



AND

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1818.

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FOR THE REGISTER.

No. XXXVII. GRASSES.

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

The judicious cultivation of grasses, though the least expensive & the most profitable part of husbandry (for on it every other part may be said to depend) has hitherto been too much neglected by the generality of our farmers, and in this they have been blind to their best interest. In order to be successful, a farmer should endeavor to procure and cultivate, such grasses as are peculiarly adapted to the various soils, of which his plantation is composed; so that every spot, from the driest hill to the wettest swamp, may be employed in yielding him profitable productions. Nothing more betrays the imperfect system of agriculture existing in North-Carolina, than the almost total neglect of cultivating artificial grasses. Not even red clover, which stands at the head of them, has, as yet, been introduced to ameliorate or improve the soil. By a neglect of this, with other grasses, our lands are not only in an impoverished state, but our live stock, particularly cattle, are felt as an expense, instead of a profit.—By the present mode of management the stock are principally supported from the cornfield aided by the coarse offal of the cornfield, and at more than double the expense that they might be by a proper attention to grass. A meadow of a few acres would be found by every farmer of more real value to him in the support of his stock, than every other resource which he possesses; and, instead of keeping them poor, as he now does, in winter, by an insufficient supply of food, and of turning them out in summer on pastures thinly covered with a natural and coarse herbage,—he would in the former season have a plentiful supply of hay for them, and in the latter, luxuriant grass, by which they would be kept fat, and thereby made a profit instead of an expense.

In every part of the union where agriculture is confessed to be conducted upon improved principles, the cultivation of artificial grasses is an object of primary importance with the farmer; so much so, that their cultivation is embraced as a part of every good rotation of crops. In Pennsylvania the introduction and general cultivation of artificial grasses, particularly red clover, has added millions to the wealth of her farmers. A Pennsylvania farmer, who knows the advantage of a timothy or clover meadow, considers it a folly to spend time in collecting corn blades.

The time is fast approaching, when the farmers of North-Carolina will be awakened to their better interest with respect to the cultivation of grasses.— They will discover, that whether they cultivate Wheat or Tobacco, it will be necessary and highly to their interest, to combine with them by degrees, highland meadows, hay and meats for market.

The price of meat and draft animals is increasing, and will increase whilst our agriculture is in its present state. There are a great number of artificial grasses which are more or less valuable according to the soil and climate in which they are cultivated. But their number and variety are not so essential, as a correct selection from among them.

I shall proceed to describe such grasses, as, from experience and observation, appear to be best adapted to the soil and climate of North-Carolina, which must always be kept in view in treating on this subject.

Red Clover.—This is the most valuable of all the artificial grasses. No other grass can compete with this for the prompt amelioration or improvement of the soil,—aided by plaster, it does every thing for exhausted lands; and much for any other soils. It yields a hay, not surpassed by any other grass in abundance or in nutritive and wholesome qualities. But as red clover has already been fully treated of in a former number, to which the reader is referred, it is needless to enlarge on it here.

calculated to improve moist meadows overgrown with moss. The best way of sowing it upon such lands, is immediately after they are cleared and drained. On uplands, it is best sown with red clover, as this mixture makes the best hay; another advantage of sowing them together is, that the timothy will answer to support the clover should it be inclined to fall or lodge. When, however, it is sown with grain, no clover seed should be mixed with it; but may after it is cut, be mixed with the clover hay in alternate layers.—When sown with grain on uplands, it will be sheltered from the sun until after harvest, when it will have acquired sufficient strength to bear the heat of our summers.

The first year, after grain harvest, it may be lightly pastured, but the second year it must be kept up for hay, of which it will yield an abundant crop if the ground has been well prepared. Timothy should not be cut until in full blossom; or not until the young leaves be seen coming out from near the surface, which, if the grass be then cut, will start up with vigor, stand the sun, and yield fine pasture. If it be cut too early or before it is in full blossom, it is apt to bleed, which weakens the stalk, and frequently occasions the death of the plant.

On uplands the average crop of timothy hay is about two tons—on moist lands, or on those which are irrigated or flooded, the product is far greater. Timothy yields an abundance of seed, at least from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. But this grass is so generally cultivated and known, that it is superfluous to enlarge on it.

