance of scenes, which were about to be visited.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the Cultivation of Turnips.

After fifteen years experience, I recommend the following practice, which, if carefully followed, may be made a certain, and not uncertain crop—as is mostly asserted.

The land suited to this crop ought not to be rich, but of a medium fertility, and pulverized by repeated ploughings and harrowings, until very fine; as near the consistency of pulverized virgin soil of new land as possible, and the turnip crop will very suitably succeed all early spring crops, such as potatoes, peas, radishes, beans, and clover after the first mowing, and will do without manure, provided the four first enumerated have been manured in the spring.

MANURE.

A small dressing of manure is necessary, say ten ox cart loads to the acre, of ashes or old cold manure, such as yard shovellings, &c.; unfermented manure will spoil the crop by making it run to top, rendering the roots hot and spiky.

SEED AND ITS PREPARATION.

This is one of the most important parts to be attended to; without good true seed, all the other labor is lost. I am frequently offered seed by the bushel, which is acknowledged to be saved from the refuse turnips, which, if one is suffered to go to seed among twenty good ones, will spoil the whole. With such seed it would be as impossible to raise good turnips, as it would be from radish seed.

In order to hasten vegetation, and by that means escape the ravages of the fly, it is best to soak the seed in rain water twenty-four hours; but if wanted sooner a few minutes in warm water will do.— It is strongly recommended to soak the seed in lamp oil, which is said to impart a disagreeable flavor to the seed plant, which saves it from the fly. After soaking the seed, it ought to be rolled in plaster, or ashes to dry them; & for sowing broadcast, I mix three half pinted seed with a bushel of the mixture to the acre; but those who have Bennett's drill may sow the naked seed in rows about 12 inches apart, by closing every other side, which will save much time in hoeing.

TIME OF SOWING.

In the neighborhood of Baltimore, if the turnip seed can be got up quick, it will do to sow as late as the 25th of August, for table use; and for stock, it would be well to sow from the 25th of July to the 10th of August. Two weeks later will do on the tide water and in old Virginia; the ground being well prepared, the manure spread when necessary, once ploughing, and then immediately give the ploughed ground one stroke with the harrow; then sow the seed while the ground is damp, and give it one stroke of the harrow and the plants will soon appear. After they are up, should the fly be destructive, roll them with a roller. As it is apt to be dry at this season before or soon after a rain, to get the plants up; otherwise the seed often perishes; but sowing on fresh ploughed ground is a great advantage.

HOING, &c.

After the plants are up and the largest leaf has grown as large as a cent, run the harrow through them, which breaks the crust, buries the young weeds, and moulds the plants; and from the three half pints of seed, if the fly has not been destructive, there will be plenty of plants to admit of the harrow being run each way, which puts the ground in fine order among the plants; then commence with the all-important work of hoeing, without which all the other work will be nearly lost. Each hand must take a about five feet wide and use the hoe actively, and single out the plants as near twelve inches apart as can be done by the eye. This is a tedious operation; but four or five hands sticking close to it, will soon learn to do the work quick, and get over a large piece of ground in a day; and after it is done, there will be one single plant to each foot of ground, instead of a dozen to the foot in some places, and only one to the yard in others, as is the case when the seed is sown thin, and left without hoeing or thinning; in consequence, in one case they will be too thick to grow, and in the other will

not grow for want of culture. The white flat or white Norfolk is the best kind for early use; and the ruta bage and yellow bullock for late use. Either of these ought to be sowed earlier than the above—the first a month and the latter one or two weeks. The white seed and tankard turnip, are good kinds, particularly the latter, as it grows to a great size and is sweet. ROBERT SINGLAIR.

Governor Truitt has, during last week, assumed a very warlike attitude: he has sounded the tocsin of alarm, and has been beating up for recruits, to commence his war against the Indians.

He has organized a Volunteer Company of Horse, and about thirty volunteers have come forward and offered him their services. They are to be ordered forthwith into the Cherokee Nation.

The declared object of these preparations, is to protect Mr. Fulton, the Engineer, in his surveys of the Cherokee country.

But the protection of Mr. Fulton from imaginary danger, is, we presume, but a pretext, for sending a few hot headed men, with arms in their hands, into a savage nation, already provoked to the verge of hostility. It is no doubt hoped that some mischief will come from it; some outrage may be perpetrated on one side or the other, which may serve as an excuse for the commencement of a war of extermination. This, no doubt is the concealed object.

The Indians are too sensible of their own weakness as a nation, to enter deliberately into any measures of hostility against the whites; altho' it is highly probable that lawless individuals may be pushed to acts of desperation.

[Georgia Patriot.]

The Kentucky Reporter of the 24th ult. informs us that Isaac B. Desha has nearly recovered from the wound which he inflicted on his throat. A letter of the same date from the vicinity of Cincinnati, where he is confined, says that the pretended attempt upon his life was intended as a pretext for the executive to grant him a pardon based upon his dying denial of guilt. But the deep aid scheme had failed of its design upon the people and consequently was abandoned by the Governor.

Extract of a letter from New-York dated August 3.

"Col. Pluck, of your city, is here exhibiting himself at Mr. Morse's at Theatre Hotel, Bowery. The crowd is immense. I was informed, last evening, he had received ninety dollars for admission since his arrival. Mr. Morse is said to have taken at his bar, one hundred and fifty dollars in one day. The Colonel however, was so drunk last evening, he could not see company."

[Phil. Gaz.]

The Cedar Apple.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity called at our office this week, and informed us of an experiment which was made a few days ago with this apple on a cloyed child about two years old, at his barn in this neighborhood, the result of which was truly satisfactory. The child took the apple of last year's growth, reduced to powder, and prepared in syrup, two successive mornings, fasting; the consequence of which was the expulsion of more than a pint of worms. The child though much reduced and debilitated by fevers previously to the apple being administered, is now doing well, and has had a complete return of appetite for food.—[Maryland Gaz.]

GREEK WOMEN.

There is one incident in the battle of the 6th of April at Missolonghi, worthy of particular notice. While the commanders were arranging the troops in situations where their services would be most effective, the women of the besieged fortress advanced, bearing the arms of their wounded husbands, brothers and friends, and singing the death song of the immortal Marco Bozzari. They requested permission to fight in the places of their husbands and kinsmen, which was reluctantly yielded to their tears, and repeated entreaties. A portion of the rank was allotted to them, and from the quarter was the deadly volley and interrupted than from that defended by this valiant band of heroines.

[N. Y. Times.]