

THE STATESMAN

AND
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ADVERTISER.

"TO STIMULATE VIRTUE, AND EXCITE AN EMULATION TO SERVE THE STATE." — Telemachus.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOSEPH B. HINTON, — AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrears paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion. — A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid.

A KENTUCKY CANDY PULLING.

A correspondent of the New England Magazine, gives an interesting description of a Christmas amusement in Kentucky, called Candy Pulling in high favor with the ladies and lasses of the state. The incidents which he describes in the subjoined extracts took place in 1833, in the interior of Kentucky. A doctor and a lawyer were among the most conspicuous of the company. — The writer premises, that connected with Candy Pulling there are two important preparatory movements — let, that a quantity of molasses is boiled, no matter how long, till it attains a tolerable thickness, when it is poured out into large plates and allowed a short time to cool. 2d, it is cut in sections, taken in the hand, and a system of pulling is commenced, varying in kind as each one desires. He proceeds:

The first one who made an onset upon the rolls, which lay in abundance on the table, was the hopefull son of the law whom we have already introduced to the reader. He seized one, and giving one end to a young lady who stood beside him — by the bye, it happened to the same one whom he threw into a melting mood by his temperance speech in the morning — and they moved off to give way for other applicants. In a short time the whole were supplied, and the most complete system of tugging was commenced that has been seen since the days when "Greek met Greek." The grand object of each person was to get the roll of candy away from his or her antagonist. The lawyer was seen struggling as if at the wrong end of a cause, with the same unrelaxed longitude of countenance he had worn through the whole evening, occasionally turning his head aside to disburden his mouth of its gushing contents, while his fair opponent, making the walls echo with her laugh — for though she might have wept over the graphic picture of intemperance he had drawn, she was yet a laughter-loving creature, and much more active than he — managed to preserve her grasp in spite of his stronger muscles. At last, by a dexterous twitch, the roll was broken off close to his hand, and she sprang away through the crowd and recommenced the play with a modest young man, who was pulling the right hand against the left, in a corner, to the manifest discomfiture of the man of "said and afore-said."

Our doctor, too, was not idle. Indeed, he exhibited strong symptoms of having his hands full; for he was unfortunately linked with the large lady in whose company we left him, and still more unfortunately had grasped a roll somewhat too massive for his hold, but around which the lengthy digits of the lady were firmly clenched. The struggle was long and doubtful. It was certainly one of the most difficult cases which had occurred in the doctor's practice, and soon attracted the attention of the company, who ceased operations,

to follow as well as they could, by short cuts and heading, the devious course the diminutive M. D. was forced to navigate. Round and round, here and there, backwards and forwards, and sideways, he was namerically dragged by his more powerful antagonist. In vain did he brace his heels against the floor; in vain did he pull back, as if he were dragging at a refractory tooth; the lady was an overmatch for him, and he might have been performing nameless evolutions to this day, had not the roll suddenly parted in the middle. — An universal burst of laughter followed this termination of the doctor's set-to; for the impetus he had received precipitated him over a small rocking-chair, from beneath which rose, simultaneously the agonized and heart-rendering squall of a peaceable puss; and by a sudden turn of his body, seated him plump in a capacious tub — not of water, gentle reader — but warm candy, which was very patiently waiting the inroad of the company. Now the contents were not exactly hot, but of a temperature sufficiently high to make a contact with them what might be called not comfortable. At least, so thought the doctor; for with the return of his scattered ideas he scrambled forth, certainly the most candid man in the company, and the very personification of insulted dignity. As he stood upon his feet again — his clothes literally plastered with the adhesive substance, which dripped in strings from them, in every direction — his hands held away from his body, like an urchin's who has been soiled in a gutter; and the skirts of his invisible green frock coat — his new frock coat — gathered up into an indescribable mass, and self-sustained standing out "ingens inform" from his back, a spirit of laughter, ungovernable, and outrageous to the doctor's sensibility, prevailed, and burst forth in pealing exclamations, which, to his astounded ears, seemed the knell of his dignity and respectability forever. At length he seemed fully awakened to the horrors of his situation, and with a stern and measured gate, "dismissing odoriferous sweets on all around," he made good his retreat.

