

# 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.



### UNION HOTEL RALEIGH.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken charge of that well known house of entertainment, formerly occupied by Willie Jones, at the city of Raleigh, near the Capitol, where his table will be furnished with the best of the country and seasons, affords his beds in fine order, and his rooms commodious and neat. His stable will be well supplied with good provender, attended by careful ostlers, and his house with good servants.—He will provide sheds under which to shelter Carriages, Gigs, &c.—He hopes that with all these comforts, and his own unremitting attentions to please his guests, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.—He also hopes that the members of the General Assembly will call on him, as his charges will be moderate and his accommodations good.

Robert Perry.  
Raleigh, August 19.

### COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having associated themselves together under the firm of

### Harrell & Forbes,

beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have just received from New York per schr. Rose in Bloom, and are now opening a general assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

Groceries and Hardware;  
Also an assortment of Oil, Glass and Paints,  
Which they offer for sale low for cash or country produce.

Charles Harrell,  
J. M. Forbes.  
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 4.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

EMBRACES this opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received, and respectfully informs them that he still continues to carry on the

### Tailoring Business

at the old stand opposite the store of Mr. Hezekiah Lockwood, where he will be happy to receive and execute all orders in his line. He has had a long experience in the business in the city of New York and its vicinity, which he flatters himself will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Caleb Bennet.  
Elizabeth-City, August 5.

### COTTON YARN.

Manufactured by Ross & Scott, Isle of Wight County, Va.  
NO. 5 to 16, inclusive, of a superior quality for sale on liberal terms, by James D. Thorburn,  
Agent for the Factory.

October 14.  
Blanks executed at this Office.

### State of North Carolina, Currituck County: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1829.

Smith Cox vs. William Foster. Wm. Thomson vs. William Foster. William Ball vs. William Foster. M. Simmons vs. William Foster. Simmons O'Neal vs. William Foster.

Original attachments, levied on the lands and tenements of William Foster, bounded on the east by the lands of Saml O'Neal, north and west by the lands of Caleb Walker, and on the south by the lands of Griffin Poyner.—Levied September 1st. 1829.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Foster is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absents himself that process of law cannot be served upon him, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachments, they will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Spence Hall, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Currituck, the last Monday in November, and 54th year of American independence, Anno Domini 1829.  
SPENCE HALL, Clk  
December 12, 1829.—price adv. \$5

### State of North Carolina, Currituck County: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1829.

Dempsey Gregory vs. Ivey Wilkins. Original Attachment.

Levied on the land of Ivey Wilkins bounded on the east by the lands of Annis Hutchens, north by the main road and west by the land of Wm. Gregory.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ivey Wilkins is not an inhabitant of this State, or that he so absents that process of law cannot be served upon him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at our next Court to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Spence Hall, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in November, and 54th year of American independence, Anno Dom. 1829.  
SPENCE HALL, Clk.  
December 12, 1829.—Price \$4.

### JAILOR'S NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Pasquotank county, on the 16th of November, 1829, a negro man who calls his name Jim Outland, and says he belongs to Mrs. Martha Herring, of Northampton county. Said negro is about 25 years old, thick set and well made, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, quite dark, and has lost a part of his left thumb, the nail of which grows over the end. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOSHUA A. POOL, Sheriff.  
Elizabeth City, Jan. 9, 1830.

The editor of the Raleigh Star is requested to insert the above three months, and forward his account to the subscriber or to this office for payment.

### TAR.

A few Barrels, for sale by MATHEW CLUFF.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Elizabeth City, Jan. 1st 1830, which will be forwarded to the General Post Office, on the first of April next, if not taken out before that time.

Jonathan Baxter, Jno. N. Butt, Jno. C. Blatchford, James Bryan, Sr. Edward Briggs, Jno. C. Bleecher, Mrs. Ann Colman, Capt. James Crocker, Jr. Thos. Cartwright, Capt. Silvester Chase, James Davis, Wm. H. Davis 2, Capt. Geo. Doal, Eastern Lodge No. 89 2, Alexander C. Easton, Henry J. Evans, Jno. C. Ehringhaus 2, Wm. Fitzgerald, James Fuller, Jesse Fisher, Thos. W. Gillet, Saml. George, Jr. Capt. Robinson Hatch 2, Mrs. Rebecca Harney, Samuel Halstead, Capt. Selby Harney, Mrs. Martha Hayes, Capt. Benj. Jackson 4, James Jackson, Wm. Jennings, William R. Jackson, Ambrose Knox, Nathaniel Knight, John Keel, David H. Kennion, E. H. Lawrence 2, Wm. Messenger 3, Reinfeth McLeod, Nathaniel Moore, Mrs. Eliza Ann Verea, John Nixon, Wm. Nicholas, Maria Powell, Levi Reed, Capt. Osias Sears, Caleb Simpson, Sheriff Pasquotank, Daniel Spence, Jno. M. Skinner, Malachi Seavills, Mary Ann Syfax, Jno. M. Saenderlin, Daniel Stinson, Danl. Spence, Nancy Spelman, Jno. W. Sauls, Henry Taylor, Exom Trueblood, Wilson Trueblood, Cushing Vinal, James Williams, Mrs. Rebecca Waddell.

