

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Must it not appear a strange circumstance, that though experiments are continually made in North Carolina, as well as other States, in cultivating the Vine, the complaint is continually heard, that little or no success is attainable in comparison with Europe. Their Vines are annually produced of every variety, through the whole extent from the Baltic Sea to Gibraltar, and from one side of the continent to the other. In the United States we have climate, soil, elevations, planes, and depressions of every description, and yet scarcely an instance is distinctly and creditably reported, of grapes and wines in great excellence, perfectly common in France, Spain, Germany and Italy. This is the more remarkable, because grapes of infinite variety are among the most luxuriant native growths of this continent through all its latitudes. It was a subject with which I had no pretensions to be experimentally acquainted, except that in a few instances of vines planted in a garden, I had occasion to know both the failure and the probable causes of it.

This created no difficulty, since in the choice of the ground, and of the vines, in the planting, dressing, and pruning, no care had been discreetly and diligently applied, such as might well be supposed necessary to success. The plant or cutting had been put into the earth in a superficial manner, and little was done for promoting it to perfection.

When we say that the culture of the vine, as it is practised in Europe, is the result of a thousand years' experience, it is a period of time far short of the reality. We have done enough in this country, and all that we have done properly amounts to nothing more than to convince us, if we be not resolutely regardless of the vast interest we may have in the subject, that it is from a want of practical knowledge of the proper methods of rearing the vine, that all our ill success results. It is not in our climate, but in our want of skill and fidelity, that we are to look for the causes of our failure.

Early last year, it was resolved to act upon this as a first truth, and that the matter might be put to the proof, it was determined to apply to an unexceptionable authority as could be found accessible, respecting the proper methods of obtaining, planting, and cultivating vines, as they were treated in such climates of Europe as corresponded with ours. There was reason to think that Mr. Andre Parmentier of Brooklyn, on Long Island, was well informed on these subjects, and that reliance could be placed on him for supplying the plants. The correctness of this opinion has so far as we can judge, been completely substantiated on his part. According to the plan adopted, all was to be done by his directions. No liberty was to be taken in swerving from them. He was to choose the vineplants, tell the quality and situation of the ground to be selected, prescribe the manner of preparing the holes, the distance, the mode of planting, the dressing of the soil, the number of buds to be permitted to grow, the trimming, supporting, and every other process necessary to make the whole process conformable to what experience had showed to be the best method usually practised in France. To all this a faithful adherence was continually sustained. No excuse was admitted for a single deviation. It was not a matter that related to civil liberty, or the best methods of a free government, but it was the cultivation of the vine, in which on the other side of the Atlantic, men were habitually successful, while we as perpetually failed. Were discretion used in departing in any respect, the responsibility of ultimate disappointment could not fairly lie upon the instructor or his management, and on the cultivator it was resolved it should not lie.

Four hundred vineplants were ordered to be imported at the price set, of twenty five cents each. The holes were prepared in autumn. The boxes arrived on the 19th of March. The roots were forthwith put into their places according to directions. They were in so good preservation that some had sprouted on the way. They soon began to grow, and after faithful budding, supporting, and keeping the ground well dressed through the season, most of them are now, on the 21st of September, from twelve to eighteen feet high. In the ensuing winter, these vines, some of which are eight feet apart, and others four, are to be cut off to three eyes or buds above the ground, and the three shoots which they produce, are to be kept trimmed and supported in the same manner as the single stock allowed to grow the first season. In the conduct of the experiment we repeat, no exception will be admitted to the course directed. In three years from the time of planting, grapes are usually produced, good for eating, but not yet for wine. The older they grow, the better are they fitted for the latter purpose. On vines thus reared, only a certain number of bunches or clusters of grapes are permitted to grow, and the vines are kept trimmed within a certain compass. Thus the whole strength of the stock and its juices is concentrated into a quantity of fruit quite small in comparison with the vast multitudes ordinarily produced by an untrimmed vine. A vineyard is a species of capital, which takes some time to arrive at productiveness, but when once established, it continues to grow in value indefinitely, and it may easily be extended or curtailed according to our wishes from year to year.