AGRICOLA.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to repeal part of the act entitled "an act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the third section of the act passed the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States," as authorises the employment of other persons in the execution of said act, than the persons belonging to the army and navy, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all instruments and property of the United States, & all surveys, drafts, notes, charts, maps and documents, in any wise belonging to the survey of the coasts, be deposited in such place as the President of the United States shall direct.

H. C. AY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 14, 1818.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to increase the duties on certain manufactured articles imported into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the duties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall be thenceforth laid, levied, and collected, upon the said articles, at their importation, the several and respective rates or duties following, that is to say; on articles manufactured from copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem; on silver plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on cut glass, thirty per centum ad valorem; on tacks, brads, and sprigs not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents on every thousand thereof; and on tacks, brads, and sprigs exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, the same duty as on nails; brown Russia sheetings, not exceeding fifty-two arches in each piece, one dollar and sixty cents per piece; white Russia sheetings, not exceeding fifty two arches in each piece, not exceeding fifty two cents per piece.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all such goods, wares, and merchandises, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandises, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by an act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on

goods, wares and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares and merchandises imported into the U. States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance of the drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act. And that all acts, and parts of acts, which are contrary to this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

April 20, 1818.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

An act limiting the time for claims being produced for lands authorized to be granted to the inhabitants of New-Madrid.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person claiming lands in virtue of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New-Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, who suffered by earthquakes," passed on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall make application therefor, and produce evidence in support of his claim, to the recorder of land titles for the said territory on or before the first day of January next; and the said recorder shall not issue a certificate for any claim as aforesaid, the evidence in support of which shall not have been produced to him within the time limited as aforesaid.

April 9, 1818.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

An act to continue in force an act, entitled "An act relating to settlers on lands of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled "An act relating to settlers on the lands of the United States," passed the twenty-fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and the same is hereby continued in force for one year, from and after the third day of March last.

April 20, 1818.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

An act making appropriations for the public Buildings, and for furnishing the Capitol & President's House.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated, for the completion of the wings of the Capitol, in addition to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, the further sum of eighty thousand dollars.

For procuring materials, laying the foundation, and other preparations for the centre building of the capitol, one hundred thousand dollars.

For finishing the President's House, fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars.

For offices to the President's House, seven thousand dollars.

For the wall north of the President's house, with gates and iron railing the width of the house, three thousand five hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingencies, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

For graduating and improving the President's square ten thousand dollars.

For erecting a temporary building for committee rooms near the Capitol, three thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For furnishing the representative chamber and committee rooms, thirty thousand dollars.

For furnishing the Senate chamber and committee rooms, twenty thousand dollars.

For furnishing the President's house, twenty thousand dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the past year for furnishing the President's house, ten thousand dollars.

Which said several sums of money, hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum hereby appropriated, for furnishing the Representative chamber, shall be expended under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives; that for the Senate, under the direction of the Vice-President of the United States; and the remaining sums under the direction of the President of the United States.

April 20, 1818.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

NOTICE.

Five Cents Reward & no thanks given! RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on the 18th instant, an apprentice boy named John Han, bound to learn the trade of a Weaver. He is about 19 years of age, about 5 feet high, stout made, fair hair, and dark eyes. I will give the above reward for your trouble, to any person or persons who will bring him to me.

THOMAS IRWIN.

April 24 72 3w

FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

MISS RELAY, respectfully informs the Ladies of Raleigh and its vicinity, that she has just received the Newest Fashion from New-York—Plain and open work'd Straw Bonnets, Chip & Satin ditto; with a number of other Fancy Articles—Merino Shawls handsome Parasols, Cologne Water and a good assortment of Perfumery.

Raleigh, April 23 70 tf

FOR SALE.

In Virtue of a Deed of Trust, made and executed to the subscriber by the late William Jackson, of Franklin County, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein expressed, to the late Benjamin Brickell, also of the said County, which deed was in the lifetime of the said Brickell, for a valuable consideration assigned & transferred to Josiah Jackson,—I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on the 15th day of June next, the following property mentioned therein, viz one half of the MILL across the Cypress which the said William Jackson owned in conjunction with John Jackson, and all the LAND adjoining thereto, including the land the said William bought of James Baker; together with the land whereon Alsey Jackson formerly lived; and all and singular the lands which the said William owned, with their improvements and appurtenances estimated at one hundred and seventy-five (175) Acres, be the same more or less. The sale will be for cash. The subscriber will make no further title to the aforesaid Land than that which is vested in him by the Deed of Trust. GEORGE TUNSTALL, Trustee.

