



Rural Economy.

“And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land.”

For the Hillsborough Recorder.
TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

The committee of inquiry, appointed by the Cain Creek Agricultural Society of Orange county, N. C., having taken into consideration the depressed and languishing state of Agriculture amongst us, feel it their duty to impress upon the minds of the members of this society, and of all others who feel an interest in this first and most noble art, the importance of improvement in our system of husbandry. By the cultivation of the soil, the whole family of the earth is sustained; from this source arises the wealth of nations. Do we then give it that attention which it merits? Has not experience taught us that we cannot make much improvement under our former mode of husbandry, which has been to extract from the soil all we could, and return nothing to it—a practice which has brought poverty so near that we can plainly see and feel it? What can we do that would be more laudable and praiseworthy than to increase the product of the earth, which is the staff of life, and instruct our neighbours in the knowledge thereof? We, therefore, solicit all to take it into consideration; let it become a common cause. The improvement of agriculture is a great work, and very essential to our comforts in this life; therefore the help of all concerned is needed.

In furtherance of these views, this committee will thankfully receive communications on any subject relative to the improvement of agriculture, let them be ever so simple. The practical farmer should not be deterred from communicating information, because in writing he is not master of an elegance of style. Most agriculturalists are illiterate—this committee are illiterate; but the zeal they feel for the cause, supercedes all minor considerations. It is not theories displayed on paper in elegant language, that carries on the work of substantial improvement; it is actual experience judiciously made, that are required. The individuals of this committee, as well as many other members of this society, have severally laboured for the improvement of their farms, and not altogether in vain; but they find it an arduous task to make much progress, when the labour is on the shoulders of a few. We have access to many valuable authors on agriculture, and also to many reports of valuable and judicious experiments made in foreign countries; but many of these have only served to baffle us. Experience teaches us, that different soils in different climates require different treatment; it is therefore important for us to find out what treatment is most congenial to the various soils in our own climate. In this particular we have every thing to learn, and frequently may improve by our errors. Thus it will readily be perceived how necessary is a free communication of the various modes practised in the management of our different soils, with the result. Such an interchange of benefits would hasten the acquisition of a knowledge so necessary to the interests of agriculture, and being possessed of the important facts which would then be developed, by adding industry to our skill we might make rapid progress in the improvement of our farms, and thus increase our comforts and enjoyments, and add to the respectability and wealth of the state.

Those who may be pleased to communicate to this committee any improvements they have made, or any experiment which may be in any degree useful, will direct them to John Newlin, chairman, Liberty's ore, N. C.

This committee have also taken into consideration the present situation of our country, and the prospect of the support of its inhabitants the ensuing year; our crops of wheat having measurably failed, and from present appearance our corn crop will not be over a medium, which must be our principal dependence, there being neither fruit nor acorns to give our hogs a start. Under these circumstances would it not be advisable for our ensuing general assembly to tax the distillation of grain insuffi-

ciently high to amount nearly to a prohibition? We are of opinion that a tax on whiskey, even when we have a surplus of grain, would be sound policy. Ardent spirits is the mother of a large portion of the vice and immorality that abounds amongst us; and deprives many promising families of the comforts, and even of the necessities of life. So far as the price of it is enhanced, so far is it placed out of the reach of the habitual drunkard. We besides view it as the destroyer of the common wealth of the nation.

JOHN NEWLIN, Chairman.
8th mo. 25th, 1821.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, October 11.

The fast sailing packet ship Albion, capt. Williams, arrived this morning in 41 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their tentative correspondents, files of various London papers to the evening of the 30th August, Liverpool to the 31st, and Lloyd's Lists to the 28th—all inclusive.

The following summary embraces a notice of every late occurrence which appears worthy of attention.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 17th of August.—We are gratified to perceive that profound tranquility prevails in all the populous cities of Spain, and there are strong indications that political liberty and liberal principles are becoming more firmly established. The hordes of banditti, however, still prowl about through various districts, and in some instances they laugh at all the measures which the government orders against them.—On the 8th of August, a proclamation was issued by the political chief of Valencia, stating that the king had ordered 10,000 reales de vellon to be paid to Juan Navarro, for having killed the famous Marrana, one of the chiefs of the band of Jaime Alfonso. A reward of 30,000 reals is offered for the apprehension of Jaime himself, 10,000 for that of each of the individuals who have been more than four years with him, (so long has he carried on his depredations,) and 6000 for each of the other persons who belong to the band at the publication of this notice.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of this decree, Jaime contrived to take prisoner a son of the above Juan Navarro, and he has had the insolence to send to the afflicted father, demanding 2000 piastres for the liberty of his son, assuring him that if the sum is not paid within six days, the boy (a lad of 15) shall be flayed alive! What a dreadful alternative for a poor father. He is doing his utmost to collect this enormous sum, and some generous inhabitants have contributed; and then the demand of Jaime that the father himself shall bring it to the Sierra alone, without any escort! How hazardous at once the money, and the lives both of the father and the son.