The experiment of which we have here detailed the particulars, may possibly fail

at least to produce a wine that will endure without the mixture of ardent spirits. Respecting this there can be no certainty at its present stage. From the present flourishing growth of the vines, and from the peculiar and evidently efficient mode of culture, there is every reason to think that the grapes will be of a superior quality.

If wine can be made in these United States, and especially we may suppose it can be, in our southern latitudes, it may unquestionably become a most interesting and important part of our agricultural productions. Shall we not escape much disappointment, loss, and delay, by availing ourselves at once of experience which has been maturing for hundreds of years, rather than by confiding in our own crude and unenlightened judgments on a subject, as yet principally remarkable for proving almost totally abortive? This we may now ascribe to singularity of soil, climate, or other natural causes, but such assumptions we can never be entitled to make, from ought which we have as yet been doing in the cultivation of grapes.

It is not recommended to any farmer, especially of a small capital, to commence with more than a dozen vineplants. But whatever be the number, let them be planted and treated precisely in the manner of older countries, where they constitute the basis of a principal staple article of commerce, and of individual and national wealth. It is evidently to men of larger capital, and more ample opportunity, that we are principally to look at first, when new methods of culture are to be introduced into our country. With respect to persons of this description, they may venture, and will probably feel disposed to engage in experiments on this interesting subject upon a more liberal basis. In this, as in every species of business, it becomes all to be vigilant against the admission of extravagancies which may be injurious to themselves, or to the object which every man should hold dear to him, of multiplying the resources of the country.

Sept. 23, 1829.

FOR THE REGISTER.

**Messrs. Editors**—The object of the following brief remarks, is only to remind all concerned, that at the approaching Legislature, no doubt, the establishment of a Bank of the State, for the State alone, will be attempted. To this every reflecting citizen will no doubt readily consent, means or no means to do it with. But can we not by some method, effect this great object with perfect safety to ourselves and to the State. I would suggest the idea, that the State should make an effort to establish a Bank entirely from the production of its own soil, viz. the Gold Mines within its own domains. Is it possible that the State, who now ought to have and might have had, or could soon get together, a million of dollars in Gold and Gold Bullion, dug up from a thousand places in many of her counties, to establish a Bank that would be a Bank indeed—Yes, a Golden Bank?—I say, it is possible, that the State of North Carolina should remain inattentive to her interest, so far as not even to make the least effort to obtain this grand and desirable object, when in a few years, enough might and probably will be obtained from the Mines in the State, to pay off, even the public debt of the United States? I would ask, is it not time to be doing something for our own State? Or shall we still remain blind to our most important interests? We see every other State in the Union improving themselves by all the resources within their power. We remain silent, & consent that foreigners, and every body else, may come and enrich themselves and carry away almost the whole of our Gold, even out of the State and United States, to foreign countries. Should we not, in some way, try to retain the greater part of it within our own State, so far at least as to enable the State to establish a permanent Bank with a capital of one million of dollars, (every cent paid in her native gold)? I think it can be done, and the State of N. Carolina will then look up. But the difficulty is how to effect this. If a union of interest can be effected by every patriotic citizen of the State, it will be easily accomplished, so far at least as to aid the State, in every respect to a preference of exchanging, and bringing together in one mass, the whole of the gold obtained. And as the State already holds a large amount in funds, let her exchange the whole of her debt as far as it will go. Then issue certificates to bear a reasonable interest per centum & exchange an amount sufficient to establish the Bank. And if she has not let slip every acre of her golden soil, to retain any left for her own purposes of mining. How much she has already lost cannot be told. If even one year past, the State had seen this, what could she not have made by selling out in small lots the greater part or all of her vacant golden lands? This she might have done easily. If any is yet left will she not do this at the approaching Session? To name the many advantages that would be the consequent result to the whole of our State and its citizens, would be impossible, but a few might be enumerated, viz: The taxes for every citizen might be paid, the improvement of the State effected by Rail Roads & Canals—its water courses cleared out and made navigable. It would seem that no citizen of the State would refuse his aid, when the benefit of the whole is so obvious, and little or no loss to its individuals would be expected or required to accomplish such a desirable object. Let every one then turn his attention to it, and it will be accomplished, beyond the possibility of contradiction.

Thus I have drawn the bow at a venture. Perhaps the arrow may be directed hereafter by a more skillful hand.

