

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. Wednesday, October 17, 1827.

No. 43.

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 lifted.

\$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d of July last, a negro boy named **GEORGE**; he is about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, dark color, a pert lively look, and in speaking is apt to stammer a little; he has lost most of his front teeth, and has two or three distinct scars on his throat, occasioned by a rising some time since. Said boy was purchased about eighteen months since, from Mr. Matthew Cluff of Norfolk, at which place he was raised, but has frequently been to Elizabeth-City, in this State, and the boy said that he had been several times at sea. I expect that he will attempt to get either to Elizabeth-City or Norfolk. A reward of **Twenty Dollars** will be given to any person who will apprehend said boy and lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him again. Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forbidden harboring, employing, or carrying off said boy under the penalty of the law.

Samuel Farmer.

Edgecombe County, N. C. }
 October 10, 1827.
 The Norfolk Herald and Elizabeth-City Star will please insert the above notice, and forward their accounts to the office of the Tarboro' Free Press.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately.
THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Mary Jackson, about one mile from Elizabeth-City, on the road leading to Edenton. The dwelling is very comfortable for a small family, and has every necessary out house together with a good garden.
 For terms apply to
Amalek Williams.
 Elizabeth City, Oct. 3.

For Sale or Exchange,

A SOUTH AMERICAN JACK, quick to cover mares, and a getter of good foals, six years old.—He will be sold very low for Cash, or will be exchanged in Baltimore, for a superior saddle horse, or for a bred mare. The owner of him lives in town and has no farm.
 Inquire of the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore.
 Baltimore, Sept. 17.

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.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received per Schooner Past Master, from New York, a part of their fall supply of dry goods, consisting of

Blue Cloth, black do. steel mixed ditto, drab do. Cassimeres, Sattinets, (a large assortment,) white, red, yellow and green Flannels, fancy chintz Prints, supr. do. Bombazetts plain & fig'd of all colors, fig'd rattinet cassimere and other Shawls all colors, Russia Duck, bird's-eye Diapers, white and grey lamb's wool half Hose, women's and men's blk. and white cotton, worsted and Silk Hose, Siberian and other Cravats, Counterpanes, rose and point Blankets, book Muslins, plaid Cloaks, Flushing Coats, flagg and other Hkfs. Grecian Boots, Tippets, Italian sewing Silk, Swansdown Vestings, Checks, Guernsey Frocks, Irish Linens, linen Cambric, and linen Cambric Hkfs. cotton Umbrellas, Silk do. an assortment of negro Cloth, Leghorn Hats (a splendid assortment,) belt and other Ribbons, &c. &c. Also, mess, prime and cargo Pork, new Flour—with a general assortment of Groceries, which they offer for sale.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 10.

NOTICE.

I wish to purchase three or four, **Likely Negro Boys**, Large enough to plough, for which I will give a liberal price.

Joseph H. Pool.

Elizabeth-City, October 10. Bt



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.

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
 25 kegs white Lead,
 Paint, Oil, Putty,
 Window Glass,
 Spirits Turpentine,
AND

20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour, on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
 New wheat family Flour,
 Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
 Bbls. Cordial,
 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

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.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and **CERTIFICATES**, printed, and for sale at **THIS OFFICE.**

JOB-PRINTING OF all kinds, neatly executed at **this OFFICE.**

Farmer's Repository.

Dialogue between two Farmers.

Farmer F. Walk in, neighbor Gale, and take a chair—a rainy afternoon and I thought it would be a good time to clear my slate of some scratches, and place them in plain, black and white. I am not very neat in book keeping, but I hope my accounts are correct. I wish our school masters would introduce a plain, simple mode of book-keeping, as a part of the studies in our town schools.—well what's the word; any thing stirring?

Farmer Gale. I have not been abroad for some time, and—

F. F. What have you been sick;

F. G. O no, neighbor; but I have been thinking that the best place for a farmer is at home. For nine years past I have spent my Saturday afternoons abroad; having worked pretty hard, I tho't I might indulge myself with half a day on Saturday, without hurting my interest, or putting myself behind hand, but I find it won't do.

F. F. Why won't it do, neighbor Gale? A half-day's recreation, once a week, is not extravagant.

F. G. Very true, neighbor; but I find it depends where and how you recreate yourself. If you go down to the store, as I have done, you will very naturally be thirsty, or some of your friends will make you so, by treating you, always expecting the compliment to be returned; and it is very likely, before you return home, you will swallow two or three glasses—enough to induce you to purchase 2 or 3 dollars worth of stuff you do not want.

