

# CAROLINA CENTINEL.

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## TERMS.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

On the Grape Vine, with its wines, brandies, salt, and dried fruits.

No. III.

The object of these papers is to excite to objects of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and consumption, of the utmost importance to the prosperity of our country. The forms and niceties of literary composition will yield their claim to attention to the more solid substance of the pertinent information and suggestions.

In the course of the consideration of this subject, several letters from living friends to our prosperity have been brought together. The remainder of this paper will be appropriated to the publication of one of those letters, of very recent date, from a native of the U. States, of the best opportunities, in Bordeaux, the emporium of that part of the Kingdom of France which gives to us the largest quantities of the most esteemed wines and brandies which enter into our regular consumption. It here follows, in its own clear and instructive terms:

"I have been favoured by your letter of the 24th. *Chaptal*, sur la Culture de Vine, *l'Abbe Rozier's* memoire sur le melieure maniere de faire et gouverner les Vins, and *Jullien's* Topographie de tout les Vignobles, are the authors the most in repute in France on the Vine and on Wine. The first and last can be had in Philadelphia; and if *Rozier's* memoir is not to be found, as it is an old book, you can doubtless find, at your French book stores, his Dictionary of Agriculture, 5 vols. in 4to, which, under the head of Vine, will give you all the information you desire.

"The district which produces the best wine, about Bordeaux, is *Medoc*. That country is divided into upper and lower *Medoc*, lying between the Gironde and Garonne and the Bay of Biscay. It is much such a country, as to hill and dale, or general surface, as that between Philadelphia and Trenton, of a sandy, sandy-loam, and gravelly soil, with some few exceptions of small patches. About seven leagues from north to south, and three from east to west, of this district, is occupied with vineyards; which produce the best wine, whose expositions are from east to south.

"In this district, *Lafitte*, *Chateau Margaux*, *Latour*, *Leoville*, *La Rose*, *Braune Mouton* & *St. Julien*, with various other qualities of *Claret*, are produced, which bring from \$60 the ton, of 4 hogsheads, (or 252 gallons,) to \$600, according to the estimation they are held in. The vines in this district are not suffered to grow above three feet from the ground.

"*Hautbrant* is produced on a single estate of that name, lying in *La Grave*, about a league south of Bordeaux. The soil is sandy and gravelly; so much so that you would hardly suppose it capable of vegetation.

"The districts which produce *Sauterne*, *Barsac* and *Grave* wines, lie from the skirts of the city south about four leagues, presenting much the same swell of surface as that part of New-Jersey through which the mail runs between Trenton and Brunswick. The name of this district, (or, more properly speaking, the northern part of it,) *Grave* denotes its soil *Gramer-Gravel*. I have seen hundreds of acres of vines in *Grave*, growing in pebbles, from the size of a bean and nutmeg to that of an egg, without the least vestige of earth, crackling under foot, and filling one's shoes. Of the white wines of Bordeaux, *Sauterne*, *Barsac*, and *Corbonnieux* are of the first quality; but there are many other growths which vie with them, and the ordinary quantities of these white wines are various. I have purchased good pleasant white wine at six dollars the cask of sixty three gallons. The qualities sent to this country cost from 12 dollars the cask to 40 dollars. Of the other wines you mention, I have no knowledge.

"It has been stated that two millions of acres are taken up in the cultivation of the vine, in France, producing, one

year with another, five hogsheads of sixty three gallons to the acre; which, at the moderate price of fifty francs, or ten dollars, the hogshead, gives one hundred millions of dollars. This produce is immense; and, what renders it still more valuable, is, that it does not lessen the quantity of other necessary productions, such as wheat, &c.; for where the vine generally grows in France, nothing else will grow: such is the poverty of the soil generally employed for vines.

"They have the wild vine in France. I have seen large quantities of it near *Bayonne*, and round the foot of the Pyrenees, up to *Pau*. The inhabitants make beautiful hedges of it and I have been assured by a distinguished naturalist Mr. *Pennicr* who is now in the Alabama territory, that some of the excellent grapes of France have been produced from the wild vine, after some years of careful cultivation. He is now engaged in inoculating our wild vines with those of France, from which he expects the most favorable results.

