

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

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

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AGRICULTURAL.

The following description of an improvement in the Plough, and consequent reflections, by Mr JEFFERSON, are taken from the transactions of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, vol. 4, no. 38, which will no doubt be acceptable to our readers.

The description of a MOULD-BOARD, of the least resistance, and of the easiest and most certain construction, taken from a Report of John St. L'v. President of the Board of Agriculture at London.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1798

Dear Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your two favors of June 21 and July 15, and of several separate parcels, containing the Agricultural reports.—These now form a great mass of information on a subject, of all in the world the most interesting to man; for none but the husbandman makes anything for him to eat—and he who can't do his food, as your exertions will fairly do, deserves to rank among his benefactors next after his Creator. Among so many reports of transcendent merit, one is unwilling to distinguish particulars; yet the application of the new chemistry to the subject of manures, the discussion of the question on the size of farms, the treatise on the potatoe, from the universality, have an advantage in other countries over those which are topographical. The work which shall be formed as the result of the whole, we shall expect with impatience.

Permit me through you to make my acknowledgments to the Board of Agriculture, for he honour they have been pleased to confer on me, by associating me to their institution. In love for the art, am I their associate; but events have controuled my predilection for its practice, and denied to me that uninterrupted attention which due carelessness is too liable in it with a sure step—Perhaps I may find opportunities of being useful to you as a centre at an out-post, by conveying intelligence of whatever may occur here, new and interesting to agriculture. This duty I shall perform with pleasure, as well as in respectful return for the notice of the Board, as from a zeal for improving the condition of husbandry, by an interchange of its characters, and of the information which may increase them.

* * * * *

In a former letter to you, I mentioned the construction of a mould-board of a plough, which had occurred to me as advantages in its form, as certain and invariable in the method of obtaining it with precision. I remember that Mr. Strickland, of York, a member of your board, was so well satisfied with the principles on which it was formed, that he took some drawings of it; and some others have considered it with the same approbation. An experience of five years has enabled me to say, it answers in practice to what it promised in theory. The mould-board should be a continuation of the wing-plough-share, beginning at its hinder edge, and in the same plain. Its first office is to receive the sod horizontally from the wing, to raise it to a proper height for being turned over, and to make in its progress the least resistance possible; and consequently to require a minimum in the moving power. Were this its only office the wedge would offer itself as the most* eligible form in practice. But the sod is to be turned over also. To do this the one edge of it is not to be raised at all; for to raise this would be a waste of labor. The other edge is to be raised till it passes the perpendicular, that it may fall over with its own weight. And that this may be done so as to give also the least resistance, it must be made to rise gradually from the moment the sod is received. The mould-board then in this second office operates as a transverse, or rising wedge, the point of which sliding back horizontally on the ground, the other end continues rising till it passes the perpendicular.

Or, to vary the point of view, place on the ground a wedge, of the breadth of a plough-share, or its length from the wing-backward, and as high at the heel as it is wide. Draw a diagonal on its upper face from the left angle, at the point, to the right upper angle of the heel. Bevel the face from the diagonal to the right bottom edge which lies on the ground. That half is then evidently in the best form for performing the two offices of raising and turning the sod gradually, and with the least effort; and if you will suppose the same bevel continued across the left side of the diagonal, that is, if you will suppose a straight line, whose length is at least equal to the breadth of the wedge, applied on the face of the first bevel, and moved backward on it, parallel with itself, and with the ends of the wedge, the lower end of the line moving along the right hand edge, a curved plane will be produced whose character will be, a combination of the angles of the wedge, in projections, and will give what we seek, the mould-board of least resistance.

It offers to this great advantage, that it may be made by the coarsest workman, by a process so exact, that its form shall never be varied a single hair's breadth. One fault of all other mould-boards is, that being copied by the eye, no two will be alike in truth it is easier to form the mould-board I speak of with precision, when the model has been once seen, than to describe that model either by words or figure. I will attempt however to describe it. Whatever may not be intelligible from the description, may be supplied from the model I send you.

