

RALPH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

Vol. VI.

Friday, April 10, 1829.

No. 362.

THE REGISTER

Published every **THURSDAY** and **FRIDAY**, by
JOSEPH GALES & SON,
At Five Dollars per annum—half in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding **seven lines**, neatly inserted three times for a Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion. **CONTRIBUTIONS**, thankfully received. **LETTERS** to the Editors must be **post paid**.

REMARKS ON DUELLING.

By **Walter Cotton, Jonathan Leavitt, New-York, Crocker and Brewster, Boston.** 8vo. 62 p.

In no other country, with which we are acquainted, are duels so common, so causeless, or so fatal, as in our own United States of America. In France they still go out in slippers, their jackets edged with pale blue satin, or turned up with rose colour, to tilt at each other with the small sword; but then the small sword is a very delicate offensive sort of a weapon, if played with tolerable adroitness, and with no intention to kill. The first blood in most cases, and that from the arm at which they learn to play, is about enough, at any time, to appease the wrath of a well-bred Frenchman. Yet the French are brave—nobody will deny that. Within a few years, they have begun to make use of pistols; but some how or other, although the French are capital shots, where they are allowed to fire at an iron target some thirty yards off, beheading or shattering the little four-inch and a half plaster image that occupies the *bouton*, at every third shot, perhaps oftener, and thereby starting up the little figure of fame with a penny trumpet in her mouth, which is concealed in the rear of the button, perhaps every fifth time; and although, at the public gardens, a favorite amusement of all shop boys of that country now, is to fire at a mark with a pistol, and although in every other subterranean coffee house, or above-ground cheap restaurant, it is common to find people of every age, boys and girls, gray headed men, and spruce youth of all sizes, firing wooden bullets from crossbows, or leaden bullets from wooden pistols at a mark, some five yards off. Still, when they go abroad in a matter of life and death, to pop at each other, our lively friends over sea, are not very remarkable for their shots. In England they are capital with a fowling piece, made by Manton—provided they are not called upon to shoot off the heads of squirrels or snipes with balls of fifty or sixty to the pound, as our riflemen of the backwoods are; at pigeon shooting, or grouse, on the wing or trot, they are half a century ahead of us. But notwithstanding their practice—their perpetual practice—with fowling pieces, they are good for nothing with pistols, when they have to fire at each other. Duels are not often fought in England, now, and then they are, about nineteen times out of twenty both parties escape without a touch. Seldom or never are they fatal.

In Ireland, they fight—perhaps—nearly as much as we do; but in Ireland they never do any mischief. Not one duel in fifty is worth mentioning there. In Scotland, they are exceedingly averse to settling disputes with gunpowder—and as the claymore has gone out of fashion, they get over the mistakes, invencidos and affronts of social life, with about as much facility as a thorough bred New-Englander.

But in Germany they are always fighting. It is a part of their University education. The German broad sword is a terrible weapon to be sure; but as every body understands it there, and as for almost every conceivable affront from the shrug to the lie, or the sneer, they have a graduated scale of risk, whereby it is known, like the law of god breeding from their youth up, just how much they have to hazard by every breach of decorum, their duels are a sort of armed minnet—nothing more. And so with several other parts of Europe. Either they do not fight at all, or they fight in such a way that no evil comes of it.

On looking over the map however, and studying well the biography of nations, their private fire-side history, I mean, it will be found, that in direct proportion to their knowledge and refinement are the infrequency and harmlessness of their duelling.

To prove this indeed, we are not obliged to go to Europe. A few of our brethren of the south are perhaps more refined than we of the north are; but as people, are they? And allowing it to be true, that they are more refined, I would ask if with their greater refinement, they have a greater knowledge—for both are necessary? Are they a people better educated than the New-Englanders? Have they made a greater progress than we have, as a people, in the arts and sciences, or in useful and polite knowledge?