*A Friend to the State and its Citizens.*

P. S. If a Bank for the State cannot be formed as suggested in the above, we had better invite the Bank of the U. States to give us a Branch, and vest the funds of the State in that Bank, as no Bank ought to exist, whose credit is not equal to gold or silver for convenience of remittance &c. Sept. 25th 1829.

## POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The following appeal to the Public, from Russell Jarvis late associate Editor of the United States' Telegraph, depicts in strong language, the infamy of Duff Green's character—the individual whom the Administration at Washington, have selected as their organ of communication. We trust our readers will now duly appreciate the prophetic declaration of the Star, that Duff's fame will be "cherished and venerated," when the Editors of the National Intelligencer and Register, shall have sunk into oblivion.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Few situations, perhaps, can be more annoying to those who value the good opinion of honest and honorable men, than being compelled to notice the slanders and maledictions of individuals, who, utterly base and worthless in themselves, are yet elevated, by a singularly unfortunate concurrence of circumstances, to a station which gives them some consequence in the estimation of persons unacquainted with their "unapproachable and inexpressible infamy." Such is my case. My own name has been somewhat unceremoniously laid before the community, by "the infamously" Duff Green, through the columns of that foul disgrace to the American Press, the United States Telegraph. Were this man so well-known to all among whom his paper circulates, as to those who have resided, even for a short time, in his vicinity, whether in the Western States or at Washington, and more particularly to those who have been connected with him in business or politics, I should fall under no necessity of contradicting any thing which he might say or publish; for under such circumstances, I should consider the allegations of Duff Green of equal importance with those of a convict in any of our penitentiaries. More particularly should I shrink from any thing which implied any equality between him and myself, or which could bring his name and mine in juxtaposition before the public; for as Dogberry says, "them that touches pitch must surely be defiled," so, I should deem such association of names as profitable to my own, as would be a similar association with that of a common thief or pick pocket. Duff Green of himself is indeed too low, too degraded, to deserve any notice from those who can offer any claims to private respectability. In the city which has the misfortune to number him among her inhabitants, he is deeply contemned as a politician and a man, and admitted by few, very few, of its reputable citizens, to any other intimacy than the necessities of business may require.

But Duff Green, through the most unfortunate vote that was ever given by any House of Representatives, has been elevated to a station, to which indeed, he is deplorably incompetent, and which, also, he deplorably disgraces, but which, among those who are unacquainted with the full measure of his infamy, may pass for evidence of his having some claims to respectability. Such is my apology for condescending to refute the falsehoods of Duff Green.

In his Telegraph of Aug. 31, is the following ebullition of vulgar spite and malignity, and which, as I shall prove, is a tissue of deliberate and wicked falsehoods. After some remarks about the National Journal, for publishing my affidavit in a lawsuit, he proceeds as follows:—

"Nor should we now have deemed it necessary to notice the poor fellow, [Mr. Agg] but for his having brought another individual on the stage, in the person of Russell Jarvis, some time a partner in our establishment, of whose connection with us a few words will suffice."

Mr. Jarvis purchased one half of this paper in November, 1827, for eight thousand dollars.—The partnership was dissolved in October last, the money he had advanced refunded, and the parties bound themselves to abide the decision of arbitrators as to how much more he should receive. The arbitrators, two of the most highly respectable citizens of this District, upon the data furnished by Mr. Jarvis himself, allowed him the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars, in addition to the money he had advanced. Mr. Jarvis claimed upwards of thirty thousand. Not content with the award, he moved to set it aside; and it would seem from the statement of the Journal, that the affidavit in question, was filed on that motion. The award was confirmed.

If it be true, as asserted by the Journal, that such an affidavit was made, it remains for Mr. Jarvis to reconcile his belief therein set forth with his claim for thirty thousand dollars, as the value of one half of our establishment.

Mr. Jarvis, it would seem, has returned to Boston, impressed with a belief that he can do us injury. He has found a press there prepared to second his object. If the individuals connected with that press drive us to the extremity, we have the means of our own vindication, and their condemnation. Those who know Col. Jarvis will compassionate his weakness; for ourselves we defy his malice."