"I shall conclude these hasty observations by an extract from *Rozier*:

"The vine is a plant whose transpiration and suction is abundant and vehement, which sufficiently indicates the soil and exposition natural to it. For this reason, grounds, composed of sand, gravel-stones, and rotten rocks, are excellent for its cultivation.

"A sandy soil produces a fine pure wine. The gravelly and stony a delicate wine. Rotten and broken rocks a funny generous wine, of a superior quality.

"A rich, strong, compact, cold, or humid soil, which is pressed down by the rains, and which the sun hardens or bakes, is essentially prejudicial to the quality of the wine.

"The most advantageous exposition for the vine, is that of a gentle slope, or side of a hill, facing east and south, on which the rays of the sun continue the longest time.

"Hills, in the neighborhood of the ocean and rivers, ought to be preferred to all others. The lower parts of these hills are not so favorable to the vine as the upper, and neither are equal to the middle region, the soil being the same.

"All trees are unfriendly to the vine, as much from their roots as their shade. All who cultivate the vine, should remember this precept of *Virgil*: *Apertos Bacchus amat colles*—The vine flourishes in the open unshaded hills."

"In a word, the vine ought never to be planted in soils that can produce grain, &c. because it wants nothing but heat, and thrives best in the poorest ground. This will appear ridiculous to those who look for quantity; but, as to the quality of the wine, it is in strict conformity with the laws of vegetation and with experience. I must be understood to speak here of countries only whose temperatures are favorable to the success of vineyards. We must except those in more northern latitudes. These general precepts admit of no exceptions: They will be acknowledged by all those who, with good faith, and free of prejudices, have studied the cultivation of the vine. If other modes and precepts are followed, we cannot answer for the age of the vine, or for the quality of the wine."

These views of the locality, soils, and exposures of the fine Bordeaux wines, such as the white, or *Sauterne* and *vin de Grave*, and the red or *clarets*, such as *La Fitte*, *Chateau Margaux*, &c. will be left, for the present, on the public mind, with a firm confidence in their due impression, accompanied by the remarks that the difference between our temperatures, in our present wooded condition, and that of the south-west of France, may be safely taken at eleven or twelve degrees; and that the progress of clearing lands & draining swamps will reduce that difference, in a few years, below ten degrees. Thus, *St. Marys*, in Georgia, will ultimately prove about as warm, for vegetation, as *Oporto* in Portugal, and the productions of Europe, in any given latitude, may be found in, or as we drain and clear, introduced into the United States, in latitudes nine or ten degrees farther south. The pride of all Europe is certainly the wines of the following places: *Champaigne*, in latitude 49° N. in Europe equal to 39° to 40° in U. S.

Burgundy,	48	38	39
Old Hock wine,	49	39	40
Bordeaux, Claret, and Sauterne,	45	35	36

Best brandy of the wine grape: Bordeaux & Cogniac, 45° 35 to 36°  
The wine district of Europe for the finest wines from Malaga & Xeres to Epernay, in Champaigne, 36 3-4 to 49° in U. S. 27 3-4 to 38° or 40°  
*A Friend to the National Industry.*  
Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1819.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. GASTON, in the chair, on the petition of *Wilmington Davis*, contesting the right of *Andrew Wilson*, from *Carteret*, to a seat in this house. On motion of Mr. *Cameron*, the report of the committee of privileges and elections, in favor of the petitioner, was sustained by the committee; the seat of Mr. *Wilson* vacated, and Mr. *Davis* declared to be entitled thereto. After the committee rose, and the speaker had resumed the chair, Mr. *D.* appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

BANKING.

Mr. WADE, from *Randolph*, submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the select joint committee, appointed on the part of the Governor's Messenger relative to the banks, &c. — be and they are hereby directed to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and to report.

Whether the provisions of their charter have been violated or not.

Whether instalments, of the capital stock of said bank have been paid in their due proportion, in gold or silver coin, by the subscribers prior to the year 1818? Or whether they were, in any instance, paid by the proceeds of notes of stockholders, discounted for that purpose, and to what amount? Also to report the names of those persons who now own, or who have owned, any part of the capital stock of the said bank, subscribed for prior to the year 1818, and the amount of discounts, if any, to such persons respectively and when made?

