

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.

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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.



CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.
 Wm Albertson.
 Elizabeth-City, April 7.

RECEIVED

By sclr. Mary Frances Stevens, from Porto Rico.
 13 Hhds. } Prime retailing Sugar.
 16 bls. }
 For sale by
 Alpheus Fobes, jr.
 Elizabeth-City, March 10.

Fresh Garden Seed

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

JUST RECEIVED.

Apple Brandy,
 W. India and N. E. Rum,
 Rye Whiskey,
 Superfine Flour,
 Leaf and brown Sugar,
 Mess and prime Pork,
 Gunpowder Tea,
 Powder and Shot,
 Soap, Candles and Raisins,
 Pepper and Salt-peire,
 Large and small twist Tobacco,
 Coffee and Cheese,
 Putty and Glass,
 Lamp Oil, very superior.
 Richard Wyatt.
 Elizabeth-City, March 24. Tf

STOLEN

From my stable, on the 7th inst. a bay HORSE of the Lucien blood. He is a common size horse, say about 14 hands high, blind in his right eye, and a saddle gald on his left side. His right shoulder has been injured which causes him to limp. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS.
 David Jackson.
 Pasquotank County, near Elizth-City.
 April 21.

NOTICE.

DARIUS B. ROGERS, intends opening a school in Camden county for the education of youth of both sexes, to be under the direction of the undersigned gentlemen as trustees. The following are the different branches which will be taught, and the terms.
 Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, } \$3 00
 English Grammar and Ge- }
 ography—per quarter }
 Mathematics and the Languages } 4 00
 MAJOR GREGORY, } Trustees.
 WM. L. HOUSE, }
 ISAAC MERCER, }
 April 28. Bt.

SPRING GOODS.

H. LOCKWOOD

HAS Just received per Schooner Only Son, and offers for sale, the following assortment, low for Cash or country produce:—
 Blue, black and brown Cloths,
 Super. Cassimeres, Irish Linens,
 Striped Florentine, shaded Nankins,
 Silk striped ditto,
 Cassinett, Gingham,
 Sea Island Shirting, white Drilling,
 Bangup Cord, striped Janes,
 Blk. Circassian, striped Muslin,
 Book muslin, tamb'd ditto,
 Swiss and mull muslins,
 White and plaid Robes,
 Striped and fig'd Jacksonet,
 Superior white Marseilles,
 Black silk Valencia, bobinet Lace,
 White Florence, green Gauze,
 Verona Hkfs. fancy Berege Hkfs.
 Fancy silk Hkfs.
 Silk and cotton Hose, Ribands,
 Silk Umbrellas,
 Pink and green Florence,
 Black Levantine, Grapes,
 Beh Ribands, Galloon, col'd Braid,
 Sewing Silk,
 Beaver, Kid and silk Gloves,
 Bandanna Hkfs. flag ditto,
 Black silk Hkfs. linen Cambrick do.
 Blk cotton Hose,
 Mixed, white and brown 1-2 do
 Parasols, blk. and brown Satin,
 Inserting, Cautericks,
 Swiss Cravats, muslin Points,
 White Counterpanes,
 Shaded Dresses, satin striped ditto,
 Milinet, table Cloths, super. Plaid,
 Super. gift Buttons,
 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
 Black Bombazine, striped Satteen,
 Super. fancy Prints, London do
 Blk. and white ditto, two blue ditto,
 Checks, Dimity, Bombazeits,
 Russia Sheeting, Choppas,
 Cotton Hkfs. Berkley Cravats,
 Linen Hkfs. fancy Ear Drops,
 Necklaces, Tilleting, brown Linen,
 Furniture Calico,
 Blue and yellow Nankin,
 Shell side Combs,
 Brazilian tuck and side ditto,
 Bed Tick and knitting Cotton,
 Blk. Fur Hats for men and boys,
 Drag, do. do. do.
 Men and boys' wool Hats,
 Ladies' Morocco, Prunelle and calf skin Shoes,
 Gentlemen's Boots,
 Gentlemen's Buckskin and calf skin Shoes,
 Children's leather and Morocco do.
 1 case ladies' straw Bonnets,
 Men and boys' Leghorn Hats,
 Misses, open work Hats,
 Artificial Flowers, cotton Yarn,
 Foolscap and letter Paper,
 Leading-Lines and Bed Cords,
 Pocket Books and Shaving Brushes,
 Shoe Knives and Knives and Forks,
 Silver Thimbles, Pocket Knives,
 Fish Hooks, Hand and pit saw Files,
 6, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails,
 8d. wrought and 10d cut Brads.

Groceries.