Previously to refuting these falsehoods, I will give a brief history of my connection with this man, which I am constrained to reckon among the most unfortunate events of my life, as having associated my name in any manner, with that of one whom all honest and honorable men must disown.

In the summer of 1827, a member of Congress from South Carolina, while on a visit to Boston, stated to me, that David Henshaw and Andrew Dunlap, that Duff Green wished to connect with himself in conducting the Telegraph, some person from the New-England States who was not without experience in political controversy, and who could furnish some pecuniary capital. After a correspondence with Duff Green on the subject, I met him at New-York, at his own request, about the last of October 1827, for the purpose of conferring with him upon the proposed association.

To this interview, he stated that the patronage of his paper was great and rapidly increasing; that the paper alone would afford a large profit; and that the profit of printing for the Senate during the session then to ensue, would not be less than \$6,000; that, he then considered his establishment to be worth, at a moderate computation, not less than \$50,000; that, in the event of Gen. Jackson's election, it would become, by increase of Executive and Congressional patronage, worth much more; and that, he deemed it a sure source of a large fortune within a short time. He then exhibited a statement, showing the amount of patronage conferred upon the Telegraph to that time in subscriptions, advertising and miscellaneous job printing, and showing also the amount of his expenses for labor, materials, &c. from which the net income of the paper alone, appeared to be not less than \$10,000. He also stated, that the debt then due by him on account of the Telegraph amounted to about \$10,000.

On my stating my readiness to hear and consider of any proposition which he was then prepared to make, he said that, having incurred the risk, labor and expense of establishing and building up the Telegraph, (which assertions were false,) and being able to proceed without an associate, he was not disposed, in selling any portion of it, to relinquish a controlling influence over its editorial department; for, in case of disagreement between its editors upon any important national question, the paper must be silent and useless, or one of them must decide and prescribe its course, the right of such decision would equitably belong to him who had incurred the labor and responsibilities of founding it: I admitted the equity of this claim; but saying that, I would enter into no connection that presented the remotest probability of collision with my associate, requested an interchange and comparison of political views, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such collision were probable. A conversation ensued, the substance of which I feel compelled to repeat; for so deplorable is the baseness of Duff Green, that I cannot consent to the imputation of having agreed with him in any thing, without giving to the public a full explanation.

In this conversation, I frankly and explicitly stated my views concerning some of the questions that would probably be agitated; either during the contest then pending, or after the election of General Jackson; and particularly concerning protection to manufactures, and the presidential election after General Jackson's retirement, for even at that period, before his election, a contest for his successor was anticipated. Upon the first question, I stated that, although decidedly in favor of the protective system, I was the advocate of a tariff that would equally protect the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the Union, and opposed to all violent changes in the domestic or foreign relations of the country, or to sacrificing the interests of the whole to those of any one section. Upon the second question, I stated that, I had sometimes heard two distinguished individuals, the one from New-York, the other from South Carolina, mentioned as likely to become opposing candidates, and that of these two, my individual preference might be for the former; but that, having always been a republican of the strictest school, I should support the candidate, whoever he might be, that should be designated by the republican party of the nation. Thus apparently coinciding in opinion, we agreed that should we associate in conducting the Telegraph, and differ upon any question of great national importance, he should prescribe the course of the paper on such question, and I should retain the right of exonerating myself, through the same paper, from any participation in such course.

I then proceeded to Washington for the purpose of examining the pecuniary concerns of the Telegraph, and agreeing with Duff Green for the proposed purchase. I perceived that the subscription list was large, but did not then learn, from its books, the exact amount of debts due for it; nor could I then learn it, for his extremely loose and careless habits of business, which I discovered soon after the commencement of our partnership, rendered it impossible for me to acquire any accurate information of his pecuniary affairs.—To show how correctly and prudently his business was conducted, I would state that he frequently accepted drafts, or paid or received money in the streets, without recording the transaction, or giving any notice of it to his clerk; whereby his acceptances were often protested, for want of provision to meet them, and whereby also, he was liable to pay the same debts twice, or his partner was liable to be defrauded of his rights. We agreed upon the following terms: As I wished to avoid all liability for debts then due by him, and enter as a partner into a concern entirely new, he was to pay such debts, and retain, as a fund for paying them, all subscriptions to the paper made before November 6, 1827; all subscriptions made or renewed, on or after November 6, 1827; the printing for the Senate, and all other patronage, public or private, then in possession or expectancy, were to become the joint property of the partners; and in all things pertaining to the partnership, with the exception before mentioned, our rights were to be equal. It is needless to say that, in this contract, the patronage of Congress was a leading inducement. For these rights, I was to pay \$5000 on signing the contract, \$1500 in one year after, \$1500 in eighteen months after, and one half of the expense of preparing to print for the Senate, on demand, which was not to exceed \$2000.