Whether the said bank have established any office or offices of discount, contrary to the provisions of its charter?

Whether the bank or any of its offices of discount have refused to pay the notes of said bank in specie on demand?

Whether the bank or any of its offices of discount or any of their agents, have sold drafts upon other offices, or upon the bank, at an advance, and have received a premium for such drafts?

Whether the said corporation has at any time purchased public debts and to what amount?

Whether the officer at the head of the Treasury Department has been furnished from time to time, at least once in three months, with a statement of the amount of the capital stock of said corporation and of the debts due to the same, of the monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation; and of the cash in hand, as required by the act of incorporation passed in 1810, chapter 5, section 9.

Of this the said committee are instructed to enquire, and report to this session of the Legislature these several facts, in the same manner as if the report had been made to the treasurer of this state; particularly of the amount of notes issued payable in RALEIGH, and at each office of discount respectively; also, the amount of public deposits made at the bank and at each office, and an account of the transfers; and the total amount of bills and notes discounted by the bank and its branches, since its organization. Provided, that this shall not be construed to a right of inspecting the accounts of any private individual or individuals with said bank?

Resolved, That the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and to examine such persons on oath, and to make a report thereon as soon as practicable.

These resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

CONVENTION.

Mr. CAMERON, from *Orange*, presented the following resolutions, which were read, ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table.

Whereas all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and established for their peace, safety and happiness; and that for these ends they have at all times an unalienable right to alter, reform and amend their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper:

And whereas there are many defects in the Constitution or form of government of this state, which require alteration, reform and amendment. And there being no provision in the said constitution whereby amendments to the same can be made: The General Assembly, desirous at all times of manifesting their attachment to the rights of the people and their zeal for the promotion of their welfare, deem it their bounden duty to point

out some of those defects, and provide a mode by which the people may express their opinion on these and all other matters touching the security of their rights and the advancement of their privileges.

Resolved, (as the opinion of this General Assembly,)

That all elections of Officers, under the government of this State, should be vested in the people, where the right of election can be conveniently exercised by them.

Resolved, That the constitution of this State ought to be so altered and amended as that the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State, shall be elected by the Freemen qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons; and that he shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected.

Resolved, That the said constitution ought to be so amended as that the Sheriffs of the respective counties shall be elected by the freemen qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the said constitution ought to be so amended as that the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, shall be removed from office for instability to perform their duty, or any other reasonable cause on the address of both Houses of the General Assembly for that purpose.

Resolved, That the said constitution ought to be so amended, as that the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, shall at stated times receive a compensation for their services, which shall neither be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that the representation of the people of this State, in the Senate and House of Commons, according to the existing provisions of the constitution, is greatly unequal and highly unjust.

Resolved, That the said Constitution ought to be so amended as that, the representation of the people in the General Assembly, shall be equal and conformable to the principles of Republican Governments.

Resolved, That the said Constitution ought to be so amended as that sessions of the General Assembly, shall be held only once in every two years, unless the public good shall otherwise require.

Resolved, That the said Constitution ought to be so amended as that no member of the General Assembly shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any office under the State, which shall have been erected, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time.

Resolved, That the said Constitution ought to be so amended as that no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of the General Assembly during his continuance in such office.

Resolved, That the said Constitution ought to be so amended as that all impeachments of officers of this State, liable to impeachment, shall be tried by the Senate sitting as a Court for that purpose.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the Freemen of this State, that on the days appointed by law, for the election of members to serve in the next General Assembly, that they signify their assent or dissent to calling a convention of Delegates, to be elected by the freemen, for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of this State, by voting by ballot "Convention" or "No Convention."

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each and every of the Sheriffs or other returning officers, at the close of the Polls in their respective Counties, to sum up, and certify to the Governor of this State the whole number of votes for "Convention" and "No Convention." The said Sheriffs or other returning officers shall deliver a Duplicate of such return to the Senators of their respective Counties, to be by them taken to the seat of Government at the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That at the next meeting of the General Assembly a joint select committee of both Houses shall be appointed to receive, count and report the number of votes so returned for and against the calling of a Convention for the purposes aforesaid.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Nov. 19.

