

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

AND

North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

Vol VI

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, January 27, 1827.

No. 6.

TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrears paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be filed.

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscriber has the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JAS. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 Tf

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE
We have received an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.
Jan. 6.

Hertford Academy

The exercises of this institution, will commence on Monday the first of January next under the direction of Mr. Thomas A. Hardy. The course of instruction will comprise the various branches of an English education, and the rudiments of the Latin language. For terms, &c. apply to the teacher.

By order of the Trustees.
Good accommodations for boarders may be obtained in the Town.
Dec 23. Tf

FOR RENT,

A Store House 25 feet in front, and 18 feet deep, with two brick chimneys and a piazza, and a new Water House in the most central part of Durants Neck, on the main road. It is a most eligible situation for mercantile business, being in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood, and convenient to several landings on Little River, Albemarle Sound, and Perquimans River.— There is on the adjoining lot, a new house where comfortable board may be had if required. Apply to THOS. LAYDEN on the Premises.
Dec. 23, 1826. Rt

CHEAP PROPERTY.

The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence and at the same time for business.—His present price is Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only
Jonathan H. Jacobs.
Hertford Nov. 2.—Dec. 22. Tf

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

Blanks for sale at this office

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz. Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,
100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,
And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMs.

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

Negroes Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase 8 or 10 male negroes between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

William B. Shepard
January 20. Et

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada

19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.
Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Smimons, from Providence, R. I.

25 bbls. N. E. Rum,
500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions.

ALSO, Afloat,
1500 bushels Cadiz Salt,
Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

For Sale by
J. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.
January 20.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

SALT

Just received by Schooner Fulda, Linnell from Antigua in St. Bartholomews, & also by Schr. Sapert, Hope, from Boston

7 barrels Sweet Cider,
20 barrels Beef,
7000 lbs. Cheese,
Irish Potatoes,
Linnen Wheels,
Flour, &c. &c.

For Sale by
A. Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 13.

FOR SALE.

37 Hhds. prime retailing molasses.

L. C. Moore.
Elizabeth-City, January 6. Et

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

Sketches on Agriculture.

By A. W. Foster, Esq. of Greensburgh, Pa. President of the Westmoreland Agricultural Society. [Concluded]

No system of farming can be perfect that does not embrace in its articles the practice of soiling cattle. Perhaps there are objections to its general adoption at present in this country. A practice so much the reverse of this, of suffering cattle to pasture the meadows late in the fall, through the winter, and early in the spring, cannot be too strongly reprobated. It is a ruinous anticipation of the approaching crop, and is "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." More attention in providing a supply of fodder, would, at all times, supersede the necessity of resorting to a means so pregnant with injury, and would also enable the farmer, for a great part of the summer, to keep his work horses in the stable, (and which ought to be done by every farmer, except for a few weeks in the spring of the year, when the early grass operates as physic, and in that respect is beneficial,) where they would always be convenient, and much more able to perform the necessary labor, and not to be exposed, in the fall of the year, to the deleterious effects produced by eating grass containing so little nutrition, (so little saccharine juice, which abounds in all vegetables growing in the early part of the summer,) that the digestive faculties imperfectly perform their offices, fermentation takes place, and an acid is produced on the stomach, nausea prevails, and a constant discharge of saliva, or water, is the consequence, gradually weakening the animal, and rendering him unfit for active service. Although little is due to those who will persevere in error, yet, for the information of such, it may be mentioned, as the easiest way of remedying this evil, or rather curing this disease, that by salting their horses on a clay bank, if the earth be impregnated with lime stone, or occasionally giving them lime water to drink, the acid will be neutralized, and of course the disease removed. The same effect will be produced by pulverizing chalk or limestone, or a small quantity of lime or potash, and mixing it with their feed. There is a point of time when each particular kind of vegetable contains the greatest quantity of saccharine juice, (or sugar) and other nutritious properties. The exact point of time, it may be impossible to tell; but a few days sooner or later will not be material; the nearer, however, to that point of time the grass shall be cut, the more nourishment it will contain.— Grass ought not to be cut in wet weather, with the hopes of curing it in dry weather; it ought to have a few days of hot sun before cutting. The juices will be richer in the latter case; even the leaf and stem contain a glutinous substance which is nutritive, but which is washed off by rain. This is more remarkable in the tobacco leaf, and is well known by all growers of that plant, but is more or less so in all vegetables. The difference in grass, as to the nutritive quality, between that cut in dry weather, even when the dew is off, letting it remain in swath during that day, the ensuing day putting it up in loose windrows in the forenoon, and in the afternoon in close windrows, and in the evening into small haycocks; where during the night it will undergo a heat or partial fermentation, and accumulate a greater portion of saccharine juice from the atmosphere, (as the pumice of apples will, after being ground, by remaining one night in the trough previous to making into cider,) than the next day opening them; and putting two of these haycocks into one, and hauling it in on that or the day following, and the grass cut in wet weather, and suffering the alternate changes of rain and sunshine, from fifty to one hundred per cent.

