

ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

VOL. II.—NO. 30.

HALIFAX, N. C. SEPTEMBER 23, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 82.

EDITED BY
EDM. B. FREEMAN,
AND PRINTED BY
JOHN CAMPBELL,

JOINT PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

The ADVOCATE will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.



Warrenton, N. C. Fall Races,
FOR 1830.

WILL commence on Tuesday,
the 26th of October and continue
four days.

FIRST DAY—A sweepstakes for three years old colts and fillies, mile heats—entrance \$50; two or more to make a race. Entries to be made with the proprietor, by sun-set on the preceding evening.

SAME DAY—A saddle of the value of \$30, will be run for by saddle horses only not in regular training—mile heats, entrance \$5; three or more to make a race.

SECOND DAY—The Proprietor's Purse for \$150, money hung up before starting, two mile heats—Entrance \$15, free for any thing.

THIRD DAY—The Jockey Club Purse of 200 dollars, money hung up, three mile heats—Entrance to subscribers 20 dollars, non-subscribers 30 dollars, free for any thing except the winner of the preceding day.

FOURTH DAY—A purse consisting of the remainder of the subscription Tickets, say 150 dollars (considered good) mile heats—Entrance for subscribers 10 dollars for non-subscribers 15 dollars, to be added to the purse—free for any thing but the winners of the two preceding days.

All entries to be made with the proprietor by sun-set, on the evening preceding each day's race. The rules of the New Market to govern. Litter furnished race stables gratis.

JOHN C. GREEN, Proprietor.
Warrenton, 9th Sept. 1830. 29—3w

THE PROPRIETOR pledges himself to have the Track in good condition, and to have such other regulations as will ensure safety and good order. His accommodations for visitors, he flatters himself, will be such as to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour him with their company.

BALLS

Will be furnished on the evenings of the Second and Third day's race. Considering the occasion, as well as the agreeable season of the year, considerable company and much fashion, it is contemplated, will be in attendance.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of A. A. B. Stith & Co. are requested to attend at the Mansion House in the town of Halifax, N. Carolina, on Monday the 1st day of November next, either by themselves or their agents, for the purpose of receiving the second report of the trustee appointed to collect the debts, and of making a further dividend of the moneys collected.

All those who fail to attend, will be excluded from a participation in this dividend.

GEO. R. REESE, Trustee.
Sept. 15, 1830. 29—td

The Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer will insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their account on or before the 1st November next.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 11th instant, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring Business, by the name of HARDY S. DANIEL. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 19 years old, spare made, and of fair complexion. His dress, a new black fur hat, fashionable blue cloth coat, and boots. As the said boy absconded without any provocation, I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Halifax, N. C., or five dollars for information so that I get him again.

Masters of vessels and all others are hereby cautioned against harbouring or employing said apprentice at the peril of the law.

JAMES LITCHFORD.
Halifax, Sept. 15th. 1830. 27—tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE SADDLE HORSE. Also an elegant SADDLE AND BRIDLE. Terms made accommodating. Apply to
GEO. R. REESE.
September 16, 1830. 29—tf



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Agriculturalist.
On the General Management of a Plantation in the Middle Country, by a Planter.