The king has directed an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes. The proclamation sets forth the objects for which the extraordinary Cortes is to be convened. They will be occupied with the division of the Spanish territory, and of the measures necessary to settle the political government accordingly; with the project of a decree respecting beneficial establishments; the means which the government proposes to the Cortes in order to secure the tranquility and promote the welfare of America; the criminal code and the code of procedure; the reform of the tariff, the liquidation of the officers of government; the necessary means to avoid the heavy injury suffered by the nation from the circulation of false or defective foreign money; military affairs; the decree for the organization of the active militia; and the project of an organic decree as to the naval force.

The Cortes is to be installed on the 24th September, because this day can hardly fail to remind both that and other nations of the valor of the Spaniards against their foreign enemies, their constant and unobscured desire, and purpose to live in justice, liberty, and loyalty and love to the august person and family of the king.

GREECE.

This account, from the shape in which it comes, is entitled to much more credit than the other, although the other purports to be two hours later. And it is true, the “Interme of Greek liberty is over, and the curtain falls again, of darkness and despondency.” But we have neither time nor room to indulge in speculation.

The Greek nation is engaged in the formation of a government, to be exercised by a senate and deputies from the peninsula and various islands. Leonari, near the centre of the Morea, is chosen for the seat of government. The Turks are feeble in the Morea, but in the northern provinces their power is completely established.

The major part of the accounts are rather in favour of the Greeks. There is a fragment of an address from Germany, arch-bishop of Achaia, dated Calavryta, 20 of July, announcing that the whole of Peloponnesus is in the hands of

the Greeks. Lala Dinietzona, Caritene, Phlaroni, Tripolitza, Calavryta, Vastiza, and Monembasia, are free under the colours of the cross. Seven hundred and twenty-four villages are besides liberated from the yoke of the Turks, who, shut up in the fortresses, must, it is said, be soon starved into a surrender. The story about a great victory gained over the Turkish fleet, was premature. At the latest dates, the fleet was on its way, with a strong force, to succour the Turks in the Morea. If the Grand Seigneur should succeed through the mediation of Great Britain, to pacify the Czar, it is doubtful whether he could succeed in inducing the Asiatic hordes to return to their territory without the expected spoil, or bring the inhabitants of the Poite to witness tranquilly the reconstruction of the christian churches.—It is asserted in an article from Posen, that the Russian troops cantoned on the Duna, had broken up for the southern frontiers.

There is another report that the Divan has accepted the mediation of England. In the meantime a secret negotiation is carried on between Russia and Austria. The meeting of another congress is expected, in which will be decided the definitive existence of Greece. The three divisions of the Russian army are concentrated on the Pruth; they have their advanced posts on the extreme frontier for the purpose of watching the movements of the Ottoman forces under Jussuff Pacha. The prince Alexander Ypsilanti is placed under the surveillance of an Austrian officer. At Constantinople, conferences have taken place between the Divan and the Austrian Intermuncio, but the latter has displeased the Porte, on account of the manner of partiality displayed to the cause of Russia. The Porte leans particularly towards England; and the British ambassador has frequent conferences with the Ottoman ministers, and every thing seems to authorize the presumption, that the cabinet of St. James' has definitively declared itself mediator.

Various accounts in the German papers state, the Russian armies to be anxious for orders to enter the Turkish territory; the soldiers are inflamed with religious enthusiasm, on account of the atrocities committed by the Turks against the Greek Christians. It is declared that Constantinople must be attacked by sea and land, and that the Greek empire must be re-established. Notwithstanding that Ypsilanti has been withdrawn from Wallachia, which was caused by the desertion of the Albanians, the insurgents remain in considerable force. In Little Wallachia almost all the convents have been fortified by them; and the Greek chieftains occupying the mountain positions near Busso. A chief of very intrepid character, and well versed in warfare, is at the head of 1200 formidable warriors. The situation of the two provinces is extremely deplorable.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers have been received in London on the 18th of August. We find no extracts relating directly to the affairs of Portugal. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 11th of August, sundry despatches were read relating to the late occurrences at Brazil. They spoke of plots, and disaffections, and machinations, of a wild and dangerous disposition, which exists to disunite the Portuguese of the two hemispheres. It appears that the Junta of Bahia have refused to act under the government of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro, or any government except directly under the king. The Cortes highly approve of this resolution, (for what reason we cannot divine.)

