

# 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, March 17, 1827.

No. 13.

**TERMS.**

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages 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 lifted.

**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.

**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, Simons, 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.

**A. Fobes, jun.**

Fobesville, Jan. 20

**Peter H. Clarke,**  
**Merchant Tailor,**

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity, that he has established himself in this place, in the above business, in the Store adjoining Mr. Mathew Cluff, where he will be happy to serve all those who may favor him with their patronage.  
 march 3. Et

**JUST RECEIVED**

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,  
 1400 Bushels coarse Salt,  
 and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,

30 Hogsheads of prime retailing Molasses,  
 Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,

800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,  
 10 bbls. Apple Brandy,  
 10 do. Whiskey,  
 6 do. Rum,  
 Bags of Coffee,  
 Barrels of Sugar,  
 Hogsheads of Molasses,  
 5 boxes Shoes, (assorted),  
 Cogniac Brandy,  
 Half barrels of Sounds,

**A. Fobes, jun.**

For sale by

**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.

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

**W. BECKWITH**

Has removed to Elizabeth-City, with the view to resume the Law Practice; he will attend the Courts of this and the adjoining counties, and expects to give his attention exclusively to his professional duties.  
 Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Tj

**5 Dollars Reward,**

Will be given, for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named Lucy, who ran away from the subscriber in January last. The said Lucy is about 36 years of age, and of a yellowish complexion, she has lost some of her front teeth, and is very fond of talking when under the influence of liquor, which is often the case. She formerly belonged to a Mr. Grice of Pasquotank County, and has relations near Elizabeth-City, where no doubt she may be found.

All persons are hereby warned from harboring or carrying away the said slave under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid on her delivery or confinement in any Jail so that I get her again.

**Catharine Gardener.**

Edenton, March 3.—10.

**STOLEN.**

From my stable on the night of the 27th ult. a light **SORREL HORSE**, about common size, with a large blaze in the face; one of his hips (believed to be the left) has been dislocated when a colt, which is now perceptible. I will give **TWENTY DOLLARS** to any person who will apprehend the thief and horse, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone, if not injured.

**JONATHAN SAWYER.**

Pasquotank county, near Elizabeth-City, march 3. Et

**Reduced Prices!**

**William Lyon, Tailor,**  
 Takes this method to inform the public that he will in future execute work at the following reduced prices:  
 Making Frock and Dress Coats \$5 00  
 " Short Cloth do. 4 00  
 " Summer or Homespun do. 3 00  
 Pantaloon, Vests, &c. in proportion. And he assures his friends that he will use every exertion to give satisfaction.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24 Tj

**Fresh Garden Seed**

Just received and for sale by  
**W.M. D. GORDAN, Agent.**  
 Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

**New and Fashionable CLOTHING STORE.**

**Hartshorns & Pickett,**  
**Merchant Tailors,**

Have taken the store opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, where they intend to carry on the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Should clothes sold and made by them not fit, they can be returned and the money cheerfully refunded.

**ON HAND,**  
 An assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings.  
 Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Tj

**Alpheus Fobes, jun.**

Offers for sale, the cargo of schr. Cordelia, Capt. Etheredge, from St. Martins, consisting of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT.  
 Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17.

**SALT.**

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by  
**Wright & Williams**  
 Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

**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.

**RECEIVED**

By schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, from Porto Rico.

13 Hlds. } Prime retailing Sugar.  
 16 bbls. }

For sale by

**Alpheus Fobes, jr.**

Elizabeth-City, March 10.

**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.

**Farmer's Repository.**

On the importance of Industry and Economy, and on the management of Land,

With a view to net profit and permanent improvement, by Earl Stimson, Esq of Galway, Saratoga county, New-York.

[It will be sufficient to insure attention to what follows, that it is known to come from the pen, and to be bottomed on the experience of Earl Stimson, Esq. whose success, as a practical farmer, has been already made known to the readers of this journal. There may be some repetition in the facts now given, but they are facts of such value as bear to be repeated; and moreover there are in this address interesting views not before presented. We hold it however to be our duty to warn the reader, from personal observation of Mr. Stimson's soil and climate, that in our so much more arid region of country, the same processes would not lead to the same profitable results. Still, by the pursuit of his plans, and the observance of his maxims, there is enough to stimulate exertion and to justify the confident expectation of ample reward.—The extract is from an address delivered to the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, in Oct. 1823.]

*American Farmer.*

I TRUST that I shall be heard with indulgence, whilst I direct your attention for a few moments to some general remarks on industry, and economy, accompanied with some observations on practical husbandry.

Industry and economy combined, form the true philosopher's stone which turns all into gold. Without these essential qualifications, no one can be a respectable, or an useful member of society.—They are, therefore, among those principles which should be instilled into the child from its earliest infancy. They most generally exist together, and are both so indispensably necessary to success in any pursuit of life, that where one is wanting the other, for all practical purposes, may as well be absent. For without industry, economy will be of no avail. And without economy, the fruits of industry are soon wasted. Man being formed for action, and duties always devolving upon him, industry and economy cannot be dispensed with, in any situation in which he can be placed. It is the want of these, that prevents the success of so many in the various mechanical branches, as well as in the learned professions—and it is the primary cause, which calls in the aid of the insolvent law to close up the concerns of so many in the mercantile world.

The indolent person soon loses the confidence, and of course, the patronage of his employers, and poverty and disgrace are the final and inevitable result. But in no one, are the unhappy effects which result from the want of these, more apparent than in the cultivator of the soil. The indolent farmer exhibits his own disgrace to every passing traveller; and

brings forcibly to the mind even of a stranger, the words of the wise man—"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down." How true is the picture which Solomon here gives of what daily falls under our own observation. How often do we see a farm-susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and which might, with any thing of industry and economy, be a source of wealth to its possessor—how often do we see it grown over with bushes, briars, thistles, and every hurtful weed—the fields badly arranged, the fences out of repair, the land half tilled, the barn doors broken from their hinges, and the windows of the house filled with bats, presenting any idea but that of comfort.