DEAR SIR:—If the following on the General Management on a Plantation, in the Middle Country, is thought worthy of a place in your columns, it is at your service. I have delayed sending it before, from the doubt whether its details were not too much an every day's business, and too trite to be interesting, and somewhat by the appearance of presumption, in undertaking to give directions where there are so many more competent to instruct. It must be obvious to the least reflecting mind, that the same course of treatment would not be proper for all soils, nor for the same soil in a very wet or very dry season; indeed, so variant are the soils, and the seasons acting on them, that it is scarcely possible to give directions, however general, that will apply to them: and none are here given, but such as should be moulded in their application by a sound judgment, and in such way I desire to be understood. I would set a crop for provisions and four bags of cotton to each full labourer, by planting seven or eight acres of cotton, and from three to six of corn, besides small grain, and would put ploughs into the hands of one third of the workers, of whom one half should be skilful, as I would provide mould board ploughs, (the best of which that I am acquainted with, are those set on large shovel stock.) large shovels from 9 to 12 inches, colts foot and straight-tooth harrows, skims, &c. The cotton to be hoed over in twelve or fourteen days, the corn twice in the season, and both cotton and corn to be ploughed in twelve or fourteen days. The ploughs to go twice or three times in the rows; and do from three to six acres per day, the hoes an acre each, as is usual. The number of ploughs on a well stocked plantation, where you design to cultivate corn for sale, should be enough to attend all the corn crop without the occasional assistance of those who precede the hoes in the cotton. I would commence the winter preparations for this crop on the first of January, or earlier, if the cotton is all gathered in, by putting cotton in all the corn and small grain lands of the preceding year, and corn into the cotton lands, as they both benefit by the exchange. I would put up and lay the cornstalks uncut into the alleys where they grew, and with the hoes list or draw all the grass, grass-seeds, weeds and surface soil from the beds on them, a mould board plough following, and covering with two cuts close to them, so as to cover better, and to raise the earth high as it is to be the top of the future bed; the same is to be done with all the other grassy lands intended for cotton. On clean lands I would lay the cotton-stalks in the centre of the alleys, and not use the hoe, but cover with two cuts of the plough; there is not much advantage gained by listing with the hoe on clean ground, far otherwise; where there is much growth in the ground, and if you do not use the hoe, you double the task: the stalks are better laid with the roots in the same direction, for the greater convenience of ploughing, but it is not very material. I prefer not to run a furrow to list in, because, as the grass and other growth cannot so easily be got to the bottom of the furrow, it becomes mixed with the ploughed up earth, and part is on top, and as the same earth cannot be returned from whence it came, the list is made two large, and is not effectually covered by the plough. Where you design to run your rows in a contrary direction to those of the previous year, or you change their distance apart, it is neater to have lists, and you must, of course, run a furrow, and deep enough to go to the bottom of the old bed, where you cross it. The foregoing is the usual winter preparation; but where you wish to save time for any other purpose in the winter, you may, on your light and dry lands, pull

and lay the cotton stalks in the alleys, not hoe-list, if not grassy, and so leave it till planting; then two cuts of the mould-board plough thrown on it, makes a bed, which the hoes following immediately chop, and the planter following them, drop the seed and cover with the foot. I think there is more moisture and more certainty of a good rise of cotton in this way. The first working of this cotton is to be done by splitting up the ridge or old bed at one cut of the broad shovel, the hoes earthing it as is usual.—About the beginning of March, other furrows are to be added, so as fully to plough out all the alleys or baulks, and the hoes make the beds; where cloddy, as is generally the case in our swamps, they are to be reduced by the straight-toothed harrow. It is, perhaps best to make them up with the hoe, as they can better regulate the height and width according to the land.—You may make them up with two cuts of the triangular harrow, on good ground well thrown up with the plough, or after the plough alone. The rounding harrow you will have an idea of, by supposing two rows of teeth showing on the under side of the fellow of a wheel. I believe there is a description of this implement in General Williams, very excellent practical letter in your second volume. Your lands for corn are prepared by threshing the cotton stalks and by cutting your corn stalks into three or four pieces, and throw into the alleys two cuts of the mould-board plough; you plant on these two furrows, or the old bed, as you see best, after a single cut of the broad shovel across them. I prefer the old bed.

All your lands intended for cotton, should be listed either by the hoe and plough, or hand and plough; of which, the latter is by one half the most expeditious, and it should be done as early in the winter as the necessary provision for your stock will permit; it would be much better if you could keep them out of your fields altogether; they do more injury by their hoofs, than they ever compensate by all other means; every mouthful they take from the field, is so much manure already placed there for you, and stiff soils they poach in wet weather. The cattle-pen is the proper place for them; the stock should be small where the resource is the fields.