GERMANY.

The German papers are chiefly filled with letters on a curious and almost every day of opinion and complexion, relating to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks. A Venice article of the 13th, says, that the king of England will proceed to that place, after his visit to his Hanoverian dominions. It is expected his majesty will arrive about the 28th of September. Prince Esterhazy, who announced this news, has given orders for the necessary preparations at his seat of Eisenstadt, to receive George IV. on his way hither. His majesty will only make a short stay among us, as he will depart in October to return to England, taking Paris in his route thither.

There has been an affray at Dantzic, between the Jews and Christians, which was not terminated without bloodshed.

The Brussels Oracle of the 18th of August, says, that they value the property which Bonaparte placed in the different banks, at 50,000,000 francs. As to the memoirs which he wrote at St. Helena, it appears certain that there exists three copies of them; but it seems doubtful whether they will be delivered to the printer for some time to come.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples mention, that a resolution has at last been taken, to exile a certain number of persons who took a more or less distinguished part in the revolution. The list it is said, will extend to about ninety persons, including Poerio, Borelli, Arcovito, Petronelli, &c. Liberty will be given them to reside in Austria, Prussia or Russia.

The British Traveller of the evening of the 20th, in a Postscript dated at half past three o'clock, says—“We stop the press to announce the following important intelligence:

Royal Exchange—3 o'clock.

The Levant company have received an express, that the Turks have agreed to the ultimatum of Russia. Stocks have risen in consequence one per cent.”

It would seem by statements in the English papers, that the king of Great Britain intends, after his return from Ireland, to visit his Hanoverian dominions, and renew the family attachments among his continental subjects. If his project should be executed, it is suggested that his majesty, under the title of count Lunenburg will visit Paris on his way. It is also expected that there will be another congress of sovereigns at which he will be present. It is a curious circumstance in the history of the times, that the assembling of the principal sovereigns of Europe to deliberate upon and adjust the affairs of the continent, should become a matter not only of frequent but of almost regular occurrence. How long this kind of intercourse will last, it is difficult to conjecture; but whilst it continues and their counsels harmonize in the manner they have hitherto done, it is apparent that the civilized world may expect to see a new code of the law of nations. So long as Russia, Austria and Prussia shall agree in their measures, and keep on hand half a million of men to execute their decrees, and punish the violations of their orders, and Great Britain and France shall stand by unconcerned spectators of what is passing, it is very apparent that the three first mentioned governments will give law to all the powers of Europe. However it is not to be expected, reasoning from all experience in the affairs of nations, and the character of governments, that such combinations can last for any great length of time.

Daily Adv.

A Warsaw article of July 20th states “it is rumoured here that a conflict has taken place between the advance guards of the Russian and Ottoman forces on the Pruth.”

A letter from Nuremberg, August 11th states, that an Austrian army is concentrating on the frontiers of the Ottoman empire, which is receiving reinforcements daily. Extensive magazines are establishing in Hungary, and the exportation of corn has been prohibited. On the departure of the last courier from Vienna, it was believed that war was inevitable.

The duke of Wellington has inspected the fortifications of Dart, Nauru, and Huy, and proceeded to Longe. The people there ask “why does he come here to examine our fortifications?”

Captain Lew, arrived at Boston, who left St. Petersburg, August 16, informs that the task of war with the Persians, as it had for two or three months, a large number of troops, including the imperial guards, had left St. Petersburg in detachments, it was said, for the frontiers. It was expected that the emperor would soon set out for the same destination.

A very beautiful girl, aged 20, named Ann Raine, of respectable parents, lately made application for a bed at a public house in Moorfields, London. Not rising in the morning, the landlord went up and burst open her door, and found her in bed apparently in a fit of insanity. She was secured and kept until her mind appeared to have become tranquil, when her attendants having left her alone for a few moments, she opened the window of her chamber, and jumped out a height of fifty feet. She died immediately afterwards. She had been disappointed in marriage.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 24.

CONVENTION.

Review of the Address of the Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, continued.

