



"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,  
"Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

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FOR THE REGISTER.

No. XIV.

### PLOUGHING.

"Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor, as well as the rich, may be filled; and happiness and peace be established throughout our borders."

As ploughing is one of the most important operations in agriculture, every mode of it should be recommended and tried, which promises an improvement either in a saving of labor, in making more abundant crops, or in the amelioration of the soil.

I shall, therefore, in this and some of the following numbers, mention some of the best modes of ploughing land, and then urge some reasons, showing the necessity and utility of deep ploughing.

In Pennsylvania, where agriculture is in a high state of improvement, there is a mode of ploughing land which is highly recommended by those to whom it is known to be practicable and easily performed. It is called Trench Ploughing, and the mode of it is now given as described in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

1. Provide a light plough, from 12 to 15 inches wide in the hind part of the span or sole, calculated to pare off the sod from 2 to 3 inches deep, according to the depth of the roots of weeds.

2. A strong heavy Trench plough, capable of turning a depth from 8 to 10 inches of mould, or earth. This must be one or two inches narrower than the paring plough, or it will cut into the unpared sod.

The first is to be drawn by a pair of horses or oxen. The second by two pair of oxen or strength equivalent.

A trench must be first made, with the trench plough as deep as practicable. The paring plough must then pare the sod off the next intended furrow, and turn it into the trench. The trench plough follows, constantly, after the paring plough. The trench plough throws over a body of earth so as to bury all weeds, which are placed too deep for vegetation, and thus, by rotting, become manure.

The mould board of the trench plough, should have a thin plate of flexible iron screwed on its upper edge, vertically, so as to extend the surface and accommodate itself to the curvature of the mould board. With this auxiliary, the loose earth raised by the mould board will be thrown completely into the trench. It is otherwise liable to run over, and choke the plough.

Both ploughs, (the latter the most) require cleavages with notches and curved regulators, to direct and fix both their depth and lateral course. Trench ploughing should be performed in the autumn, and the field lie through the winter, to attract from the air, whatever is the food of plants; and to receive the benefits of frequent frosts and thaws. The subsequent ploughing need be no deeper than usual in good tillage. A fallow crop only should succeed the trenching the first year; and Indian corn may be best adapted, as it admits and requires frequent stirring and exposure of the soil.

Judge Peters, a distinguished agriculturalist of Pennsylvania, is a great advocate for this mode of ploughing; who thus remarks on it: "It is only to worn or infested fields, that I ever recommend this mode of ploughing. The burying the old soil, exhausted of every fertilizing quality, filled with the seeds of pestiferous weeds, and indestructible stocks and roots; with the bulbs and seeds of garlic, St. Johns wort and the daisy; and other such otherwise unconquerable hosts of foes to my culture of profitable crops; was my motive for trench ploughing progressively, at least fifty acres of my farm. Many years ago I gave an account of my process, and its results in this mode of ploughing. It was not theory, but the actual product of repeated and successful practice. I brought my fields into a fertility and cleanness of crop, which amply rewarded me; and surprised those who had known those parts of my farm in their apparently hopeless state of exhaustion. So that I have not a trenched field, which is not now the better for the operation. A pair of oxen, and four horses, were generally all I had,

for a large farm. With these I could trench and fall plough, as much as I required. It is certain that all soils are not proper for this operation; though more are so, than is generally supposed. Some have told me that it did harm on such soils as mine, which is generally a light loam; yet, I conceive, such soils are the best, for this process." This is certainly a good mode of ploughing on fields worn, as it is peculiarly well calculated to destroy any kind of pestiferous weeds with which they may be infested; for any person who attends to the mode above described, will perceive, that the sod of the old surface is entirely covered, by the accession of the substratum thrown over it. Whereas the edges of the sods, in ploughing ever so deep in any other way, are always exposed to vegetate anew. The seeds, bulbs or roots of pestiferous weeds, by means of the mode recommended, being deposited in a deep trench, with a deep cover of earth over them which they are unable to penetrate by vegetation, rot, and become an accession of manure to the soil. Judge Peters further observes, that many of his fields which had been brought into cleanness of cultivation, by this mode of ploughing, soon regained their cover of weeds and nuisances, when this operation was neglected, by those who had rented them.

There is another mode of ploughing land in use in Pennsylvania, the advantages of which are highly spoken of. It is as follows.

In the first place, coultter the ground with a coultter plough drawn by two horses, about eight or ten inches deep, the cuts being about one foot apart; then plough the land in an opposite direction, with a common bar-share plough with two horses to about the same depth, and let a man follow in the furrow with a narrow spade plough three inches broad, and drawn by one horse, to break the understratum four or six inches deep. Thus the surface is turned eight or ten inches deep, and the ground effectually loosened from twelve to sixteen inches deep. This practice may be adopted on any soil however dry, hard, or sward bound, provided it is not too stony or stumpy.