On a nearer examination, the picture is still darkened. Look at his stock, his out-houses, his implements of husbandry;—every thing is poor and out of its place. Enter his dwelling—his home, that sacred place, in which are to be found the only fruits of EDEN which have survived the fall—Is domestic peace and happiness ever found within, where neglect and ruin are without? Does not every thing wear the same aspect—and is there not inscribed on every thing on which the eye can rest, indolence and waste?

Reverse the picture, and what can be presented more agreeable, what can be accompanied with more pleasing ideas. Look at the farm of the man who is diligent in his business, and prudent in his concerns—his own spirit is infused into every thing around him—every thing is in repair, every thing is in its place, every thing is in its season;—every thing evinces that the master's eye has seen and directed all his concerns—and that he hath remembered and practised the adage—

"He that by the plough would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive."

On a nearer examination, we find his fields well arranged and productive; his crops clean, and of the best quality, and secured in season under cover, instead of being exposed to the weather in stacks, as is too frequently the case, to the great loss of the farmer, both in the crop itself, and in the manure of which it might be productive—we find his cattle well fed—in good condition—and often better sheltered than the family of the slothful.—Enter his dwelling, it is the habitation of plenty—the store house of the dairy and the loom—and his fire-side, that calm and domestic one, where the farmer in the bosom of his family, finds not only rest from his toil, but the richest reward of his labor.

Since we are assembled for the purpose of mutually receiving and communicating instruction, and stimulating each other in that pursuit, which was the first, and is still the most honorable employment of man—it will be expected that something will be said more particularly on the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture embraces in its widest sense too many subjects to admit of a description in detail, within the limits of a single discourse. Division and fencing of a farm, the proper mode of tillage—draining and watering of land—the rotation of crops—kitchen gardening, that important, tho' much neglected subject—the planting and cultivating of fruit trees—different kinds of manures and their application—the raising and fattening cattle—the form and construction of farming utensils—the most proper mode of building, both as it respects the form and materials—and the different kinds of domestic manufactures, would furnish matter for an useful discourse; but without descending to any particular discussion on any one of these subjects, suffice it to say, that a knowledge of them all will be sought by the practical farmer. But permit me in compliance with the request of several gentlemen, briefly to subjoin a statement of what I have found to be the most successful and profitable mode of cultivating the farm which I have taken under my immediate care, and upon which I have tried a number of experiments.

The soil of this land is a brown loam, lying on a stratum of lime and sand stone, at the depth of from three to six feet, projecting out of the ground occasionally on the brink of ridges. The surface was covered with round hard stone, sufficient, when put into half wall with posts and rails, to enclose it in lots from five to ten acres. The original timber was principally beech and maple, mixed with bass wood, elm, and hemlock. The whole farm was interspersed with spots low and springy. When first cleared, the dry

land was productive both in grain and grass.

It was occupied as four small farms, previous to its coming into my possession, and had been so often cropped without seeding down to grass, or being supplied with manure, as to become in a great measure unproductive, not yielding the occupants on an average more than twenty bushels of grain or one ton of hay per acre.

Little or no attention had been paid to the arrangement of the lots—the fences were in a decayed state, and the buildings much out of repair, and the whole was much covered with old logs, stumps, stones, hedges of briars, unprofitable bushes and weeds. For the first four or five years after part of this land came into my possession, I pursued the common way of farming, and half ploughed and harrowed my land over the stones, and around the logs & bushes—summer fallowed at the loss of one crop, and ploughed in what little manure I saved five or six inches deep. I laid out much labor and got small crops.

Tilling my land with hired hands, I found on posting my account, it was running me in debt, instead of being a source of profit. This induced me to try some other method, and after several experiments, having for their object the economy of labour, the procuring and application of manure, and the rotation of crops—the following has proved the most successful.

In the first place, I drew a plan on paper, arranging the land into squares and convenient lots, containing from five to ten acres, having an eye to the convenience of water for each field, and to the transportation of its produce to the barn, where it was to be housed, but with no regard to the unevenness of the surface or the swales of spring land. This land cost about twenty-eight dollars per acre. I commenced tilling the lots, and continued year after year in succession. The management of one may be taken as a specimen of the whole.

*(To be continued.)*

A gentleman of Henley-on-Thames offered a farmer when at that market, a dinner and a bottle of wine, if he would bring him a grain of wheat on the following market-day, and double the quantity each week until that day twelvemonth. This was accepted to for the moment; but the following statement will, perhaps, satisfy those who have never entered into any similar calculations; of the impossibility of fulfilling such an engagement: Amount of the number of grains, 4,503,599,627,370,494  
 Number of bushels, 12,509,998,964  
 Do. of quarters, 1,563,749,870  
 Do. of loads, 312,749,974

**Recipe to pickle Beef, Pork, &c. and to keep meat good in the hottest climates.**  
 —To four gallons of water, add one pound and a half of Muscovado sugar, two ounces of saltpetre, and six pounds of bay or common salt. Put the whole into a clean pot, or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it rises. When there is no scum, take the liquor off, and let it stand till cold; having put the meat you wish to preserve into the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour in the liquor till the meat is quite covered, in which condition it must be kept.

If you intend to preserve your meat a considerable time, it will be necessary, once in two months, to boil the pickle over, again clearing off the scum that rises, and putting in, when boiling, two ounces of sugar, and a half pound of common salt. Thus the pickle will hold good for twelve months. It is incomparable for curing hams, neats, tongues, or beef which you intend to dry; observing, when you take them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them, put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry, warm place.