Wm. Gregory, P. M.  
Elizabeth City, Jan. 9.

### Marshal's Sales.

BY virtue of a Warrant from the Treasury Department of the United States, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to sell for cash on Friday the 22nd day of January next, before the Court-House door in Elizabeth City, the following property of Asa Rogerson, E-q. to wit:

The National Hotel, now occupied by Jas. S. Relfe, E-q.

Also, that large and commodious Dwelling situated on the south side of Mansard's creek occupied by the Rev. J. B. Bixton; the Dwelling occupied by William Rogerson, the large Barn and Stables adjoining; the Custom House, the Warehouse and Wharf adjoining.

All that tract of Land and buildings thereon lying on the south side of Mansard's creek from Road-street to the water.

Also, the Land on which stands the house of Col. Daniel Rogerson, entitled to a ground rent of twenty dollars per annum.

Also, about 30 acres of Land near the Methodist Church. The Store built by Selby Patrick on land owned by Mrs. Butler. A small Store opposite Mathew Cluff's and occupied by Asa McCoy.

Sixty acres of land in Perquimans County lying on Ross' road, and one hundred acres in said county adjoining the lands of Zadock Ouly and others.

Also, the two story brick building occupied by Jos. H. Pool and C. R. Kinney, Esquires.

Also, a tract of Land near the mouth of Little River, known by the name of the Windmills, containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal.  
By WM. GREGORY, Dep. Mar.  
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 2.

### Doct. Isaac P. Freeman

HAVING located himself in Elizabeth-City, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, in the various branches of the practice of Medicine. By assiduity and unremitting attention to his profession, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

He may be found at the National Hotel, or at his shop formerly occupied by L. C. Moore as a dry goods store. Elizabeth-City, May 20.

### Farmer's Repository.

#### Washington's Agricultural Notes.

Notwithstanding the numerous publications and duties, in which Washington was engaged for a large portion of his life, it is known, that to no one object did he give so much of his time and attention as to Agriculture. The frequency and minuteness of his directions to his managers on this head, and the unceasing correspondence which he kept up during his absence from Mount Vernon, are truly astonishing, when it is considered in what important and absorbing interests his mind was perpetually occupied. We have selected a few particulars from his manuscript papers, which, at the same time they illustrate his agricultural habits, may in part serve as practical hints, or salutary maxims, to farmers in general.

#### Directions to the Manager of his Farm

A system closely pursued, although it may not in all its parts be the best that could be devised, is attended with innumerable advantages. The conductor of the business, in this case, can never be under any dilemma in his proceedings.—The overseers, and even the laborers, know what is to be done, and what they are capable of doing, in ordinary seasons. The force to be employed may be in due proportion to the work which is to be performed, and a reasonable and tolerably accurate estimate may be made of the product. But when no plan is fixed, when directions flow from day to day, the business becomes a mere chaos, frequently shifting, and sometimes at a stand, for want of knowing what to do, or the manner of doing it. Thus is occasioned a waste of time, which is of more importance than is generally imagined.

Nothing can so effectually obviate the evil, as an established system, made known to all who are actors in it, that all may be enabled thereby to do their parts to advantage. This gives ease to the principal conductor of the business, and is more satisfactory to the persons who immediately overlook it, less harassing to the laborers, as well as more beneficial to the employer.

Under this view of the subject, the principal service, which you can render me, is to explain to the overseers (who will be furnished with duplicates) the plan, in all its parts, which is hereafter detailed; to hear their ideas with respect to the order in which the different sorts of work therein pointed out shall succeed each other, for the purpose of carrying on to the best advantage; to correct any erroneous projects they may be disposed to adopt; and then to see that they adhere strictly to whatever may be resolved on, and that they are always (except when otherwise permitted) on their terms, and with their people. The work, under such circumstances, will go on smoothly; and, that the stock may be well fed, littered, and taken care of according to the directions, it will be necessary to inspect the conduct of the overseers in this particular, and those also whose immediate business it is to attend upon them, with a watchful eye; otherwise, and generally in severe weather, they will be most neglected.

