

# 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, September 1, 1827. No 87.

**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.

**GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR.**  
 HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.  
 Elizabeth-City, May 5.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
 From New York, per schr. Convoys. A few cases Hats and Shoes, and 8 kegs Tobacco, which will be disposed of for R. O. Hhd. Staves.  
 L. C. Moore.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
 The first of next month, the schooner Widow's Son—having part of her freight engaged, will require 300 barrels to fill up. Enquire of Capt. Morris, on board, or  
 L. C. Moore.  
 Elizabeth-City, Aug 25. Tj

**NOTICE.**  
 THE subscriber intends leaving this place in the Spring of 1828, and wishes to sell her place where she resides, about half a mile from Elizabeth-City. It will be offered on the following terms, the 1st Monday in September, next, on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—Say, one half of the purchase money to be paid in six months, and the balance in twelve and eighteen months—approved security will be required.  
 Mary Jackson.  
 Aug. 18. Tj

**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.

**Constables Blanks.**  
 WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.  
 INSOLVENT BONDS and CASH, printed, and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

**State of North Carolina. Camden County.**  
**IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1827.**  
 John C. Ehringhaus, Adm'r of William T. Muse, dec.  
 vs.  
 Willie McPherson, & others.  
 It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Elizabeth-City Star, that the said Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey appear at the next Court of Equity for Camden County, to be held at the Court-House in Camden on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead and answer to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.  
 Test, GEO. FEREBEE, Clk. & M. E. C. C. Camden County, June 2.

**NOTICE.**  
 Agreeable to an order of Court passed June Term, 1827.  
**Will be Sold**  
 before the Court-House door in Elizabeth-City, on Tuesday 4th day of September next, a negro man called JOE, who is now confined in the jail of Pasquotank County, as a runaway, to pay prison fees and other expenses.—A description of the aforesaid negro has been given in the Raleigh Star.

**WILLIAM GREGORY, Shff.**  
 By Joshua A. Pool, D. Shff.  
 June 9, 1827. Ids.

**New Wheat Flour.**  
 Bbls. and half bbls.  
 New wheat Family Flour,  
 Bbls. mess and prime Pork,  
 Bbls. Corn Meal,  
 Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,  
 And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.  
 Just received and for sale by  
**Mathew Cluff.**  
 Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tj

**DISSOLVED.**  
 The copartnership of Doctors WALKER & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. Smith has authority to settle the accounts of the concern.  
 W. E. Walker.  
 Robert E. Smith.  
 Aug. 18, 1827—25. Et

**CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.**  
 The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pasquotank and the circumjacent Counties, that he has located himself in Elizabeth-City, on Road-Street, next door north of Mr. Gordon's Store, where he intends carrying on the above business, together with Gold and Silver Smithing, Gun Smithing, Compass and Quadrant repairing and job work in general. Having had considerable experience in the above branches, he assures those who may encourage him that he can give satisfaction.  
 N. B. Cash given for Gold and Silver.  
**Ebenezer Slocum.**  
 Elizabeth-City, August 18. Bt

**NOTICE**  
 All persons indebted to the subscriber by accounts, notes or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st Sept. next. And those to whom he may be indebted, are also requested to present their claims within the time above mentioned.  
**Fred. Hoskins.**  
 Aug. 18.