I have thus tried, Mr. Editor, to give you what I consider the usual preparation for a crop of cotton and corn on stiff and light lands. The making and application of manures ought to be the subject of another communication. My next must plant, and try and make the crop, in the actual performance of which I am now closely engaged.

A PLANTER.

Scratches in Horses. This disorder or difficulty is too well known to all who own those noble animals or deal in them, to need a particular description of it.—The remedy is simple, safe and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I have never known more than two or three applications necessary, to effect a complete cure.

American Silk.—A gentleman from Mansfield, Conn. informs the editor of the N. E. Farmer that at least 4 tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year has amounted to \$24,000—all of which has found a ready sale.

Silk Shirts.—A silk manufacturer at Berlin has presented to the Society of Arts in that city an article for shirts, which he calls *toile de soie*. Several physicians assert, that the use of silk near the skin is very conducive to health.

Lost Hours.—One person rises in the morning at half-past 9, another at 6. If each live to be 50 years old, the one will have enjoyed 63,875 hours, or 2671 days, more than the other.

Recreation.—Men the most celebrated for learning and wisdom have indulged themselves in recreation. Cyrus and Alexander admired hunting! Cicero would play like a kitten: Plato would turn pedlar, and Socrates would gallop about with children upon a hobby-horse.

MISCELLANY.

A YANKEE JUDGE AND A KENTUCKY LAWYER.

Few persons in this county are aware of the difference that exists between our manners and customs, and those of the people of the Western States. Their elections their courts of justice, present scenes that would strike us with astonishment and alarm. If the jurors are not, as has been asserted, run down with dogs and guns, color is given to charges like this, by the repeated successful defiance of law and judges that occur, by the want of dignity and self-respect evinced by the judges themselves, and by the squabbles and brawls that take place between members of the bar. There is to be found occasionally there, a judge of decision and firmness, to compel decorum even among the most turbulent spirits, or at least to punish summarily, all violations of law and propriety. The following circumstances, which occurred in Kentucky were related to us by a gentleman who was an eye witness of the whole transaction.

Several years since, Judge R. a native of Connecticut, was holding a court at Danville. A cause of considerable importance came on, and a Mr. D. then a lawyer of considerable eminence, and afterwards a member of Congress, who resided in a distant part of the State, was present to give it his personal supervision. In the course of Mr. D's argument, he let fall some profane language, for which he was promptly checked and reprimanded by the Judge. Mr. D. accustomed to unrestrained license of tongue, retorted with great asperity, and much harshness of language.

"Mr. Clerk," said the Judge, coolly, "put down twenty dollars fine to Mr. D."

"By G—" said Mr. D. "I'll not pay a cent of it under heaven, and I'll swear as much as I please."

"Put down another fine of twenty Dollars, Mr. Clerk."

"I'll see the devil have your whole generation," rejoined Mr. D. "before my pockets shall be picked by a cursed Yankee interloper."

"Another twenty dollar fine, Mr. Clerk."

"You may put on as many fines as you please Mr. Judge, but by G—there's a difference between imposing and collecting, I reckon."

"Twenty dollars more Mr. Clerk."

"Ha ha!" laughed Mr. D. with some bitterness, "You are trifling with me, I see Sir; but I can tell you, I understand no such joking; and by G—Sir, you will do well to make an end of it."

"Mr. Clerk," said the Judge with great composure, "add twenty dollars more to the fine, and hand the account to the Sheriff. Mr. D. the money must be paid immediately, or I shall commit you to prison."

The violence of the lawyer, compelled the Judge to add another fine; and before night, the obstreperous barrister was swearing with all his might to the bare walls of the county jail. The session of the Court was terminated, and the lawyer seeing no prospect of escape through the mercy of the Judge, after a fortnight's residence in prison, paid his fine of a hundred and twenty dollars, and was released.

