



FOR THE REGISTER.

TURNIPS.

As the time is at hand for sowing Turnip seed, perhaps the following remarks may not be entirely useless to those who are disposed to adopt that kind of cultivation which ensures the best crop. These remarks are selected from the most approved treatises on husbandry, and are well worth the attention of our farmers.

As the cultivation of Turnips upon an extensive scale, as well for the feeding of cattle during the winter months, as for culinary purposes, may & ought to become an interesting object to the citizens of the United States, the following observations are offered, as comprehending its most improved modes of culture:

The Turnip delights in a light, sandy loam; if a little moist the better, especially in warm climates. Upon new or fresh ground they are always sweeter, than on an old or worn out soil. Though such is the kind of land best adapted to the raising of turnips, yet they are cultivated upon every sort of soil in use as arable land.

Much of the sandy soil now laying waste in various parts of the union, might, with the assistance of culture and a small portion of manure, be profitably employed in producing turnips; for such ground, if dressed with a light coat of clay or loam, would yield excellent crops of this vegetable.

The ground intended for the production of Turnips in the ensuing season, ought to be deeply ploughed in October or November, and to be left in that rough state to receive the benefits of the winter frost, &c. In the April following, when it is perfectly dry, harrow it and let it lie so till the middle of May, when it should have another deep ploughing across, or contrarywise to the former; the first week in June harrow it, and towards the end of that month give the field a light coat of well rotted manure, and immediately plough it in lightly; after which the soil and manure are to be well incorporated, by harrowing the ground effectually with a weighty harrow.

As I says the farmer, this will never do; the crop will not be worth the expense. First, make one fair experiment, and I am convinced you will not give up the pursuit: you ought to take into consideration, that after the turnips are off the ground it will be in a high state of preparation for several successive crops, of various kinds, and that without this, or similar tillage, it may remain during your life in an unproductive state.

The time of sowing depends much on the application; however, the general mode in the middle States, is to begin about the 20th July, and to continue sowing, as convenient, from this time to the middle of August, or a few days after.

The quantity of seed sown on an acre by the great turnip farmers, is never less than one pound, more frequently a pound and a half, & by some two. If every grain was to come to perfection a quarter of a pound would be more than sufficient, but having to encounter so many accidents a pound is the least quantity that ought to be sown on an acre.

The period in which you intend to sow, being arrived, plough your prepared turnip ground once more lightly; give it one or two strokes of the harrow all over, and sow the seed immediately on the fresh surface. The method of sowing is generally, by broad cast, with a high and even hand; but some sow in rows by means of a machine called a turnip drill, which method is greatly approved of, particularly as by it much labor is saved in hoeing and thinning the plants.

In the former method, the seed is covered by drawing a light harrow backward, that is, wrong end foremost, to prevent the lines which are generally set somewhat pointed forward, from tearing up the clods and burying the seed too deep.

One of the most important parts of the treatment due to the cultivation of the turnip yet remains to be done, that is, to roll the field with a heavy roller immediately after harrowing in the seed, provided that the ground is sufficiently dry, or as soon after, as it is in a fit condition. By this means all the clods are broken, and much of the seed that would otherwise be exposed

to birds, &c. will be covered, the surface rendered smooth and compact thereby, and consequently more retentive of moisture, which will greatly promote the vegetation of the seed and growth of the plants.

But the all important point is, that the rolling of the ground is experimentally found to be the most effectual method hitherto discovered for the preservation of the rising crop from the destructive depredations of the fly. The turnip fly is always found most numerous in rough worked ground, as there they can retreat and take shelter under the clods or lumps of earth from such changes of the weather as are disagreeable to them, or from the attacks of small birds and other animals.

Experiments have been tried, on coating the seed with sulphur root, &c. and of steeping it in train oil and in solutions of various kinds, as a security against the fly, but the result has not been such as to establish any practice of this nature.

Hoeing the plants and setting them out, as it is called, comes next under consideration; the method of doing this dextrously, is difficult to describe, nothing but practice can teach it. It matters not which way the operation is performed, provided the ground be stirred, the weeds eradicated, and the plants set out singly and at proper distances. The due distance is from seven to twelve inches every way; this must be regulated according to the strength of the land, the time of sowing, and the kind of turnip cultivated—strong ground and early sowings always producing the largest roots.