The House took up a proposition made by the Senate, to refer the Governor's message to seven select joint committees, which was agreed to, and the committees were named by the Speaker as follows, viz:

1st. So much as relates to public instruction, Messrs. Spaight, Hawkins, and

Hill, of the Commons, and Hawkins, Shober, and Owen, of the Senate.

2nd. So much as relates to the Banks and the circulating medium of the State, Messrs. Alston, Mears, Scott, Williamson, Caldwell, Houghton, Dickson, Winslow, and Ramsay, of the Commons, and Lock, Charles E. Johnson, Gaston, Glaston, Steele, Terrell, Cameron, and Perkins, of the Senate.

3rd. So much as relates to the judiciary system, to the revision of the insolvent Laws, and of the Laws to restrain usury; to the examination of the modes in which prosecuting Officers are paid; & of the nature of the punishment inflicted on perjury and other offences, to Messrs. Henderson, Mangum, and Ramsay, of the Commons, and Gaston, Conner, and Benton, of the Senate.

4th. So much as relates to the amendment of the Militia Laws, and distribution of the public arms, to Messrs. Sol. Graves, L. D. Wilson and Barringer, of the Commons, and Atkinson, Bethall, and Lindsay, of the Senate.

5th. So much as relates to the Statue of Washington, to Messrs. Moore, Hill, and Silers, of the Commons, Martin Calloway, and Fraser, of the Senate.

6th. So much as relates to the land acquired by the Treaty with the Cherokees, to Messrs. Stanly, Williams, and Love, of the Commons, and Lock, Welborn, and Hawkins, of the Senate.

7th. Internal Improvements and the distribution of the funds, to Messrs. Iredell, Hilman, & King, of the Commons, and Cameron, Terrell, and Farrar, of the Senate.

Monday, Nov. 22.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to ballot to-morrow for a Judge, and informing that *John R. Donnell* of *Nwebern*, was in nomination.— Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The following bills were presented and read the first time viz:

Mr. *Lamb* a bill to make compensation to the Clerks of the County Courts, for certain services.

Mr. *Hilman*, a Bill to compel Sheriffs, Clerks, and Constables to pay over such monies as shall have been received by them in virtue of their office, to the parties intitled to the same. [This bill provides, where any of the abovenamed officers are called upon for monies in their hands by the person to whom it properly belongs, and they fail to pay, that twenty per-cent. damages may be exacted from that date; and on giving ten days notice to the officer and his securities, summary process may be had against him in court, &c.]

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The House, by message, informed the Senate of their readiness to ballot for a Judge. The names of *Archibald McBryde* and *George E. Badger* were added to the nomination.

Received from the Senate a proposition to ballot on Thursday next, for a Solicitor in the 2d Judicial circuit. The names of *Wright C. Stanly*, *Stephen Miller*, *John W. Young*, and *John F. Forrest*, are in nomination.

On motion of Mr. *Stanly*, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the mode of appointing Solicitors, and the manner in which they are paid for their services.

Mr. *L. D. Wilson*, from the balloting committee, reported, that *John R. Donnell* had 121, *George E. Badger* 38, and *A. M'Bryde* 33, for Judge, and that *John R. Donnell* was duly elected.

Mr. *Perry*, presented a bill to repeal an act of 1818, increasing the fees of Constables, in certain counties.

Thursday, Nov. 25.

On motion of Mr. *J. Hill*, Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or amending the act of last Session, laying a duty on Auctioneers, &c.

A balloting for a Solicitor of the 2nd Judicial Circuit took place. No person elected.

State of the Poll.—*Stephen Miller*, 77—*Wright C. Stanly* 56—*John F. Forrest*, 33—*Jno. W. Young*, 15—*Blank*, 2.

On motion of Mr. *MONTGOMERY*, Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making the owners of Land responsible for the poll tax of all persons who may reside thereon, together with all hirelings who may be in the employment of any person on the 1st April each year.

FOR SALE,  
SEVEN SHARES OF  
State Bank Stock.

ENQUIRE OF  
J. M. Roberts.

Nov. 20, 1819.—3187