[Four pages are occupied in giving a more minute description of this improvement, in technical terms and figures—the latter proceed—]

Wedges in mould-boards have been used heretofore, and lessors have been making of greater or less projections for the upper right edge of the block, and of different heights in proportion to the depth of the furrow, I have continued to make them of wood. But now satisfied by a sufficient experience, that for a furrow of nine by six inches, the dimensions I have stated are the best, I propose to have the mould-board made of cast iron.

I am sensible that this description may be thought too long and elaborate for a subject, which has hardly been deemed worthy the application of Science. But if the Plough be in truth the most useful of the instruments known to man, its perfection cannot be an idle speculation. And in any case whatever, the combination of a Theory which may satisfy the learned, with a practice intelligible to the two most useful classes of society, be this as it may, from the wisdom her mle soul was expected.—I have endeavoured according to my poverty; others from their abundance—None so much as your mould-board, is so minute, and the difficulty in the execution, which the former would supersede, on common workmen, is so great, that the plain wedge is the most eligible, to be assumed in practice, for the first element of our construction.

I am aware that were the turf only to be raised to a given height, it in a given length of mould-board, and not to be turned over, the form of least resistance would not be necessarily a wedge with both faces straight, but with the upper one carved, according to the laws of the Sine, of least resistance, described by mathematics. But the resistance to be over the edge of the carved, and of the plain wedge, in the case of a

self, who have been the animating principle of the Institution from its first germ. When I contemplate the extensive good, which the proceedings under your direction are calculated to produce, I cannot but deplore every possibility of their interruption. I am used in awe at the mighty conflict, to which two great nations are advancing, and recoil with horror at the ferociousness of man. Will nations never devise a more rational mode of differences than force? Are there no means of coercing injustice more gratifying to our nature than a waste of the blood of thousands, and of the labor of millions of our fellow creatures? We see numerous societies of men (the aborigines of this country) living together without the acknowledgment of either laws or magistracy. Yet they live in peace among themselves, and acts of violence and injury are as rare in their societies as in nations, which keep the sword of the law in perpetual activity.—Public reproach, a refusal of common office, interdiction of the commerce and occupations of society, are found as effectual, as the coarsest instrument of force.

Nations like these individuals, stand towards each other, only in the relations of natural right.—Might they not, like them, be peacefully punished for violence and wrong? Wonderful has been the progress of human improvement in other times. Let us hope then, that the law of nature, which makes a vicious conduct produce pain, and vice less to the agent, in the long run, which has sanctioned the common principle, that *Honesty is the best Policy*, will in time influence the proceedings of nations as well as of individuals; and that we shall at length, be sensible that WAR is an instrument entirely inefficient towards redressing wrong; that it multiplies, instead of indemnifying losses. Had the money which has been spent in the present war been employed in making roads and conducting Canals of navigation and irrigation through the country, not a highway in the remotest corners of the Highlands of Scotland, or the mountains of Aden, would have been without a road at its foot, a rut of water in every field, and a road to its market town. Let the money we have lost by the less depredations of all the belligerent powers been employed in the same way, what communications would have been opened up roads in wastelands. Yet were we to go to war for redress, instead of address we should plunge deeper into loss, and double ourselves for half a century more, from attaining the same end. A war would cost us more than would cut thro' the Isthmus of Darien; and that of Suez might have been opened with what a single year has been thrown away on the rock of Gibraltar.

These truths are palpable, and must in the progress of time, have their influence on the minds and conduct of nations. An evidence that we are advancing towards a better state of things, may be gathered from the public patronage of your labors, which tend evidently to ameliorate the condition of man. That they may meet the success they merit, I sincerely pray, and that yourself may meet the Patriot's best reward, the applauding voice, of present and future time. Accept, I beseech you, mine, with assurances of the sentiments of great and sincere respect and esteem, with which I have the honor to be, Dear Sir, your affectionate friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE,
A new Chair and Harness.
Bisque of the Painter hereby.