F. F. Ah, I understand you, your store bill is rather extravagant.—

F. G. Yes, sir, you do understand me. You know my farm is a productive one, and Providence has crowned my labors with good crops, and while produce was high, I met all my expenses, and paid my store bill without grumbling or examination; but the times are altered, and there is much distress, and it is high time to look about and see what we are to do. How comes it that farmers are so universally indebted to shopkeepers, neighbor Fairman? I will tell you the secret in plain English 'tis Rum, Rum, Rum; this is the grand cause of all distress that exists among farmers.

F. F. My friend, I rejoice that you have made the discovery, and hail it as the return of prosperity to yourself and family; for let me tell you, I have had many anxious thoughts respecting your Saturday afternoon visits.

F. G. And well you might, for they have been the procuring cause of my adversity, or as I used to say, bad luck.

F. F. It would be well, neighbor Gale, if we farmers were more acquainted with the value of prudence and economy, and knew how a little departure from the salutary rules will destroy the prosperity of a man, however hard working and industrious he may be.

F. G. I believe you. I have learnt a little arithmetic of late. I find I have probably spent during the last nine years fifteen dollars a year for Rum, making 135 dollars; the interest of which would be twenty or thirty dollars more. I have squandered 400 half days or 200 whole days, which at 50 cents per day is one hundred dollars more; add to this the amount of those things purchased which I did not want, and the losses I have sustained in exchanging horses and cattle so frequently, (no small losses, neither, as many a farmer can witness) and you will have a pretty large sum to deduct from my nine years income, and a pretty plain reason why I have not made any more head way in the world.

F. F. Your calculations, neighbor Gale, are just; and I am glad that you possess the courage to make them.

F. G. But a little more of my arithmetic. If you will double the sums I have stated, and add a suitable amount of interest, you will have something like the amount I should have gained, if I had been prudent, and let alone this poison of the soul; a sum, the gradual gain of which, would have constituted me, very probably, a prosperous farmer.

F. F. Yet, neighbor Gale, you have been considered a temperate man. I don't know that you were ever seen disguised; my fears were that by frequenting the stores, you would be led into habits of idleness, which generally end in intemperance.

F. F. Many a temperate farmer is intemperate enough to ruin his prosperity. When I reflect how this poison has been mixed, as it were, with my very food, I

ought to be grateful to God that he has not given me up to beastly intemperance; but I have done—the Rum Bottle and I have parted—my premises are clear of this pestilence—and I trust that bad luck, and the miseries attendant on the use of ardent spirits, will also flee.

From Niles' Register.

Pennsylvania Farmers.

The senior editor of the "Register," lately spent one day in the delightful County of Bucks. A man from many parts of our country, wherein vast tracts of neutrally fertile land have been turned into desert places by miserable cultivation, would think himself as in another world, if secretly transported, and, for the first time, placed on some of the rising grounds in this County, from which, on every side, he may behold the stately stone houses and big barns of the farmers seated in the midst of plenty—while almost every animal that he meets, man, woman or child, horses or cattle, shows the comfort and abundance that reward the toil of the cultivators of their own fields in any part of the United States.—Lands are worth from 50 to 75 dollars per acre, even at their present depressed value.

The following statistical items were furnished by the intelligent and respectable farmer with whom I passed the day, and I am certain that he wished rather to diminish than to exaggerate them.

Two full hands and a boy, employed the whole year, and two additional hands for one month during hay-making and harvest, with two working horses and two oxen, are esteemed competent, (with the farmer's own care and occasional help to keep things in order,) to manage a farm of 180 or 200 acres, about a tenth part of which being in wood. The two hands cost 100 or 90 dollars a year respectively, the boy is clothed and fed, and the harvest hands cost \$11 each per month besides subsistence.

On such a farm and with these aids, the season being usually good, the following articles may be, and are produced—1,000 bushels of corn, 350 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of potatoes, with some flax, or clover seed, &c. 15 steers of 600 lbs. each, fatted for the market, and 3,000 lbs. of pork made for sale besides, as to beef and pork, what is required for family use. Six or seven cows, and two or three other horses are kept. The steers and pork, as just stated, are sold together with 500 bushels of corn, nearly 300 of wheat, 800 of oats, 200 of potatoes, 60 of rye, with several other small articles, amounting to a considerable sum; and the products of the orchards, being made the most of by the same hands employed, sometimes yield the value of 300 dollars a year, chiefly obtained for fruit sold, cider made, or whiskey distilled. The family of the farmer consists of about 12 persons, all told, and they have abundance of the good things of this life, and liberally partake of its luxuries. The people in general, are clean and tidy, with rosy cheeks and hard hands, and it did my heart good to look at the neatly and comfortably clad children, as they playfully passed to or from their schools.

