

# 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. XI.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, February 18, 1832.

No. 4

## 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 one square, and at the rate of 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.

## INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

Elizabeth-City, N. C.

The subscriber grateful for past favors announces to his distant friends and the public, that he continues the above establishment under the same strict rules of propriety and good order that have hitherto procured for his house general and unqualified approbation, and on the following accommodating terms, viz:

Dinner	25
Supper or breakfast	25
Lodging	12
Board by the day	50
" by the week	\$3 00
" by the month	12 00
Horsefeed	25
Beer by the day	50
" by the night	50
" by the week	2 00
" by the month	9 00

His table is always plentifully supplied with every necessary the market affords. Good liquors of all kinds can be had in his bar, but only for the purposes of necessity or comfort, an excessive use of them being forbidden by the rules of the house.  
His stables are commodious, and supplied with the best feed and provender, and attended by honest and attentive servants.

Abner Williams.  
January 7. Bm.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE

## North Carolina MISCELLANY.

THE subscribers propose to issue at Edenton, a weekly paper, bearing the above title, and designed to succeed the "Edenton Gazette," about to be discontinued.

The primary object of this publication is, to contribute to the amusement, convenience, and improvement of the community, to which it is offered. Accordingly, in addition to advertisements, and the various news of the day, it shall contain such articles of a political, literary, religious, commercial and agricultural nature, as shall correspond with the end proposed. It shall be appropriated to the exclusive interests of no party, either political or religious; but shall be made a medium of general information, and free discussion, respecting any question, which may properly claim the attention of the public.

The Miscellany shall be printed with good type, on a fair sheet, and be furnished to subscribers at \$2 50, if paid in advance, or in 3 months from the time of subscribing; and at \$3, if payment be made at the end of the year.

The first number shall appear as early in January next, as the acquisition of the necessary materials will admit.

THOS. MEREDITH,  
WM. E. FELL.  
Edenton, N. C. Dec. 20th

Blanks executed at this office.

## The Lady's Book.

Office of the Lady's Book, No. 112, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.  
THE January Number, for 1832, commences the fourth volume of the Lady's Book.

As will be seen upon examination, considerable improvement has been made in the Typographical arrangements, and a new style of embellishments introduced, which will be continued in each succeeding number. Determined to leave nothing undone which we have it in our power to accomplish, we have effected an agreement with an eminent Artist, which will enable us to furnish designs of interesting Scenery, Public Buildings, &c. beautifully engraved in wood, and these will be given in addition to the usual variety of Embroidery, and other illustrated subjects.

The January number contains a superb colored Plate of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, engraved from a drawing made expressly for the Lady's Book, by a Lady of distinguished ability. This Engraving may be relied on as accurate and authentic in all its details, and may be safely adopted as a guide by those of our fair friends in the country who have not yet received their supplies of the prevailing Fashions.

In addition to the usual merits of the Literary contents, which have been carefully collated and arranged, so as to combine interest, amusement and variety, the present number contains several original articles, from the pens of highly distinguished writers:

By Mrs. A. S.

impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:

For the best original Tale, written for the Lady's Book,

250 Dollars.

For the best original Poem, suitable for publication in the Lady's Book,

50 Dollars.

Competitors for these Premiums, will address their communications, free of postage, to L. A. Godey & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the 1st day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

A. & A. Lawrence & Co. } Order at  
vs. } Fall Term.  
Alpheus Fobes, et al. } 1831.

In this case it is ordered that Calvin Washburn & Co. and Parker & Waterman, of the state of Massachusetts, be made parties Defendants. And that six weeks' notice be given of said order in the Elizabeth-City Star, that they come forward on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next and plead, answer or demur; or else the Bill will be taken pro confesso, as to them. And, ordered that the said Calvin Washburn & Co. and Parker & Waterman have permission to certify their answers before some Judge of a Court of Record in Boston.

Exum Newby, c. & M. E.  
February 4, 1832.

## Wanted to hire

FOR a small family, a woman who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply at this Office, Feb. 4.

## Farmer's Repository.

### AN ADDRESS

Delivered at Northampton, before the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, October 27, 1831.  
By SAM'L E. DICKINSON.

(Continued.)

Sixthly. It is the character of good husbandry, to be constantly improving.