At the south, duels are of every day occurrence; and the further you go south, the more frequent they are. At New-Orleans, every other man you meet has probably been out in one or two, perhaps in three or four cases of life and death either as principal or second. In the western country they fight like savages, with

dirks, rifles and—mortars? But how is it at the north—such a thing as a duel was never fought I believe, in this, the northernmost state of Maine. Do we lack intelligence or bravery or refinement or knowledge? In Massachusetts too—in Vermont—in R. Island—in Connecticut—in New-Hampshire you never hear of a duel. Not more than two or three have occurred, so far as I know, within the last half century. Here we have the whole of New-England—does New-England want bravery, or strength, or resolution, or knowledge?—Here people, as a people, are beyond a doubt the best educated on earth.

So much for a general view of the subject—and if our limits would allow me, I should go further into it, before I took up the vigorous pamphlet before me, which appears to have been "detached from a course of ethical lectures, delivered before the cadets, members of the American Scientific and Military Academy."

If any thing could add to the value of what is both eloquently and powerfully written here, it would be the consideration that the author had been bold enough to preach it where it would be likely to do most good, without caring for the magnificent error that forbade his approach to her strong hold—the chief military school of our country. Such men are wanted round the youth of this age and of after ages are to be taught now—now is the time—that if they will go forth to war, it must be, not with a feeling of private wrath, of personal hatred, but as the men of other days, the great and good, went forth to offer up themselves, or others in sacrifice—believing that they were commanded so to do, by their Father above.

The pamphlet appears well fitted for this. There can be no doubt of the faith of the writer—nor shall I stop now to inquire into the soundness or propriety of the distinctions he has made, or to quarrel with him for not going as far as I would go. "The only cases in which life may be justifiably taken," says he, "are in self defence, in rightful war, and when a public magistrate is called to this painful duty in the discharge of his official function"—74. I wish I had more time or more space: I should like to enter into all three of these questions here; but as I have not, I shall hurry forward to the main subject of the author—private war, Duelling; and leave public war, the quelling of nations, with but one or two brief remarks on the subject of death by law. Our magistrates, when they would satisfy themselves that they have power to doom a fellow creature to death, should reason thus. To the argument, that nobody can give a right which he himself has not: That nobody has a right over his own life: that therefore no legislative body can have a right over the lives of a people—to this argument, these lawgivers & magistrates reply—You mistake. It is not a right over his own life, that a man by entering into society, gives to his ruler: it is only the right of self-defence, that he gives up—a right over the lives of others. Lo! their chief argument! their Goliath! And with this empty and shocking fallacy they are satisfied: They overlook; or forget the nature of that right of self-defence, which they assume to be parted with, by man to his ruler. What is it—in its broadest and widest interpretation? Is it the right to slay when he pleases and where he pleases? No indeed. But it is the right to slay, when nothing less will do—when there is no other reasonable hope of safety: to slay on the spot, in the hour of peril; not afterwards, nor in cold blood: to slay for the preservation of himself or others, not for revenge, nor even for a terror to evil-doers. Yankee.

ON LEAVES, FOR MANURE.

Mr. Editor:—The changing foliage warns the farmer again to make ready for gathering his supply of leaves; the comfort of his cattle requires it; and a clean abundant litter, to make warm nests for his hogs, will assist much to their fattening. These advantages would pay for the trouble of getting in leaves; but when their value as a manure is well considered it seems that no one would overlook a way so easy to benefit himself. That leaves manure the land, is not a new doctrine, it is as old as the world. Their yearly fall, and occasional fall of timber, are the ancient ordinance, by which the happy soil which we till, was prepared for cultivation: whether its primitive sweetness and virtue has been impaired by injudicious husbandry, and to be reclaimed, or whether the owner wishes to preserve it entire, the means are the same: a steady industry to provide manure, in such proportion, as always to exceed somewhat the mere requirements of the crops.