May 13, 1818 73 tf

To the Flour and Rice Millers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN,

It appears that many have refused to pay for licence to use my improvements in the art of manufacturing flour, and in lessening the labor in Rice Mills—waiting the decision of the United States Courts; while many others have paid freely the sums I demanded for my licence; and there exists no reason why some should pay and others be exempt.

There has already been a sufficient number of decisions establishing the law that each infringer is liable to pay treble my actual damages which cannot be rated less than the value of the use of my property during the infringement. I have expended the greater part of a long, arduous, active and indefatigable life, in study and exertions to invent and introduce into useful operation, several important and highly useful improvements, from which great benefits are derived to the users; and I could have put in operation many more equally useful, but was prevented by the unjustifiable opposition, wasting the profits of those in operation, which I intended to apply to put others in operation, which I had discovered; but which now lay dormant to my great mortification, and the public injury.

I come into the courts claiming remuneration for my time and labor. The great expenses that I have incurred in advertising, repeatedly over the United States, and of my agents travelling for many years to make the utility of the improvements known, & to instruct illwrights to make, and the millers to use them, and in prosecuting my claims the law contemplates that I shall receive ample remuneration. And by it I was encouraged to risk the great expenses. I have repeatedly published that the price of my licence for the remainder of the term, should be the full price of the labor and boarding saved by the use of my improvements in one year only with lawful interest until paid. But to those who infringed my rights, and refused to pay when called on, I would, beginning with the year ending January 22d, 1815, count the sum saved in labor and boarding during the last year (equal to the first price) as a new sum become due and running of interest also; and so on the 22d day of January in each and every year thereafter, a new sum saved in labor and boarding becomes due and runs on interest until licence be purchased; demanding the interest only, on all these new sums, leaving the principals in the hands of the users, which is the least I can receive of them to meet the expenses that they have compelled me to incur.

The above are now the only terms on which my agents are instructed to grant licences, and they are instructed to institute suits against all infringers without giving them another call.

Those who wish to purchase licence may apply to John Love, Esq. Buckland, Prince William county; to Captain John Moody, Richmon Va. or to Moses Mordecai, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.

OLIVER EVANS.

December 4, 1817. 3t

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

may be had at this Office.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RESCUED from the subscriber on the 23d of March, near Athens, Clarke county, Georgia, a negro fellow named JIM, about 30 years of age, black complexion, stout made, winks quick, has a broad face, and very small eyes, has the scar of a burn over the left eye, and extending somewhat on the side of his face, when spoken to he has a down look, tho' speaks quick; he is about five feet high. Jim was born in the state of Virginia, Lunenburg county. It is possible he will attempt to return. The above reward will be given if caught and secured in Jail, or delivered to me, with all reasonable expenses paid; and if caught out of the State 40 dollars will be given by me. His clothing not recollectod.

Boswell B. D. gruff, orcid.

April 9th, 1818. 73 6w

State of North-Carolina, Guilford County.

In Equity, April Term, 1818.

John Agnew, Robert Agnew and Andrew Agnew,

vs.

Henry Eustace McCulloh,

George McCulloh, William Patterson, Elizabeth M. Murray, John M. Murray, and the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina.

Bill to foreclose the mortgage.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Eustace McCulloh, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; he is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said Henry Eustace McCulloh, to appear at the next term of his Court, to be holden for the County of Guilford, aforesaid, in the Town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next; and plead, answer or demur—otherwise the said Bill will be taken pro confesso, as a nullity, and heard ex parte.

THO. DICK, C. J. 73

State of North-Carolina, Guilford County.

In Equity, April Term, 1818.

Stephen Gardner,

vs.

Reuben Macy, Obed Gardner and his wife Priscilla, Assa Macy, heirs at law of George Macy, and Obed Gardner, administrator of the said George Macy, dec'd.

Bill to foreclose the mortgage.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Reuben Macy, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; he is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said Reuben Macy to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Guilford, aforesaid, in the Town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso, as against him, and heard ex parte.

THO. DICK, C. J. 73

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

April 27th, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the several acts of limitation heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

An act to authorize the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled, "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates; indents of interest, and the interest and registered debt, credited to the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of this last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

JAMES MONROE.

April 13, 1818.—Approved. 73 6w