The nineteenth century finds all things around us progressing. The art, or the business which does not make progress, is like the by-stander on the bank of a stream, whom the current soon leaves behind.

While the inventions and discoveries, in the mechanic arts, and manufactures, within thirty years past, have, with unexampled rapidity, been acquiring for them new skill, and increased powers; agriculture has been, comparatively, stationary; at least, progressed with a slower step. Government has exerted, in behalf of these, its full strength; leaving this to its own protection. And we feel a manly pride, in confiding this important interest to its natural guardians; a virtuous, intelligent, and enterprising yeomanry. Their ingenuity will suggest new modes of culture; new kinds of crops; new branches of industry; new sources of wealth. The great staples of New England are not yet settled. There will be changes, as there have been, unfriendly to the agricultural interest. The cultivator, therefore, must adapt his system of culture, to the circumstances, to the state and prospects of the country.

The consequences resulting to New England, from the construction of the Erie Canal, which every husbandman has, more or less, known and felt, were promptly met; by increased attention to manufactures and to dairies; the growing of wool; and, in the valley of the Connecticut, the raising of that invaluable plant, the broom corn; with other kindred improvements in agriculture and the arts.

But no branch of domestic economy offers so great encouragement to American industry, as the raising of the mulberry, and silk-worm.

This promises to the North, advantages far greater, than the cotton growing, or gold mines, to the South.

The culture of silk was first known in China; where both the mulberry and the silk-worm are of spontaneous growth. According to Chinese records, it commenced there, many centuries prior to the Christian era. This delicate manufacture in all its mysterious branches, was, for a long time, under the exclusive management of the empresses, and the women of their households; but was, afterwards, spread among all the females of the empire. China was long called "The inexhaustible store-house of silk." From China, it made its way into the other parts of Asia; and subsequently, into Europe; successively, into Greece, Italy, France and England. Into Greece and Italy, many centuries ago; into France, about two hundred years ago, more recently into England. The raw material is still raised in great abundance, in these, and other countries of the East; excepting England; her climate does not admit of its growth—the skill of her artists is exercised in the manufacture alone.

Nearly one hundred years ago, the growing of the mulberry-tree, was commenced in Georgia; and, in 1766 twenty thousand pounds of cocoons were exported from that State; and sold in England. Soon after, a similar beginning was made in Pennsylvania; but both were discontinued by the revolution.

In Connecticut, sewing silk has been manufactured more than seventy years. The product of the town of Mansfield alone, the present season, is estimated at eighty-five thousand dollars.

About thirty years ago, this article was manufactured, to some extent, in Amherst in this county; and several beautiful webs were woven; and worn, in gowns and handkerchiefs, by the females, whose ingenuity and skill fabricated them. But the business was afterwards discontinued.

The culture of the mulberry, has made some progress, in Delaware,

Ohio, and, I believe, some other of the States of the Union. And a laudable spirit, characteristic of the people, is diffusing itself over the territory of this society. There are within its limits, about twenty small plantations, sufficient to set over hundreds of acres; and in one place,\* sewing silk, and other light fabrics are manufactured. The quantity of silk stuffs, manufactured on the Eastern continent, is immense. Though once an article of luxury, and exchanged, in equal weight, for gold, and afterwards, by some governments, forbidden to be used, considered as extravagance; yet it is now, an article much in use, in all countries; and will, in all probability, in our time, become as common for wearing apparel, as the fabrics, made of flax or cotton.

Great Britain imports, annually, chiefly from Bengal, Italy, China, and Turkey, raw silk, to supply her manufactures, to the amount of more than seven millions of dollars; France imports from the same places, chiefly, more than twenty millions; besides large quantities raised in her own territory; and she exports, besides a much greater saving from the quantity used at home, of this article manufactured, the incredible amount of five hundred millions of dollars.

The records of the treasury show, that the United States imported, in five years, from 1821 to 1825 inclusive, more than thirty-five millions of dollars, in manufactured silks.—Of which eight millions only were exported; leaving to be used, and paid for, in the United States, twenty-seven millions; or about four or a half millions annually. This has since increased—and the probable consumption of silk stuffs, within the United States, at this time, is between seven and ten millions, annually.—And this amount increasing in a ratio, greater than that of the population of the country. This large sum is to be paid for; and it will be seen, that our exports, from New England, fall short of doing it.