Of these means, the gathering of leaves where woodland is near, is the easiest and the most profitable, it is much attended to in the most cultivated parts of Europe.—The Swiss, who have to support a thick population upon a rough soil, gather leaves wherever they are to be found, in their apple & chestnut orchards, by the roadside, and in their small cities, the privilege of taking up the leaves from the public walks is paid for by the farmers. In Flanders they gather great stocks of them, and their beautiful cattle and horses have the benefit of most abundant litter.

I am urged again, Mr. Editor to these remarks by the benefits which I have received from the practice; I have endeavored every season to get in more than before, and I hope soon, if the weather proves favorable to secure a greater stock of them than ever I have yet. Well mixed with cattle dung, they are the most assured means of raising a good crop of potatoes, of superior flavour and excellence.

The gathering of leaves may be greatly accelerated by suitable arrangements; a cart with ladders fore and aft, and long slats of boards to go from ladder to ladder, to secure the sides and stakes, is the best adapted carriage. The leaves should be raked in small heaps, a sheet of tow cloth two yards square should then be laid on the ground; and the small heaps be raked into it; when full a man ties the corners of the sheet and hands it to a boy, who keeps on the cart, and receives it; he unties the bundle and lets the contents go, and keeps treading all the while. In this way a load is soon obtained; and to the above tacking, some little brush may be added to the sides of the load to build it up, and hold on the leaves. I have tried to use baskets to load the leaves, but have found the above sheet to work easier and quicker, and in order to make it more durable, I have had a small rope sowed round the edge of it, and let out about eighteen inches at the corners, which makes it easier to tie, and secures the sheet from getting torn. Such a sheet will cost about one dollar.

In the use of leaves, the hogs excel, for whether as a litter in the covered parts of their sty, or whether thrown in moderate quantities in their yards, when mired, they soon work them, and secure them from the power of the wind; when used for littering cattle, it is absolutely needful to work them with their dung. When the floor is cleared in the morning the dung, urine, and leaves should be well worked and chopped together with the shovel before they are thrown out on the heap; if it is not so done, the wind will surely take hold, of them and disappointment and disgust ensue. When so mixed, they will soon dissolve in the ground, and seldom any trace of them be seen in the fall, when potatoes are dug.

With much esteem, I am your friend and servant,
G. M. G.
Weston, Oct. 1828.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The apparent indifference manifested in Congress by the Representatives from such States as have no direct interest in the disposition, wise or unwise, of the public lands, is most singular and criminal. The western members appear to take that burthen upon themselves, and every year the National Legislature is plied with some new scheme the operation of which is to dispossess the nation of the National domain. With these men the question is not how the public lands shall be made to produce the most, but how they shall be obtained in the greatest quantities and at the lowest rates. Against this disposition of the western people to speculate in the public lands, and to deprive the nation of its title to them for little or no consideration, it is time for other portions of the Union to offer an effectual resistance. It is not because land in the western states has become scarce from the fullness of the population, that they are thus clamorous for Congress to abandon millions of acres to their yearly modest requests. The object is speculation. If then the inhabitants of Missouri have any just right to demand of the government a donation of land why may not the people of New-York, Vermont or Rhode Island, with equal justice come in for a share of the public bounty. If Congress does not possess the firmness to protect, for the benefit of the National Treasury, and consequently for the benefit of all the States, the revenue to be derived from the sales of the real estate of the nation, a division of the acres may as well be made at once and each state have its share. The liberality of the government has been most conspicuous in extending credit, in relinquishing forfeitures, and in granting every facility to the western people to pay for their lands. To this we have no objection.

But since no necessity exists for encouraging the spread of population, already too much scattered, we hope the government will continue to hold this species of property for future exigencies, and by some decided expression, put an end to the various schemes which contemplate the total and speedy extinction of the government title to all the public lands, with little or no advantage to the Treasury. The following article on the subject of the cost and worth of this property is from the National Intelligencer.