We have proceeded in our remarks, in a cursory manner, to the concluding number of the address of the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder. A more elaborate treatment is not required. Whatever he has advanced having the appearance of argument, has been before repeatedly refuted. Throughout his whole reasoning, the cupidity of self-love has blinded his perceptions of right; and a determined endeavour to sustain the power of the eastern section of the state has rendered him deaf to the demands of justice, or the powers of argument. The following quotations comprise nearly the whole of his last number; and will not only verify what we have just said, but will serve as samples of the reasoning by which it is endeavoured to support the undue preponderance of the eastern counties. In our remarks we shall be very brief; little more being necessary than to point to the fallacy of the positions advanced.

“The constitution of North Carolina, like that of most of the states, have no provision for its future amendment. We must, therefore, look to other sources for that power. The people of the ‘West’ tell us, that the power is exclusively vested in the PEOPLE. This principle we never, or are we now disposed,

to controvert. The only difference then is, how this power shall be exercised. Suppose, that the people of one part of the state, should wish a law passed by the legislature; and it should, at its wisdom, deem it inexpedient, and at variance with the interest of the state to comply with the wishes? Now, is there a man in the community, that would believe, that the people of that part of the state would have a right to enact the law themselves, and take it as the rule of their action, and also endeavour to enforce it upon others. This power has been by the constitution of the State, vested in the legislature, and this was the act of the people. Where is the difference, we would ask, as it regards the passage of a law, laying a tax on an acre of ground, or to divide a county, from that of one calling a convention? To our minds, there is none; for, if the people of one section of the state have a right, without the consent of the legislature, or what is worse, in direct opposition to its will, to do the one, they have the power to do the other.”

The reasoning in the above quotation is too absurd to require refutation. If, as he acknowledges, the power to amend the constitution “is exclusively vested in the people,” what authority has the legislature to exercise control over them? The members of the legislature are the representatives of the people, assembled for the purpose of enacting laws for their internal government, and the regulation of their affairs. They have no powers but those which are delegated to them by the people, and expressed in the constitution. If the constitution had been silent on the subject of its amendment, the right would of course have remained with the people, uninfluenced by the legislature; the people therefore would even in that case have had the right of calling a convention. It is not, however, from inference only that we are to seek for the support of our position; the constitution is not silent on this important particular. We have before shown, by a reference to our Bill of Rights, that the makers of this instrument were careful to secure to their descendants this most valuable of their privileges.

The advocates of the convention forget, in the ardor of their pursuit, that the constitution of this state, is a compact between the different parts thereof; and while each party thereto is bound by the most sacred ties to observe its promises, and stipulations, available, that it requires a majority of the parties thereto to alter, or amend the same. Now then we would ask, who are the parties to this compact? Must not the answer be, the people of the different counties, as represented by the provisions of the contract? And we will ask, if it was not intended by the parties to the instrument, that each party, or in other words, that the small counties, should have the same influence, and the same power, as the large? Thus, the advocates of the ‘West,’ do not pretend to deny, for as denial would be too absurd, and would show that they are without plausibility, as well as without justice. Then, if we are correct, that each county in the state is a separate and distinct party to the constitution, the people of the ‘West,’ must destroy their own principles, if they say, that less than an equality of all the counties in the state, expressed by their representatives, can authorize to alter or amend the constitution. By way of illustration, by the constitution of the United States, the state of Delaware, or Rhode Island, as it regards its representation, has the same voice as the large states of Virginia, and New York; yet there would be as much reason for the two latter states to claim a preponderance over the two former, as for the county of Rowan to claim it over that of New-Haven.

In the above quotation our readers can see a specimen of the reasoning used by the opponents of a convention; the flimsy cobweb texture of which cannot escape the observation of any unprejudiced mind. The several states composing this Union were originally separate and distinct governments, totally independent of each other; therefore each state could properly be considered as a distinct party to the compact which formed this Union. But in this respect counties in a state possess no analogy. The counties never were independent sovereignties, and therefore could not enter into such a compact. The constitution of the state is formed for the benefit of the individuals composing the state, to regulate their government, and to secure their liberty and happiness. Every individual is a party to the compact, and a majority of these individuals, if dissatisfied with the terms of this compact, can “alter or abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.” But, we would ask the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, from what source did the counties of this state obtain the corporate capacity he has ascribed to them? From what rule of right should one citizen of Washington claim equal privileges with six in Rowan? Yet the Recorder would argue, that because of the divisions which have been made for convenience or by accident 4000 inhabitants in the former county should have an equal voice in the government with 26,000 in the latter. But it is not difficult to perceive the motive he has in view in thus endeavouring to prove an analogy between the counties and the states. He is conscious that if the question is left to the people a large majority would be against him;