The critical time of the first hoeing is when the plants lie spread upon the ground are nearly of the size of the palm of the hand; if however, seed weeds be numerous and luxuriant, they ought to be checked before the turnip plants arrive at that size, lest by being drawn up tall & slender they should acquire a weak sickly habit.

This first hoeing is indispensably necessary, and a second might be given with advantage when the leaves are grown to the height of eight or nine inches in order to destroy weeds, loosen the earth, and finally to regulate the plants.

Here again, will the farmer exclaim against the expense and trouble of hoeing; but let him try one acre in this way, and leave another of the same quality to nature, as is too frequently done, and he will find the extra produce of the hoed acre will more than six times compensate for the labor bestowed.

Raising turnip seed requires more attention than has hitherto been paid it. In Norfolk, the great turnip district of England, the farmers there are masters in the art of raising turnip seed. It is a fact well understood by them, that if the seed be gathered repeatedly from untransplanted roots, the turnips from this seed will become 'coarse necked' and 'foul footed' and the flesh of the root itself rigid and unpalatable. On the contrary, if the seed be gathered repeatedly from transplanted roots, the necks will become too fine, and the fibres or roots too few; the entire plant acquiring a weak and delicate habit, and the produce, though sweet, will be small. The farmer has therefore two extremes to avoid. It has been found by long experience, that transplanting two, three or four years, and letting the plants run up in the patch, the third, fourth or fifth, will keep the stock in the desired state. The transplanted plants are to be put into a piece of rich earth in the kitchen garden or in any other suitable place of the same kind.

AGRICOLA.
The Editor thanks AGRICOLA for this valuable article, and for his promise of further communications, which will be always thankfully received.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the President's arrival at Lynn, he was met by a committee of the town, and, under a salute from Capt. Batchelder's artillery, conducted to the Hotel, where many ladies and gentlemen previously assembled, were presented to him. As he left the Hotel, a very large number of the inhabitants, of both sexes, and of all ages, drew up in two lines on the common, forming a lane extending from the Hotel to the Meeting-House, through which, with his

Excellency Gov. Brooks, and their respective suites, preceded by the committee of arrangements, he passed, a lighted on foot, and then ascended his carriage and continued his journey.

At Marblehead he was received with great respect by the fathers of the town and committee of arrangements, under escort of Capt. Story's Light Infantry, and amidst the sound of bells and cannon, and the acclamations of the citizens; here he spent several hours, receiving congratulations, viewing the town and harbor, visiting and inspecting Fort Sewall and its garrison, reviewing Maj. Reed's battalion of artillery, &c.

A little past 3 o'clock a salute from Col. Russell's regiment of artillery, stationed in South Salem, & the ringing of the bells, announced that the President had reached the bounds of Salem, where he was met by the Selectmen, Committee and Marshals, & welcomed by Col. Mansfield, chairman of the selectmen, in the following terms:—

"We are highly gratified, sir, that we have once more an opportunity to present our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and we, the Selectmen, sir, in behalf of the inhabitants, sincerely welcome you to the ancient town of Salem."

After which, he quitted his carriage and proceeded with the cavalcade on horseback. He was soon in the centre of the town. The descent from the high ground to the South Bridge, exhibited the cavalcade, which had increased at every step, to fine advantage—An arch thrown over the bridge, was handsomely dressed with flags; passing under this, the President entered into the midst of multitudes of citizens thronging the streets, while every window was sparkling with female beauty; and, turning the angle, into Essex street, the gratulating shouts of thousands rent the air. Having passed into Court street, through Marlborough, Federal and Boston streets, to the head of Essex street, the cavalcade halted. Here the President dismounted, and joined on foot the procession of the inhabitants there formed agreeably to the judicious arrangements of the committee. An elegant battalion composed of our three companies of light infantry under the command of Capt. White, of the Cadets, conducted this procession, under a salute from the artillery, to the President's lodgings at the Essex Coffee House. Near the President's person, in the procession, were many of our most distinguished naval and military commanders. In the passage through Essex street, the hopes of parents and of society were presented to the President, in the assemblage of about a thousand children, regularly arranged on each side, under their several schoolmasters and forming an extensive avenue for the procession to pass through. When the head of the escort reached the Coffee House, they opened, and the President was conducted in by the committee, where he met with many distinguished characters, among whom it was a high gratification to behold his Excellency the Governor, (who with his aids, and in full uniform) had arrived some hours before; the Hon. Timothy Pickering, of the Supreme Executive Council, &c. &c. Here, in front of the house, and amidst the assembled citizens, an Address was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Pickman, as chairman of the committee, and an extemporaneous Answer returned by the President. We have not been able to procure a copy either of the Address (which was delivered in a very graceful and appropriate manner) or the Answer.