THE VALUE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The question has been asked "are the Public Lands of any real value to the United States, and is it not true, as has been stated on the floor of Congress, that they cost more than they come to?" This is an enquiry of great importance, and it is best answered by reference to the documents accompanying the Message of the President for the two last years. As these documents are in possession of but few of your readers, and as this subject is just

now occupying much of the attention of Congress and is of general interest, I send you the following statement of

FACTS.

The quantity of land sold up to 30th June, 1828, was 21,103,968 acres.

The amount of sales, up to 30th June, 1828, was \$41,950,246.53.

There has been granted for support of Schools and Colleges, 7,841,942 acres.

There has been granted for MILITARY BOUNTIES and Private Claims, 18,285,777 acres.

The quantity of land already surveyed and yet unsold is 210,373,300 acres.

The quantity of land in the United States, *unsold*, is estimated at 750,000,000 acres.

"The National Inheritance," as Mr. Adams has styled the Public domains, has cost, including every charge of purchase, surveying, and sale, \$35,039,813.

But this sum covers the purchase money of Louisiana and Florida, which was paid for sovereignty of that State and Territory, rather than for the soil; deduct, therefore, the \$20,000,000 paid for Louisiana and Florida, and the real cost of the United States' Lands is \$12,911,813, which being deducted from the amount of sales, leaves a balance in favor of the Public Lands of \$31,039,634.

And if we add to this sum the value of the lands given for Military Bounties, or estimate the increase of bounty that would have been paid had the United States had no lands to have offered the soldier, the real value of the lands would probably be equal to the amount of the sales, viz: \$41,950,247.

It is said "that the cost of surveying and sale nearly equals the receipt," so far from this being true, while the *per centage* on collecting the customs for 1826 cost 31 per cent, the cost of surveying and sale of the Public Lands was only 3.6 10 per cent.

There are now 210,273,300 acres of land already surveyed, and which if sold at the present prices deducting cost of sale, would yield a net revenue to the Treasury of \$253,642,179.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS KEPT FOR THE DAIRY.

Where butter is the chief object of a dairy, care should be taken to select such cows as afford the best and largest quantities of milk and cream, of whatever breed they may be. But the quantity of butter to be made from a given number of cows must always depend on a variety of contingent circumstances; such as the size & goodness of the beasts; the kind and quantity of food, and the distance of time from calving. A large cow, generally, will give more milk than one of smaller size; though cows of equal size differ as to the quantity of cream produced from the milk of each; it is therefore in those cows whose milk is not only in large abundance, but thick cream, that the butter dairymen is to place his chief dependence; and where a cow is deficient in either of these she should be parted with and her place supplied by one or more proper for this use.

Where cheese is the subject, the management in respect to cows should be the same.

It is essential that milk cows be kept at all times in high health and good condition. If they are allowed to fall off in flesh during winter, an abundant supply of milk need not be expected by bringing them into high condition in summer. Warm stables should be provided for them, as beasts will not require so much food when kept warm as when shivering with cold.

English writers assert that Lucerne is most excellent food for cows in milk and preferable to clover, as it gives the milk a better flavor and is equally nourishing. It is esteemed the best of all garsses for cutting green and feeding out in racks or cribs, and will bear cutting the oftener.

Mr. Loudon says "The time cows should become dry before the calving is not agreed on, some contending that they may be milked almost to the time of their dropping their calf without injury; while others maintain that it is absolutely necessary that they should be laid dry from one to two months, both for the advantage of themselves, and of their calves. It is probable that much in this business depends on the manner in which they are kept; as where they are well fed they may be continued in milk till within a week or two of calving without suffering any injury whatever from it; but in the contrary circumstances, it may be better to let them run dry for a month, six weeks or more, according to their condition, in order to their more fully recruiting their strength. It appears not improbable that the longer the milking is continued, the more free the cows will be from indurations, and other affections of the udder; which is a circumstance deserving of attention.—Where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family, it is likewise useful to know that by good feeding they may be continued in milk without any bad consequences till nearly the time of calving. In the *Agricultural Survey of the West Riding of Yorkshire* it is stated that no advantage was found to result from allowing cows to go dry two months before calving. They have there been kept in milk within

ten days of the time of dropping the calf.—This practice however cannot be considered generally advisable."