An implement called a miner, is frequently used in Europe, with the same view as the coultter plough described above, viz. opening ground to a great depth: It is made very strong, but with one share only, not having any mould board; it therefore rather loosens than turns up the earth. In deep stiff soils, where the surface mould is good, it may be conveniently employed in the same furrow after a common plough, in order to stir the ground to a greater depth. It is an extremely useful implement where working deep is necessary, without bringing up the inert understratum or subsoil, as in loosening the ground for carrots, or other tap-rooted plants, and in eradicating the roots of thistles, or other weeds which strike deep in the earth.

### AGRICOLA.

#### ON SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM THE HANDEL.

The National Intelligencer contains the first number of a series of letters addressed to Henry Clay, Esq. and first published in the Richmond Enquirer: they commence with the following question:—"Would the United States most promote the cause of freedom by indirectly countenancing the patriots, or by openly recognizing and aiding the provinces of the Southern Continent, as independent nations?" The letters themselves purport to answer the question, by embracing the latter alternative, and recommending the open recognition of the revolutionary governments. The writer takes it for granted, that the people of the United States will, in some way, aid the cause of the revolution; and that the only subject for deliberation is, whether such assistance is to be afforded openly and avowedly by the national government, or secretly and collusively by individual enterprise.

No man can be at a loss which of these alternatives to embrace: we should do a hundred times better by an open recognition of and active alliance with, the revolutionary governments, than by the predatory and e-

phemeral expeditions which are collusively fitted out from some of our seaports; and what is of far more importance in the opinion of an honorable and upright politician, such open and avowed conduct would be more creditable to our national reputation, than an unfaithful, dishonest, heartless evasion of our duty, by winking at secret acts of hostility from our citizens towards governments with whom we have actual relations to amity. Between such an alternative we conceive no honest man can hesitate: on the contrary, we think nothing could excuse the American nation in suffering, by collusion, a hostility in the citizens incompatible with the good faith of the government. The faith of a republic should be above suspicion; its conduct should be as exemplary for the purity of the motives which influence it towards other governments, as for its regard for the just liberties and legal rights of its own citizens.

But the writer referred to, seems to overlook a question which naturally precedes those he has discussed, and which we view as one of immensely greater magnitude, viz. whether the United States shall take any part whatever in the dispute between the Spanish government and its colonies? and for reasons, some of which we shall proceed to develop, we do not hesitate to answer decidedly and emphatically, no! Let the American government take no part whatever in this dispute, and let them punish, with the utmost rigor, those who violate by a fraudulent and secret assistance, both the supremacy of the laws, and obligations of an honest neutrality.

We would not be thought to survey with a cold indifferent eye, the noblest spectacle of the moral universe, an oppressed people struggling for the establishment of their national rights. Whenever, in any country, this scene is presented to our view, we cannot survey it without feelings of the deepest sensibility, or without the most heartfelt wishes for the people's success; but no sensibility of the heart, no calculations of policy should sanction the dishonorable, infamous violation of our good faith by collusive and secret assistance; and an open and avowed recognition and support would not only be extremely impolitic for the interests of this country, but would not fail to ruin the cause it should be meant to advance and to establish, and rivet almost indissolubly on our new allies the chains of legitimate despotism.

The question presents an alternative, the selection of which, in one case, probably involves very little hazard to the people of the United States; but in the other, is in the language of the writer, "the most important and interesting subject presented to the people of this country since the declaration of the 4th July 1776." And though we consider our government cannot hesitate both to preserve the Patriots of South America from destruction by retaining our neutrality, and our own honor from a stain by regarding the obligation which such neutrality imposes, yet we think the subject deserves the serious consideration of the American people. It comes upon us with an imposing solemnity at the present period, both because ingenious and intelligent essays on the question are presented to the nation, thro' what is usually thought an unofficial channel of the government; and because an accredited rumor has recently represented our national authorities as sending commissioners to the South American provinces to ascertain their existing circumstances, at least, if not to establish between them and us a formal communication.

But in deciding in favor of a strict and impartial neutrality, we have paid little regard to the controverted point, whether the colonists of South America have or have not sufficient intelligence for a free system of government; it is sufficient for us to know they desire it, to wish them success: for if they really are so ignorant as to be incapable of appreciating the value of liberty, we know of no argument so strong for the necessity of their regeneration. A free government is the fountain of intelligence; and the people who have once established their right to decide on the form and policy of their government, will as certainly multiply the seminaries of intelligence,

as they will their military resources. They are the essential principles of their existence; the atmosphere in which they move; the light which imparts at the same time the vital principle of their preservation, and throws on the horizon around them, the beautiful coloring which makes that preservation a benefit.