This effected, and the meriment somewhat subsided, the struggle was resumed with unabated vigor. Restraint was thrown away, and fun and jollity reigned supreme in every breast, and shone in the laughing expression of every countenance. If a comb happened to fall from a lady's head, setting loose her luxuriant ringlets, there was no hand to replace it; or, if a shoe chanced to slip from the delicate foot of its owner, she went without it, for her fingers were encased as within a gauntlet. All the rights of *meum & tuum*, as regards elbow-room, were forgotten, or, by common consent, abrogated; and the room, for the space of an hour, presented the most animated picture of hilarious enjoyment I have ever witnessed. Old bachelors and old maids, who *par parenthese*, seemed to be constantly pulling against each other; young bachelors "in the full tide of successful experiment," on the hearts of the young belles; and blooming widows, were all jostled about in the most indescribable confusion, without regard to buckram sleeves or afflicted toes. Vain would it be for me to attempt to give a distinct idea of such a scene; to be understood it should be looked upon.

At the end of an hour of tireless activity, the candy was laid aside, and general effort made to disenthrall the hands from its pertinacious hold, and restore discomfited dresses to their previous neatness. As soon as this was done, the merry notes of the violin struck up and with the dance and the plays known to the inhabitants of the country, the evening was protracted to a late

hour, with undiminished life and animation.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the General Farmer.
SUGAR FROM BEETS.

We have long been desirous of laying this subject before our readers, in a more tangible shape than we have hitherto been able to do, and since the publication of our last article on the subject, a gentleman has called upon us, who has been engaged in the construction of machinery for the manufacture of sugar from Beets, both in England and France, and is acquainted with the different operations, from the grinding of to the finishing of refined sugar.

As soon as the weather will permit, the gentleman proposes manufacturing some sugar from the beets grown in this country, and will leave a sample at our office for inspection.

He has made the following estimate upon the cost of manufacturing in this country, but as he has lately arrived, and is but partially acquainted with our mode of cultivation, or produce of our lands, he does not pretend to be accurate in those which refer to rent, labor, and fuel, as these better acquainted with all those local circumstances might be, but as these points vary at different places, it will be easy for those who feel an interest to correct any such inaccuracy according to their location.

Mr. Goodsell:
Sir — Seeing in your valuable paper, an article, on the manufacture of sugar from Beet roots, and being desirous to engage in that business, I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to so important a subject.

In order to bring this subject fairly before them, it will be necessary to go into details, in order to convince them of the profit attending this branch of industry, for which purpose I made calculations of the several costs attending it, as well as my short acquaintance with the country would allow me to do, and also of the produce and value thereof. In my calculations as to the quantity of beets which may be produced in the country per acre, I have been governed partly by the quantity produced in other countries, as in England and France, and partly by information collected from the most authentic sources, since my arrival in this country.

In making these calculations I have fixed upon the quantity of an acre, as being more convenient than any number of pounds or bushels, and as the produce of lands, as well as the cost of manufacturing, will be different in different parts of the United States, my calculation cannot be expected to be mathematically correct for every location.

In order to put this in the most simple form, I will first consider the expense of cultivating one acre, the quantity of beets which an acre will produce, and the cost of manufacturing them into sugar, and the probable quantity of sugar which will be produced; after which we will estimate the worth of the article in this market, and the difference of the two sums will show the profits or loss attending the cultivator and manufacturer of the article.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| The rent of one acre of land, | \$4 00 |
| Preparing the same for the crop, | 3 00 |
| Cost of seed and planting the same, | 3 00 |
| Hoeing and thinning the crop, | 5 00 |
| Taking up and carting the roots, | 5 00 |

Total cost of cultivation, \$20 00

The next thing to be considered is the quantity which an acre of good land is capable of producing.

In England and France I have

seen crops that would produce twelve hundred bushels per acre, allowing fifty-six pounds to the bushel. In this country I should calculate that nearly the same quantity might be raised, as in England or France, but not wishing to overrate, I will allow the produce to be six hundred bushels per acre, or thirty-three thousand six hundred pounds. The cost of manufacturing will vary according to circumstances, as horse team or water power are made use of, and that of concentrating the juice must be governed by the price of fuel, but the cost of grinding, concentrating the juice, chemical agents, &c. I think will not exceed forty dollars, including labor, &c.

The produce of sugar will vary according to the quality of the roots, from four to five per cent, but I think an average produce from the roots, may be put at about four and a half per cent. of sugar. The produce of an acre, allowing six hundred bushels per acre, would at that be fifteen hundred and twelve pounds.