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
 do. Holland Gin, Apple Brandy,
 New Rum, Peppermint Cordial,
 Adkins' and Saunders' Tobacco,
 New Orleans Sugar, Gun Powder,
 Shot from No. 1 to 7,
 Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff,
 Mustard, Leaf Sugar, Soap & Candles,
 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
 Pepper and Alspice,
 Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
 Family Flour,
 Mess and Prime Pork,
 Ginger & Mace, Raisins, Indigo, &c.
 Besides a number of other articles not mentioned.
 Elizabeth-City, April 21.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Wm. & John, from St. Croix,
 12 puncheons Rum,
 4 hhd. Sugar.
 A. FOBES, jr.
 Fobesville, April 14.
 Blanks for sale at this office

State of North-Carolina,
 Camden County.
 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
 February Term, 1827.

J. C. Ehringhaus, Admr. of Wm. T. Muse, dec. vs. Wilson Sanderlin.

It is therefore ordered, that six weeks public notice thereof be given to the said Wilson Sanderlin, by advertisement in the Elizabeth-City Star, that unless he appeared at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court-House in Camden, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said action, final judgment will be entered up against him.

Mal. S. Lewis, Ck.
 Camden County, April 7.

RECEIVED

By Schooner Only Son, Small, from New-York,
 10 hhd. Whiskey,
 10 do. Flour,
 2 do. Linseed Oil,
 1 hhd. Lamp Oil,
 Nails, assorted,
 2 hhd. excellent Vinegar,
 Sewing Twine, heavy Duck,
 White Lead, Verdigris, &c. &c.
 For sale by
 Alpheus Fobes, jun.
 Elizabeth-City, April 21.



Wanted to Purchase,
 A good MILCH COW, for which the Cash will be given. Enquire at this OFFICE.
 Elizabeth-City, April 14.

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.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by J. Fobes, Jr.
 2000 bushels Turks Island SALT.
 march 13.

\$25 REWARD

Will be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so I get him again my negro man NED, who run away on the 4th of January last, without any provocation. He is very black, about 23 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has lost one of his upper front teeth; has a large scar on the instep of his left foot, which causes him to walk lame at times. It is supposed he is lurking about Elizabeth-City, as he has a mother living at Mr. Abner Williams'.
 John Winslow.
 Elizabeth-City, April 28. Bt

Gig Making Business.

The subscriber intends carrying on the above business on a much larger scale than heretofore, and will sell Gigs to suit the times. Having the first rate workmen, and from his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that his customers will find his work superior to any he has made heretofore. He has a large stock of materials of the best quality, to finish off the best kind of Stick Gigs with leather tops and double joints.
 Jos. Gordan,
 Gates, April 28. Bt

Farmer's Repository.

AN ADDRESS.

To the Farmer's Society of Barnwell District, S. C.—delivered on the 2nd of January, 1826, by ANGUS PATTERSON, a member of the Senate of that state, from that District.

GENTLEMEN,
 In obedience to a resolution of the last meeting, I am now to discharge the duty thereby assigned to me—a requisition with which I should comply with much pleasure, could I think myself adequate to the task. It is not to be expected that I can address you on an occupation, which most of you have studied and practised from youth, and of which I have very little practical knowledge, without some embarrassment. I, however, consider it to be my duty to lend my humble exertions towards advancing the object of our association; and confiding in your indulgence, I will proceed, conscious, nevertheless, that I have much to learn before I can with propriety assume the office of an instructor.

What I have to say, is to be received rather as hints and unattested propositions, than as the result of experience, the only sure guide to agricultural knowledge. I trust, however, that some of the suggestions which I shall offer, will not be entirely void of utility, or uninteresting to the practical farmer.

I will not trouble you with an historical sketch of the progress of agriculture in different ages and notions, or with abstract speculations on its antiquity, dignity and importance, as is sometimes done on similar occasions. I take leave, however, to remark, that husbandry is supposed to be coeval with man himself, at least in a civilized state, and has been and must continue to be in all ages, the primary source of public as well as of individual prosperity. I will not attempt a dissertation on the varieties of earths and soils, or on the various theories of vegetation, which have been promulgated and advocated; for though some knowledge on these subjects, is indispensable to enlightened and scientific farming, the nature of this address does not allow me to do more, than barely to recommend them to your attention.