Nor are we convinced that such assistance should not be rendered, from the sophistical proposition that such immense countries are able to effect their own emancipation if they have intelligence enough to value it; and if they have not, that they do not deserve our assistance. We but too well recollect what we owe to the active assistance of other nations in effecting our own independence, to consider such foreign aid an evidence either of the incapacity to enjoy freedom, or of the ignorance which rejects it. The authority and influence of an established despotism has too formidable an advantage over the distracted and tumultuous efforts of an unorganized populace, to render extrinsic aid either necessary to a people almost unanimous, or unimportant to one immovably determined. While therefore, our sympathies are tremblingly alive to the progress of human freedom; and while we think the cause of a people, struggling with the despots who misgovern them, justifies extrinsic aid, and almost always requires it, we must seek for reasons for withholding our efforts in a cause that warmly excites our interest, from the danger of such efforts to ourselves, or from their little utility to our friends. In the present instance, we hardly entertain a doubt that these considerations not only justify our remaining neutral in the present revolutionary struggle in South America, but render it absolutely necessary, both for our own preservation, and for the success of the cause we are invited to espouse.

### CATHOLICS VINDICATED

FROM THE STAR OF FEDERALISM.

Mr. Editor—I saw in one of your late papers an extract from a Portsmouth, (Eng.) paper, wherein is related a story called very singular, tho' not singular, except on account of its malicious fabrication.

I should have unnotic'd such a palpable story, had I not seen it circulated in a great number of newspapers, and heard many uncharitable reflections on the Catholics by the generality of people: it is true that such a story is refuted by itself among thinking and unprejudiced people, as it has no other authenticity than an anonymous letter received in England from Brest in France: no name of the priest, nor of the man that requested to be visited in his last sickness; no time, besides, when it happened; still the story is colored with a kind of appearing publicity; as the preface had all these men safely in prison, (says the story); but the generality of people are not upon their guard against such fabrications written in English newspapers; and in a great many English writers, such as Hume, Robertson, &c. who are wonderful in fabricating similar or worse stories on the Catholics for more than 200 years, misrepresenting thus their religious tenets, in order to find motives of persecution. The famous and malicious gunpowder plot is one among many others more remarkable for its deep malice; it is now generally admitted among unprejudiced and intelligent people to be a mere fabrication of the wicked Cecil, minister of James the first. Many learned protestant writers are candid enough to acknowledge it, with Catholics; gunpowder plot, says Rev. Higgons, was hammered in the forge of Cecil, who intended to have produced it in the time of Elizabeth; (short view of English history); see Osborne's history of James the first; see also the Political Grammar. Many Catholic priests and laity have been put to death on that account; and what is worse is, that the English nation even rejoiced every year on the 5th of November, and Catholics were stamped from the pulpit all thro' the kingdom as traitors, and with every kind of bitter accusation, poisoning by this means the minds of the people against Catholics, on a fact that never existed but in the contrivance of the minister of the king; still no newspaper dared to refute these malicious

stories. In Scotland similar tricks were used against Mary in the beginning of the reformation; (see Whitaker's Vindication and other Protestant writers, Goodall, Stewart, Tytler.)—In process of time, some one or other story has been renewed till our days, to keep up their persecution, and to continue the bitter prejudices against Catholics, (see Milner's letters to D. Sturges, chaplain to the king of England.) We see unfortunately, too many of their friends in this free country, who, (through information not correct, and not by malice I hope) are zealous to circulate such stories against Catholics, and make their comments on them; but we hope that newspapers of this independent country will be more liberal than in England; and if we are misrepresented or abused falsely in public print, therein will also appear our rectification, when the matter requires it.

A CATHOLIC.

### NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and Philadelphia, with an extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, and which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

JOEL H. LANE.

Raleigh, Sept 12 38 of

### PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the second Monday in November next, for Building a new Jail in the town of Rock rd, Surry county, on the plan of the Jail in Stokes county. Those who wish to become contractors for Building said Jail, may make their proposals in writing, to Wm P. Debono, Rockford, Surry county.

ANDREW KINCANNON,  
OSADIAH MARTIN,  
J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,  
WM. P. DOBSON,  
Commissioners.  
October 10 43 of

### 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.

214 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 3 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, &c.) blooded Merinoes, valuable Furniture, and Kitchen Furniture, 2 or 3 wagons well finished, farming utensils, &c.

All or any part of which I wish to sell on moderate terms, to be paid when possession is taken, or notes on either of the State, the remaining two convenient instalments. If not sold before the first Tuesday next, on that day, and day until all is sold, will be safe at Public Auction, on which I live, all the above Stock, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JNO. CALDWELL,  
Harmony Hall, June 18. 43 of  
P. S. Should I sell at public will give timely notice in the Register and Star, to prevent a mistake.

ALL KINDS OF BLANK

For sale at this Office.