

Benj. Albertson
Salem
Indiana

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR

AND

North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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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.

LAKE DRUMMOND HOTEL,
Situates on the Virginia and North-Carolina line.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has rented the above establishment which is now open for their accommodation. The bar will be furnished with the choicest wines and liquors of every description and the table supplied with all the delicacies the Norfolk market affords. Pleasure parties of every description will be freely accommodated.
As the subscriber will spare no pains to make this establishment equal in respectability and comfort to any other of the kind in the United States, he hopes by the most diligent attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
Daniel Rogerson.
September 4. Bm.

The editor of the Norfolk Herald will insert the above twice a week for 6 weeks and forward his account to the Star office.
Stephen T. Mitchell,
Attorney at Law.
GATES COURT HOUSE, (N. C.)
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Gates and the surrounding counties. Any business confided to his care will be faithfully attended to, upon reasonable terms. He will be usually found at Mr. Gilliam's Hotel.
August 28th.

State of North Carolina,
Gates County:
In Equity, Spring Term, 1830.
William Hodgins, Admr. } Original bill
vs. } filed.
Seth P. Morgan, et als.
In this case it being made known to the Court, that Seth P. Morgan had removed himself without the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process in such cases, cannot be served upon him. It is ordered therefore that the said Seth P. Morgan be made a party by publication for six weeks, admonishing him as is hereby done, to appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the County of Gates, at the Court House in Gates, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
Mills Riddick, c. & M. C. E.
Equity office, August 2nd.—14.

Salt, Pork and Flour.
3000 bushels Turks Island Salt, just arrived and for sale by
H. N. & T. P. WILLIAMS.
ALSO.
Barrels mess and prime Pork.
Do do Beef.
New superfine Flour.
August 7.

Farmer's Repository.
From the American Farmer.
Lafayette on his Farm.
Every thing connected with the patriarch of La Grange is interesting to the American people, for whose independence he came, when a stripling to fight by the side of Washington; whose confidence he always enjoyed, and whose virtue he has as constantly emulated. Hence we are induced to offer the following extract from a familiar letter written by an American lady in France to her husband in America, giving some account of his farm, but without any idea of its being published.

Such details sometimes serve as well as more public acts and duties, to illustrate the individual man, and to some of our readers they may prove more interesting than political speculations.
La Grange, May 29, 1830.
The weather has been so wet since I have been here that yesterday was the first day I could get out. The dear old Gentleman took me entirely through his farm-yard, you can have no idea of the perfect manner in which his cattle are taken care of—the comfortable houses and beds; the cleanliness, and regularity of feeding are astonishing. He has here a flock of 1200 of the finest Merino sheep, all which I saw turned out, attended by two shepherds and four dogs. The cows are much larger than ours, generally, and are treated more like human beings than brutes. They are turned out in the morning and brought in, in the heat of the day, fed, suffered to rest a certain time, and again tormented until sunset, when they are put up for the night. In one of the stables there are twenty-two cows, and two bulls. The veal they have here is the whitest I ever saw. The calves are attended by women, and are fattened by peculiar process—they give them eggs, four a day to each calf, which are put down their throats whole;—this, with their allowance of milk, I am told fattens them in a very short time. Each cow is confined with a halter of sufficient length to let them lie at their ease; their hides are nicer and cleaner than many of our gentlemen's carriage horses. In another stable were thirteen cows, a amongst which were those of the Devon breed, given him by Mr. Patterson of Baltimore, also nine half grown calves, all as he told me were of the same stock. The horses in the general's stables are attended to with equal care. There were in the stable fifteen horses, besides his carriage horses, and three donkeys—one large one for farm use, the other two for the young ladies and children to ride; I assure you they go quite pleasantly, as yesterday I rode one all around the park, and to the lake. The piggery is the most complete you can imagine, containing a great number of hogs of all sizes, ages, breeds, but the one you gave the general is the largest ever seen, and is much more esteemed than any of the others. The general relates with much apparent pleasure, that an English farmer of great wealth and knowledge, on seeing this hog, said, well sir, you may boast of having the finest boar that was ever sent from England, and would scarcely believe him, when with pride he told him, it came from the United States, and not from England. The farm-yard is a very large square, with buildings extended quite round it. The house for the sheep occupies an entire side of the square; the buildings are all of stone, and built as if to endure forever. The general has a great variety of birds, poultry and American deer; all provided with the nicest possible accommodations. Were you here I am sure you might designate many things that would be valuable for our farmers to know—They make cheese here, as well as the finest butter I ever tasted. The