10/- per month and 30/-

BANK OF CAPE FEAR

THE Commissioners of the Bank of Cape Fear, in and for the Town of Wilmington, Herby give notice, That the Subscriptions to and for 1000 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, is full and complete, and payment of 25,000 Dollars, the first instalment thereof received, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation: Therefore, the Subscribers thereto, are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at Dick's Hotel, in the Town of Wilmington, on Thursday the 19th Sep: between the hours of ten and two, for the purpose of electing eleven Persons, being Citizens of this state and Stockholders, "of whom at least seven shall be residents of Wilmington, or within fifteen Miles thereof," to serve as Directors of said Bank, until the 1st Monday in January next, or until their successors shall be duly elected.

George Hooper,
John Lonon,
John Hill,
John Hogg,
Richard Bradley,
Wm. Giles,
Henry Waters.

Wilmington, N. C. 8th August, 1805
At the last Election of Directors, held as above stated, Subscribers may vote in Person or by Proxy being a Stockholder. Proxy's may be constituted by delivery of the subscribers Stock held by the Subs. by the Person to act as Proxy, or by power made and executed in manner and form as follows:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTRY, }
I, A. B. Subscribers to and owner of }
Shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, as aforesaid, do hereby make and give my Power, to serve and act for Me, in the election of Directors, to be held at the time and place aforesaid, on the 19th of August, 1805.

E. F. [Seal.]
Sealed and delivered in Presence of
G. H. F.

Circumstances have taken place that make it expedient to postpone the election of Directors to Thursday the 19th September, instead of the 29th August as heretofore arranged.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STOLEN from the Subscribers living near Salem in Stokes County, N. C. in the Night between the third and fourth of August, one dark bay Mare, Saddle and Bridle. The Mare is about four hands high, four years old last Spring, branded on the near Shoulder with A, a white spot on her forehead, one hind foot somewhat white, rous and paces, in Shoes on, and in a healthy good order. The Fellow who is suspected of being the Thief, is a Mafato Man, who calls himself Gidom Bell and passes for a free Man. He came riding on a horse or mule from Halifax, in North Carolina, or was of Saxon, and eight days at the Tavern in Saxon, and a day or two previous his absence, made his escape the Night previous. He likewise goes with him a Surveying Compasses, which were left to him a Citizen in Salem. He pretends to have great Knowledge in Drawing, Painting, Masonry, Draughts and is supposed to travel towards the western Countries. Any Person who will secure the above named Mare, and bring her again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward and reasonable charges paid by me.

HENRY BLUM.
Salem, Stokes County, Aug. 5, 1805.

ADVERTISE MENT.
WE give notice to all Persons that have any Demands against the Estate of Merrick Barnes, deceased, to come forward and make them known, or the will not hereafter be received: also all those that are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to come forward and make Payment, as we shall give no further indulgence.

MAT. JONES, } Adm'r.
JOHN LEACH }
August 7, 1805.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
RANDOLPH COUNTY, }
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1805.

Benj. Ward, }
Oath, returned to this Court.
Wm. Moore.

In this Case, the Sheriff of the

County has returned the Original Attachment, &c being on the unexecuted I

rest of the Defendant in a Tract of Land

containing 640 Acres or thereabouts, part

and being on the Waters of S. L. river, &

joining the Lands of Wm. Beck Arnold, &

John Stidton and William Thompson; and

it being shown to the Court, that the De-

fendant is an Inhabitant of another State,

It is ordered by the Court, that all proce-

nings in the said Suit be stayed for the space

of nine Months, and that the Clerk Ad-

vertise the Suit, with the order made there-

for the space of three Months, in Gates's

"Register," that the Defendant may

have notice, that while he appears with

the same, he may, repay the property levied

or put in bail and plead to issue, Judgment

will be entered against him.