These facts show the importance of this culture; both to agriculturists, and to the nation. We pay for this article, manufactured abroad, an annual tax, of between seven and ten millions; which its culture would save—and, in a few years, enable us to export, of the same material, as much more. Thus saving that sum, "twice told." The fact also, that the demand, abroad, for our bread-stuffs, is constantly diminishing; and our exports of that article, annually, decreasing, adds importance to this culture.

Its value may be learned from the estimation, in which other nations have held it. The art has been considered as mysterious; and artists, skilled in it, prohibited from leaving their country, under severe, and I believe, capital punishments. If a solitary artist eluded this prohibition, he has been courted in other countries, and there rewarded with a princely munificence. As late as 1823, a silk manufacturer of Lyons, in France, at the solicitation of individual manufacturers in England, went there to introduce certain parts of his art; and impart some portions of his skill. He returned, in one year, with a bonus of twenty thousand pounds sterling—eighty thousand dollars. On his return to France, he was prosecuted, for communicating his skill—but had the good fortune to elude the penalty.

In England, France, Italy, and China, this manufacture could not be valued. It is, equally, above price, here. Our climate, and our soil, are equally adapted to it; and will raise the raw material in greater abundance; and of a finer, richer, and superior quality.

It is proved by actual experiment; that the mulberry will flourish equal

\* Belchertown.

ly well, in all parts of the United States; unless it be the extreme North and South; that the silk worm, in all its mysterious forms, growth and works, as well here, as in the East, and even better; that the whole process, from the egg to the winding,

finishing of the cocoon, is accomplished in thirty-one days; whereas the same process, in the East, occupies from forty-five to forty-seven days; that the cocoons produced here, are larger, and of a more uniform size; evincing clearly the uniform health of the worms, that wind them; and that the silk extracted from them, is of a finer, stronger, and more beautiful texture.

It deserves the notice of husbandmen, also, that the whole business may be done in sixty days; principally, in the months of May and June; when labor on a farm is not so much needed; and by women and children. The fabric surely not of less value, because wrought by fairer hands.

Experience has not yet taught this country, the net produce of one acre. It has been estimated, from two to twelve hundred dollars. If the less of these extremes be considered as the more correct sum; even in this case, a profit is yielded, far greater than that arising from the culture of any other article known in the United States. It offers immense wealth to New England industry; and seems one of the choicest gifts of Providence to this highly favored land.

That an insect so minute; emerging from an egg, of the size of a pin's head; should wind, from it, a thread of so great length; of most delicate texture; and finishing its work, encircling itself with the web so nicely wound, as with its shroud; is one of the mysteries of nature; presenting, as it does, the riches of a world, in the compass of a nutshell.

To be continued.

General Aspect of Palestine.—The hills stand round about Jerusalem as they did in the days of David and Solomon.—The dew falls on Hermon, the cedar grows on Libanus; and Kishon, that ancient city draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig tree springs up by the way side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountains. The desolation which covers the ridges of the plain is not less striking at the present hour, than when Moses, with an inspired pen recorded the judgment of God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached their banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho still incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves. There is, in fact, a scenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetuity that well accords with the everlasting import of its historical records, and which enables us to identify with the utmost readiness the local imagery of every great transaction. [Edinburg Cabinet Library.]

Astronomical.—There are two principal astronomical phenomena of the year 1832. First—The Transit of Mercury on the 5th of May, the first visible either wholly or in part in the United States for many years. As it will be also visible throughout Europe, the advantages of the opportunity it will afford for determining longitudes and correcting the tables are obvious. Secondly—The eclipse of the Sun, on the 27th of July. 'This,' says Mr. R. T. Paine in the preface to the astronomical part of the American Almanac, 'is the second of the very remarkable series of five large eclipses visible to us in the space of seven years; and although in magnitude in the United States not to be compared with that of the last of February, it will be very valuable for the determination of terrestrial longitude, being also visible in the south of Europe. In the southern States its magnitude will be much more considerable than in the northern, and in the south-eastern part of Cuba, in great Inagua and grand Turk's Island, it will be nearly central, and total for about five minutes. As it happens that at the time of this eclipse Venus is