When my friend had furnished the preceding facts, as generally applicable to the farmers in his neighborhood, I told him that our southern people would not believe them—but he observed, "they were no less true on that account." He has a flock of sheep, and might considerably increase it with a very small additional expense for labor; but said, they were not worth having at the present time, because of the low price of wool.

The rotation of the principal crops are as follows:—corn, oats, wheat, rye, hay, pasture.

RECIPES.

Recipe for Tomato Ketchup—half a gallon.—As this is the season for making the best condiment for fish or steak that ever pantry was furnished with, I send the following recipe to the American Farmer:

- Take a gallon of skinned tomatoes;
- 4 table spoonful of salt;
- 4 do. do. black pepper;
- half a spoonful aspic;
- 8 puds red pepper;
- 5 table spoonful of mustard;

articles ground fine and simmered slowly in sharp vinegar, in a pewter basin, three or four hours, and then strained through a wire sieve and bottled close. It may be used in two weeks, but improves much by age. Those who like the article may add, after the simmering is over and the ingredients somewhat cooled, two table

spoonful of the juice of garlic. Some of vinegar is to be used as to have half a gallon of liquor when the process is over. To my taste this is superior to any West India ketchup that I have ever met with, and it is withal an excellent remedy for dyspepsia.

To stain wood a fine black.—Drop a little oil of sulfur into a small quantity of water, rub the same on your wood, then hold it to the fire until it becomes a fine black; and, when polished, it will be exceedingly beautiful.

To make nankin dye.—Boil equal parts of arnotto and common potash in water, till the whole is dissolved. This will produce the pale reddish buff so much in use, and sold under the name of Nankin Dye.

Internal Improvement.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO. 1.

The people of North Carolina have for some years past evinced a disposition to facilitate the means of commercial intercourse, both foreign and domestic. It is an object in which they have felt themselves interested, that no small sums have been already expended for its accomplishment. The rivers Yadkin, Cape Fear, Neuse, Tar and Roanoke, all witness, by the works commenced, and the moneys disbursed, that such a wish has been active in the public mind; and so well known are the many other attestations of it, that to be particular in their enumeration is unnecessary. It is practical proof that they have been deeply sensible of the disadvantages of their situation, and they have been watchful of the methods practicable for their removal. If there have been dissenting minds, it was not because the object was not deemed most important to our individual and national prosperity, but that they could not think the time yet arrived, when our strength was competent to the attainment of our wishes. Unhappily whatever may have been the cause, a vast proportion of our enterprises for internal improvement have proved either partially or totally abortive. Had it been uniformly otherwise; had the plans adopted been invariably successful, there is every reason to believe that by this time, public spirit would have been as conspicuous a distinction in the people of this State, as it has been in other parts of our country. But when, after making provision for an undertaking here, and another there, it was presently found that they utterly failed of their objects, what was to be expected but that even their earnest friends would be daunted and disheartened? They saw that funds which in consequence of limited opportunities and resources, had been with difficulty procured, instead of answering their purposes, were expended ineffectually, and that the works begun with sanguine hopes and promises, soon terminated in little or nothing.

To every people, flourishing in their condition and resources may be, it is ever of moment to the most rapid progress of their prosperity, that their treasury be judiciously directed, and efficiently applied; but to a people like ourselves, who have to contend with many difficulties both by sea and land, from the very nature of our country, as well as the sparseness of our population, it is quite essential that the funds raised by taxation or voluntary contribution, be not wasted or lavished in ineffectual operations.—Whatever these funds may be, if they be not sufficient for large and extensive undertakings, there are possibly others to which they will be competent, or they should be augmented and economised with care till a reasonable assurance is attained that they will complete some public enterprise, which shall continue afterwards to give unequivocal proofs of its value to the amount of the expenditure.

If it be said that in regard to public works, this cannot be the case, and that they are not reducible to such certainty as this, the position is denied and is untenable. Fact has shown, and it is continually proving, that public works can be calculated with sufficient precision, both as to the means of carrying them on, and the expense necessary. Even the great western Canal of New-York differed but little in the actual expenditure from the estimated cost. But the difference was found ultimately to be, in its costing less than the sum previously calculated. With such a mistake we may well suppose the people were not likely to be dissatisfied. When they engage in an enterprise, they have a right to know from the perfect honesty and ability of their agents and representatives, how much money will be sufficient in what