**Farmer's Repository.**  
 FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.  
**On Training Horses for the Turf.**  
 [As far as any rules can be given on this subject, there are none—perhaps, more plain and safe than the description which has been published of the method pursued by Mr. Duval, of this state.—But after all, the training is to be regulated by so many circumstances, depending on the constitution and habits of the horse, the length of the race, &c. that it is not easy to give any specific directions that will answer in every case—and this is the opinion of Col. Johnson, of Virginia, who excels in this art as much as Napoleon did in the art of war, and who is withal so liberal, that he would readily communicate what he knows: but judgment and genius are not to be communicated like prescriptions for the use of patent pills.  
 We publish, by request, the following, from Mason's Farrier—a book that ought to be republished.]  
**Keeping.**—The keeping a horse for a race is attended with much trouble, requires great attention: but is more simple than is generally believed by persons wanting experience on that subject.  
 A large majority of grooms, even to the present day, are in the habit of giving to race horses large quantities of physic, (though the number engaged in this practice has been diminished within the last ten years,) and for the sake of those very valuable animals, I hope, ere long, such an injurious practice will be entirely abolished. All the medicine on earth will never give to a horse speed and bottom, that is naturally deficient in those respects; and if he is affected at all by its use, it must operate to his disadvantage.  
 The plainest and simplest mode of keeping horses, has proved much the best, to all who have ventured, in defiance of old opinions and customs, to use that course. When a horse is in health, the medicine generally given by grooms, has the effect of relaxing the muscles, enfeebling the system, and expanding the pores of the skin. I am clearly of opinion that those large doses, which are so often given, never caused a horse, when running, to fetch a longer breath, brace his muscles; added to the elasticity of his tendons; invigorated his system; or gave to him, in any way, extra powers to perform the task assigned him: but, on the contrary, are frequently the means of throwing a horse out of order that, in all probability, under different treatment, would have proved successful, if not master on the turf. It does, this has sometimes been proved by the change of owners, and when a good horse has fallen into the hands of one that has observed plain and simple treatment—the horse that previous to the change never was more than second or third best, has run with more than anticipated success.  
 But many old and ignorant grooms, who have never been benefited by experience, and all the knowledge they possess having been handed to them by persons equally ignorant with themselves, are under a belief, that unless a horse swallows a certain number of wind balls, that it is impossible he can win a race; added to which they are extremely superstitious; and some, even at the present day, confide in tricks and witchcraft. It is to be much regretted that a good horse should ever fall into the hands of such blockheads.  
 The first thing necessary in the keeping a race horse, is a good log stable, about fifteen feet square; then provide plenty of good and sweet old corn, fiddler and oats, and a sufficient quantity of clean and dry straw, to change his bed every 2 or 3 days.  
 Most horses, when first taken up for the purpose of being kept, require bleeding; which a groom can always be a judge of from the appearance of the animal. Good cloths, girts, &c. should be provided, and kept on the horse, except at the hours for rubbing, which should be regularly three times a day, in the morning and evening, after practice, and at twelve o'clock—for which purpose a curry-comb, brush, straw, and a large wollen cloth must be provided and well used. Good rubbing assists in putting a horse in order, and places on his skin a beautiful gloss. His legs must be washed three times a day in clear cold water, after which they must be rubbed dry with straw, and the naked hand rubbed over the ancles and pasterns, until a small degree of warmth is felt. The stable should be kept perfectly clean.  
 A horse should be given such practice

as he is well able to bear. As those animals frequently differ in every respect so widely from each other, it is impossible to lay down any rule that should govern, relative to the speed or quantity of practice necessary for horses in training. I will only remark, that a horse should be practised in a moderate gallop the distance he is intended to run, moving briskly every time he passes, the stand, and for a short distance on the back of the ground; he then should be walked a hour a mile, and again galloped in manner first directed. Some fleet and delicate horses require very little practice indeed: while other hardy and hard bottomed horses require, and can bear very hard practice. But the appetite of a horse is the best criterion, as relates to that subject.  
 If a horse refuses to eat, it is an evidence that his practice is either too hard or took quick—when he eats heartily, it is a proof that he is able to bear what is given him. When a horse is first taken into keeping, his allowance for the first two or three days, should be rather short; which should be offered four times a day. His exercise should be walking, for the first three or four days; two or three times the distance, or round the course of his contemplated race, after which time, his food may be increased with his exercise, and he may be regularly fed with from two quarts at a feed to four quarts. His food should be often changed, and prepared thus: his hominy should be first windeed, then thrown into clean water, so as to separate the part that is nutritious, from the husk and chaff; the oats should be lightly beaten in a common hominy mortar, to separate them from the hull or chaff, which may be blown off; his fiddler should be stemmed whenever it is discovered he has too much belly. A horse never should be drawn suddenly, as nothing is more weakening.

The best medicine on earth, that can be employed in the keeping of a horse, to give him wind and bottom, as the grooms term it, is good and sweet food. A greater proportion of old oats, hay, or hominy, opens the bowels; and a large proportion of fodder and oats, when prepared in the way directed, has the reverse effect—so that by using food that actually contains nourishment, and will certainly benefit your horse, you may place him in whatever kind of order you think proper, without using those medicines which have a certain tendency to weaken and relax him. About two mashes during the time of keeping, is very beneficial—the first, as soon as you commence; the second, about eight days previous to his running; composed of one gallon of bran, one table spoonful flour of sulphur, and one tea-spoonful of saltpetre. Most grooms are in the habit of giving one, two or three sweats, during the time of keeping; which method of hardening flesh I am much opposed to. If a horse is too gross, gradually increase his exercise, which will have the desired effect. Whenever a horse has to undergo one of those sweats, he is so much weakened and relaxed, as to require at least one week to recover his strength.—Should a horse, in keeping, lose his appetite, it can readily be restored by a single innocent drench, composed of a quarter of an ounce of assafoetida, one table spoonful of salt, and one quart of saffras tea. Good food, regular feeding, moderate exercise, and strict attention to rubbing, are of much more importance and benefit to a horse in keeping, than the administering large doses of physic, which his nature does not require.

