



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette

"Ours are the Plans of fair delightful Peace,
"Unwar'd by Party Rage, to live like Brothers."

VOL. IV.

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Loss of the British Packet.

On the 22d of June, the Lady Hobart, sailed from Halifax (N. S.) for Falmouth. On the 26th, saw a large schooner, under French colours, standing towards her; being full of men. Capt. Fellowes prepared for engaging her; but, on her near approach, and receiving a shot from the Lady Hobart, she struck her colours; she was taken possession of, and given in charge to Lieuts. Little and Hughes, two gentlemen of the navy who were passengers in the Packet, with directions to take her to Falmouth; she was laden with fish, and some wine.

On the 28th, at one o'clock in the morning, the weather being hazy, and at intervals, a thick fog, and the ship going at the rate of 7 knots an hour, she struck against an Island of Ice, with such violence as to throw several of the crew out of their hammocks, the helm was immediately put hard a-port, when she struck a second time about the chestree, and then swinging round and carried away the rudder. The Island of Ice appeared to hang quite over the ship, and was supposed to be twice the height of her masts heads. The water rushed in so fast to fill the hold in a few minutes; the guns were thrown overboard; the anchors cut from the bows, both pumps were manned, men were set to bailing at the hatchways, and the sails were got under her bottom, notwithstanding which, in less than a quarter of an hour, she settled down to her fore chains in the water.

The necessity of quitting the ship becoming quite apparent, Capt. Fellowes (after consulting Capt. Thomas, of the navy, who was a passenger on board, and Mr. Burgess, the master, who were both of opinion that no time was to be lost) ordered the boats to be hoisted out. The weight and size of the mail was such as to preclude the possibility of taking it into either of the boats, without excluding some of the people; it was therefore judged prudent to sink it. The ladies were then placed in the boats and the rest of the passengers and crew immediately followed. Some bread, with a small quantity of wine, rum and water, were taken into the boats, with a quadrant and compass. Scarcely were these arrangements made, when the ship took a heavy lurch to port, and immediately went down, head foremost, and so near were the boats that they narrowly escaped being carried down by the water. Little more than an hour elapsed from the ship's striking to her foundering.

At the time the ship foundered Capt. Fellowes supplied her to be 36. 33. N. long. 44. W. St. John's Newfoundland, bearing W. 3/4 N. distant 350 miles. The whole number embarked in the boats consisted of 29, and all the provision saved from the ship was between 40 and 50 pounds of biscuit, two demijohns of water, consisting of 50 gallons each, a demijohn of rum, and part of a small barrel of spruce beer, and a few bottles of wine; and as it was a season of the year when the westerly winds are most prevalent, it became necessary to husband this small stock with great economy, St. John's being the nearest land they could expect to make.

On the 2d July, the boats encountered a gale of wind, parted from each other, and continued separated two days, and it may be considered an uncommon circumstance, that after sailing many leagues on the open ocean, they again fell in with each other, and continued together till they reached Conception Bay on the 4th July, and entered a place called Island Cove. They had been 7 days and 6 nights constantly wet and cold, and with no other subsistence than a quarter of a biscuit and a glass of liquor for 24 hours, and during the whole period they were in the boats, they never once saw the sun except on the first day, or a star, to enable them to take an observation.

But they were received with the utmost kindness and hospitality by the inhabitants, who cheerfully rendered them all the assistance in their power to afford. Before their arrival the intellects of several were affected. The master of the French vessel they had captured, in a fit of phrenzy, threw himself suddenly overboard, and instantly disappeared. The legs of all of them were mere much swollen, they were becoming uneasy and restless, growing very weak; a few hours more, would, in all probability, have brought on all the consequences of despair and madness.

They reached St. John's the 7th July, here they experienced the most hospitable treatment from Gen. Skerret, who not only paid every attention in his power to Capt. Fellowes and the passengers, but gave quarters to the crew, and issued rations for their support.

Mr. Jenkins, the master's mate, and 15 of the crew, arrived here on Saturday, in 16 days.

Most of the crew are still in a feeble situation: several are frost bitten, two of them severely.