The true principle in curing grass is to effect it as much as possible with the wind, and as little exposed to the sun or rain as practicable. The leaving of the hay one day in swath, is favorable, not only by producing a partial fermentation to increase its nutritive qualities, but at the same time by opening the pores, permit the watery particles to escape, when exposed to the air, without destroying the nutritive parts or decomposing the plant. The same effect is further produced by putting it in haycocks. The fermentation would otherwise undergo in the mow, where it would be subject to mould from want of exposure to the air, to remove the water generated in the process of fermentation. The tendency of the

sun and rain, particularly where they operate in succession, is to produce a decomposition of the parts, and destroy the nutritive quality of the grass.

In the raising of plants as well as animals, much of the future growth will depend on the early culture or nourishment they receive. If either be stinted when young, it will be in vain to restore them to a healthy, vigorous, and luxuriant state. The germ has assumed its organic form, and the fibres have become rigid and contracted to a particular scale, by which their future growth will be regulated.

The procuring the best seed is at all times important. This may be improved by selecting the best heads or ears, those earliest ripe and the most productive. The same observation applies in still greater force, to raising cattle. By, in the first place, procuring the best to be obtained; then by killing or disposing of the most imperfect of the young, and preserving the best, and still further improving the breed by judicious crosses, a stock of cattle might soon be raised on any farm, to appear almost a distinct species from those in the neighborhood. In this mode the celebrated Mr. Bakewell proceeded with so much success in England.

The uncertainty of the market for our great staple, should direct the attention of the farmer to variety in his productions. Many subjects of profitable enterprise might be suggested. The cultivation of the castor bean would reward the industry employed. The raising of tobacco, for which our soil and climate is admirably adapted, only requires a little energy and experience to be made a profitable article of cultivation. Our soil, so much superior to that on which it is profitably raised in Maryland and Virginia, and having much land yet to clear, from which prime tobacco is always raised, the value of the produce, compared with the weight of carriage to market of this and most other articles, ought to induce farmers to make the experiment on a large scale. For the benefit of such as might be disposed to make the experiment, a few observations respecting its culture and mode of curing, will be made.

It is of importance, in the first place, to procure the best seed, of which there is an endless variety. The bright yellow, which has for some years commanded the highest price in Baltimore, and which is generally shipped for the Hamburg market, has been successfully cultivated by Mr. Dorsey, of Somerset county, on the top of the Alleghany mountains.— This tobacco requires to be fired to give the fine color, and it is said to be used by the ladies of Hamburg for smoking, and also to be used in dyeing silks.— This tobacco makes excellent wrappers for segars, but wants the flavor of the Havana tobacco, or of that raised here from the Havana seed, and is unfit for the body of the segar.