When a horse is well kept, he will not appear very fat, but his flesh will be very firm and hard; his legs and ancles must be perfectly cool, and not puffed or swelled; his eyes should be lively, and countenance cheerful; he should possess no bad habits, but be tractable, gentle and manageable; his actions smooth and graceful; he should be taught patience; and often practised in starting around the race course, never permitting him to start off, until the word go, is given.—Many advantages result in a race, to a horse, by being properly broken in starting.  
 After a horse has gone through his practice, and has been well rubbed, &c. &c. his feet should be stuffed, (during the time of his standing in the stable,) with fresh cow manure, or clay and salt, to prevent his ancles from swelling or being heated; his legs should be bathed once a week, with equal parts of old peach brandy and fresh butter, or sweet oil and vinegar, stewed over the fire until well mixed, and applied warm as the hand can well bear it.  
 Whenever a horse commences his brisk exercise, the under part of his an-

cles should be occasionally greased, to prevent their cracking, and the scratches being produced. The heels of most young horses crack, during their exercise, unless this precaution is used; fresh butter, sweet oil, or hog's-lard answer well for that purpose.  
 The subject of keeping horses is so extensive, that to treat fully on it, would require a book at least the size of this; the reader, therefore, must be content with the few hints and few pages I have devoted to this subject.

**The Plough.**  
 This instrument has held the first place among the implements of agriculture in all ages. Noah cultivated the vine and made wine immediately after the flood, but it is supposed that grain was first cultivated on the banks of the Nile, in Egypt. The invention of the plough must have been nearly coeval with the raising of grain. "The first plough," says John, in his Biblical Archaeology, "was nothing more than the stout limb of a tree, from which projected another shortened and pointed limb. The further end of the long branch was fastened to the yoke, and a handle was added by which the plough might be guided."—Mr Loudon says the plough originally used was of the pick kind, and he gives a figure of one on an ancient medal dug up at Syracuse, which resembles a pickaxe. The letter A. (alpha) is supposed to have its shape from the plough; in the most ancient form of the Greek A. one branch (the beam) is twice as long as the other (the share.) Another ancient plough figure by Mr. Loudon is in the form of a sharp tooth-foot; the holder (a female) has one hand on the top of the boot and a beam is inserted a little above the instep. The instrument, now used for ploughing by the nations of the east, is similar to those of the ancients. Mr. Loudon remarks, that the state of agriculture and other arts, and of machinery, in the eastern countries was not materially different in the time of Moses, 3400 years ago, from what it is in the same countries at the present day. In Persia the lower part of the plough is a long wedge shaped thing, and the beam and handle are inserted in the top of this block; in some districts the driver stands on the wedge or shares. In Hindostan the ploughs are of the thick shape and are but little better than pointed sticks. The figures of some of them resemble the brush scythe of the American farmer, the blade being used for a share, and the handle for a beam—they are guided by a piece of wood attached to the beam near the share. The Hindoo ploughs merely scratch the earth, and to accomplish the work of pulverization, the plough repeats the operation from five to fifteen times. The Chinese ploughs, are simple, and some of them are drawn by women.

The ancient Greek plough, described by Hesiod, consisted of three parts—a long block sharpened at the point; a draught pole attached obliquely to the upper part of the block, and extending to the yoke; and a plough tail to direct the implement, fastened in like manner, and extending back. A plough of a similar construction is now used in Sicily. The plough of the modern Greeks has a crooked share shaped like the claw of an anchor; it is only a continuation of the sloping handle, which is large and strong. The most ancient plough used by the Romans, was of the simplest form. In the days of Virgil this implement had become more complicated and efficient. They had ploughs with and without mould-boards; with and without coulters; with and without wheels; with broad and narrow pointed shares. The beam was fastened to the yoke, like our cart-pole. The Romans did not plough their lands in beds or ridges, as we do; but the cattle always return in the same furrow.—The plough commonly used had no mould-board, and this may be remarked of the ploughs of most ancient, and some modern nations.

**CURE FOR THE BOTTS.**  
 In the morning, upon an empty stomach, let two pounds of molasses be dissolved in three pints of new milk, and given then, prevent the horse from taking any food for nearly two hours, then add an ounce and a half of iocandum to about three half pints of warm water—after it is given let him be walked about for nearly an hour and a half then let a dose of strong mercurial physic be given, and worked off in the usual way.  
 [Sporting Mag.]

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