Economy in all things is as commendable in the manager, as it is beneficial and desirable to the employer; and, on a farm, it shows itself in nothing more evidently, or more essentially, than in not suffering the provender to be wasted, but, on the contrary, in taking care, that every atom of it be used to the best advantage; and, likewise, in not permitting the ploughs, harness, and other implements of husbandry, and the gears belonging to them, to be unnecessarily exposed, trodden under foot, run over by carts, and abused in other respects. More good is derived from attending to the minutiae of a farm, than strikes people at first view; and examining the farmyards, fences, and looking into the fields to see that nothing is there but what is allowed to be there, is oftentimes the means of producing more good, or at least of avoiding more evil, than can be accomplished by riding from one working party, or one overseer, to another.—I have mentioned these things not only because they have occurred to me, but because, although apparently trifles, they prove far otherwise in the result.

To request that my people may be at their work as soon as it is light, work till it is dark, and be diligent while they are at it, can hardly be necessary, because the propriety of it must strike every manager, who attends to my interest, or regards his own character, and who, on reflecting, must be convinced that lost

labor is never to be regained. The presumption is, that every laborer does as much in twenty-four hours, as his strength, without endangering his health or constitution, will allow. But there is much more in what is called head work, that is, in the manner of conducting business, than is generally imagined. For take two managers, and give to each the same number of laborers, and let the laborers be equal in all respects. Let both these managers rise equally early, go equally late to rest, be equally active, sober, and industrious, and yet, in the course of the year, one of them, without pushing the hands under him more than the other, shall have performed infinitely more work. To what is this owing? Why, simply to contrivance, resulting from that forethought and arrangement, which will guard against the misapplication of labor, and doing it unseasonably. In ploughing, for instance, though the field first intended for it, or in which the ploughs may actually have been at work, should, from its situation, be rendered unfit (by rain or other cause) to be worked, and other spots, even though the soil for them may not be so urgent, can be ploughed, this business ought to go on, because the general operation is promoted by it. So with respect to other things, and particularly carting, where nothing is more common, than, when loads are to go to a place, and others to be brought from it, though not equally necessary at the same moment, to make two trips, when one would serve. These things are only mentioned to show, that the manager, who takes a comprehensive view of his business, will throw no labor away.

For these reasons it is, that I have endeavoured to give a general view of my plans, as to the business of the year, that the concerns of the several plantations may go on without application daily for orders, unless it be in particular cases, or where these directions are not clearly understood.

It becomes the indispensable duty of him, who is employed to overlook and conduct the operations of a farm, to take a prospective and comprehensive view of the whole business, which is laid before him, that the several parts thereof may be so ordered and arranged, as that one sort of work may follow another sort in proper succession, and without loss of labor or of time; for nothing is a greater waste of the latter, and consequently of the former, (time producing labor, and labor money,) than shifting from one thing to another before it is finished, as it chance or the impulse of the moment, not judgment and foresight, directed the measure. It will be acknowledged, that weather and other circumstances may at times interrupt a regular course of proceedings, but if a plan is well digested beforehand, they cannot interfere long, with a man who is acquainted with the nature of the business, and the crops he is to attend to.

Every attentive and discerning person, who has the whole business of the year laid before him, and is acquainted with the nature of the work, can be at no loss to lay it out to advantage. He will know that there are many things which can be accomplished in winter as well as in summer; others, that spring, summer, and autumn only are fit for; in a word, to use the wise man's saying, that "there is a time and a season for all things," and that unless they are embraced, nothing will thrive or go on smoothly. There are many sorts of in doors work, which can be executed in hail, rain, or snow, as well as in sunshine; and if they are set about in fair weather, (unless there be a necessity for it) there will be nothing to do in foul weather; the people therefore must be idle. The man of prudence and foresight will always keep these things in view, and order his work accordingly, so as to suffer no waste of time or idleness. These same observations apply with equal force to frozen ground, and to ground too wet to work in, or which if worked will be injured thereby.

These observations might be soon to a greater length, but they are sufficient to produce reflection, and reflection, with industry and proper attention, will produce the end that is to be wished.

There is one thing, however, I cannot forbear to add, and in strong terms; it is, that whenever I order a thing to be done, it must be done; or a reason given at the time, or as soon as the impracticability is discovered, why it cannot be done, which will produce a countermand or change. But it is not for the person receiving the order to suspend, or dispense with its execution, and after it has been supposed to have gone into effect, to be told, that nothing has been done in