Tobacco raised for making segars, or for chewing, need not be cured by fire, provided it is planted at an early period, so as to be sufficiently ripe for cutting in the beginning of August, when a sufficient period of warm weather may be expected to remain for its being perfectly cured, as it will undergo the process of curing more in one day in the warm weather of August, than a week of cold weather in September or October.— Indeed it is impossible to cure it perfectly in the longest period, unless the weather be warm. There is no danger of tobacco being injured here by the frost. The only danger is, that it cannot be cut soon enough to cure it unless by artificial heat.

The plants should, therefore, be raised in a hot bed so that they may be set out at an early period, say the middle of May, and be ready for cutting early in August, as well to save the expense and risk of firing, as, by ripening under a hot sun, their aromatic quality will be increased. The plant set out at this period will also be more luxuriant, and in general seasons be in less danger of dry weather at the time of planting, by which much labor will be saved in covering and uncovering the plants.

The hot bed is easily made, and may of the simplest construction.— A few rails built up in the form of the foundation of a corn crib, say thirty inches high, filled to near the top with horse stable manure, taken

from the heap when warm and in a state of fermentation, and covered eight or ten inches with garden mould, and a few quarts of wood ashes mixed with it, will answer the purpose well. The seed may be put in about the first of March, and in extremely cold weather, straw mat put over the bed. A complete hot bed, with glass, will, it is true, bring the plants forward sooner, but is too expensive for common use.

New ground will certainly produce the finest colored and most highly flavored tobacco. It will do well for a second year's crop. Were I to choose a favorite spot, it would be a south eastern exposure; the soil a pebbly or sandy gravel for its base, with virgin earth on the surface, on which hickory grubbs, sassafras, and grape wine grew.

The plants may be set in small hills, or on the edge of two furrows thrown together with the plough, three feet apart one way, and two feet and a half the other. This will admit a shovel plough to pass thro' one way, and save much labor in hoeing. In a few weeks after being planted, they must be hoed, and the grass and weed kept down. The cutworm is frequently troublesome shortly after planting. I know of no other means of destroying them than by setting hands to search for them at day break, when they will be found on the surface, but disappear before sunrise.

The tobacco worm makes its appearance about the first of July, and will be very destructive if suffered to continue its depredations. A turkey hen, with a few chickens will do more to rid you of this trouble than half a dozen negroes. The tobacco must be carefully suckered. A small boy will do this best. His fingers can reach furthest down between the leaf and the stalk, and prevent a new one starting from the same place.— When the buds come on, or as it is called, when the tobacco is in button, it must be topped; if done immediately after the buttons appear, the tobacco will be the larger and thicker in the leaf, but not of so fine a quality.

The time of cutting is indicated by the leaf becoming puckered, something resembling the raised part of a domestic bed-quilt; by the insertion of cotton in imitation of the white Marseilles; by this raised part turning yellow, like the hickory leaf, and a glutinous substance covering the leaf, which will almost stick to your hand.

There is a point of time most proper to cut each particular plant. I prefer leaving it to pass beyond that point to falling short of it. There is less risk in its curing well. One essential point to be observed, which has been already hinted at, is not to cut the tobacco for two or three days after rain. The rain washes off the glutinous substance mentioned, and the tobacco, if cut without this substance, will be greatly deficient in weight and quality.

Tobacco consists of several substances; some volatile, others fixed. The former are the water, the green, coloring matter, and the essential oil, in which the aromatic quality exists, as also the narcotic quality. The object and process of curing tobacco is, to get rid of the water and green coloring matter, without destroying the other less volatile parts.

The tobacco when cut, which may be from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, as the day may be cool or hot, should be put gently in small heaps, or singly, the top from the sun, until the leaves and the stems completely relax, which will be in half an hour to an hour, according to the state of the weather; then taken to the tobacco house, and there piled up in one heap, having as little surface exposed as possible; and convenient, an old blanket, &c. may be thrown over the whole. Early next morning, say 6 to 8 o'clock, it will be found to be heated, and to have un-