Capt. Fellowes, Mrs. Fellowes, Colonel Cooke, of the Guards, Capt. Thomas, of the Navy, and Mr. Burgess, master of the Lady Hobart, have taken passage at St. John's in a brig bound for Oporto.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CIDER.

Cooper's Pain. 18th Feb. 1853.

Cider is an article of domestic manufacture, which is in my opinion, the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness; and perhaps the best method to correct errors is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better methods.

One of the first errors with respect to cider is, to gather apples when wet; the next, to throw them together, exposed to sun and rain, until a mouldiness pervades the whole mass, then grind, and for want of a trough or other vessel sufficient to hold a cheefe at a time, put the pumice on the press as fast as ground; then make so large a cheefe, as to take so long time to complete and press off, that fermentation will come on in the cheefe, before the cider is all out; and certain it is, that a small quantity of the juice pressed out, after fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheefe, if mixed therewith.—When either of the above circumstances will spoil the cider, which I know to be the case do not wonder at the effect of a combination of the whole, which is frequently the case.

As I have often exported cider, and sold it to others for that purpose, to the West-Indies and Europe, without ever hearing of any spoiling, and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, I will give an account of my method.

I gather the apples for good cider when dry, put them on a floor under cover, having a trough sufficient to hold a cheefe at once, and when the weather is warm I grind them late in the evening, spreading the pumice over the trough, to give it air, as that will greatly enrich the cider, and give it a fine amber color, and early in the morning press it off.—The longer a cheefe lays after being ground, before pressing, the better, provided it escapes fermentation until the pressing is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance.—take a tart apple, bruise one side, and let it lay till brown, then taste the juice of each part, and you will find the juice of the bruised part sweet and rich, though of a tart apple. So if sweet and tart apples are ground together and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart; but if let lie till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take great care to put cider in clean sweet casks, and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not let them stand with a remnant or less in, which is certain to make

shade, exposed to the northern air; when fermentation takes place, fill them up once or more a day, to cause as much of the filth as possible to discharge from the bung; when it discharges a clear and white froth I put in the bung stick, or bore a hole and put a spile in it, and thereby check the fermentation gradually, and when the fermentation has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear, cool weather to rack it off into clean casks, to effect which, when I draw the cider out of a cask in which it has fermented, I fill the cask with cold water, then put into a hoghead two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallons of water, work it well to scour off the yeast or scum, and sediment, which always adheres to the casks in which the cider ferments, and if not scoured off, as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in again, being on a fretting, and soon or greatly injure the liquor: after scouring rinse as before.—I find benefit in burning a hemstone match suspended in the cask by a wire, after putting in two or three bucks of cider; the best method for which process is to have a long tapering bung, that when drove in the different casks will fit most common bung-holes, with a large wire drove in the small end with a hook for the match, which for a hoghead should be sufficient to kill a hive of bees. If the cider stands a week or more after racking, previous to being put in the cask, I rack it again, rinsing the casks, but not with gravel, and put it immediately in the cask. The late made I put in the cask immediately after or before the first racking, agreeably to circumstances as to the weather. The cider I wish to keep till warm weather I rack in cool clear weather, the latter part of February or beginning of March. It is best to keep the casks full, and bunged as tight as possible.

If I wish to fine cider for exportation, or bottling, I take of Russia sing-glass about an ounce to a barrel, pound it as soft as possible, pick it into fine shreds, put it in a clean northern pot, pour on about half a pint of boiling water, and stir or beat it like beating eggs, with a stick split in four parts at the end, and something put in to keep it apart; when it becomes thick add a pint of good found cider, let the pot in a place the most safe and handy, but not too warm; as it grows stiff, add cider as before in small quantities, and repeat the stirring, the oftener the better, if fifty times a day; in two or three days, if it is well dissolved, rack off the cider which is for fining, add of it to the sing-glass prepared as above, stirring it well all fit for straining through a linen cloth, then mix the fining and cider together as well as possible, and let it in a proper place for drawing off, giving some vent for air for some days; if it is not sufficiently fine in ten days, rack it off and repeat the fining as before, but it is best to rack it, fine or not, in ten or twelve days, lest the sediment should rise, which I have known to be the case.