dairy is admirably arranged; indeed the whole is a pattern farm; the general appears to take great pleasure in it; he walks as nearly over it every morning as he can. Since his fall on the ice he cannot ride on horse back, which is a great pity, as he was very fond of that exercise, and was in the habit of riding entirely over his farm when the weather admitted. You can have no idea of the benevolence of this good old man. There are at least twenty poor families who are daily supplied from La Grange with every thing that can make them comfortable, besides I know not how many others that are provided for.

I am quite surprised at the freedom with which all in France speak of the king, his ministers, and of public affairs. I had supposed that in a monarchy, people were afraid to open their mouths. This country appears to be on the eve of some crisis. The king * * * * * do not imagine that I am going to turn politician—you know I hate politics, but I thought you would like to hear a little of the current news.

For a description of the Lafayette family I refer you to Mr. M— The more I see of them the more I admire and love them.

Just before dinner on the day I wrote you last we heard of a fete at one of the villages a few miles off, you already know that each village in France has its annual fete, some oftener—whilst at dinner the general's travelling carriage was prepared for us, and the four young ladies, the four boys and myself set out for the village where we arrived just before sunset, and found all the peasants assembled, and as happy as possible.—All were dancing, old and young, some I am sure old enough to be great grandmothers. They had chosen an odd place for their amusement, along side the church and burying ground; it was nevertheless a pleasant spectacle to see so many human beings enjoying a day of innocent amusement apparently so happy.

Yesterday the first of June the ladies were going to pay a visit to the neighborhood and the dear general proposed that the carriage should be got ready immediately, and he would himself take me to show me some improvements on his farm, before the time for paying the visit. His grand-daughters and I accompanied him, and had a most agreeable ride—he showed me a meadow in most beautiful order, that had been but an unproductive swamp. The water he had collected into two very large ponds or small lakes supplied by two copious springs which are finally emptied into one large rivulet. In each of these ponds he has left three or four small islands, with beautiful clabs of trees—on their margin are picturesque and agreeable walks.—He then took me to show me his ice-house, which is made after the cheap and plain American plan—he says that in this country they make their ice-houses very expensively, and that they do not keep the ice nearly so well as ours."

Thursday—This morning we have to visit poor Somerville's tomb—it is very great and appropriate—I will describe it particularly when we meet—we also visited the two orphan or poor schools, which are supported on the estate by the Lafayette family—one for boys, and the other for girls. The teachers and children all appeared delighted at seeing Mr. G. W. Lafayette: as soon as we were seated, one of the little girls stood up and repeated some very affecting French lines, thanking him for his benevolence in rescuing them from want and wretchedness; he kissed the little girl on both cheeks, when half a dozen little ones, as if

jealous came up and held their faces for the same honour. You cannot easily believe how much the whole family is beloved, and how much they do for the poor—their situation in this respect is enviable.

From the Massachusetts Journal.
WORKING MEN.

The following remarks were read by a mechanic at a meeting of one of the Hartford Lyceums. They contain good sense and manly spirit. It would be a glorious thing for the institutions of our country, if our mechanics and farmers would devote all their leisure moments to the acquisition of knowledge. Knowledge and virtue hate a "high pressure power" that nothing on earth can resist. Those who earn their bread by the labor of their hands, are the sinews of the community: yet while they have the name of being sovereign, they are in fact half the time the dupes of noisy and selfish partisans. We have always believed that if "the people" really governed the country it would be governed well. Almost every thing tends to an evil excess. We trust the honorable spirit evinced by the working men, will not degenerate into an affair of party and prejudice. Information, modesty, and integrity, should be a man's only recommendations to office—no matter whether his father happened to educate him a lawyer or a doctor, or bound him an apprentice to a blacksmith. It is wise (as the old woman said) to stick to the middle extreme.