In the last edition of Willich's *Encyclopaedia* it is said that "inflamed teats should be washed with two drachms of sugar of lead in a quart of water. Should tumors appear, apply a common warm wash of it with a little lard. And to prevent cows from sucking their own milk we are informed that rubbing the teats frequently with the most luscious cheese that can be procured has proved an effectual remedy."
[N. E. Furness]

State of Tennessee.

Hardin County Court, Nov. Term, 1828,
Robert McNairy, et al.

Boyd McNairy, et al. heirs of J. Hamilton decd.
"ON motion of the Complainants, and in answer to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are all citizens of the State of North-Carolina: It is ordered by the Court, that this order, with the substance of the complaint, be published in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper printed in Raleigh, in the State of North-Carolina, four weeks in succession, and that the last publication be made at least 30 days previous to the next term of this Court; and if the Defendants do not answer the complaint, the case be set for hearing ex parte; and heard accordingly at the next term of this Court."
A true Copy.

"LEWIS H. BOYLE, Clerk & Master."
The substance of the complaint is, that there is a tract of 1000 acres of land granted to the said John Hamilton, lying in said county of Hardin, which was in the life time of the said grantee, given to the Complainants; to the exclusion of the other heirs, which said gift is prayed to be confirmed, and a legal title to the said land vested in the Complainants in pursuance of the gift.

The Celebrated Stallion, GENERAL MARION.

Will stand the ensuing season at my Stable, in Halifax co., about one mile south of the town of Halifax.

He will cover mares at \$30 the season, payable the 1st of January next. \$20 the single leap; and 50 to ensure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained. 50 cents to the groom in all cases. Feeding of mares, paid when taken away. The season will terminate on the 1st of August next. The best possible care will be taken of mares that are left with the horse, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

General Marion's blood, performance on the turf, and celebrity as a foal getter, are sufficient recommendations.

NICHOLAS MCKENIE LOUIS,
March 24th, 1829. 58-3f.

FOR SALE!

I WISH to sell the place within a mile of Hillsborough, on which I now reside. There are 205 acres, about one half cleared, ten acres of Meadow land and the balance in wood. The improvements are all new, and finished in the best manner—they consist of a Dwelling House, containing eight rooms with fine places, besides passages, closets, &c. a large Barn and Stables, and other necessary Outhouses. There are several never failing Springs of the best water on the tract, and a large and well selected fruit Orchard.

I will sell this property on the most liberal terms—either for money on easy credit, or will exchange it for Negroes or Western lands.

Application may be made by letter to the subscriber, at Hillsborough.
W. ANDERSON,
Nov. 15. 21 east

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, 35 acres of ground, containing 73,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of Bordeaux, Clerac, &c. in France, (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine, in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the 1st of March next, and forward them, free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be 3 years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully cleaned and packed in boxes with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of \$24 cents for each foot; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. Roots, only 1000 roots, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12 cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots. Letters not received unless POST PAID.

Subscription Lists are opened at
New-York, with J. B. Lusk, 85, Wall-st.
Boston, E. C. Michael, Jun.
Albany, J. C. Michael.
Philadelphia, Van Andring.
Baltimore, Willard & Co.
Washington City, Thos. W. Balto.
Richmond, Davenport, Allen & Co.
Savannah, Hall, Sharpe & Tupper.
New-Orleans, Foster & Burton.
Charleston, T. & T. Street & Co.
Raleigh, J. Gales & Son.

New-York, 1828. 112-1
Subscribers in this State will have their Vines delivered at Newbern, free of expense.