The foregoing operation should be performed previous to the apple trees being in bloom; but I have succeeded best in the winter, in steady cool weather. I have likewise had good success in the fining of the cider direct from the press, and let it in casks with one head out, taps put in, and let in a cool place, properly fixed for drawing, and covered. When the fermentation subsides, and the scum begins to rack, take it off carefully with a skimmer, and draw it carefully from the sediment. If it is not sufficiently fine by the middle of winter, proceed as before directed. As I gave to the Editor of the True American at Trenton directions for improving cider spirit, by reducing it with water, cider, I think it proper to mention, that the settlings of spirit to reduced being put into cider, in the proportion of from two to three gallons to a hoghead, answered the purpose of fining as well as the sing-glass. I make no doubt that with me well or better acquainted myself, king and...

mitted the foregoing, which is at your service, or the public's, if it is deemed worth communicating, with proper corrections.

JOSEPH COOPER.
JAMES MEASE, M. D.
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from the Rendezvous, a Soldier by the Name of Jesse Pitman, born in the State of North-Carolina, Edgecomb County six Feet one Inch high, dark Complexion, grey Eyes, dark Hair; he had on when he went away, Citizen's Cloathing. I do expect that he is gone down to Wilmington, that he may get on Board of some Vessel. All Masters of Vessels are desired not to stop him, or take him on Board as a Passenger, on any Pretence whatever, as he has received the Bounty, agreeably to Law. Any Person apprehending the said Defecter, and will deliver him to me, shall receive fifteen Dollars; and on the Delivery of said Defecter to any other Officer in the Service of the United States, will receive the above Reward of Ten Dollars. J. FERGUSON. Lt. Com. Rec. Rendezvous. Fayetteville, Aug. 18. 1853.

FOR SALE.
On very low Terms.
FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land lying on Shoe Heel Creek, Richmond County, about two Miles from Drowning Creek, near Little Pee Dee River. Thereon is a complete Mill Seat, the stream being sufficient to turn two saw Mills in the driest Time; and by a small Improvement, there may be an extensive Trade of Lumber to Georgetown.

There is also Ninety Acres at the Fair Ground, near Mountain Creek, which is an excellent Place for Trade. There is a tolerable good Log-hedged House (between a Store Room, Dwelling Rooms and Kitchen. For Part of the Payment, a very generous Credit will be given. Apply to the Subscriber in Montgomery County, North-Carolina. MATT DOCKERY. Aug. 20. 1853.

A NEGRO MAN.

TAKEN up and committed to the Goal of Wake County, in the City of Raleigh, and State of North Carolina, a Negro Man, of a dark Complexion, about 21 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, who says his Name is NAT, and that he belongs to William Jarrel, who lives near the High Hills of Santee (though perhaps he may not give correct Information in this respect). He has on a double-breasted short blue Cloth Coat, a brown jacket with red Spots, lined with white Plaid, and the Back of the same and of a Burgundy shirt and Overalls. The Owner may get him again on proper Application to JOSIAH DILLARD, in Raleigh. Nat says that another Negro started with him by the name of Daniel, who is of a yellow Complexion, and had on a short blue Coat and red Jacket. Aug 28.

NEGRO WOMAN.

