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Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, November 13, 1830.

No. 47.

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.

LAKE DRUMMOND HOTEL.

Situate 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.

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.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of Knox & Williams, Have just received from New York and are now opening at the store recently occupied by Knox & Rogerson, a new & splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected with great care and attention and well adapted to the season and market, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate terms for cash or produce.

WOODVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Woodville Academy respectfully inform the public generally, that the Academy is now open for the reception of pupils of both sexes, where will be taught the different branches of the English Language, together with those of the Latin, Spanish and French Languages.

BONNETS.

ONE CASE OF BONNETS, Among which are a few DUNSTABLES, A new and fashionable article, of very fine quality.

State of North Carolina, Spence H. Gregory vs. Samuel Jarvis and Richard Jarvis. Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next 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 November next, then and there to plead answer or demur to said attachment, judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Spence Hall, c. c. c. Sept. 30. -16. -Price adv. \$4 37 1/2.

State of North Carolina, Currituck County: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1830.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, or that they so absent themselves that legal process cannot be served upon them, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Elizabeth-City Star, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Currituck County at the Court House therein on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness Spence Hall, clk. of our said Court at office, Currituck, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1830, and 55th year of American Independence. Spence Hall, c. c. c. Sept. 30. -16. -Price adv. \$4 37 1/2.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand, to his NEW STORE, at the south end of the town, opposite Wm. Moore's store, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New-York with a General assortment of Goods adapted to this market, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at as low prices as they can be bought at any other store in town, and on as liberal terms.

Hez. Lockwood Elizabeth-City, Oct. 2.

MOLASSES.

52 Hogsheads just received per chr. William & Frederick, from Martinique, and for sale by Miles White.

Elizabeth City, 9th mo. 11th. JOB-PRINTING Of various kinds, executed with neatness and despatch at THIS OFFICE.

Farmer's Repository.

FARMING.

Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider, large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. The cause it is thought, lies altogether in the difference of management. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with 50 or 60 acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation—the labor employed in preparing his grounds will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three or four hundred acres, which he has but sparingly supplied with nourishment, must work most sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation; and after all reap but a meagre and inadequate harvest. As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four acres scantily prepared, it must be obvious, that the extra labor in dressing the former is abundantly more than saved by the diminished labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston—there they may have the theory and the illustration directly before their eyes. Those grounds it is said, have produced this season from three to four tons of hay per acre—which is three or four times the quantity of ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass, that there actually was no room, upon the surface where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of making the hay. And this was entirely owing, as we are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil, by plentiful additions of suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emigration from the New-England to the Western States, for the very tracts which now, under a careless system of culture, barely afford subsistence for a single family, might be made to support three or four—and that too, with much less "toil and trouble," in proportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers grasp at the management of too spacious a territory—the consequence is, they impose on themselves a state of slavery; they accumulate nothing, except now and then a pitch of waste land, which serves only to increase their burthens without augmenting their income. Were they on the contrary to confine themselves to smaller spots, while their crops could be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would themselves enjoy life better—become more independent, and with their usual share of sagacity and frugality more wealthy; they would acquire time to institute experiments, and to examine improvements; they would attain what they now scarcely ever possess—leisure—whereby we mean not the privilege of being lazy, but that sort of leisure which Poor Richard describes as "time for doing something useful"—time for study, for reflection, for familiar intercourse, for looking after the education of their young—in short for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling. We are no farmer—but according to the proverb, "a wink from a blind horse," is sometimes serviceable.

From the U. States Gazette. In relation to Watering and Feeding Horses.—To prevent all inflammatory disorders arising from the too prevalent practice on the part of the inexperienced, in the use and applica-

tion of the necessary and proper quantity of both food and water, to the comfort and preservation of their health and consequent usefulness— I submit the following unerring rule and directions, to secure and insure the health, vigor, and consequent utility of this most valuable and indispensable animal, to man.

When the horse is heated from any cause great care should be taken while in that state, to allow him to take but a very small quantity of cold water at a time—say not more than two quarts, which may be repeated at intervals, during his meals which should also be limited. New hay and corn should always be rejected, when pure hay and oats can be obtained; the natural and certain tendency or the introduction of either new or green hay, and Indian corn (in too great quantities) into the stomach of a horse, is to produce diseases in that organ, and consequently the derangement of his whole system; the animal is rendered therefore worse than useless; for delays, and frequently further remedies are vainly sought for, because it too often happens, that from the ignorance of the operator, he adds to the malady, instead of removing it. Give your horse, (after, and while he is heated) one quart of oats or dried corn, with a sprinkle of salt, after his first draught of water, of two quarts. These portions of each, water and food, may be repeated at discretion, during the reasonable but necessary time for the rest of the animal, and you may then with certainty and safety, pursue your journey to any distance and time.