Some time after, the President, accompanied by his Excellency, and many other public characters, was escorted to the Town Hall, where a number of our most respectable citizens were personally introduced to him.—From the Hall he proceeded in a carriage with the Governor to Washington Square, where he reviewed the line of troops, composed of the battalion of cavalry, the regiment of artillery, the regiment of infantry, and the Independent Cadets, (the whole under the orders of Col. Russell, of the artillery) and then alighted at a marquee, where he received the marching salute. The military display was most beautiful; and we understand the President was pleased to express his sense of the fine appearance and correct performances of the troops in

high terms of approbation. After the review, the President (who entered and quitted the square under a peal of artillery) was escorted by the cavalry to his lodgings, where he sat down to dinner with a large number of guests whom he had invited to his table, and among whom were his Excellency Gov. Brooks, the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Mr. Pickering, Judge Story, many naval and military officers of the U. S.; Gen. Hovey and other militia officers, the venerable Dr. Dulyoke, Rev. Clergy, Committee of Arrangements, Marshals of the day, &c. In the evening, the President and the Governor, with their suites, visited the Town Hall, which was crowded with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and where a free and polite intercourse took place between these distinguished visitors and the company assembled. An excellent band of music enlivened the brilliant scene. At an early hour the President, with the Governor, retired, having been greeted at every turn, through the day, with all the marks expressive of respect for the first Magistrate of the nation.

Wednesday morning, the President with his suit, pursuant to the purposes of his tour, visited Fort Pickering, on Winter island, the East India Museum, the Salem Athenaeum, the new work house, and whatever other objects of a public nature, and worthy his regard, the town offers. In the afternoon, dined with the Secretary of the Navy, in company with the Selectmen, Committee of Arrangements, and many other gentlemen of distinction, &c. &c.

The Town Hall (a long room over the Market) was first made use of to pay the honors of the town to the President of the United States. It is not in our power to describe the handsome style in which it was fitted up; it excited the admiration of the President, and drew from him a compliment to the Ladies, whose taste and skill spread over it such a neat and graceful dress of ornament, in festoons of oak, connected with bands of gold, and disposed in the most elegant and appropriate manner. At the north end of the Hall was the seat of the President (a chair from Mount Vernon, with the name of WASHINGTON inscribed upon it) upon an elevation of about four feet above the floor, ascended by a flight of stairs, being a circular projection in front of a colonnade, over which was an arch supported by pillars, and surmounted with the arms of the United States. Around the room were portraits of eminent worthies, of old and present times, and representations of various scenes in which the glory of the nation is involved. When lighted in the evening by a thousand lamps, and glittering with female beauty, it displayed an enchanting scene.

ROCKINGHAM SPRINGS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of invalids and others who wish to pass the Summer at a healthy and agreeable situation, to these Springs. They are situated in Rockingham County, North-Carolina, forty-six miles to the north east of Salem. The excellence of these MINERAL WATERS is well known; and having made provision for the accommodation of those who may visit these Springs, he assures them that no attention will be wanting on his part to render their visit agreeable.

JOHN L. LESUEUR.
June 10. 26 6w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH,

Haman Miller's Executors } In Equity,
vs. }
Ryland Roberts, & others. }

NOTICE is hereby given, to Richard Shackelford, and wife, Peter Roberts, Jacob Miller, and wife, Henry Fuller, Sarah Fuller, and Ryland Roberts—that on Thursday the 17th day of July next, at the house of Col. William Burnside in Lawrens' District, South-Carolina, we intend taking the Depositions of Solomon Fuller, Abner Piles, and others. On Saturday the 16th day of August next, at the house of George Roberts in the County of Rockingham, and state of North-Carolina, we intend to take the Deposition of George Roberts, and others. And on Wednesday the 5th day of August next, at the house of Benjamin Elliott, in the town of Ashborough, N. C. we intend to take the Depositions of Clement Arnold, Whitlock A. n. Id, and others, to be had in evidence in a certain matter of controversy in our Court of Equity depending, wherein we are complainants and you are defendants; when and where you may attend, &c.