EDUCATION OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

It has been a very obvious and striking defect in the institutions of society, that they have had too little reference to the mental cultivation of the operative classes—those classes upon whom society itself depends for support. It is a fact, incapable of contradiction, that the great body of mechanics and farmers are, and always have been, comparatively ignorant of the arts and sciences, and indeed of every thing, not immediately connected with the business of their daily avocations. And what has been the consequence? We see in the history of every community.—Mechanics and farmers have been kept down—chained, as if it were to the very bottom of society while the professional demagogue has lorded it at will, over them and their heritage.

Who are the men that are honored with offices of profit and trust?—Are they mechanics? Alas—no! Go to the United States Congress—go to the Legislatures of the various States—go to the most subordinate departments of civil society—and by whom will you find them filled? Almost exclusively by lawyers, and other professional men, or else by lazy intriguers who do nothing for the community but live upon its substance, and control its movements by chicanery, intrigue. The laboring class, it is true, have been learned to talk vauntingly of their own liberty and equal rights—but in what does that liberty—in what do those equal rights consist? In nothing but the liberty of selecting their political matters—in nothing but the right, whether equal or unequal, of saying who shall have the squandering of the money which they earn, by laboring twelve or fifteen hours each day. And even this pitiful liberty, even this anomalous equal rights, have been rendered nugatory, by a want of knowledge on the part of the laboring classes. For a general rule they have accorded their votes with the most quiet spirit of submission to such candidates as the self-anointed political leaders of the community saw fit to propose to them, and thus it will always be, till the laboring classes not only become acquainted with the true extent of their own natural rights, but acquire a sufficient degree of knowledge to enable them to avail themselves of

those rights without turning them to their own destruction. It is not enough that men are determined to be free and unshackled—they should be determined to make their freedom subservient to wise and useful purposes, for Freedom, when associated with ignorance degenerates into slavery, too, of the very worst order.

It has been asserted, that Mechanics and Farmers cannot without too great a sacrifice of time, acquire such an acquaintance with political science, as will qualify them to fill offices of trust and honor to themselves or advantage to community.—This is not true. The mechanic or the farmer can give his attention to the true practical principles of civil government as well as the physician or the lawyer. Every man at least in this community, whatever be his employment, or his profession has many leisure hours, which he can devote according to his inclination, and if he will spend them in acquainting himself with the regulations and character of the social compact, he will be qualified to judge of the correctness with which its affairs are administered by those in power, and to assist in administering them himself, whenever called on for the discharge of such a duty. Until our mechanics and laborers fit themselves for office, and assert their right to hold it they cannot expect that legislation will have a due reference to their interests. It is a well known fact, that all classes of men are apt to think their own employment or professions of more importance than any other, and, as the necessary consequence of this habit of thought, the interests of our farmers and mechanics and agriculturalists will be suffered to languish, will be considered unimportant, until these classes of men come to have a part in the enactment of laws. Theirs is the great interest of the community, for they are a vast majority of the people and carry all the other classes of the community, as it is proper therefore, that they should get that first and indispensable requisite—knowledge.

Is it proper or just that mechanics should have lawyers alone, to legislate for them? Is it necessary that the minds of our youth shall remain barren and uncultivated, and that they should grow up, willing to place their own necks in the halter and their own bodies in the traces and lie down and rise up at the command of the driver? There are a few young men in society who could not, if they chose, ornament any station to which they might be called and whose voices might not be heard in the Senate Chamber, with those of the proudest of our legislators. There are not those impediments in the way of the mechanic, which many seem to suppose. The laboring classes have many facilities for improvement—the schools, academies, and almost every thing that is to enable them to stand up and meet the haughty sons of a mushroom aristocracy, face to face without the consciousness of mental inferiority. The pursuits of the mechanic enable him to cultivate his talents to better purpose, if he be so disposed, than those who for the most part, rule and control him. The one may be able to fawn and flatter for discussion in the halls of the great: The other with a body strengthened and braced by adverse fortune can go forth in conscious mental and physical superiority, and wrestle in the match of mind, with the proudest of creation.—The former, is a fit subject for a king, and a despot—the latter, for independent America.

If the laboring class will only resolve to become enlightened, intelligent, and influential, they have nothing to fear. There are many illustrious examples to encourage them to exertion. Modern history will present them with the name of many a humble laborer, who, by quenching the thirst of his nature at the im-