Receipt.—When the above directions are omitted, and the bad effects are apparent, give the animal the following—

Tincture of Benzoin, one ounce; Spirits of Ammonia, one do.; Aromatic Confection, half an ounce; Ginger one ounce. To be mixed in one quart of water. When a horse is over heated, this application will relieve him—and it may also be given with success, in cases where a horse is affected with choleric gripes, flatulency in the stomach or intestines, mixed with a pint of warm oil—to be repeated at every 3 hours, until relieved. WM. COOKE, Veterinary Surgeon.

Smut in the Wheat.—A discovery has been made by Mr. Adonijah Alden, a respectable farmer of this county, which we think may be important to farmers, and therefore give it publicity. Mr. Alden gives it as his opinion from experiments he has made, that smut is produced from small shrivelled kernels of wheat.—He made the discovery by washing one part and screening the other part of the wheat he sowed in the same field, and by sowing each part by itself. On that part of the field with washed wheat, there was smut, and on that part sown with screened wheat there was none. At the suggestion the same experiment has been successfully tried by others. Bradford (Pa.) Settler.

Husbandry.—Of the inferior arts of life, those which relate to the culture of the earth are the most excellent and useful. They are, in fact, a branch of philosophy, and are capable of unlimited improvements, from a knowledge of the laws of nature respecting the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. The business of husbandry also serves to remind a person of his dependence upon Providence, and his gains have no connexion with any person's loss. It is the common interest of the community to wish him well, because, in proportion to his success, every member of it enjoys greater plenty. [Priestly.]

Never trust to appearances or high pretensions. Behold the drum. Notwithstanding all its noise, it is empty within.

From the Oxford Examiner. PUBLIC EDUCATION.

After much reflection and mature consideration of the subject of Education, and viewing it in all its bearings, as they presented themselves to our mind, both the light and the dark side of the question, we have come to the firm conclusion, that a system of General Education, established and maintained by the Government, is the surest and most proper means of perpetuating republican and liberal principles. This being our fixed opinion, we shall not hesitate, whenever a proper occasion may offer, to raise our humble voice in behalf of such a system. We are aware that the prejudices of some, and the honest convictions of others are opposed to our views—but what we most dread in advocating our doctrine, is the influence of those whose policy it is to cry down every effort to ameliorate the condition of the poor laborers of our country. Men who, possessing wealth, (some of them) allied to popularity, however unmerited, exercise an influence over the minds of the people which too often paralyzes the efforts of the well meaning and unostentatious portion of the community, who are laboring in the vineyard of philanthropy. Such is the blindness of popular opinion, that public favor and plauds are too often heaped upon the undeserving brawler and the clamorous demagogue, while really patriotic and disinterested men are suffered to remain in a "state of retracy." Thus it is that the true interests of the community are frequently sacrificed at the shrine of selfishness, and the deluded people seek redress when it is too late. We do not wish to be understood as fearing the influence of such men on our own account. Our course is a different one—we fearlessly speak our opinion, with a total disregard of the menaces of the wicked, or the scoff of the proud. We intend only to express our apprehension of the effect of their influence upon the prosperity of our country. Reason may penetrate the cell of superstition, and dissipate the mist of prejudice; it may convince and reform honest error—but the predetermined and well digested schemes of the wicked and designing can only be resisted by the power of morality and virtue combined with the physical force of an enlightened and patriotic community.

Entertaining these opinions, we lack not the moral courage to enter the lists as humble combatants in the field of argument in their support—our deficiency lies in our want of skill and ability and not in our want of disposition to serve the cause of Education, and to advocate the principle of public schools. There are those who will be ready to instil into the public mind strong prejudice, and inflame popular feeling by every means in their power, to induce an opposition to all schemes which may be proposed to add to the comforts and happiness of the poor. Well do they understand the method of misleading the public—well do they know that to educate the people is to strike at the root of their power. They are aware that freedom of thought and action will most certainly accompany the expansion of mind—that ignorance will furnish them with ready slaves and tools to advance their nefarious designs. But we rely upon the good sense of the public, and the vigorous efforts of the press, backed by the patriotism and philanthropy of some of our eminent men, to produce a moral revolution in our State, and lay the foundation of an intellectual millennium. The labor is great, and the shoulder of Hercules must be applied to the wheel—but untiring and untiring zeal will make the victory sure—and the reward will be magnificent.

We have already too far extended this article to enter upon the details of any system of Public Education. Indeed we can see no necessity for the discussion of details, while the principle is yet suspended on the uncertainty of futurity. Once let the public determine upon the object, and the mode of effecting it will be easily determined. We, however, promised on a former occasion to endeavor to prove, that a system might be devised which would not only not oppress the tax paying part of the community, but be actually beneficial to their interests, inasmuch as their