The quality of sugar produced from beets corresponds with what is known in this market as white Havana, and is capable of being brought to the finest refined sugar. The price per hundred may safely be put at ten dollars, making the produce of an acre equal to one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents.

There will be after manufacturing about one hundred and fifty bushels of pulp, which is considered of the same value as brewer's grain or bran, and is excellent for all the uses to which those are applied for feeding animals. This at four cents would produce six dollars.

The amount will then stand thus:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Cost of producing an acre, | \$20 00 |
| Cost of manufacturing do, | 40 00 |
| | 60 00 |
| Amount of sugar produced, | 150 20 |
| Value of pulp remaining, | 6 00 |
| | 157 20 |
| Nett profit per acre, | \$97 20 |

In making these calculations I do not pretend that it will be found exact at every place, but I am confident that I have not overrated the produce or value of the produced, and your readers will be able to correct any variation in the cost of cultivation. They will readily perceive the advantage, that would accrue to the country, from the introduction of the manufacture of this article, both to an individual and national point of view.

I shall hold myself ready to give any further explanation of the different parts of the process if required, and any communication addressed to me, post paid, to the care of the Editor, will be promptly attended to.

I am Sir,
Yours Respectfully,
JNO. DEW.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1833.

Political.

From the Georgia Telegraph.

The Journal (Geo) asks: "If Congress should persist in the exercise of undelegated powers, and a State should refuse obedience to the laws, then has Congress the constitutional right to make war on such State or not?"

This question of the Journal, it appears to us, is predicated on a contingency which never will, nor never can occur. Congress cannot persist in the exercise of undelegated powers. That body is a creature of the Constitution, within whose atmosphere she can only exist, prescribed to a certain orbit, and she has no volition, no power of action beyond it. But varying the circumstances so as

to suit the position of the Journal, and the question would stand thus: "Supposing one part of the people should assert that Congress had passed an unconstitutional law, while twenty three parts affirmed that same law to be perfectly constitutional, and one part should refuse obedience to it, then does Congress possess the constitutional right to make war on that one part?"

Though the Journal has thrown around the subject a few mysterious and ambiguous terms, for the purpose of giving to his question somewhat the air of a puzzle or riddle, yet divested of these and it would seem to stand as we have stated it; and we can answer very freely no.

The duty of Congress or rather those acting under the authority of Congress, would be, not TO MAKE WAR, on the ideal abstraction of State Sovereignty; but to execute justice, on the tangible person of the contumacious individual. For what says Mr. Jefferson? "Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, is the vital principle of republics." And what says Troup? "It is the fundamental principle of our government, that the will of the majority should govern; and that will when expressed, should be executed, even at the expense of all the minority who stand up in opposition to it."

It is perfectly clear therefore, under this authority, that twenty three, the majority, have the 'absolute' right of prescribing the law to one, the minority, and of coercing that one to obedience, and of executing justice on him if he resist. Or as Troup expresses it, "the will of the majority must be executed, even at the expense of all who stand up in opposition to it."

Deprive the question of the Journal of the mysticism which the use of ambiguous terms wholly inapplicable, have thrown around it, and there can be no difficulty at all respecting it. Let us put it in a plain common sense way, and see if it cannot be easily understood and easily answered.

If the majority of Congress pass laws which they pronounce to be constitutional, have they the right to enforce those laws, and prescribe a mode for the punishment of those who disobey? This question covers the whole ground, and any tyro in politics can answer it. It is only the use of the terms 'State,' 'making war,' &c. that threw a mystery around the subject, which to many seemed inexplicable.

But our Constitution does give to the majority of Congress unequivocal authority to pass laws; it grants a physical force to sustain those laws; and this force acts immediately on individuals, without any intervention of State authority or State sovereignty. Force is therefore most certainly an element of our government, and may be brought forward to aid her operations, without supposing a war either against an independent sovereignty, or a dependant province. The President may call on the military to enforce the laws, and to quell insurrections, and this without making war.

But the Journal seems to imagine that force is no element of our government, that it cannot be brought into operation except through the ministerial officers of the Courts, by Sheriffs, Constables, &c. in the execution of a civil process. Not so thought Jefferson when he asserted that ours was "the strongest government on earth, the only one where every man at the call of its laws, would fly to the standard of the laws, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern." Not so thought Troup when he asserted that the will of the majority must be executed even at the expense of all who stand up in opposition to it. Not so thought the fathers of the Republic when they sent an armed force to quell Shay's rebellion and the whiskey insurrec-