During the negotiation, and on executing the contract, Duff Green spoke much about the probable permanency of the connection during the joint lives of the parties, and of the unlimited confidence and perfect cordiality that ought to subsist between them. Not then knowing his false-

my, his utter destitution of principle, both moral and political, I believed in the sincerity of these professions, and met them in a spirit of reciprocity. I did not and could not have suspected that, while this crafty, like Joseph Surface, was canting about confidence and good faith, he was harboring the base design of terminating our relations, so soon as the contest in which we were then engaged should be successfully terminated, and almost immediately after my money had saved his establishment from an execution, and his person from a jail.

Such is an accurate history of the formation of my partnership with Duff Green. Hereafter I will give an account of its progress and termination; in the course of which, I will prove him, by documents under his own hand, to be a profligate and "shameless liar."

RUSSEL JARVIS.

Sept. 18, 1829.

## RALEIGH THEATRE.

A KEYSER respectfully informs the Public, that during the approaching Session of the Legislature, the Raleigh Theatre will be opened for a short season, under his management. He has exerted himself to secure the service of an excellent Company, and trusts that his efforts to please will be met by a corresponding degree of patronage from a liberal public. Sept. 23.

## State of North-Carolina.

Bertie County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

Elijah Rayner, Adm'r. &c. v. Blount B. Ruffin. Original attachment returned "John Ruffin garnished."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Blount B. Ruffin resided out of the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months that unless the said Blount B. Ruffin make his personal appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bertie at the Court-house in Windsor, on the second Monday of November next, and replevy, final judgment will be taken against him.

By order of Court.

23m

E. A. RHODES, Clk.

## MANAGERS' OFFICE.

Richmond, Va.

## New-York Consolidated No. 12.

To be Drawn 9th October.

## 3 Prizes of \$10,000 is \$30,000.

## SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 6,708 6,708

10 1,000 10,000

10 500 5,000

10 200 2,200

41 100 4,100

Besides \$60—50—40—30, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Qrs. 2 50. For chances in the above splendid Schemes send your orders (post paid) to Yates & McIntyre, Richmond, Va. where in the last Class of the New-York Lottery the Capital Prize was sold to two gentlemen of Richmond.

YATES & MCINTYRE.

## BLANKS.

Of almost every description, may be always had at the Bookstore, of J. GALES & SON, printed on good paper and after the most approved forms, viz:—

## FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

Writs, Executions for Debt & Cost, Executions for cost only, Jury Tickets, Witness Tickets, Appeal & Bastardy Bonds, Subpoenas, Commission for taking Depositions, Apprentice's Indentures and Bonds, Administrator's & Constables Bonds, Marriage Licences and Bonds, Capias at Satisfaction, Orders of Sale from a Justice, Recognizances and Bonds to prosecute, Guardian Bonds and notices to Guardians, Fi. Fa's. against Bail, Process against Securities, &c. &c.

## FOR SHERIFFS.

Deeds for Sales by Execution, Do. do. Taxes, Bail Bonds, Forfeiting Bonds, Tax Receipts &c.

## FOR CONSTABLES.

Warrants, Ca. Sas. Appearance Bonds, Executions &c. &c.

## ALSO.

Common Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Indictments, Deeds of Trust and Bank Checks. Raleigh Sept. 3.

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

## HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup and Powder, FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted with the various diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of the disease.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a Powder, & taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the Patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestions of the lungs by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages coughs. It promotes free and bland expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic and difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that these painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price of the Sirup, \$2 50 per bottle, or \$24 a dozen. Of the Powder \$1 per bottle, or \$9 a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1829.

This Medicine may be had at the Store of J. GALES & SON, Raleigh.