J. HARPER, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
HERIFORD COUNTY, }
May Term, 1805.
Robert Laurence, }
Original Attachment.
James Deane, }
Attached six Pieces of Cannon.

If appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Deane, the Defendant, is not an Indian, of this State; It was therefore on motion, Ordered, That Publication be made, by way of Notice, in the Raleigh Register for three months, requiring the Defendant to appear and pay the Property attached, by putting in Bail, &c. otherwise the Court will, at the next Session, proceed to Judgment and award Execution.

A Copy, Test,
JO: F. DICKINSON, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
HERIFORD COUNTY, }
May Term, 1805.
Hardy Murfies, }
Original Attachment.
John S. Hill, }
Attached one Negro Man by the Name of

White, the Land and Plantation wherein

John S. Hill formerly lived.

If appearing to the Court that the Defendant does not live within the limits of the State—it will be by the Court, on motion, Ordered, That Publication be made, by way of Notice, in the Raleigh Register for three months, for the Defendant to appear and review the property attached, by putting in Bail, &c. otherwise the Court will, at the next Session, proceed to Judgment and award Execution. A Copy, Test,
JO: F. DICKINSON, Clk.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

IN the Night of the 23d instant, made their Escape from the Gaol of Goldsborough distric, Thomas Morris, John Jones, Abraham Clark, N. & W. Johnson, and John Gester, the two last of whom were convicted at the last Circuit Court of the United States, held at Raleigh, and sentenced to five years imprisonment for counterfeiting or passing counterfeit money. Notes of the Bank of the United States, he think andouth were associated for trial for the like offence; and the charge of Horse-stealing.

I will give a Reward of one Hundred Dollars to any Person who shall apprehend and deliver to me at this place, either of the four first named persons, and Twenty-five Dollars for the last.

SAMUEL TURRENTINE,
Sheriff of Orange County,
North Carolina.
Hill'sburgh, July 25, 1805.

RUNAWAY
From the Subscribers living in Waynesborough, I, do, the 20th of June last, A NEGRO MAN named John, about twenty five Years of Age, one eye right; very black, and his eyes red; he is a little bow-legged; he has a very bad Head, and a small scar in his forehead; he was raised in North Carolina by a Mr. Burgess, and sold him in the lower part of that State; he was taken off by a northern Negro, and was taken up here, and said his Name was DAVIS; some time since, a Mr. J. in this son came after said Fellow and sold him to me; I am at will able to sell him to any Person that will apprehend said Negro, and bring him into my Jail so that I give him, shall have a Reward of Twenty-five Dollars; or a Person that will deliver said Fellow here in Waynesborough, shall be paid for their trouble.

ISAAC HANDLEY.

July 10th 1805.

For Sale,
A very valuable tract of land
in the state of Tennessee,

Which was granted by the State of North Carolina to Gen. Jethro Sumner in consideration of his military services. It contains 10,000 Acres, or thereabouts, free from expense of any kind, embraces the head waters of Big Harpeth, Mill Creek, Arrington's Creek, and Stuart's Creek, and is fully equal, if not superior in fertility, to any other tract of equal extent within the Military boundaries. Land conveniently situated in its tract, or property of almost any other kind, will be received in payment. Or if a mind is disposed to pay down in Cash, convenient credit will be given for the remainder, the purchaser giving Bond bearing interest from the date, payable annually, and approved Security.

Persons disposed to purchase, may learn the price, and more particularly informed of the conditions, by applying to Thomas Blount, at this place, or to Willie Blount & John Strother, at or near Nashville.

Thomas Blount.

Thos. E. Sumners.

Carborough, N. C. May 2, 1805.

A CAMP MEETING,
WILL be held on Fishing Creek,
near Edmund Jones's, (Ranson's Bridge) beginning on Friday 6th September next, and will continue four Days. The celebrated Lorenzo Dow is expected.

PHILIP BRUCE.

July 30, 1805.