RAN away, in the Night of the 24th Instant, from the Plantation of Josiah Laffiter, on Neuse River, about nine Miles East of Raleigh, a NEGRO WENCH. She is a bright yellow, about 21 Years of Age, rather above the common Stature; she has had a Cutticle across one of her Feet. She had a young Child with her, and went off with a Fellow lately belonging to Isaac Hutchins, near Raleigh, who was some Time ago sold to Cross Creek, in Cumberland, of which Place it is probable they may be gone. Whoever shall apprehend the said Wench, and lodge her in Goal, or restore her to her Owner Josiah Laffiter aforesaid, will be well rewarded for their Trouble. Aug 26.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove to the Westward the Winter ensuing, requests all Persons having Demands against him, to make their known; also those indebted to him, to make Payment. In consequence of his Removal, will be exposed to public Sale, on Monday the third day of October next, 1000 Acres of Land, with one Tract lying on Neuse River, and two Miles below the Fifth Dam Ford, about Miles north of Raleigh, in the Big Bed first containing 431 Acres, being justly said a good Rate Land, well improved, having Houses, Dwelling House, and out-hopping, with &c. in good order for 200 to Advantage Land sufficient of a tract of 30 Acres, lying on the Ledge, a very good Apple Orchard, with 2 Acres of Woodland lying on the same Day, and on the Premises will be sold 200 Barrels or upwards of Corn, besides a Crop, Stock of all kinds, and two Negroes. Nine Months Credit will be given the Purchaser, and perhaps longer on the Land Sales. Any Person inclined to purchase, may view the Lands, and know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises first mentioned. Bond and Security will be required. WILLIAM WHITE. Wake County, Aug. 20. 1853.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the Subscribers have qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Deceased Thomas Mitchell, late of Franklin County, deceased; and as they are determined to settle up the Estate within the Term prescribed by Law, in order to pay over what may be in their hands, they earnestly request those indebted to the Estate to make payment without delay. Those to whom the Estate is indebted, are requested to bring forward their Claims properly authenticated, to the end that they may be paid. Such as fail to do so within the time prescribed by Law, will not be paid. On Thursday the 15th Day of September next, at the late Dwelling House of the deceased, will be sold on six Months Credit, the Purchaser giving Bond with approved surety, his perishable Estate, Medicines, and Shop Utensils. JOHN HUNT, JOHN FOSTER, Executors. Franklin County, Aug. 12, 1853.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by act of the General Assembly, to raise a sum of Money to complete the building of the LUMBERTON ACADEMY, in Robeson County, North Carolina.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes prizes of 500, 300, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 dollars and 584 prizes, 1108 blanks.

The Drawing of the Lottery will begin on the fourth of January next. JOSEPH WOOD, JOSEPH BELTON, WM. NORMANT, THOS. BARNES, ROBERT HAINES, Managers.

WADESBOROUGH ACADEMY LOTTERY.

Authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, for the Purpose of raising the Sum of One Thousand Dollars, to enable the Trustees of said Academy to finish their Building, and for other Purposes to the Use and Benefit of said Institution.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes prizes of 1000, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 dollars and 300 prizes, 570 blanks.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence in the Town of Wadesborough, on the second Friday of October next, and will be closed as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Prizes shall be paid by either of the Commissioners, at any time after the Drawing is finished, with Punctuality, subject to a Deduction of ten per cent.

The numbers of the fortunate Tickets will be published in the Raleigh Register, and in the Minerva; and all Prizes which shall not be demanded within ninety Days after the Drawing is closed, will be considered as forfeited, and held as a Donation to the Use of the Institution.

Tickets to be had, at five Dollars each, of the Commissioners, and of any Gentlemen in different Parts of this State, and of the State of South Carolina.

The Trustees are sensible, in offering this Plan of a Lottery to the Public, they must depend more for success on the Consideration of the object, which the Proceeds of it are to be applied to, than on any Merit the Scheme itself, entitled to. They feel a Desire, in conformity with many of their Fellow-Citizens, to promote Seminars of Learning throughout the Country; they are impressed with a sense of the Importance of these Institutions, as they regard our political, moral and religious Concerns, and they lament that greater Patronage is not extended to them from the State to which they have a Right to look up for Support; out we are incited alone to individual Exertion and Protection, that these valuable and necessary Institutions have an Existence amongst us.

It is under these Impressions, and with these Motives, that the Trustees of the Wadesborough Academy (a young, but promising Institution) take the Liberty of offering the above Scheme to the Public, and soliciting the Assistance of the Friends of Learning to forward their Views. James Marshall, John Findings, Joseph Pickett, Tod Robinson, Robert Troy, Managers.

Wadesborough, N. C. Sept. 10. 1853. J. Gales has lately received...