He now breathed, nothing but vengeance.

"I'll teach the Yankee scoundrel," said he, "that a member of the Kentucky bar is not to be treated in this manner with impunity."

The judge held his next court at Frankfort, and thither Mr. D. repaired to take revenge for the personal indignity he had suffered. Judge R. is as remarkable for resolute fearlessness, as for talents, firmness and integrity, and after having provided himself with defensive weapons, entered upon the discharge of his duties with the most philosophic indifference. On passing from his hotel to the Court House, the judge noticed, that a man of great size, and evidently of tremendous muscular strength, followed him so closely as to allow no one to step between. He observed also, that Mr. D. supported by three or four friends,

followed hard upon the heels of the stranger, and entering the court room, posted himself near the seat of the Judge as possible, the stranger meantime taking care to interpose his huge body between the lawyer and the Judge. For two or three days, matters went on in this way; the stranger sticking like a burr to the Judge, and the lawyer and his assistants keeping as near as possible, but refraining from violence. At length, the curiosity of Judge R. to learn something respecting the purposes of the modern Hercules became irrepressible, and he invited him to his room, and inquired who he was, and what object he had in view in watching his movements thus pertinaciously.

"Why you see," said the stranger, ejecting a quid of tobacco that might have freighted a small skiff, "I'm a ring-tail'd roarer from Big Sandusky River, I can outrun, outjump, and outfight any man in Kentucky. They told me in Danville that this ere lawyer was comin down to give you a lickin. Now I hadn't nothing agin that, only he wa'n't a going to give you fair play, so I come here to see you out, and now if you'll only say the word, we can flog him and his mates in the twinkling of a quart pot."

Mr. D. soon learned the feeling with which the champion regarded him, and withdrew without attempting to execute his threats of vengeance upon the Judge.—*New Haven Palad.*

Animal Magnetism.—The following fact, which is so interesting to the history of Magnetism, has taken place in the department of Gers, at the residence of the Judge of the Peace for the Canton of Condor, in the presence of divers respectable persons.

John——, a farmer aged twenty three, had an abscess inside of the upper part of the leg. The professional men who attended him prevailed on the patient to submit to a puncture, but the greatest caution and fortitude were necessary, as the crural artery, which traversed the tumour, was frightfully enlarged.

Count de B——, whose magnetical power is remarkable, proposed to magnetise the patient to produce insensibility in that part of the body where the operation was to be performed for the purpose of sparing him those sufferings which would be unavoidable in a waking state. The proposal was accepted. At the end of two minutes the patient was plunged in a magnetic state. Somnolency manifested itself immediately, but without any particular consciousness.—

The patient replied to his magnetiser, that he sought him in vain, that he could neither see the disease, nor the cause thereof. Dr. Lar*** performed then the surgical operation, which had been deemed requisite, with the greatest dexterity. He repeatedly plunged the instrument into the bistoury in order to give an issue to the purulent matter, when its flow was impeded by albuminous flakes. The wound was afterwards bound up. During the whole operation the patient remained motionless like a statue, without his magnetical sleep being in the least disturbed; and on the physicians proposing that the magnetical state should be interrupted M. de B. spontaneously awoke the patient. Dr. R. approached him, and asked if he would submit to the operation.—"I Must," replied the patient, "because it is necessary." Dr. R. announced to him that it was useless to begin again, as the operation had been performed already.

The astonishment of the patient was excessive, when proofs of this were exhibited to him. He had felt nothing, experienced nothing, and absolutely remembered nothing, but the act of M de B. when he placed the palm of his hand on his forehead to make him fall asleep.

[Journal de Toulouse.]

Children.—How easy, and artless, and beautiful, are all motions of a child. Every thing that he does is graceful. All his little ways are endearing; and they are the arms which nature has given him for his protection, because they make every body feel an attachment for him.—*Sir Thomas Moore, in his Life and Correspondence.*