The improvement of the agriculture of the district being our principal object, it may not be amiss to advert, for a moment, to our natural resources and advantages as planters and farmers. Located between the lower and upper country, we possess advantages not enjoyed by either. Our lands are generally level, not liable to be soaked or washed by rains, easily tilled, liberally remunerating the judicious cultivator, and cheap below comparison. Our crops are less affected by the vicissitudes of the seasons, than those of many other places. We never experience those total failures of crops, of which we often read in the newspapers. Our district is more healthy than the low, and as healthy as any part of the upper country, below the vicinity of the mountains; in short there is no part of this state, or indeed of any other state, where the poor man who is dependent on his labor, can support and educate a family in more comfort and respectability, or where the moderate capitalist can invest his money with a view to planting, to greater advantage, than in this District; and, as a proof of this remark, the man cannot be found, who has cultivated the soil for any number of years, and observed ordinary industry and economy, who, if not wealthy, is not easy and comfortable circumstances.

The attention of the planter is first directed to clearing and reducing his lands to a proper state for cultivation. The usual method of performing this work has to me appeared injudicious. It ought always to be borne in mind, that the only difference between new land, and that which is old and worn out, is that the soil of the former, contains a portion of vegetable matter that is destroyed, which, with little additional labor, might be advantageously worked into and made part of the soil. The mode which has occurred to me as more judicious, would be to list or plough in as much of the leaves and trash, as may be found practicable; and to remove, heap up, or burn only so much of the rubbish as cannot thus be disposed of. According to this plan, the product of the first year might not be as great, but I venture to say, that succeeding crops will be better than on lands of the same quality, cleared, by raking and burning.

After the land is cleared, enclosed and prepared for tillage, the next consideration is the mode of culture; and on this subject, men eminent for their knowledge

and distinguished for their zeal in the cause of agriculture, differ. It is probable that the advocates of both the level and the ridge system are right to a certain extent, and that the propriety of either depends, in a great measure, on local circumstances. If my observation is to be relied on, the ridge culture is best adapted to our soil; but in this, as in every thing else relating to farming, moderation is to be observed. I think it will be found that the ridges recommended in "Arator," are too high to succeed on the lands of this district. In no part of our system of planting, is our practice more faulty than in the culture of our crops. Our lands are light and porous, requiring to be well, but not frequently worked. It has been remarked, and with a great deal of truth, that more land has been injured by the injudicious use of the plough, than by all the other causes (and there are several) put together.

To restore our lands when worn out—to retain them in the state of fertility in which we found them, and to improve them beyond their natural condition, are subjects which require the ardent attention of every planter. Can this be effected with materials found on every plantation, within the power of every planter, without resorting to extraneous expedients? I think it can. The importance and efficacy of manure in restoring our impoverished fields, are admitted by all; yet how few of us pay any attention to it in practice; and of the few who do, how feeble and spiritless are their exertions. Writers on this subject have recommended a variety of manures, but unless manure, or some other such substance should be hereafter discovered, we must be dependent on animal and vegetable matter, and it is certain that by a proper use of these agents alone, our object may be accomplished. The quantity of manure that may be accumulated in the course of a year, without interfering materially with the common operations of the plantation, is inconceivable, except to those who have made the experiment. The stalks of corn, the leaves and trash found around our fences, and every description of vegetable offal trodden by stock, and being partially decomposed and slightly mixed with animal matter, make manure peculiarly adapted to our crops. Every man's judgment and experience will readily point out to him the time and mode of its application.

For manure, however, we must principally rely on our barn and stable yards, and the labor and time spent in carting compost from these places, to the different parts of our ordinary sized plantations, will detract very much from its value. The quantity of land which we cultivate to the hand, and the great extent of our plantations, render it impracticable for us to derive that advantage from manuring, which is experienced in places where farms are small and compact. To remedy this inconvenience, and as a substitute for manure, the enclosing system has been introduced; a system remarkably suited to our district where lands are so cheap, and are cleared, and enclosed with so much facility. The beneficial effect derived from permitting land to rest, that is to say, to remain uncultivated and not pastured on, every second or third year, and by carefully ploughing, or listing under, the natural growth of weeds and grass, must have occurred to every one. There is not the least doubt on my mind, but this plan, if adopted in time and steadily pursued, will in itself be effectual. The credit of first demonstrating the utility of this system, I believe, is due to the late John Taylor, of Virginia; but notwithstanding all that has been said and proved by that enlightened agriculturist, confirmed by our own experience and observation, the system has not in practice been appreciated as highly as it deserves. The time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when something must be done. The old plan of clearing, exhausting and turning out land will not answer much longer. When it is recollected, that on a moderate calculation, half of our cultivated land affords no clear profit, and that is doubtful whether a considerable portion defrays the expense of culture; it must be admitted, that some plan of rescuing our exhausted fields must be resorted to; under these impressions, the following suggestions are, with much deference, submitted.

If the experience of other countries can be relied on, much advantage would result from a change of crops, (I mean from cultivating different crops in succession on the same land.) This is termed a rotation of crops. That in the production of one crop, the land becomes