JAMES MILLER, } Exrs.
HAMAN MILLER, }
June 4th, 1817.

VALUABLE LANDS, MILLS, &c.

For Sale.

AS I am desirous of removing, either to the State of Ohio or Indiana, I wish to sell, at a fair price—

640 acres of Juniper & Cypress Swamp Land, in the great Dismal in Gates county, adjoining the lands of Wm. Small and others—This land appreciates fast in value, in consequence of the growing demand for Shingles, &c.

2114 acres in Orange county, 8 miles north west of Hillsborough, on which is a Saw Mill nearly new and in good repair, 2 or 3 common Houses, a sufficient quantity of cleared land to employ 3 or 4 hands, well adapted to the culture of Tobacco or any kind of Grain, well watered and timbered.

200 acres of Piney Land about 2 miles from the said mill, unimproved.

100 acres of Piney Land 2 or 3 miles from said mill, with a small improvement—Both of which tracts are of a tolerable quality.

350 acres where I now live, 10 miles north-west of Hillsborough, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Caswell Courthouse and Lenox Castle; on which is a comfortable Dwelling House, other convenient houses, a young Apple and Peach Orchard of about 1000 trees just beginning to bear, a new Grist Mill with 2 pair of Stones, Bolting Cloths, &c. a valuable Distillery, the house of the distillery and mill each two stories high, 30 by 24, and the under story of both built of stone; 2 Stills, Stands &c.; a sufficient quantity of cleared land to employ 8 or 10 hands, and equal in quality to any land in this part of the country, well timbered, a number of excellent Springs, a good Stand for a country Store and Boarding House, as it is convenient to one of the best Schools in the State, under the care of the Rev. W. Bingham.

300 acres adjoining the above, of a good quality, well timbered, &c. with a small improvement.

Also the Crop of every description now growing, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep (1-2, 3-4, 7-8 and full blooded Merinoes), valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, 2 or 3 new waggon wheels well finished, farming utensils, &c.

All or any part of which I am willing to sell on moderate terms—one third to be paid when possession is given, in specie or notes on either of the Banks of this State, the remaining two thirds at convenient instalments. If not sold at private sale before the first Tuesday in December next, on that day, and from day to day until all is sold, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction, on the premises where I live, all the above Lands, Crop, Stock, &c. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale.

JNO. CAMPBELL.
Harmony Hall, June 18. 26
P. S. Should I sell at private sale, I will give timely notice in the Raleigh Register and Star, to prevent disappointment.

JUSTLY ESTEEMED & HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINES.

PREPARED BY W. T. CONWAY, NO. 1 HAMILTON PLACE, COMMON STREET, BOSTON.

FOR SALE BY Wm. PLECK, P. M. Raleigh.

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills,
For Female Obstructions, &c. and are equally conducive to the health of Married Ladies, unless when pregnant, at which time they must not be taken.

Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills.
For Indigestion, loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Head Ache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholera, Bilious Affections, &c.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Rheumatic Pills.
A most excellent family medicine, and may be used by females under all circumstances to great advantage.

Dr. Relfe's Vegetable Specific.
A certain and expeditious cure for "Stic Head Ache," Bilious Affections, &c.

Dumfries' Ointment.
A certain, safe and expeditious cure for the ITCH, however inveterate, in an hour's application, may be used by the most delicate pregnant female, or on children at the breast.

No danger from taking Cold! for "Dumfries' Ointment," never unless signed "W. T. Conway," health observe the signature.

Dumfries' Lotion.
A cure for the ITCH, without British Antiseptic Der.

The Tooth Ache is not only this Dentifrice, but renders the teeth beautifully white, removes the arising from decayed teeth, in gums the efflorescence of heat, the breath the most delectable.

The whole of the above Medicines prepared and sold, wholesale by proprietor, W. T. CONWAY, No. 1 Place, Common Street, Boston, and by Wm. Pleck, P. M. Raleigh, and by Agents, Booksellers, and Post-Masters out the United States.

Pamphlets of many extraordinary may be had at the agent's, gratis.

None of the above are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway"—as you value your health observe this.

A large discount to country traders, and those who buy to sell again. Raleigh, June 18. 26-6t